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19 September 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2294

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ETHIOPIA AIDS DJIBOUTI DROUGHT VICTIMS

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 21 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] Acting in his capacity as chairman of the National Committee for Assistance to Refugees and Disaster Victims, Minister of Interior Idriss Farah Abaneh has officially accepted 2,000 tons of durra [sorghum] from Argaw Kabtamu, acting charge d'affaires at the Ethiopian Embassy in Djibouti. The durra is a gift from the provisional military government of socialist Ethiopia to the inhabitants of regions hit by drought.

The ceremony took place on Sunday 17 August in the compound housing the National Office for Assistance to Refugees and Disaster Victims (ONARST) in Djibouti.

In delivering the gift, Argaw said in a short address that "this modest aid symbolizes the friendly and fraternal ties that unite our two countries. It also expresses Ethiopia's desire to see a strengthening between the two brother countries of relations of cooperation and neighborliness in every area."

He continued, "Although Ethiopia is not a rich country, it wishes to share the little it has with its Djibouti brothers."

For his part, the minister of interior said that nearly 130,000 persons are affected by the drought in the Republic of Djibouti, and he emphasized that this aid "will support in large measure the efforts by the Djibouti Government, which, with the help of the international community and brother countries, is trying to bring the situation under control."

Here is the complete text of his speech.

"Mr Ambassador,

"Gentlemen,

"I take great pleasure in officially accepting the food aid that the brother government of socialist Ethiopia has just given to my country to enable it

to meet the critical situation caused by the drought that has prevailed in our region for 2 years.

"This gesture, Mr Ambassador, made despite the similar difficulties you are experiencing in your own country, is the noblest testimony to fellow feeling for the Republic of Djibouti and the most eloquent demonstration of the good neighbor policy and that of fraternal cooperation between our two countries.

"The gift of 2,000 tons of durra that we have just received will support in large measure the efforts by the Djibouti Government, which, with the help of the international community and brother countries, is trying to bring the situation under control.

"Nearly 130,000 persons are affected by the drought and in need of assistance in our interior districts. A good number of them have lost all their livestock; the others are fighting a harsh battle to save what little they have left. Hunger and thirst are a constant threat to them.

"My government has made every effort to prevent events from taking a tragic turn. No effort has been spared to mobilize all our domestic resources.

"That is why we fully appreciate this token of fraternal friendship that your country has just provided with respect to our inhabitants affected by this natural disaster, and I can assure you that they will be the only ones to benefit from this aid.

"In conclusion, Your Excellency, I ask you to speak for my government and its people in expressing all our gratitude to the brother people of socialist Ethiopia and their government."

11798
CSO: 4400

DISILLUSIONMENT OF WHITE ZIMBABWEANS IN SA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Aug 80 pp 24-25

[Article by Marion Duncan (who emigrated from Rhodesia recently and is now a reporter on The Star)]

[Text] For we're all Rhodesians and We'll fight through thick and thin,
We'll keep our land a free land, stop the enemy coming in;
We'll keep them north of the Zambezi, till that river's running dry,
And this mighty land will prosper for Rhodesians never die.

Patriotic song by Clem Tholet, son-in-law of former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith.

White Rhodesians--the "old soldiers" of the sub-continent in more ways than one--are fast fading away from Zimbabwe and flooding into South Africa.

The old war, the new war (burgeoning in pockets, constant radical anti-white diatribe, widespread Africanisation, a revamped medical system and overcrowded government education are combining to unsettle the remaining whites and drain yet more of them southwards.

Not so long ago the road to the Republic was the humorous subject of slang and nicknames: "The chicken run," the "yellow road," the "Beit Bridge 500," "taking the gap," "gapping it," and--more recently--the "Comrades' Marathon" and the "Banana Split" (after President Canaan Banana).

Now it is not so funny.

Nearly 50 000 people left Rhodesia between January 1977 and April this year (the month of the newly named nation's independence): 25 225--or 52,4 percent--have settled in South Africa.

Remarkable

Rhodesia has long been one of the main sources for immigrants to the Republic, occupying one of the top three slots in the statistical tables for the past 10 years.

Which is nothing short of remarkable for a tiny country whose total white population never (even in the heavy days of Federation) much exceeded 300 000.

Throughout the downturn decade of the seventies the only things that escalated were the never-declared war and inflation. The number of whites dwindled to 230 000 and further.

The month of June this year could still show a net loss to Zimbabwe of 719 whites--an improvement on the previous month, when the loss was 1 094.

In the first six months of this year Zimbabwe/Rhodesian statistics showed a net loss to the country of 4 450 whites.

But the actual emigration figures only tell a small part of the story.

The whole tragic truth lies in the tens of thousands of applications cluttering the offices of the South African Diplomatic Mission in Salisbury and the Department of the Interior in Pretoria--so many that the mission recently called for, and was granted, additional staff to cope.

Anxious

Sources in Salisbury said in June that 44 000 families had applied for permanent residence in South Africa--and that still more applications poured in after each anti-white radio and television commentary.

Rumours of the mission closing down caused lengthy queues of anxious applicants, and blocked the switchboard with pleading calls for advice: "Should I leave now?" "What happens to my papers if the mission closes?" "Will South Africa close the borders when the mission is thrown out?"

And when the order to close finally came last month, anxiety verged on hysteria.

Mission sources said the reaction was "frightening"--hundreds of whites appealed for application forms (which are not handed over unless the applicant can prove he has a permanent job offer in South Africa).

Said one staff member: "It was enough to make you cry. Heaven knows how many people begged--actually begged--for forms, and we had to turn them down.

"We could only recommend that they go down on holiday and try to find work, then come back and apply for permanent residence.

"It's the only way, unless they happen to have lived permanently in South Africa before. But there are very few like that left now."

And that is the essence of the first problem facing whites who want to get from Zimbabwe to the golden South: the bureaucratic barrier.

There are dozens of forms demanding everything from parents' personal particulars to personal history, including such cute little requirements as a full list of every address where one has lived since the age of 16, total educational and employment experience and whether or not parent, grandparents or other remote member of the family has ever been mad of a communist.

There are affidavits to provide, declarations to be sworn, documents to be witnessed. And all original certificates of birth and marriage are demanded: copies are not accepted (which creates a problem when one's file goes missing, as has happened so many times.)

When all that is completed and returned, there follows a wait of six months to a year.

A desperate applicant, who came to South Africa on holiday in a determined attempt to persuade Pretoria to speed up said: "Most of my mates are in this position.

"After spending money to come down here to get a job — because South African companies don't reply to written applications — our prospective employers are expected to keep positions open for anything up to a year.

"What boss will do that? But if we lose the job before we start, we lose our right to apply for residence.

"I've spent most of the last five years in uniform. I went into the army right out of school for two years' national service — which messed up my apprenticeship plans — and for the last three years I've been in the bush for at least six months a year.

"I thought me and my mates were fighting as much for South Africa as for Rhodesia. It was their terrs we were slotting (killing) as well as ours.

"But we don't get much thanks for it. I mean, I'm not running away or anything. Rhodesia has gone — it was killed. There is nothing in Zimbabwe for me."

Transfer

When permanent residence is eventually granted there comes the second obstacle: Money. Emigrants are only allowed ZD1 000 (R1 220) a family or ZD500 (R610) for a single person. Subtracted from that is the dollar equivalent of any foreign currency taken for any holiday within the previous nine months.

I have personally known families of four and five leave Zimbabwe with ZD100 (R122) to ZD150 (R183) in their pockets.

And few South African companies provide or pay for accommodation for new immigrants, unless they are on transfer within the same organisation.

The stories of the struggle for survival in South Africa are better told in the new settlers' own words.

Mr Teddy J. "I arrived here in January. I am an artisan. Me and my wife and two kids — one is eight and one is 11 — crossed the border with ZD800 (R975). We'd sold our car in Bulawayo to get the money to pay for our furniture to be stored and sent down.

"We went into a hotel in the Hillbrow area — a really rotten place but it was all we could afford. I had to start work straight away, so my wife looked for a place to live, trailing the kids with her.

"We couldn't find an unfurnished flat big enough anywhere in the city area. Houses were far too expensive to rent. So I had to go and ask my new boss for a loan to buy a house.

Hostility

"I got it, eventually, and we got a small place. By this time I'd had to borrow more money from my boss just to feed the family.

"All this time we were running into an absolute wall of hostility. We've been called refugees, cowards, deserters. We've been accused of taking jobs away from South Africans. We've been insulted. We've even been accused of letting South Africa down because we 'surrendered' when Rhodesia became Zimbabwe.

"Then I found out, quite accidentally, that my salary was R800 a month less than a South African artisan with the same firm who has less experience than me. I'm being exploited because I came from Rhodesia. But what can I do?

"I owe my boss so much money that I can't leave and get a higher paid job, and he's not likely to raise my salary until I've paid him back — which will take God knows how long.

"We're battling. The house cost a bloody fortune, transport is killing. My wife's been forced out to work because we can't survive on my salary alone. The kids are unhappy because of the change in our lifestyle and because they can't understand the lack of money.

"We left Zimbabwe because of our kids. We weren't going to let them grow up in a country where they're called white pigs over the radio and TV.

"I was in uniform. I fought in the bush and I've killed a few tears.

Lifetime

"I didn't run away. We were practically forced out — after a lifetime — because of the anti-white feeling that has been created, even though it was never there before.

"Now I'm a poor white, and likely to get poorer. Thank you South Africa, for sweet nothing. I had to take the first job offer I got just to get down here, and now I'm treated like dirt."

Mr Harry P: "I'm in commerce and I've been in South Africa since December with my wife and three children, aged three, five and 10.

"We took the decision to move because of our children, because we saw no future for them in Zimbabwe.

"At a conservative estimate, I would say that it has cost me nearly R1 500 just to get a permanent residence permit for this country, not to mention the cost of the move itself.

"I had to come down on holiday three times in six months just to find a job. My letters were never answered. Then it took eight months for our papers to come through, and I had to come down again to talk my employer into holding the job open.

Exchange

"Every time I approached the Diplomatic Mission in Salisbury to ask about our applications I was met with rudeness. Three times they suddenly demanded other forms and affidavits, out of the blue. It nearly drove us mad. We were getting desperate.

"Then, when the permits were granted, we had a rush to get exchange control. We left Zimbabwe Rhodesia (as it was then) with $200 (R244), and we were nabbed for duty on the car at the border, which we had been told by the Salisbury mission would not happen.

"We got into Johannesburg broke, barely able to afford hamburgers for the family.

"Next day I went straight to my new company and asked for a loan, which they were decent enough to grant. Then came the search for a place to live, which was indescribable.

"What is the matter with this place? Rents are ridiculous, purchase prices are phenomenal — the whole real estate business seems to have taken leave of its senses.

"We ended up in an appalling area, had to borrow more money for the first month's rent and were forced into the realisation that my wife would have to work.

'Lepers'

"We nearly killed ourselves to find a decent nursery school, which cost the earth and was miles away. We have transport problems because my wife works across the city from me.

"And on top of all that — as if it wasn't enough — we're treated like lepers. We've been blamed for everything that's wrong with South Africa, from the race problems to unemployment to shortage of accommodation.

"Quite frankly, I blame South Africa for everything that's wrong with Zimbabwe. Vorster forced us into agreeing to Kissinger; he forced us to release detainees; he literally forced us into one-man-one-vote majority rule then dumped us.

"The people here are totally ignorant about Rhodesia. They don't know that people like me — 35 years old — spent months of each year in uniform in the bush, risking our lives fighting terrorists that were as much South Africa's as ours. We don't expect to be showered with thanks, but we do expect to be accepted into society here and given a chance.

"We've taken a drop in living standards. We're in debt. We're unhappy. But we're prepared to stick it out and work for the future of this country.

"Doesn't that matter? It doesn't seem so."

Betrayal

These two stories are common, average. A lot of white ex-Rhodesians are worse off; a *few* — very few — are better off.

Of 60 families interviewed, all are in financial trouble and all are bitterly disillusioned with South Africa and its people. They feel resented and resentful, distrusted and distrustful.

Many have given up lifetimes of effort and achievement in Rhodesia, leaving their country with a feeling of betrayal and sorrowful hopelessness.

They have left behind dead friends and relatives, killed in the war. They have left behind homes

and hopes, splintered ideals and vanished ambitions.

"We thought it could work, because there was never any real racial hatred in Rhodesia."

"We wanted to try, because I was born there and my children were born there, but it's no good — it's just not there any more."

Unwelcome

"My husband was killed in the war. As a widow I was only allowed to take out 500 dollars. My pension is next to nothing. I am alone, and people don't want to know me because I'm a white Rhodesian. They seem to think I'm looking for charity."

"We're being exploited — used as underpaid skilled labour because employers here know we have no freedom of choice when we've come from Rhodesia."

"We're English-speaking non-Afrikaners, and we're treated like dirt by the authorities and by the people."

"My country was taken away from me. Now where do I go? I'm not welcome here."

"We wanted to stay, but the new government is whipping up so much anti-white feeling that it's impossible. Every day there's a swipe at us on radio and the TV; blacks are being taught to hate us and everything we tried to do for them. All the goodwill there was — and there was plenty between the races — is over."

And so they come — and continue to come — "down South" because it's still Africa and they still love the continent.

Those born in Britain and those from Europe will tell you that they are aliens in their own lands, strangers to their own people. "Rhodesia was my home."

Nostalgia

They are unfashionable because they are politically and personally embarrassing, reminders of a war against the world that was lost and is therefore very non-U.

So they leave home, with their green-and-white flags and their bullet pens and their camouflage floppy hats and their nostalgia for people and places now dead.

White Rhodesians have become today's lost tribe of Africa.

A young man with one leg — he lost the other in a landmine blast in a remote tribal trust land — said: "Where the hell do I pitch my tent now? All I want is a chance.

"Don't I deserve one?"

NOTE: The words "Rhodesia" and "Rhodesian" have been used wherever they occur in direct quotes, or to refer to the country as it was before independence. "Zimbabwe" refers to the post-April 18, 1980 period.

CSO: 4420

CENTRAL AFRICA AIMS TO LURE MORE TOURISTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 13

[Text] "THERE are no robots in Botswana. I can walk anywhere," said Botswana's senior tourist officer, Mr Johan Baijens, indicating one of the lures for foreign visitors to his country.

Mr Baijens was speaking in a seminar on tourism at the economic resources conference. He stressed the "great potential we have (in Central African countries) to make people happy, because there is not much happiness in the world and that is what people want."

Botswana was "small, but beautiful" and its population dispersed. "There has never been a political prisoner in Botswana," he said, alluding to the country's stability, which made it ideal for tourists.

Besides the Okavango delta was not a swamp, he declared. "You can drink water from the delta. So you can take 'swamp' out of your dictionary."

The principal secretary from the Malawian Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism, Mr P. M. Mbisa, was eager to start the Central African package deal. The attraction of a clean, lake, friendly people and a pleasant physical and political climate could make Malawi an ideal resting place during a tour.

"Ownership of national parks will belong to the Government, but if you want to start a safari camp or build a hotel we will help you," he said, referring to the shortage of accommodation in Malawi.

A similar dearth existed in Zambia, according to Zambian Tourist Officer, Mrs J. Chikwenda. She said the tourist board in Zambia was aiming at the higher income groups.

Visitors were mainly in the stop-over and excursion categories. Lusaka needed 1 300 more beds to cater for the proposed tourist expansion.

Tanzania could offer safaris not available in countries further south and they had long, white beaches. Tanzania's Director of Tourism, Mr W. Fikirini, said that a promotion campaign had been started to establish hotels, increase and widen the coverage of internal air services and to correct some unfavourable publicity about Tanzania's ability to cope with the tourist.

CSO: 4420

TANZANIA SEEKS TRANSPORT LINK WITH ZIMBABWE

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text]

A SENIOR Tanzanian civil servant has called for the development of transport links between that country and Zimbabwe.

Mr Bismark Mwansasu is principal secretary in the Tanzanian Ministry of Trade and has been in the country for a week leading a six-man trade delegation.

In an interview, he said the lack of transport was likely to hamper trade between the two countries. "We have to make firm transport arrangements before anything can start moving."

There were no road or rail links between Zimbabwe and Tanzania. "The only link is by air and this is very expensive for trade," he said. At the moment, Tanzania Airways flies once a week from Dar es salaam to Salisbury.

Road and rail services ended in Lusaka, Mr Mwansasu said, and these were provided by the jointly owned Zambia-Tanzania Road Services and the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA).

Mr Mwansasu indicated that TAZARA might have to be used through Zambia for carrying goods between Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

The possibility of using the sea route to Beira in Mozambique would also be explored by the two governments.

Arrangements have also to be made for banking facilities to pay for goods. "These will have to be arranged between our two reserve banks."

Tanzania is not a member of the five-nation group now involved in transport and telecommunication development in central and southern Africa. The countries are Malawi, Zaire, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Representatives from the five governments have already held talks and have drawn up a working programme. The first conference was held in Zaire at which Zimbabwe was represented by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

Tanzania would like to strengthen her economic ties with Zimbabwe for the benefit of the people of the two countries, Mr Mwansasu said. Zimbabwe was well developed and had much to offer to other developing countries in technology.

He had been very impressed by the commercial and the agricultural sectors of the economy. "We would like to get most of our imports from here because Zimbabwe provides us with a cheaper source."

Tanzania was importing items from overseas ranging from coke to handhoes and these could be obtained from Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwean businessmen have been invited to visit Tanzania to tour various industries and agricultural projects.

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REPORT ON TRADE UNIONS IN BLACK AFRICA

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[Article by Yves Person--passages between slantlines originally published in italics]

[Text] African trade unions sometimes still appear to be excessive, at first glance, like in Tunisia in 1978, but in the continent as a whole, which is not yet completely liberated politically, one is struck rather by their inertia and relative silence, whereas at the height of the anti-colonial struggle, at the end of the fifties, they played a major and sometimes preponderant role in African liberation.

The first point to observe is that the trade unions in Africa came into being through a European graft and not through an evolution of African societies. They are part of the massive influx of technologies and practices, or economic and political ideas, which Europe during the colonial era imposed on the subject continent. However this innovation from abroad is going to be grafted on overturned and dominated societies, in historical circumstances quite different from those of the Europe of the 19th Century, to such an extent that the diverse and shifting reality which will come out of it will be considerably different from the initial model. There is still often a tendency to imagine Africa as a passive receptacle of foreign ideas, while in fact its peoples have never ceased proving their initiative and have greatly transformed and assimilated what they were unable to reject.

I am going to describe briefly the stages in the development of trade unions in Africa, and the distinctive characteristics they have developed. I will be speaking mainly of Black Africa, even though the latter may have once shared with Mediterranean Africa a common colonial condition. This explains certain similarities in the development of the trade unions, but those of the Maghreb were marked early on by a very strong tie to the nationalist movements and the Muslim reawakening, to such an extent that the historical sifnificance [of syndicalism in the two regions] is not the same. They [the Mediterranean African trade unions] will, however, furnish several examples, and comparison of the two geo-political regions is by all means necessary.

Trade unions in Africa thus appeared with the development of a wage-earning class, itself the result of the establishment of state colonial systems, urbanization, and industrialization. It is the trade unions, I say, and not socialism, which itself will come from Europe later on, transmitted by the only truly "revolutionary" class which history thus far has produced, namely, the intellectual small bourgeoisie. The appearance of this class in Africa and the role it is going to play in the trade unions explain the frequent but not inevitable affinities uniting the two phenomena, but these two will nonetheless remain distinct.

Wage laborers themselves, throughout the whole world, are reformist, for they only have one life and, rather than awaiting the advent of the absolute they prefer to improve their lot immediately, by limiting the exploitation and oppression of which they are aware. After spontaneous and futile revolts, they organize tehmselves and form trade unions. This is indeed what happened in Africa as in Europe, with a time-lag of less than a century, but in quite different circumstances. At the mid-point of the 20th Century Africa is in reality a world under domination, and the pattern for its trade unions will quickly be furnished, and already to a considerable degree, with its doctrine, its strategy, and its ideologies, by the dominant society itself. It will have to adapt itself, however, to a very special environment.

I cannot, in so brief a time, give you a complete picture, even a succinct one, of African trade unionism. It has developed everywhere in tandem with the economic and social destruction provoked by colonization, and thus in quite a variety of ways in the different regions.

Almost everywhere, the first wage-earners were peasants driven by want and coming to make a little money in town as migrant workers. Returning home whenever possible and lacking any qualifications, it was hardly possible to unionize them. Moreover the colonial power was against it, although to varying degrees.

We must distinguish from the start those regions peopled by white colonies from those which experienced only classical domination. In the first, economic development was rapid and premature, but the first syndicalism which developed was white syndicalism. The establishment of the "Color Bar" in the framework of a system of racial domination is going, by contrast, to impede or at least retard the formation of black syndicalism. This is the case, notably, in South Africa, Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), and Zambia. The mining industry experienced a precocious expansion, in the 19th Century, and exceptional economic development will be the consequences.

In the other regions, syndicalism will obviously be black, but it will make its appearance earlier or later according to the rapidity of economic development and social differentiation, on the one hand, and the severity of colonial domination on the other. In Central and East Africa,

it will be quite slow to develop everywhere except in Kenya. Practically nonexistent in Portugese territory or Ethiopia, it will by contrast spring up quickly in West Africa, especially in Senegal, Sierra Leone, Ghana, and Nigeria.

It goes without saying that the wage-earning class is formed before the trade unions. The first struggles, largely spontaneous, occur outside the unions, like the great strike at Copperbeet in Zambia in 1934, when the mines had only been open for three years. It is then a protest against the sudden increase in the head tax, aimed at mobilizing more labor cheaply. One cay say as much for the first great strike of black miners in South Africa, in 1920. In West Africa, without going back to the 19th Century, major strikes, before the existence of any trade union, took place, above all on the railroads (Sierra Leone 1919 and 1926, Nigeria 1925, Thies 1925) and in the mines (Gold Coast 1930).

Almost everywhere, the first workers' organizations are ethnic associations which by their solidarity enable [their members] to survive the accidents and misfortune not covered by any social security. The secondary foremen—the /Boss Boys/ in the Zambian mines--are also called upon to represent the workers in their charge. Tontines and mutual aid associations also appear between the two world wars.

But which are the workers, then, who spontaneously begin to organize? As in Europe, it is neither the most miserable nor the least educated.

At the start, the Africans are torn from the traditional village society by forced labor, then by indirect coercion through taxes, and, in the mining zones of the south, through the stimulus of powerful recruiting networks. The unskilled manpower thus mobilized is subjected, with no protection, to a pitiless exploitation, sometimes in the confines of veritable concentration camps, like the /Compounds/ of South Africa, and the first type of associations is all they will know. Throughout the entire zone of white colonization, extensive efforts will be made to preserve the mobile character of this labor, by preventing it from returning to the family, and by providing constant rotation. The /Color Bar/ will be imposed to keep it from acquiring professional training. In such conditions, a trade-union type organization[is] practically impossible.

The wage-earners who are going to organize themselves will thus be of a different type. It will be those who will have been most harshly subjected to the European culture shock, that is to say, the auxiliaries of the state and the colonial society: low-ranking employees (clerks, teachers, hospital attendants), commercial agents, in short the basic ingredients of an intellectual small bourgeoisie, detached to a degree from the traditional culture. They will then be the first workers to get some professional training, and thereby these "blue-collars" are rather close to the "white-collars" who are above them. Beyond this training factor, the relationship of these men to geography will play a

decisive role. Thus the geographic concentration of the mining industries on the one hand, and the means of transport on the other, will work to permit more establishment of contacts, and open minds to movements in the outside world. Aside from the functionaries and miners, the first organized workers will be the seamen, dock-workers, and railway workers. Their role will be decisive throughout Black Africa.

It remains to be said that the organizing of these workers, few in number and dispersed, subjected to the arbitrary actions of colonial domination, or to oppression, or, even worse, to the racist systems of the south, could not but be difficult. Its beginnings will come slowly. They will be conditioned, at the start, by a factor which is going to play a major role in African trade-unionism: political changes in the colonial countries.

Here we are touching on a crucial point. The African trade-unions are from the start going to be highly politicized, although this feature is less fully developed in Black Africa than in the Maghreb. This is all the more remarkable in that these trade unions are going to be organized at the initiative and after the pattern of the labor groups from the colonial homelands which profess, at least in theory, the ideal of an apolitical syndicalism devoting itself to improving wages and working conditions, and leaving to political parties [matters of] social reform or revolution.

Frankly, everyone knows quite well that this apoliticism, theoretical even in Europe, is only a fiction. The Leninist theory of the trade union as the "driving belt" of the party is represented, even though unavowed, by the CGT [General Confederation of Labor] in France, and has efficiently provided for the total subjection of the working class in the countries wearing the socialist label. But, finally, everyone knows that the /Labor Party/ is the product of the /Trade Unions/ which constitute its power, and that the German and Scandinavian social-democrat parties would not exist without the powerful syndicates that support them. Even in France, the anarchist-syndicalist tradition which triumphed in 1905 with the Amiens Charter expressed above all the decision to substitute a decisive social struggle, thus one ultimately political [in nature], for a dishonest, futile, and ineffective game of parties. And it has been well forgotten since then. The case of American labor unions is itself atypical: it is known that the Democratic Party owes most of its victories to them. In France, only F.O. [Workers Force] really affects to be apolitical, and reproaches the CFDT [French Democratic Confederation of Labor], not to speak of the CGT, for going astray. However, the socialist influence remains preponderant there, and that of the Trotskyites tangible. Besides, the history of decolonization reveals strange attitudes among all these organizations.

One will not, however, be surprised to discover that the labor missionaries who are going to preach the good word in Africa starting in 1945-

1947 will almost always preach a non-political doctrine that they rarely practice at home, and they will easily wax indignant when seeing their black disciples go astray.

In fact, only the political constraint of the colonial regime could retard the birth of African syndicalism once a wage-earning class of the modern type emerged, a class of which it was the natural complement. The Portugese dictatorship came to an end on just this. The ideal of colonization, like all despotism, is to be able to deal only with isolated and passive individuals, deprived of the ties of culture and conviviality which could give them the collective basis for resistance. From which [arises] the determination, quite pronounced among the more important of them, such as the French, to destroy the African languages and cultures.

From which [arises] a natural rejection before a phenomenon of mobilization such as trade-unionism. The colonial power will not give up its opposition, until such a time as the evolution of the working class will make it truly impossible.

It will then concede [the legitimacy of] the trade unions, but will also implement numerous precautions to prevent them from combining with any political opposition movement, out of fear that the latter should gain too much power.

Great Britain, though relatively open and progressive, did not entirely escape this narrow-minded machievellianism. The British, however, in 1930 admitted, in a celebrated circular credited to the Labor colonial minister, the famous Sidney Webb (later Lord Passfield), founder of the /Fabian Socieity,/ the principle of the right to organize, as that of the preponderance [sic] of African interests in East and Central Africa. Though several trade unions appeared at that time in Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, and Nigeria, no federation was established, and the phenomenon remained limited despite major social movements. It is a remarkable fact that in was when war came that in 1940, Great Britain wrote into the /Colonial Development and Welfare Act (CDWA),/ passed in anticipation of a large campaign of investment in its African colonies, a clause subjecting these activities to the existence of a social settlement including freedom to organize. The same year Michael Imoudu creates the Nigerian railway workers union. Starting in 1942, it will be the first labor group for uniting dispersed efforts.

Though some might dispute the statement, it is clear that Great Britain placed the freedom to organize in the proper context of the ideal of progress which, it claimed, its mission was to impose on Africa. Obviously this could not be applied to the colonies with large white settlements, or in South Africa, already a /dominion/, that is, in fact an independent state.

The French case is more clear. Before 1936, colonial constraint in French Africa is complete, and economic development remains very limited, except in Senegal. Nevertheless there are professional associations of African functionaries or workers (teachers, railway workers) who are already preparing the groundwork. But with the advent of the Popular Front, Senegal experiences an extraordinary ferment, and the trade unions are legitimized by a decree of February 1937. Not of course without tight restrictions: only workers literate in French can organize, and the administration must strictly control their management. From then on the trade unions keep increasing in number, riding a powerful wave of successful strikes which greatly improve workers' conditions and, most importantly, lead to a remarkable awakening of conscience. But in 1938 there is a relapse. The strike of railway workers in Thies in September ends tragically, and is exploited by the right, thanks to Galndou Diouf, to take things in hand. With the war, then the advent of the Vichy regime, all the gains made will be suppressed in 1940, and will only be regained little by little, from 1943 to 1945. To a lesser degree, similar movements can be observed in Madagascar, the Ivory Coast, and Dahomey.

At the end of World War II, French Africa, with the exception of Senegal, thus appears quite backward by comparison to British Africa. Henceforth, in labor matters, it is going to pursue a rather different path.

The decisive period in fact is theone extending from 1944 or 1945 to 1957-58. This is the time when French Africa is committed both to the path of economic development, through FIDES [Investment Fund for Economic and Social Development], which is going to overturn the social structure, and on the path of a renewed colonization which is conceived as perpetual. Unexpectedly, these reforms are going to begin the process of decolonization, because of the global context, pressures from the United States and the USSR at the UN, and above all [because of] the British model. For this latter begins to move quite rapidly, without much hesitation, toward faster and faster political decolonization in West Africa, while the colonists in East and Central Africa attempt to turn th eprocess to their profit. From the start, all the trade unions will remain beset by weakness in numbers, even relative to the number of wage-earning workers, by great instability in membership, and by constant financial problems due to the difficulty of collecting membership dues.

The composition of the trade unions varies a great deal from country to country. Manual laborers, railway workers or dock workers, played a major role in countries like Senegal, Guinea, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, or even Sudan and Zambia. But in the countries with little development, like French Sudan (Mali), Upper Volta, or even Congo-Brazzaville, the unionists will mostly be functionaries or employees in businesses.

As it became impossible to resist the formation of trade unions, at least without dictatorial power, the colonial authorities found themselves facing a dilemma. They could either insist that the trade unions remain absolutely non-political, in hopes of thereby impeding the strengthening of the nationalist opposition, or on the contrary denounce any major strike as political in order to better fight it. Though dangerous, this latter position was more frequently taken because the colonial state was almost everywhere the biggest employer, and it was often the state against which the strikers were fighting.

In reality, the conditions of the workers were too obviously tied to the colonial order for politicization not to make itself felt, thought not as quickly at the start in Black Africa as in North Africa. And above all, unevenly, according to the country and the confederations. Thus F.O. is going to bear right to the end a suicidal attachment to the colonial order, all the while disguising this position under the pretext of no politics.

This said, the traditions of the colonial motherlands being quite different, the modalities were very different in English and French Africa.

Among the British, where the movement in Nigeria is already well under way in 1942, /Labor Services/ were set up in all the territories, and the British TUC [Trade Unions Council] starting in 1945 sends experienced organizers to assist the Africans to organize. But here, in the British tradition, there is no centralization, or rather, there is no affiliation with the British confederation. The workers are urged to establish small shop units, and staying out of politics is emphasized. Then one portion, often a rather small one, of these labor groups, joins together to form in each country a TUC which affiliates itself directly to an international [labor organization]. Given that apoliticism rules out theoretical and ideological debates, there can logically be only one TUC per country, and the international with which it affiliates is naturally the FSM (WETU) [World Federation of Trade Unions] based in Prague up to 1948 or 1949, then the CISL (ICFTU) [International Confederation of Free Trade Unions] based in Brussels afterward. It is only in Nigeria that an early politicization in a very divided country will bring the breakup of the national TUC ostensibly over the issue of international affiliation.

In certain countries, such as Kenya, the organization of trade unions into a TUC, begun in 1947, will be delayed by the government for political reasons. In the racist-dominated countries such as South Africa and Rhodesia, the black unions and their federations will not be recognized, and [racially] mixed unions will be prohibited, after 1925.

Within the anglophone domain the basic fact remains that there did not exist any organic link between the colonial TUC's and those of the metropolitan capital: autonomy was built in at the start. Moreover, labor

unity within countries was the norm from the start. Finally, in several countries, notably Nigeria, Sudan, and Zambia, the organized cadres were manual laborers, highly skilled, and not functionaries and minor intellectuals as in the Francophone countries. As a result they are going to be excluded from the apparatus of the state at independence, which will predispose them to autonomy, when they are not brutalized into submission.

In the francophone domain, what is striking, on the contrary, is the bureaucratic centralization by which the colonial confederations are from the start subjected to those in the capital, and the [degree to which] ideological rivalry is an impediment to labor unity. Insoluble problems, and a constant struggle over international affiliation, will result from this.

The labor missionaries who arrive in 1945 quickly establish a strict hierarchy among the labor groups set up, /on the one hand,/ as locak, territorial, or federal unions (AOF, AEF) [French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa] affiliated with metropolitan confederations, and only through them [linked] to an international, and /on the other hand/ as professional federations themselves subject to the territorial or at least the federal union, like the AOF railway workers. Starting in 1945 therefore two networks of unions appear, that of the CGT and that of the CFTC [expansion unknown] (in Muslim countries the letter C no longer signifies Christian but Believer [Fr. "Croyant"]). The latter will be of importance in Senegal, Guinea, Ivoery Coast, Dahomey, and especially in Cameroon, AEF, and Madagascar. In 1947, when it holds the African convention in Dakar, the CGT sets up two coordination committees, one for AOF-Togo, the other for AEF-Cameroon. But at the end of the year, the withdrawal of the socialists puts an end to a labor unity at their expense, which the cold war made ridiculous.

Thus appears CFT-F.O. in the capital. In 1949, the latter makes a big effort to establish itself, but its efforts are rarely successful: it hardly succeeds except among certain functionaries and, above all in Senegal, among the famous "natives." In 1955, on the eve of great and fearful events, the CGT had 50 percent of the organized francophone laborers, CFTC had 18 percent and F.O. 10 percent. The other unions, notably the powerful federation of railway workers of AOF, remained autonomous.

This federation had at first been with CGT. But it believed it was not supported by the metropolitan conferation at the time of the great strike from November 1947 to March 1948 described in Sembene Ousmane's novel, "les Bouts de Bois de Dieu." While its militans were inspired by African psychological, political, and wage concerns, it allowed itself to be pulled by the CGT into the great political strike at the end of 1947 called by the Communist Party. But its own strike had lasted interminably, all the way to March 1948, and ended in a semi-defeat, made up for, really, by a quite strong raising of the level of awareness. The

railway workers however felt themselves exploited, manipulated, and abandoned by the French CGT, which explains their decision to disaffiliate, taken at the end of the strike. Their federation would remain in this position up to the formation of UGTAN [General Union of Workers of Black Africa].

I cannot go into specifics for the social struggles, often very lively, that occur starting in 1947 and will in fact go on all the way to independence. Up to the end of 1952, struggle centers on the campaign for the Overseas Labor Code, which was in fact secured by decree in November 1947, when minister Coste Floret, thanks to a virtual falsification of public documents, succeeds in jeopardizing everything. The great waves of strikes in 1947, then in 1952, and 1953, were of crucial importance. The "70-Day Strike" from September to November 1953 in Guinea brought Sekou Toure into the limelight and gave momentum to the PDG-RDA [Democratic Party of Guinea-African Democratic Rally], which was quite weak up till then. In this typical case, it is the labor group which has practically created the party. This example shows how politicization occurs. The social struggle gets substantial results during this time. IN AOF, on average, wages increase by 87 percent from 1949 to 1952. Through application of the Overseas Labor Code, the work week is decreased from 50 to 40 hours in December 1952. Union membership, small up to then, expands at a remakrable pace. In Guinea, the CGT goes from 4,000 members in 1953 to 55,000 in 1955.

The alliance of CGT-RDA in 1946 brought strength to a nationalism which was still embryonic. The colonial authorities, who were not deceived showed their hostility right away to this faction. In the Ivory Coast, the CGT bears the direct fire of the attack led against the PDCI-RDA [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast] which is going to culminate in 1948 to 1950. The administration sometimes thought it useful to support workers with religious affiliation, in hopes of pitting them against the radical nationalists. This was notably the case in Cameroon, Brazzaville, and Madagascar. But this failed for, everywhere, these labor groups, once constituted, showed the greatest vigor and joined up with nationalism. The role of Gilbert Pongault in the French Congo is well known, if not well studied.

The colonial state is thus the absolute enemy, and demands do not have to be reasonable: there is a balance of power, and it is a question of getting the maximum possible. The union, however, can feign being nonpolitical, which is purest fiction, in order to avoid bearing the weight of repression which comes down on the nationalists. The case is clear in the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Cameroon, and, in the anglophone area, in Kenya and Chana. The situation becomes more complicated where there exist several African parties, as in Senegal, Cameroon, Nigeria, and Zambia. Generally there results from this a new division of the labor movement which facilitates the interest of the colonial power.

In this period, up to 1957-1958, an essential role is played by the international labor groups. Since 1947 decolonization is being played out in the context of the cold war, to the great frustration of the colonial powers, who see these two protagonists, the United States and the USSR, trying to outdo each other in anticolonialism to expand their [number of] clients.

Up to 1948, the FSM/WFTU [World Federation of Trade Unions] contains the great majority of organized workers around the world, outside of the American AFC [expansion unknown] and the Christians. It is a strange alliance, between the bureaucratic state apparatuses of the socialist countries, the French CGT which still held socialists and communists, under the obvious control of the latter, the Scandinavian labor unions, the British trade unions, and the American CIO. Leadership is divided at the time between a British president, Arthur Deakin, and a French secretary general, the communist Louis Saillant.

Up to 1947 these strange allies share a common determination to keep control of the new African unions by separating them from the nationalists not under their control. We know how Saillant engineered the rejection of the membership of the UGTT [Tunisian General Federation of Labor], too closely tied to the Neo-Destour, and [how he] did not hesitate to describe as a demographic prevocation the general strike of 1947. Benoit Frachon will be his constant assistant in this task: he will not hesitate to accuse the UGTT publicly of being the "instrument of imperialism," and to give primacy to USTT [Federation of Labor Unions of Tunisia], a small insignificant group which, however, is dominated by European communists. We also know how the development of specific unions will be retarded in Algeria. The clear idea before 1947, and which the PCF [French Communist Party] will not really abandon before 1958, is that the national liberation of the colonial peoples can only come after the socialist revolution brought about by French workers, and under their control. To reverse the order is to be suspected of excessive nationalism. Meanwhile, one must thus be content with social struggles. Time does not matter for the Church: go into the kingdom of heaven and all the rest will be added unto you. The break with the FDA had its origins in such a doctrine.

Starting in 1949, FSM-WFTU is no more than a rump where, except for the eastern countries, one can find only unions tightly controlled by communists. This is the case with the CGT, and it is through the latter's intermediation that FSM watches over its African subsidiaries. The president of the unions of French Sudan (Mali), Abdoullaye Diallo of Guinea, quite close to the communists, has been vice-president of the FSM since 1949. Now the withdrawal of the RDA, in 1950, upset the French communists and this explains the suicidal obstinancy with which they will oppose direct African membership in FSM. The French CGT fears losing control of their development if it does not impose itself as an intermediary. Diallo will maintain this to the end, which will quickly bring him into conflict with Sekou Toure, whose intervention is going to open

up a new era: that of labor Pan-Africanism, which will completely destroy the influence of the Prague International in Black Africa.

Starting in 1949, from its headquarters in Brussels, the CISL-ICFTU is working to bring together the non-communist unionists to confront the Soviet menace. It thus tries to unite the greatest possible number of Africans. In fact, all of the anglophone TUC's, other than the Imoudu faction in Nigeria, but including the Ghana-TUC closely tied to the revolutionary nationalists of Nkrumah, join up at Brussels. In the francophone world, by contrast, success is meager: it is limited to small F.O. cells already discredited by their pro-French attitude.

Within the "free" international, a strange battle will be joined. Without being a tool of the Americans, the CISL-ICFTU submits more and more to the influence of the CIO--reunited in 1953 with the AFL. The latter, obviously, acts, not at the orders, but in concert, with the Department of State and the CIA. It is a question of protecting the union movement from communism and Africa from Soviet influence. For this, the American unionists think there is no better way than to encourage the anti-colonial struggle, and to put in place moderate African states. This assistance to the black nationalist movements is greeted with consternation by the TUC's, which assert that Great Britain must remain in control of a movement toward independence, which, moreover, it accepts, and above all [greeted with consertnation] by the CGT-F.O., which will hold on fiercely to the idea of a permanent imperial France. However, the Americans bringing the money, their policy will consistently prevail, despite violent French recriminations at each Congress.

In 1953, the ICFTU establishes a regional office in Accra, where it consolidates its foundations with Pan-African nationalism. It is in Accra that in 1957 it holds its first regional conference under the chairmanship of Tettegah, and Nkrumah there makes a memorable speech. The unions affiliated with Brussels give shelter to the nationalists persecuted by the colonial power, for example in Kenya, in Tunisia, and in Zambia. Affiliated with Prague they would not have been able to play this role.

For the first time, around 1959-1960, this policy will look like it is paying off, and there will be a general feeling that CISL-ICFTU is largely achieving acceptance by Africa, including revolutionary Ghana, while the Stalinist dream of hierarchical control, to which the FSM clings, will lead to nearly total ruin.

RDA's break with the PC [Communist Party] heralds, in fact, with a five-year lead-time, that of the African CGT's with the metropolitan and international confederation. Sekou Toure is going to be the instrument of this rupture. Considered by the colonial authorities as a dangerous communist, this man of limited theoretical training is soon going to demonstrate that he is above all a radical African nationalist. And that he admirably embodies the tendancy of African unions to personalize power to an extreme,

which is useful to charismatic leaders. Among the latter one can point to John Tettegah in Ghana, Michael Imoudu in Nigeria, Tom Mboya in Kenya, Lawrence Katilungu in Zambia, and Joseph Nkomo in Zimbabwe. One could also mention Ferhad Hached in Tunisia and Mahjoub ben Seddik in Morocco.

Born in 1922 at Faranah in a strong Muslim environment, dismissed from the Conakry technical college in 1937 following a hunger strike, Sekou Toure works as an employee in a business while pursuing his studies by correspondence, and he passes the clerks' competition of the postal, telephone and telegraph service. He is the ideal picture of the petty bourgeois intellectual. In 1945, as secretary general of the PTT union, he is involved in the formation of the Territorial UNION CGT, then, at the end of 1946 in the formation of the RDA. Having become a treasury agent, he is dismissed for political activities. His biography is rather murky from 1946 to 1948. He travelled to Paris several times and visited Prague, but it is doubtful he pursued any course of study for any length of time at the FSM school in the Czech capital. Only he could tell us, and he is still extremely discreet about this period of his life. In 1948, he becomes secretary general of the CGT of Guinea, then in 1950 of the Coordination Committee CGT of AOF, and finally in 1952 of the PDG [Democratic Party of Guinea], at this time still miniscule. The 70-day strike, from September to November 1953, brings extraordinary prestige to the leader, the union, and the party. By 1956, Sekou Toure will have made the PDG, often forcibly, the dominant party throughout Guinea. As we know, after an almost complete electoral triumph, he will become vice-president of the government of the loi-cadre [translation unknown] in April 1957, and he has never been out of power since.

Under the influence of Nkrumah, but also by virtue of the innate logic of nationalism, Sekou Toure chafes under the domination of the French CGT which supports his rival, Diallo Abdoulaye, whome the CGT believes to be more malleable. In February 1956, the Coordination Committee CGT, meeting in Dakar, decides to break its affiliation with the French confederation by establishing the CGTA [General Confederation of African Workers]. Sekou Toure is joined by some of the Senegalese with Diallo Seydou, but Abdoulaye Diallo, with Camille Gris of the Ivory Coast and some of the Senegalese with Alioune Cisse oppose him. However, in all quarters to some degree, unions side with him, even if need be against their own confederate leadership, to such an extent that in November 1957 at Cotonou, the CGTA gives way to UGTAN [General Union of Workers of Black Africa]. This latter unites the majority of unions in French West Africa, including the railway workers, but excluding the Christians and F.O. These latter then also establish autonomous African federations, without disaffiliating themselves from their corresponding international. UGTAN, by contrast, declares its break tone, Sekou Toure asserts that African unions should only join African internationals. A month later, in 1957, the constituting convention of the All-African Peoples Organization [OPAP-AAPO] at Accra adopts the same position. In 1959, the Ghana TUC, for its part, will withdraw from CISL-ICFTU.

UGTAN of course responded to the nationalist and Pan-Africanist radicalism which engulfed the continent during these years of rapid political decolonization. There was a failure, however, resulting from the evident hegemony of the Guinean section, identified with one man. Now after 1957 this man is but one chief of state among others, yet redoubtable because of the prestige he acquired, by his "No" in the referendum of September 1958. The other states are then going to demand that their unions break with this "foreign" international, about the same time thatthe RDA breaks up. This will be done in the Ivory Coast after the strike of functionaries in September 1959, and in Senegal after the partial and ephemeral Union of the confederations in 1962. This same year, Camille Gris, now becomes a minister in Abidjan, will be convicted in the flurry of conspiracies fabricated at this time to clam the effervescence of the country. In Conakry, Sekou Toure will draw the conclusions by nationalizing what remained of UGTAN.

By 1960, almost all of West Africa has thus achieved international sovereignty, and almost all of East and Central Africa will follow before 1964. All the new states, with their employers' and workers' organizations, then obtain the supreme consecration of their sovereignty: they are admitted to the International Labor Organization in Beneva.

We then enter into a new period in the life of the African unions. Henceforth they have to organize themselves and define their role in the framework of politically independent states, except in the far south still dominated by the racist system.

Then, with a speed varying from country to country, we see the same tendencies triumph little by little throughout Black Africa.

Everywhere the unions are asked to organize strictly within the framework of each state. With these limits, one tends rather quickly to achieve labor unity, as international affiliations are forbidden or tightly controlled. Finally, the activity of the unions is more or less strictly limited, according to the nature of the political regime of the given country. Never was the politicization of the life of the unions as evident, even if ideology denies it, but the revolutionary freedom they turned against the enemy colonial state is henceforth denied them by the national state. They dare not, any more, overtly oppose the state, even when it is controlled by social forces contrary to those they represent.

Several situations can be distinguished, but it is a remarkable fact that they cannot be defined by the diverse characteristics of the unions, but rather by those of the parties.

1. In countries where political diversity subsists, even is there is a dominant party, there is also labor diversity, even if the governments try to impose a more or less artificial unity. This is the case, for example, in huge Nigeria, where the rivalry between the "socializing"

unions of Imoudu and his "reformist" competitors, those linked to various large regional parties, lasted up to the beginning of the Civil War in 1967. After that, which ended in 1970, labor activity has not had much momentum. In 1978, precisely because of government pressure, labor unity is still not achieved; a fifth confederation has even just been established.

It happens the same way in Sengal where, however, after the serious Crisis of May 1968, the government believed it succeeded, in 1969, in imposing unity under the chairmanship of Doudou Ngom (CNTS [National Confederation of Workers of Senegal]). The latter proved to be illusory, and the present political pluralism impedes a resumption of the effort. (CNTS + UTLS [Union of Free Workers of Senegal] + SUDES [Sole Democratic Trade Union of Senegalese Teachers]). President Senghor, moreover, has openly disavowed it.

In cases of this type, it is obvious that some labor freedom subsists. If a confederation is supported by the government and the dominant party, this often serves only to reinforce the prestige of its rivals among the workers. Because of this, whatever legal restrictions there may be, it is impossible to avoid all labor conflicts, and wage-earners thus retain a real power of pressure and negotiation.

2. In countries with only one party, we must distinguish between elitist and mass parties.

(a) The first in general profess a liberal type of economic ideology, and are dominated by social groups (planters, small industrials, middle-class) hostile or stand-offish with regard to the unions. The latter are then tightly regulated and subjected to the state, on which they will have only small influence or none at all. Labor unity is strictly imposed, obligatory membership with payroll [dues] deductions /(check off)/ is frequent, and no social agitation is tolerated. So the unions lose all prestige with the worker's, who are forbidden to organize outside them. Thus no outlet is possible for social tensions, and violent and uncontrollable explosions are possible.

We can put into this category Ivory Coast from 1959 on, Kenya since 1965, and Zaire since 1967.

(b) Relations between unions and mass parties are much more diverse.

In certain cases, the party is in some sense an offspring of the unions, but the latter are, to turn the tables, entirely controlled by it. This is the case for example in Guinea, at least since the teachers' strike in November 1961 was broken. In this country, the party being extremely totalitarian and stratified, no form of freedom exists for the workers. This was also, in a lesser degree, the case with Ghana under Nkrumah. But this time, the party not being truly totalitarian, the unions were not able to forestall the spontaneous social movements which contributed to the fall of the regime.

Subsequently, the unions largely regained their freedom with respect to the civilian and military regimes which succeeded it. They succeeded in reconstituting a unitary confederation, the Ghana-TUC, in 1971, after the fall of Busia who had dissolved it, but this [organization], in line with British tradition, is not a loose federation. It is evidently not linked to the government.

In other cases, the unions, while still being closely tied to the party, have kept their autonomy and have even succeeded, for some years, in dominating it and imposing their will on it, often in an irresponsible way, thanks to support from a chief of state desirious of setting two groups of his partisans against each other. The most remarkable example of this situation was that of Mali under the last years of Modibo Keita, especially from 1964 to 1968. One can think also of the Sierra Leone of Siaka Stevens since 1969, although there the ties between union and government are much less close.

(c) Finally, when the one party maintains a healthy dose of internal democracy, the unions retain great freedom of action if they agree to confine themselves within certain limits. They can then substantially influence the government. This is the case for example of Tanzania and Zambia. The latter's situation is all the more remarkable because a serious conflict was ended in 1965 by defeat of the miners' union, which holds a lock on the economy, and by its subordination to the party. Kaunda's profoundly democratic tendencies have prevented him from abusing his victory. The sole confederation (ZCTU) [Zambian Congress of Trade Unions], though laregely autonomous, does not seem, moreover, to be satisfied with its relations with the government.

Whatever equilibrium is established, unions in independent Africa find themselves confront by demands which are everywhere the same.

They are asked, first, to prove their national loyalty, that is, to confine themselves to the borders of the state and not to search for common slogans or even ideologies abroad. This means that the international policy of the state in question has long since settled the problem of international affiliations. The great era of world or even Pan-African unionism, which dominated the period from 1945 to 1960, has thus been ended by a shipwreck on the reefs of government micro-nationalism.

I am going to say a few words about this, in order not to have to return to it.

In 1959-1960, after the collapse of UGTAN, most of the francophone unions had no more international affiliation. Except in Cameroon, the FSM-WFTU no longer had any position in Africa. Its total and definitive failure contrasted with the apparent triumph of CISL-ICFTU, despite the unsettling withdrawal of Ghana at the end of 1959. It is in November 1960, at its regional conference in Tunis, that the CISL created a regional bureau,

AFRO [African Regional Organization], while it had already established at Kampala a large labor college in 1957. Its principal support in Black Africa came from the unions in Kenya, then led by the renowned Tom Mboya.

But this triumph was only apparent. All its African affiliates were in fact turned toward nationalism and Pan-Africanism. Those of East and Central Africa, struggling in countries not yet independent, wanted substantial aid as their states achieved independence. American influence and the specter of the CIA made this affiliation worrisome as soon as they were no longer needed in the anticolonial struggle. Thus, from 1963 to 1965, CISL/ICFTU successively lost Algeria, Morocco, Tanganyika, and finally, in a terrible blow, Kenya and Zambia. Tom Mboya was then a minister of his successors at the head of the KLF [Kenya Labor Federation] opposed him. Brussels now held only Tunisia, part of Cameroon and Uganda (the latter only up to 1969). The collapse was almost as complete as that of the FSM 10 years ago. George Meany drew the inferences, vehemently condemning the bureaucratism of the international, at the meeting of its executive board in March 1965, and announcing that the Americans would pay nothing more.

Thus the political liberation of Africa was consecrated by pushing its unionism to the sidelines of the worldwide movement, and by its break-up into two factions.

This labor divisiveness, however, appeared to be in contradiction to the ideal of African unity, which the chiefs of state [publicly] embraced, the better to disguise their strangling of it in practice. Nevertheless, however, contrary were their economic policies, they all desired tight control over the sole unions, without having to account to internationals burdened with democratic prejudices. The ideal was obviously a unitary African international, but one wherein "progressives" and "moderates" would be balanced and would join together to bring to heel unions which agitated too much. In this perspective, the struggle of ATUC-CAS for freedom of affiliation lost its significance.

It was not, however, until 1972 that a preparatory committee was established at Addis Ababa with the aim of merging the two organizations. ATUC's negligence led to the almost unanimous adoption of by-laws inspired by the AATUF-FSPA. The principle of disaffiliation was left to be decided later, but the tide was going in that direction. It is finally in April 1973, at the urging of the OAU, that a unitary international, OATUU-OUSA (Organization of African Trade Union Unity), was finally established. Its headquarters wre set in Addis Ababa, and its chose as president Lansina Sylla of Guinea, and as secretary general Dennis Akumu of Kenya. The first was replaced by Nefishi of Libya, at the second congress, in Tripoli in April 1976. The next congress will take place in 1980.

The significance of the new organization appeared clear when it gave unresearved support to the Tunisian government in the grave labor crisis of January 1980.

The significance of the new organization appeared clear when it gave unreserved support to the Tunisian government in the grave labor crisis of January 1980.

In fact, the OATUU-OUSA is basing its action on two important principles. The first, disaffiliation from any non-African international, is not yet mandatory, only strongly recommended, but it is not the most. More disturbing is the determination to achieve only one confederation for each state, which wrecks the hopes of the men in power, and gravely threatens trade union democracy. Now here is the main point, on which Dennis Akumu ceaselessly harps, making matters worse, one might add, in places such as Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Lesotho.

Beyond this general tendency toward breaking with other internationals and retiring behind the borders of each state, African unionism in the independent states found itself confronted by a general revision of the rules of the social game. Although conditions may vary to extremes, the tendencies have been everywhere the same.

Everywhere, unions have been sternly reminded that they represented minority groups that were relatively privileged, and that it would be scandalous for them to attempt to extend these privileges even further, while the great mass of workers, and peasants, remained condemned to the state of the wretched of the earth and even saw their situation worsening.

This manner of talk was hard to swallow, and it was not always accepted, for it often came from political circles whose commitment to austerity and honesty were to say the least questionable. The refusal of the unions has brought periods of great instability in certain countries, such as Dahomey from 1959 to 1972, and Zambia from 1963 to 1965. These crisis are finally brought to as end by the victory of the political powers, and the bringing to heel of the unions.

Whatever ideology the African states acknowledge, they all reiterate to the unions that their demands must be limited so as not to harm economic growth and, especially in countries with liberal ideology, not to bring about the flight of that foreign investment on which so much hope is resting. It must not be forgotten that, in most of the countries, the state remains the biggest employer. It is thus both judge and party [to the suit]: the main strikes may be directed against it.

Increasingly tight restrictions limit the right to strike and finally subordinate it to advance authorization from the political authorities. Not only must one not impede production, or frighten investment, but above all one must avoid disorders which would risk provoking uncontrollable reactions in the common people, which the leaders feel more and more to be foreign and threatening: barbarism, the enemy within. Now it is not something with which one can negotiate, with its passions and its apparent irrationality, if one is locked into a purely productivist perspective and

in the ideology of a unilinear evolution of human society. If the aim is to show that Africans can do as well as Europeans, and catch up to the latter by following the same road, these people must be uprooted and crushed, in order to achieve the basic accumulation of capital pooled in Great Britain or France in the 18th and 19th Centuries, and in the USSR in the 20th Century. Quite a number of African states would endorse this program without too much pain, those which re-established under the name of human development what had been suppressed in 1946 when called forced labor.

But then it is clear that it is not a question of trade union freedon or democracy, much less of self-management or autonomy of worker communities. It is a question of setting inplace the apparatus of appression, sonetimes worse than that of the colonial era, by having to rely, like [that era], on external force to subdue the desperate reactions of the people from the Americans in order to liberate themselves and wanted to avoid any sterile compromise with the Soviet bloc. Their affiliation was thus born more of opportunism than of conviction. In fact, AFRO did not get on its feet really, and was suspended in 1965 by the international for its poor management. Re-established in 1972, much weakened in numbers, it only concerned itself with organizing the struggle against the disaffiliation policy, whcih henceforth the OAU was largely supporting, while promoting the new international, OUSA (OATUU) [Organization of African Trade Union Unity].

This latter is the ambiguous product of another battle.

When a divided Africa was preparing to move, not without pain, toward a compromise, by cerating the OAU, in 1963 at Addis Ababa, the labor movement was not immune from this tendency. The radical nationalists were at that time zlined with Ghana, Guinea, and Mali, as well as with Morocco where the quite markedly leftist unions still remained on good terms with the royal government, which had not forgotten their decisive role in the struggle for independence. To counter CISL/ICFTU, they had convoked at Lagos in November 1959 a preparatory conference on African labor unity. There resulted the formation, in May 1961, at Casablanca, of the FSPA-AATUF (All African Trade Union Federation). But only the African unions described as "progressive" (Casablanca group) were there.* The Religious Workers had refused to join up, and the friends of Tom Mboya had broken at the last moment, because of the prohibition against double affiliation, which would have obliged them to break with CISL-ICFTU, whose political and financial support remained vital.

These dissidents found themselves in January 1962 in Dakar, where they establsihed a rival international, the CSA-ATUC (African Trade Union

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* Morocco, Algeria, part of Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Libya Mali, part of Nigeria, and Upper Volta.

Confederation).** This latter permitted double affiliation, allowing many of its members to remain faithful to the Brussels international.

The two organizations, however, were vastly different.

The FSPA-AATUF having chosen Ben Seddik as president and Tettegah as secretary general, it installed its headquarters in Accra, and enjoyed considerable financial aid from Nkrumah. He did not hide his intention of subordinating his organization to Ghana's Pan-African policy, and he launched himself, with a burst of activity, into the attack against the rival organization. The fall of Nkruman in January 1966 was at the time a veritable catastrophe. The new secretary general, Famady Sissoko of Mali, had to move the headquarters to Tanzania, where it fell into a certain inactivity. Now the ATUC-CSA, with Tlili the Tunisian as president and Guinean exile David Soumah as secretary general, could not expect such support from "moderate" states, who often distrusted all labor activity. It therefore fell largely into torpor and but poorly resisted the calls for unity that the OAU soon made.

The formation of the Dakar international had been a triumph for the CISL-ICFTU, but this success was only apparent. Now provided with their own organization, the "moderate" African unions felt themselves much less attracted by Brussels.

The unions are thus little by little deprived of all freedom of action. In many cases, whereever their cadres were not manual laborers, they have been seriously weakened by the departure of their best leaders to the other side, as ministers or high officials. Besides, it is no longer possible for a charismatic figure like the great labor leaders of the fifties, the Sekou Toures, John Tettegahs, Tom Mboyas, and Lawrence Katilungus, to be allowed to rise up in the face of a President with more or less monarchical pretensions.

This is where we are now. This situation is neither bright nor encouraging. If we wish to peer a bit into the future, we must start from the evidence that the evolution of African trade unionism cannot take place outside that of the overall societies, and is particularly dependent on the future of democracy.

The latter now seems thoroughly compromised. It is sacrificed on the altar of development and national construction. Now that is a pregnant term. Development and national construction can only be real if founded on the organic nature of the African peoples, that is, on liberating the

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** Tunisia, Senegal, part of Nigeria and Cameroon, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanaibar, Zambia, Congo (Leo), Congo (Brazza). In all 23 unions affiliated to CISL, 12 with the Christian International, 16 unaffiliated.

initiative of the local communities, emerging into forms of self-administration, which constitute the most radical ideal of democracy, and of a socialism which is more than just a word to mask centralized bureaucratic tyranny. In other words the rule of the intellectual petty bourgeois, even if its members describe themselves as "organic intellectuals."

From this standpoint, for example, the single party could never be an ideal to pursue as the Malagasies are presently proclaiming in their misguided state, but only a temporary expedient, to get through a difficult period. This seems obvious to me, for example, in the case of a country seriously threatened like Burundi. Even in this case, it cannot be excused unless it allows the greatest internal democracy and respect for the most divergent factions. What Julius Nyerere tried to do in Tanzania but, it seems, without too much success.

I would say as much for the unions. The mandatory single union is an evil: it can only be an expedient and not an ideal. It assumes in any case that the greatest internal democracy obtains. The workers should be free to join, to designate their representatives before different bodies, and to express their demands. These being sectoral, clearly the political authority will have to arbitrate; but its intervention should only occur at that stage.

It is thus of significance that the new international, OATUU-OUSA, so closely tied to the OAU, should be given the mission to press everywhere for the single confederation, to the point of excluding from its bodies countries which have not achieved it. By all means, a single confederation linked to a single party should at the very least be autonomous, and influential enough to direct the policy of this party toward the aspirations of its members. If not, the latter will not accord it any respect, and will drop out of it if they are not required to be formal members, and will build up an anger ready to explode. In such a case, the union becomes totally useless. It would be better to suppress it than to let it indulge in the hypocritical ritual of congresses, conferences and motions.

Wage-earners are growing in number quite rapidly now in Africa, but not to the point that the social groups represented but unions should soon cease to be minorities. Further, the aim of socialism is precisely the abolition of the wage-earning class, thus of exploitation. If this perhaps appears utopian in the short term, it at least vindicates the concept of self-management, which aims at another kind of social relationship. Organizations representing such a sector will not be trade unions per se, and they should extend to the whole of the peasantry. Their meeting face to face with the ordinary trade unions should bring the latter out of their isolation, and enable them to escape the reproach of sectoral egoism which is raised against them and which they should take with utmost seriousness in the African context.

In any case, if one stayed with the OATUU-OUSA model, which so many African leaders ignorantly hold up as an ideal, namely the ideal of the single and mandatory union, entirely controlled from higher up, thus allowing strikes to be prevented, worker productivity to be increased, and worker demands diminished, let us admit forthwith that it would be better to suppress them. The government's appointed agents can transmit its orders perfectly well by themselves. It is obvious that it is not the unions' role to see to the building of the nation, which moreover needs to be defined, or even economic development, but, in the framework of a system controlled by the wage-earners, to compensate for the inferior position of workers in the relations of production.

Even from the point of view of development, and in a productivist ideology, they are useful to prevent managers from yielding to expedience and to provide an outlet for worker frustrations, to avoid a build-up of anger which could end in an outbreak of violent strikes and actions. These latter would in reality be much more deleterious than a slowdown in the rate of accumulation of basic capital, that admirable goal which many African states openly embrace, and for which they proclaim themselves ready to sacrifice everything.

What can be said in conclusion?

A recent phenomenon, not yet involving more than a small part of the population, African unions are like the continent itself, which is trying to rebuild its identity without being able to break with a global system which wanted to despoil it. Their situation is characteristic of countries where, to follow Gramsci's terminology, one is surprised to observe that the distinction between political society and polite society is belied by the facts. These two categories are in fact inseparable, limited to a small minority. By contrast, the immense majority is cast out of polite society, into a status of non-existence, an object of exploitation in the name of an abstract vision of the nation, which is defined without any connection to the social and cultural reality of the people. An uneasy elite, and more and more cut off from the masses, is searching in vain [ways] to control the latter and moves ineluctably toward centralist and authoritarian solutions. In absense of regulation and counterweight, the worst despotisms are free to emerge.

Now up to the present African unionism has only represented a fraction of this elite, or at least has only been led, basically, by a fraction. It is alien to the most oppressed and poorest elements which constitute the mass of the population, but which are also the bearers of African identity and among whom are the only forces which could permit real development.

Thus their profoundly contradictory situation is explained. Powerful agents of national liberation, the African unions do not represent the mass of the workers, and the demands of the wage-earners often seem the expression of the egoism of a privileged minority. This explains the fact

that their adversary function is not easily accepted and how they have at last been brought to heel by the independent states, despite the great power which they demonstrated during the preceding period.

But the advocacy function, which they hardly perform anymore, remains a necessity. It is the sina qua non of the development in Africa of an organic democracy, without which neither African identity nor real development is possible.

The free competition of unions cannot, however, be found or developed unless the peoples of Africa succeed in breaking with the mechanical imitation, which besides is impossible, of political models which are already bankrupt in Europe, in order to achieve an organic democracy which will return power and initiative to their peoples. The profound restructuring of rural African societies, taking care not to destroy them, starting at the local communities, could then support a limited and balanced urbanization and industrialization. In such a context, trade unionism could become a mass phenomenon and play a role in the establishment of equilibrium and checks and balances without which no democratic future, no real development, is possible. And this is not a question, I believe, of fantasies tied to the European tradition or to certain circumstances, but of universal ideas tied to human nature

Otherwise, the unions have no other future than that of being a driving belt of the state, and an organization of surveillance and repression of the workers in support of a productivist logic of human exploitation. They will then be swept away once this particular historical stage will have passed, as I think cannot fail to happen.

[Lecture given at C.R.A. [expansion unknown], University of Paris I, on 11 January 1979.

ACRONYMS

AFRO: African Regional Organization

ANTUF: All Nigeria Trade Union Federation

BTUC: British Trade Union Congress

CGTA: General Confederation of African Workers

CISL/ICFTU: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

CNTS: National Confederation of Senegalese Workers

CSA/ATUC: African Trade Union Confederation

FSM/WFTU: World Federation of Trade Unions

FSPA/AATUF: All African Trade Union Federation

GTUC: Ghana Trade Union Congress

KLF: Kenya Labor Federation

NTUC: Nigerian Trade Union Congress

OUSA/OATUU: Organization of African Trade Union Unity

SUDES: Sole Democratic Trade Union of Senegalese Teachers

UGTAN: General Union of Workers of Black Africa

UGTT: Tunisian General Federation of Labor

UTLS: Union of Free Workers of Senegal

USTT: Federation of Labor Unions of Tunisia

ZCTU: Zambia Congress of Trade Unions

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INDEPENDENCE OF FRANCOPHONE AFRICA EXAMINED

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[Article by Alex Rondos: "How Independent Is Francophone Africa After 20 Years?"]

[Text] **This year is the 20th anniversary of independence of all of France's former colonies with the exception of Guinea. During the next four months we will be publishing a series of occasional articles dealing with different aspects of Francophone Africa.**

The first consists of a review article, the first part of which appears this week, by Alex Rondos, which considers some aspects of Francophone Africa, the relationship between France and its former colonies and the prospects for the future.

DISCUSSION about the development of France's former colonies since independence has been bedevilled by a paradox which has been aggravated by the limited attention which has been paid to the subject. Though all these countries opted for independence as individual territories 20 years ago, they continue to show sufficient elements in their development to justify their being referred to collectively, though somewhat misleadingly, as Francophone Africa.

Why misleadingly? A brief phrase in last year's budget report of the French Ministry of Co-operation should illustrate the central issue. In describing the geographical distribution of French aid, it defined Francophone Africa as those countries in which at least 3 per cent of the population have as their main language French. One can travel without interruption from Tangier to Libreville, by way N'Djamena and Bangui, without ever having to go into a territory whose politically dominant group is not French-speaking.

It is the language of power; of power bequeathed, on strict conditions, by France. The conditions were accepted by African élites as part of a deal that would ensure their security in political power. The language represents a culture that is alien to the majority of the populations but which continues to be considered as the offical language. In another generation there will be thousands more young people who will be proficient in French, because without it, and whatever nationalist rhetoric they are served, they know that advancement will be denied them, and advancement consists of a niche in the bureaucracies of Francophone Africa. One is faced therefore with a complex issue; France did not impose the language after independence; it was willingly adopted by independent nations. Language, along with rule by a single party or the military, has become the instrument for unity in the nation. Those who control the instruments have proved to be the social groups which inherited the machinery of state at independence from France.

Unity and diversity

There are other instruments which France bequeathed to the nationalist leaders of each territory to facilitate their consolidation of power and which in return ensured France a pre-eminent, almost exclusive role. If language provided the cultural link, it was reinforced by a series of institutional ties both bilaterally between France and the territory and among all the territories all of which have been cemented by the support of France. Twenty years after independence, President Senghor is in the process of creating a Francophone Commonwealth whose geographical foundation is in Africa, and whose raison d'être are the numerous knots by which these countries have been tied by France to each other and to France.

Two books* which have appeared recently deal with the problem of unity, without ever really facing the major issue of why this notion of unity has existed in the first place. They illustrate the paradox mentioned earlier of unity contending with diversity. However, on reading them, one is struck by the absence of any thorough analysis of the French role both in the period leading up to decolonisation and in the subsequent two decades. In fact this paradox could be resolved by accepting, as some are very reluctant to do, the fact that the continuity of French presence in most sectors has conditioned the development of all these countries. It is still within the framework of the French influence (which might be consciously or, as is often the case, unconsciously operated) that the embryonic signs of diversity and autonomy are seen. I would go further by suggesting that the existence of this framework has delayed the emergence of that autonomy and could seriously compromise it because it has gone so far in consolidating the positions of those élites who are the instruments of and operators of that relationship between France and Africa. In other words, independence has to be redefined while one establishes the precise nature of where decisions are taken concerning the development of France's former colonies.

Economic and social

This, inevitably takes one back to the period leading up immediately to independence. The story of politics in French-speaking Africa has been well told in English already (by Ruth Schachter Morgenthau and Edward Mortimer). It is one of the "balkanisation" of Francophone Africa. The reasons were economic (Ivory Coast refused to become the milch cow of the AOF; Dahomey nestling near the Nigerian giant resented the idea of dikatas emanating from a distant federal capital in Darak; the Mossi agitated for their own territory) and also social in that ethnic conflict often occured in the mines in Guinea, against Togolese and Voltaics in Ivory Coast, over the blacks of Southern Mauritania. There were, in addition, personal ambitions. Why become a small fish in the very large pond of the proposed federated community of states when one could be the big fish in the small territorial pond? The results were territories shorn of competent trained people to run them, but controlled by élites which had established themselves, with the ultimate approval of the French authorities — Hamani Diori eventually came to power in Niger, for instance, after the elections were rigged against Djibo Bakary.

These élites were in desperate need of some security in the knowledge that they were acquiring responsibility for economies that were vulnerable monocultures which until independence had the guarantee of the French market. Now it was continuity with France on conditions or the frightening plunge into the world market. Only Guinea opted out, though its subsequent experience as a country that is still dependent on the unprocessed export of its iron and bauxite and is led by an élite which controls the state apparatus has rendered it effectively little different to most of the other states.

Central theme of objections

Those who have argued against the balkanisation, President Senghor being the

most prominent among them — and de Benoist takes up their arguments — have had two central themes to their objections; it was said by some that with independence to all the 14 territories one would have "African governments running European administrations", while others said that at least a federated community would be able to take advantage of the complementarity of economic development in each territory.

Instead 14 territories engaged in a series of separate negotiations with France in the months leading up to mid-1960 which culminated in a mass of comprehensive co-operation agreements in the fields of economic affairs, education, culture, defence, communications, civic status and property rights.

General de Gaulle, summing up that year and the result of the agreements which were the condition for independence, puts it eloquently: "Between France, on the one hand, and a sizeable part of Africa on the other, an assemblage of men, teritories and resources was built up whose common language was French; which in terms of currency constituted the franc zone, in which goods of every kind were exchanged on a preferential basis; in which there was regular consultation on political and diplomatic matters; in which each was pledged to help the other in case of danger; in which sea and air transport and the telegraph, the telephone and radio networks were co-ordinated; in which every citizen, wherever he came from and wherever he went, knew and felt himself, far from being a stranger, to be welcome, esteemed and to a large extent at home."

Rise of the bourgeoisie

It meant the constitution of a network of links, whose foundation would be the franc zone, which is itself places serious constraints on the monetary independence of the member states — in almost any other context the franc zone may have been welcomed but between Paris and its ex-colonies it raises the ugly question: whither decolonisation? It has also created the conditions for privileged trading ties between France and these countries, favouring of French capital and dependence on foreign capital, initially overwhelmingly French, for investment in development and reinforced the relative power of the French enterprises already in existence, and the continuation of dependence on export commodities to the international market.

The African corollary is captured in the title of one of Biarnes' chapters: "The irresistable rise of the bourgeoisie."

Houphouët on "How to lose Africa"

ACCORDING to President Houphouët Boigny, the West is about to "lose Africa". In a remarkably vigorous interview with the editor of the French weekly *Paris-Match*, the Ivorian leader expressed not only his fears about the Soviet role in Africa, but also of the shortsightedness of the West in its dealings with Africa.

That Africa might become the stage for a military confrontation between the West and the Soviet Union is not a realistic proposition in his view. It is the diverging interpretation of détente which worries the President. In the East, he suggests, détente is a means not an end. The conflict that will take place in Africa will be an economic one; "that is to say the real battleground will be the supply of raw materials, of which Europe is bereft". The Soviet Union, according to President Houphouët-Boigny, will achieve its end by preventing the delivery of raw materials to Europe from its principal source, Africa. "The Russian objective is to prevent countries in which it has a foothold, through Cuba, from delivering raw materials to Europe." They will achieve this by destroying stability in countries — he used Angola, Ethiopia and Congo as examples — by inflicting a form of "organised poverty". If Communist influence expands and if Africa is unable to deliver its raw materials to Europe, "Russia will paralyse Europe without firing a shot".

As to what the West could do to redress matters, the President was bitterly critical of the way in which the West treats its friends. The worst error of the West has been in not paying the right price for raw materials from

"friendly countries" which are attached to the West by culture, language and liberal economies".

Falling price of cocoa

The best example of this is to be found in the treatment of Ivory Coast by what he considers to be the speculation in New York and London in cocoa, the price of which has declined from over £3,000 a tonne in July, 1977, to less than £1,000 today. Instead of following the inflationary trend in the international economy, prices for agricultural products are falling, and there is not even a guaranteed price for the current season, the President observed. "The prices of our vital exports are at the mercy of the caprice of the brokers. Europe is gambling with the lives of our peasants without realising that it is gambling at the same time with its own destiny." The decline in the price of raw materials has also affected minerals, and yet the President notes bitterly that "mineral prices fall, but steel prices do not fall".

It is this sort of egoistic policy, the President maintains, which will impoverish and destabilise Europe's "best friend, Ivory Coast".

Reiterating the point that the West's worst enemy was its many commodity exchanges which speculate on raw materials and destabilise African economies for whose products that is no real guaranteed minimum price, the President added that he believed that the reason for the fall in prices was that lies had been disseminated to justify a further decline in prices — allegations there had been overproduction. This, he says, is not true. Brazil, about to overtake Ivory Coast as the world's leading producer, uses half of its production for domestic consumption, and he noted that other countries had already been obliged to sell ahead a year's production, because they have no other recourse.

The overall result leads President Houphouët-Boigny to a damning conclusion: "The incomprehension of international capitalism *vis-à-vis* Africa and the Russian wish to destabilise these states will have the same result: permanent revolution and generalised misery. Who will have won? The result is not flattering to the West and our youth is beginning to wonder if you [the West] are going to continue to sacrifice their interests."

The President had another complaint. The West has helped in the installation of industry in Africa, but refuses to import the products. "It only wants to buy our raw materials." The attack went on to a third point: against the "dishonesty of some companies". He was referring to the crippling costs imposed by the construction of the sugar processing plants in the north of Ivory Coast. They overcharged, according to the President, to the tune of 34bn. CFA francs. The only unit to have proved cost effective was that constructed by the French at Borotou, he said.

His basic message was that the West must change its economic policies towards Africa. This will be possible when the West appreciates "that the best weapon against adventures is not the despatch of aircraft and troops; it is in facilitating the happiness of people." Europe "must get a grip of itself because what is happening at the moment is sad. Europe still has things to offer to the world. One day Europe must be proud of its African daughter, as England today is proud of the United States."

President Houphouët-Boigny has never been one to mince his words, and there are many who might disagree with his view of the commodity and futures market. There was a slight hint that he might consider withdrawal from the commodity market when he contested the consumer opinion that the cocoa crop could not be stored for long in the humidity of the tropics. He noted, ominously, that Ivory Coast had the means now to store its crop for long periods.

His most important message, however, at which some other African leaders might baulk, but which they cannot ignore, coming as it does from a leader of his international prestige, is that there is not "one world" but "two worlds" today: the East and the West. It is quite clear which he has opted for.

Perfidious Albion rides again

IT SEEMS THAT in some French circles it is believed that perfidious Albion is at it again. A long article by *Figaro's* correspondent in Uganda suggests that the

French mission there, which included some military observers, is being sabotaged by the reaction in London, Dar es Salaam and Nairobi. Somehow the World Service of the BBC seems to be the target of this criticism. The journalist suggests that French doctors and other helpers who listen to the World Service have been horrified at the interpretation of the French offer of assistance as an ambition to extend French influence in Uganda. The article suggests that this is the "spirit of Fashoda".

Having heard one of the BBC commentaries and having commented on the French assistance in Uganda in these columns, I would suggest that the French men and women have not quite got the point, which is that France is indeed interested in extending its economic ties with other parts of Africa, and eastern Africa is an important political and economic area for French policies. Paris no longer depends solely on its former colonies and is, in a sense, compensating by expanding. That the Ugandan action is a humanitarian gesture by France is beyond doubt. But there is the inescapable fact that in Africa, especially Anglophone Africa, the French role in the continent is not judged by polite ministerial visits to Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Lagos or Freetown, but by military interventions in Chad, Mauritania, Zaire and Central African Republic.

Survivor from Bokassa rule

ONE OF THE MAJOR sources of immediate disenchantment with the Dacko rule in the Central African Republic was his decision to retain Bokassa's Prime Minister, Henri Maidou, whom Dacko made vice-president. Now, it is reported that President Dacko has removed this obstacle by sanctioning the dismissal and house arrest of M. Maidou. It was reported that the Prime Minister, Christian Bernard Ayandho, was also dismissed. Both men are now under house arrest and being guarded by French troops.

ONCAD is abolished

SENEGAL'S ECONOMIC problems have been frequently commented upon in these columns, and one of the most constant targets for criticism has been ONCAD, the National Office of Co-operation and Development Aid. It had the monopoly for the purchase of the groundnut crop, the sale of the country's rice production, the supply of agricultural equipment, fertiliser and seed for the groundnut sector and was also responsible for 1,600 peasant co-operatives.

Now in a surprising development, the government has decided to abolish ONCAD. Criticism reached a peak last year when it was revealed that there had been massive embezzlement by the office's agents. Peasants had, anyway, become so disillusioned with ONCAD that they refused to repay their debts.

Under the new system, co-operatives will continue to exist but will sell their groundnut crop directly to Senegal's four main groundnut oil refineries. Agricultural equipment will be supplied by the national rural supply company. A special commission has been set up to find employment for ONCAD's 4,500 employees.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ALGERIA EXPLORES FOR OIL--The Algerian oil minister, Ndugu Belkacem Nabi, has arrived in Dar Es Salaam today for talks in connection with drilling for oil off the coast of Tanzania. Ndugu Nabi told reporters that Algeria will start drilling for oil off the coast of Tanzania before the end of this year. He said oil experts from Algeria will arrive in the country in the near future to implement this project. He said Algeria will soon bring in oil drilling equipment. Ndugu Nabi is leading a four-man delegation. Meanwhile, the minister of water, energy and minerals, Ndugu al-Noor Kassum, said that an Algerian firm, [name indistinct], will be responsible for the oil-drilling operation. A cooperation agreement between Tanzania and Algeria will be signed at the end of the 2-day visit by the Algerian oil minister. The oil-drilling operation will be carried out by Algeria following the discovery of oil off the coast of Tanzania. Parliament recently passed a bill on drilling for and production of oil in the country. A foreign office spokesman said that Ndugu Nabi will also deliver a special message to President Nyerere from President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria. [Text] [LD032148 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 3 Sep 80]

ZIMBABWE-KENYA TRADE--Zimbabwe is aiming for a "trade boom" with Kenya, the Assistant Secretary of Foreigh Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr David Moss, forecasts. He said Kenya had previously tended to be a trading centre for countries in the East and Central African regions. It could also be a trading centre for Zimbabwe. Mr Moss has just returned from an export promotion tour of Kenya accompanied by another official from the Ministry, Mr Chris Mazhandu. The two men also went to arrange Zimbabwe's participation in the six-day Kenya International Show starting on September 29. Kenyan businessmen had expressed interest in buying a wide range of items produced in Zimbabwe. "There is a great potential for our agricultural equipment, footwear, vegetable seeds and higher quality clothing." Steel was also likely to attract Kenyan importers and opportunities for Kenyan exports were being explored. At the show trade information will be provided for prospective importers and the stand will be manned by Zimbabweans. A Salisbury travel agency in conjunction with Kenya Airways will offer an inclusive tour of Kenya for businessmen attending the show. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 1]

SA-ZAIRE AIR ROUTE TALKS--Pretoria--The South African government is conducting negotiations with the Zairian government with the intention of establishing regular freight aircraft flights between the two countries, according to a statement made here yesterday by Transport Affairs Minister Chris Heunis. The negotiations are subject to the condition that both countries will be able to provide this service. Heunis said that freight flights will be scheduled on an ad hoc basis between Johannesburg and Kinshasa in collaboration with Air Zaire. This will not affect the flights of South Africa's syndicate partnerships and the flights with hired aircraft. On 21 July of this year the South African Airline carried out a test flight to Kinshasa. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 31 Jul 80 p 11] 7964

CSO: 4408

SURVEY OF AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

London WEST AFRICA in English 11, 18 Aug 80

[Two-part article by Colin Foy: "Regrowth of Angola"]

[11 Aug 80, pp 1475-6]

[Excerpts]

ANGOLA'S traumatic birth as an independent nation at the end of 1975 has left it with scars still to heal.

On the agricultural side, the familiar problem of co-ordinating peasant production to supply surplus food to the towns is being tackled. The problem is that the peasants don't want money if there is nothing to spend it on and the destruction of Angola's internal trade and economic infrastructure mean that this is all too often the case. An attempt is being made to overcome the problem by bartering basic goods with the peasants in return for the staple, maize, crop. Other crops, such as fruit and vegetables, are sold for money at town and village markets where the government is trying to supply consumer goods for sale. The flight of people into the forests in the Central Highlands following Unita's defeat, and their current sudden return, are, however, complicating the situation.

800,000 people have come out of the forests in the provinces of Huambo and Bie alone since January. Their former land has for four years lain fallow and, in any case, most of these *regressados* are suffering from malnutrition and a whole range of diseases. Besides, what is left of Unita, after the recent government campaign against them, have turned to banditry, burning crops and stealing livestock in the more remote areas. This causes a secondary flow of refugees towards the towns. The result is that strictly local production cannot support the population and supplies need to be moved from other provinces where there is a surplus into Bie and similarly afflicted areas. The catch here is that is that the Luanda bureaucracy all too often are slow or obstructive in facilitating such food movements. Lt.-Col. Petroff, Provincial Commissar of Huambo, says this problem is being tackled by the setting up of provincial planning departments in each province with a degree of autonomy to deal with each other. This will certainly have to be done quickly, for the situation, particularly in Bie, is getting desperate.

As far as cash crops are concerned, the government has the situation under much better control. Most of the coffee, cotton and palm oil products were produced on European plantations on a fairly large scale. Now these have been taken over as state farms. Thus, the evidence is that the state farms appear to be operating reasonably successfully.

MPLA's strategy, as a Marxist party, is eventually to have a planned economy. This, of course, will necessitate the phasing out of individual peasant production and the incorporation of the peasants into organised co-operatives and state farms. The "proletarianising" of the peasantry, however, is still a long way off and its final

achievement will have to await the coming of peace to the country.

One interesting project has been started. Situated near Kaala, south east of Huambo, an ambitious scheme seeks to link a state farm with a quarry and stone crushing plant close to a spur of the Benguela railway. Included in the plans is a new town with social, sports, educational and medical facilities and housing 10,000 people who will supply the labour for the whole complex.

Commissar Petroff explains, "The aim is to turn peasants into proletarians, to show the old Unita supporters that the government can give them good houses, jobs and security. The *regressados* form an available and ready, landless workforce; we hope that other people, seeing the success of this project, will be inclined to move into others like it."

Before moving the workers in, however, the basic buildings are being completed at the farm and the stone crushing plant. The new town has yet to be begun. In the meantime, equipment and machinery arrives from East Germany who, under the contract, will also supply training and support personnel. Petroff emphasises the ambitious nature of the scheme and stresses that labour will be recruited on a voluntary basis, if it is successful, more like it will follow.

Not too bad

Overall, agriculture is not in such a bad way, considering that Angola has suffered five years of war since independence. Many improvements, of course, can be made. The bureaucracy must be overcome in order to make it more responsive and obedient to the needs of the nation. Education, medical care and industrial goods need to be made more widely available. In general, however, the Angolan government and MPLA-Workers' Party do not appear blind to the short-comings, they are openly discussed and genuine attempts are being made to come to terms with them and deal with them. The refugee problems, the South African invasions and the economic disruption caused by the civil war and occasional Unita activity, however, make all these tasks more difficult.

[18 Aug 80, pp 1549, 1551]

[Excerpts]

PORTUGAL viewed Angola as its most prized possession. This was the most developed colony and the richest, with its mineral deposits of diamonds, iron ore and oil.

Today, Angola remains rich in resources but their exploitation has been interrupted by the constant warfare which has plagued the country since independence.

Reconstruction began straight after independence, but it has been a long and difficult job. One of the most difficult parts of the process, after the lack of trained technical personnel, has been the difficulty of keeping the factories going at maximum capacity. The director of TEXTANG, a textile factory in Luanda explains: "The salary is fixed at 17,000 Kwanzas (about £245), which is below what workers can get elsewhere. So, many left initially and now we lack sufficient skilled operators." Thus, the factory, while it does have experienced middle-level technical people (repairmen, fitters, etc), cannot get enough trained people to work the machines.

Comfortable relationship

Elsewhere, the situation is better. SATEL, in Dondo, and CO-Huambo, in Huambo are two other textile factories, both operating more efficiently than TEXTANG. Part of the reason is that their work-force did not have the range of alternative wage employment that their counterparts in Luanda had. They are also much smaller. It is possible in either of these two to see how the system of workers' involvement in decision making operates, with its trade union representatives on the management committee and that committee's consultation with shop-floor meetings. The result appears to be a comfortable

working relationship which helps the companies to cope with some of the problems of transport and supply which inevitably crop up.

All the industrial enterprises, however, suffer as a result of the scarcity of consumer goods and inefficient food supply lines. The scarcity of goods has led to the growth of a black market and huge rises in prices. Often, food, when difficult to obtain in the towns, can be found in the countryside, but the travelling to get it can cause unacceptable levels of absenteeism in the factories. All this has led to an effective devaluation of the Kwanza so that people prefer to be paid, at least partly, in the goods they produce — thus fuelling the black market. The process has now become circular and the government realises that, sooner or later, it will have to take strong measures to break the circle.

The Benguela railway, often the target of Unita attacks, is now making a modest recovery. More or less regular trains pass along its length and this is attested to by the presence of Zairean wagons in Huambo and Lobito. Sabotage has taken a heavy toll, both of stock and lives, and the depot in Huambo has the heartbreaking task of repairing the damage done. The repair yard their is littered with the shattered remains of rolling stock torn apart by terrorist bombs. Most of the mines are laid in thinly-populated Moxico province and their target has been the railway's diesel engines — of the 25 running at independence, only five remained in service by January this year.

The recent rout of Unita forces has, however, resulted in greater success in defending the line and hundreds of kilos of explosive have been recovered. New diesels are on the way from UN and EEC sources and an upturn in the railway's fortunes seems to be imminent. Alternative routes from the inland, such as the Beira rialway, have been found to be unable to make up for the services the Benguela railway provides and it is therefore seen by all its users as a vital asset. With international co-operation, then, the railway will again recover its pre-eminence as an integral part of the African transport network. It will, however, remain vulnerable. 700 miles long, with extensive stretches in sparsely populated areas, the target is still an easy one and its defence will continue to be a difficult task.

Mining is recovering

On the mining side, DIAMANG has recovered from its all-time low and now produces 1,400,000 carats' worth of diamonds per year — at twice 1973 values. 80 per cent of production is of gemstones, for which England is the largest customer. Cutting is no longer done in Portugal, where much of the profit used to be creamed off, and now Angola holds 77.21 per cent of the shares in the company.

Another success story is the oil industry. Here, Angola, recognising the paucity of its technical expertise, has decided to develop its petroleum resources in partnership with Gulf Oil of the United States. The deposits located in Cabinda and Saio (N. Angola), are exploited under special laws which vest all mineral rights in the state. Gulf's contribution comes in the form of technology and finance. Angolan personnel are being trained in a special petroleum school near Ngunza (formerly Novo Redondo), in Kwanza-Sul province. The school, set up with Italian assistance, is an impressive place, employing the latest equipment and techniques eventually to train people for work at all levels of the business. Production of oil is proceeding apace and is on target to reach the levels set for it by the government.

Other mining projects include plans for extracting iron ore, black granite, quartz and phosphates while, in the future, it is hoped to mine copper. In these areas, the situation is less secure. The iron ore mines are in Kassinga and Kasala Kitungu. The latter, near Dondo, is in its formative stages, but the Kassinga mine has been producing for some years. The problem is that Kassinga was, and still is, the site of South African attacks and operations there have often been interrupted. As a further complication, the Kassinga mine relies on using a railway which is often the target of South African sabotage. Nonetheless, both mines are in production and output is rising. Eventually, it is hoped to incorporate

Kassinga into an international iron and steel producing complex involving an independent Namibia, Zambia and Zaire. These plans, of course, will have to await the outcome of the complex political situations in the Namib region.

Angola is potentially one of the foremost industrial nations in Africa. With the large hydro-electric potential of the Cunene, Cuanza and other rivers, and with its vast mineral resources, there is no reason why it should not become so. Already its industrial base is impressive. Its biggest problem, of course, is achieving political and military peace — something which has eluded it thus far.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DIAMOND PRODUCTION--The Angolan diamond mining company Diamang produced 675,000 carats in the first six months of this year and expects to reach its 1980 production target of 1.4m. carats, the Angola news agency ANGOP reports. Last year Angola produced 341,000 carats, compared to a pre-independence output of 2.4m. carats in 1974. Diamang plans to raise production to 2m. carats a year in 1983. Almost all diamond mining in Angola is now reported to be mechanised, except in the Andrada area, where manual methods were still used. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Aug 80 p 1503]

CSO: 4420

DATA ON AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH PRC ON 8 JULY

Brazzaville MWETI in French 10 Jul 80 pp 1, 5

[Article by special correspondent Claude Bivoua: "New Perspectives for Sino-Congolese Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] New perspectives have decidedly been opening up for amicable Sino-Congolese cooperation since the signing Tuesday 8 July in Peking of four documents following talks conducted in person by Premier Guofeng Hua and President Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

Inspired by the general impetus for national recovery and an end to the "freeze"--as prescribed by the delegates to the Third Special Congress of the Congolese Labor Party--these perspectives are taking form in the sectors of Mines and Energy, Rural Economy, Transportation, Culture, and Health.

Three documents establish the dimensions of these perspectives. They are: the report concerning the economic and technical cooperation authorized between the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of the Congo; the report concerning the talks with respect to implementation of four new points; and the cultural agreement, renewable every 5 years.

The new chapter in the friendship existing between the Congo and China is embodied in a list of new projects for some of which the preliminary studies have already been made. Specifically, the projects chosen relate to priority sectors such as agriculture, transportation and health. Principal among them are the survey--and construction--of the Ngo-Djambala highway; the development of three airports, at Loubomo, Sibiti and Djambala, respectively; the development of rice growing; the supplying of water to Lekana; and the equipping of 10 microhydroelectric power plants.

Because the projects undertaken previously have experienced minor difficulties they will benefit from appropriate measures: for example, the state farm at Kombe will be rehabilitated and CHACONA [Naval Shipyard] will build ships with metal hulls. The Kinsoundi textile mill, however,

is one sector for which the Chinese side believes additional study is necessary. Other sectors such as the commercial sector (and OFNACOM [National Marketing Office] in particular) require--to a lesser degree--an in-depth review of delays in deliveries and also of its financing.

Under the provisions of the cultural agreement the contracting parties--in accordance with the principles of equality and reciprocal advantages--will develop exchanges and cooperation in the fields of culture, education, the social sciences, public health, sports, publishing, the press, and radio broadcasting.

10992
CSO: 4400

ADDITIONAL DETAILS ON PRC-CONGOLESE COOPERATION

Brazzaville MWETI in French 15 Jul 80 p 2

[Article: "The Facts of Sino-Congolese Cooperation"]

[Text] Three documents make it possible in this month of July to draw up the list of accomplished facts and projects under way in PRC-Congolese cooperation now beginning its 16th year: the economic and technical agreement of 8 July 1980, the report on the terms of the previous agreements, and the cultural cooperation agreement of 8 July 1980. Given below are details from these texts to be noted:

--two projects were to be brought immediately to the execution phase, as indicated in the above-cited report;

--the Brazzaville Peoples Palace. The Peoples Republic of Congo has confirmed with China that the sum of 1.3 billion planned for necessary local expenditures during the start-up phase set for the first half of 1981 is now partially available; the drawing up of the plan was completed well before the scheduled deadline;

--the popularization center for agricultural techniques will be established near the Kombe State Farm, 17 km south of Brazzaville.

Three projects have been in suspense since 1975, the provisions for putting them into execution have been re-drafted:

--construction of the Military Academy commits the Peoples Republic of Congo to asphalt the road leading to the construction site; to assure water supply and preliminary electric power for the zone in the vicinity of Itatolo;

--the Pointe-Noir Polyclinic Hospital required feasibility studies; a Chinese mission will come before the end of the year to pull together the dossiers already on hand;

Finally the water supply project for Lekana mentioned in the agreements of 2 March 1975 will also proceed to the feasibility study phase before the end of the current year.

New Arrangements

In view of the improvement in production in the rice-growing regions of the Congo, China has agreed to send a mission to the Congo before the end of the first half of 1981.

The moratorium for repayment of the 1969 loan has been increased by 4 more years, as well as the time limit for utilizing credits going back to 1972, extended by 5 years.

Three new projects have been examined in the course of the conversations:

--the project for asphalting the Ngo-Djambala-Lekana road (165 km);

--the construction of runways at Loubomo, Sibiti and Djambala airports;

--and finally the construction of ten small hydroelectric power stations.

The Chinese mission has formulated for itw own account a forest products project on Congolese territory.

The last request recorded in these agreements is from the Congolese side; inviting China to diversify the production of the Madingou lime-spar crushing plant by supplying forges for the manufacture of lime and chalk.

The Old Projects

The understandings arrived at in the talks between Sassou and Hua Guofeng call for "increased development of economic and technical relations between the two countries."

In order to achieve this purpose China agrees to provide renovation work on the shortwave broadcasting station of RTC [Congolese Radio and Television] in accordance with a previous agreement concluded on 18 March last; Chinese experts are in process of checking out equipment on the site. Concrete specifications for renovation will follow when this mission has completed its diagnosis.

Conversion of the Chacona naval shipyard will get under way during the first half of 1981 for the purpose of constructing light tonnage vessels with steel hull.

The Peoples Republic of Congo reserves for itself the right to do the study on a solution for the problem raised by the Kinsoundi textile mill following the difficulties reported by the Chinese in supplying more modern equipment than that in place, at the present time.

The Kombe State Farm needed straightening out, recently taken in hand by a Chinese technical commission by way of preparing a report expected this coming September.

Regarding the projects due to come into being at one or another practical phase of the forthcoming projects, the Chinese Government has granted the Congolese Government a 1.3 billion credit without interest for a period of 5 years beginning 1 January 1981, to alleviate the financial shortfall in projects already authorized and other projects to be decided on by consultation between the two governments.

Finally, the cultural cooperation agreement defines the area for bilateral initiatives in the fields of cultural affairs, education, social sciences, public health, sports, the press, and radio broadcasting. It deserves mention that the two countries agree to have their respective literary and artistic works translated and published.

2750
CSO: 4400

OFNACOM-PRODINTORG COOPERATION NOTED

Brazzaville MWETI in French 8 Jul 80 p 2

[Article: "Fruitful Cooperation Between OFNACOM and PRODINTORG"]

[Excerpts] As of next Monday the National Marketing Office (OFNACOM) will have a monopoly over the importation and marketing of Soviet canned goods. Pursuant to a $1 million contract signed recently between OFNACOM and the Soviet firm PRODINTORG, approximately 45,000 cases of canned foods will be purchased this year by OFNACOM. Five kinds of canned foods will be marketed throughout the national territory.

It should be emphasized that PRODINTORG last 17 June organized--in Brazzaville--a product tasting of crab, salmon, caviar, mackerel and tuna for the benefit of trade officials of our country.

PRODINTORG last year supplied to the Congo a total of 35,500 cases of canned fish. The progress in respect to sales of canned foods on the Congolese market--and particularly in recent years--has been achieved thanks to fruitful cooperation with OFNACOM. The canned foods (kippered herring, sardines, mackerel and tuna) sold in the OFNACOM stores are well known to Congolese customers.

10992
CSO: 4400

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Aug 80 p 5

[Letter to the Editor]

[Excerpt] Following publication of report by Philippe Decraene, "Djibouti, Birth of a Nation" (LE MONDE, 4, 5 July), the members of Defense Counsel for the Djibouti political prisoners, Messrs Comte, Fagart, Laval, Natali and Ziwie, brought to our attention a letter from which the following passages are excerpted: Although "the Territory is absolutely calm for a year," the consequences of a past and more troubled year -- hopefully behind us -- are still manifest: some forty individuals are still in confinement today, accused of "criminal attempts" for which they are awaiting court decision.

Judgment, if it ever takes place, will probably be handed down without benefit of defense, since we are "forbidden to enter plea" on the Territory, by reason of a presidential decision of 22 October 1979, the accused having mistakenly placed their confidence in us. Your correspondent's article written in the hope of bringing it forcefully to the attention of the President of the Republic in order that he may reverse himself on a position that defies the rights of the defense, [words missing] that there are in fact only two lawyers now practicing within the territory.

Let us hope that the spirit of justice will win the day in this country whose highest magistrate prides himself on being different from the other African nations.

2750
CSO: 4400

COPWE SEMINAR HELD AT GROUND FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Aug 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--A three-day seminar on COPWE and its mandate got underway here yesterday for men-in-uniform and civil servants within the headquarters of the Ground Force here.

Comrade Brig. General Kefalegn Yibza, Commander of the Ground Force and COPWE Central Committee member, said at the opening of the seminar that through the wise and far-sighted leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, the Ethiopian Revolution has reached its present reliable stage.

Speaking earlier, Comrade Captain Gebre-Giorgis Berhanu, COPWE Central Committee alternate member and COPWE representative of the Political Department of the Ground Force said that the experiences to be drawn during the seminar would enable the participants live up to more challenging endeavours in their revolutionary commitment.

The seminar participants will be briefed on the process and progress of the Ethiopian Revolution, party, government and mass organizations, the historic First COPWE Congress and its outcome, the aim and structure of COPWE and the role of the main political Department of the Revolutionary Army of Revolutionary Ethiopia.

Meanwhile a day-long seminar was Sunday organized for employees of the various corporations under the Ministry of Domestic Trade.

Opening the seminar, Comrade Dr. Ashagre Yigletu, Minister of Domestic Trade and COPWE Central Committee member, underscored the role of the Ministry's employees in providing the consumer public with essential commodities and in the efforts made to promote trade services with the joint cooperation of government and mass organizations.

A joint declaration issued at the end of the seminar pledged the more than 1,700 participants to undertake all sacrifice to help enable COPWE attain

its historic mission. The seminar participants also expressed firm and resolute support to Comrade Chairman Mengistu's leadership of the Commission. A call was also made in the declaration for the wider printing and circulation of SERTO ADER, the organ of the Central Committee of COPWE.

In another development the seminar for supervisors and technicians from educational upgrading centres in the 14 regions, the Assab administratiion and Addis Ababa has wound up.

The participants deliberated on the implementation of the aims and tasks of educational centres and exchanged ideas and experiences on how to resolve mutual problems.

In the platform they adopted at the end of the ten-day seminar, the participants pledged to pay every sacrifice to help enable COPWE achieve its mission while reaffirming their wholehearted support for Comrade Chairman Mengistu's leadership of the Commission.

They also vowed to do everything in their power to contribute towards the success of the on-going Literacy Campaign.

Speading at the closing of the seminar, Comrade Kebede Tiku, head of the Curriculum Supervision, urged the participants to genuinely serve the broad masses with the knowledge they acquired during the seminar.

CSO: 4420

STATISTICS PROVIDED ON ADDIS TIRE FACTORY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Aug 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The Addis Tyre Factory is one of those establishments that have registered commendable gains over the past six years. When the factory commenced operation in 1972 its daily production capacity was 200 tyres, but in the course of time, most particularly since the popular revolution, the production capacity has been raised and today the factory could produce 300-400 tyres a day.

In an exclusive interview with THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD here Saturday Comrade Getachew Bitew, Chairman of the Production Committee of the Factory, said that the remarkable progress in production could well be attributed to, mainly, the introduction of shift system coupled with the enthusiasm and zeal displayed by the workers towards their work. The production committee, according to Comrade Getachew, was set up in 1979 and was restructured in April 1980. The committee, he said, consists of system control, production process control, technical and administrative sub-committees.

Improve Quality

The factory, he said, produces tyres and inner tubes. In 1973 some 29,755 tubes and 31,098 tyres were produced. The total sales income during the period under review was, 1,783,528 Birr, it was learnt. In line with the on-going National Revolutionary Development Programme, during the first phase campaign about 92,832 tyres and 84,222 tubes were produced and the total sales income was 26 million Birr. This is the highest production output registered in the history of the Addis Tyre Factory. According to Comrade Getachew, the increase in production output was made possible as a result of the active participation of the workers.

Comrade Getachew said that despite the constraints which stemmed from technical faults in the period 1979-80, the total production during the period has shown an increase of some 5,000 tyres over the set target. The factory produces tyres and inner tubes in accordance with the demand for tyres for tractors and heavy trucks whenever the demand rises the supply or the

production of such materials will also be increased. All in all, the chairman of the production committee said that the total production in 1979 had increased by 67 per cent over that in 1973. The factory is presently producing tyres with 42 patterns for automobiles, heavy and medium-size trucks, it was learnt. Efforts are being made in collaboration with experts to improve the quality of tyres and inner tubes. Comrade Getachew noted.

At present, there are 651 workers in the factory. Of these 48 are women.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

STATISTICS FOR HIDES--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Ethiopian Abattoir Corporation this year processed 294,920 hides and skins for export and for domestic sales, Comrade Teklu Wolde-Giorgis the General Manager disclosed. Comrade Teklu noted that the Corporation has established a new hides and skins processing factory on the southern outskirts of the capital on the Debre-Zeit road. The Corporation's production in 1978 compared with those of the last two years shows an increase of 77,769 pieces, Comrade Teklu further indicated. The General Manager also reported that the Abattoir Corporation slaughtered 283,594 cattle during the last Ethiopian calendar year. He said that because of the strict quarantine applied by the Corporation administration, 95 per cent of the livestock slaughtered is free of all disease. There is a plan to build a new abattoir at a cost of 50 million Birr in effort to expand and modernize the Corporation's services, Comrade Teklu disclosed. Over 1,129,511 kgs of meat by-products were exported this year, exceeding last-year's export by 9.7 per cent, the General Manager said. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Aug 80 p 1]

GDR DONATION FOR LITERACY--Addis Ababa (ENA)--A solidarity gift of 28 tons of educational materials worth more than one million Birr in aid for the on-going National Literacy Campaign was received yesterday from the German Democratic Republic (GDR). Documents for the gift were handed over to Comrade Girma Yilma, Minister of Information and National Guidance and COPWE Central Committee member who is also Chairman of the Propaganda and Aid Co-ordinating Panel of the National Literacy Campaign's Executive Committee, by Comrade Ambassador Gunther Mauersberger of the GDR during a ceremony at Friendship House here. The gift was jointly made by the GDR Solidarity Committee, the GDR Trade Unions Federation and FUER DICH, the GDR women's magazine, and was secured through the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Aug 80 pp 1, 5]

SAVINGS, CREDIT CO-OPS--Addis Ababa (EH)--The Savings and Credit Co-operatives Development Office, which is under the National Bank of Ethiopia, has facilitated the establishment of 160 savings and credit co-operatives over the past ten months. The Co-operatives Development Office was endorsed

with the task of helping establish 150 co-operatives through 20 organisers during 1972 E.C. Nonetheless, with only 6 organisers the office has managed to successfully facilitate the establishment of 160 savings and credit co-operatives, thereby fulfilling its target by 120 per cent. This was disclosed to THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD here yesterday by Comrade Asmamaw Enquobahrie, Officer-in-Charge of the Savings and Credit Co-operatives Development Office. The 160 savings and credit co-operatives have 20,000 members. 800,000 Birr was raised through the contribution of members, 300,000 Birr in reserve account and close to 4 million Birr collected from the savings of members. Comrade Asmamaw asserted. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Aug 80 pp 1, 5]

CUBAN ROAD EQUIPMENT DONATION--Assab (ENA)--The Government of the Republic of Cuba Thursday donated various road building machinery worth 10 million Birr at a ceremony held at the Assab office of the Ethiopian Roads Authority (ERA). The donation was made by Comrade Raul Curbelo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, to Comrade Addis Tedla, member of the PMAC Standing Committee, Vice-chairman of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council (NRDC-CPSC) and member of COPWE Executive Committee. It was learnt that the equipment and building machinery would be used for the construcion of two feeder roads in the coffee producing regions of Kaffa and Illubabor. The machinery donated to ERA by the Cuban Government includes dozers, graders, loaders, water and fuel tankers, mobile garages, service cars, carrier truck with trailer, tractor and others. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Aug 80 pp 1, 3]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FRENCH COOPERATION VIEWED--The French Co-operation Minister M. Robert Galley has left for Paris after three days of what he called "frank talks" with Mali leaders on their country's acute economic difficulties. M. Galley, who met President Traore twice while in Mali, blamed Mali's problems on increasing world oil prices, international inflation and a drop in Malian exports, especially of groundnuts. The Minister, who oversees aid to France's former colonies, noted that Mali's oil-import bill had been climbing by 10,000 million Mali francs (about $23m.) a year. He also said that Mali needed to find new products for export that would allow it to regain its former level of trade revenue. Mr Galley praised the "excellent development" of cotton production in Mali, but he noted that cotton prices had not kept pace with inflation, and that as a result, Mali was having balance-of-payments trouble. The aid minister said that the two nations would, through consultation in the coming weeks, try to "determine what part France can play in Mali's economic and financial construction." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 25 Aug 80 p 1575]

CSO: 4420

COMMENTARY ON RENEWED U.S. INTEREST IN AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jul 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Washington's African Policy"]

[Text] In the course of one of his speeches, James Carter, President of the United States, stressed that "today the United States is more deeply interested in African affairs than at any other time in its history." The statement is all the more significant in that until quite recently Washington considered its "interests" on the African continent to be "important but not vital."

Several factors explain the attention which the United States is showing in Africa, where serious political and military conflicts have occurred (to note only the intervention, organized by the United States, in Zaire). On one hand, there are the political, economic and strategic interests of the Americans; on the other hand, there are the particularly dynamic political processes which, according to former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, are developing "rapidly," making Africa one of the crucial problems of our time.

It is general knowledge that throughout the postwar period, U.S. African policy considered the European NATO allies, the former colonial powers, as the mainstay of the Western political positions on this continent.

In the mid-1970's, however, this policy began to be inconsistent with reality.

The fall of the Portuguese colonial empire and the subsequent emergence of young independent states, as well as the intensification of the struggles for national liberation in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, contributed to the deterioration of the pro-Western "status quo" in Africa; finally, the increasingly important role played by the African countries in the international arena forced the United States to revise its policy.

According to Washington's "new African policy," announced by Henry Kissinger in April 1976, the basic tasks are to keep Africa within the capitalist sphere, insofar as possible, and to divide the national liberation movements,

isolating them from the socialist countries and the world's progressive forces.

Economic interests constitute one of the bases for the increasing U.S. activity on the African continent. Quantitatively, Africa's share is still quite modest, representing about 3 percent of American direct private investments worldwide, and a little over 9 percent of U.S. trade overall. It is noted, however, that in the course of these last years, these quantitative indices have tended to rise (in 1973, for example, Africa's share of American business was 2.5 percent for imports and less than 1 percent for exports). The African countries are of increasing interest to the United States as potential markets for American-made articles.

In the 15 years from 1962 through 1976, the overall volume of trade with Washington increased almost 12-fold, while American investments south of the Sahara rose by about 600 percent.

Africa is already America's major supplier for a group of scarce raw materials. Among other products, the United States imports 100 percent of its diamonds, 53 percent of its uranium, 51 percent of its vanadium, 48 percent of its cobalt 47 percent of its chromium, 39 percent of its platinum and 38 percent of its petroleum from African countries.

6362
CSO: 4401

NUCLEAR MISSILES CAUSING DISCORD IN NATO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Ill Winds Blowing in NATO"]

[Text] An ill wind is blowing in NATO, stirring up discord in some of its member nations, and it will certainly come up in at least one other country. On the other side of the Atlantic, a president with limited diplomatic ability is writing messages "warning" the allies about the need to close ranks. The key question now preoccupying the NATO member states is the installation of a new generation of nuclear missiles; even before their actual placement on European territory, they have created a dangerous reversal in East-West relations.

The FRG magazine STERN printed the text of a letter from the President of the United States to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt "warning" him against any action or decision that might jeopardize the placement of the new Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe. Despite Bonn's formal denials regarding the allegedly "harsh" tone of the message, the letter certainly reveals that the Germans, seared by two devastating wars in this century, must have begun to think very seriously about the risk they run if they decide to sit down on such a powder keg. This is precisely the position of the English, who are seriously divided regarding this issue. The left wing of the Labor Party vigorously contests the installation of the new-generation missiles on English territory. The British have been assigned 160 cruise missiles. In addition, Ms Thatcher is seeking to modernize the British deterrent force, replacing the old Polaris missiles with new Trident intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Now the British Government will have to decide where the 160 U.S. missiles should be placed. The first to submit to Washington's dictates, the Conservative Government in London would also like to be the first to select the sites for the new weapons, but position statements of the Labor opposition appear to contradict these wishes. Three sites are being considered: the base at Lakenheath, in Suffolk (where the U.S. Air Force already has F-11 and A-10 bombers), Greenham Common (some 100 km from London) or Oxfordshire (80 km from the capital). In view of the broad

anti-missile movement in Great Britain, it is probable that this decision, contested in Parliament, will become the target of lively popular opposition, specifically by residents of the chosen areas.

The United States and NATO could also encounter opposition in Belgium, another country "chosen" to receive the new missiles. Incidentally, Joseph Luns, secretary general of NATO, has now "warned" the Belgian Government that the latter is not meeting its commitments to the organization, since the proposed budget cut of 1.7 billion francs implies among other things, that combat planes, ships, tanks and artillery will be taken out of action, that the number of air force pilots will be reduced and that Belgian forces will not take part in NATO maneuvers.

The Western European countries have increasingly well-founded reasons to withdraw from the NATO race to the abyss. The fact is that, three times between November 1979 and now, Pentagon computers have already "mistakenly" initiated a nuclear alert, activating several U.S. devices, ready to respond to a false Soviet nuclear attack.

6362
CSO: 4401

FRELIMO MESSAGE TO SANDINIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] The Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party, which began its seventh session the day before yesterday in Maputo, has sent a message of congratulations to the Central Committee of the Sandinist Front for the National Liberation of Nicaragua [FSLN], marking the first anniversary of the overthrow of the Somoza regime.

The message, the full text of which appears below, stresses the importance of the Nicaraguan revolution in its Latin American and international contexts and the role of the FSLN in the success of that revolution.

"The Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party warmly congratulates the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the heroic people of Nicaragua on the occasion of the first anniversary of the overthrow of the bloody Somoza dictatorship.

"The date 19 July symbolizes the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution, the fruit of the prolonged and courageous resistance of the Nicaraguan people against the adventurist and renegade nationals, faithful lackeys of the imperialist interests in the country.

"The victory over the Somoza regime demonstrates once again that when a united and organized people takes up arms under the proper leadership of its vanguard, it is invincible.

"Hence, 19 July is also a demonstration of the justice of the revolutionary line of the FSLN and of the clarity of its political leadership.

"Heir to the heroic traditions and teachings of August Cesar Sandino, immortal soldier, patriot and anti-imperialist, the FSNL knew how to organize the struggle of the Nicaraguan people and lead them to victory.

"Today, Nicaragua constitutes a secure rearguard of world revolution, in the struggle against the exploitation of men by men and in the stubborn

defense of the dignity and independence of the oppressed peoples of Latin America and the entire world.

"For this reason, the imperialists and their local lackeys have launched a series of threats and provocations to destabilize the political situation in Nicaragua and to sabotage the victories already achieved. Nonetheless, we are sure that under the enlightened leadership of the Sandinist Front, the Nicaraguan people will know how to counteract all the imperialist machinations.

"The Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party expresses its wishes for deeper and firmer relations of friendship and solidarity between the FRELIMO Party and the FSLN, between the Mozambican people and the people of Nicaragua, for the victory of socialism."

6362
CSO: 4401

DIFFICULTIES IN AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CAMPAIGN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jul 80 pp 3, 8

[Excerpts] The delayed arrival of sacking in which to pack farm produce and the lack of trucks to distribute the latter to the various districts of Manica Province were among the problems that have held back the agricultural campaign to market surplus production in this large province.

The above-mentioned problems prevented the agricultural marketing campaign in the province from beginning on 2 May, as scheduled.

The information came from Jose Alexandre Canhore, director of the Provincial Office of Agricultural Marketing, during an interview granted to NOTICIAS.

The sacks were not only late in arriving; there were not enough of them. Of the 185,000 ordered, only 87,000 were received, and they were used up immediately. Since the shipment did not arrive until mid-May, it will not be possible to conclude the campaign on schedule.

The delay is also linked to the shortage of scales. The old scales distributed by the Provincial Agricultural Marketing Office last year were found to be damaged, and the 15 scales sent to complement the few functioning scales arrived late.

Meanwhile, the problem of the sacking is being overcome with the arrival of another shipment which is being unloaded at the Northern Mozambique Railways station in Lichinga.

Campaign Initiated

Despite the delayed shipment of sacks, private merchants in the southern zone, Cuamba and Macanhelas have already begun to market corn, while the districts in the northern zone, namely Lichinga, Sanga and Lago, have begun buying beans.

Of the four prefabricated warehouses allotted to the province, two have already been installed in Mecanhelas and Marrupa Districts, and the other two will be installed in Majune and Mandimbe.

Prospects

Since the provincial warehouse of REPECA now functioning does not have sufficient storage capacity to overcome the problems with the preservation of the produce, a warehouse capable of holding 4,000 tons of produce is already under construction next to the Northern Mozambique Railways station in Lichinga.

Some 12 million meticals have been allocated to expedite construction of this warehouse, which should be completed by the end of this year.

6362
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

BRITISH OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Derek Day, under secretary of foreign relations for the Commonwealth, left Mozambique yesterday after a 2-day visit to our country. Representing the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Day held discussions with Mozambican leaders regarding the situation in southern Africa and the status of relations between Mozambique and Great Britain. In statements to the Mozambican press, the under secretary said that during his 2 days here he had had an opportunity to meet with Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique's minister of foreign relations, with whom he discussed the current situation on the southern subcontinent. He emphasized Mozambique's role in the unfolding of events in the region, particularly in Zimbabwe. Day also called the current status of relations between Mozambique and Great Britain "satisfactory," and said that during the exchange of views, possible new areas of cooperation between the two states, as well as ways to strengthen existing cooperation were discussed. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jul 80 p 1] 6362

CSO: 4401

EVALUATION OF DMZ PROPOSALS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 04 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] The idea of a demilitarised zone on the border between SWA and Angola has given rise to a good many problems, both political and military, but the chances of a settlement in SWA would clearly improve should Angola succeed in pressurising Swapo into acceptance of a DMZ.

This is the view expressed by Dr Mike Hough, Director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria in an article titled "DMZ proposals for SWA/Namibia" published by the magazine "African Insight," and of which an adapted version is repeated here.

The possibility of a DMZ along the SWA-Angolan border was initially raised by the late President Agostinho Neto of Angola, shortly before his death in July 1979.

His proposals followed the rejection by SA of the UN ceasefire plan in February 1979.

The first problem to be coped with in the possible implementation of a DMZ is the presence of Unita forces in southern Angola. Unita has indicated that it will not permit the establishment of a DMZ in southern Angola unless it is included at the highest level of consultation and it is now clear that a DMZ could not be established without Unita's co-operation.

The proposed DMZ covers a large area of territory which is not easy to monitor especially with limited personnel. It is an inhabited area where the identification of infiltrators would be a problem and retaliation against Swapo would be more difficult than in the past.

The main problem remains Swapo's unwillingness to accept a DMZ which does not favour it.

The proposed DMZ would consist of a zone 50 km wide on either side of the Angolan SWA border and cover a total area of some 140,000 square kilometers.

It would also include parts of south western Zambia and the entire Caprivi strip.

The suggestion is that the DMZ should become operative 14 days after the signing of a ceasefire agreement between Swapo and SA. Under the specifications for a DMZ, Swapo guerrillas would have two alternatives after the signing of a ceasefire: to lay down their arms under UN supervision and take part in an election, or to be removed by UNTAG to bases in Angola and Zambia, outside the DMZ.

The SA forces would provisionally be limited to five "selected areas" in SWA. The areas which have been suggested are Rundu, Katima Mulilo, Mpacha, Omega and Oshakati. Mr Sam Nujoma, President of Swapo, later mentioned a sixth base at Ruacana.

These areas and an adjacent area up to 5 KM wide would be exempted from demilitarisation. Similarly Sesheke in Zambia and Calais, Calucque and N'gira in Angola would be exempted, but these bases would be used by Angolan and Zambian military units only and are not to be used by Swapo.

The DMZ in Angola and Zambia would be monitored by the Angolan and Zambian Governments in co-operation with UNTAG and in SWA the DMZ would be monitored by units of the SA police in co-operation with UNTAG.

Within 12 weeks the SA troops would be reduced to 1 500 and limited to two bases at Grootfontein and Oshivello. However, no provision has been made for the monitoring of Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia outside the DMZ by UNTAG.

A task force of the UN was unable to enforce a DMZ between Saudi Arabia and Yemen in 1963 and also between North and South Vietnam after the French withdrawal from Indo China.

With regard to the situation in SWA, the question arises whether UNTAG would be able to enforce a DMZ and also whether the parties concerned would respect the agreement.

CSO: 4420

COUNCIL MEMBER: NAMIBIA HAS BLACK MAJORITY GOVERNMENT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] **WINDHOEK: Swapo purported to fight for majority rule in SWA but the Territory already had a Black majority government, Mr P Limbo, a member of the Ministers' Council said here yesterday.**

Speaking during the national service debate in the National Assembly, Mr Limbo said this was clear from the composition of the Assembly. There were 50 members of whom only nine were Whites, he said.

"It seems to me that Swapo is fighting a losing battle, Mr Limbo added.

The MPLA Government in Angola claimed to have liberated the country, but all the top posts were in the hands of Cubans and Soviets in that country.

The Angolan Government had to submit to the will of these foreign communists and Cuba, which was a small island, used Angola to deposit its superfluous population.

"Is this liberation?" he asked.

Many Southwesters were being killed because of fighting in Swapo camps after the ousting of Mr Mishake Muyongo, the Swapo vice-president.

He asked what the international community was doing about the situation among opposing Swapo factions in Zambia.

He said the international community had not moved a finger to condemn the killing and detention of Southwest nationals in Zambia.

He appealed to the Secretary General of the UN, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to publicly condemn the killings in Zambia.

Some politicians in Africa claimed they wanted to liberate the Blacks from the Whites.

"But all they do is replace the Whites with other Whites who are communists," Mr Limbo said.

"The fruits of our country are there for all its people – its problems and defence as well," he said. He, therefore, fully supported national service for all races.

Also, taking part in the debate, a member of the Ministers' Council, Dr Ben Africa, said everything was not yet perfect in SWA but the Territory was quickly becoming a model state in Africa.

CSO: 4420

VILJOEN LEAVES WINDHOEK FOR TALKS IN PRETORIA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The AG, Dr Gerrit Viljoen left Windhoek for Pretoria yesterday presumably for talks with the SA Government and the Dept of Foreign Affairs regarding the SA reply to the latest letter from Dr Kurt Waldheim on the SWA settlement negotiations.

A spokesman for the AG's office confirmed last night that Dr Viljoen had left for Pretoria but could not disclose any further information about the visit. Dr Viljoen is expected back in Windhoek at the weekend.

August 15 was the expiry date set by the UN for SA to reply to the Secretary General's letter on the latest settlement proposals. The main issue in Dr Waldheim's letter, release in New York on June 24, [as published] was that SA would be allowed only 20 bases on the SWA side of the demilitarised zone during the first 12 weeks of a ceasefire. At the same time SWAPO would only be allowed bases in Angola and Zambia. That was seen as a major breakthrough, for SWAPO remained adamant in the past about having bases in SWA.

Dr Waldheim's letter also stated that he regarded it as imperative that all parties concerned will be treated on an equal footing, although Resolution 435 made provision to deal only with the parties envisaged in the settlement proposal, viz SWAPO and SA.

Diplomatic sources abroad have indicated that there would be strong pressure from the Security Council should SA's reply look like a stalling tactic. It is generally expected that the Security Council would convene within a week if SA does not come up with a satisfactory reply and mention was even made of sanctions.

The Advertiser was told by an informed source that the feeling at the UN was that SA was not serious in its attempts to try and reach a settlement in SWA.

The recent announcement by the AG regarding an independent police force for SWA, the Advertiser was told that this was viewed in a very serious light and should the establishment of a SWA police force change the structure of the political settlement "the deal was off."

Resolution 435 made provision for the SA Police Force to remain in control of law and order in the Territory during an election and transition period and the establishment of an independent SWA police force could very well be regarded by some parties as a deviation of Resolution 435.

CSO: 4420

VILJOEN HINTS AT AFRICA SOLUTION FOR SWA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

DURBAN — If sufficient progress were not made towards a South African / UN settlement in South West Africa, the solution to the conflict situation there might lie in discussion between this country and other African states without the UN, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, said in Durban last night.

Dr Viljoen spoke at the inaugural dinner of Africa 2000, an organisation based in Durban, "with no political ties or aspirations which aims for a peaceful and prosperous Africa by the year 2000."

He said the answer to the SWA/Namibia question might be in negotiations with those African states "with the most direct interest in a resolution of the conflict situation."

Dr Viljoen added: "I am sure there would be a bigger chance of success in working out our differences if not with the UN, with fellow Africans who, like we, have a direct stake in settlement."

He appealed to Africa 2000 to support the territory in establishing schooling facilities, not only for children but to increase adult literacy for medical and nursing facilities and to help with community development and expansion in small industry.

However, he said, the country was not totally dependent on South Africa and of its annual budget, R520-million was generated by internal revenue with only R40-million coming from South Africa.

CSO: 4420

CORRESPONDENT SUMMARIZES IMPRESSIONS OF ARMED STRUGGLE

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 23 Aug 80 p 25

[Text] Military correspondents and their readers have become so used to what is said at regular army briefings and in Defence press releases, that in many instances they have become indifferent and, to an extent, even oblivious to the grim realities in South West Africa's war zone.

Earlier in the week Barry Streek of the Daily Dispatch, one of the newspapers associated with the Mail Africa Bureau and with which, in turn the Windhoek Observer has a news pool association, returned from the north.

Barry Streek said that for one who last visited the Ovambo-speaking areas of South West Africa five years ago, the transformation of the situation was shattering. "Indeed frightening", he said.

According to Streek, the conflict in the northern areas of South West Africa has escalated into real war, with all its ghastly human toll.

HAS INTENSIFIED

Streek said that after his visit, he could arrive at no other conclusion than that the military situation has intensified, with more casualties on both sides, with more what are officially described as "incidents" and all the grim realities of armed conflict. The seasoned journalist observes that a regular publication of army releases on deaths and incidents in the war zone, and the details of raids on SWAPO bases in Angola, tend to blur the true nature of the war. He says that this is particularly the case for people like those in South Africa who are remote from the battle zone.

In a dispatch, Streek writes that while the possibilities of a political settlement of the conflict drag on in an apparently hopeless mire of negotiations, international manoeuvering and diplomatic leaks, the security situation in the area has deteriorated markedly.

In 1979, he writes in his dispatch, the number of incidents involving insurgents increased by 100 per cent over the previous year, according to General Jannie Geldenhuys, and landmine incidents increased by 105 per cent.

This year, he says in his dispatch, there were already 600 incidents, which again shows that the situation has intensified once again. Streek took note of the curfews at night, the guarded convoys, security controls and real fears of landmines.

CONFIDENT THAT THE SITUATION CAN BE CONTAINED

He correctly sums up the situation of armed struggle in which there was no declaration and nor was its scope conventional, but it is war. While the intensification and military confrontation is obvious and openly admitted, and while the trend seems likely to continue, the army is confident of containing the situation. Streek also correctly makes the point that, based on the figures of the numbers of guerrillas killed or captured, it is difficult to see how SWAPO

will be able to significantly extend its field of operations in the foreseeable future.

General Geldenhuys estimated publicly earlier this year that there were 8 000 to 10 000 SWAPO members under training, but a figure of 15 000 has been speculated. Whatever the actual number, the focus of the war at this stage at least, seems to be confined to the northern areas.

THOSE RAMBLING POLITICIANS

Streek also questions the vagueness of some military communiques which in itself is functioning to convey a degree of insecurity. He writes that even if the army is able to contain the situation in the northern areas, it will not be able to do more than that, because the removal of the basic causes of the conflict is not in their hands. While the politicians in Windhoek continue to prolong their negotiations, and while they dilly-dally in thir efforts to gain petty advantages, the war continues, taking its terrible toll. Young men, 20 per cent of them Black, will continue to spend at least two years of their lives in the dust and sand trying to contain the situation. Other young men, all of them Black, convinced that violence is the only way to produce change, will try to make the job of the 20 per cent Blacks as difficult as possible. In particular, Streek goes on, they will make those Black people, who associate with the system of control, the targets of attack.

The horror stories, of which there are many, can be continued, but where is it all heading?

INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT THE ANSWER

It seems clear that unless there is an international settlement which is accepted by SWAPO, the South African government and the DTA, the war is going to continue. Hit-and-run attacks in other areas are also likely to continue sporadically.

If that is the case, Streek writes, and if the plan for national military service is implemented so that everyone will be liable for call-up, it seems inevitable that the war will intensify, because every male will be forced to make a decision of actively siding with one or the other group. According to some of Streek's sources, many will leave the country as a result.

Clearly in these circumstances, he writes, any decision to maintain the status quo is hardly a desirable option. According to him, the only realistic way war can be ended is for South Africa and SWAPO to reach an accord, in terms of which an acceptable formula for elections can be found.

THE REAL RIDDLE

He writes that the danger for both sides - that being South Africa and the DTA - and possibly the main reason for the extensive procrastination in the negotiations, is that they will lose. But if SWAPO is in fact the majority party, this is surely a reality that has to be accepted -- and a reality that is preferable to the extension of a debilitating war. If SWAPO is not the majority party, then it is difficult to understand why there should be any fears in Pretoria about an election.

According to Mr Dirk Mudge, Streek writes, one can't have peace and elections with thousands of armed men around. He was referring to SWAPO, but his statement applies equally in regard to the presence of South African troops.

CSO: 4420

MINISTERS' COUNCIL CALLS FOR END TO BLOODSHED IN SWAPO CAMPS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Aug 80 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The SWA/-Namibian Ministers' Council yesterday urgently requested the UN and other international organisations to stop the bloodshed in Swapo camps in Zambia as a result of the split in the organisation's leadership.

In a statement issued in Windhoek, the Council reiterated its invitation to the ousted vice-president of Swapo, Mr Mishake Muyongo, and his followers to return in peace to SWA/-Namibia.

"We wish to point out that the amnesty offer still stands," the statement said. "They are invited to return in peace to their fatherland and help with important internal development (opbouwerk).

"We appeal urgently to the United Nations and other international organisations to take cognisance of the plight of these people," it said.

"These organisations are requested to take urgent steps to prevent the bloodshed in Zambia by Swapo of SWA/Namibian nationals," the Council said.

The statement by the multiracial Council said it was extremely concerned about the fate of SWA/Namibian nationals who were apparently being subjected to large-scale anarchy within Swapo after Mr Muyongo and other leaders had been ousted.

The Council said it had confirmed reports that fighting had broken out between the Kwanyama tribe (of which the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, is a member) and the Caprivian Subiya tribe within Swapo.

It was evident that tribal differences within Swapo were out of control.

The statement said the Ministers' Council had information that the situation within Swapo might further deteriorate in due course.

"People who are still holding important positions within Swapo organising a rebellion against the leadership of Sam Nujoma," the Council said.

"Our information is that at least 50 Swapo terrorists have deserted from Swapo camps in the past few days.

"According to information from Botswana the Swapo deserters are being held against their will in Zambia, but we do not know what their fate is," the statement said.

The ministers said Mr Muyongo was reportedly making secret plans to return to SWA/Namibia.

If he and his followers returned to the Territory they would find the situation "free of the kind of racism" prevalent in Swapo.

They said it was significant that these developments with Swapo were taking place while Mr Nujoma was in Moscow.

It was not clear, they said, if Mr Nujoma had gone to "fetch new instructions in Moscow" or to replenish arms and ammunition recently destroyed in Angola by the security forces. — Sapa

CSO: 4420

SWAPO WILL PARTICIPATE IN MEETING

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 23 Aug 80 p 10

[Text]

PARIS: An international conference, at which SWAPO will be the main participant, will meet here from September 11 to September 13. It is being convened with a view to mobilise international support all around the world for the movement.

Virtually the entire SWAPO Central Committee, led by the movement's President, Mr Sam Nujoma, will attend the conference. The theme of the congress is to enlist increased support, and an agenda has been drawn up. The conference is to precede the 35th General Assembly meeting of the United Nations. Various internationally known personalities will attend the conference such as the former prime minister of Sweden and the leader of the Swedish Socialist Party.

The conference will take place in the UNESCO headquarters in this city.

There will be many delegates from Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas. Also in attendance will be delegates of Nationalist and Liberation movements and Trade Unions.

One of the more colourful personalities to attend will be the aged Mr Sean Bride, former Commissioner of the United Nations for South West Africa, who was later succeeded by Mr Martti Ahtisaari. A large number of Foreign Affairs Ministers of various countries will also be in attendance.

CSO: 4420

K3 MILLION ALLEGEDLY SPENT DAILY TO FIGHT SWAPO

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] **SOUTH Africa is now pumping more than K3 million into Namibia's defence system every day to contain the advancing people's liberation army of SWAPO.**

SWAPO treasurer-general and chief spokesman in Zambia, Mr Lucas Pohamba, said this at the 14th anniversary of the armed struggle in Namibia held at the Evelyn Hone College in Lusaka on Tuesday.

He said freedom fighters were now tying down the 70,000 South African troops in the disputed territory.

Mr Pohamba told more than 1,000 people including chairman of the Social and Cultural Sub-Committee of the Central Committee, Mr Elijah Mudenda, and representatives of ANC of South Africa that this was because of the ability of SWAPO to deepen and broaden its struggle in Namibia.

The plan involved guerrilla advancement into suburbs of Tsumeb, Groodfontein, Otavi and Otjwarongo in central Namibia. It forced many white farmers to live in hotels in towns.

The farmers left management of the farms to less experienced African workers.

Mr Pohamba said it was because of the guerrilla successes that the South African backed legislative assembly in Windhoek had recently proposed the creation of "protected villages" in Namibia.

Such villages were tried in Vietnam and Zimbabwe but this did not help imperialists and their lackeys from ultimate defeat. "In Namibia too, the story will be the same," he added.

Aware

Mr Pohamba said the South African regime was aware that its puppets in Namibia could not win under the UN-supervised and controlled elections as was the case in Zimbabwe.

"In order to run away from this inevitability, the racists are resisting the implementation of the UN plan which was worked out after three years of intensive negotiation," he said.

Because of this resistance SWAPO was confident of winning a people's war.

The heroic feats of the ANC of South Africa's guerrillas, especially that of the Sasol oil plant, were a source of encouragement to SWAPO, he said.

SWAPO owed President Kaunda, UNIP and its Government and the people of Zambia much for their selflessness and unrelenting support in SWAPO's just struggle for liberation.

And Mr Mudenda called for a speedy solution to the Southern African problems to avert possible racial and ideological conflicts in the region.

He said that ideological conflict would continue and would intensify in Zimbabwe and Zambia if a solution was not found quickly.

He reiterated Zambia's unflinching support and solidarity with SWAPO.

In Dar es Salaam, Organisation of African Unity liberation committee assistant secretary Laban Oyaka pledged Africa's support for the liberation struggle.

Mr Oyaka, speaking at a SWAPO rally, called for increased efforts to liberate the South African-administered territory.

The liberation of Africa was the responsibility of African countries, but Africa could not have arrived where it was without the help and support of friendly countries, he added.

In Cairo, representatives of international political organisations have commended Zambia's continued support for the liberation movements in Southern Africa.

Representatives of the Afro-Asian solidarity organisation, diplomatic corps, Egyptian government and SWAPO commended Zambia's commitment to the liberation movements at a similar ceremony.

Chief SWAPO representative in Cairo, Mr John Mandongo, said Zambia's stand on the liberation movements had remained unshaken despite indiscriminate killings of its people and the destruction of property by the racist regime.

In Johannesburg, commentators from both ends of South Africa's white political spectrum agreed that the latest cabinet reshuffle would mean greater personal rule by Prime Minister Pieter Botha in his search for change.

After Mr Botha named several moderates to his new cabinet, the normally pro-government newspaper the **Citizen** commented: "What happens now is very much what he wants it to be."

And the liberal anti-apartheid **Rand Daily Mail** said: "We are into an age of greatly increased direct rule by the Botha cabinet and its committees."

But Dr Nthato Motlama, chairman of the committee of unofficial but influential community leaders in Soweto said although the new cabinet showed a slight leftward move "it is meaningless in relation to what blacks received as meaningful change". — Times Reporter/Zana/Reuter.

CSO: 4420

BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS MOVING CLOSER TO SWAPO

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Aug 80 p 9

[Article by Max du Prez: "Patriotic Front Type Coalition Developing in Southwest Africa Politics"]

[Text] Windhoek--It appears that Southwest Africa is experiencing a serious polarization in black politics which in the foreseeable future can result into a sort of Patriotic Front coalition between the nationalist parties and SWAPO.

The Southwest Africa National Union (SWANU), one of the leading parties of the Namibia National Front (NNF) which refers to itself as the oldest liberation movement in Southwest Africa, is already moving in that direction at a fast pace to become (as DIE BURGER was told) the "Nkomo wing" of SWAPO. At least two other member parties of the NNF the National Independent Party (NOP) and the Damara Council are talking about the same possibility.

SWANU is now working hard to build a basis of conditions exactly for this purpose by forming its own terrorist force and by becoming almost more radical in its policy than SWAPO.

Recruits

According to security spokesmen, about 100 young SWANU recruits have already illegally crossed the border with Botswana and are waiting in a camp in Francistown to be taken to a country which is willing to train them as terrorists. SWANU's top leaders have negotiated with Libya and China on more than one occasion in this respect. (SWAPO is getting support from the USSR and East Germany).

A senior NNF leader from SWANU summed up the situation to DIE BURGER as follows: "Our position in the middle is now beginning to be an impossible one. If we go by the way Namibian politics are now developing there will simply not be a role for us to play.

"Since the Turnhalle-Council, the NNF and the other parties have been able to do absolutely nothing. The People of Namibia want to become free and

independent and there are only two organizations which can accomplish this: SWAPO and the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance]. With today's frustrations and confused politics, there is room for only these two extremes.

Relevant

"As a politician and leader of my people I will have to decide for myself where I am going and if I am no longer a relevant figure in the center. Despite my objections to SWAPO I can tell you that I know that I will never go along with the DTA.

"The time to choose and to stand up to be counted is now here. It is of no use for us to run to the side of SWAPO if it is about to win, or has already won, the election. The only way we can play a role in SWAPO is to throw our strength there now."

Pressure Group

Not one of the nationalist leaders of the center with whom DIE BURGER spoke has any illusion about SWAPO's domination of the Ovambos and the low accent on democracy, although none of them believe that SWAPO is actually a communist organization.

"If I have to choose between Ovambo domination in SWAPO and white domination in the DTA, I will be choosing Ovambo domination. Of course, the ideal thing is that there not be any ethnic domination and that democracy be the highest principle. This is the reason why perhaps the time has come for us to become a pressure group within SWAPO." This is the statement made by another leader.

'Wooing'

The objections against the DTA are due mainly to the alliance's close ties with South Africa and its government, the DTA's inability to do much in its National Assembly and Ministerial Council to improve the lot of the common man, the DTA's impotence in getting rid of discrimination effectively and at all levels, the DTA's "wooing" of rightist whites, the "weak quality" of the DTA leaders and the DTA's "exaggerated" emphasis on ethnicity which requires that each of the 11 national groups should, for example, have a representative in the Ministerial Council regardless of the merits and abilities of the representative.

Another great objection against the DTA by the black nationalists is that the DTA "and South Africa are delaying the UN's settlement plan for an election and independence while the people are yearning for independence and the end of the war."

Robben Island

A strongly worded statement by the NNF to the effect that Security Council resolution 435 should be applied without any more fussing is expected this week.

In the course of a gathering of about 1,000 persons at Katatura this past week, SWANU gave further indications as to the direction it is taking. SWANU's chairman, Gerson Veii, who was imprisoned at Robben Island for about 2 years, demanded that the people of the Southwest must refuse to do military service such as Administrator General Gerrit Viljoen has proposed. Veii stated that the Southwesterners are now expected to fight against "their own brothers" (SWAPO's terrorists) while SWAPO's fighters have already shed much blood in the attempt to liberate the country.

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CSO: 4408

PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST SWAPO'S ATTACKS ON POWER STATION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Africaans 2 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Pretoria--SWAPO will be getting its fingers burned if in the future it tries to sabotage the electrical power network of the highly important Ruacana power station.

Southwest Africa's security forces have thought of a way of protecting the network which has the potential of supplying power to most of the Southwest. After repeated sabotage of the network, the power station is now of very little value.

Not much is being said at this stage about what the countermeasures are going to be. Perhaps SWAPO will try once more and then it will find out that it has gotten hurt. This was the warning given by a senior officer in the Southwest.

The modern power station at the westernmost portion of the power line with Angola has the capability of providing 160 megawatts of power to Southwest Africa's WEK; However when the press visited the power station early this week it was producing only 1/20th of its capacity and to be sure only for the town of Ruacana.

For the past 2 years, Ruacana and its surroundings has been the part of Southwest Africa which has lived through the worst of SWAPO's attacks. The power line has been sabotaged repeatedly and the channel system which must provide water from Caluque to Ovambo is still dry.

The thing being considered in order to provide irrigation water to Ovambo is building an extra pipeline at the cost of 9 million rand at least to provide drinking water for the region.

Last year SWAPO was responsible for 40 attacks in the region and among other things this involved the laying of land mines, kidnapings, intimidation, murder, etc. So far this year there have been 40 instances of this nature.

Killed

These attacks reached a high point last Sunday morning with the mortar attack on the town of Ruacana where the military base is located. There was little damage to the buildings and at the base six servicemen were slightly wounded. One of the 40 or so mortar fired exploded in the bar of the base.

For this reason, this weeks' success by the security forces in killing 27 terrorists in pursuit actions is of special significance.

The security forces had information which indicated that the mortar attack on Ruacana had been planned in Angola even before last month's Operation Smokeshell and that SWAPO had supplied weapons to its terrorists for this purpose.

Attacking Ruacana was supposed to have helped to demonstrate that SWAPO is in condition to retaliate and this can mean much in rebuilding the morale of its soldiers just at a time when this was very necessary for them.

This is also supposed to show that SWAPO is able to reorganize its forces after Smokeshell, but this must have created the wrong picture of the real situation.

7964
CSO: 4408

SWANU SEEKING LIBYAN AND CHINESE TERRORIST TRAINING

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 29 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Windhoek--The Southwest Africa National Union (SWANU) has now started in earnest to smuggle terrorist recruits from Southwest Africa for training abroad. At least 85 young SWANU members have illegally crossed the border with Botswana during the past 4 months.

SWANU, one of the strong member parties of the Namibia National Front, has recently moved strongly to the left and its leaders have frequently spoken about an armed struggle as the only alternative for slow, dragging international settlement.

According to DIE BURGER's information, SWANU's leaders have recently been in contact with prominent Libyan and Chinese personalities and there is talk that they have even been in touch with Col Muhammar Ghadafi, Libya's leader.

The young SWANU recruits are now staying in Francistown. SWANU leaders under the leadership of their chief, Gerson Veii, are believed to be going to Gaberone soon to negotiate with Quett Masire's government about the recruits. According to available information, the Botswana government is not happy about its territory being used as a transit location for terrorists now that its problems with the Zimbabwan war are over. The SWANU delegation will also be going to other African nations to ask for help.

Two of the recruits in Francistown who are very well known here are Veii's son, Gerson Veii Jr, and Willie Kusch, a senior NNF youth leader. Kusch is supposedly the leader of the group of recruits.

Yesterday DIE BURGER learned that so far SWANU has not had much success in its efforts to get someone to train and support its military wing. Countries doing this sort of thing are already doing this for SWAPO. SWANU and SWAPO are not the greatest of friends, because SWANU is predominantly an Herero organization and SWAPO is a Wambo organization. However SWANU has

had good ties with Red China all the time and the recent contact with the Libyans is not the first.

Comrade

SWANU's biggest problem is going to be the establishment of bases. Angola and Zambia are out of the question, because SWAPO is using these two countries as springboards. Botswana will not easily allow terrorist bases in its territory and moreover the terrain on the border between Botswana and the Southwest does not render this possible.

Yesterday an NNF youth leader, a certain Willibad Kandjinomuini, was given a 1,000-rand fine or a 1-year jail term by the magistrates court of Gobabis, because on the night of 10 July he helped 10 SWANU youth members cross the border illegally. His comrade, Albert Kanguatjivi, testified against him as a state witness saying that the 10 recruits were diverted to the vicinity of Buitepos in the area of Gobabis and from this place they crossed the border. Half of Kandjinomuini's sentence was suspended for 3 years.

7964
CSO: 4408

APPRAISAL OF NEW ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 04 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial in column "Comment"]

[Text]

To many the appointment of Mr Danie Hough as the new AG would seem the appointment of an unknown.

That may be so locally, but Southwesters have no need to fear the man: he has all the attributes to fulfil the role aptly.

These are some of the attributes:

- He is an excellent administrator and is known to be a hard worker;
- He is an expert on local government and legal/-financial affairs. He has handled these matters with the utmost competence in the Transvaal;
- He is known to be an objective politician and is well-liked by both sides of the House in the Transvaal Provincial Council;
- He is extremely approachable as a person and never becomes hysterical in discussion or debate;
- He is well-educated (an attorney) and is a successful businessman and farmer;
- And he has for some time been earmarked for higher things. At one stage it was thought that he would take over as leader of the House in the Provincial Council from Mr Dawid van der Merwe Brink; at another stage it was thought that he would be the next Administrator of the Transvaal.

It now seems that he will probably follow Dr Gerrit Viljoen along the SWA road to the SA Cabinet.

It is indeed inconceivable that PM Piet Botha would ask Danie Hough to give up everything he has risen to in the Transvaal merely for the purpose of a short sojourn north of the Orange.

This newspaper wishes Mr Hough well in his new post and we hope that he will carry on the valuable work of his predecessors.

The challenge is a great one, perhaps one of the most intricate in international politics today, and will have a strong bearing on the stability of both SWA and Southern Africa at large.

Mr Hough will be taxed to the full.

CSO: 4420

NAMIBIA--THE LAST DOMINO

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES 17 Aug 80 p 15

[Text] "SWAPO I can live with. After all, the whites are living with that fellow in Rhodesia — Mugabe? One thing I'm not doing is going to Jo'burg."

PERCEPTIONS differ from country to country in Southern Africa.

The tough boutique manageress expressing her determination to stay in Namibia has her counterpart in Salisbury.

Majority rule isn't too bad close up. The relative success of the Mugabe government is already having an impact in Windhoek and the prospect of Sam Nujoma coming to power is now counted as a probability, not a possibility.

Up north where the army affably conducts visitors on sight-seeing trips the dry "culling" season as it is sometimes colloquially referred to (an expression borrowed from the Rhodesians), was in full swing.

Reeling off "kill-rate" statistics with the cold detachment of briefing officers the world over, an army spokesman described the recent destruction of the Swapo HQ in Angola.

A journalist friend who attended the operation told me privately that the Swapo dead, like the South African dead, were mere boys, 14 or 18 years old.

The problem is that kill-rates are deceptive. In the case of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan), the force level has remained static at about 7 000 for the last three years.

Swapo apparently makes up many of its losses from the half-million Cuanhama Owambo tribesmen who live on the Angolan side of the border. And while it can be argued that this shows Swapo has difficulty recruiting in Ovamboland it is still a virtually bottomless well of reservists.

While the kill-rate ratio is ostensibly in the security forces' favour it is not necessarily in the white man's favour. Unlike Rhodesia, most South African troopies killed in action are white.

There is an inevitable sense of withdrawal up there on that distant and hostile frontier. War is tough and tougher still if there is uncertainty about the cause.

Nobody talks of winning as such. The army's only official raison d'etre is to maintain sufficient stability in the border area to allow the politicians to do what they think is right.

A forgotten war to much of booming South Africa that costs millions a year, one wonders whether a Vietnam syndrome will one day begin to bite. Where are the welcoming flags for those "coming home"?

The towns on the border, with evocative-sounding names like Oshikati, Rundu, Katima Mulilo, have miniscule white populations. Virtually everybody works for the Government in some public service, police or army capacity.

Hamlets

Nothing more dramatically underscores the fact that South Africa is a foreign presence than a tour of these hamlets — some of which are logistically almost as far from Pretoria as Portugal's African colonies were from Lisbon.

If the "Boere" should pull out, every town along the northern Namibian border will virtually become black overnight, emphasising the illusory whiteness of the giant mineral-rich territory.

There are fewer than 100 000 white souls at present. Probably fewer than 60 000 would remain after independence.

While the politicians squabble among themselves in Windhoek, the army spends almost as much energy on a "hearts-and-minds" programme in the operational area as it does fighting.

This investment in education and agricultural training programmes is very real, and one wonders to what extent the prospect of "giving it all up" one day must influence the perceptions of the military.

The neatly tilled irrigation schemes, the schoolrooms, the black youth movement in the Kavango with its own flag, the wonderful Durrell-like zoo at Rundu — all are the creation of the army.

There is a feeling that people musn't be left in the lurch, that there must be progress, medical care and development: but sadly one suspects it will matter very little when the South Africans go.

Mother Africa will simply take over and obliterate the tracks of the soldier administrators as it has wiped out the presence of other foreign armies since time immemorial.

One place where it will matter though is Camp Omega, home of the much-publicised Bushman Battalion, the "Crows of the Caprivi".

Here the army has brought together several thousand Bushmen and their womenfolk, most originally refugees from Angola.

Their ancient bush craft is employed in the service of a modern war. But theirs is the cause of desperation — kill or be killed.

Little patriotism here, merely the stimulus of the refugee doing a job in return for food and pay.

Omega's objective is the "achievement" of Bushmen. They are taught Western ways for reasons of hygiene and community living.

Anticipating criticism, an officer says:

"No, we are not destroying the noble savage. The Bushmen were exterminated by disease. You haven't seen them when they come out of the bush."

Bloodied

And yet, when all is said and done, the Bushmen are being alienated from their nomadic ways, their tricks of bush survival.

What will happen to them when Pretoria goes? Whose is the responsibility for this unique little army?

Under a DTA government they would presumably be safe. But would Nujoma, if he should come to power — feed them, pay them? One doubts it somehow, and recognises a potential tragedy in the making.

But if people may be talking about a South African withdrawal elsewhere, there is no sign of it in the east. Digging in is the operative word.

Katimo Mulilo gives every impression of steadfast resolution, with bomb shelters in every backyard and a massive security fence under construction around the settlement.

A veritable Caprivi Mafeking that has already been bloodied by mortar fire.

Here, too, one gets a sense of the explosive international potential of this war, with Zambia just across the border.

Almost secondary to the war now, however, are Pretoria's increasingly urgent attempts to retain South African influence in the post-independence period.

Africans think South Africa fears an independent government in Windhoek more than a leftist one, and point to Samora Machel's and Mugabe's "pragmatism over ideology" approach. Both were leftist, but the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, poo-poohs parallels with Zimbabwe.

And yet one wonders whether the simple truth of the Zimbabwean election isn't that the colonial presence and its proxies will be decisively rejected when the people are finally allowed a voice.

Jonathan Steele writes in The Guardian that the business community in Windhoek has come to terms with what it sees as historically inevitable.

Once again, it says, the Afrikaners are deluding themselves by confusing black nationalism with communism; by minimising legitimate grievances on the grounds that they are being exploited by extremists; and by exaggerating the relevance of ethnicity in the self-deluding hope that different groups of Africans would rather confront each other than collectively confront the white man.

And, epitomised by the seven black rearguard battalions, ethnicity is alive and well in Namibia.

These are professional soldiers, professionally paid. Conscription does not exist in Namibia. Nor does there seem to be any indigenous rush to volunteer for the security forces.

Defecting Swapo fighters are not exactly swelling security force ranks either. So the professionals salute the colours in defence of — what?

This question is the nub.

Andre du Pisani, of the University of South Africa, argues that the policy of Pretoria to allow for maximum internal institutional development during the transitional process in Namibia by means of the DTA-dominated National Assembly and the Council of Ministers does not resolve the deeper problem of dependence and erosion of legitimacy.

On the contrary, he says, it is seen by a growing number of Namibians as a means of consolidating the fragmentary DTA both in terms of its internal structure and the shrinking power base of the movement.

The shortcomings of the "incumbent political elite" enhance the alternative of a total revolutionary transformation and the DTA, moreover, lacks historical, ideological and charismatic sources of legitimacy.

The "fatal flaw" that Pretoria has made, however, is to define the terms of the conflict in ideological terms (democracy vs Marxism) which virtually ensures that the "moderates" are bound to be losers by definition unless they can deliver the economic and political goods the people want.

Du Pisani says a legitimate (Africanised) bureaucracy and a drastic alleviation of black unemployment (running at a rate of 25 per cent) are, therefore, immediate priorities.

But South Africa hasn't the time to tackle these priorities. International pressures for a settlement are mounting and valuable years have been wasted trying to patch up the differences between the whites, let alone the blacks, Hereros, Damaras and all the others.

The National Assembly has only recently been given the teeth it needs to start a social programme to win it some popular support, but at least four years are required to accomplish anything meaningful ... the time span of an average African development plan.

There is little doubt in most observers' minds now that Swapo would win an election held tomorrow. Also, that every additional day South Africa remains in the territory means another 20 votes for Sam Nujoma ... if only because he will profit from the record of a frankly racial system that encouraged divisionist tribalism, resentment and low wages.

Conflict

Not everybody in Namibia sees the conflict in straightforward ideological terms either, and there are many who would agree with Lord Caradon, former Minister of State at the British Foreign Office, that few people who know Nujoma well would describe him as a Marxist.

What will be the legacy of the decades when Namibia was the virtual fifth province of South Africa? Deserted ghost towns on the border, a resentful minute white population and a hostile and bitter black government in Windhoek?

Or will Pretoria stay on until it is convinced the DTA will win a UN-supervised election? Perhaps at great cost internationally to South Africa.

After Zimbabwe, people wonder what is holding up the logical progression of black rule in Namibia. But Namibia is South Africa's last psychological domino, not to be toppled quite yet.

It also looks increasingly like an albatross: a moulting albatross with exposed flanks, dangerously vulnerable.

CSO: 4420

COUNTRY FACES MEAT SHORTAGES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 04 Sep 80 p 4

[Excerpt]

THE RECENT sharp rise in meat prices is the direct result of a shortage of supply from the producers, and can be expected to last for the next few months at least.

This was told to the Advertiser by the Manager of the Meat Board, Mr Horst Kreft.

The shortage of supply has resulted in the hike of producers' prices across the board, and has logically been passed on to the consumer.

The reason for the shortage is attributable to the previous few drought seasons, the effects of which found relief this year in emergency marketing measures.

This means that the farmers are now fetching reasonable prices for their stock.

Since stock levels on the farm are now low, producers are holding onto stock in order to breed.

It was always the case, explained Mr Kreft, that during seasons with good rainfall, producers' prices rose because breeding was placed ahead of marketing amongst the farmers' priorities.

It was essentially therefore a cyclical occurence, he said.

These cycles last for about three to four and even up to five years at a stretch.

Mr Kreft ventured a prediction that the shortage would last out another two years, while farmers were making up their stocks through breeding.

It should also be borne in mind, Mr Kreft said, that meat price increases occured at short notice, unlike most other commodities, which generally showed a gradual increment in consumer prices.

On the other hand, all consumer items were presently undergoing price increases.

Mr Kreft requested farmers not to hold onto their stock unecessarily in the light of the possible temporary closure of the Otavi abattoir on September 12 because of the current meat shortage.

If the factory had to close, it would result in a loss of turnover leading in turn to less trading money on re-opening. This would then affect producers adversely in the future.

Farmers should try their best therefore to lend support to factories during the current shortage.

Floor prices are adjusted weekly in SWA.

CSO: 4420

INCENTIVES USED TO KEEP PUBLIC SERVANTS IN COUNTRY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

PUBLIC SERVANTS joining the SWA/Namibian public service would immediately receive an increase of two notches in their salareis Mr Dirk Mudge, Chairman of the Ministers Council said in the National Assembly

Mr Mudge expressed appreciation for the service and contribution the public servants have made to SWA. He said he was of the opinion that the public servants did not merely perform their duties for material gain and expressed the hope that they would stay on in the country. Mr Mudge stressed that all possible measures would be taken to ensure fair guarantees with regard to conditions of service and their careers in SWA.

Many public servants appeared to be anxious about the security situation, Mr Mudge said, but SWA was probably one of the safest countries in the world to live in, in spite of the war on the border.

He said the SA Government had given the assurance that it would protect the Territory and people of SWA until a peaceful settlement had been reached.

Rumours that SWA was politically unstable was nothing but political propaganda, Mr Mudge said.

Despite the fact that measures have been taken to inform public servants of the changes being brought about by the new dispensation a great degree of uncertainty and ignorance still existed, he said and urged the public servants to satisfy themselves about the facts by contacting the Central Personnel Institution in Windhoek.

CSO: 4420

COMMISSION ACT ALSO APPLIES IN COUNTRY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

THE COMMISSION appointed in SWA by the Administrator General will have full powers in terms of a proclamation issued by the State President of SA in today's Government Gazette.

The proclamation is to make the Commission Act 1947 (Art 8 1947) applicable in the Territory. It will also be published in today's Official Gazette.

It was decided that the stipulations of the Commission Act be applicable here in order to give commissions appointed by the AG legal authority and wider powers — for example to have sittings in the Republic to hear evidence, or to summons witnesses who live in SA to give evidence here, and to be in a position to act against such a witness, either here or in SA if a summons from the commission was ignored or held in contempt.

A proclamation issued by the AG, as well as an Act passed by the National Assembly is only applicable within the Territory's borders. For this reason the Ministers' Council approached the State President to issue a proclamation in terms of the authority vested in him by Article 38 of the Act on the Constitution of SWA 1968.

CSO: 4420

NAMIBIAN YOUTHS IN REFUGEE CAMPS IN BOTSWANA

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 23 Aug 80 p 16

[Text]

WINDHOEK: In a talk to Mr Gerson Veii, the leader of the S.W.A. National Union who visited Botswana very recently, it transpired that a substantial number of youths from South West Africa are currently housed in the United Nations refugee camp in the neighbouring state.

Mr Veii said he would not like to disclose the name of the locality where the United Nations refugee camp is situated. He found on his visit there last week a group of about one hundred youths from South West Africa. It was a mixed group consisting of boys and girls who had left the country. He gained the impression, Mr Veii said, that these children were desirous of a higher and better education. On a question of whether some of them were also planning to undergo military training, he dismissed the suggestion by shaking his head.

In the camp were also housed, Mr Veii said, members of the African National Congress, and there were even a few members of the Patriotic Front.

In response to further questions, Mr Veii said it was undeniably the case that the black youth of South West Africa was, in an increasing manner, showing hostility and resistance to the order of the day.

The recent announcement, he added, which suggested compulsory military training for all in South West Africa, had prompted an exodus amongst the youth. Most of the youth were not inclined to support compulsory conscription.

CSO: 4420

VIOLENCE POSSIBLE AT HERERO COMMEMORATION SERVICES

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 23 Aug 80 p 8

[Text]

WINDHOEK: Katutura residents have been requested to stay away from commemoration services over the weekend, and particularly tomorrow (Sunday), to be held by the so-called Red Flag faction of the Herero-speaking people, namely NUDO, led by the leader of the Herero faction in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Kuaimo Riruako.

Swanu member and Secretary for Publicity and Information of the NNF, Mr Reinhard Rukoro, said when approached that Swanu supporters had been asked to stay away, in the event of trouble taking place. Swapo supporters too, and particularly residents of the Ovambo hostel, have been asked to stay off the streets.

In Katutura the talk is that certain members of Nudo have been armed, and there are worries that the commemoration day will take the form of a 'witch hunt' for members of Swapo and Swanu, with whom Nudo is at loggerheads.

According to Herero-speaking people, the day is one which was traditionally a commemoration day for the Hereros who had fallen in the wars with the Germans. It took the form of a national day, until various splits came about within the Herero ranks. The day has now become one which is solely celebrated by the NUDO faction of the Hereros, and has become greatly politicised. The commemoration services usually take the form of a march to Okahandja where most of the fallen Herero chiefs are buried.

Residents of the town have also expressed the hope that Police will be keeping a watchful eye on the proceedings, since commemoration of this day usually heralds trouble or friction between the various groups, in one form or another.

CSO: 4420

REASONS CITED FOR LOW LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] THE EXPANSION of local manufacture from raw materials forms the vital course along which planning should be steered if SWA is to develop along the road to economic stability and growth.

Local manufacture not only implies higher export earnings through product diversification and import substitution. Alongside the primary extractive sectors — mining and agriculture — manufacture is also the sector capable of absorbing the largest fraction of unemployed manpower in the country.

A high rate of unemployment and a superfluity of unskilled labour are two edges of the same pyramid. The third edge is that of excessively low productivity levels.

This three-sided obstacle constitutes the most serious restraint limiting economic growth, particularly manufacture, in SWA.

Manufacture not only requires inputs of relatively skilled labour, but these inputs must of necessity be utilised with their maximum degrees of productivity.

In a previous article in this newspaper, some of the obstacles to raising productivity levels in SWA were mentioned. These are

- alienation and all its ramifications such as lack of motivation and responsibility, and absenteeism
- poor housing and health services
- illiteracy and inadequate training facilities and
- unsound management-labour relations.

There are a number of further constrictions to manpower productivity in SWA.

TRADE UNIONS

Another important causative factor underlying the problems outlined thus far is the absence of responsible trade union organisation amongst the Black workforce.

The argument that these institutions are inevitably motivated by communist aspirations is invalid. Those who are familiar with the history of White trade unionism in SA during the earlier parts of this century, know that these intitutions won the day for the free enterprise system in SA and continue to do so today.

There is no rational argument that can justify the fear of communist upsurgings that would result from the extension of trade unionism to all sectors of the labour force.

In fact, therein lies the strongest bulwark possible against the emergence of communist-led trade unions. — a realisation which the DTA — dominated government has come to in recent months . . .

An adavantage of the establishment of trade unions along existing ethnic lines would be the harnessing of the cultural collectivity of the traditional African values within the industrial situation.

On these grounds, such institutions would serve as the ideal vehicle for transmitting modern value systems necessary for aligning the bulk of the labour force with the profit-oriented production process.

In addition, specialised trade unions would be ideally suited for the purposes of implementing manpower training programmes that are directly related to the economy's specific needs by incorporating within them the functions of recruitment, selection, training and placement.

Thirdly, these unions would be in a position to support the African labour force during its

period of transition and inevitable dislocation that would result from the erosion of traditional cultural value systems in the face of individualistic, profit-oriented training.

HIGH TURNOVER

Both the system of voluntary migration as well as the contract labour system are responsible for the high turnover of labour in SWA. Workers in the urban centres have been regarded, for all intents and purposes as temporary sojournes, until very recently, in actual practice, the social after effects therefrom will still linger for a long time. The housing backlog contributes its share in this regard.

Allied to the contract labour system and its accompanying salient features such as anti-social hostels, poor food, health and other social amenities, is the entire question of labour legislation in the Territory.

There exists no legislation guaranteeing a minimum wage, none providing for cumulative wage increases with lengthy service periods, no pensions, paid annual leave or sick leave benefits.

These are glaring shortcomings in the existing labour situation which are the preconditions for creating a fully-fledged modern labour force.

Unemployment itself contributes directly to the high labour turnover by reinforcing management's hand in executing its notorious 'hire and fire' policy in Windhoek.

For those who are not familiar with this widespread practice, 'hire and fire' refers to the tendency for employers to recruit workers from the ranks of the unemployed for short – term production runs of tender projects, and then to lay these workers off at short notice or without any notice at all, either when they are no longer needed, or as a form of retribution for laziness, irresponsibility etc.

For the private sector, this practice must obviously be seen in the light of the seasonal nature of agricultural production cycles and the fluctuating demands for labour on short-term projects such as prospecting or construction work.

In addition, the Government's role in limiting long-term employment opportunities in the private sector by awarding short-term tender contracts to employers should not be overlooked.

The absence of any suitable legislation aimed at stabilising the labour force in the face of these typical production problems however, can be laid at the feet of State.

One can understand that any employer cannot keep supplementary labour contingents on the payroll after completing a certain tender contract, or when the snoek no longer runs. This is unavoidable.

But under the prevailing system of labour legislation, temporary and even long-term workers are laid off with no reference or record that reflects their past performance or accumulated skills, no matter on what level these may be notched.

There is of course a popular explanation for this feature of our labour economy. Without a record of a worker's previous job experience to merit his bargaining position as a job-seeker, the prospective employer can happily offer nothing more than the absolute minimum wage.

If the job seeker does not bite, there are plenty of others looking for work, not so?

It is a tight circle. And although employers' wage bills are arbitrarily deflated in this manner, the general level of accumulated skills amongst the lower echelons of the workforce as a whole, is allowed to drain through the sieve of short-sightedness year after year.

In searching for explanations for the existence of this unproductive state of affairs, one does not have to look too far.

APARTHEID POLICY

Several decades of separatist and apartheid policy implementation on the part of the successive governments in SWA, coupled with the desire of employers to maintain wage levels at the barest minimum, are the operative causes. The solution to transforming a largely unproductive mass of unskilled manual labourers to a productive labour force with a suitable industrial orientation, lies in the reform of industrial legislation, firstly.

Arguments from some quarters that the prospects of minimum wage legislation will widen the avenues of undue exploitation on the part of employers by providing them a ready-made ceiling on wages within which to restrict the payment of higher wages, are one-sided.

Private employers in the Territory are insistent in their demand that minimum wage legislation must be accompanied by higher productivity, and they are quite correct in stipulating this requirement.

It remains to point out that in the case of the existing unskilled mass of Black workers, increased productivity can only result through further training – on the job – as well formal.

In addition, however, the supervisory and managerial

levels of the labour force, must be geared to take on additional resonsibilities under these conditions; for increased productivity will not naturally flow from legislatory reforms and improved training.

Increased productivity involves a combination of suitably skilled labour and capital under sound, and dynamic management and supervision.

Having examined the high labour turnover amongst the Black labour force, one must not lose track of the high turnover of managerial and professional labour traditionally, and for all practical purposes, presently, dominated by the other cultural communities – Europeans and White South Africans.

BRAIN DRAIN

The brain drain from the Territory to the Republic is a well recognised phenomenon and has no simple solution. Under the present circumstances there is little alternative but to continue to pay these cadres inflated salaries in order to attract them to the backwaters of our underdeveloped economy. Emphasis should be placed on recruiting these people in training positions rather than for their direct economic utility. When they leave for the brighter lights of Cape Town and Johannesburg, they will then have imparted some of their skills to our own people.

It is all very well to focus one's attention on the actively employed labour force and its general level of productivity, for it is the economic muscle of SWA.

What must not be lost sight of, however, is that some two-thirds of the upper-income employees in the Territory are unproductively employed in the vast bureaucratic machine that administers the political system locally.

The labour of these people, by and large, is unproductive in the sense that it does not deliver goods and services that are exchanged at a profit, in the market economy.

On the contrary, their salaries and wages are paid out of taxes gleaned from the profits of the mining, agricultural, financial and commercial sectors.

Some parts of the tertiary sector are of course more directly productive in the economic sense than others, other less so, and these carry the largest weight.

A top-heavy bureaucracy is the one one thing that an independent SWA needs least, and can afford even less.

Sound administration is a necessary component to any stable political and economic system. That much is true. It is not a sufficient condition, however. Under conditions of severe economic and political strain facing SWA today, rationalisation on large scale of the national economy would be meaningless without similar efforts on the political administrative front.

CSO: 4420

ENGLISH TO BE TAUGHT IN OWAMBO SCHOOLS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

English will be the medium of education in Owambo as from 1981.

Mr Peter Kalangula, member of the Owambo Legislative Authority charged with education, told the Advertiser on Friday that some schools were already giving extra English to introduce the concept to the children.

Although very few children in Owambo spoke English, Mr Kalangula said they were confident that the problems they were faced with would be ironed out because the children were eager to learn.

The main problem, Mr Kalangula said, was finding English speaking teachers but, he said, they also had to start from scratch in Afrikaans teaching and if they could overcome the problems in Afrikaans they would certainly be able to overcome them now.

The scheme was initiated in the second quarter of this year when a delegation of 15 school inspectors and senior teachers, together with Mr Kalankula, approached the Department of National Education. The officials considered their proposals and it was passed by the Owambo Legislative Authority.

All the schools in Owambo would teach by way of the English language medium as from the beginning of next year, Mr Kalangula said. There were however, a number of practical problems still to be ironed out, such as the introduction of the new language medium to senior students.

Mr Kalangula explained that the idea of English as a teaching medium was partly influenced by the number of students leaving Owambo each year for other African countries where they were educated in English. He said it was difficult to argue with the students if they were not offered any alternative medium within their own country.

A delegation from the Department of National Education is leaving for Owambo on September 8 where they would liase with senior teachers, school inspectors and officials to try and draw up a modus operandi for the implementation of English, Mr Kalangula said.

The Owambo Legislative Authority has decided to delegate Education to the Central Government where it would fall under the Department of National Education.

CSO: 4420

NEW RESERVE BANK GOVERNOR IS APPOINTED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Aug 80 p 2

[Text]

GERHARD DE KOCK, the newly appointed Governor of the Reserve Bank, in succeeding Dr Theunis (Bob) De Jongh makes history by following in his father's footsteps.

Dr De Kock is currently senior deputy governor, but has other duties such as special economic adviser and has recently been elected to head up the Prime Minister's "Constellation of States" committee.

Dr De Kock's appointment is welcomed by those involved in free enterprise, as the "Good Doctor" is undoubtedly a marketing man, evidenced by his reports on Exchange Control, allowing easier movement of funds between this country and others.

Accolades for the manner in which Dr De Jongh, has governed the Reserve Bank flowed in last night and Standard Bank's Dr Conrad Strauss, also chairman of the Clearing Banks Association said: "For more than a decade Dr De Jongh has served South Africa with distinction, both locally and in international forums."

He added: "In my own dealings with him, I found that he was objective, unfailingly courteous, and his door was always open." Dr De Jongh has not always had the full support of the banking sector, with comments such as "inflexible" being levelled at him, but there is concensus that he has been prepared to look and listen to any argument.

The Governor's seat is an important, and executive position, and although Dr De Jongh has been seen to be conservative at times, he has operated through a very difficult period for the economy, and has handled it well.

Dr De Jongh was appointed in 1867, and at the commencement of his third term of office, on July 1, 1977, he came to agreement with the Finance Minister Owen Horwood, that he would not serve the full five year term. In his statement yesterday, Dr De Jongh said: "I now wish to announce that, in accordance with this understanding, I have advised the Minister that I prefer to retire on December 31, 1980."

Wim Holtes, head of the South African Foreign Trade Organisation, which has not exactly had the friendliest relationship with the Reserve Bank, told The Citizen: "Dr De Jongh has been a true gentleman ... and we must not forget that he has made a tremendous and everlasting mark on the South African scene."

Mr Holtes says local businessmen should be parucualrly grateful for Dr De Jongh's conservatism in times when the temptation to "spend the millions" was very strong.

Dr De Kock's appointment has met with a measure of surprise from the banking fraternity, but mixed with the surprise is a strong element of happiness, as his open market convictions are wellknown, and coming to the helm in good times will allow relatively free reign on the central banking sector.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

UNIVERSAL NATIONAL SERVICE--Windhoek--The SWA National Assembly yesterday adopted a motion requestion the SA State President to have national service for men of all races introduced in the Territory. Introducing the motion, the DTA Chief Whip, Mr Appie Louw, said current legislation made it necessary for the SA State President to proclaim national service in the Territory. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 04 Sep 80 p 2]

FUEL TANKER ATTACKS--Windhoek--SWAPO terrorists set a road tanker alight after seizing another in a daring raid in central Owambo, northern SWA at the weekend, Mr Daan Oosthuizen, Secretary of the Owambo Administration, disclosed at Ondangwa. One of the tankers had been sent out to search for the other after it had failed to arrive at its destination. Both of the drivers manager to escape to safety, he said. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 03 Sep 80 p 1]

DIVISIONAL INSPECTOR--The successor to Colonel Attie Drotsche, Colonel Jakobus J Bothma resumed his duties as Senior Divisional Inspector in Windhoek today. Colonel Bothma, an old Southwester was District commander for Randburg before accepting the post of Senior Divisional Inspector here. He started his police career in SWA where he was stationed as constable in Gababis, Buitepos and Gochas. He was later Station Commander at Kalkfeld and Luderitz before returning to SA. Colonel Bothma is married with two sons. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 04 Sep 80 p 2]

LANDMINE EXPLOSIONS--Windhoek: Six Owambos had been killed and eleven injured in a spate of landmine explosions in the northern operational area of SWA, Mr Daan Oosthuizen, Secretary of the Owambo Administration said yesterday. Six people were killed and eight seriously injured on Tuesday afternoon when a civilian bakkie triggered a landmine about 27 km southeast of Ondangwa. The injured were admitted to the Oshakati State Hospital, Mr Oosthuizen said. The names of the victims were not released. On Sunday, a seven-tonne truck of the Owambo Administration triggered a landmine at Oshikongwe, about 21 km south-east of Ondangwa, slightly injuring three of the 10 occupants. The driver of a tractor-tanker of the Owambo administration and two passengers were not injured when the vehicle hit a landmine at Omafu about 60 km north of Ondangwa early yesterday, he said.--SAPA [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Aug 80 p 5]

NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL--Windhoek: The Postmaster General of South West Africa, Mr J.J. Venter, is to retire on October 1 of this year after 42 years of service with the department. Mr Venter will be succeeded by Mr P.W.A. Senekal, Senior Deputy Director in the office of the Senior Director of Staff in Pretoria. Mr Senekal, too, has a long association with the Post Office which dates back to April, 1946. [Excerpt] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 23 Aug 80 p 20]
CSO: 4420

KOUNTCHE ADDRESSES CONFERENCE OF CADRES

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French 11 Aug 80 p 8

[Report on address by President Seyni Kountche to a conference of cadres on 5 August 1980; place not given]

[Text] Chief of State Col Seyni Kountche presided over a conference of cadres last Tuesday.

On that occasion the chief of state addressed the officers of the FAN [Niger Armed Forces], the secretaries general, the department heads, directors of the mixed-economy companies, and the representatives of the various organizations.

In opening the conference, Col Seyni Kountche first explained the reasons for the conference of cadres and its significance. He began by clarifying certain passages in his message to the nation and then removed all doubts concerning certain rumors making the rounds of Niamey's social gatherings, notably in connection with certain matters now under investigation.

The chief of state touched on the current economic and financial situation in West Africa, more especially within the economic and financial organizations to which we belong, such as the CEAO and the UMOA [West African Monetary Union]. In this connection, he said that any difficulty cropping up in one of the countries necessarily has repercussions at the level of the entire organization or monetary union.

He also noted that in some countries the rainy season did not really start at the end of July, and he said that everyone knows that some countries are experiencing difficulties with food supplies.

Discussing the drop in uranium prices, the chief of state said that under the best assumption, we will experience a drop in revenues corresponding to what Niger's budget was in 1974. This calls for no comment, but it means that we will have to adopt the austerity measures required.

Speaking of austerity, Col Seyni Kountche also brought up the current matters that are the topic of conversation at social gatherings as well as

the inspections being made at certain local companies. Those inspections have already revealed that the operating credits of the public services are excessive, a situation that has led to misappropriations of all kinds. In this connection, the chief of state listed a number of practices adopted by the swindlers and their accomplices. In any case, the investigations will cover all areas, and the incriminated firms will pay, because the state will never be the loser.

In the OPVN [Nigerien Foodstuffs Office] as well, fraudulent practices have resulted in massive withdrawals of cereals through the administrative lists for the benefit of a few merchants. Those practices are all the more blameworthy, said the chief of state, in that the government is making a sizable effort to support the price of those cereals to allow for the purchasing power of the Nigeriens and also enable the peasants to get through to the next harvest.

Col Seyni Kountche then asked if the Nigeriens have short memories--are they already forgetting the difficulties experienced just a few years ago? Now that the situation has improved thanks to the state's efforts, a few irresponsible persons are trying to take advantage of it and make a fortune at the expense of everyone's labor. Here again the investigation is continuing, and the guilty merchants and civil servants will be made to answer for their acts.

As far as the National Commission's role is concerned, the chief of state told the national cadres that they are responsible for the progress or regression of the country. They must conduct themselves as committed patriots, because they control the machinery of state. As for the commission itself, the responsibility of its members will make it possible to test their patriotism and degree of commitment.

In conclusion, Col Seyni Kountche told the national cadres that each of them will be judged twice: once by the people and once by history. In this connection, he said that the people's verdict will be implacable and that as a result, we cannot close our eyes to certain practices.

The second verdict--that of history--is more distant but will also be pronounced on our acts and our actions.

The entire situation, he said, is due to a slackening of discipline, and in this regard, every Nigerien will have to pull himself together to accomplish his duties with conscienciousness and dignity.

11798
CSO: 4400

IKOKU DENIES PURPORTED SPLIT IN PRP

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Sep 80 p 1679

[Text] Despite ominous signs to the contrary, the National Secretary for the People's Redemption Party (PRP), Mr. S. G. Ikoku, has asserted that the party is not split. "The purported split in the party is the wishful thinking of the mass media, which backed the rebellious faction within the party."

Addressing a news conference on what was termed "recent developments within the PRP", Mr. Ikoku rejected any split on the following grounds:

"Only two deputy national secretaries and the national financial secretary are on the side of the rebels.

"The national directorate is solidly behind Alhaji Aminu Kano, with only three gradualists and compromise-seekers out of about 70 members.

"The party branches in the constituencies of rebel legislators have been sending large delegations to Kano to pledge their support for Alhaji Aminu Kano and the PRP leadership.

Mr. Ikoku added that in contrast, the overt evidence of support for the expelled Governor Abubakar Rimi has been an increased mobile police escort. He rejected reports that the PRP had been sold out to the National Party of Nigeria (NPN), adding that attempts had been made in the past to unite the UPN, GNPP and the PRP, but these had failed.

The two sacked governors from the People's Redemption Party (PRP), Alhaji Abubakar Rimi and Alhaji Balarabe Musa, have won the first round of their battle with the PRP leadership. Until their legal actions have been fully disposed of, they should not be expelled, ruled a Lagos High Court.

The Publicity secretary of the Borno State branch of the PRP, Alhaji Alhazai Bala, has said in Maiduguri that non-members were to blame for the rift currently going on within the party. Such people, he said, were trying to bring about the downfall of the party by applying all possible means of wrecking it. "It is very common for members of a family to quarrel or have a misunderstanding among them, but it is unwise and an act of sabotage for any outsider to try and interfere in the affairs of the party."

Mr. Bala expressed his belief that at the end of the current crisis, which he hoped would be resolved quickly, the party would become strong and united, and would sweep the general election in 1983.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNORS OF OIL-PRODUCING STATES REJECT OKIGBO REPORT

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Sep 80 pp 1641-1642

[Text] GOVERNORS of Nigeria's five oil-producing states have rejected the recommendations of the Okigbo Commission on Revenue Allocation. At the end of their meeting in Port Harcourt last week, Governors Ambrose Alli (Bendel), Melford Okilo (Rivers) and Clement Isong (Cross River), whose states produce the bulk of on-shore crude oil, described the recommendations as "politically tainted, prejudiced, insensitive and biased".

Making public the substance of the Commission's report, which was recently submitted to the president, the Governors said that the report revealed a "deliberate and dangerous mix-up of the principle of derivation with the Special Fund meant to clear up the mess of the debris left by the process of exploration and exploitation of minerals". The Okigbo Commission has recommended, among other things, that federally collected revenue be distributed as follows: 53 per cent to the Federal Government, 30 per cent to the states, 10 per cent to local governments and 7 per cent to the Special Fund.

As between the states, the Commission recommended that revenue due to them should be shared on the basis of 40 per cent on population, 40 per cent on minimum responsibility (that is, on equality), 15 per cent on primary school enrolment and the balance of 5 per cent on primary school enrolment and the balance of 5 per cent on the amount of internal revenue collected. The Commission also recommends transfer of housing, agriculture and the universal primary education (UPE) from the Federal to State Governments. At present, the Federal Government funds the UPE scheme at 40 per pupil in each state and it has invested in housing estates at state capitals. In addition, huge sums of money had been invested in agricultural projects by the Federal government in the states, particularly in river basins linking many states.

On their part, the three Governors have demanded 50 per cent of federally collected revenue for states, 40 per cent to the Federal Government and 10 per cent to local governments. The state joint account should, according to them, be shared equally on the basis of population and equality of states. They want the Special Fund paid 100 per cent to the oil states (the two others are Imo and Ondo States).

In addition, the governors have called for setting up of a national committee with equal representation from each state to monitor mineral and agricultural output for export and calculate revenue due to each state. This body would be the equivalent of the National Revenue Allocation Commission to be proposed to the National Assembly by President Shehu Shagari.

The Federal Government, in a "federation memo" to the Okigbo Commission, had demanded a share of federal revenue on a formula of 70 per cent to the Federal Government, 20 per cent to the states, and 10 per cent to local governments. The Federal Government had proposed that 3 per cent of the value of minerals derived from a given state should be statutorily allocated to it in the form of compensatory payments, while the proposed federal capital territory of Abuja be treated as a state for the purpose of revenue sharing. In addition, the Federal

Government had wanted 1 per cent of federal income to go into a National Relief Fund.

At one of their meetings before making a submission of the Okigbo Report, the nine Governors of UPN, GNPP and PRP-controlled states had called for sharing of federal revenue on the basis of 50 per cent to the Federal Government, 40 per cent to states and 10 per cent to local governments. And the report, copies of which have been made available to governors as members of the National Economic Council, was discussed at the meeting of the nine at Abeokuta last week. The nine governors will be expected to adopt a joint stand on the Ikigbo report at the next meeting of the NEC.

Although details of the Commission's report are not yet known — the Federal Government has not published the report — it would appear that Okigbo had attempted to do a delicate political balancing act as between the positions of the Federal Government and the states and such conflicting criteria as population and derivation. In absolute terms, the states would have more money and the Federal Government less than they used to have if the recommendations are accepted. What would be of tremendous political interest is the weight the Commission has attached to derivation, population, equality of states, even development, equitable distribution and national interest — factors which formed the Commission's guidelines.

Attention has been focused on oil spillage in Rivers and Bendel States in anticipation of the report and to justify allocation of a Special Fund to the oil states. The Federal Government will keep its hands off primary education and 15 per cent of the state account will be shared according to primary school population. Two questions may be raised: would states fare better in real terms under this arrangement and would the states with less populated schools not kick against this weighting, as it would benefit states like Kano, Oyo, Sokoto and Kaduna that do not produce part of the golden egg (oil)?

During a recent public debate of the oil issue, Governor Sam Mbakwe (NPN) of Imo State has asserted that Cross River State produced less oil than Imo State. But Governor Clement Isong (NPN) of Cross River State maintained that his state ranked third after Bendel and Rivers State in oil output. And Governor Isong, who is a former Governor of the Central Bank and an economist, quickly produced figures through his director of information to buttress his statement. According to these figures, the bulk (ie. 72.56 per cent) of crude produced in 1979, that is 842 million barrels, was on-shore. The production in the creeks of the Rivers State is regarded as on-shore. The balance of 27.43 per cent was off-shore.

Rivers, Imo and Ondo States did not produce any off-shore crude, while Bendel and Cross River produced 61.47 and 38.52 per cent, respectively, of total off-shore crude. And distribution of each state's contribution to total production in 1979 is as follows: Bendel 53.08 per cent, Rivers 28.74 per cent, Cross River 11.75 per cent Imo 6.17 per cent and Ondo 0.11 per cent.

If the oil debate between the two governors is anything to go by, public discussion of the Okigbo Report is expected to be intense. For one thing, there would appear to be enough common ground between the states for them jointly to confront the Federal Government, ignoring party platforms. For another, it would appear that in an attempt to satisfy all sides, Okigbo may not have succeeded in satisfying any.

CSO: 4420

SPEECHES AT FIFTH PCR CONGRESS REPORTED

AREMA Official's Speech

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 18 Jul 80 p 4

[Speech by AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution] member Laurent Radaody at the Fifth Congress of the PCR [Reunionese Communist Party]]

[Text] Comrade delegates, Reunionese brothers and sisters

The secretary general of AREMA, Didier Ratsiraka, personally asked me to bring you his brotherly regards and to bear witness to you once more of our organization's militant solidarity with the PCR, which is to us not only the major force struggling for respect of the Reunion people's legitimate rights, but also a vital element in the fight against imperialism and for the defense of peace and socialism in our area.

The Vitality of Progressive Forces in the Area

We salute this fifth congress of the PCR and the success of its work as outstanding proof of the vitality of progressive forces in this region of the Indian Ocean.

The quality of the analyses and discussions which we have heard here faithfully reflect the important and responsible principles of the Reunionese communists as we have known them for a long time in Madagascar, and which led AREMA from the beginning to conclude warm and confident relations with the PCR and its leaders.

All the Colonies Are Disappearing

Whatever the intrigues and mystification created by those who are nostalgic for an outdated and iniquitous order, AREMA, as all the progressive parties in Madagascar, is strongly at your side in your struggle for respect of the right of the Reunionese people to self-determination, to build themselves a future of liberty, justice and social progress; for we are convinced that only the people of Reunion can decide what is good

for Reunion and that it is up to the people and to those who create the wealth, in other words the workers, to define their goals and the manner in which they will be attained through the organizations and institutions which they judge to be the most effective.

We are also convinced of the futility of the rear-guard struggle led by a colonialism which, anachronistic at the end of the 20th century, is seeing all the colonies, even those established 5 centuries ago, inevitably disappear.

A Burdensome Heritage To Dispel

We are not minimizing, however, the threats which international imperialism always cause to hover over the independence and the security of countries which have recently been liberated and which are trying to dispel the burdensome heritage that colonialism has imposed through its policies of pilfering and overexploiting.

Our party would like to express here its gratitude to the PCR for its faithful support of the Malagasy Republic in the defense of its youth and its integrity in the face of the imperialist maneuvers, and especially for the support of the PCR for Madagascar's legitimate claim to recovery of the Malagasy Islands in the Mozambique Channel, unduly occupied by France.

We also congratulate ourselves for having at our sides a companion in battle such as the PCR in the struggle to make the Indian Ocean a peace zone. We have discussed this issue together for several years, and today our most pessimistic predictions are on the verge of being realized if we wait any longer to mobilize.

No to the Balance of Terror!

We are presently witnessing an unprecedented militarization of the Indian Ocean under the avowed pretext of protecting the petroleum route. Nuclear weapon strike forces are brought into our region every day, the number of warships is continuously growing, and, in the case of a confrontation, the coastal countries would be the first victims of this deranged escalation.

We can admit that each country must protect its interests, and we can understand the conflicts which exist, but we cannot accept that the consequence of this be the establishment of a balance of terror at our doors.

It is for this reason that Madagascar has decided to make its contribution to peace in this area and in the rest of the world by inviting the heads of state of the USSR, the United States, China and Japan, the heads of the EEC, the CEMA and the group of nonalined nations, and the heads of

state of the countries on the Indian Ocean, to a summit conference at Antananarivo at the end of next year or at the beginning of 1982, to draft an international convention guaranteeing the safety of private ships, and more specifically, of oil tankers in the Indian Ocean. In a reciprocal agreement, the signatories will promise to take all measures to facilitate creation of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean by adopting the following four points in particular:

1. Guarantee of the safety of private navigation and oil tankers.

2. Progressive reduction of military personnel.

3. Dismantling of foreign military bases.

4. Prohibition of the entrance of nuclear weapons or of weapons capable of massive destruction into the Indian Ocean.

For the Solidarity of Progressive Forces in the Islands

We were able to note during this congress from the explanations of your party how the idea of an Indian Ocean peace zone is deeply rooted among the people of Reunion.

We were also able to appreciate the living force which the tenets of socialism and of anti-imperialist solidarity constitute within the heart of your party; tenets which unite us even more than all the very strong ties of history and geography.

Finally, we were able to see through the work of this Fifth Congress how the watchword of democratic and popular autonomy has actually become a watchword of the people, thanks to the PCR. The PCR's action is based on a concrete analysis of the specific conditions in Reunion and is essential in sweeping away attempts to sow diversion among us by confusion for the sole profit of our common enemy: imperialism.

And we would like to profit from the unique opportunity which is offered us today to renew our unflagging appeal for the solidarity of the progressive forces of the Indian Ocean islands.

Before yielding the floor to the other parties who are members of the FNDRSM [National Front for the Defense of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution], let me thank the Reunionese communists for the warm and brotherly welcome I have received.

What we have heard and seen here fully confirms, if confirmation is still needed, that there are more and more of us who are refusing to kneel before the colonialists and the imperialists.

Long live the Reunionese Communist Party and its Fifth Congress!

Long live the solidarity between the brothers of Reunion and Madagascar in the struggle against colonialism and for peace!

Cuban Representative's Speech

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 21 Jul 80 p 5

[Speech by Rene De Los Santos, member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party at the Fifth Congress of the PCR]

> [Text] The participation of the representative of the Cuban Communist Party was one of the highlights of the Fifth Congress of the Reunionese Communist Party. It was the first time, in fact, that a Cuban delegate made the trip from the Caribbean to bring the support of the Cuban people to the Reunionese people.
>
> In the same sugar cane monoculture, the same environment marked by the presence of imperialist forces, Fidel Castro's representative must have felt "at home" on our island, and more particularly, at the port during these 3 days of the PCR congress. "Peace in the Indian Ocean," "Friendship among the people," "Solidarity of the progressive forces"; these phrases could only reinforce the common struggle of the Cuban and Reunionese people.

It is with great pleasure that we bring to the delegates at the Fifth Congress of the Reunionese Communist Party, and, through the congress, to all communists and to the Reunionese people, the warm and brotherly regards of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, of its first secretary, comrade Fidel Castro, and of all the Cuban people.

As for our delegation, it is with special emotion that we meet with you at this congress, since this demonstrates and reaffirms the bonds of friendship between the Communist Party of Cuba and the Reunionese Communist Party, and between our two people.

Both of our countries are small islands with similar characteristics, with economies essentially based on agriculture, where sugar cane is the chief export product. In both countries there are military bases imposed by imperialism against the will of the people and we are both located in regions in which the imperialists are trying to maintain their military, economic and political predominance. Our people are both defending their inalienable rights to freely and independently decide their future.

The struggles of the Reunionese people against colonial exploitation, impregnated with true class character, began very early. These struggles have been continued by their communist party in the unions, in the women's

and youth democratic organizations, giving them a more advanced political and social content to end the situation of colonial domination in order to permit independent economic development, social progress and cultural and political expansion in freedom.

Today the struggle of the Reunionese communists is becoming more important. The geographical location of their country in this strategic area of the Indian Ocean where American imperialism intends to give us a new version of "gunboat diplomacy," obliges the people to maintain close surveillance along with other countries in the area in order to attain the vehement desire of all men: that the Indian Ocean become a peace zone.

The Cuban people, as well as many other countries in Africa and in other parts of the world, had to struggle for decades for their independence and their freedom, finally and irreversibly obtained in January 1959.

Since then, and during these 21 years, the North American imperialists have maintained a criminal blockade against our people, performing mercenary sabotage, provocation and aggression, and stubbornly continuing to occupy the naval base at Guantanamo against the will of the people, while spy planes hover over our territory.

But none of this has been able to break our revolutionary spirit; on the contrary, this has only consolidated and strengthened our revolution. Powerless, the imperialists are now trying to orchestrate new and even more dangerous actions against Cuba.

To this purpose, the Carter administration had announced military maneuvers in the Antilles which would include a massive debarkation at the Guantanamo naval base; but he had to abandon the plan in the face of categorical condemnation by our people and world solidarity.

Their new maneuvers and slanderous campaigns have failed again before the resolute will of the Cuban people. Millions of men, women and children have demonstrated to the world their unconditional support of the revolution, the communist party and our commander in chief.

Comrades,

Mankind today is threatened by new dangers, by grave dangers, due to the fact that the imperialists have not lost any of their aggressive and predatory nature, any more than they have renounced their intention of turning back history, of trying to relaunch the sad era of the cold war to recover lost ground.

We have proof of this in the frantic arms race, in the increase of their military presence in the Indian Ocean, on the Diego-Garcia island, and in the coastal countries, in their maneuvers and aggressions against Iran, in the creation of a rapid intervention team, in the decision to install

new nuclear warheads in Western Europe, and in their refusal to ratify the SALT II agreements.

The people of the world, desiring only peace, are watching imperialism's aggressive plans with alarm, and demanding in complete justice the dismantling of these military bases and the end of the arms race.

The recent victory of the people of Zimbabwe, who, under the direction of the patriotic front, fought an unequal battle against English colonialism and the racist regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa, proves that it is no longer possible to prevent the people from liberating themselves.

On this occasion we cannot tire of condemning the vile and criminal aggression of which our brothers in Angola are victims by the hands of the racist forces of South Africa; this aggression, as justly pointed out by comrade Fidel Castro in his message addressed to the heads of state of the nonalined nations "coincides with the recent actions announced by the United States to eliminate the legal restrictions which hypothetically were limiting the administration by preventing its intervention in the internal affairs of Angola and the granting of open aid to counterrevolutionaries who operate from South African bases."

This fact again demonstrates the close alliance between imperialism and apartheid; it shows the danger which the existence of such a degrading regime and the military, economic and political cooperation granted it by several western powers constitutes for the people of Africa, as well as the necessity of continuing to supply political and material support to the struggle for the liberation of the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia and to their legitimate representatives: the ANC and the SWAPO.

Comrades,

We are sure that this congress, which is important not only for the communists, but also for all the Reunionese people, will contribute to the strengthening of the struggle of the workers and of all the people of this beautiful island of Reunion for democratic and popular autonomy based on anticolonialism.

Long live the Fifth Congress of the Reunionese Communist Party!

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

The homeland or death!

We will overcome!

9693
CSO: 4400

NEW TEACHERS' UNION PLANNED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 13 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] It has been learned in Dakar that in reaction to the Sole Democratic Trade Union of Senegalese Teachers (SUDES), which is close to the opposition, teachers favorable to the Senegalese Government are going to establish a Federation of National Education Workers (FTEN). This new union will be formed at a congress to be held at the end of October.

A trade union of socialist primary and secondary teachers (the party in power in Senegal is the Socialist Party) was established on Sunday. The constituent congress for the Union of Lay and Religious Private Teachers, this establishment will be followed in October by that of a union of nonteaching personnel in national education. The three unions will then constitute the FTEN [paragraph as published].

The decision to set up these new structures was made on 10 April by a national conference of socialist teachers, which also decided to dissolve the former National Union of Senegalese Teachers [SNES], which was close to the government, after noting that it had fallen "into a state of lethargy."

Like the former SNES, the new federation will be a member of the National Confederation of Senegalese Workers, which is affiliated with the Socialist Party.

The congress of socialist teachers adopted a resolution affirming its attachment to Leopold Sedar Senghor, president of the republic and secretary general of the Socialist Party. The union condemns the SUDES for initiating a strike last 13 May in which it refused to administer examinations, and it expresses its solidarity with the authorities in the sanctions adopted. Lastly, it is asking the government to take steps to insure that the coming school year will proceed under the most favorable conditions.

11798
CSO: 4400

STUDENTS ATTEND LAUNAY HOLIDAY CAMP

Victoria NATION in English 18 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The first group of several hundred Primary Nine students from all over the country who are taking part in a specially organised holiday camp arrived, excited and happy at Port Launay yesterday afternoon.

The group, which is divided into 18 units, consists of over 170 students accompanied by a number of teachers. These students will be eligible to enter the NYS when it starts next year.

The camp which started yesterday is the first of three that have been organised during the August school holidays.

In a short welcoming speech, the Minister of State for Youth and Community Development, Mr. Esme Jumeau, expressed his delight at seeing the eager young faces who had come to sample, in the short period of one week, the satisfaction and benefits of real harmony, on which the society of tomorrow will be based. Mr. Jumeau told the students that for the rest of the week they are to live as brothers and sisters.

"You are expected to talk about any problems, which may arise with your supervisors and they in turn will help you to find the solutions. If any such problems are quickly spotted, discussed and rooted out, there is no way in which the camp will not be a success," Minister Jumeau said.

"Living as brothers and sisters demands a lot of tolerance, understanding and discipline and this is what we are asking of you as from today," he added.

"Your parents know that in this pilot camp you will all be able to see what type of society the Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF) is aiming for," Minister Jumeau went on.

"The true road to a new and better society is being created now, by you all," he emphasised.

After the Minister's speech, senior youth officer, Miss Noella Antat, outlined the organisation of the camp.

It is to have seven departments: an information department which will include the drawing up of reports; the taking of photos and also a study of the history of Port Launay; a cultural section to deal with traditional dances, plays and songs; a production section which will carry out community work; and other departments covering ecology, health, domestic science and sports.

Apart from the Youth Department officials, a number of volunteers from the Port Launay community will help with the cooking and in any other way they can.

A co-ordinator for each of the 18 units will be appointed by the rest of the participants and he or she will discuss with the group's advisor any problem arising in that particular unit.

While in camp the group will also be organising a sports day. A cultural evening will close each week's camp and it is hoped that as many parents as possible will attend these. The cultural shows will be held on Saturday evenings, before the break-up of camp on Sunday.

All the students taking part in this and the other two camps are volunteers.

CSO: 4420

USSR INTERVENTIONISM IN HORN SCORED

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 22 Aug 80 p 6

[Article by A. Jama: "Is Moscow the Protector of the OAU Charter?"]

[Text] Member States of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) should urge in unison this super-power which supports the Mengistu regime to cease its uncalled for and unwarranted intervention in purely African problems.

As a matter of fact, in order to prop its position among African states the Soviet Union keeps making loud references to the OAU Charter by stating that all member states have committed themselves to upholding the existing borders in Africa! !

Obviously the logical question to ask then is: where is the passage in the OAU Charter which says that it is the Soviet Union to ensure the implementation of the Charter by intervening militarily?

The above super-power has intervened in the question of the Horn for its own strategic ends through its often orchestrated propaganda of protecting «the Socialist Revolution in Ethiopia» surrounded by imperialism and hostile reactionary states.

While in the past, Abyssinia has subtly utilised the old cliché of «Christian Island» surrounded by a sea of Muslims.

In fact, the Soviet Union has ignored international and African public opinion in its flagrant and and wanton intervention in the Horn's affairs by the active deployment of 12% of its total transport fleet to safeguard the dying colonialism of the Mengistu regime in 1977-78.

But one thing is certain that the Russian and their surrogates have utterly failed in their intervention by their lack of understanding the true nature of the

forces caught in the conflict of the Horn.

In retrospect, the conflict of the Horn is basically a war of nationalism in which the said super-power has openly sided with the oppressor. Thus five major oppressed nationalities namely, the Eritreans, Somalis, Oromos, Tigraweans and the Afars have opted for the armed struggle in order to extricate themselves from the cowebs of Amhara minority domination.

Similarly, the majority of the Black people in South Africa are fighting against the White Afrikaaner minority rule. Both these peoples are fighting for their legitimate and inalienable rights for Self-determination.

This being the essence of the issue of the Horn, it is then high time that the OAU member states should take a principled stand on the said issue instead of pursuing an ostrich-like policy.

CSO: 4420

BACKING OF ISRAEL BY 'CERTAIN' POWERS TERMED 'HYPOCRITICAL'

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 7 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Condemning the Israeli Plan"]

[Text] Israel's announcement to make Jerusalem its capital city has come at a time when our world has been undergoing a series of crises, the latest of which was Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. These two events have compounded the already tense situation of the international body politic, and have thrown into relief not only the Palestinian question but the fundamental issue of human rights.

Many of us are apt to look up to the UNO for a solution whenever a crisis occurs somewhere, and that is only natural, for the UN was founded with the aim of maintaining internatinal justices. And we are disappointed when in a flagrant violation of its charter certain tragic events take place. Further, one is appalled when he or she finds out that the very nations that are expected to observe the principles and behests of the UNO are themselves the very first criminals to commit or abet others to commit acts that are in violent contrast to the Charter to which they have subscribed.

If Israel had not have the backing of certain big powers it could not have been able to pursue its expansionist policies. [as published] These powers have either backed it openly or have blocked moves in the United Nations to curb Israeli ambitions.

It is indeed hypocritical that these very powers at the same time preach freedom, peace and democracy for all. This is applying not only double standards but triple standards, for nowadays in addition to denying others these rights they blatantly justify their own involvement in the troublespots of the world on the ground that they are putting into action these lofty human ideals.

We condemn the present monstrous Israeli plan as champions of the Palestinian cause and of the right to self-determination and of human freedom. And particularly at this moment when the whole Moslim world is wrathful we too would like to record our indignation alongside the rest of our brothers.

CSO: 4420

ISLAMIC, SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM PRINCIPLES DOVETAIL

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 1 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "An Ally of our Revolution"]

[Text] The revolutionary government has attached great importance to the improvement of religious knowledge. In view of this, training courses have been organized for our Shiekhs from time to time, thus keeping them abreats of developments. [as published] Just during this week one such course has been closed at Afgoi.

The reason behind our Revolution's concern for the religion of Islam is quite obvious. Our people are one hundred per cent Muslims, and Islam has been the main source of inspiration for them over the centuries. All our great nationalist leaders were invariably prominent religious leaders who fought under the banner of Islam.

Likewise all our good theologians have been freedom-lovers who have defended our people in their nationhood and sovereignty conformity with Islam that preaches freedom, equality and justice for all humanity. For which reason the Somali people have never submitted to slavery in whatever form it exists. Inspired by this great religion they have consistently strived to play a constructive and progressive role in order to improve their lot and that of their fellow men elsewhere.

That is why our religious men have always been the standard-bearers of all our revolutions as Jaalle Siad averred at the closing ceremony of this present course.

Islam, before the Revolution, was in a miserable condition. It was relegated to the background and consequently chaos reigned in every sphere of life. There was anarchy and a degeneration of morality. Worse, Islam was used by our enemies to further their own ends.

Islam is a dynamic religion that can go with every epoch and give guidance at all times. More important, it is a religion that champions the cause of the exploited and the oppressed. Its tenets, therefore, nicely dovetail with the principles of Scientific Socialism. In as much as it interprets the aspirations of our people, it has the same objectives which our Revolution is seeking to attain. Islam is, in other words, an ally of our Revolution.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

EEC REFUGEE ASSISTANCE--Mogadishu, Thursday--The Europian Economic Community is to provide seven million US dollars to the refugees in Somalia, according to a letter handed to the Somali Minister for Local Governments and Rural Development Jaalle Jama Mohamed Galib here today. [as published] The letter was submitted by Mr. C. Pellas who is leading an EEC delegation now visiting Somalia. Jaalle Galib expressed thanks to the EEC member states for their kind assistance to the refugees. [Excerpt] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 22 Aug 80 p 6]

CSO: 4420

PIK BOTHA WARNS PRESS ON USE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] Newspaper publication of official documents and notes published without authority is a crime, according to a statement issued yesterday evening in Pretoria by Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

This statement was issued after it came to the government's attention that documents and notes of an interdepartmental committee came into the hands of some newspapers. The committee was set up for the purpose of countering the unrest which broke out earlier this year in Capetown--one of the causes being the school boycott.

Consequences

"These newspapers are bent on publishing notes and other documents about the committee's functions. The newspapers must judge for themselves whether any laws are broken by publishing such things."

The statement also says: "The newspapers must also assume responsibility for any harmful effects which the publication can have on the government's efforts at maintaining law and order in the country.

"The committee in question was established by the cabinet and was given the task of planning measures aimed at countering increasing unrest and violence. The unrest and violence also stemmed from school boycotts earlier this year.

"Through peaceful measures, the committee has contributed to the prevention of violence and in forestalling the loss of life. The committee also divulged information refuting the lies and misinformation which had been spread on a large scale by subversive elements.

"In some instances, anonymous pamphlets were prepared by the committee, because it regarded this as the most effective way for countering unrest and subversive plans and in helping to maintain order. The pamphlets reflected the opinions and attitudes of a large sector of the population.

"The government will not hesitate to maintain law and order with all the forces and resources at its disposal. If it should again appear to be necessary,

measures of this kind will be employed in order to combat the action and false propaganda of anonymous agitators and advocators of violence and to promote peace in the country.

"The police are investigating the unauthorized issuance of official documents to certain newspapers and appropriate measures will be taken in light of the findings." (South African Press Agency)

7964
CSO: 4408

ENORMOUS TASK FOR REAGAN SHOULD HE BECOME PRESIDENT

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 19 Jul 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Tests for Reagan"]

[Text] For Western democracies, which have become so worried over the shift of power equilibrium during the Carter administration, the fact that Republican candidate Ronald Reagan is making such loud noises for the coming presidential elections must be encouraging.

This is because what the West is now yearning for is exactly that, namely: Strength and decisive leadership in a world which has become extremely dangerous as a result of Russian self-confidence and expansionism which is unprecedented since the World War II rearrangements which favored Joseph Stalin so much.

But, unfortunately, it is here that one finds a reality which is going to provide a tough time for Mr Reagan to suit deeds to his words, should he really become president.

First of all, there is the fact that the Soviet Union has attained equality with the United States with respect to nuclear weapons. Then, in the conventional [weapons] area the very thing which former prime minister John Forster predicted on several occasions has happened: The Russians have built up such an advantage that now a great price must be paid for that.

For example, let us take Afganistan--What on earth can President Carter do militarily to get the Russians out of there other than unleash a self-destructive nuclear war? It is simply in irrefutable fact that, as far as conventional forces are concerned, the Soviets have surpassed the West in Europe, Asia and even black Africa (if you do not count in South Africa).

A tremendous effort by the United States will be necessary to get the equilibrium back in its favor. Will Mr Reagan be able to bring the American people up to making these kinds of sacrifices?

And there is still one more question: Will the Western allies work better with him than they have with Mr Carter? We must remember that the simplistic days of American predominance which characterized the decades of the fifties and sixties are gone forever.

7964
CSO: 4408

ROUTENBACH APPOINTED TO POLITICAL PLANNING IN PM'S OFFICE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 6 Aug 80 p 9

[Text] Johannesburg -- Prof I. Rautenbach, 37-years old, whose appointment as head of the new branch of political planning in the prime minister's office was announced yesterday, believes that a new constitution must be drafted for South Africa over a period of 4 or 5 years.

Professor Rautenbach, who was former dean of the Faculty of Jurisprudence of the Rand Afrikaans University and a professor in public law, assumed this point of view at the end of last year in a report submitted to the Schlebusch Commission.

The climate for a new final and ideal constitution is not the right one; however, a commitment to put into effect a new constitution over a period of 4 or 5 years should create an atmosphere of detente in which a new constitution could well be stipulated by whites, coloreds and Indians.

Dreyer

Besides the appointment of Dr Routenback it was also announced yesterday that J. P. O. Dreyer, formerly chief planner in the office of the prime minister, has now become chief of economic planning. He succeeds Dr Simon Brand who was appointed chief of fiscal policy.

Professor Rautenbach, who grew up on the family farm near Harrismith in the Free State, is in Heidelberg, West Germany, at the moment doing research on constitutional law with special emphasis on security legislation.

He has an Alexander von Humbolt scholarship and is using his 1-year leave for study (which now has apparently come to an end) and to do research.

Ideal

Professor Rautenbach based his proposal to the Schlebusch Commission, that the government commit itself to the realization of the ideal of a new constitution within 4 or 5 years, on the opinion that the whites, either rightly or wrongly, have misgivings about the responsibility with which colored and Indian groups will be partaking in power sharing.

Coloreds and Indians also have doubts about the honesty of whites whenever meaningful constitutional reforms are discussed. Professor Rautenbach's view was that the groups practicing political policy must either drop their suspicions or prove them. This should create a spirit of detente in which a new constitution can be considered. This could then become a practical workshop.

In the interim arrangement, coloreds and Indians must have legislative authority over their own affairs and also have the say concerning the determination about the extent of power and the manner in which community matters are to be handled.

7964
CSO: 4408

OPPOSITION ASKED TO GIVE THE PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL CHANCE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 6 Aug 80 p 12

[Editorial: "The Presidential Council"]

[Text] In the debate revolving around the Presidential Council, the planned Black Council and the country's constitutional future, too many of the participants are getting boggled in the erroneous thinking that these bodies are an objective in themselves rather than instruments of change as intended by the government.

The Presidential Council is going to consist of 60 members, all distinguished persons from the white, black, colored, Indian and Chinese communities. It appears desirable to have the Black Council consist of mainly urban blacks in view of the fact that considerable progress has already been made in collaborating within a confederal context with respect to the self-governing and already independent national states.

The opposition is making the point that the Presidential Council is doomed to failure, because 70 percent of the country's population is not represented in it.

Naturally the opposition makes no mention of the possible counterargument that this could imply that 70 percent of the Presidential Council must be black (and, therefore, in practical terms such a council could sink before it even begins).

Such lack of frankness might serve their own interests, but certainly not those of the country.

In addition it ought to be borne in mind that national states have reached separate and joint stages of constitutional development in which negotiations in the context of a confederation are actually already underway. An example of this is the recent summit conference between South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda in which, among other things, an agreement was reached with respect to a development bank. The requirements for a form of fulfillment for the wants of urban blacks can, therefore, become a matter for the Black Council to a certain degree.

Moreover, the expectations for the Presidential Council, in which prominent leaders of the various groups must try to jointly reach a consensus over the course of changes, in no way excludes consultations with the Black Council now being considered.

A place for the black people in a new constitutional order is, therefore, not being left out of consideration, whereas the Presidential Council itself must show through consultations that it can succeed as an instrument of change.

The cardinal question is that, for the sake of a peaceful future, these instruments of change must be given a chance to show their worth.

Apparently it will be just as easy to wreck untested new institutions such as these as it is to break off a bud and getting these institutions to succeed will be just as hard as allowing a bud to bloom.

The question which South Africans must ask themselves is whether they want to help or whether they want to make things difficult; whether they want to take part in a new initiative which demands daring and great effort or whether they want to stand aside in the destructive role of demolishers.

7964
CSO: 4408

ARMY COMMANDER WARNS OF LONG-TERM STRUGGLE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] Pretoria -- South Africa must not make the mistake of assuming that in preparing for a war against it the attack is going to be of the same sort as the one in Rhodesia or Southwest Africa. The country must prepare for a long, stretched out war of "the plow in one hand and the gun in the other."

This was the statement made yesterday at Pelindaba by the chief of the army, Lt Gen Constant Viljoen, as he presented medals to members of the Broederstroom Industrial Commando. The commando is tasked with the protection of the heart of South Africa's nuclear research.

General Viljoen said that in the past the enemy has not hesitated to attack very important installations in the country and the country must be prepared to expect such attacks.

Regional Preparedness

Greater emphasis will have to be given in the future to sabotage and attacks on economically important targets, because such attacks are important for the psychological onslaught against the country.

Similarly the country must prepare itself for attacks on actually any place. The enemy is not in a hurry and is preparing for a long struggle. Weak targets will become important objectives and a system of regional preparedness covering the entire country will have to be pursued.

General Viljoen said the ideal situation would be for the country to have enough soldiers to show their presence everywhere in sufficient numbers, but this would require too many of them and this sort of thing would fit in with the enemy's aim of economic and psychological exhaustion process.

Therefore, the responsibility of protecting regions with part-time soldiers, who will be present everywhere and whose training is aimed at this objective, rests upon authorities such as those in Pelindaba.

Angola

The full-time soldiers of the army will then be able to deploy for action against enemy targets such as was recently the case with the Angola operation, and also for border defense.

This sort of approach, which must be put into action, is one of work and defense such as is the case with the Israeli settlements where the land is being worked with gun in hand while outlook posts are present in the surroundings and women and children are in places protected against attacks.

General Viljoen said that South Africa has no other choice but to extend its field of defense, not only with respect to installations but also with respect to schools and other important places.

7964
CSO: 4408

TREURNICHT DISCUSSES RUGBY INTEGRATION, NP UNITY

No Rugby Integration

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 1 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Bloemfontein -- Yesterday, here at Bloemfontein, A. P. Treurnicht, Transval's Nationalist Party leader, clearly disassociated himself from the effort to open up rugby to all races at a club level.

In the course of the meeting, arranged by the Nationalist Party Youth Branch of the Free State University, he proceeded to answer a question put to him by saying that he saw a press report to the effect that rugby will become "open" at a club level.

"I do not think this is possible, because in having this sort of thing then you are going to have mixed schools and residential neighborhoods," he stated.

In his earlier speech and in answer to other questions, Dr Treurnicht placed heavy emphasis on the right of communities to have their own institutions. He said that the basic approach is still to practice sport on a community basis; this means that communities will have their own clubs and the like.

If one group plays against the other, that is not integration.

NP Unity, Constructive Criticism

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 1 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Bloemfontein -- There are many people who think they must save the Afrikaner people by starting a new movement, because the Nationalist Party [NP] would otherwise end up on the wrong road, "but I want to tell them that they must give attention to what happened in the forties when one organization was trying to be more nationalist than the other," stated Dr Andries Treurnicht, the minister for tourism, statistics and public works, here in Bloemfontein.

Among the pro-Nationalists there was "a spectacle of divisiveness, humiliation and grief" in the forties when our people quarreled among themselves. Today something like that is happening again.

It is the people's right to criticize, but then they should do so for the improvement of Nationalist Party policy and not for the sake of carrying on one-sided ravings. Today South Africa is asking its people to unite under the banner of the Nationalist Party. Minister Treurnicht said that it is clear that organizing for the purpose of bringing down the government, or to make it succumb to demands, is going on even outside of parliament. "I can cite the MPs who are supporting this."

7964
CSO: 4408

ECONOMIC PLIGHT OF WALVIS BAY DESCRIBED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 29 Jul 80 p 6

[Excerpt] Keeromstraat 30 Capetown--It would appear that the Walvis Bay fishing industry workers deserve at least as much sympathy, and perhaps actual help as well, as the sheep raisers of some of the dry sections of the interior. This tiny enclave with its strategic significance for South Africa is experiencing hard times.

Dormehl Vosloo, who has held the brand new position of director of Walvis Bay since the beginning of this year, came to greet us in passing and in his usual candid manner answered a few questions about the "the challenge of Walvis."

To begin with it is well to bear in mind that these are hardy people and they do not complain; but they do have problems.

Compared to a sardine and anchovy quota of 1 million tons 4 years ago, they are now working up an average of 150,000 tons. The once superabundant pelagic source has been exhausted and a long period of reestablishment lies ahead.

Only three of the eight fish-processing factories are still running and out of the previous work force of 14,000 workers there are 4,000 left. About 10,000 of them, mostly nonwhites, have had to leave and those who stayed on are leading a survival existence. The great black hostel is empty and its 6,000 beds are unoccupied. The municipality is saddled with an unproductive investment of 11 million rand; the income from water and lighting for the complex had disappeared. Only the timely intervention of South Africa's minister of finance prevented taxation from having to rise by 112 percent last year.

White Fish

When asked why the fishermen do not concentrate on white fish, Vosloo had an answer for this also: To be able to catch and process white fish takes new investments and in today's uncertain political circumstances people think twice.

Nobody would know better than our spokesman. He is always being dispatched to Walvis to help the leaders of the community stimulate the deteriorating economy.

With the collapse of the fishing industry it is business that first comes to feel the pinch, and yet business people from elsewheres in Southwest Africa do not hesitate to invest money in property in Walvis Bay. They must know that this region's future in that respect is at least insured by the fact that it could be of extreme strategic importance if it becomes impossible to reach a compromise over Southwest Africa.

Or is Walvis experiencing problems of relationship as a result of its proximity to the "open" Swakop hardly 40 kilometers away up along the coast?

Rust Problem

No...we would rather talk about tourism. The potential for this in Walvis with its rich and exotic bird life is great. People always wish to include a tour through the peculiar sandy region in their "Southwest vacation."

One last problem: Is Walvis Bay close to resolving its problems with Rusting?

This does not appear to be in the positive.

An automobile which has not been regularly treated will not hold up longer than 1 year. Special antirusting treatment is necessary before building foundations can be poured. The town lies below sea level and is built on sand with a salt content four times as high as sea water.

The only thing that does not get rusty is the inhabitants' love and faithfullness for the far away hold-out place lost in their dreams and lying between the high dunes of the Namib and the surly swells of the Atlantic Ocean where the fishing fleets of other nations keep on scooping deep for white fish without having to recognize the 200 nautical mile limit, because they do not recognize the presence of the white South Afrikaners ashore.

7964
CSO: 4408

BRIEFS

APPOINTMENT TO PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE--Johannesburg--The deputy commissioner of auxiliary administrative services of the Department of Jails, Maj Gen Jannie Roux, has been appointed chief of the branch of social planning in the office of the prime minister. The 37-year-old General Roux (who for the past 4 years has been deputy commissioner of auxiliary administrative services in the Department of Jails) will assume his new position in the office of the prime minister the day after tomorrow. On that day, General Roux will be exchanging his uniform and rank for civilian clothing and his title of doctor. He has been connected with the Department of Jails for the past 19 years. General Roux is not saying much about his new position in the office of the prime minister, except to say that he has been transfered from one department to another with a promotion. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 Jul 80 p 29] 7964

CSO: 4408

COFFEE SMUGGLERS SAID ROBBING COUNTRY OF ASSETS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Aug 80 p 4

[Article by John Worrall in Nairobi]

[Text]

ONE third of Uganda's lifeblood — coffee — is being drained away by smuggling. Ugandans say it is worse than it was in the days of Idi Amin and has become a sophisticated racket in which international syndicates are involved.

Last year, government experts said, smuggling cost Uganda 50,000 tonnes of coffee out of a crop of 165,000 tonnes. It is ironic that the coffee industry should be suffering this loss just as it is getting on its feet after the mess left behind by Amin.

Ugandans are at their wits end to know how to control the racket. Corruption and theft has got so bad among all ranks of officials, police, army and customs officers that only a major change in deteriorating public morals can redeem the situation.

That, again, is a heritage Amin left to his unhappy country — a creeping decay of moral standards.

But smuggling, like other forms of crime, has to have a buyer and a seller. The buyers are known to be wealth syndicates, with large sums of money available, operating across the Uganda borders in Kenya, Zaire and Rwanda.

In Kenya, the buyers have access to the traditional port of Mombasa, where Uganda's legitimate coffee exports leave Africa for the international markets.

Millions of Kwacha in foreign exchange are being lost to Uganda through coffee smuggling, foreign exchange which the country cannot afford.

There have recently been high level meetings by the ruling military commission to find ways of ending the racket. One problem is that highly placed ministers and officials are involved, using their rank to move the coffee out.

Many consignments leaving the country in road trucks and transporters are found to have official documents issued by the Uganda Coffee Marketing Board.

At the Kenya border, agents are waiting with large sums of money in the much sought after Kenya currency to buy the consignments. Customs officers and police, generally poorly paid and wide open to temptation, shut their eyes to the operations.

The Kenya government is also robbed of large sums in customs dues through the corrupt activities of its own officials.

Sometimes the Uganda police crack down. The manager of the Bugisu Coffee Cooperative Society was arrested after 14 lorries had been loaded with Bugisu arabica coffee destined to be taken through the Malaba border to Mombasa. The consignment had false documentation.

The consignment was to have been mingled at some point with Kenya's own arabica coffee, a practice which has alarmed the Kenya Coffee Board which prides itself on the consistent quality of its coffee when offered on the international markets.

Smuggled

Most of Uganda's smuggled coffee goes out by road. But some is smuggled across Lake Victoria (which is shared by the three East African countries, Kenya Tanzania and Uganda) in fast motor boats, to Sio Port, on the Kenya side.

Lake smuggling went on in Amin's days, and he operated an anti-smuggling unit using fast speedboats heavily armed with modern weapons, and something manned by girl soldiers.

Amin's white lieutenant, "Major" Bob Astles, was at one time in charge of this unit. He is now languishing in a Kampala jail awaiting trial on many charges.

Smuggling coffee is also a little man's activity. Smugglers who have bought coffee from the farmers carry the bags on handcarts, bicycles and donkeys at night along the lonely footpaths leading to the border, where they meet small traders from the Kenya border town, Busia. It is a long border and cannot be adequately patrolled.

Concern has been roused in Kenya by the smugglers' practice of using small boys to carry messages and warnings of the presence of the police. Some have left school to do this job which earns them a few shillings a week.

Some of these children, often as young as nine or ten, were recently brought to court at Busia charged with smuggling or aiding and abetting.

They all pleaded guilty. Some got off with minor fines of between 50 ngwee and K3. Others were acquitted because of their age.

There seems no end to the agonies of Uganda, and this drain away of is main means of livelihood is crippling the economy at a time when every ngwee is needed for rehabilitation.

Kenya is equally concerned, for it is losing substantial sums in customs dues and port charges. There is evidently a smuggling chain through Kenya, which the police are investigating, but so far they have come up against a brick wall.

With coffee prices running at more than K1,500 a tonne, far less than in the boom days of 1977 but good money all the same, some big, well established men are making a great deal of money and can afford to pay for their "protection". — GEMINI.

CSO: 4420

OFFICIALS URGED TO SPEED UP STEPS TO ELECTION

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 23 Aug 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Polls Plan"]

[Text] Politics in Uganda is heading towards its climax. It has gone deep in the village and now the people are ready to go to the polls. The government is doing everything possible to ensure that the elections take place as scheduled.

While the politicians in the country redouble their efforts in campaigning for their party's success, the government continues to amend all the electoral laws. The NCC has, however, requested the government to table before it all the necessary amendments to the constitution of the Republic of Uganda and the electoral laws by August 27, 1980. All these are being done to ensure free and fair elections.

For any elections to be free and fair, all the laws regulating it must be in order and act as a principle guideline. In our case we need laws that are not controversial but precise. They must take into account the prevailing circumstances. We need the laws that will not leave us with doubts and raise concern.

We hope all the necessary arrangements will be completed soon. Registration will take place in the near future but up to now a number of issues have not been cleared. We are aware of the fact that Uganda has a large number of refugees in the country who are not in the refugee camps. These people are at large and are difficult to identify. Today it is difficult to know who is a Ugandan especially in the city and other urban towns. Graduated tax tickets are not enough to identify a Ugandan. We therefore request for the introduction of national registration cards with photographs. This must be sealed. This is difficult to obtain but if it could be obtained it is bound to produce clear results of the forthcoming elections.

The government announced some weeks ago that by the end of July all aspiring parliamentary candidates in the forthcoming elections will have

resigned. This has not yet taken place. It would be better if this decision was implemented soon otherwise it is bound to cause chaos especially if the candidates are allowed to continue up to the end of August.

We therefore call upon those who have been charged with organising the elections to speed up their work.

CSO: 4420

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF ELECTIONS CALLED IN QUESTION

Kampala THE CITIZEN in English 18 Aug 80 p 3

[Editorial: "What Constitution?"]

[Text] Currently there appears to be anxiety in some quarters regarding the issue of constitutions'. [as published] On one hand there are people who ask: 'under what constitution are we going to hold the forthcoming elections?' On the other hand there are people who find the anxiety built over the constitutional issue difficult to understand. Most people agree that neither the 1962 constitution nor the 1967 constitution is suited to the present day Uganda. The former is impractible in as much as the institutions it specified (e.g. Mengo Lukiiko,) as having a vital role to play in the election exercise no longer existing. [as published] In fact many people agree that the method of indirectly electing representatives of one area of Uganda to Parliament as being out of step of current thinking.

In the same vein, the 1967 constitution is opposed both on the method it was introduced (having not been agreed to by the nation at large nor adequately debated by the national Parliament) as well as on its concentration of powers in the hands of the president of the country.

What all this boils down to is that Uganda needs a new constitution. Then the question is whether this should be drafted and passed before the elections or after. Democracy demands that the nation's constitution must be agreed upon by the majority of the people constituting the nation. The point is that someone or party must present a draft for the initial debate. This someone or party must be one who enjoys the trust of the people. What better method of identifying such party than through the ballot box? It is our contention that the elections should be held first and a government formed--enjoying the support of the country. It should then be that government to initiate a draft constitution and lead the debate both in the national legislature as well as in the country at large. When a final draft has been ironed out it will only remain to get ascent from the country either through the national legislature or through the system of a referendum.

This then puts additional importance on the forthcoming elections. The country must ensure that it puts a Party into Government which can be entrusted with the duty of drafting a constitution for the country.

It is for this reason that many of us have been agitating for elections as a matter of urgency. Ever since liberation the country has been ruled under nebulous instruments and constitutions. Sometimes it has been the 1967 constitution, at other times it has been the Moshi constitution and at yet other and at yet other times, it has been the 1980 Decree No. 1. [as published] This confusion can only be settled by holding elections and getting the new government to untangle the constitutional mess we find ourselves in.

Perhaps the people interested in this question should stop asking 'under what constitution are we going into the next election?. [as published] They should rather ask the political party leaders what form of constitution they hope recommend to the people when they get into government. [as published] What appears to be agreed is that there is no constitution at the moment suitable to Uganda of the 1980. We should start hearing more about what each party envisages as the foundations of a Uganda Constitution of 1980 after the dictatorships of both Dr. Milton Obote and his creation Dr. Idi Amin Dada. (Doctors--my foot!)

CSO: 4420

PARTIES SUBMIT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 22 Aug 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] **AMIDST the mounting public concern over whether the promised general elections can be held by September 30th, *Weekly Topic* has learned that the inter-party Legal Affairs Committee has already submitted its recommendations for amendments in the constitution. And it is understood that the Committee now hopes to complete the second part of its report, on the National Assembly Elections Act, within one week.**

The Committee, set up in June after a meeting between the Military Commission and representatives of all four political parties, has been meeting since July 1st as an advisory body on legal affairs concerning the forthcoming elections.

Its recommendations will go to the four parties and to the ruling Military Commission before they are ultimately tabled for debate in the NCC.

No details of the recommendations drawn up so far were available. But reliable sources have disclosed to *Weekly Topic* that they include constitutional aspects like lowering the age for voters and that for parliamentary candidates from 21 to 18 years. The qualifying age for presidential candidates remains 35.

Well placed sources say the major bone of contention within the committee now is whether Uganda should have direct presidential elections as one political party wants it to be; or if the country's president should automatically be the leader of the party controlling the majority of seats in parliament. "But this is a purely political decision and I hope a political settlement will be found to solve it", one source said, hinting that the matter might be put before the leaders of the political parties when they meet next with the Military Commission.

The inter-party committee is formed by lawyers from all four political parties. And observers hope that, barring unforeseen bottle-necks, the committee will complete its work within the "next ten days".

One significant observation made by observers over the slow progress in the work of the committee has been that the committee members have, in several instances, been forced from earlier decisions reached unanimously by the committee.

They cite the agreement reached by concensus with the Committee to recommend a single ballot box for all parties to prevent ballot rigging. According to these sources, one political party got second thoughts over the idea, went back on its committment, and started demanding separate ballot boxes for each party "although they knew that this would be four times as expensive and would put the work of the Committee back to square one".

CSO: 4420

LABOR MINISTER: PARASTATAL, PRIVATE PAY RAISES SOON

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 19 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Asuman Nakendo]

[Excerpt] WORKERS of parastatal organisations and private firms are to get salary increases soon.

This was announced in Busoga at the weekend by the minister of labour, Dr Luwuliza-Kirunda.

Addressing the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) rallies in Jinja and Busembatia towns, Kirunda said:

"Already, the government has regraded jobs in the civil service and given an interim award. In the same manner, we are working out a scheme for private companies and parastatal bodies.

"The increases are to be announced in two weeks time."

Kirunda told the workers and peasants; "We pledge our loyalty to you. This country's economy is sustained by your sweat and you deserve national respect for that."

"But I am surprised most of our friends in the DP (Democratic Party) do not want to accept and recognise your importance." He further charged that the president general of the DP, Dr P.K Semogerere had turned down an appointment as minister of labour on the pretext that it was an inferior ministry.

"How then can such a man lead the people if he despises the workers and peasants?" he asked.

Kirunda the UPC national organising chairman, assured the workers: "Once our party is voted into power we shall immediately rejuvenate the factories and create more jobs."

He said claims that the UPC wanted to introduce forced labour through the national service, were based on misconception. "This was intended for the good of the youths. We wanted them to acquire skills such as carpentry and shoe-making so that they could become job-makers rather than job-seekers.

"We could not have had 'bayaye' if the national service had been effected, nor could Idi Amin cling to power so long if all the youths had had military training."

CSO: 4420

TRADERS URGED TO CUT PRICES OF FOOD TO IMPROVE CURRENCY

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 19 Aug 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Cut Prices"]

[Text] Ousted dictator Idi Amin's contribution to traders who never dreamt of becoming businessmen is immense but the destruction to the consumers and the commonman is great. Exploitation of man by man and survival of the fittest are the current theme of trade in Uganda today. Trade competition therefore, died in Uganda by 1972 and today it has left a commonman helpless at the mercy of unscrupulous traders both in the market places and shops as he has no other trader with fair price.

The normal fixing of prices in the market according to economists is determined by the law of demand and supply of a particular commodity. But to that there are other factors that do affect the law. The state has the power of affecting prices of commodity by fixing the prices of the goods to be put on sale. This would mean, for it to succeed, the state has to act to curb the malpractice of trade being exercised by the traders in the country by setting up standard prices of commodities.

Prices of commodities in Uganda have gone out of hand and are taking their own course thus rendering it difficult for a greater percentage of the population to acquire basic commodities. One kilogram of posho in some places costs well above 60/-, one kilo of meat in certain areas costs well over 90/-, a bunch of matooke costs over 250/- just to mention a few. These prices are abnormal and they tend to lower the value of our currency. One wonders what the aim of the businessmen is. This is a broad day-light robbery being committed by indigenous Ugandans.

Following the recent declaration by the Military Commission that Ugandans especially of European and Asian origins should return and repossess their property and claim those they have lost, a number of Ugandan traders have raised their eyebrows in protest against this decision.

But it must be understood that this decision if implemented and succeeds, the consumers in this country are bound to get relieved and saved from

the hands of the so-called indigenous businessmen who want to get rich over night. The greater majority of our population is aware of the contribution of traders in nation building. The same traders can destroy a nation. It is being seen in Uganda today.

It is commendable that the Military Commission has called upon these Ugandans whose property was misappropriated by Amin's regime to claim them back. Most of these people are traders who were managing the trade atmosphere in Uganda and were rendering their services to the commonman. It is known that before the declaration of the so-called, Amin's economic war in 1972, we had traders who could sell bread to a common man at a price he can afford even if it was a luxury food to him.

The situation today needs to be cleared by the government. If this is done the value of our currency is bound to gain value.

CSO: 4420

FAMINE IN KARAMOJA COULD BE WORSE NEXT YEAR

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 19 Aug 80 pp 4, 5

[Article reprinted from AFRICA MAGAZINE No 108, August 1980]

[Text] The returning medical survey group described seeing emaciated people struggling along the roads even before reaching Namalu in the Karamoja region of Uganda. At the nearby mission, over a hundred starving people were waiting in hope of getting some food, among them severely marasmic infants, grossly emaciated four to seven-year old teenagers so weak from hunger that they could hardly stand and adults all showing signs of severe malnutrition. It appeared that in this area most children under four years old might already have died.

Deeper into the Karamoja area things were even worse. The journey from Namala to Amudat was punctuated by passing abandoned buildings ghost villages and empty health centres and schools.

In Moroto the starving were wandering listlessly in search of food. A food distribution point was surrounded by women waiting patiently in their manyatta growings. Unfortunately, there was not much to distribute. Most of the rations given out were eaten on the spot for fear of their being stolen.

The reception centre for children had about 100 severely marasmic three to nine year olds. It was difficult to tell the ages of the children their skin wrinkled and growth stunned. [as published] Some were dehydrated others going blind. Some were quietly dying.

The small children mostly orphans slept evidently on the cold cement floor of the building outside where a woman had just died in a pool of watery diarrhoea. As elsewhere in the Karamoja these people would require emergency medical help before they could begin really benefiting from incoming food aid.

UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) sources report that the relief situation has begun to improve in the past week or two but progress is

gradual. In cooperation with Save the Children, Caritas of Switzerland, and others, UNICEF has just set up the first of 7-10 nutrition rehabilitation centres.

Volunteer final-year medical students from the UK, provided by Save the Children, have already arrived at the first of these centres in Moroto. Lutheran World Federation has offered 70 tons of specialized foods for treatment of severe child malnutrition.

The UK has offered 20 tons of 'clinafeed', another specialized high-protein food which will be used for teenagers. The Netherlands is sending 500 tons of high protein biscuits.

An initial six months of medical supplies for the nutrition rehabilitation centres are being rushed from the UNICEF supply centre in Copenhagen in 'kit' form for easy transport. Meanwhile convoys of the World Food Programme (WFP) and CARE are reportedly beginning to penetrate again to Karamoja with emergency food provisions.

Two major problems persist; security and the eagerness of starving mother to abandon children in any place or to anybody better able to feed them. Security has deteriorated since the raiders who have been attacking convoys and stealing cattle by the hundreds of thousands are well-organised and often better armed than the minimal government forces in the area.

However, a high-ranking Ugandan military official has just assessed the security situation and has promised relief groups that new efforts will be made to assure the safety of convoys and nutrition centres.

Relief officials stress that even with the improved international awareness and aid for Karamoja, the crisis is far from over. With people too weak to do planting and most of the cattle gone, next year could be worse. Two years of effective national and international assistance without disruption or political support that, say the optimists, will be the minimum effort required.

CSO: 4420

SUPPLIES MINISTRY, OTHERS ACCUSED OF CORRUPTION

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 8 Aug 80 pp 7, 9

[Article by Buzigi-Kikonyogo: "These Ministries of Magendo (corruption..."]

[Text] MONSTERS have invaded this beautiful country of ours. These monsters swallow endlessly everything that be. Essential commodities have long disappeared from proper markets. Nobody seems to know exactly where they go. Yet relevant sources reveal that a lot of foreign exchange was allocated to different importers to import urgently required essentials.

Many of such goods do arrive, supplemented by tonnes and tonnes of foods and other edibles donated by friendly countries to assist the people of Uganda, alleviate hunger and mass starvation being experienced as a result of the liberation war and long droughts.

But alas! We also know that goods are being smuggled out of the country as they come in. It is against this background that the logic underlying the creation of the Ministry of State for Supplies should be reviewed.

WHOLE SET-UP WRONG

Hungry and starving Ugandans greeted the new Ministry as parents would when a new baby appears in the family. It was with hope that there would be equitable distribution of commodities to all traders and that the commodities would appear on the open market and at reasonable prices. But months of fruitless waiting for commodities have proved them wrong, in any case, it was a jump from the frying pan right into the fires.

No commodities have reached them and the little they can see is sold at prices beyond their reach. The whole set-up of this ministry is wrong, some of the people who work there are morally wrong and hence the whole essence of its creation has proved zero, except perhaps to those who established it. But to the ordinary Ugandan, this and some other ministries in this country have long lost their meaning, let alone the purpose for which they were established.

In such a situation there is nothing to stop anyone from recalling those old days of Amin when ministries, corporations and even public offices were created for the sake of satisfying (financially, the appointee and those who appointed). There isnot much difference today.

Commodities handed to the Supplies Ministry for equitable distribution to all traders are instead allocated to wives of

"honourables" and to brief-case business-operators. Hence the price hikes as genuine traders have to buy from third parties in the effort to survive.

Whoever thought of the idea of creating a separate ministry of supplies "as a solution to poor distribution of goods", must be told in black and white that the so-called ministry is just a "Feeders Club", catering only for its well-to-do members. To the rest of Ugandans and who comprise of the thirteen million or so, the ministry exists only in name.

It is the same Central Allocation Committee — the famous state organ that has caused unaccountable miseries to poor Ugandans by swallowing endlessly all that appeared in the depots of Food and Beverages — that was upgraded to a ministrial status. The same "gentlemen" who served under it are the same people in the new ministry.

FALSE ALLOCATIONS

The fact that top government officials participate actively in magendo is no longer a secret. It is these "honourables" in collaboration with officials of relevant ministries who have maintained the wheel of magendo in motion. Information is avaiable to the effect that besides authoritative chits to wives, girlfriends and brief-case business operators, another dubious method of "false allocation" is in operation in the new ministry of supplies.

Non-existent schools, organisations and Consumer Co-operative Societies have, for some time now, been on supply lists for various essential commodities. This "magendo network" interweaves some other ministries such as Education and Co-operatives. But all roads lead to the Rehabilitation and Supplies Ministries.

Quite a number of commodities that have been officially allocated by the Supply, ministry, have been to dubious organisations, schools and individuals. Some of these commodities have been intercepted by officials of UNLF, Kampala Branch while on their way to Kikuubo or elsewhere. In most cases all the goods such as Ugil shirts for school uniforms, baking flour, sugar, salt, toilet papers, cooking oil etc that are intercepted are found to have been obtained on false documents. The remarkable work of the Kampala UNLF branch in combating these economic evils reminds one of the effectiveness of the Ten-Home Cell and vigilante units which the Front had set up to, among other things, fight smuggling and magendo. Such units have all disappeared now. Thus a steady worsening of the economic situation.

Many a time the school does not exist or the allocation is given to a wrong headteacher. Although the Ministry of Education is suppoesd to compile a list of all the existing schools and submit it to the Ministry of State for Supplies, many allocations are going into wrong hands. Some of the schools on the list are non-existent and this is the work of some officials in the Education Ministry in collaboration with some crooks in the Ministry of Supplies.

Surprisingly when such people are caught, except for confiscating the goods and even refunding the culprit with the total official cost price of the goods, nothing much is done although the false documents are found to bear the correct signatures of the officers where the goods are allocated.

The only conclusion that can be drawn from such an act of reluctancy to punish the culprits is that all those who should have done it belong to the same

"Feeders Club". All roads lead to somebody BIG. Would it not be a very interesting case if a thief punished a fellow thief? Nevertheless the rich are getting richer while the poor poorer.

FREE RELIEF AID SOLD

One interesting, but shameful aspect of it all is the fact that relief aid commodities that are donated by friendly countries and organisations to needy Ugandans and to be given free of charge, are being allocated to individuals in great quantities and put on sale!

Hunger and mass starvation have invaded parts of this country, particularly because of long droughts climaxed by the liberation war. Yet surprisingly some greedy and selfish Ugandans divert this relief aid to magendo!

Millions of Ugandans have not tasted the fruits of liberation. Latest reports from the most hunger-stricken areas of north-eastern Uganda reveal that the death rate has risen to seven hundred a day and is still rising. Selfish as we have proved to be, several SOS that we sent across the seas for assistance have proved useless as most of the aid so given is diverted from the original purpose for which it is given. SHAME!

The gloomy picture we so paint for the international community to see and hence assist us shows clearly that all is not well in t his country. But we forget to diplomatically inform them that the situation facing us now is of our own making. What logic is there to allocate one hundred bags of baking flour or 500 tins of cooking oil to a wife of a "honourable" for her to sell on magendo in Kampala while 700 Karamojong are dying everyday because of lack of food?

Yet such goods are clearly marked NOT FOR SALE! What logic is there to allocate ten 100 kilogramme bags of sugar to a person who owns neither shop nor trading licence? Or what sort of common sense does some Ugandans have to allocate 100 bags of baking flour to a Mrs "Honourable" so and so who was never allocated a shop or bakery since the family came back from exile? Africans have extended families, but the bitter truth is no family can consume all that chapati or cake, even for a year!

Every thing in this country seems to be going wrong and those entrusted with responsibility don't care a damn. The once rich and prosperous country — "The Pearl of Africa" has been reduced to a begging nation.

Ugandans are sickened with such ministries that are purported ly created to serve their cause, but instead become instruments of enrichment for the few. The government would have done a better service to starving Ugandans if, instead of creating such ministries, bothered to police our borders so that goods imported in the country do not find their way back to Kenya or to Rwanda and Zaire.

The Ministry of Commerce would only know what arrives in the country and by what importer, fix the prices and let that importer sell freely to all retail traders. As long as the borders are policed the importer will sell here. And in the long run, prices will stabilise. But this system of issuing chits to non-business people and allocation to selected traders by the Supply Ministry only enhances magendo. STOP SMUGGLING AND LET THE MARKET FORCES TAKE THEIR TURN!

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT SAID UNABLE TO PROTECT AID ORGANIZATIONS

Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Aug 80 p 4

[Article by Isabelle Vichniac: "Famine In Karamoja; The Government is Unable to Insure the Protection of Representatives of Aid Organizations"]

[Text] Geneva. United Nations circles in Geneva confirm the decision of the resident of the United Nations development program in Kampala to interrupt aid operations in Karamoja Province where, let us recall, a convoy of the United Nations Refugee Commission was attacked on 25 July.

Considering the prevailing insecurity on Ugandan territory, the commission was forced to interrupt its activities in the country despite the considerable number of "displaced persons" (refugees in their own country) who are receiving United Nations aid (LE MONDE, 3-4 August). It has been intimated at the Palace of Nations that this interruption may be for an "indeterminate period." The fact is that all humanitarian organizations want to insure the protection of their representatives in the area, a protection which the Ugandan government is unable to provide.

Adequate Logistic Means

Nevertheless, it appears that the Red Cross will continue its traditional aid activities to the extent to which it is possible. Back from Karamoja, Jean-Michel Goudstikker, in charge of Red Cross information, stated the following:

"The famine afflicting this province cannot be considered as a disaster exclusively caused by natural calamities such as drought. Naturally, the drought is causing considerable harm. However, we could no longer ignore the phenomenon of self-destruction in Karamoja. Thus, the biggest cattle rustlers are the Karamajongs themselves. At the present time they have progressed from the amateur to the organized stage. Previously, they rustled cattle in small numbers, moving from one village to another, without the stolen cattle leaving the area. Following the looting of an armory in Moroto, the biggest settlement in Karamoja, the looters have conducted operations on a grand scale: the loot consists of several thousand head of cattle per raid, followed by the destruction of the attacked village and the massacre of its defenders, including women and

children. Famine has developed since cattle is the only food resource of men and adolescents who eat only the blood and the milk of the bovine stock. Women and children consume vegetal food. However, virtually nothing has been planted in the rural areas where insecurity and fear reign. Furthermore, the areas in crops have been ravaged by the violent short rains in May, preceding the current period of intensified drought.

"It is unquestionable, however, to any person or organization that the resumption of aid distribution is an absolute necessity. Every day spent without food results in innumerable deaths, whereas until 25 July the activities of all aid organizations provided the hope that famine could be substantially reduced."

According to information reaching Geneva the local logistic facilities are adequate to channel such aid. There is also sufficient food to insure the survival of the Karamoja population for a month. Yet, the chronic insecurity could discourage the initiatives of humanitarian institutions.

5157
CSO: 4400

PROBLEMS OF FREIGHT BOTTLENECK IN MOMBASA OUTLINED

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 8 Aug 80 pp 6, 7

[Article by John Joseph Lule: "The Price of Being Land-Locked"]

[Text] **Uganda's transport headache about her imports and exports seems to be getting acute while at the same time the colossal sums of money needed for the clearing and forwarding of Uganda's cargo which is now lying at the Kenyan port of Mombasa is putting the country's financial potential on extra strains.**

The piles of Uganda cargo at Mombasa, have raised so much concern, that the government is considering a reduction in the importation of general cargo from abroad until such a time when most of our goods now lying at Mombasa can be cleared and forwarded to the appropriate destinations within the country.

Good-will on the part of Kenya authorities and clearing and forwarding firms, could go a long way to the improvement of the already strained economy of the country, and to the streamlining of operational facilities between Kenya and Uganda.

GOODWILL LACKING

It is unfortunate, at the moment, to say that this good will is lacking in certain quarters, that even up to now charges for the services rendered on Uganda's goods are normally decided upon by the Kenyan authorities alone with little say or none at all by their Ugandan counterparts — the price of being land-locked!

It was solely because of this, that the new Transport Minister, Mr. Kintu Musoke recently flew to Kenya to have an on-the-spot assessment of the problem and familiarising himself with the various relevant institutions in Kenya which have direct business connections with his Ministry.

The Transport Minister is understood to have done a thorough job, delving into the whole clearing and forwarding field during his stay both in Nairobi and Mombasa.

Although tentative talks were held between him and Kenyan officials it cannot be claimed that positive conclusions leading to better handling and transporting procedures were adopted. Definitely there was willingness on part of the Kenyans to meet and discuss matters with him but there was lack of enthusiasm and commitment on the issue by most of them.

For instance when the long standing questions of giving Uganda credit facilities at the port or waiving certain port charges were raised, the Kenyan

officials could only make a promise to the Uganda Minister. They only said that they would provide favourable recommendation to their government as regards the subject.

The same was the case with similar discussions with the Kenya rail officials, when the Minister asked for their assistance in the exercise of conveying from the port to Uganda. goods which were most urgently required for the country's rehabilitation efforts. The Kenyans said they could only help in the matter if both countries first tried to get the spare parts and other components from the suppliers for Kenyan locomotives, 9 of which were in bad shape.

But in the case of Kenya-railway's attitude, one could easily see the reason for their complacency in the matter. While railways services between the two countries were said by V. Hoyer as being rudimentary in his report on Transocean, he also said that there is a lot of "bad feeling" arising from the unresolved question of distribution of the joint property of the former East African Community. Kenya kept the lion's share of the assets when the Community broke up.

Mr. V. Hoyer is an ILO Chief Technical Adviser, now working with the Ministry of Transport. He said in his report which he compiled for the Ministry of Transport and the ILO office in Geneva, that, until now no Kenyan railway wagon crosses the border to Uganda, and Uganda railways wagons can hardly be used freely for transportation of Uganda goods to and from Mombasa, as within Kenya the same charges have to be paid to Kenya railways as if they were using one of their wagons, and that Kenya railways are reluctant to allocate additional wagons (from the joint property) to transport Ugandan goods.

Mr. Hoyer's report continues to state that the main transportation has to be done by road, whereby Transocean (Uganda) Limited, having been once one of the biggest haulage companies, plays now only a very minor role with regard to transit transportation of Uganda goods due to loss of a large number of vehicles during the war. Presently only about 20 vehicles are plying the Mombasa-Kampala route thus leaving the major portion of the road transport business to private Kenya-based haulage companies, for which the foreign exchange has to be made available by the Bank of Uganda.

MINCED NO WORDS

Mr. Hoyer's report couldn't therefore have come at a better time than now. Although it solely dealt with Transocean (Uganda) Limited and problems associated with Kenya-Uganda transport, it generally appraised Uganda's transport problem as regards her imports and exports as well. He made certain recommendations which, if adopted, could go a long way in improving the clearing and forwarding sector of Uganda's economy.

Before Mr. Kintu Musoke left Kenya for home, he is understood to have held talks with clearing agents in Mombasa. He minced no words. He told them point blank that reciprocation was expected of them since, as he said, most of them had been given large sums of money to clear Uganda goods in advance.

To those companies which were sulking because of the money Uganda owed them, the Minister said that the temporary financial difficulties experienced at the moment, should not discourage them, as the situation was bound to improve as the coffee season starts to pick up.

Most clearing agents, however complained of the delay of documentation from the suppliers and importers and complained of delays in payment from the Bank of Uganda. They demanded improvement in documentation handling prior to dispatch from Uganda to Mombasa.

But one other thing the clearing agents forgot to tell the Minister was the reason as to why they charge 1.5% c.i.f. value on our goods, whereas only 0.5% is officially charged by the Kenya Officials. This shows that some of these clearing firms have also been playing tricks on the unknowing Ugandan Importer, which have resulted in the country losing millions of shillings of the vital foreign exchange. These clearing and forwarding firms which are entrusted with the clearing of Uganda goods should live up to their expected standards, true they are profit making companies but this should be no reason for them to cheat.

Maybe our licensing process is not all that good, and we may have to adopt the advice given by Mr. Hoyer, who recommended a revision in the import licensing of goods. He considered Rwanda's system as being a lot better than Uganda's

RWANDA'S SYSTEM BETTER

He said that while issuing an import licence in Rwanda, Clearing and Forwarding agents must be named in advance and a proforma invoice by the agents for all charges and commissions has to be presented. Then the required foreign exchange is allocated to the clearing and forwarding agent well in advance, and all documents needed for clearing (Original Bill of Lading, Invoice of the goods or certificate of Value. Original Marine Insurance Certificate, if any) are also sent straight to the clearing and forwarding agent, thus allowing him to go at once through the whole clearing procedures before the goods have even arrived in the port. Consequently, on arrival, the goods can immediately be taken out of the port and transported to their final destination without delay. In this way the amount of foreign exchange transferred to the clearing and forwarding agent does not therefore, include any provisions for demurrage charges or customs warehouse rent.

The benefits of this arrangement as expounded by Mr. Hoyer cannot be over emphasised, and this can go a long way in curing our transport headache which does not seem to abate.

CSO: 4420

'THE ECONOMY' BACK IN PUBLICATION AFTER LONG ABSENCE

Kampala THE ECONOMY in English Vol 1 No 36, Aug 80 p 1

[Letter "From the Editorial Board"]

[Text] Dear Friends,

We address you as friends because those who read THE ECONOMY are more than readers--YOU ARE OUR FRIENDS. It is now over three months that you've been unable to hear from us, and unfortunately circumstances did not permit us to let you know of our abrupt suspension of publishing your Household newspaper. We sincerely apologise for this but as friends you must forgive us.

Those who witnessed the birth of THE ECONOMY will vividly recall our first Editorial in which we knew quite in advance that "we had entered the turbulent world of journalism.' [as published] The risks are high but even the stakes are so! We met what professionally are known as 'occupational hazards.'

We take this special opportunity to thank the Chairman and constituent members of the Military Commission for their positive spirit and magnanimity exercised in a critical situation as it was. Indeed, we are even more grateful that the current Government Administration has continued to expand the latitudes of the FREE PRESS.

We resume the publication of THE ECONOMY in the middle of a severe political campaign. It will require us some time to catch up with the issues as are expounded upon by the four political leaders namely Dr. Milton Obote, ex-President of Uganda and leader of UPC; Mr. Paul Semwogerere, President General of the Democracic Party, Mr. Yoweri Museveni, Interim Chairman of the Uganda Patriotic Movement and Mr. Mayanja-Nkangi Chairman of the Conservative Party. [as published]

The current challenges facing the leaders of these respective political parties are formidable but they are not insurmountable. In this issue

we have in absence of official manifestos thrown the economic challenge to our future leaders. The Analysis of our economic problems has not been extensive but has been narrowed down to simple essentials to facilitate an easy political debate.

Now, Gentlemen who has the key to the economic miracle? [as published]

We wish you a good reading!

CSO: 4420

MINE WORKERS' STRIKE AVERTED, OTHER UNIONS SET TO STRIKE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Lusaka--The Zambian Government has narrowly averted a major mineworkers' strike but workers in other industries are set to demand higher wages and better working conditions.

Zambia's economy has already suffered from 120 illegal strikes in the past 18 months and President Kaunda has put the unemployment figure at "close to three million".

Now the Civil Servants' Union of Zambia (CSUZ), has declared a dispute with the Government because of the creation of a Government commission of inquiry into the public workers' plight, reports the Herald Africa News Service.

These unionists regard the commission as a threat to free negotiations between workers and management and claim that the commission seeks to preempt union responsibility for its members.

Negotiations between this union and the Government for a new package deal were nearly complete earlier this year when the Government pulled out of talks and appointed the commission.

While these Zambian civil servants express their dissatisfaction, Zambian Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba, an outspoken champion of Zambian labourers, has thrown his support behind the CSUZ calls.

He has also attacked reports that the Government intends to reduce the size of the civil service.

"The truth is that the Government has an obligation to create employment. When it fails, you must fight for social justice," he said.

Now diplomats say that, in spite of successful negotiations with the mine and mineworkers, the country's 340 000 other organised workers are going to start demanding a better living.

CSO: 4420

ZUOBGO ISSUES WARNING ON ELECTIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Anyone attempting to create chaos and usurp law and order during November's local authority elections was promised harsh treatment by Local Government and Housing Minister, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He was asked during debate on his Ministry's vote by Mr John Nkomo (PF, Matabeleland North) what steps were being taken to ensure that the elections would not be disrupted by violence, as already, he said, there had been a wave of maimings, of murder and kidnappings in clashes between rival political party supporters, reports Iana.

Mr Nkomo told the Minister it was not sufficient to provide housing for people, if they could not live in safety.

REVIEW

Mr Zvoogo replied that the matter was really one for Dr Joshua Nkomo, the Minister of Home Affairs, in his capacity as head of the police force, but he said that both he and Dr Nkomo were on a Cabinet committee on public order that met each week with senior police officers to review "the general public order situation in the country

"It is clearly desirable that these elections are peaceful and that persons who are planning to take advantage of the elections to cause chaos and breaches of law and order should be aware they will be dealt with and dealt with very severely," he said

CSO: 4420

CHURCHES REACT TO PRESIDENT'S CALL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Senior clergymen in Zimbabwe, reacting to President Banana's call for a radical transformation of the Church to serve the broad interests of the people, yesterday defended their organisations' record of service to the country.

Opening a clergy revival conference in Salisbury this week, the President stressed the need for a "people's church" that would accommodate indigenous culture and beliefs and take part in the country's reconstruction and development.

Bishop Abel Muzolewa of the United Methodist Church said yesterday he agreed that all Christians had to involve themselves in the development of all people.

Bishop Muzorewa said of his church: "We have identified with the President's role for the Zhurch in Zimbabwe over the past 15 years.

"The Methodist Church had been integrated from top to bottom for many years and had been the first to elect a black bishop.

"Wherever people need and if the Government wants us to work side by side to build on development of the country the Methodist Church will assist," Bishop Muzorewa said.

The Bishop of Mashonaland, the Rev. Paul Burrough, who chaired the opening session of the revival conference, said yesterday: "The President's remarks were well received in a very friendly atmosphere."

Impressed

He denied that President Banana had "waged a bitter attack" on the clergy at the conference.

Bishop Burrough said the Anglican Church had been involved in the affairs of the country since 1890.

"The President was impressed with what we were doing.

"But," he added, "the Church is nothing unless it is first committed to Christ and the gospel, otherwise it will merely be a shadow of the State."

Commenting on President Banana's call for greater Church participation in education and irrigation projects, the Bishop of Matabeleland, the Rt Rev. Robert Mercer, said: "The Church can no more promote irrigation schemes without money than the Government can. If His Excellency would care to provide the money we would be happy to promote them.

INVOLVED

"In the meantime, ecumenical agencies such as Christian Care are actively engaged in work of this kind."

The Dutch Reformed minister in Bulawayo, the Rev. Johan Kriel, said his church was similarly involved in education.

"The suggestion about educational programmes is what we have been doing in this country all along. Apart from that, I cannot comment."

A spokesman for the Roman Catholic Church in Zimbabwe said yesterday: "The President's remarks are most welcome, being those of a fellow Christian, especially in his advocacy of opposition to discrimination and oppression, and of openness to indigenous values.

STRIVES

"The Catholic church, together with other Christian churches, has always endeavoured to put these attitudes into practice.

"The Catholic church strives continuously to adapt itself to serve the people, in every land and in every age.

"This process, although often retarded by the human frailty of Christians, takes place under the guidance of the Holy Spirit of God."

CSO: 4420

PLAN TO BALANCE BUDGET REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

A MAJOR assault is to be made on the growing Budget deficit, Finance Minister Senator Enos Nkala has announced, hinting that he might even aim for a balanced Budget within three years.

Speaking to financiers at the economic resources conference being held at the University of Zimbabwe, the Minister said: "Revenues, for the first time in five years, are showing a return to growth. I expect the growth to continue. This, together with a wider and I think more equitable spread of taxation, has improved the budgetary position.

"It is my intention and that of the Government to maintain a strict control of expenditure and to ensure that the budget deficit is brought into proper alignment by 1982-83 at the latest."

Enlarging on this, Senator Nkala said that among his objectives he set out to "ensure that subsequent Budget deficits will be contained to more manageable levels by securing a meaningful expansion of the economy, and a strict control of expenditure".

This country has had a deficit every year since 1970, the smallest being $7 million in 1971-72. This year the estimated deficit is $485 million.

The Minister also indicated that balance of payments pressures would intensify, in turn making it difficult for him to cut down on the Budget deficit.

He dwelt on invisibles becoming larger every year. Last year there was net deficit of $205 million on these with services, principally foreign travel and freight/insurance making up the largest part.

It is to exports that the Minister is looking to improve the balance of payments which, on capital and current account, showed a deficit of $700 000 compared with a supply of $89 million last year. Exports are expected to grow by 40 percent this year, but imports will rise by 55 percent.

One target of the expected pruning in expenditure will undoubtedly be vote appropriations to Ministries. It is thought a clamp down could be made on the level of salary rises for civil servants.

Government salaries are estimated to be $346 million for the year to June 30 next year.

Senator Nkala also repeated his policy of severe restrictions on currency allocations for luxuries. However, he said industrialists must be given the chance to capitalise so as to be able to catch up with the rest of the world.

For the first time he put a timescale on ending the import control system, with a minimum of five years needed "before the entire system of import controls, per se, can be dismantled".

Exchange control will be kept for even longer, with blocked funds being the main inhibiting factor. The Minister said that nonetheless great strides had been made in easing the restrictions.

CSO: 4420

MINING INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS, OUTLOOK REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 pp 3-12

[Selected articles from a "Mining Survey"]

[Excerpt] Buying Boom in Industrials and Minings

SHARE investors have become almost dizzy in the past 12 days as the mining and and industrial indices have risen extremely strongly.

The industrial index pushed through the 400 barrier for the first time but in the last week has reached the hitherto undreamt of 420 level. Mining has likewise reacted strongly but not as steeply, with a three percent gain against five percent for industrials.

The resurgence of buying is put down to two factors — the tremendous amount of liquidity and, as usual, the absence of other avenues of investment.

Of course, behind this lies market confidence. It seems as though the repeated assurances by the Government on no nationalisation have been heeded. From the hundreds of private interviews and public statements it has become clear that there is no sinister motive behind the Government's financial policies.

Indeed the Budget, preceded as it was by gloom and dire warnings, gave the lie to that. Since the message by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, that Zimbabwe was looking to equity participation and not takeover, investors have reacted first with glimmerings of hope and then with the realisation that he was sincere.

The message was repeated in a different form this week when the Minister told delegates to the international economic resources conference that they should have confidence in the economy.

As regards the slightly more muted reaction from the mining sector, a certain logic is apparent. The uncertain fluctuations in gold price and commodity prices have made it risky for investors to start switching.

Then too there are the obvious high dividends which mining shares continue to enjoy. So investors hang on to what they have and there is a resultant shortage of scrip — the index cannot rise that much anyway.

[By Martin Rushmere: "$1000 Million by 1990 Is the Target "]

A HUGE capital development programme is necessary for the mining industry if it is to achieve its $1 000 million target by 1990. This is one of the two biggest problems facing the country's brightest economic jewel.

The other problem is the long standing shortage of skilled labour, but there are positive signs that companies are putting more effort into training people from Zimbabwe rather than relying on foreign recruitment.

Capital equipment is a problem more easily solved in the short term but one with a more doubtful commitment by entrepreneurs.

They will pour in the extra cash only if convinced they will get greater rate of return from the capital employed.

At present they are doing well with the outdated but still useful plant they have, mainly because of good commodity prices.

There is no doubt that to keep costs down in the long run capital replacement is a must. If the mines wait too long there is a danger of falling returns, because of costs catching up with profits making it financially difficult to get new equipment.

Prices of machinery are rising all the time, too, and it is better to re-equip now than wait.

Against this is the need to provide as much employment as possible.

As the second biggest employer after agriculture, mining is a source of bread and butter to hundreds of thousands of people.

Modern equipment is basically labour saving and more efficient machines are built every year, so people could be put out of jobs by mechanisation.

Some compromise has to be reached.

An idea of how much it costs for capital projects is the newest "pride" of the industry — Shabanie's $100 million asbestos mill opened by the Minister of Mines and Energy Resources recently.

The future is as much in the hands of the Government, represented by as it is determined by economic and technical factors.

The Government has clearly realised that much of our foreign currency lies in effect below the ground and is keen to develop mining.

Positive assurances have been made that there will be no State takeover of mines, although there will probably be involvement of some sort.

Against this background investors are in turn heartened and should be willing to increase their stake in the country.

This would go towards not only the existing minerals such as copper, asbestos, gold and chrome, but in development of new ones.

Prime targets would be platinum, now known to exist in large quantities, and uranium.

The latter has an uncertain future as no extensive exploration has been made.

But it is thought there is some in the north-west of the country, a spill-over of a supposedly rich deposit in Zambia.

There is also coal. This could become the biggest money spinner in the country. Wankie is but a small part of the national reserves and equally extensive deposits are waiting to be tapped in the south-east.

World consumption of coal is rising, particularly in Japan. And South Africa has been quick to cash in on this.

It is exporting through Richard's Bay and predictions are it will eventually overtake gold when the metal's output declines towards the end of the century.

Happily, exploration in this country is reviving. Dozens of exclusive prospecting orders are in the pipeline and several have been granted.

This momentum must be allowed to continue or the country will suffer but it does not appear as if there is any slackening off.

Coupled with this is technical research, mainly at the Institute of Mining Research at the University of Zimbabwe. This unit has gone from strength to strength, despite severe disruptions.

Fields of research include metallurgy, economic geology, mineralogy and rock mechanics.

Support from all sectors for its work has been good, but now it needs to be better. New facilities are needed and the institute also wants to branch out into new fields so it can keep up with both world trends and the demands of the industry.

Much more money is needed for this and mining houses seeking to increase yearly grants to various organisations could do no better than the institute.

There has been no let up either in commercial based research. Lonrho has pioneered the carbon-in-pulp gold treatment process here which will be of especial benefit to smallworkers (lower capital cost) as well as improving recovery rates.

AECI has opened the country's first industrial explosives plant, outside Que Que. There was a small plant in Rhodesia in

the 1930s which closed down when the Second World War broke out.

Both these developments mean the country is keeping abreast of changing technology and also represent a saving in foreign currency.

In the end this is what the future of the country is all about. The more that can be saved and the more than can be brought in ensures our economic development.

Mining is the one sure way of achieving this.

[By Des Parker: "More Trained Men Urgently Needed"]

MINING faces a short-term shortage of trained manpower which the Government hopes to alleviate by the greater use of semi-skilled workers.

The largest and most crucial area of shortage is in the field of trained artisans due to the effects of emigration, security-force call-ups and the limitation on the number which can be facilitated at the technical colleges in Salisbury, and Bulawayo, says the chief executive of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Ken Vanderplank.

There was no lack of volunteers to train as apprentices. "For example, if we wanted 10 men we would probably get 400 applicants", he said.

The mines presently had 500 apprentices at various stages of their four or five year apprenticeships.

"In this respect, the Ministry of Manpower, Planning and Development is helping with its stated intention of boosting the capacity of the technical colleges — there is also a new one under construction in Que Que at the moment," said Mr Vanderplank.

"In the long term we will sort this one out because training facilities are being expanded and even the lack of qualified teaching staff is not insuperable.

"The problem is in the short term because it will be some years before the chaps at present doing apprenticeships are all qualified."

He said the Ministry's solution to this was to "make greater and more intelligent use of the large pool of semi-skilled workers that are about."

Many of these people had received in-job training and were capable of doing more than they were presently permitted to do.

This was "new thinking" from a Government point of view as previously the trade unions had strongly resisted "unqualified people doing qualified jobs".

"While we as an industry wouldn't like to see these limits removed entirely, there is a strong case for these men to be able to do more than they are presently permitted to."

Mr Vanderplank said that for the industry to expand as it was hoped it would with the availability of minerals, the skilled manpower pool would have to be enlarged.

"As things stand, there are not enough skilled people to even maintain the existing rate of production," he said.

Mr Vanderplank said the industry also had a need for degree qualified workers in the fields of engineering, metallurgy, mechanical and electrical engineering and geology.

"As far as the industry is concerned, these people just don't exist.

"There is a world-wide shortage in the field of mining metallurgy," he said. "The job is very well paid, but isn't popular. The trend today is to become an economist."

Most of the major mining groups in Zimbabwe offered university scholarships for engineering courses but most years these were not all taken, said Mr Vanderplank.

However a four-year "sandwich course" in the study of mechanical and electrical engineering was available with the school of mining at the Bulawayo Technical College.

Students qualified for diplomas from the Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Institute of Mining Engineers.

"Learnership contracts" of up to two years were offered for trainee plant operators and miners and between 150 and 200 men qualified in Zimbabwe every year.

If an employee was found to be suitable after completing the learnership course in one of several

fields, he could go on to do a two-year middle management course at the Bulawayo mining school.

A six-month learnership scheme registered with the NIC for semi-skilled miners to learn certain aspects of a trade was also available with large mining concerns, Mr Vanderplank said.

All major mining groups within Zimbabwe had training schools where they co-ordinated training at all levels within their organisation, for company sponsored university students down to internally trained men "learning the right way to handle a shovel underground."

The mining industry was having a blitz on training because it believes skilled labour should be found within the country and not imported in the form of expatriates.

"The economic future of the country and of the mining industry lies in training what is available and not relying on bringing people from outside. We should become self-sufficient," said Mr Vanderplank.

"But for speeded-up emigration in recent times, we would be in this position, with the exclusion of engineering degrees which are not available in this country.

"Very few of the people being trained here are immigrants, and all new employees are locally trained. The only problem is that the existing employees have been leaving faster than we are training new ones," he added.

A Booming Start for Explosives Industry

ZIMBABWE'S explosives industry got off to a booming start last month when mining leaders, Government officials and technicians were shown slurry explosives power at the country's first manufacturing plant.

A $1 million slurry plant built at Samwari outside Que Que by AECI is the forerunner of a thriving business in Zimbabwe.

Although new to this country and having some big advantages over gelignite based types, they will probably not take over from them completely.

AECI managing director, Mr Mike White, says production at present is not economic, but will become so as demand for slurries grows.

SAFER

Cheaper than conventional forms, they are also much safer (there are no self-explosive ingredients in them) and they are also extremely water resistant.

However their efficiency is often not as great when used for small diameter blasting holes, and because they are soft can be very difficult to pack into holes which are in broken or hard ground.

Possibly the biggest advance for this country is the total use of local ingredients, largely the ammonium nitrate which comes from Sable Chemicals.

At full capacity Samwari will supply one-third of the country's total explosives requirements — about 150 000 cases a year — and will save $2 million a year in foreign exchange.

Mr White sees the next step, besides widening the range of slurries, as the production of blasting accessories such as caps. This will mean another $1 million investment.

"I cannot see this country making nitro-glycerine types until the market is very much bigger.

"The point about Zimbabwe is that it has a wide range of mining operations (open cast, deep level and many variations within this) but the market itself is not big.

EXPORT

"South Africa has the biggest explosives industry in the world which is supported by the huge market. It has been able to develop its own research and export a tremendous amount because it was big to begin with."

Because there is now a domestic product, reliance on outside sources is not as great and in a crisis, when supplies could be restricted, the country could depend on its own supplies.

At the demonstration of the explosives visitors saw both their power and safety. A high-velocity rifle failed to ignite the slurry when fired from 100 m and when set alight a charge merely burnt and did not explode.

But, as an AECI technician warned: "There is no such thing as a completely safe explosive. Take extreme care all the time."

Small Workers--Backbone of the Industry

THE mining smallworker is an indispensible contributor to the Zimbabwean economy and since the country's independence his industry has been flourishing.

There are about 250 smallworkings employing some 10 000 men in the country and since independence in April more prospecting licences have been taken out and more claims registered than since the last peak interest period before the war.

The chairman of the Mashonaland Mining Association which represents 40 smallworkers — about 90 percent of the small miners in the province — is Mr "Sox" Tselentis, himself a smallworker near Salisbury.

He described the "versatile and necessarily optimistic" smallworkers as the backbone of the Zimbabwean mining industry.

Mr Tselentis said he expected to see more smallworking opening. "There has been a tremendous upsurge in the industry since April."

Of the wide variety of minerals mined, including tin, tantalite, beryl, semi-precious stones, scheelite and wolfram (tungsten), mica, barites, felspar and silica, gold is the most prolifically mined and accounts for the large majority of production.

REFORM

The hugely increased gold price, which now fluctuated around the U.S. $600 an ounce level, was largely responsible for renewed interest in smallworking which had resulted in Mr Tselentis's decision in March 1977 to reform the Mashonaland Mining Association.

"After the price started to climb, interest increased in smallworking and there was a lot of activity in the known gold belts in Mashonaland."

Mr Tselentis said he believed the smallworker was responsible for more than 20 percent of the country's mineral output and Government provided a range of services to assist the miners in recognition of this.

The Government metallurgical laboratories assisted the smallworkers with all reduction and benefication problems, and also provided a free assay service.

"Tremendous support and guidance are given by the Government geologists, surveyors and engineers in the development of our mine.

"The Mining Commissioner and his staff are always ready to help but particularly with regard to legal problems," said Mr Tselentis.

Mr Tselentis would like to see the Ministry get a larger vote.

SMALLEST

"Bearing in mind that the Ministry of Mines and Energy Resources has the smallest vote of all the ministries — $4 004 000 — and the mines contribute about $300 million annually, seems rather unfair," he said.

It cost between $120 000 and $140 000 to bring into operation a smallworking capable of mining and milling 20 tonnes of ore-bearing rock a day.

"However, once you're established, you stand a far better chance than just about anybody of making a fortune, or losing one. That is why the smallworker has to be a born optimist," he said.

Mr Tselentis said the Mashonaland Mining Association which was one of seven similar bodies representing the country's smallworkers, was headed by a committee of three.

Mr Danny Hogan was the vice-chairman and Mrs Tselentis acted as secretary at the association's tri-annual meetings in Salisbury.

MOUTHPIECE

"At these meetings, we have representatives from all sectors of the mining industry, the Ministry and the Chamber of Mines and we act as the mouthpiece for the small man.

"We inform members of developments in our industry and they (the members) bring their problems to us," said Mr Tselentis.

He said Zimbabwe's smallworkers had progressed beyond the "pick and shovel" stage and today's men had highly sophisticated mines.

The majority of the men were blacks trained on the job and like their employers were skilled and versatile.

"They make excellent supervisors — comparable to those on larger mines — and being smallworkers there is no room for specialisation," said Mr Tselentis.

"If these circumstances are maintained, there is no reason why the smallworker should not really come into his own and continue to make a considerable contribution to the wellbeing of the economy and the country as a whole."

Money Talks--Small Ball or Stamp Mill?

THE QUESTION of relative costs is delaying the Ministry of Mine's decision whether to re-introduce stamp batteries or to concentrate on small ball mill production for small workers.

At a meeting of the Mashonaland Mining Association in May, a discussion was held concerning the merits of re-introducing stamp batteries.

The majority of members favoured this type of grinding plant, but the Regional Mining Engineer for Salisbury, Mr P. Garland, felt that the re-introduction of stamp batteries would be a backward step and was in favour of small ball mill production.

"A small ball mill would be far more suitable than a stamp battery," said Mr Garland, "and it would also be cheaper."

Stamp batteries are still in use at various mines throughout the country, but investigations have been carried out into the viability of introducing small ball mill.

Initial estimates for the cost of manufacturing a small ball mill ranged from $10 000 to $12 000 for a 1450 (the weight of the machine in pounds) model, which would be suitable for use on a working mine, to about $8 000 for a 1050 model for prospecting.

The Ministry is, however, considering a prototype, which may be put into the field for $5 000, but experimentation is still under-way.

The mortar-box of a stamp battery, the base of the stamp where the ore is crushed, would cost about $6 000 and the total cost of a stamp battery would be about $15 000 said a Ministry spokesman.

The spokesman added that rising costs had delayed the decision on what type of grinding plant would be most suitable, but it was hoped that an economical ball mill would be in operation shortly.

Zimbabwe's Mineral Mainstay

THAT MOST ALLURING of metals — gold — is and will continue to be a mainstay of Zimbabwe's economy. If the world price of this most valuable of commodities holds firm then it will play an increasingly important role in this country's future financial relations with the rest of the world.

Regardless of boom or recession gold is today proving a more stable form of monetary exchange than paper currencies.

Political or economic upheavals notwithstanding the security of investing in the world's most precious and valuable ore is unshaken.

Hence the need, according to Dr Bob Foster of Zimbabwe's Institute of Mining, for a major re-think on exploration in this country, or a new appraisal on the potential of former mining operations.

Dr Foster reports that until 1963 only 300 of 6 000 registered mines produced more than 10 000 oz of ore.

Of those, 30 were from banded iron deposits (ironstones) and from the total only 50 have shed more than 100 000 oz from aglomerate or vein-carrying rock.

As for the future, while he is optimistic about extraction rates, Dr Foster maintains it is virtually impossible to predict the potential gold output of Zimbabwe because of little information on why established or prospective mines have closed down in the past.

Even so, Zimbabwe is the eighth largest gold producer in the non-communist world and the main source of the ore in the continent outside South Africa which supplied 703,3 tonnes of gold last year out of 962,4 tonnes from the West.

Two kinds of gold bearing rock formations are found in this country — ironstones and felsic tuff, better known as aglomerates.

Firstly, the ironstones — banded iron formations — are basically chemical precipitates formed millions of years ago beneath the sea containing iron sulphides, oxides and carbonates.

These are known to geologists as "greenstones".

As volcanic rocks they are among the oldest to be found here and are a valuable source of gold.

The main mining area stretches from roughly around Gatooma down to Gwelo with another band between north-west of Bulawayo south to Gwanda.

It is this type of rock which Dr Foster maintains should be looked at again.

"We need now to re-interpret banded iron formations which have accounted for 12 percent of gold production to date.

"The problem is that they are low grade deposits, but more accessible. In view of the world price of gold today it should be economically feasible in most cases to mine them."

He maintains that geologists have misidentified these rock formations in the past, thinking them to be non-volcanic, whereas modern research has proved them to be the opposite.

The type of rock, from which 85 percent of Zimbabwe's gold supply is recovered, is in the form of veins formed by cracks in the earth's surface through which water flowed at temperatures of up to 600 C.

As the water rose closer to the surface it cooled and the minerals it carried in solution were precipitated on the sides of the cracks or fractures at between 400 C and 100 C, thus creating what are today quartz gold producing deposits.

So long as recovery continues to be economically feasible in Zimbabwe its value can only enhance the future prospects for this country.

Bright Future for the Industry

ZIMBABWE'S mining industry is poised for an economic boom following the lifting of sanctions. Several foreign and local companies had expressed interest to explore and mine a variety of minerals found in the country.

In an interview, deputy director of the Geological Survey Department, Mr Neil Harrison said there had been a number of requests from foreign companies wanting to know the whole range of existing minerals.

Local mining companies were interested in expanding their activities and increase production. "We have had inquiries from both local and foreign mining companies."

The main minerals found in Zimbabwe were gold, asbestos, nickel, copper, coal, chrome, tin, iron ore, silver and cobalt. Inquiries had been received from the United States, France, Yugoslavia, Romania, Mozambique, West Germany and South Africa.

Mr Harrison said one of the country's giant mining groups, the Anglo American Corporation had applied for a licence to prospect for uranium near Lake Kariba.

More interest had been shown in gold because of its high price on the world market. Mineral value was likely to increase and this would enable lower ore grades to be mined.

"What was uneconomic last year at low price might be economic this year at high price," Mr Harrison said.

If the price of gold slumped, there were other minerals to earn revenue. Gold contributed 25 percent of the country's mineral revenue.

According to Mr Harrison, there were 36 minerals mined in the country by large and small companies as well as individual miners.

Another mineral which had attracted prospectors and local mining firms was tantalite used in metal alloys. It existed in small quantities and was suitable for small mining operations.

Large companies would bring in more revenue to undertake exploration. Any prospecting company would spend money because it took up to five years for a large mine to be fully operational.

Fieldwork, discontinued in 1977 because of the war, would resume next year, said Mr Harrison. The exercise involved mapping out rocks throughout the country.

It defined areas of exploration by mining companies and narrowed their prospecting areas. The geological survey department offered consultancy services to the mining companies.

CSO: 4420

ECONOMIST WARNS ON PRICES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 13

[Text]

"WE are riding on the se of our pants," said Salisbury agricultural economist, Mr Eddy Cross, when discussing the Government's lack of firm policy on fixed crop prices.

Mr Cross, chief economist for the Agricultural Marketing Authority of Zimbabwe, was addressing overseas, and local, delegates on marketing, national and regional systems and infrastructure, at the international economic resources conference.

He said Zimbabwe had come to independence with a sophisticated and well based economy, that must under no circumstances be impaired.

Mr Cross outlined the policies and methods of the various marketing organisations including the Dairy Marketing Board, the Grain Marketing Board, and the Cotton Marketing Board.

He also said the Cold Storage Commission plays a major role in the marketing affairs of Zimbabwe, and that this year would account for a $160 million turnover.

Tobacco was run as a completely separate unit, because it was so important to the country. Zimbabwe, he said, produced 8 percent of world tobacco, and accounted for 15 percent of the world export figure.

He said the rumour that Zimbabwe was supplying Zambia with cheese and other products and thus depriving local markets was "claptrap".

Mr Cross warned those companies which operated monopolies to "look to your laurels" for no matter how well financed they were, their monopolies would not be secure in the future.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT RENT CONTROLS WELCOMED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 13

[Excerpt]

THE announcement of Government - controlled rents for lodgers in the former African townships has been welcomed in Salisbury.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, announced this week he was preparing legislation which would make it illegal for anyone to rent a room in the local government areas for more than $10 a month.

He also accused landlords of charging lodgers exorbitant rents at a time when the housing shortage was critical.

The decision was yesterday described by prominent people connected with African housing as "a step in the right direction".

The secretary of St Mary's Area Board in Chitungwiza, Mr Bonny Moyo, said his board welcomed the Minister's stand because exploitation by landlords had been "going on for several years in the townships".

"This caused many people to have no accommodation because they could not afford the rent."

Mr Moyo said there were more than 16 000 unregistered lodgers in St Mary's alone.

"These lodgers are being over-charged by their landlords. The charges range from $12 to $21 a month. And in many cases there are more than two lodgers in one room who are charged an exorbitant rent."

He added it was cruel for African landlords to take advantage of the house shortage in Salisbury and "exploit their own people like this".

He also said the overcrowding was causing disease.

Councillor Norman Henry said the Minister had done the right thing in principle to protect people from being exploited and also to "prevent overcrowding in the townships".

He said there were possibly other ramifications which would affect householders and possibly reduce the availability of lodger accommodation.

"But I endorse the Minister's move as a protection against those people who have been exploiting others."

He appealed to Mr Zvobgo to fully support the city council's housing inspectorate in implementing "this new ruling".

Mr R. Nyenya, president of the Zimbabwe Area Board Association, said he would like more details before he could comment.

"But I must say I am very disappointed that the Minister did not consult us before making his decision."

A Highfield lodger, Mr F Chinyemba, said this was the "most welcome news".

"Landlords have been exploiting lodgers. I have been paying $20 for a Black Hole of Calcutta-like room. This is cruel."

A Seki lodger, Lameck Zulu, said: "I am happy with the Minister's move. We are being exploited terribly."

CSO: 4420

PURPOSE OF ECONOMICS SYMPOSIA EXPLAINED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 12

[From the letters to the editor]

[Text]

SIR — Two important symposia are being held at the University of Zimbabwe this month.

The first — Zimbabwe, Land of Opportunity — began on Monday and ends tomorrow. It is an economic resources symposium and is being hosted by the Zimbabwe Promotion Council (ZPC).

The other is the economic symposium being hosted by the Zimbabwe Economic Society (ZES). Its theme is Zimbabwe: Economic Development Prospects and Perspectives.

Since the ZES economic symposium Press release published in The Herald, we have received numerous inquiries from your readers and others seeking clarification concerning the nature, purposes and relationship between the two symposia. This significant interest by the public to economic matters is very much appreciated by ZES but a significant amount of the inquiries have indicated some misunderstanding and in some cases confusion about the nature, character and purpose of the two symposia.

INVESTORS

The manner in which the two symposia have been presented to the public and the fact that they are taking place within three days of each other are largely responsible for the misunderstanding and confusion in the minds of the public.

The main purpose of the ZPC symposium is to inform and acquaint potential investors (largely foreign investors) of the economic resources of our country so as to enable them to appreciate the wide range of investment opportunities that this country offers. It is an investment promotion symposium.

The ZES economic symposium is broader and deeper in its coverage. Its main purpose is to analyse, discuss and suggest alternative strategies for economic development in Zimbabwe and its surrounding economic region.

The 40 papers to be presented by local as well as international economic experts will cover not only the major economic sectors of Zimbabwe, but will also cover, among other issues: Economic development strategies; in-

industrial democracy, industrial and labour relations; development finance; regional economic co-operation; economic and manpower planning and development; and international economic assistance and development.

MEANINGFUL

An important set of papers will deal with the economic development experiences of, and lessons to be learned from, a number of African countries.

Attendance at the ZES symposium is open to any delegate who is interested in the subjects to be covered and registers to attend the symposium. The bulk of the more than 200 expected delegates will consist of junior and senior officials in commerce, industry, agriculture and government, as well as educationists and members of the academic community.

Because of this wide dispersion of background of the delegates, we have made efforts to ensure that the papers presented at the symposium will be delivered in a manner which ensures meaningful participation and contribution by all delegates.

It is our considered view at ZES that after a thorough briefing on, and a number of organised tours to see, our economic resources, potential investors attending the ZPC symposium may be interested in hearing what economists and delegates to the ZES symposium consider the prospects for economic development in Zimbabwe and its surrounding region are. Because of this, we at ZES decided about three months ago to move our symposium forward to within three days after the ZPC symposium so as to allow ZPC (especially foreign) delegates to attend our symposium.

I hope this helps to clarify any misunderstanding or confusion which may exist in the minds of the public concerning the two symposia. The two symposia are clearly very different and to a degree the ZES complements the ZPC symposium.

T. R. MUZONDO,
President
Zimbabwe Economic Society.

CSO: 4420

ABATTOIR, GOLD MINE WORKERS STRIKE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

WORKERS at the Cold Storage Commission's Fort Victoria abattoir and at the How gold mine near Bulawayo are on strike.

About 420 CSC employees have stopped work over the dismissal of four of their colleagues. The strike entered its eighth day yesterday.

Meat supplies have not been affected. Asked to comment, a CSC spokesman said extra staff had been engaged.

"Supplies of beef are continuing to be provided to Fort Victoria outlets," said the spokesman.

The strike, he said, resulted from the "legitimate dismissal" of four employees.

Our correspondent reports from Fort Victoria that the CSC's personnel manager, Mr G. P. Clark, and an industrial relations officer, Mr J. Chingwendere, are in the town in a bid to settle the dispute.

It is believed local MPs of ZANU (PF) addressed the strikers on Monday.

The strike-bound How Mine, about 30 km from Bulawayo off the old Essexvale road, has more than 400 workers.

The management of the mine--part of Lonrho Investment Company--would not comment yesterday on the stoppages.

The miners downed tools three days ago, but a committee to present their grievances to the management has not been formed. One striker alleged the workers had stopped because of "the attitude" of some members of the management.

Fears are being expressed by the Cold Storage management that the strike by its Fort Victoria employees could wreck chances of resuming cattle slaughter there on Monday as planned if a solution could not be found by this weekend.

The Bulawayo-based CSC personnel manager, Mr G. P. Clark, and a Ministry of Labour official, Mr J. Chingwendere, yesterday met for the first time representatives of the 427 strikers for seven hours in a bid to resolve the eight-day-old dispute.

Mr Chingwendere said talks were expected to resume today, adding that, with goodwill on both sides, a solution might be found soon.

CSO: 4420

STRIKES WIPED OUT MONEY SURPLUS

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE post-election spate of unofficial strikes around the country during April resulted in Zimbabwe's trade surplus of more than $16m in that month disappearing completely to produce the second deficit since monthly records were started in January 1978.

Exports for May were down almost 10 percent at $65.8m while imports rose 15,5 percent to $66.2m, according to the latest Monthly Digest of Statistics.

The mining sector was hardest hit and export revenue dropped $3m with a further loss of $6.8m on sales of iron and steel ingots, bars and rods. Clothing exports were down by an average of 20 percent.

The only bright points were rises in the pharmaceuticals (up 190 percent), rubber tyres which rose sixfold, refined sugar with more than double, coffee sales which tripled and furniture exports, up 68 percent.

The maize shortage was supplemented by the importation of 2 830 tonnes from South Africa, a rise of 55 percent on April.

The biggest share of May's increased import bill, however, went to cars, lorries, accessories and agricultural equipment which accounted for $7.2m of foreign exchange. Petroleum supplies cost an extra 25 percent at $13.1m.

CSO: 4420

NO MERGER YET SAYS ANGLO

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

HIPPO Valley's managing director, Mr Brian Bullett, assured shareholders at last Friday's annual meeting that until Barlow Rand decided on taking up 35 percent option in Triangle Sugar Corporation nothing could be done about considering a merger of these two huge sugar companies.

Business Herald disclosed last week that Anglo American Corporation had taken control of Triangle in early August in a R97.6 million swoop on Huletts Corporation in South Africa which itself controlled Triangle and its subsidiaries through a Luxemburg-based company, Baisierres Holding S.A. Anglo also controls Hippo Valley.

In the wake of this report the matter was raised at the meeting by Salisbury stockbroker Mr Bill Burdett-Coutts.

Mr Bullett, according to an Anglo spokesman, also said that the group would have to be convinced there would be benefits in putting Triangle and Hippo Valley under one roof, bearing in mind the amount of capital already employed and the thousands of staff involved.

This week the Secretary for Transport and Power, Mr Peter Lamport-Stokes, announced during his address to the International Economic Resources Conference on Zimbabwe, that a second and larger ethanol plant is to be built at Chisumbanje in the Lowveld.

The first ethanol plant, which cost $5 million, came on stream recently at Triangle.

The second distillery is being planned by the Industrial Development Corporation and when it comes into operation the proportion of ethanol blend in petrol will increase from 15 to 20 percent. Diesel will also contain 15 percent ethanol.

Sources said this week that finance will be provided by private enterprise, directly or indirectly through the IDC.

A suggestion that Anglo American might participate was not ruled out as the company is already an IDC shareholder.

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END

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No. 2295

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TOURE ON GUINEA-BISSAU-GUINEA BORDER DISPUTE

London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Sep 80 p 1730

[Excerpts]

The dispute over territorial waters between Guinea-Bissau and Guinea (Conakry) continues. President Sékou Touré has responded to the statement issued by the PAIBC, the joint ruling party of Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, which was critical of Guinea. Bissau, meanwhile, has sent envoys to a number of African countries to explain the problem.

After reminding the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Guinean Democratic Party of the role Conakry had played in giving help to liberation movements, President Sékou Touré described the issues at stake in the dispute with Bissau:

"The borders agreed upon by France and Portugal in 1886 constitute the official borders between the former Portuguese Guinea and the former French Guinea. We have been carrying out prospecting for seven years now without ever receiving any protests from our brothers in Bissau. But now that the imperialists know that Guinea's territorial waters conceal oil reserves, they want to use Guinea-Bissau to create problems for us. They are looking for weapons so that they can aim their bayonets at Guinea. We have until now replied with silence, that is why we have never talked about this problem, because there is an international law. Even if we took a bit of territory from Portugal in conformity with our law of 1964, has Guinea-Bissau any right to challenge our law 16 years later, considering that Portugal neither protested nor challenged us? Guinea-Bissau cannot legally do this because it has inherited an established reality.

"Our brothers in Guinea-Bissau inherited from Portugal, and therefore they can take only what Portugal passed on to them at the time of its departure. However, when we became aware that Guinea-Bissau was interested in the same zone, we passed another law bringing our borders back to parallel 10 degrees 40 minutes, although nobody asked us to do this. We thus returned to independent Guinea-Bissau the maritime zone we had taken away from colonialist Portugal. After the adoption of the new law, we sent a letter to the Guinea-Bissau authorities telling them that it was against Portugal that we had acted; Portugal said nothing, so normally you cannot protest, you can only accept what Portugal has passed on to you. However, we do not want our relations to be based solely on law. We are brothers, so we want to stick to the 1886 convention. We have returned to the borders fixed by the convention of May 12, 1886, which will henceforth be the official borders between our two sovereign states.

"They must surely have some anti-Guinean advisers and anti-Guinean powers behind them, unless an anti-Guinean faction has been formed within their leadership, a faction opposed to the African revolution that has been urging our comrades to act against us. We affirm that now more than in the past, the Guinean people and their Party State — always faithful to the African democratic revolution and always determined to defend legitimacy and legality as well as the interests of all peoples in general and of the African peoples in particular — are and will always remain the loyal and sincere allies of the people of Guinea-Bissau and of their national party, the PAIGC."

CSO: 4420

FRENCH INFLUENCE IN FRANCOPHONE AFRICA ASSESSED

London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Sep 80 pp 1696, 1697

[Article by Alex Rondos]

[Text]

THERE IS A temptation to shy away from consideration of the franc zone, regarding it as just another finger in that invisible French hand which is said to control the fates of its African clients. The franc zone scarcely enhances the view that economic independence has been achieved in the former French colonies; rather in serving as the best example of "co-operation" between France and Africa, it has managed to perpetuate a state of psychological and economic dependence on the former metropolis from which it is difficult to escape especially as that dependence has been the avenue for the rise of a bourgeoise which was commented on at the end of the first part of this article.

The CFA (Communauté Francaise Africaine) franc is not recognised internationally. By a complex series of arrangements, however, which includes the deposit of reserves (a proportion may now be in dollars, gold or some other currency) at the French Treasury, the CFA franc becomes freely convertible into the French franc at a fixed parity. It has to be stressed that this arrangement makes France only the nominal guarantor of the African currency. The African states have to supply their reserves as the collateral anyway. Secondly, experience has shown that total reserves from the BCEAO, the West African issuing bank, the BEAC, its Central African counterpart, and the Malian Bank, have always managed to cover any deficits. Between 1975 and 1978 it was clear that while the Central African member states and Mali (which is not a member of the West African Monetary Union, UMOA) were in serious trouble, the West African reserves from the BCEAO were still healthy enough, though showing signs of deteriorating, to make up for the other deficits.

Since 1978, and although the most recent figures are not available, there is every reason to believe that the positions between the two main banks have been reversed with the West African economies in serious financial difficulties after a period of inflation and expansion. This year's experiences will only aggravate matters; Senegal has taken out a 60bn. CFA franc loan from France and the World Bank, as a budgetary subsidy. Ivory Coast has its own liquidity problems made worse by a heavy debt service and the unsuccessful policy of withholding cocoa sales which made deep

inroads into the BCEAO reserves. The Sahelian states, including Mali, have another drought on their hands. Even Niger is now worried because there has been a sharp decline in uranium prices in the world market. In Central Africa matters are not totally improved with the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo scratching for a living and leaving the BEAC's fortunes depending on the performances of the Cameroonian and Gabonese economies.

The possibilities of France ever having to step in to the breach to support the currencies is remote because of the tough internal regulations of the issuing banks. As soon as drawings from the Central banks pass a certain limit, interest rates rise steeply and credits by the banks are severely restricted. Under the circumstances indigenous concerns are seriously affected because they cannot contemplate such interest rates for borrowing to develop enterprises, which leaves the way open for foreign interests to make the running in investment. In addition, the constraints imposed have tended to encourage short-term bank credits.

At a price therefore, the franc zone member states are their own guarantors. What makes the set-up — which would in many other contexts be considered an excellent instrument for regional integration — a particularly discouraging feature of the international economy, is the position of weakness from which they embarked on the venture — or rather continued it from before independence the nature of the franc zone seems to militate against any real improvement in the conditions of development in the African member states.

Under the franc zone regulations the CFA franc is not recognised as an international currency, though (as has been said) it is convertible into the French franc at a fixed parity. This creates a double constraint on the African members. First, it means that the CFA franc is the prey of fluctuations in the changes in value of the French franc. A French devaluation has profound effects on the trade balance and the balance of payments of the member states. There is evidence to suggest that in the last two years the French have considered monetary policies without adequately consulting the franc zone members. There are two other factors; French devaluations, especially in the early sixties, certainly strengthened the French position in the African countries and also compromised attempts by Francophone African governments to diversify their clientele. Their effects on trade are still limited because France remains by far the most dominant trading partner for all these countries. A French devaluation also influences the balance of payments by increasing the already considerable external debt of developing countries.

Every member state is following a different economic path to development, with different natural resources, but the adherence to the franc zone is so all-embracing that it creates serious difficulties if there is any move to revalue or devalue the CFA franc vis-á-vis the French franc. Togo has tended to favour a revaluation; Senegal has preferred, certainly until the rise in oil prices, a devaluation of the CFA franc, which would create more revenue from the groundnut crop and would make other Senegalese products more competitive on the international market. This severe limitation on the option for monetary policy has had to be compensated by modifications in fiscal policy. Some major changes in this direction were announced by Senegal last year.

The second important aspect of the franc zone is the free transfer of capital, made possible by the existence of the fixed parity. There is therefore no control over the repatriation of capital abroad and this is a basic impediment to any accumulation of capital domestically. It has enhanced the position of foreign capital in the banking system and has naturally left an open path for French capital into the country. In Ivory Coast it is estimated that over $200m. leaves the country annually under this agreement. Given the structure of foreign capital present in all the industrial sectors of Francophone Africa the free transfer has encouraged the investment by multinationals, based in France, through local subsidiaries and this has again stimulated the outflow of capital. In addition, countries like Senegal and Ivory Coast have a very high proportion of foreign technical assistants, especially in education. They, too, are free to export their salaries back to France.

CSO: 4420

MOZAMBICANS ENTERING SOUTH AFRICA TO FIND JOBS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Aug 80 p 3

[Text]

Mozambicans, including ex-Frelimo soldiers, are slipping into South Africa and registering legally for work because of a loophole in the reference-book system.

South African authorities are aware of this but find it extremely difficult to control the influx of young Mozambicans who have work and not terrorism as their objective.

The main influx is through the Gazankulu homeland which shares a border and close tribal ties with Mozambique.

According to farmers in the areas close to the border, the men slip across the boundary in a deserted area at night and make for the nearest farm for food and shelter.

Most farmers, not wanting to employ foreign, unregistered labour, usually turn the infiltrators away.

Some, hard-pressed for labour, take the chance and engage the Mozambicans who are often prepared to work for a lower wage than South Africans.

Once employed, the Mozambican makes friends with other labourers on the farm. He tells them of his desire to settle in South Africa because of the lack of work in Mozambique, and asks for an introduction to the local chief.

If he is able to persuade the chief to accept him, he is given permission to settle in the area which then entitles him to a reference book.

His next step is to visit the local Administration Board offices where he is issued with the book.

Now a "legal" citizen, he applies for a job on the mines of the Reef.

Sometimes these men talk of their Frelimo days with friends on the mines but by and large they prefer to keep quiet about their backgrounds.

CSO: 4420

SMUGGLING OF KENYAN GOODS TO UGANDA 'GAINING MOMENTUM'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] SMUGGLING is gaining momentum again.

Coffee — known as "black gold" in the heyday of smuggling a few years ago — is one of the major commodities involved.

Also in demand are tea and essential commodities such as bread, salt, wheat and rice.

Goods are being taken out of Kenya westwards through Busia and Malaba and northwards through Jawir, Mandera and Moyale.

The Marachi and Sofia sections of Busia have been closed and are patrolled by armed members of the General Service Unit. However, the smugglers continue to operate, even in daylight.

Cartons of essential goods are piled up along the Kenya side of the narrow Sofia Street. At dusk, they are pushed across the road into the Uganda side of the town.

Payments are made on the spot in Kenyan currency. The goods are loaded on Ugandan vehicles and taken away.

All this activity takes place only 200 metres from the Customs office.

Kenyan currency is, not surprisingly, in great demand in Uganda. A flourishing currency racket has therefore sprung up.

A young Kenyan involved in this racket said he gets a "handsome commission". He said the racket flourishes mainly because "those big people from Nairobi" want high prices for their goods.

Sources in Busia said essential commodities are sometimes bartered for kerosene and petroleum products from Uganda. The kerosene comes across in 20-litre jerrycans.

Eight wagons, some of which belong to Uganda Railways, are being held at the Nairobi station yard.

Five of them contain coffee and three have tea allegedly consigned by the Uganda Tea Authority.

Police sources in Nairobi yesterday confirmed that nobody had claimed the impounded commodities.

CSO: 4420

SWAPO REBELS ABDUCT STUDENT IN LUSAKA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

A STUDENT at the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka was yesterday abducted from the Longacres hostel at gun-point by a group of people believed to be supporters of expelled SWAPO vice-president Mr Misheck Muyongo.

The abduction was confirmed by institute director Mr Hage Geingob, who is a central committee member of SWAPO.

Mr Geingob said the student was picked up by a group of persons led by a former senior SWAPO official expelled from the organisation last month along with seven others including Mr Muyongo.

Mr Geingob said the armed men posed as Zambian police officers.

Lusaka police chief Mr Mwenda Muyunda said he had not received a report on the incident.

Mr Geingob expressed fear about the safety of the abducted student and reiterated the call made by SWAPO chief representative, Mr Ben Boys, that the Ministry of Defence must help in disarming SWAPO dissidents.

He said if the people who picked up the student were impersonating Zambian security officers his life was in danger.

Mr Geingob added that three students were on Wednesday night injured, two of them seriously after fighting broke out between SWAPO cadres and supporters of Mr Muyongo at the hostel.

Police were called in to quell the fracas which was sparked off by the decision of students loyal to Mr Muyongo to boycott the Namibia national day celebrations at the Evelyn Hone College.

The injured students were taken to the University Teaching Hospital for treatment but they have since been discharged.

Meanwhile, students at the institute yesterday boycotted classes in protest against the presence of two of Mr Muyongo's supporters.

They carried placards calling for immediate dismissal of chief security officer, Mr Bartholomew Simata and general services officer, Mr Gideon Matengu.

They resumed classes after Mr Geingob assured them the matter would be dealt with administratively.

Mr Geingob clarified the status of the institute in relation to the political developments in Namibia.

A SWAPO spokesman said full reports had been made to the Zambian Government on the incidents and the organisation had requested assistance in identifying the abductors of the student.

And in another twist to the growing crisis in SWAPO, some of the expelled members of the organisation are reported to have escaped to Botswana in a bid to set up office there and later move on to Namibia.

Expelled member of the central committee Mr Lemmy Matengu has now arrived in Botswana, according to SWAPO intelligence sources.

Mr Muyongo arrived in Lusaka from Botswana on Wednesday night. —Times Reporter/ Zana.

CSO: 4420

ZAMBIAN SPEAKER COMMENTS ON CPA CONFERENCE, AFRICAN FEARS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

AFRICAN governments are generally suspicious of opposition parties — hence the trend to impose one party states on the continent, Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Robinson Nabulyato said in Lusaka yesterday.

But he defended Zambia's parliamentary system and said backbenchers now had more freedom to point out the shortcomings of the Government without fear as would have been the case in a multi-party system.

Mr Nabulyato who had just arrived from a conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) in Botswana said Zambians had a right to change their leadership through the ballot.

"If the people want younger leaders there is no reason why leaders cannot be voted out through the ballot," he said.

The conference was attended by Nigeria, Botswana, Swaziland, Malawi, Kenya, Mauritius, Lesotho and Tanzania. Delegates discussed in detail the problems affecting parliaments in Africa.

The Zambian delegation included clerk of the National Assembly, Mr Mwelwa Chibesakunda and Kawambwa MP, Mr Titus Mukupo. Zambia relinquished the chairmanship of of CPA southern branch to Botswana, the host country.

"African governments are doing their best to be democracies considering the difficulties which they face and this includes both the multi-party states and the one-party governments," Mr Nabulyato said.

The conference noted that African governments were sensitive to criticism, particularly if such criticism was from opposition parties who were resented and treated with suspicion.

Mr Nabulyato said Zambia's one party participatory democracy had been effective and this had been proved on a number of occasions when MPs' criticism had offended some big shots in the Party hierarchy.

He appealed to backbenchers to continue with their good work in pointing out the wrongs of the Party and its Government because this was why they were elected.

CSO: 4420

ZIMBABWE RAIL CONGESTION HAMPERS SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Aug 80 p 32

[Article by Geoff Shuttleworth]

[Text] Trade between South Africa and its northern neighbours is experiencing fairly severe problems with congestion of rail traffic in Zimbabwe.

Cargo operators said that much of the traffic destined for Malawi and Zaire was affected by this, and road traffic via the Kazangula ferry in Botswana was very active. South African road haulers are however experiencing difficulties because they claim that Zimbabwe-based companies are receiving preferential treatment both at Kazangula ferry and at Beit Bridge.

A railways spokesman said that in rail traffic alone there were 3,535 trucks in Zimbabwe and 1,316 trucks north of the Victoria Falls bridge at August 14. The railways have assisted by lending traction units to Zimbabwe, Zaire and Zambia but said that both Zambia and Zaire were well within the limits of trucks in situ, as determined by the South African Railways.

Zimbabwe has set a quota for Zambia and Zaire on the amounts of goods to be dispatched. According to South African Railways statistics on August 14 there were 6,500 tons of goods being cleared daily from Mafeking and about 5,000 tons at Beit Bridge. The current backlog for Zimbabwe is 27,500 tons, 16,900 tons for Zambia, 6,100 tons for Zaire and 5,000 tons for Botswanna, making a total backlog of around 55,000 tons.

In Mozambique there has been a series of derailments recently and the railways there (CFM) has had to place an embargo on the flow of railtrucks. Those hurt by the embargo have been the north east Transvaal chrome producers, particularly the Barlow Rand and Gencorp mines. Some of the chrome is finding its way to export markets via Richards Bay and there is a backlog of shipments.

Trade sources say that the pressure on Zimbabwe's rail system is unlikely to clear for some time, because of experienced staff shortages, the shortage of traction units, the state of the country's rail links with Mozambique and the increase of traffic since the lifting of sanctions. They said that progress was being made on restoring the Zimbabwean side of the Maputo link and that the Beira/Salisbury was still operating at one train a day in both directions.

CSO: 4420

SA RESTRICTS RAIL SHIPMENTS THROUGH ZIMBABWE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] **FOR more than a month South African Railways has been restricting the number of its wagons allowed to be loaded with goods for shipment to or through Zimbabwe.**

The partial embargo on the use of SAR wagons, combined with a heavy increase of freight traffic through Zimbabwe has created a four- to five-day backlog in loading here, Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, general manager of the NRZ, said in Salisbury last week.

"The situation causes concern, but there have been similar situations in the past and we have always managed to handle them," Mr Lea-Cox said.

The SAR restrictions were being enforced because the winter seasonal peak demand for freight wagons in South Africa was unusually high and had caused an acute shortage of wagons there, he said.

NRZ wagons were therefore being used to a greater degree than usual for loadings to this country from South Africa.

"Up to now there has not been any substantial difficulty in moving traffic at all, though the situation is starting to get tight," Mr Lea Cox said.

The amount of freight traffic moving through Zimbabwe had doubled over the last two to three months, from 30 000 to 60 000 tonnes a day.

The congestion on the South African Railways was expected to ease in about two months. Demand for the transport in Zimbabwe was also expected to ease at that time, NRZ officials said.

Mr Lea-Cox said that laying of track on the Maputo line between Mbizi and Chikombedzi should be completed and service restored to Maputo within two months.

A 63 km stretch of track had been removed last year.

"The line from Malvernia to Maputo is physically connected, but they still have some work to do with respect to restoring various facilities," Mr Lea-Cox said.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON EFFORT TO SAVE TAZARA RAILWAY

PRC Rescue

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The Chinese government has come to the rescue of Tazara which a few weeks ago was facing an imminent collapse due to financial rescue manpower problems by providing a K10 million loan for the purchase of the much needed spare parts for locomotive engines and other rolling stock.

The Chinese have also guaranteed to provide experts for the repair work on the line which was damaged by heavy rains two years ago in Tanzania between Makambako and Malimba and steel material for the repair of the Chambeshi Bridge which was destroyed by rebel Rhodesian commandos last year.

The cost for repair work on the line between Makambako and Malimba which was washed away is estimated at K4 million and Zambia and Tanzania will provide the funds. The two countries will also provide money for the repair of Chambeshi Bridge.

Briefing the Press yesterday on the outcome of the tripartite talks. Minister of Power. Transport and Communications. General Kingsley Chinkuli. said the three countries. China. Zambia and Tanzania. identified the problems facing the railway line and that next year. Tazara will operate on a different footing. "It will be a new animal."

He said a team of experts from China will be arriving this month to appraise the situation prevailing in Tazara from a manufacturer's point of view and prescribe solutions.

The Zambian and Tan Zanian governments will also assist Tazara in collecting about K9.8 million owed to it mostly by Zambian importers as part of the solution.

"The two governments have pledged to urge debtors to expedite payment in order to enable Tazara in its national duty of repairing the line," Gen. Chinkuli said.

Tazara has also contracted a West Germany firm, NTU, to carry out an experiment in the repowering of locomotive engines to give them more power. The firm will also provide 14 locomotive engines, seven to be guaranteed by Zambia and the other seven by Tanzania.

"We hope this will also bring out a new lease of life in Tazara," said the minister.

On the technical agreement for the third phase, Gen. Chinkuli said there was no change in the agreement which will run till 1982 except that the figure of Chinese experts has been reduced from 750 to 150, he added, however, that should the need for more Chinese experts arise, the two governments will approach China for more assistance of personnel.

Gen. Chinkuli added that Zambia and Tanzania also agreed to improve the turn-round of wagons and ensure that those who detained Tazara wagons got penalized.

"We shall legislate in this direction and ensure that the culprits whether at the port of Dar-es-Salaam or Zambia Railways are punished. This is aimed at improving efficiency," he said.

Gen. Chinkuli also announced that Tazara will from October 1 increase the rates by 10 percent.

"And in future, rates in Tazara will be fixed by the management, taking into account the prevailing economic situation. This decision is because the Ministerial Council used to delay in implementing the rates."

He also added that in future, Zambia and Tanzania may approach the European Economic Commission (EEC) to find out what assistance they can offer to Tazara.

"Already we expect K2.1 million from EEC emergency funds for the repair of the Chambeshi Bridge. The Chinese government have no objection to where we get money for Tazara," he said in answer to a question.

PRC Friendship Praised

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 3 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] A few years ago, President Kaunda referred to the Chinese as "all weather-friends." This expression is complete in meaning, and so far, the Chinese have earned this distinction.

The President coined the distinction during the inauguration ceremony of the Great Freedom Railway, Tazara, on July 14, 1976. He was trying to find an appropriate word to thank the Chinese for the wonderful job they had done.

It means friends you do not have to beg or go hand and knees to get attention or assistance when you encounter a desperate situation. Their door is always wide open to you any time.

The Chinese offered their financial material and human resources to Zambia and Tanzania to construct Tazara. They did this in the face of discouraging propaganda campaign by the West that Zambia and Tanzania had gone communist.

We are grateful to the Chinese that this dependable spirit and determination to see that Tazara succeeds is still strong. Without their genuine friendship, Zambia would have not survived the hostile imperialist machinations.

Now, the Chinese have offered to provide a further K10 million loan to get the line out of its current operational difficulties.

With this amount, Tazara can once again look to the future with confidence. And according to the Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, General Kingsley Chinkuli, the railway will operate on a differenc system.

Although he could not elaborate, it cannot mean anything more than greater efficiency and better service.

A contingent of Chinese experts is coming to overhaul the operations of Tazara and correct any faults along the line. In addition, they will carry out repair work.

There is one other thing. The amount of funds tied up in debts is one of the problems facing Tazara, and it is a good thing that this problem was also discussed thoroughly by the Council of Ministers.

The governments of Zambia and Tanzania have now agreed to assist Tazara in collecting unpaid debts. The people, who have used Tazara but have not paid for the service have contributed to the problems of the system. They must make voluntary payments or risk prosecution.

The railway cannot operate successfully without funds. It has got employees to pay, rolling stocks to repair and purchase and general maintenance for the line. All these require money.

There has been a complaint about importers, who detain wagons and cause delays in the transportation of goods from the port. The proposal to have legislation to this effect under which culprits will be punished is overdue.

Since persuasion and commonsense cannot prevail on the users of Tazara, the solution is to legislate against any act which disrupts the service. The deliberations on Tazara were worthwhile.

But when all the decisions have been implemented, the workers on Tazara will also need to make their contribution by exerting themselves a little more.

Priorities To Be Set

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Freddie M'ule: "Tazara Must Be Helped To Improve"]

[Text] The Tazara Board of Directors must also sit down and map out their own strategies to enhance line performance. If Tazara hopes importers will go to them while there is a shorter and faster route elsewhere, then they ought to examine their priorities.

The salvage operation launched last week to rescue the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA) from impending collapse, leaves little or no doubt about the dire operational and financial straits that this four-year-old organization is embroiled in.

A new loss of nearly K20 million in four years, locomotive performance problem, shortages of spares, liquidity constraints and scarce skilled manpower, all seem to have teamed up to undermine the efficiency and profitability of TAZARA.

Zambia, Tanzania and China are no doubt faced with a multi-facetted problem of trying to put the almost derailed organisation back on its tracks; justifying its viability and trying to wipe from memory, the possibility of this multi million Kwacha showpiece project ending up as a mere jumbo-sized liability.

The high level tripartite meeting which opened in Lusaka last Monday and the preceding meeting of the TAZARA Council of Ministers, both underscored the urgency of the problem and the necessity of finding a permanent solution to this problem.

As emphasised by Tanzania's Minister of Transport, Mr Augustine Mwingira, and Zambia's Minister's of Power, Transport and Communications, General Kingsley Chinkuli, the crux of the matter hinges on TAZARA's survival and the curative measures that will be taken to save it.

Coming only four years after the railway was handed over to Zambia and Tanzania by the People's Republic of China, there will undoubtedly be those prophets of doom who forecast "operational inefficiency" who will be wagging their fingers in the faces of the two countries, saying: "We told you so.".

That, however, is not exactly the issue at hand. In any case, when plans to build the railway were first mooted, not many people, especially in the Western world, gave it much chance. Nearly all of them told Zambia and Tanzania it could not be done until it was done and they were meant to swallow their words.

To every nascent organisation, teething proolems are normal. But whether or not those problems are left to develop into a cancer is the real point. In fact, it is a point where the line needs to be drawn between facts and fantasy and to a greater extent, politics and economics.

The case of the Tanzania Zambia Railways is that of economics - although not necessarily simple economics. The one single issue is that TAZARA is not operating economically.

According to the official diagnosis of the TAZARA issue, the current state of affairs is a result of land formation failures; poor performance of certain locomotives; shortage of spares; cash flow problems and the scarcity of skilled manpower.

It has been established especially in the past that certain areas where the line passes become impassable especially after heavy rains. This consequently incapacitates the railway in that operations have to be halted to let nature take its course while it bores a hole in the company's finances.

In April and May last year, TAZARA traffic was halted due to floods which completely submerged part of the line and flooded two tunnels.

On locomotive performance, despite the irony of the short time of TAZARA's operations, it is understood that some of them were "too old" and needed to be replaced or complemented. There was, for instance, in July 1978 a time when 500 wagons loaded with 9,000 tonnes of copper and zinc and 548 tonnes of lead were stranded between Nseluka and Chozi stations due to shortage of locomotive engines.

The shortage of spares, too, despite the factor of after-sale services has been serious especially considering the distance involved and the fact that getting them from other sources may not work due to differences in specifications.

In November 1977, TAZARA had at one time 350 wagons awaiting repair and that, considering there were only 2,100 wagons inherited at July 14, 1976, when the railway was handed over, plus the usual problems of wagon turn-round, obviously gave TAZARA another problem to look at.

The shortage of skilled manpower is even more serious in the light of the fact that Chinese help is temporary and will eventually have to be withdrawn completely thereafter making it imperative for skilled local workers to take over.

Indeed, it has already become evident, with the gradual withdrawal from the system of the Chinese experts, that more time was needed to train more Zambians and Tanzanians to take over.

The staff are new and most of them still learning. They have to handle unfamiliar and specialised equipment and need good time (than four years) of reorientation to attain appropriate standards for the efficient operation and maintenance of the railway.

Returned

At least 1,000 Chinese experts were left at the hand over time to train local personnel. They were seconded for a two-year period and most of them have since returned home.

Besides the cash flow problem, there are many other issues though not among the most pressing which, however, have just as potentially devastating an effect. There was a strike in late 1978 which cost an estimated K68,000 and the consequent marooning of some 78,892 tonnes of cargo between Nakonde and Kapiri Mposhi.

Another strike which lasted eight days followed in March 1979 costing TAZARA K1 million and the sacking or suspension of some 51 of the 3,000 labour force on the Zambian side. Some were later reinstated.

It is obvious, therefore, that beneath the veneer of TAZARA's not-so-bad image is a rather not-so-good industrial relations record. And unless this is considered in the same light as the other "major problems" TAZARA may still be plunged into bad times.

The performance of TAZARA shows a magnificent potential that in concurrence with General Chinkuli, the viability of the line cannot be doubted. However, there is a great difference between potential and actual output.

The idea to construct Tazara began in the early sixties although earlier still it formed part of Cecil Rhodes' grand design of a Cape to Cairo railway.

TAZARA was suggested to be a catalyst to the economic development of the areas it would pass through; to strengthen inter-state economic, political and cultural co-operation; to diversify Zambia's outlets to the sea and provide a link to the sea for landlocked Zambia that did not pass through hostile minority-controlled countries.

In fact, the need for Tazara was further enhance in 1965 when Ian Douglas Smith and his colleagues declared unilateral independence in the then Rhodesia, (Zimbabwe) thus severely restricting Zambia's traditional access to the sea.

A few years later, the Zambia-Rhodesia border was sealed. On the western side, the Benguela Railway was closed too due to disruptions caused by a liberation and later civil war.

Tazara was built and completed in 1975. It was handed over to Zambia and Tanzania on July 14, 1976. That Tazara's significance is self-evident is obvious. One would look at the fact that for instance, in April 1974 the still uncompleted line was assigned to transport goods from Dar es Salaam to Mwenzo (11 kilometres inside Zambia) on an emergency basis. In eight months thereafter, Tazara had hauled 534,270 tonnes of cargo.

At the time of Tazara's hand over, the line had 2,100 wagons, 100 passenger coaches, 102 diesel hydraulic locomotives (85 of 2,000 horse power and 17 of 1,000 horse power) for the main line and shunting respectively. And then of course, repair shops were constructed in Mpika (Zambia) and Dar es Salaam (Tanzania).

On the capacity side Tazara was initially supposed to carry 4,000,000 tonnes of cargo annually. But equipment provided at the hand over was only adequate for half that tonnage annually – one million tonnes both ways to be achieved by running five pairs of goods trains per day.

After the line started operating fully in 1977 problems started surfacing. These of course were considered quite normal for a flegling organisation. However, they gradually built up and were compounded by many other factors including lack of quick remedial action.

Two years after the hand over (August 1978) protocols were in fact signed in Dar es Salaam to solve Tazara's problems mostly caused by lengthy

[Photo Caption:

TAZARA train entering one of the tunnels on its way to Dar es Salaam. In April and May last year, Tazara traffic was halted due to floods which completely submerged part of the line and flooded two tunnels.

delays in wagon turn round and shortage of rolling stock. Delays of wagons especially on the Zambian side have been known to be around 35-40 days when normally they should take about three weeks.

The October 6 reopening of the southern route must have posed as the most immediate threat to Tazara although in the circumstance, it would provide healthy competition to help the organisation gain experience.

Congestion and inefficiency at the port of Dar es Salaam made it imperative for Zambia to seek alternative routes or face a possible economic catastrophe. And with the rains just about to set in, it was imperative for Zambia also to divert the much needed fertiliser to a route that would speed its delivery into Zambia.

To date, however, Mr Mwingira has criticised Zambian exporters and importers for being reluctant to use Tazara. This was, however, rebutted by Minister of Works and Supply Mr Haswell Mwale who gave breakdowns of cargo at Dar, en route there or awaiting unloading as compared to the position at the South African port of East London.

It was obvious that Tazara was still being utilised although on a much lesser scale. There were many importers and exporters who had been victims of the Dar es Salaam port shortcomings who felt the need to divert their route southwards.

Achieved

According to the Bank of Zambia annual report for 1979, although Dar handled 49 per cent of Zambia's foreign trade last year, both import and exports fell. On the other hand, traffic on the southern route which passes through newly independent Zimbabwe, accounted for 41 per cent – a considerable improvement from the nine per cent achieved in 1978 for the two months of using the route.

The drop in the use of Tazara was according to its report mainly due to its poor performance. Included in the problems were the strikes, floods and the sabotage action of former rebel Rhodesian commandos.

It is evident therefore that unless Tazara improves or is assisted to improve, it will be a burden to the economies of both Tanzania and Zambia.

Solutions lie in tackling the problems that have been outlined by the Council of Ministers and the Tripartite meeting delegates.

Tazara needs more money; more business; more spares; less line problems; good locomotive performance; more skilled manpower and good industrial relations. For Zambia and Tanzania, Tazara is not a mere railway line, but a great symbol of the great things than can result when great peoples put their heads together.

The Tazara board of directors must also sit down and map out their own strategies to enhance line performance. If Tazara hopes importers will go to them while there is a shorter and faster route elsewhere, then they ought to examine their priorities.

If indeed Tazara wants business, they have to stand up and go after it. This little world is a rather competitive one. If as has been said Tazara IS viable, there is no need why it should not be a profitable venture. And that is as far as one can go with speculative "ifs".

Let all those involved perhaps realise the importance and necessity of keeping Tazara afloat. Economic independence also entails free lines of communication and Tazara happens to be one of them.

According to General Chinkuli: "The situation prevailing in Tazara at the moment is so serious that unless immediate remedial measures are taken, this vital organisation is bound to grind to a halt in the near future."

As grim but pertinent as that may sound, it would also do them a lot of good to recall President Kaunda's address during the ceremonial hand over when he said: "What TANU and UNIP with the great people of China have victoriously joined together, let no man or nation put asunder."

It may sound like a worn line from the vows of holy matrimony, but it does marry two hard facts together: that Tazara is facing serious problems and that solutions to those problems need to be found without delay.

CSO: 4420

CHIPATA, LILONGWE RAIL LINK TALKS CONTINUE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] A seven-man Malawi delegation led by Power Transport and Communications Minister, Mr Henry Harawa, arrived yesterday in Lusaka from Lilongwe for talks with Zambian Government officials on the construction of a railway line between the two countries to strengthen transport links.

Speaking to reporters on arrival at Lusaka airport, Mr Harawa, who was welcomed by Minister for Public Works, Mr Haswell Mwale, said the two countries were determined to expand transport and communication links between them.

He said UBZ had been given a license to operate a bus service between Nakando and Chitupa in the Muyombe area.

Mr Harawa said during their stay in the country the delegation, which includes chairman of Malawi Railways, Mr Richard Katengeza, would discuss matters of "mutual interest."

"Malawi and Zambia have a common policy in transport and other fields and we feel that we should periodically meet and discuss problems which arise between the governments of the two countries," said Mr Harawa.

He said the question of constructing a rail line between Chipata and Lilongwe would feature prominently at the talks which open today at Mulungushi hall.

Mr Harawa said experts from both sides would work out concrete plans on how best to implement the project which, it is hoped, would be jointly financed by Zambia and Malawi and the European Economic Commission.

But he could not indicate when the project would start.

The Malawian delegation would also hold talks with Zambian transporters, UBZ officials and experts from Zambia Railways.

CSO: 4420

AIR FREIGHT BETWEEN SA, OTHER AFRICAN STATES TO INCREASE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Aug 80 p 31

[Article by Geoff Shuttleworth]

[Text]

Airfreight between South Africa and African states to the north has suffered a downturn in volume recently, but sources believe that this traffic will pick up fairly considerably towards the end of the year.

The change in volume and pattern of airfreight was brought about primarily by the ending of hostilities in Zimbabwe and the subsequent reopening of many of the land routes.

They noted that while many of the land routes and particularly the rail route through Zimbabwe are suffering from congestion at present, they do not believe that when land routes are less congested that there will be a significant fall-off in airfreight.

By that time there will possibly have been a significant effort by South African exporters to use Zimbabwe as a springboard and forwarding station for the rest of Africa.

In addition airfreight will never be replaced because its speed and efficiency and also lack of pilfering places it at a significant advantage over rail routed goods in particular. By way of an example a freight forwarder in Durban said that on one maize rail truck only six bags of maize were finally received in Zambia.

Shipping routes and services in ports are being reactivated, particularly in Mozambique. But they expect this really only to affect bulk cargoes.

Trade by airfreight has suffered particularly in the case of Zambia and Malawi which were landlocked by the war in Zimbabwe and because of Mozambique's inability to handle and process the flow of goods. Zairean traffic was also affected to a lesser degree.

In the case of Zambia two Boeing 747 flights a week was the order of the day but this has dwindled to two a month and in Malawi four Hercules a month now make the trip whereas in the past there were usually around three to five planes a week.

In Zaire there are less charters than regular flights and a Boeing 707 is about to carry out a regular flight instead of the more irregular Hercules or Boeings before. The SAA is believed to be making approaches at setting up a scheduled cargo service between South Africa and Zaire which will join Iberia, Sabena, Swissair, UTA and other airlines operating there.

Another change which has come about in Zaire has been the rerouting of cobalt.

Previously the entire production of cobalt — Zaire is the world's largest producer — was airfreighted to world markets by Sabena. The price fall and the build-up of stock has allowed for this change in freighting.

CSO: 4420

ZAMBIAN RAIL STOCK ORDER WON BY SALISBURY FIRM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] A Salisbury firm, Morewear Industries, has won a $5,5 million contract to supply 250 railway goods wagons to Zambia, a company spokesman said yesterday.

In an interview, he said the wagons would be supplied over nine months. "We will have to expand our labour force by hundreds to cope with the work."

The contract would be signed when a Zambian Ministerial delegation arrived this month. "We hope to finalise all the formalities soon."

It was the first time since UDI that his firm had won such a large contract. The tender was won against stiff European competition, he said.

A Government spokesman confirmed the contract, saying it had been the result of Zimbabwe's membership of the ACP and the EEC. "Many more such opportunities are expected to come up in future."

The Morewear Industries' spokesman said the wagons would be paid for by the EEC which had recommended buying the rolling stock from Zimbabwe.

The company also makes vehicle bodies and trailers.

The contract is expected to speed up the delivery of Zambia's goods from Zimbabwe and South Africa.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FRONTLINE YOUTH TALKS--Youth and Sports Minister, Mr Ben Kakoma, leaves Lusaka today accompanied by Luapula Province Youth League chairman Mr Alex Kabaso to attend the first meeting of Frontline youth congress which opens in Luanda, Angola on Wednesday. Member of the Central Committee and executive secretary of the League, Mr Bautis Kapulu who announced this yesterday, said the two-day talks, which end on Thursday, will also be attended by delegates from Zimbabwe, Angola, Botswana, Tanzania and Mozambique. Mr Kapulu said the congress would be very important because apart from being the first of its kind, it was being held on the same lines as the Frontline heads of state summits. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Sep 80 p 9]

TANZANIAN LIVESTOCK TO UGANDA--Tanzania has agreed to sell Uganda 20,970 heads of cattle to help her develop her livestock industry. Under a memorandum of co-operation signed between Uganda and Tanzanian ministries of animal industry, the Tanzanian ministry of livestock development and natural resources will sell the Uganda ministry of animal industry and fisheries 10,470 breeding heifers, 10,000 beef cattle, 500 boran bulls, and acaricides manufactured in Tanzania. The deputy minister of animal industry and fisheries, Mr Buzabo, who signed the agreement in Dar es Salaam on behalf of the Uganda government, thanked the government of Tanzania for the offer and invited the minister of livestock development and natural resources to visit Uganda at an early date and tour livestock development projects in the country.--UNA. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 22 Aug 80 p 8]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

LEFTIST DISSIDENTS RELEASED--Ten Angolan dissidents, members of the two outlawed movements of the extreme left, the Angolan Communist Organization and the Joseph-Stalin Nucleu, were released from prison on 11 August following a 25-day hunger strike, the Committee of Solidarity With Angolan Political Prisoners announced in Lisbon on Monday 1 September. Some of the prisoners --mostly students--had been jailed for more than 3 years without trial. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Sep 80 p 3]

CSO: 4400

VISIT OF LIBYAN DELEGATION REPORTED

Cotonou Joint Commission Meeting

Cotonou EHUZU in French 4 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by F Houehou]

[Text] A delegation of the Libyan Arab Socialist People's Jamahiriya arrived last Saturday in Cotonou to participate in the proceedings of the 2d meeting of the Benino-Libyan Arab Joint Commission which opens this morning in Cotonou.

Under the leadership of the secretary general (minister) of the Peoples' Committee Public Office, Brother Mohamed Al Mabrouk, the delegation was welcomed at the Cotonou-Cadjehoun International Airport by our minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Comrade Ifede Ogouma Simon.

In the main hall of the airport, the head of the Libyan Arab delegation expressed his thorough gratitude to the Benin people for the warm and fraternal welcome his delegation and he himself had received. Brother Mohamed Al Mabrouk then evoked the different subjects which will occupy the Commission's attention, namely: economic cooperation, the Agricultural sector, fishing and mining.

Then calling attention to the fact that the participation of the 2 countries in common projects will serve the interests of the 2 peoples, the head of the Libyan Arab delegation expressed his satisfaction at the solid bonds and good relations which unite our two revolutions: the great Al Fateh Revolution of September 1st and the great Benin Revolution of 26 October 1972. Evoking the history of the Revolution of the valiant Benin People, the Libyan minister emphasized the interest that his country takes in the impetuous development of our struggle for the edification of socialism in spite of the aggression and attempts at colonial reconquest by international imperialism. He then expressed his satisfaction at the ever increasing success the struggling working People of Benin are achieving over their enemies, both domestic and foreign.

After having conveyed the chalorous greetings of President Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi, head of the Great Revolution of September 1st, to our great comrade in arms, President Kerekou and that of the Libyan Arab People to the Fraternal People of Benin, Brother Mohamed Al Mabrouk stated principally in conclusion: "We hope to have fruitful discussions, which will be crowned with success, with our Benin brothers so that we can bring about economic and cultural complementarity between our two countries."

Reinforcing Libyan-Benin Friendship

Cotonou EHUZU in French 5 Aug 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] "The current session will make it possible for us to draw up concrete measures which, taking into account our successes and our failures, will promote the future development of our relations of cooperation in all spheres, in the thoroughly understood interest of our two peoples and our two Revolutions."

Our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Comrade Ogouma Ifede Simon thus emphasized the great importance of the 2d meeting of the Benino-Libyan Arab Joint Commission whose proceedings began yesterday morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in Cotonou.

"These Sittings," the minister continued, "will make it possible to institute an exhaustive balance sheet of all actions undertaken in common or individually by the two Benin and Libyan Arab Parties since the 1st session was held in Tripoli in 1979."

Expressing his joy at welcoming in the free African land of Benin the delegation of the Libyan Arab Socialist People's Jamahiriya, Comrade Ogouma conveyed to each and all the cordial welcoming wishes of our great comrade in arms President Kerekou and those of the National Executive Council.

Evoking the results of the Tripoli Session, the minister indicated that it had translated into action our will and our common determination to move forward in developing and deepening the bonds of friendship, cooperation and solidarity which unite the People's Republic of Benin and the Libyan Arab Socialist People's Jamahiriya, two countries enamored of peace and justice, two countries struggling for their true independence against foreign domination.

After having brought to the fore the importance our Party and our Revolutionary State attach to this meeting which remains first of all a significant step in the development of bilateral cooperation in all spheres, the minister declared himself convinced of the deepening of the bonds of friendship, cooperation and fraternity which unite the Benin and Libyan Arab peoples.

Recalling the guiding principles which underlie the foreign policies of the two presidents who are brothers and friends, Mathieu Kerekou and Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi, namely: mutual respect of each other's independence and sovereignty--mutual advantages--non-interference in the affairs of the other--and national dignity, the minister emphasized the determination of the two heads of state to work for the development of relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity with our two peoples.

In conclusion, Comrade Ogouma said: "We are persuaded that the edification and reinforcement of our cooperation are necessary for the development of the revolutionary struggle of the African peoples for the unity and true independence of our continent."

Libyan, Saharan Officials Received

Cotonou EHUZU in French 6 Aug 80 pp 1, 6

[Article by Pothin Gnanvi]

[Text] In Cotonou yesterday our great comrade in arms, President Kerekou, gave audience successively to brothers Mohamed Al Mabrouk and Salek Ould Bobih, respectively head of the Libyan Arab delegation which has just participated in the proceedings of the 2d meeting of the great Benino-Libyan Joint Commission and minister of Health of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

Interviewed on leaving the president's office, the head of the Libyan Arab delegation, Brother Mohamed Al Mabrouk said that he had come to inform the Head of State of the results of the 2d meeting of the great Benino-Libyan Joint Commission. "This visit," Brother Mohamed Al Mabrouk indicated, "made it possible for us to become better acquainted with the experience acquired by the Benin Revolution."

In conclusion, the head of the Libyan delegation expressed his satisfaction at the militant understanding which characterized his conversation with the head of state, President Kerekou.

Answering in his turn questions from the press, the Saharan minister of health, Brother Salek Ould Bobih, who had paid a courtesy and get acquainted visit to the head of state said that he carried a message from his government to the head of state.

Queried about the recent Moroccan attack perpetuated against the locality of Boulanwar in Northern Mauritania, Brother Salek Ould Bobih said that it was chiefly aimed at destabilizing the region and spreading confusion on the eve of the meeting of the "Committee of Wisemen" entrusted with finding solutions to the conflict between Morocco and the Western Sahara.

The Saharan minister then emphasized the thorough availability of his people to accept any negotiation with a view to a peaceful settlement of the problem of the Western Sahara which is, first of all, a problem of decolonization.

9330
CSO: 4400

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF NORTH KOREAN CULTURAL MINISTER

Visit to Factories

Cotonou EHUZU in French 31 Jul 80 pp 1, 6

[Article by Ephrem Dossavi]

[Text] Comrade Yi Ch'ang-son, Korean minister of culture and art, and Special envoy of Marshal Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), who arrived last Tuesday in our economic capital, Cotonou, at the head of an important delegation of Korea's party and state, yesterday visited the city of Cotonou and several production units.

Early in the morning, Minister Yi and his delegation accompanied by the Beninese officials went to the martyrs memorial where they were greeted by militants of both sexes of the Beninese revolution, lining up in impeccable order, shouting revolutionary slogans, and singing to the glory of the 16 January 1977 martyrs. The minister placed a wreath at the foot of the memorial then observed a minute of silence to the memory of our martyrs. Afterward the delegation proceeded toward the Red Star Square via the Labor Exchange and the Hall of Sports. At the Red Star Square the minister appreciated that architectural masterpiece and asked the precinct chief of Cotonou V who was accompanying him, about its pecularities.

Next, the delegation visited SONICOG (National Company for the Fatty Substance Industry) in Cotonou III. At the factory gate workers formed an honor line, welcoming the DPRK delegation with revolutionary slogans and songs. The management committee of the company then showed our guests to the meetings room, where Gedeon Dassoundo, SONICOG director general, flanked by close collaborators and management and trade union officials, greeted the delegation in the name of the management committee. Dassoundo gave the delegates a general report on the company before inviting them to tour its installations.

Minister Yi, DPRK chief delegate, who followed with attention the many explanations given him, was much pleased with the atmosphere which prevails in the factory. He noted that through SONICOG the factory untiringly works for the well-being of the Beninese people, and that the workers are eager and resolved to step up the production of their factory.

Last leg of the visit, "La Beninoise." There, a special atmosphere reigned: tam-tam, slogans, songs, etc. Management committee members promptly showed the DPRK delegation to the different sections of the brewery. Later, in the conference room, Denis Yabi, director general of the company, told the DPRK delegates that their visit came at a crucial moment for the Beninese revolution characterized by the campaign to increase production launched by our vanguard party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin.

The director general of "La Beninoise" retraced the history of the brewery, providing details on its production capacity, its activities, its administrative organization, and its prospects. Moved by the warm welcome, Minister Yi thanked all the personnel for it. He was glad to take note of the workers' enthusiasm about their job, and of the diligent compliance with the party's passwords. He was satisfied with the measures of nationalization decreted by the Beninese government which, he added, fit in the logic of revolutionary struggle.

Moreover,the DPRK visiting delegation will be received in audience today by our minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, then by that of Popular Culture and Alphabetization before being ushered tomorrow morning into the office of our great comrade-in-arms, President Mathieu Kerekou.

Visit to National University

Cotonou EHUZU in French 1 Aug 80 pp 1, 8

[Article by G. Menai]

[Text] Yi Ch'ang-son, DPRK minister of culture and art, who arrived last Tuesday in our country pursues his visit to Benin. Yesterday afternoon, he went to the Abomey-Calavi university campus. He was greeted by Nathaniel Mensah, rector of Benin National University (UNB), along with the university secretary general and student representatives.

In his greetings, the UNB rector pointed out that Benin and DPRK are rather close to each other despite geographical distance. The Beninese people, he said, are in intellectual communion with the DPRK people, and support their praiseworthy efforts toward peaceful and independent reunification of their fatherland. Mensah expressed his joy in receiving Minister Yi, since "DPRK shows constant solicitude toward Benin National University." The rector made a detailed report on the organizational structure and operation of the university. This account aroused keen interest with our guest, who asked several questions to which answers were given.

The first vice president of the university cooperative gave Minister Yi the militant greetings of UNB students. He then filled the minister in on the organization, the role, and the objectives of the cooperative, before voicing all the gratitude of the students to President Kim Il-song for endowing their campus with a modern wing.

In his reply, the DPRK minister thanked the university authorities for their warm welcome. He was keenly impressed by the sense of organization at UNB, and by its successful achievements. He concluded that UNB takes on a capital importance for Benin since it contributes to the formation of national cadres. That success of all undertakings depends on cadres gives rise to the need for training ideologically and technically competent cadres to ensure harmonious development.

Later, escorted by the rector the DPRK minister visited the cooperative and various faculties on campus.

The DPRK minister was received yesterday morning by Ogouma Ifede Simon, minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and by Capo-Chichi Tonakpon Gratien, minister of Alphabetization and Popular Culture.

End of Visit

Cotonou EHUZU in French 4 Aug 80 pp 1, 6

[Article by A. Akuete]

[Text] The DPRK delegation led by Yi Ch'ang-son, minister of culture and art, which arrived in Benin on 29 July, left Cotonou yesterday late in the afternoon.

Speaking to the press in the VIP lounge at Cotonou-Cadjehoun airport, Minister Yi first of all appreciated the warm welcome extended to all DPRK delegates during their stay in Benin. He thanked Beninese authorities for that welcome, then stated that he was pleased to see that all the Beninese people are actively supporting the DPRK people in their struggle to reunify their fatherland.

Minister Yi recalled the convincing successes achieved by our people in all fields, pledging to transmit the feelings of friendship of the Beninese people to the DPRK people and to their beloved leader, President Kim Il-song.

Elaborating on his talks with Gratien T. Capo-Chichi, our minister of Alphabetization and Popular Culture, the DPRK minister declared, "In the future we can strengthen our cooperation in the cultural field."

It should be recalled that the DPRK delegates who were received last Friday by our great comrade-in-arms, President Kerekou, were seen off on their trip home by Ogouma I. Simon and Gratien Capo-Chichi, respectively minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and minister of Alphabetization and Popular Culture. His Excellency Son Tchang-son, DPRK ambassador, was also present.

9213
CSO: 4400

UNION-GOVERNMENT CONFRONTATION ENDED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 20 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Kwapeng Modikwe]

[Text] A natural death has been declared on the current confrontation between the Government and union management.

Officially opening a two-week International Seminar for Trade unionists in the African Region on Monday, the Chairman of the Botswana Federation of Trade Union. (BFTU) Mr Benson Ratsoma noted that such death would however only come through a good union administration and education of industrial discipline.

Mr Ratsoma further told the seminar which is being held at the Trade Union Centre in Gaborone, that industrial discipline did not only lie with union management and Labour Ministries.

He said increasing productivity for development in industry could only be fully achieved if all parties namely managements, employes and government has a good machinery for consultation and not confrontation.

"Because of that" he noted" parties concerned would have a good case for productivity bargaining in their collective bargaining agreements."

The BFTU chairman further said the subject of productivity has sadly been neglected in the existing agreements of many unions and to achieve that, he added, it needed a proper administration of union funds and proper allocation of available human resources.

Other speakers at the seminar included Mr I. Nedziwe, the representative of Union in the Africa Region, Messers L. Kratz and I. Johansson both union education officers from Geneva.

The Seminar will be officially closed by the Secretary of the BFTU, Mr P. Tihaodi on August 30.

CSO: 4420

PREPARATIONS FOR 1981 CENSUS REPORTED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 12 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Botswana's second population and housing census, since independence, is scheduled for August, 1981.

This was announced by the then Vice President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning, President Dr Quett Masire in March this year.

The Census Office is this month launching a training programme and carrying out a pilot Census in 12 of the 14 Census Districts throughout the country.

More than 72 people will be trained to record the information required of all persons, and work on the pilot census is scheduled to start next week, August 18.

Of the 72, there are 58 enumerators composed of teachers, students and agricultural extension workers and 14 supervisors also chosen from among teachers and senior extension workers.

Senior supervisory staff is made up of census and statistician officers.

Training at most of the census districts will be carried out August 18 - 20, and the pilot census August 21 - 25. The districts that will be covered on the above dates include: Chobe, North East, Kgalagadi, Kgatleng, Gaborone, South East, Kweneng South District and Selibe-Phikwe.

At Ngamiland work starts earlier. Training began yesterday August 11 and will continue until the 14th. The pilot census will be taken August 14 - 20.

In the Central District training is scheduled for August 20 - 22 and Pilot work August 23 - 27.

Ghanzi will be among the last. Training starts on August 22 and ends August 24. The pilot census will be held August 25 - 29. The following on page 2 is the full schedule for the census districts and their enumeration areas:

District	Area	Training	Pilot - Census
Ngamiland	Xae, Kaexwe'Xade	Aug 11 - 13	Aug. 14 - 20
Chobe	Pandamatenga	Aug. 18 - 20	Aug. 22 - 24
North East	Mapoka	Aug. 18 - 20	Aug. 21 - 25
Kgalagadi	Bokapits	Aug. 18 - 20	Aug. 21 - 25
Kgatleng	Notwane, Boriteng	Aug. 18 - 20	Aug. 21 - 25
Gaborone	Gaborone Sec. Legolo area	Aug. 18 - 20	Aug. 21 - 25
South East	Ramotswa	Aug. 18 - 20	Aug. 21 - 25
Kweneng	Chaoke, Khudumelake	Aug. 18 - 20	Aug. 21 - 25
South District	Masoke, Magagane	Aug. 18 - 20	Aug. 21 - 25
Selbi-Phikwe	Botshabelo	Aug. 18 - 20	Aug. 21 - 25
Central	Morulule, Malaka Bodungwe, Moshupa	Aug. 20 - 22	Aug. 23 - 27
District	Molalatau, Mokgacha Zoroga	Aug. 20 - 22	Aug. 23 - 27
Ghanzi	Northern Farms	Aug. 22 - 24	Aug. 25.29

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TRIBAL LAND BILL--The House of Chiefs welcomed the Tribal Land Amendment Bill yesterday but appealed to the Vice President and Minister of Local Government and Lands, Mr Lenyeletse Seretse, to see to it that the landboards membership comprise capable men. The Bill seeks to give the Minister the power to vary the membership of any landboard by an order published in a Government Gazette. Presenting the Bill, the Minister said it was expected that with that amendment, the problems currently affecting landboards would be reduced. Welcoming the Bill, Kgosi Seepapitso IV of Bangwaketse appealed to the Minister to examine very carefully before appointing anybody to the membership of land boards. It should be established whether such appointees are physically capable of holding the job. He cited as an example the landboard in his district as comprising mostly of old men who are physically weak. [Excerpt] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 20 Aug 80 p 1]

STAFF APPOINTMENTS--The President Dr Quett Masire has announced staff dispositions affecting three top Government officials. A circular from the Permanent Secretary to the President says that Mr S. A. Mpuchane, who is currently Administrative Secretary in the Office of the President has been appointed Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Local Government and Lands. It adds that Botswana's Ambassador to the United States in Washington DC Mr Bias Mookodi, has been appointed Administrative Secretary in the Office of the President. Mr Mookodi will assume duty on or about October 13, while Mr Mphuchane will move to Local Government and Lands when he has handed over to Mr Mookodi. The circular further says that Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Local Government and Lands Mr E. M. Ontumetse will act as Permanent Secretary from the time Mr B. K. Temane, who holds the position, departs on study leave until the arrival of Mr Mphuchane. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 21 Aug 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CUBAN MACHINERY ARRIVES--Jimma (ENA)--The ten million Birr road building machinery donated by the Government of Cuba to Socialist Ethiopia has started reaching here from the port town of Assab to be deployed in road construction projects. The grant includes dozers, graders, loaders, water and fuel tankers, mobile garages, service cars, carrier trucks with trailer, tractor and an ambulance unit. The equipment will be used for the construction of two feeder roads in the coffee producing regions of Kaffa and Illubabor. A road construction task force has also arrived here along with the machinery to handle the equipment while another is due to arrive from the port town. It is to be recalled that the grant by Revolutionary Cuba was made in appreciation of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign in progress in the country. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Aug 80 p 3]

BUMPER SESAME CROP--Gondar (ENA)--A bumper harvest of sesame grown over 33,315 hectares and of sorghum over 7,601 hectares is expected this year from the Humera farm of the Northern Agricultural Development Corporation, it was reported. A work brigade of over 25,000 volunteers from Gondar, Shoa and Gojjam regions, are currently actively engaged in the weeding of sesame and sorghum farms grown over a total of 40,916 hectares. The activities of the farm were inspected recently by Comrade Zemmene Kassa, First Deputy Administrator of Gondar region and Vice-chairman of the regional development campaign executive committee, along with Comrade Fana Wolde-Giorgis, General Manager of the Northern Agricultural Development Corporation. Comrade Zemmene talks with officials of the Humera farm during his visit. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Aug 80 p 6]

MANUFACTURED GOODS--Assela--The Ethiopian Domestic Distribution Corporation office in Assela, Arssi region, has distributed 3,319,732 Birr worth of manufactured goods and different food items to the public in 1979-80 in order to protect them against profiteering merchants, the manager of the office disclosed here. The office has distributed finished products and different food items worth 7,803,034 Birr in the region since its establishment in 1976. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Aug 80 p 10]

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL CRISIS IS ECONOMIC, NOT CONSTITUTIONAL

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Sep 80 p 1640

[Text]

AMONG the matters arising from the Ghanaian Parliament's rejection of two nominees to the Supreme Court — Chief Justice Apaloo and Mr. Justice Abban — perhaps the most important is the readiness, indeed haste, with which some people have spoken of "constitutional crisis". The minority opposition parties walked out in protest at what they felt was presidential manipulation of Parliament to get rid of two members of the senior judiciary in a manner which flouted the constitution. Their warning was that the President had created an unnecessary constitutional crisis which could prejudice the durability of the Third Republic.

The view from the government side, however, is totally different and a little more disturbing. Mr. E. D. Mahami, chairman of the Parliamentary Appointments Committee, dismissed the relevance of the opposition writ on the Chief Justice's case filed before the Supreme Court and said it was the business of Parliament alone. Indeed, the future work of the highest court in the land was not to thwart Parliament's present work in approving the members of that court. Even more serious, however, were the reported words of the PNP's publicity secretary, Mr. Kofi Batsa. Blaming the minority parties for instigating a constitutional crisis, Mr. Batsa told them not to delude themselves into thinking they could bring the government down by a vote of no confidence. He warned that the PNP could decide to go it alone if the other parties did not play the democratic game, and said those parties would be responsible for the consequences of open confrontation.

It seems rather over-muscular to taunt the opposition with the fact that they can do little more in Parliament than to make noise: the government has a clear and disciplined majority there, and its ministers and policies can hardly be said to be answerable to Parliament. Without getting lost in questions of principle, Mr. Mahami did not give a clear response to the significance of the visit by two Cabinet ministers to the Speaker during a recess after which the debate on Mr. Justice Apaloo was continued. On the other hand, whatever the constitution may deem with regard to a sitting chief justice, it is a good thing for all Supreme Court judges (and indeed, all senior officials) to pay their taxes along with the rest of Ghana's citizens. It is unfortunate for Mr. Justice Apaloo that his cupboard had to be opened in this way, without also revealing what conflicts there may have been in the past between him and senior members of the ruling party. There is also more behind the explanation of why Mr. Justice Abban was rejected than "bias in arriving at the decision in the Kowus case". Ghana will not gain from one or two cupboards being opened while all the others remain firmly closed.

Perhaps the main conclusion to draw from this episode in Parliament's life is that there is no crisis in Ghana other than the economy. No party, including the government, can claim to have the shining light to guide Ghana out of its long, dark tunnel. There is some truth in the assertion that it is the responsibility of the opposition parties to make Parliament a vigorous body and not a rubber stamp and closed debating club of little practical consequence. The first anniversary of PNP government is coming up soon, and mere addition of the total of foreign loans revived or received will not provide matter for celebration.

CSO: 4420

INTER-PARTY FEUDING, DETERIORATING SITUATION DEPLORED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Yaw Boakye]

[Text] My apologies to Chinua Achebe for taking the title of his book as my headline. I cannot help it; there is no better description for the current events.

So many roundabouts are being constructed here and there; the result is a traffic jam and for Heaven's sake, the noise is becoming intolerable.

The Third Republic got off the ground on a healthy note--political parties sought or formed alliances to diffuse frightening differences of opinion: Parliament mainly thrived on decisions by consensus. Unity was the principal objective though not at the expense of the clear identifies of the political parties and even in diversity, hope for compromise was not remote.

But things have started to fall apart. The like and the unlike poles are moving wider apart and the country is gradually sinking is a quagmire of hopeless exchange of words, some of which are childish indeed.

The newspaper pages are being filled daily with stinking attacks and counter-attacks by political opponents. Patience is wavering and restraint has almost become a hated word. Who is really calling the tune and who is paying for what?

While the politicians seriously engage themselves in the war of words, the condition of the roads continues to deteriorate; prices continue to soar high; shops continue to beg for goods; the industrialists pray to save their factories from collapse; the motor workshops continue to turn out their customers for lack of spare parts; the land is waiting to be tilled.

Altogether, nothing very pleasant.

Every political party wants to be heard on every issue even if there is only hot air to be blown; no party wants to take kindly to a statement of another

party as if they are engaged in a fierce electioneering campaign trying to undo one another. Yet, the elections are three years away. The campaign has heated up too early; and the people to whom the campaign is directed, the people to pass judgement, are struggling to exist, not to live.

The cause for the friction is not far fetched. The People's National Party wants to assert its mandate entrusted to it by the majority of the electorate. The party controls the majority in Parliament; the Presidency is in its hands, a situation which places the party in a comfortable position to insist that its wishes are done.

The other parties, on the other hand, view that with such a majority, it will be suicidal if the People's National Party is not held in check or is not made to follow strictly the basic law of the land to cut off any excesses of power.

Majority cannot consistently be right and the minority cannot always be wrong--it is a fact of life. Common sense cannot deny its support for this assertion. Nothing is more threatening to the survival of democracy than the insistence of the majority to trample over the minority by its sheer strength and might.

Past experiences have shown that where power is absolute, innocent citizens of different political opinions whose only mistake is to do a conscientious job fall victims to baseless suspicion and unjustified harassment.

The political game we have settled for must be played at all cost, but let it be played according to the rules.

In the rebuilding of our nation, a nation with a shattered economy, a faceless image and impoverished conditions, no individual is too big or too small; no individual is omnipotent, no individual is worthless and no contribution is insignificant. Party membership cannot be the overriding factor in deciding on who is big and who is small or who is right and who is wrong.

What is needed is cooperation in all fields to ensure the attainment of the desired goals of the society. But it stands to reason that cooperation cannot be achieved through force or coercion; cooperation is based on understanding, respect and trust.

In the absence of such understanding, respect and trust, things have to fall apart.

CSO: 4420

PNP'S INTRA-PARTY BICKERING SHOULD STOP

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 11 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Party Unity--A National Demand"]

[Text] As the debate on who should cooperate with whom in the administration of the country continues with renewed interest, one fact must serve as a guide to the ruling People's National Party.

It is the fact that the PNP administration holds office under the banner of Kwame Nkrumah, in spirit, and that the PNP's success or failure depends on the degree in which the ideals of Nkrumaism are fulfilled.

Some argue that the Government is only hastening slowly and that a year in office is too short a time to make a correct assessment of what the administration has in store.

However, time is still not on the side of the Government--the people are growing impatient, rightly or wrongly, for more action.

The lamentations on the regrettable national economic situation are justified, but they do not seem any longer to draw sympathy from the people. The election pledges should be fulfilled.

The party can achieve this not through petty jealousies and the hunt for positions, but through a united front and dedication to the ideals and objectives of Kwame Nkrumah.

The 'pull-him-down' signs within the party itself must give way to a healthy form of cooperation among members to present a united front, if the PNP administration should succeed.

The party must close its doors to the kind of personal jealousies that strengthened the hands of the 1966 assassins and made it possible for their coup to succeed.

As an amorphous group, the PNP cannot be completely free from petty squabbles, or ideological differences; but this should not be allowed to create animosity and hatred among party members.

Indeed, Ghana can ill-afford the luxury of petty party bickerings to the detriment of national progress.

CSO: 4420

BANE OF INTER-, INTRA-PARTY FEUDING SCORED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 22 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Politics--Factionalism and Extremism"]

[Text]

FACTIONALISM, buttressed by unwieldy extremism, has been the bane of the political life of this country. Unless Ghanaians resolutely abandon the selfish and parochial attitude to national issues, the tranquillity needed for the economic recovery would be eluding us for a time.

In the factories, the markets, the churches and even inside the political parties, one can clearly see a gradual return to the destructive tendencies which produced the country's present economic woes.

Under such conditions, the law becomes operative only when one's oxe is gored, damn the others.

The same conditions can drive a Government into a go-it-alone policy, for better or for worse.

May we have none of it.

Since the return to civilian rule, the "Times" has been urging all sections of the society on the need to tackle issues facing the nation with dedication and singleness of purpose.

A sense of unity must permeate the actions of all the political parties, be they in power or not, if the nation's desire to achieve economic prosperity is to be realized.

The fun of party politics can be expensive if it is allowed to take a greater portion of the nation's time

HARMONY

It is equally necessary that even internal strife in the various parties should give way to harmony in order to create a congenial atmosphere for the onward march in unity to national prosperity.

The ruling party, for example, needs undisturbed peace in its ranks if the nation should benefit fully from its administration.

So could the minority parties operate effectively and be of use to the State only if they kick against petty party bickerings.

As we stated in an earlier comment, the ruling party, understandably, has on its hands certain basic ideological questions, which need solution, in its own interest. The party, quite noticeably, has not rid of itself the evil habit of power struggle.

But we still maintain that as a ruling party, it would not be in the national interest if members submerge national issues under its own internal quarrels. There must be time for everything.

The nation should not be bothered with the prospect of being an unhappy spectator to such an exhibition of political commotion.

Our advice equally goes to the minority parties to set their own house in order to enable them to function without prickles on their seat.

Indeed, the nation deserves the kind of peaceful and quiet atmosphere needed in a post-war situation, to help her lift off from the doldrums in which she finds itself.

The mere struggle for positions or power is no answer to Ghana's pressing problems.

CSO: 4420

HOPE EXPRESSED ABOUT NEW DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Streamlining Distribution System"]

[Text]

THE Minister of Trade and Tourism, Mr F. K. Buah, in his determination to ensure fair and equitable distribution of consumer goods yesterday announced a new distribution system.

Under the system, National, Regional and Constituency Committees are to be set up throughout the country to ensure improved distribution of consumer goods.

We are sure the consuming public, particularly those in the rural areas, will fully support the Minister in this difficult exercise. The system will also contribute towards eliminating middlemen and profiteers from the distribution trade.

The problem of eliminating trade malpractices from our economy cannot be under-rated because such evils have had serious consequences on the country's economy.

In a country like ours, there is bound to be hardships in pursuance of our economic goals. These include shortage of certain essential consumer goods and raw materials to keep our factories and industries going. However, when we consider the frequency of the changes in the distribution system, the first conclusion is that there is something definitely wrong with the wholesale and retail trade in the country.

Various methods adopted in the past to improve our distribution system have failed because there have been many loop-holes which have been exploited by middlemen.

There is no doubt that the new system, apparently drawn from previous distribution systems and experiences, will go a long way to thwart the activities of blackmarketeers.

The Minister was optimistic that the new system would remove past lapses. The success of the entire operation however, will depend on the selfless and dedicated service of the members of the various committees to be set up. Unless they exercise the utmost vigilance on unpatriotic middlemen the whole exercise, like previous ones, will fail. Goods, for Constituencies, may, for instance, be diverted for sale elsewhere for the benefit of a few selfish individuals.

It is hoped the new system will contribute towards the stabilisation of our internal distribution system once and for all for no useful purpose will be served if we always run away from the hindrances of one distribution system only to meet similar impediments in another.

CSO: 4420

JOURNALISTS, PUBLIC ASKED TO HELP PRESS COMMISSION SUCCEED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 13 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Of Press Freedom and Politics"]

[Text] Colonel FG Bernasko, leader of the Action Congress Party, called at the weekend on the Press Commission to plunge into serious work "to save a situation."

Fortunately, the commission has plans to tackle its assignment without delay. And on Monday, it held its inaugural session, with promising signs of fulfilling its mission.

The Press Commission as an institution, by itself, cannot conjure freedom like rain from the heavens if all concerned in maintaining the sought-for freedom do not cooperate to maintain the respectability and authority of the commission itself.

It is, therefore, necessary that journalists and the public at large cast away all prejudices and help the commission to achieve maximum success in its assignment.

Any attempt to drag the commission into personal political confrontations with the authorities, under the guise of press freedom, would be as unhelpful as making the commission a willing tool of the Government.

Happily, the calibre of members of the commission is such that one can rest assured that no amount of external influences or pure political sentiments can sway their way of thinking.

It is also our hope that political readers, will not unnecessarily disturb the work of the commission, which cannot be said to be unrepresentative.

We congratulate Mr Kofi Badu on his election as chairman of the commission. His election is, indeed, further proof that members of the commission are completely aware of the high standard of service required of them.

There is all reason to be confident that Mr Kofi Badu will bring his time-tested qualities of intelligence, diligence, and honesty and his long experience in the frontline of the fight for responsible press freedom to bear on his steersmanship of the performance of the commission.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR STATE ENTERPRISES ADVOCATED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 15 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Why State Enterprises Suffer"]

[Excerpt] Much of the public prejudice against State enterprises emanates from the general lack of a concern to get down to the real roots of the unsatisfactory performance of many of the enterprises.

To most Ghanaians, the State enterprises are not making money, and that is all there is to it. But the real story is more involved than that simplistic condemnation.

It is true that many of the State enterprises established by the CPP Government came at a time when there weren't enough qualified men to man them most efficiently.

But the establishment of those enterprises at that time was a vital economic necessity because the aim was to lay the infrastructure for the long-term economic development of the nation.

And the Government showed its awareness of the need to get qualified men to man the enterprises by the serious attention it gave to manpower training.

The value of the State enterprises and manpower training programmes has been demonstrated abundantly by the fact that many of the enterprises have eventually turned out creditably under the management of competent Ghanaians.

Therefore whilst the original basic problem for the viability of most State enterprises was the absence of men with the required qualification and experience to man them, now that problem has been overcome.

Support

That original problem has been replaced by another basic problem--inadequate Government support. It is not necessary to mention any particular State concern, for, the lack of adequate support is common to all of them.

The performances of most GIHOC and GNTC divisions, for instance, show that with the necessary Government support forthcoming, the two giant national economic organizations can perform far better than they do now.

Additionally, since most of the State enterprises are large employment organizations, it is socially vital that they should be kept solidly on their feet all the time.

CSO: 4420

UPDATE OF OAU CHARTER ADVOCATED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "OAU and Border Disputes"]

[Text] The Organization of African Unity "Good Offices Committee" on the dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia meet in crucial session in Lagos today to attempt a permanent solution to the irksome border conflict between the two neighboring countries.

No one needs under-estimate the task to be performed. Border disputes, it should be pointed out, are not readily solved on sentimental phraseologies and some down-to-earth assessment will need to be undertaken by the committee if a solution of a lasting nature should emerge.

But there is an ironic lesson here for Africa. Had the OAU developed to the stage where it could exercise political direction, these border disputes would not have erupted into the major conflicts we are having on our hands today.

The truth is that the charter of the OAU has been overtaken by the tempo of events.

Conflicts between African countries only go to the benefit of Africa's enemies. They are those who stand to gain by them--by the divisions the conflicts impose and by the hatred they inflict upon ourselves.

It is necessary therefore that OAU does everything in its power to remove all sources of conflict among African states.

CSO: 4420

WORLD BANK LOAN TO OVERHAUL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Accra DAILY GRPHIC in English 7 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Text] The Government is to obtain a World Bank loan of 33 million dollars to overhaul the country's railway transportation system.

This will involve the rehabilitation of railway plants and equipment.

Mr Harry Sawyerr, Minister of Transport and Communications announced this in a speech read on his behalf by Mr ID Luri, Principal Secretary of the Ministry at a three-day conference of the Ghana Association Travel and Tourist Agents (GATTA) in Accra yesterday.

He disclosed that in the last financial year the government committed ¢5 million for track works. This year it has provisionally approved ¢26 million for further track works. The amount will also be used for the purchase of essential spare parts, repair of locomotives, replacement of signalling system and repair of terminals and buildings.

Mr Sawyerr said the government was also going to float a ¢25 million stock to raise additional funds for the railway rehabilitation project.

He explained that the World Bank loan would be used to engage Canadian and Indian experts to work in both in-line and advisory positions in the management of the Railways and disclosed that agreements had already been concluded in this respect.

The West German Government, the Minister said had granted Ghana a total loan of 78 million Deutsch Marks to be used in developing Volta Lake transportation system.

He said the programme to be pursued would include the provision of essential port facilities, the purchase of vessels, the construction of workshop and the improvement of roads connected with the lake transport system.

Mr Sawyerr further said that the Kotoka International Airport was going to be face-lifted. Extension works would also be carried out at the Kumasi Airport and a new airport built in Takoradi.

He said the government was bent on providing adequate, reliable, efficient, safe, comfortable and cheap transport services for the people.

In this connection, Mr Sawyerr said 200 Tata buses were on order to augment the fleet of the Omnibus Services Authority whilst large quantities of spare parts had been ordered to serve the existing vehicles.

CSO: 4420

FRG DELEGATION BEGINS DISCUSSIONS ON AID

AB021350 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] The West German economic delegation now in the country yesterday held preliminary discussions with the minister of finance and economic planning, Dr Amon Nikoi. The discussions form part of this year's consultations on economic cooperation between the governments of Ghana and West Germany.

The leader of the German delegation (Dr William Eichmann), said his government supports the principles of self reliance and appreciates the efforts being made by the government to place the economy on a sound footing. (Dr Eichmann) announced that a total of DM 70 million had been earmarked for economic development and technical assistance for 1981. He suggested that instead of the annual discussions, consultations should be held every 2 years to give time to both parties to find enough priority projects for policy deliberations. (Dr Eichmann) said a study fund has been established to train experts. He however regretted that funds set aside for projects had not been fully utilized, and he called on the government to find ways of utilizing such funds more effectively.

On his part, Dr Nikoi said the government is trying to settle Ghana's debts systematically. He expressed his gratitude to the West German Government for its assistance, especially in agriculture. He hoped cooperation between the two countries would continue and that the delegation would carry home some of the country's problems for feasibility studies and subsequent assistance.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE BROADCASTS STILLED--Meanwhile, it is rather sad that what was once a forceful voice in the decolonization struggle of Africa is now silent--the External Service of the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation. Established in June 1961 by the late President Nkrumah the External Service which used to broadcast in six languages--English, French, Portuguese, Arabic, Swahili and Hausa--has been compelled to close down because of the inactivity of the transmitters at Tema. Consequently the views of Ghana on current world issues can no longer be heard outside her borders. Ghana Television is also suffering from the country's foreign exchange constraints. For the past two months, it has not been possible to use local films because the film laboratory had broken down. Thus, television news is not different from the radio news bulletin. Lively programmes like Agricultural Front cannot be shown at a time when the Government has launched a two-year crash agricultural programme. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Sep 80 p 1490]

LOAN RATIFICATION--Parliament has ratified three foreign loan agreements between Ghana and three international financial institutions. Ghana thus becomes a beneficiary of $6m. US loan from the OPEC Fund for the Volta River Authority and $29.5m. US loan from the International Development Association for the Volta Regional Agricultural Development Project. The third loan of ₵35m. from the Agricultural Development Bank and the African Development Fund is to finance an oil palm plantation and also to advance loans to small-scale food crop farmers and fishermen. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 25 Aug 80 p 1628]

CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS EVENTUALITY DENIED--Mr Kofi Batsa, chairman of the PNP Publicity Committee, has said it is a delusion for anybody to think he can embarrass the government by instigating a constitutional crisis. GBC quoted Mr Batsa as saying that no minority party should delude itself into thinking that it could bring the government down by a vote of no confidence. Mr Batsa was speaking at a Ghana-Romania Friendship Society symposium on the theme of "the relevance of an ideology in the country's socio-economic development." Mr Batsa said in Ghana's present socio-economic crisis, it was basically sound to adopt the policy of participatory government and seeking cooperation and concensus whenever possible. But if other parties would not play the game with the PNP, they would bear the responsibility which open confrontation would unleash upon all. The PNP could decide to go it alone but such a policy would not benefit the country, he said. Mr Batsa felt that Ghanaians could see through recent events and "judge who is trying to play politics with the country's misery." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Sep 80 p 1677]

SINGAPORE CREW FOR BSL--A number of foreign crew from Singapore have arrived in the country to join hands with some "qualified Ghanaians" to man the Black Star Line (BSL) vessels. Mr Harry Sawyerr, Transport and Communications Minister who disclosed this in an interview with the "Graphic" in Accra yesterday would not tell the number of the crew. He, however, stated that they had gone straight to the vessels, adding that more crew would be coming in due course from India. The Minister noted that by the end of next week most of the vessels would have set sail. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Aug 80 p 1]

USSR BOOK DONATION--The USSR Embassy in Ghana has presented a collection of 230 books and teaching aids on the Russian Language and Literature to the Department of Modern Languages, University of Ghana, Legon. The books and the teaching aids, which are to be used in the Russian Language section of the Department, were presented by Mr FM Maslov, Minister-Counsellor of the and were received by the head of the department, Professor RF Amonoo. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 21 Aug 80 p 8]

YOUTH FARMS ESTABLISHMENT--The Government has given approval for the establishment of youth farms to be financed with loans from rural banks as part of the two-year agricultural crash programme. As a first step, a seven-member inter-ministerial committee of experts drawn from the Ministries of Agriculture, Labor, Youth and Social Welfare, Education, Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, Finance and Economic Planning, Transport and Communications, Natural Resources, Fuel and Power Science and Technology has been set up to draw up guidelines for the establishment of the farms. Mr FQ Amegah Minister of Labor, Youth and Social Welfare, who announced this at a press briefing in Accra yesterday, however, emphasized that the farms would be based essentially on the principle of private participation rather than state participation. Outlining the objectives of the scheme, the Minister said that it would be the contribution of the youth to the national effort in arresting the general food shortage in the country. It would also be an inducement for the youth to make their living through farming in the rural areas thereby curbing the drift of the youth to urban areas. Furthermore, the Minister said the scheme aimed at encouraging self-employment and self-reliance among the youth and improving the quality of rural life. He stressed that the Government would provide land preparation services on credit terms, arrange assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture in the form of counselling loaning of seeds, fertilizers and other facilities, and act as the main buyer of produce from the youth farms. The Government, the Minister said, would also assist with the provision of storage facilities and give incentives which would guarantee the success of the scheme. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Aug 80 p 1]

CMB PERSONNEL DISMISSED--Fifty employees of the Cocoa Marketing Board, including 17 senior officers, have been summarily dismissed for their alleged involvement in various malpractices such as smuggling and fraudulent deals. The senior officers, all stationed in Kumasi are, in addition, to refund a total of ¢204,498.38 which they illegally acquired through the preparation of vouchers for "ghost" laborers and defrauding the Board of 323 bags of sealed cocoa. The other 33 employees made up of drivers, security guards and purchasing clerks, who operated mostly along the border areas, were found to be involved in the smuggling of cocoa across the border. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 29 Aug 80 p 1]

NKRUMAH INITIATIVES RECALLED, PRAISED--Events in recent years have vindicated Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah in that if projects which he started had not been abandoned the people of Ghana would now be beneficiaries of many of them. Speaking during an inspection tour of the Kpong hydro-electric project, President Hilla Limann added that Dr. Nkrumah's critics said at the time that the most of the projects were prestigious, but they should now have realised how myopic they were and how far-sighted Dr. Nkrumah was. The President, therefore, urged Ghanaians to learn to recognise or even praise the good work of political opponents and stop the "pull-him-down" politics of the past which "have taken the country nowhere." Dr. Limann said "carping criticisms without suggestions as to alternatives are not the way to build a peaceful and healthy nation... Our independence and sovereignty shall be compromised unless we can erect a strong economic foundation at home. The completion of this project and others to follow will therefore help us build such firm domestic foundations." [Excerpt] [London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Sep 80 p 1732]

FINANCIAL SITUATION--Money supply in the 12-month period ending April 1980 increased by 55 percent compared with a 20.6 percent rise for the corresponding period last year. The Bank of Ghana also announced that the urban local food price index rose by 10.2 percent in April compared to a 7.4 percent decrease the preceding month. The increase, it said, was the result of price increases in many food items, especially bread, maize, kenkey, gari and rice. Ghana's net uncommitted gold and convertible foreign exchange reserves rose at the end of April to ¢234.3m. from the provisional March figure of ¢186.2m. The level of reserves in April 1979 was ¢139.1m. [Excerpt] [London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Sep 80 p 1734]

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT MOI PARDONS FOOD HOARDERS FACING LOSS OF LICENCES

President's Remarks

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Aug 80 pp 1, 32

[Excerpt] **FOOD hoarders facing loss of their licences were yesterday pardoned by President Moi.**

The President said he had taken the decision because too many people were involved.

He recalled that he had asked for a list of hoarders. But when it was given to him he found it too long. "I therefore decided to pardon them."

But the President warned: "If they repeat their illegal habit again, they should not blame me."

President Moi was addressing thousands of wananchi at the official opening of the New Nyali Bridge, the longest concrete bridge in Africa.

His warning to food hoarders was greeted with cheers.

The President appealed to the people to live by the country's principles and respect each other. He advised them to beware of those who did not follow the Nyayo philosophy of peace, love and unity.

Prosecution of Hoarders

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] THE Ministry of Commerce last week released a list of convicted hoarders, smugglers and other wrongdoers who were pardoned by President Moi. They could have lost their trading licences had it not been for the President's act. But, despite the pardon, a number of questions remain and we raise them because they are being discussed by wananchi all over the Republic.

First, the list comprises people and firms taken to court, charged and convicted. If they were convicted the public would like to know how many were fined or jailed, or both. It is also important to know what happened to the goods which they were hoarding or smuggling.

The Ministry's list also seems incomplete in other respects. It is not clear why there was no

mention in it of some districts where hoarders have already been taken to court, charged and sentenced. But even more important is a question being raised by wananchi: Is this a complete list, since it essentially comprises ordinary Kamaus, Ochiengs and Langats and no "big fish" of the kind Parliamentarians were told during the last sitting as being among the culprits? Parliamentarians, including some Ministers, clearly told this nation that smuggling was being carried out by big fish. Have these people now stopped this trade? Or did they escape the net? Or is the list incomplete?

Whereas the pardon is in keeping with the President's policy of emphasising love, unity and peace at all times, it has raised more questions than provided firm answers in regard to the Government's policy on hoarders and smugglers. It has been explained that if the licences of all these people were withdrawn this would have led to wananchi face unnecessary hardships. Let us then grant many more licences to other individuals so that in future this concern for services rendered to wananchi will not be an issue in decision-making.

In the past the licensing process was essentially seen as a source of wealth or patronage for the politically influential. This should not be so since, more often than not, the politically influential are not good businessmen. Such a system lends itself to corruption and an extremely inefficient — and therefore expensive — distribution system which forces the poor wananchi to pay unnecessary charges for goods. Students of the Kenyan economy argue consistently that distribution costs are not only already high but that they are rising even faster because of a system dominated by political traders who understand politics but not trade.

We have said before that the issue of basic food and essential manufactures is too important to play politics with. We have said too, and in no uncertain terms, that those who hoard and smuggle are essentially working against the stability of our society and Government. We would like to repeat this for the benefit of those who have been forgiven and we urge the prosecution of anybody, be they influential or not, if they are caught in future.

At the same time, there apparently are grounds for fundamental objection to the manner in which licensing is being conducted in some parts of the country. There have been reported instances of late where all licences have been cancelled in an administrative area. Usually, this action is announced by a member of the provincial administration. The announcement of withdrawal of licences is usually coupled with a related announcement that the Administration will be involved in the granting of all new licences. A variation on the theme is where licences for a specific product, rather than all trading licences, are withdrawn. In this latter case the authorities seem to schedule the withdrawal each month of different licences for specific items.

There have been complaints by wananchi that these general licence withdrawals are disrupting trade. It seems these actions are not based on trade exigencies or ability, but rather that some influential persons are using the Administration to deny licences to some other individuals for political reasons. Some wananchi complain that traders can get their licences back if they take

some politicians and administrators as sleeping partners. These manipulations of the licensing system only make the distribution system more expensive, with the costs eventually being passed on to wananchi in the form of higher prices. There is no reason why wananchi should continue to support these bloodsuckers.

In these times of inflation, the ordinary mwananchi needs a fair deal from the State if he is to continue with the task of building the nation. To give him such a break all those who increase the costs he has to pay for essentials should be taken severely to task.

To protect hoarders and smugglers is to court public anger and resentment. In future, therefore, we urge the single-minded prosecution of all hoarders and smugglers.

CSO: 4420

MOI ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO SUPPORT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Aug 80 pp 1, 24

[Excerpt] **THE Government is to spend Sh. 700 million on an integrated agricultural development project.**

Of this, one-third will be spent in Coast Province.

President Moi announced this when he opened this year's Mombasa Show at the Jomo Kenyatta Showgrounds, Mombasa, yesterday.

The President said the project was part of the newly-formulated food production policy being implemented by the Government.

"Let me affirm that food production for self-sufficiency must be regarded as a key objective in overall economic planning, with policies and programmes directly geared to an increase in agricultural output."

President Moi pointed to the recently increased producer prices for maize, wheat, pyrethrum, cotton and meat products. These, he said, represented compensation for increased input costs.

The President said additional credit facilities, especially for smallholders — to stimulate the use of better quality materials and adoption of modern techniques — had been made available.

He declared: "A part of the overall objective is, of course, economic health and vigour in all our rural areas. Economic development must mean the development of people and we shall, therefore, give even more stress to rural development because it is there that most of our people live."

Commenting on the integrated agricultural development project, now entering its second phase, President Moi said: "The basic objective of this undertaking is to provide services and facilities for small-scale farmers and, at the same time, to exert public enterprise for the removal of constraints on productivity."

The President said the project embraced food production, water conservation, supply of fertilisers, machinery and other inputs, expansion of co-operatives and credit institutions. It also covered power and communications, education and research.

He said: "In the development and promotion of national interests, a great deal will depend on our farmers. But the Government, on behalf of all the people, is doing more than its fair share to inspire and support agricultural production."

He continued: "On a countrywide basis, I require and expect extension workers to assist all our smaller-scale farmers to make the fullest use of the facilities and services provided.

"Alleviation of poverty is the main objective of our current Development Plan. And everyone must realise that this aspiration can only be met through expanded production and actual creation of wealth."

President Moi also called for greater co-operation between Government lending institutions, which give credit to farmers, and commercial banks.

He said: "I know that the commercial banks recognise the importance of agricultural credit. However many of them may not have the expertise and infrastructure for lending to farmers, especially the small and medium farmers.

"This problem could be overcome if commercial banks lent money directly to those organisations set up specifically for agricultural development."

The President said that, among such institutions, were the Agricultural Finance Corporation, Agricultural Development Corporation, the Co-operative Bank and the Kenya Farmers' Association.

"These institutions are closer to the farmers," he said. "At the moment, they do not have adequate resources to support farmers. Arrangements should be made through which commercial banks could lend to these institutions which, in turn, would increase their lending to the farming community."

CSO: 4420

MOI EXPRESSES DISSATISFACTION WITH SPLINTER CHURCH GROUPS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 22 Aug 80 p 10

[Text] **FREEDOM** of worship is one of the rights guaranteed by articles of the Constitution of Kenya, and at the attainment of independence, about 1,000 sects were registered under the Registration of Societies Act. Today, officials at the office of the registrar of societies contend that there is no telling how many religious sects exist in Kenya. Partly because of the mushrooming of religious sects in the country, the government of Kenya has not been in a position to carry out investigations about the credibility of such sects — most of them splinter groups from established church groups — or that of their leaders. In the past, the government has only been worried by the activities of religious sects which it felt might undermine national security or development. In fact, only two religious groups have been banned for their activities in Kenya. The Dini ya Msambwa sect of Elijah Masinde was banned soon after independence for "preaching hatred" in the country, while in 1973, the government became concerned with the activities of the Jehova's Witnesses, and the sect was deregistered, only for the ban to be lifted sometimes later.

There is now evidence that the government is not going to view the mushrooming of religious sects with the same indifference as it did in the past. Addressing a fund-raising meeting at the Machakos African Inland Church last weekend, President Daniel arap Moi did not leave his audience in doubt what he felt about splinter church groups. Hitting out at disgruntled leaders in the church, Moi told them to quit the church if they could not carry on well with others. The president expressed his displeasure with church leaders who gave themselves big titles and observed that splinter groups always caused hatred in the church. He warned that the government would no longer register such groups because that would be tantamount to complicity in dividing the people.

The involvement of the church in politics has been a bone of contention between some church leaders and politicians, and there has often been controversy over where to draw the line between political activities and the role of the church as a moral agent in society. The president pointed out that where some church leaders formed splinter groups and caused hatred in the church, some people thought the government was behind them because it had allowed the registration of such groups. By all indications, church leaders seeking to have a breakaway church of their own will not have it easy in future. ■

CSO: 4420

EDITORIAL CLAIMS GREATER FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION UNDER MOI

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 22 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial by Hilary Ng'weno]

[Text] IT is two years today since President Jomo Kenyatta died; two years which have seen a gradual transition from the Kenyatta era to the *Nyayo* era of President Daniel arap Moi. Within such a short duration of time there is little that a nation can do to change its basic characteristics. A lot that Kenyatta left remains intact today. Parliament remains supreme. The judiciary is free and independent. The rule of the law is the law of the land, and that is as it should be. But other things also have remained unchanged. Despite the strong condemnation which has been uttered during the past two years, corruption in high places continues unabated. So does tribalism. And that is not as it should be. The only consolation in this respect is that public pronouncements against corruption today sound a little more forthright than in the Kenyatta years. Hopefully, some action will one day be taken to reduce this particular menace to the country's stability.

There have, of course, been changes since Kenyatta died, some rather painful while others have been welcome. The country's economy has been buffetted a great deal by global inflation and by mismanagement at home. During the past eight months, shortages of essential commodities have made a mockery of Kenya's great reputation among African nations for economic development. And, as the country's leaders themselves admit, the near future is just as bleak as the recent past. But against this painful reality there is the enormous sense of freedom which now prevails in the country in comparison with the authoritarianism of the Kenyatta years. There is greater freedom of expression now under Moi than there ever was under Kenyatta, and to the extent that responsible exercise of freedom is a measure of maturity it may be true to say that Kenyans have at last come of age. That they have been able to do so only two years after the passing of the father of the nation may perhaps be a tribute to the tutelage they had under Kenyatta as well as to the tolerance of his successor.

CSO: 4420

CABINET ANNOUNCES INCREASE IN BREAD, MAIZEMEAL PRICES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Bread and maizemeal prices rocketed last night.

The cost of a standard loaf and a 2-kg. packet of maizemeal went up by -/40 each.

The increase was approved yesterday by the Cabinet which met at State House, Mombasa. The meeting was chaired by President Moi.

A 500 g loaf will now cost 2/- instead of 1/60; maizemeal will cost 4/20 instead of 3/80 for a 2-kg. packet.

A 2-kg. packet of wheatflour will cost 6/70 instead of 5/55, an increase of 1/15.

The producer price of a bag of wheat goes up from 135/- to 150/-, while that of a bag of maize rises from 80/- to 90/-.

In recent weeks, there had been reported shortage of wheatflour, and more than 13,000 workers in the baking industry stood to lose their jobs as a result of the crisis.

Members of the Bakers' Association made efforts through the administration to get the millers to allocate them more flour.

The bakers had complained that they required 700 bags of wheat in Nairobi alone per day, but only got 100 bags between them.

The Government controls the prices of ordinary white bread, ranging from 250g, 500g and 1,000g to 1,500g loaves, as well as the 500g enriched (Premium) bread, currently selling at 1/70.

A NATION survey yesterday afternoon found that rice, including pishori, was again being sold in the open-air markets.

Traders were selling the pishori rice at 6/- a cup. Two cups of rice when weighed amounted to 3/4 kg.

A kilo of rice is 4/80 at controlled prices.

Also found in plenty in the open-air markets in Nairobi was wheatflour being sold freely.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER ON ELECTRIC POWER SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Kenya will invest more than Sh. 4.7 billion in the power industry in the next eight years.

The aim is to make the country self-sufficient in electricity.

Several hydro-electric plants will be built. The first one is to be commissioned in July next year.

This was announced in Mombasa last night by Energy Minister John Okwanyo.

He said the Sh. 400-million geothermal plant at Olkaria, to be opened next July, will produce 15 megawatts.

This plant will be followed by another of the same size which will be completed by the middle of 1983. The second unit will cost Sh. 260 million.

The Minister was presenting long service awards to workers of the Power and Lighting Company at Nyali Beach Hotel.

He said his Ministry wanted to give Kenyans power as cheaply as possible.

Hydro-stations

A power plant with a 40-megawatt capacity will be built at Masiga. They hydro-electric station is expected to be commissioned in October 1981.

Under the current Development Plan, Sh. 2,832-million hydro-electric power plant will be built at Kiambere--some 40 km downstream from Kindaruma power station.

This will be followed by the development of the Turkwell plant in Turkana District in 1988 which will generate 120 megawatts.

The Turkwell station will cost Sh. 1,300 million.

The Government will also intensify exploration for resources such as oil, natural gas, coal and uranium.

He said plans were also being prepared for better use of firewood and charcoal.

"The Government is also devising and introducing better methods of using biogas in addition to harnessing of wind and sunlight as sources of energy," he said.

CSO: 4420

COFFEE EXPORTS STILL 'NUMBER ONE CASH EARNER'

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 22 Aug 80 pp 35-36, 39-40

[Text] **EVER** since the 1977 world coffee boom resulting from a heavy frost that affected Brazil, the major world producer, things haven't been quite the same for their Kenyan counterparts.

World prices have fallen considerably since 1977. Although the average price for Kenyan coffee was slightly higher in 1979 than in 1978, there were serious price fluctuations during that year. While there has been relative stability at a generally satisfactory price to growers since the latter part of 1979, it is by no means certain that this stability will continue or that the average price can be expected to increase in line with world inflation.

The weather element has tended to worsen the sense of uncertainty in an industry that is Kenya's number one cash earner. The year 1979 was characterised by inadequate, intermittent and poorly distributed rainfall. The results of this were reflected in the low coffee crop totals (the lowest in three years) caused by poor crop setting.

In contrast, incidences of the October/November 1978 short rains together with distribution were fair and the period was largely characterised by below normal sunshine in nearly all coffee growing districts, thus causing marked reductions in evaporation. However, the rains were short-lived and the January to March 1979 period was marked by prolonged drought except in the eastern highlands, which had isolated showers.

A 12.5 per cent drop in the volume of coffee produced in the 1978/79 year as compared to the previous year came as no surprise. With only 74,337 tonnes delivered, the year was actually 26.6 per cent down from the 1976/77 total volume of 101,218 tonnes.

Much of the drop was in the plantation sector where performance was generally down by 20 per cent (or 6,876 tonnes) compared to 1977/78. For particular districts, the drop in quantity was significant, for example, 45 per cent for Mitubiri, 42 per cent for Makuyu, 33 per cent for Donyo Sabuk and 27 per cent for Nyeri. Only smaller coffee districts like Machakos showed marginal increases which, however, could not influence overall performances.

The co-operative sector performance for 1978/79 on the other hand tended to counterbalance with a minimal 3.5 per cent drop against a background of significant increases in Bungoma (71 per cent), Kisii (45 per cent), Meru (6 per cent) and other minor co-operative districts with 10 per cent increases. Poor performances in this sector were, however, recorded in Embu with a volume drop of 38 per cent, Kirinyaga 26 per cent, Kiambu 18 per cent and Murang'a 8 per cent.

In general, sector contributions to the volume delivered during 1978/79 were plantations 36.1 per cent and co-operatives 61.9 per cent with a balance of 2 per cent emanating from miscellaneous coffees and sweepings.

A programme that is expected to

considerably enhance smallholder coffee production throughout the country was initiated in July 1979 to provide one redeeming feature in a series of shortfalls. It was during the 1978/79 coffee season when plans were drawn up and an agreement reached on financing between the Kenyan and the World Bank. The five year programme which will benefit from some 27 million dollars from the World Bank entails, among other things, factory construction, rehabilitation, farm input loans including labour, training facilities for both staff and growers and support services and facilities such as equipment, vehicles and buildings, and coffee research facilities at the Coffee Research Foundation.

Thirty two coffee processing units have been authorised for construction in the Coffee Board of Kenya's programme of services. Eleven coffee factories authorised earlier for construction were completed early last year bringing the total processing units in the co-operative sector to 568. In response to growing pressure from farmers to have mechanical facilities for parchment coffee, arrangements were initiated at the Coffee Research Foundation to install testing facilities which would determine the local applicability of various types, prior to recommending any for use in the field. Such units are seen as necessary by growers especially since natural solar drying of the coffee was hampered by erratic weather conditions.

The services the Coffee Board renders are invaluable. It was the first parastatal organisation in the country, having been established in 1933. After independence it gradually changed its composition to keep pace with the new era and the aspirations of local farmers.

Licencing is a major area of the board's concern. It operates at two levels. At the farm level the board licences coffee nurseries, coffee planting, coffee factories, smallholders and coffee societies. The board maintains a register of all growers and gives each of them a mark to distinguish their crop. The register, which is revised annually indicates whether the growers are big plantations, smallholders or co-operatives.

At the second level the board approves millers. The most important millers are the Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union (KPCU) which handles around 90 per cent of the crop. The board also licences coffee commission agents who are a vital link between them and the planters financially as a channel for all payments. KPCU is a principal commission agent.

The board licences warehouses and coffee brokers. Under the coffee act of 1972 the board has to execute policy matters, general administration and field services. It also has to ensure that the quality of Kenya coffee is maintained. Quality can be lost in factories and in warehouses and the board has a number of inspectors to make sure that this does not happen.

During the board's annual coffee conference held in May this year to adopt its annual report, several issues were raised by farmers regarding the industry. Most disturbing was the recurring issue of council cess which is unpopular. Certain coffee co-operatives last year resolved to seek the total

abolition of council cess partly in view of the rising costs of coffee production and the unpredictable prices of the commodity.

By March this year coffee prices on the Kenyan market were fixed at shs 28,000 per tonne. According to the Cofffee Board of Kenya's monthly bulletin the major obstacle was variations in the cost of fertiliser, an important bearing on the farmer's profits. A doubling of the costs could easily cause a 20 per cent drop in profits and indeed these prospects worried the farmers.

During this year's conference farmers pointed out that county councils continued to collect coffee cess for the maintenance of roads leading to the factories when in fact the job was not being carried out.

The other recurring issue which came up during the conference was the question of government subsidies on farm chemicals and fertilisers. Rocketing inflation has made price increases in fertilisers inevitable. Indeed the only way out of an imminent loss in profits was to urge the government to subsidise such agricultural requisites so as to sustain production and quality.

Other issues discussed during the conference included export tax, neglected and mismanaged coffee farms, coffee research services to planters water supply in coffee areas, supply of electricity to coffee factories and secondary roads in coffee growing districts.

One issue which has since become very prominent in the industry is the introduction of harmful and bogus chemicals. In June this year certain farmers expressed concern about a chemical which they claimed had caused them a 50 per cent crop loss. The chemical, which they condemned as harmful, is a fungicide sprayed on coffee trees to control coffee berry disease. Its use was suspended in 1978 after the fungi were found to have developed resistance to it. Although there were no studies carried out to determine the extent of crop loss caused to farmers due to the use of the chemical before it was suspended, experts believed that it was considerable and the continued use of the chemical could have ruined the coffee industry within a couple of years.

In July, the following month, coffee

farmers were reported as having lost coffee yields estimated at millions of shillings after spraying with ordinary limestone chalk sold to them by firms under the pretext that it was chemical protection against coffee berry disease. Doubts over the efficiency of the spray first surfaced towards the end of last year when several co-operative societies and large scale coffee plantations around Kiambu and Thika began complaining that their coffee was still vulnerable to the disease despite regular spraying.

Samples of the spray were subsequently sent to the National Agricultural Laboratories at Kabete and the results of tests showed that the spray powder was part Difolatan (a relevant chemical) and part limestone (chalk). Since then a government bill has been proposed to see that individuals who import agricultural chemicals, without prior approval by the ministry of agriculture, will face heavy jail terms and fines.

The bill, to be known as the Pest Control Products Bill seeks to empower the ministry to prosecute individuals and groups of individuals who do not comply with its regulations.

At the moment the government maintains a plant quarantine station at Muguga, which controls the importation of plants while its agricultural laboratory at Kabete controls the importation of agro-chemicals. However, the government claims it has no legal powers to act upon those who refuse to comply with recommendations regarding either the application or withdrawal of imported chemicals or plants.

The bill has been prepared and will be introduced in parliament when it re-opens.

Meanwhile the Coffee Board of Kenya has since reacted to the precarious state of affairs. Its deputy general manager, P. M. Katingima, stated in the July issue of their monthly bulletin, that a year is barely over since the days of anxiety and sleepless nights due to coffee smuggling and now they have to face this more serious menace. "The industry is now a playground for chemical racketeers who are selling chalk disguised as Difolatan or washing blue as copper for control of coffee disease," he stated.

CSO: 4420

'RACKET IN FARM CHEMICALS' THREATENS COFFEE CROP

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Aug 80 pp 1, 32

[Text] KENYA may lose up to a seventh of this season's coffee crop because of a racket in farm chemicals.

Some 97,000 hectares are planted with coffee and of these, 68,000 are grown by smallscale co-operative farmers.

During the 1978/79 season, 74,000 tons of clean coffee earned Kenya £102 million.

But now, farmers have been duped into buying chalk and washing blue under the guise of chemicals to protect their crops from disease.

As a result, the coffee is vulnerable to coffee berry disease and leaf rust.

"We are expectingg a substantial drop in crop production because of this racket as well as weather fluctuations," Coffee Board deputy general manager P.M. Katingima said yesterday.

He estimated production would fall by between 10 to 15 per cent.

He advised farmers to beware of "unscrupulous suppliers who have been selling sub-standard or completely fake chemicals".

He said they should only buy from reputable distributors and, even then, "insist on having the chemicals tested".

A weekend survey showed major coffee growing areas had been affected by the racket.

The situation is so serious that Central PC David Musila has warned all farmers to "examine every packet or tin of chemical" they buy.

The hardest hit areas include Kiambu, Murang'a, Nyeri and

generally means delaying or rescheduling programmes or undertakings in other areas," he said.

"The whole year-to-year business of development involves making a choice between projects that on paper seem to have the same priority."

"But", he said: "I am convinced that the decision to proceed with this project was sound. This is because over and above the other benefits I have described, I know that in the whole region there must evolve for our people everywhere new market outlets and new opportunities for employment and investment."

The President stressed, however, that "the motorists need not feel that they have been singled out for brutal treatment, since in fact the charge that they will be asked to pay for this vastly improved facility compares very favourably with charges levied for passage across the old Nyali Bridge."

He then referred to the requests for a permanent link between South Coast and the Island: "This must come in due time, when the balances and choices that I mentioned earlier determine that such a moment has arrived."

He said the opening of the bridge signalled his Government's continuing commitment to speed up the development of the whole Mombasa area.

He said this was in recognition of the town's importance as a gateway to the nation as well as in its own right.

President Moi thanked the Japanese Government for its £12m loan which had made the bridge possible.

He praised Sumitomo Construction Co. for completing this large-scale project within the estimates of time and cost.

He noted that the company had also trained hundreds of Kenyans employed on the job.

He said the bridge was "a significant national asset and an important element of our countrywide infrastructure".

The 400 metre-long bridge has six lanes and footpaths going both ways. Work on it began three years ago.

CSO: 4420

ESSO RESUMES SUPPLIES TO KENOL

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] ESSO has resumed supplies of refined oil to the Kenya Oil Company.

Kenol chairman Reggie Alexander said he was "most delighted" and hailed the decision by Esso as a move in the right direction.

He declined to comment on the nature of the new agreement reached with Esso.

By yesterday, Esso officials were tight-lipped on the matter and efforts to reach the managing director, Mr. Schneeberger, were unsuccessful

A source at Esso, however, confirmed that supplies of refined oil to Kenol were resumed on Tuesday.

Last Friday, Esso had, for the second time, cut supplies to Kenol, halting its operations throughout the country.

Mr. Alexander said Kenol had suffered losses for about five months before Opec announced new oil prices.

Such factors, he said, had made it difficult for Kenol to meet its commitments.

CSO: 4420

NYANDO MP URGES REVIEW OF SUGARCANE PRICE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Aug 80 p 27

[Text] KENYA may have to import sugar again if urgent measures are not taken to review the price of cane.

Nyando MP Onyango Midika said yesterday, that he had held extensive discussions with sugarcane growers in western Kenya and had concluded:

"It is only in Kenya, among the sugarcane growing countries of the world, that farmers are so badly paid and neglected."

Asking the Government to seek financial assistance from the World Bank to rehabilitate the entire sugar industry, Mr. Midika suggested that farmers needed incentives in order to grow more sugarcane.

He gave a detailed comparative analysis of the production cost for the farmer and the overhead cost for the factories that crush sugarcane.

He pointed out: "The review to increase the price of sugarcane per tonne should be achieved without having to increase the loss to consumers."

Justifying his demand for a review pricing, Mr. Midika cited:

- Input costs have risen sixfold since the last price of Sh. 133 per tonne was fixed;
- Cost of transportation of cane has risen by 8/-;
- It now costs the cane farmer 206/- to produce one tonne from which one bag of sugar is made.

Mr. Midika called on the Government to pay the farmer 220/- a tonne and to place responsibility for distribution of sugar with the Kenya Sugar Authority instead of KNTC.

CSO: 4420

EAP&L ADDS FUEL OIL SURCHARGE ON ELECTRIC POWER RATES

Details on Surcharge

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Norbert Manywa]

[Text] **THE East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. has slapped a hefty fuel oil surcharge on electricity tariffs.**

The new surcharge is backdated to July 1, and is reflected in the August electricity bills.

Numerous consumers have complained to the NATION about the size of the increases.

One user of electricity said the current increase was the steepest he had experienced over a long time and wondered why an essential service like electricity should ever take more than a third of the incomes of the majority of its users.

The surcharge is calculated on scale at 13.9 cents per kilowatt hour.

The measure, applicable to both industrial and domestic consumers, will not help the Government keep inflation under 15 per cent. If anything, it will fan inflation.

A senior official of the Ministry of Energy admitted the rises were steep, but pointed out that the EAP&L needed funds to meet commitments made to the World Bank that it would achieve an investment return rate of 6 per cent in 1980.

He added that the only way in which the company could get additional funds was through a surcharge.

The agreement with the World Bank specifies that the rate of return on investment will be 6 per cent in 1980, 7 per cent in 1981-82 and 8 per cent in 1983-84.

But it was not clear why the EAP&L had not spread out the adjustment when it made the commitment in 1978 instead of invoking the precipitous rise at the eleventh hour two years later.

Fears are now being expressed that, unless the company is restrained from making such high rises in its tariffs, the Government programme of rural electrification will not be successful.

The company's chairman, Mr. J.K. Gecau, could not be reached yesterday to comment on the new rises.

This year, the EAP&L and its subsidiaries will command a consolidated net profit of Sh. 118 million. And, although a shortfall will be expected as a result of the drought early this year, which left the company's hydro plants dry, EAP & L still expects a modest profit of Sh. 16 million.

Explanation of Surcharge Rapped

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Aug 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] The East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. has yet again slapped a surcharge on its customers, ostensibly necessitated by its promise to the World Bank to ensure a rate of return of 6 per cent in 1980. This rate is slated to increase in subsequent years and the implication of the EAP & L action is that it will go on raising charges in order to meet Bank rates of return on investment specifications.

The EAP & L is a public utility pure and simple. As such, it exists to provide efficient services to its customers, as the Chairman, Mr. J. K. Gecau, said recently. But serving the public efficiently is not synonymous with levying a stiff surcharge on its customers, as the EAP & L has just done without warning, particularly in these days of rising costs and extreme inflation. In the recent past, on the heels of the problems in February and March this year, when the public was never given a coherent and systematic explanation for the power cuts, we have been told that the company was on a sound footing. When there were Press reports suggesting that the company was recruiting overseas they were denied and we were further told that it had local personnel to do all the necessary work. One assumes that they are also competent to manage the finances of the company without resort to outsiders.

In spite of the sometimes contradictory statements about the abilities and plans of the company, many continue to argue that all is not well with the electricity industry. The basic problem seems to be its inability to plan ahead within itself without over-reliance on consultants. Plans, of course, are useless unless they are systematically followed up by adjustments, as necessary. Ironically, what goes as the National Power Plan is nothing more than a series of consultants' reports. And consultants, as everyone knows, are not always motivated in the best interests of the countries they are expected to help. It is in this context that we object to the explanation that the newest surcharge was necessitated by the need to meet a World Bank demand. One likes to think that the energy policies and affairs of this country are handled by the people of this country. Why, then, must the Bank be telling a national organisation how it should manage its affairs? It may be true that the Bank has financed some projects related to power generation, but does that give the Bank management rights over the power industry?

When the power crisis was with us earlier this year we wrote in these columns that the electricity industry, being a public utility, should explain to its consumers what problems it was facing and not just spring surprises on them. The context then was the debate on the cause of the shortages. The same point is relevant, and much stronger, with respect to finances. We know that the EAP & L is a public company and we, therefore, assume that

there is not--and should not be--an overwhelming demand or desire for it to make profits.

The reasons for this argument are as follows: If power is too expensive we will not succeed in attracting large-scale industrial users whom we need to generate employment in our economy. Already a significant number of industries are making plans to relocate in Zimbabwe, which has abundant and cheap power. The cost of power in Kenya has therefore been seen in the regional context and not in terms of some narrow analysis of profitability. If there are silent partners in the power company who are pushing for profits they should be thrown out. The profits made in the past should be used for any cash which the company might now need.

At the same time, we need cheap power to begin to attract small-scale industries, particularly in the small urban centres. This is a point of view which is looked askance by the power industry but it must always be kept in mind. When the EAP & L produces statistics to show that there are too few customers in these areas who will become consumers at the current price of power, it does not tell us anything at all about how many possible customers there could be at cheaper power costs.

The other reason why we need cheap power is simply in terms of the ordinary household consumer, essentially in urban areas. With generally static salaries this year, plus inflation, it is unrealistic to increase the cost of electricity as the company has. This surcharge will significantly add fuel to the inflation we are already experiencing--with a resulting deterioration of the standard of living. Why should this industry damn the general economic well-being?

More realistic management of the power company will, we feel, lead to more rational use of machinery, financial and manpower resources--thereby leading to lower costs in the whole industry. If money, people and machines are used more efficiently the whole industry will be put on a sounder basis and give better service. Whether that is done now is for others to decide and execute, but we are clearly of the opinion that there is no good reason for the company to slap such a heavy surcharge on the public--whatever the World Bank says.

If it can be shown that the company needs extra cash for projects, something it has yet to convince the public about, then this should be raised over an extended period so as to lessen the inflationary impact on the general economy and on the man in the street. Already, following the increases this week in the prices of bread, maizemeal, wheat flour and electricity, manufacturers and others are talking of raising retail prices to the consumer. This mortal, already so hard hit he does not know if he is coming or going, cannot be expected to absorb much more without commensurate increases in salaries.

CSO: 4420

LADA POPULAR ON KENYAN MARKET

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] *A RUSSIAN passenger car Lada, has become popular on the Kenyan market.*

Lada, built by Fiat under licence in Russia, is expected to become one of the inexpensive cars on the Kenyan market a NATION survey has shown.

Car dealers in the city could not immedintely release the number of Lada cars, bought on the market but simply said "the car sells like hot cakes."

They said that as small cars became increasingly popular, the Lada finds an easy market.

The dealers said that since importation of cars has been restricted by foreign exchange quota, the smaller cars have been the dealers choice. This enabled them to obtain more cars and meet the increasing demand.

One dealer said the demand for cars has been increasing fast "There is no hope that the supply will be enough to satisfy it," he added.

The recent duty increase on large cars has reduced their number on the market and increased the demand for smaller ones, the survey revealed.

Dealers reckon that in the next five years or so, the number of large cars on Kenyan roads would fall considerably.

Before the advent of the Russian Lada car on the Kenyan market, local dealers have been going for more competitively priced small Japanese cars.

CSO: 4420

1974-1980 ARAB AID NOTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Aug 80 p 9

[Text] KENYA has received aid totalling $261.67 million from Arab countries and their sponsored agencies in seven years.

The Kenya-Arab Friendship Society, quoting official Arab sources, yesterday said the aid was between 1974 and 1980.

But it does not include a "substantial financial assistance" pledged to Kenya by the United Arab Emirates this year, the society said in a Press statement.

The society said the total included aid given directly to Kenya through bilateral agreements and in the form of indirect loans provided by financial institutions supported by Arab funds, which included the International Monetary Fund.

The main donors were named as Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates. Others were the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the Fund for Arab and African Technical Assistance, the Special Arab Aid Fund for Africa (SAAFA), Kuwait, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, Opec Special Fund, the IMF (81.5 per cent from Arab sources) and the Industrial Development Bank.

The loans cover various development projects in Kenya. Some of the projects are textile and paper industries, water and health projects, rural development, social services, sugar mill, tea factory, hydro-electric project, roads, sewerage and funds to enable Kenya meet her balance of payment.

The society hailed President Moi's recent visit to Iraq and the United Arab Emirates which resulted in pledges by Arab oil producers to supply petroleum directly to Kenya.

CSO: 4420

DICTIONARY OF MASAI LANGUAGE, FOLKLORE REVIEWED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Sep 80 pp 10, 11

[Text] **MAA: A Dictionary of the Maasai Language and Folklore. By Fr. Frans Mol. Produced by Marketing and Publishing Ltd. and sold worldwide through the Catholic Bookshop, Nairobi. Casebound with four-colour jacket: 192 pages. Sh. 100 a copy.**

MAA is the outcome of 16 years field work by a Dutch White Father, Frans Mol, who has been working with the Maasai in Kenya for nearly 20 years. He is a little over 45 years in age, unassuming and is today one of the best spokesman for the Maasai people.

Unlike most Westerners who consider the Maasai to be "primitive" and "uneducated" Frans Mol has empathy and encounters wisdom in the Maasai. This is the reality of his life working and living with them.

He has been with them in Kilgoris, Lolgorien, Emarti, Loita Highlands, Ammanga and Rombo in Kenya.

Unlike the scholarly works produced by pundits at Schools of African and Oriental Languages or at departments of African Studies in universities abroad the mainstay of Frans Mol's study has been the people with whom he has been working and for whom he has developed an endearing attachment and love.

The Maasai are complex and all that a layman is concerned about is that they are a reality, and a living purposful entity, in the populations of Kenya and Tanzania. Time was when all the area we now call Nairobi was Masailand. So even now the Maasai exhibit traits of being all supreme and all-knowledgeable.

Education has had its impact and many of the present leaders who have suffixes of *Ole* are by tribe of Maasai origin. A key personality whom we encounter in newspapers and see on television is Mr Stanley Oloitipitip, who is the Minister for Local Government and was previously the Minister for Home Affairs.

A former Vice-President of Kenya, Mr. Joseph Murumbi is of Maasai origin and has now settled in the Maasai Mara region where he is engaged in enriching personal study and in plans to develop a massive ranching complex in the Maasai Mara.

Maa is an attractive book of 190 pages and typeset throughout in two columns to a page. This makes for reading like that of a Dictionary. But *Maa* is not just a dictionary of the Maasai language. It is the most well balanced and the most comprehensive introduction which anybody may wish to have of the Maasai people.

While all those who go to Amboseli and Kajiado and to Narok and to Maasai Mara may marvel at the Maasai people and show great interest in studying them there is no better, no immediate and no inexpensive way of beginning than by investing 100/- only in a copy of *Maa*. Schools ad colleges, and likewise libraries and reading rooms thoughout Kenya would do well to obtain copies of this valuable book for their libraries and reading rooms.

It is hoped that overseas where the Massai are so often talked about and mentioned, often derisively, attempts will be made so that *Maa* becomes the textbook on the Maasai, our graceful and all-so-overpowering people who add colour to life in Kenya and who in turn show us that all that is modern and all that is current need is not timeless. Their culture and their way of life is an eternal oddessy into the realm of eternal glory. — **WRM**

CSO: 4420

NORWEGIAN, EEC AID TO TURKANA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] SEVERAL development projects in Turkana District will benefit from a more than Sh. 40 million aid from Norwegian Aid Agency.

The aid will be spread over four years.

The European Economic Community will also assist the district with 5,000 tons of maize for farm construction and between Sh. 5 and Sh. 10 million worth of equipment. The equipment needed will be decided on by the local District Development Committee.

Beneficiaries of the Norwegian aid are agriculture, health centres and forestry projects in the Turkana region including West Pokot District.

The good news was broken to members of the District Development Committee during their meeting with a planning team from Nairobi.

Leading the seven-man team of senior officials from the Ministries of Health, Economic Planning and Development, Agriculture and Natural Resources, the deputy chief economist in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development Mr. J. H. O. Kidenda, said the Government would embark on a concerted plan to implement the projects.

— KNA

CSO: 4420

ODINGA DEPARTS ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO UK

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] MR. OGINGA Odinga, chairman of the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board, left for Britain last night.

This is his first trip to the UK in 13 years.

He will be out of Kenya for a three-week official tour.

Mr. Odinga, one-time Vice-President of Kenya and leader of the now defunct Kenya People's Union (KPU), last visited Britain in 1967 when he went there to launch his famous book *Not Yet Uhuru*.

A spokesman for Mr. Odinga said that, while in Britain, Mr. Odinga would hold detailed discussions with Ralli Bros. and Coney Ltd., together with their subsidiary company, the British Cotton Growers' Association.

The reason for Mr. Odinga's visit to Britain, the spokesman said, was to acquaint himself with the British cotton industry.

Yesterday morning, before his departure, Mr. Odinga paid a courtesy call on the British High Commissioner, Mr. J.R. Williams.

Mr. Odinga was appointed chairman of the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board last November.

Since his appointment, he has urged Kenyans to take farming seriously and to follow the advice of Government officers so as to increase output.

CSO: 4420

BANKS LOSING MONEY THROUGH CASH FRAUDS, FORGERIES

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 22 Aug 80 p 30

[Text] **KENYAN** banks are again losing millions of shillings through cash frauds and forgeries. In two national banks, the Kenya Commercial Bank and the National Bank of Kenya, large funds are mysteriously disappearing while in their custody. At the moment the greatest concern is not the cash actually lost, but that most of the money which is lost is through frauds and forgeries involving people working in the banks.

During President Moi's visit to the Kenya Commercial Bank headquarters in Nairobi last week, the bank's chairman, Mr. Philip Ndegwa, said that the bank had lost some shs. 1.7 million through frauds and forgeries, and a further shs. 1.6 million through cash shortages, in the last financial year. Said Ndegwa, "This is the Kenya Commercial Bank alone. . . . if we were to add losses from other banks the figure would be many times greater".

Besides banks, large firms and parastatal organisations have reportedly also been targets of this wave of crime. Except for the Kenya Commercial Bank, none of these victims have officially disclosed the amount of money that has been "stolen" through fraud and forgery but sources agreed that generally the losses have been through two methods. The first method involves monies which are normally left in the banks on the penultimate date of payment of salaries. Normally, both officials of the bank and a client scrutinize the amount of money involved and certify that the sum is correct in respect to the payroll. Both the parties then endorse the contents and the cash is left overnight for collection the following day. At the time of collection, either the entire payroll or a significant fraction of the payroll is found missing from the bank's custody. According to sources, the banks do not necessarily take responsibility in spite of the fact that clients are normally advised to take precautions by leaving the money in banks.

The second method is the most widely practised and involves forgeries of signatures of officials of prospective victim organisations on banker's cheques which are then cashed. For instance it has been reported that a few weeks ago, the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications was deprived of shs. 2 million through this method. At the time the KPT officials apparently went to the bank on realising the irregularity and confirmed that a cheque had been forged. The cash payment had already been made.

When cases of fraud and forgery caused quite a stir among banking chiefs four years ago, some of them attributed the involvement of bank employees in the racket to social circumstances. But others, among them the up-coming African managers, attributed the problem to factors

existing within the banks. At the time they said that some banking staff were defrauding their respective banks because of frustration arising from outdated rules and lack of a clear structure for mobility. Under the circumstances, some of the employees are forced to use fraudulent means. ■

CSO: 4420

KENYAN-ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES EXPANDING SERVICES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Addis Ababa, Tuesday--Kenyan and Ethiopian airlines will begin operating daily flights between Nairobi and Addis Ababa from November 1.

The decision to increase services was reached here yesterday following a two-day meeting of aviation experts from the two countries.

The meeting had been convened to review co-operation in aviation as recommended by the Ethiopia/Kenya inter-Ministerial joint consultative meeting held in Mombasa last March.

The meeting also agreed that the two carriers should begin implementing pooling arrangements by November 1.

In order to make the two carriers economically viable, they will explore possibilities of joint commercial arrangements on existing as well as on agreed new routes.

Other agreements include technical and training co-operation on preferential basis, search and rescue, callibration of navigation aids and exchange of aeronautical information.

The Kenyan delegation to the ministry was led by Mr. R. S. Nyaga, Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

CSO: 4420

SAMBURA RESIDENTS CLAIM AREA HIT BY FAMINE, DC DENIES CLAIM

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Samburu residents claim the area has been hit by famine.

The gloomy news was brought to the NATION yesterday by a resident who trekked from Maralal to Nairobi by foot and bus to draw attention to the plight of his district.

Mr. Letayo Lereete said little rain had fallen in the area since April 1978 and that cattle, goats and camels had to be taken to Boran where there was little pasture.

He also claimed that maizemeal, when available, cost 10/- a packet and that a sack of Unga cost 160/-.

Samburu DC H. Z. Ambuka has promised to take "immediate" action to ensure maizemeal is sold at the controlled price.

Speaking on the phone from his Maralal residence, the DC told the NATION he had just received a signal from Mwamba DO and would act "immediately".

Mr. Ambuka said there was no food shortage in Samburu. "I am not aware of the problem, but I will carry out an inspection," he said.

Supervision

He said traders collected food from Isiolo and Nyahururu which was distributed under the DO's supervision. He said this ensured wananchi bought food at the controlled price.

The DC denied allegations that retailers had increased the price of maizemeal or that residents had to come to Maralal for supplies. "The food is taken to them," he said.

Meanwhile, residents of Wamba, Samburu District, are trekking many miles to get maizemeal because traders at the township have allegedly stopped collecting supplies from Nyahururu depot.

Boycotted

Two Kanu officials from the area told the NATION yesterday that traders had boycotted the commodity because retail prices were uneconomical.

Wamba Kanu sub-branch chairman Lekoki Lemelita, and Samburu district executive officer John Kalasinga, explained that traders felt it was expensive to fetch maize flour from Nyahururu about 300 kilometres away.

The traders, the two leaders said, were demanding to be allowed to sell a kilogramme of yellow maize flour for 1/60 but that the DC had told them to stick to the controlled price of 1/20.

CSO: 4420

STRONG SECURITY FORCE ALONG BORDERS 'STABILIZING FACTOR'

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 25 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Since the government of the People's Redemption Council came to power four months ago, the Military leaders have been very concerned about the security of our borders.

On his recent visit to Harper, Maryland, the Head of State made it one of his first duties to visit the border post at the Cavalla River between Liberia and the Ivory Coast.

He expressed concern to the Minister of Defense, and plans were worked out to strengthen the security patrol along the Cavalla.

Growing concern for security along our borders should not lead anyone to believe that we are becoming increasingly suspicious of our neighbours with whom we have nurtured and maintained long and established friendship.

It is just that the time is now ripe, as everyone realizes, when the security of the state should receive maximum priority.

In the early days of the revolution, many in Liberia were uneasy at the reactions displayed by some of our neighbours.

The principles of non-interference which is enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and to which every member country has subscribed, was overlooked and a committee was set up to look into the "Liberian situation."

Again, certain demands were made on the PRC Government, which amounted to outside interference. Naturally, these heightened suspicions in certain quarters, leading to the new regime becoming quite security-conscious.

Now, we have learned that the United States Government, a long time friend and ally of Liberia, is contemplating granting military and economic assistance to Liberia. This is good news.

While this government does not foresee engaging in any armed conflict with any of its neighbours, yet a strong security force deployed along its borders would serve a stabilizing factor in this revolutionary period of our history.

Anyone wishing to stir up trouble in order to destabilize the country, would think twice after finding out how militarily prepared we are to meet any foe or repel any aggression from without or within.

Secondly, what are friends for if, in time of national needs, they are unable to come to our aid and assistance? To make the Liberian Revolution a success and bring about a new society for social justice and equal rights, the economy of the country must be boosted and its security must be assured.

The Liberian Revolution is directed towards bringing reforms in our society to benefit every segment and promote growth in all avenues.

We expect those whose friendship we have long shared to help us in our noble design so that Liberia would emerge out of the revolution a true land of liberty with freedom and justice for all.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER DETAILS FOREIGN FINANCIAL AID, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 25 Aug 80 pp 1, 11, 12

[Article by J. Blamo Robinson]

[Excerpt] The Liberian Government is to receive financial assistance from foreign sources totalling 128 million dollars for 1980 and 1981.

Out of this amount, the American Government is expected to pump in 20 million dollars to be used for food, medicines, agricultural development, rural broadcasting and military equipment; while the West German Government would provide 23 million dollars to cover agricultural and forestry development, port rehabilitation, water development and road assistance.

The remaining 85 million dollars is expected to come from the International Monetary Fund to cover the proposed budget deficit of 75 million dollars.

This was disclosed by Planning and Economics Affairs Minister Togba-Nah Tipoteh when he addressed the National Press Club on the state of the economy at the Ducor Hotel Saturday night.

The expected financial assistance from these three sources was the outcome of the high-powered mission sent to the United States, West Germany and the IMF to negotiate with them on behalf of government in a bid to put the economy back on a sound footing.

Dr. Tipoteh told the press that with such assistance, he was optimistic that there would be no major obstacles in the passage of the 372.5 million dollar 1980/81 national budget, which has a near 20 percent increase over the last one.

He disclosed that shortly after the removal of the former administration, some international financial swindlers, seeking to take advantage of the new regime's urgent need for financial resources, entered the local scene with bogus offers of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of loans.

"True, the government is in great need of money; however, the crucial amount needed is in the order of 25 to 30 million dollars for easing the cash problem until the revenue situation improves and public expenditure controls begin to work efficiently. The government decided not to deal with the swindlers," he explained.

The Minister made it clear that while government had taken some definite measures to counter the destabilisation impact on the economy as generated through the "crisis of confidence" problem, the nation continued to feel the negative impact of the financial squeeze.

He said prices had risen significantly because of slowdowns in importation which had decreased the supply of goods considerably in the midst of rising demand.

He said another squeeze on the national treasury had been government's decision to set the minimum salary of soldiers at 250 dollars and 200 dollars for other government employees in an attempt to reduce the burden of the high cost of living on low income workers.

As a result of this financial squeeze, coupled with reduction in the supply of some goods, the Minister made it known that prices will rise even further as government employees spend nearly all of the 34 million dollars additional income.

He said the solving of the crisis of confidence problem was paramount because "we need to have our economy working first of all before we can plan and implement projects to reduce significantly the burning problems of massive unemployment, high cost of living, falling stands of living, an extremely high infant mortality rate, low productivity and gross inefficiency in the management of the public sector.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER CALLS FOR REPEAL OF PRC DECREE ABOLISHING STRIKES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 27 Aug 80 p 8

[Article by Napoleon Teage]

[Text] The Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Dr. Togba Nah Tipoteh, has called for a repeal of PRC Decree No. 12, which abolishes workers' right to strike because it contravenes the convention of the International Labour Organization (ILO) to which Liberia is signatory.

Speaking last Saturday at the Ducor Hotel, Dr. Tipoteh said the right of workers in Liberia to strike was fundamental and that the rights of workers, like the rights of other people, must always be respected.

He attributed most of the strikes by workers since the revolution to what he called a "pouring" out of frustration.

Dr. Tipoteh, who was addressing members of the Liberian Press at its regular monthly meeting, also noted that while it was true that workers have the fundamental right to strike, it was equally true that strikes should not be encouraged for the mere purpose of creating industrial unrest.

He said this would have a negative impact on the economy of the country as government's revenues drop drastically.

The nation's chief economic planner said that Decree Number 12 stemmed from what the "PRC considered a measure to end threats of closure" by several business enterprises as a result of mounting labour unrests following the coup.

Dr. Tipoteh observed that it should never be forgotten that the "working people of this nation of ours are the strongest supporters of the revolution."

He asserted that the task of the PRC Government was to promote workers rights by serving as a catalyst in the process of converting what he referred to as "long standing workers frustrations" into energy for increased workers' productivity.

"We have to work towards the repeal of Decree Number 12 if we want to have the continued confidence of the Liberian people in particular and the international community in general," Dr. Tipoteh said.

The history of Liberia, he noted, was filled with examples of how laws directed against workers "do not reduce workers."

What minimizes workers' uneasiness, Dr. Tipoteh pointed out, was the establishment of conditions under which workers could organize freely, be free to choose their own leaders and negotiate with management within the framework of the labour laws of the country.

Dr. Tipoteh also disclosed that since the April 12 revolution, some 21 doctors (most of them Liberians) have resigned their jobs at the JFK Medical Center and other hospitals and fled the country.

He said government is currently identifying means by which "to close the gap between what it says and what it does."

Earlier, the Chairman of the Press Club, Mr. J. Blamo Robinson, welcomed the people and said that their mass turn-out at the meeting was an indication that they were all greatly concerned about the state of economy of the country.

CSO: 4420

PRC CALLED UPON TO REQUEST MAJOR CREDITORS TO WAIVE DEBTS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 27 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Speaking at a crowded press meeting last weekend, Economic and Planning Minister, Dr. Togba Nah Tipoteh touched on many salient issues pertaining to Liberia's economy.

Considering the ailing economy that the PRC has inherited, most of the issues raised by the Minister come as little surprise.

However, one sore point that Dr. Tipoteh laid finger on was what he called "crisis of confidence." To many business people, when such a description is labelled on any economy, the need to rectify it becomes a paramount preoccupation of any government that knows where it is going.

As the eminent Economic Minister himself acknowledged, the "crisis of confidence" which the April 12 brought in its wake, has given rise to a situation whereby "investors drastically reduced their level of participation in Liberia's economy."

This has led in turn to what Dr. Tipoteh called a "financial squeeze" which has rendered the Liberian economy bereft of adequate supply of money "to meet the basic requirement of the economy."

This is no doubt a gloomy economic state of affairs. It becomes even gloomier against the background that the country has since 1974 ceased to enjoy the 5 per cent rate of economic growth it used to.

With the present investment stagnation, increased capital flight and the frozen commercial credit lines, we cannot help but scratch our heads over the state of our economy.

The economic mistrust and bickering that has ensued between business concerns and their creditors (particularly commercial banks) has only added fuel to the smouldering economic jam now experienced by our economy.

Already there are reports of inadequate supplies of certain commodities, baby-milk being one of them, just because creditors remain jittery in opening up their credit lines to our businessmen.

Given this dismal picture of the economy, it becomes very clear, even to the most optimistic fortune-teller, that the People's Revolutionary Council Government will have to move very fast to head off the unwelcome economic stalemate that usually accompanies social upheavals of the kind here in April last year and April this year.

This becomes even more compelling when considered against the fact that of the $700 million that Dr. Tipoteh (in his first press meeting after the coup) said Liberia owed to foreign debtors, $40 million is said to be due in this month!

In this particular case, we call upon the PRC to explore the possibilities of not only rescheduling some of our loans, but also requesting our major creditors, particularly the U.S., to waive our debt obligations. Indeed the urgency of our economic plight makes this sacrifice on the part of our creditors a minuscule.

This is just a short-term solution. The long-term strategy is to grapple with the "crisis of confidence" that is so apparent in the business sphere.

As international political situations cannot be artibtrarily divorced from both domestic and international economic considerations, a point stressed in the six-point proposals submitted recently by bankers, and echoed over the week-end by the Economic and Planning Minister, the first step toward abating the nervousness that has gripped our economy is to solve the political issue.

By so doing, we are convinced that both external and internal help will come in handy.

CSO: 4420

CURFEW LEADS TO 'ALARMING INCREASE' IN BURGLARY IN MONROVIA

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 25 Aug 80 p 12

[Article by Mike J. James]

[Text] An alarming wave of burglaries has hit Monrovia, reports reaching our news desk indicate.

"Unless the government takes firm steps to secure business establishments during curfew hours, we might wake up one day and find all the stores empty!"

These were the words of the proprietor of a leading department store which was recently swept clean by burglars in a daring midnight operation during which they burst their way through a heavy steel door and safe, making away with goods and cash estimated to be over $65,000.

The proprietor, Mr Rizkallah Serhan of Serhan Electronic Store on Broad Street, explained that businessmen all over the city "are terribly worried over the rate at which burglaries have become more devastating and frequent.

He pointed out that government should not only say that businesses are protected, but should actually take positive steps to see that they are protected, especially by deploying soldiers and police to strategic areas of the city.

Unless this is done soon, Mr. Serhan warned, there is a good chance that burglars could drag the country's economy to a complete halt.

Since a dusk-to-dawn curfew was imposed on the country shortly after the April 12 military coup, there has been an alarming increase in burglary incidents, leaving a sizeable number of businessmen crying over the shoulders of the PRC Government.

Observers believe that the emptying of streets during curfew hours have been largely responsible for luring a bumper harvest of robbers to lucrative stores where they carry out their sinister operations unmolested.

There are suspicions among the public that some armed personnel have been involved in some of the burglary operations.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS EXCHANGE WITH USSR--A spokesman for the Lesotho Prime Minister's Office in Maseru has denied that the intended exchange of ambassadors between Lesotho and Russia has suffered a setback since last week's talks between the Prime Ministers of Lesotho and South Africa at Peka Bridge. He was reacting to a Rand Daily Mail report yesterday that there had been a setback to the proposed exchange. Earlier this year it was announced in Maseru and Moscow that the two countries had agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, and were to exchange ambassadors. The spokesman at the Lesotho Prime Minister's Office did not disclose when the proposed exchange would take place. The percentage of Christians in Lesotho--more than 75%--is one of the highest in Africa. Many are strongly against the establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia and Cuba. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Aug 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

IRAQI-MALAGASY COOPERATION DESCRIBED

Iraqi Ambassador Visits Health Minister

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Sem Al Kassab Nisan, Iraqi ambassador to the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar], paid his first courtesy visit to health minister Dr Jean Jacques Seraphin yesterday morning.

It was merely a courtesy visit, but one which enabled the two men to talk about the public health situation in Iraq and to discuss possibilities of cooperation between the two countries.

The ambassador informed the minister that malaria, schistosomiasis and cholera have been eradicated in Iraq. Drainage of ponds and lakes is one of the methods used by the Iraqi Government to combat the first two diseases mentioned.

With regard to the training of physicians, 1,500 doctors are graduated each year from the University of Baghdad, where there are four medical schools. There are three medical schools in provincial locations.

Thirty thousand physicians work for the Iraqi Government. They are all government employees (there are no private doctors). The ratio of doctors to people is 1:3,000.

The minister expressed his interest in the methods of combating malaria and schistosomiasis used by the Iraqi Government to eradicate those diseases.

He also requested guidelines for cooperation between the two countries with a view to outfitting hospitals with laboratory and X-ray equipment, for example.

Views were shared concerning the measures to be taken to initiate cooperation: there must be an exchange of practical knowledge. Malagasy experts will visit Iraq to learn about the Iraqi health organization and Iraqi experts will visit Madagascar for the same purpose.

Finance Minister Receives Ambassador

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Sem Alkassab Ihsan, Iraqi ambassador to Madagascar, paid a courtesy visit to Mr Rakotovao Razakaboana on Wednesday afternoon, 6 August. The two men talked about the possibilities of new agreements between Madagascar and Iraq at the time of implementing the second plan. It must be noted that Iraqi-Malagasy cooperation is promising, particularly following the summit of non-alined nations in Havana and President Didier Ratsiraka's official visit to Baghdad, occasions which enabled our distinguished leader and President Saddam Hussein to give concrete shape to the ideas expressed. Thus Iraqi aid to Madagascar, Mr Takotovao Razakaboana pointed out, was implemented quickly to offset the large oil bill posing so many problems for Third World countries which do not produce petroleum. Iraqi cooperation is even more appreciated, Mr Rakotovao Razakaboana concluded, since the proposal was immediately followed by action. The two men subsequently exchanged views on the organization of the ministries of finance and economic plans in their respective countries.

11915
CSO: 4400

NEW RAILROAD TRUNK LINE INAUGURATED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Aug 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] "Chemins de fer mahavita azy!" was the compliment paid on Saturday at Ambila-Lemaitso by representatives of the Revolutionary Government to the Malagasy National Railroad System's [RNCFM] entire staff, to General Director Adolphe Rakotoarivony, to the lowest worker and naturally to the supervising ministry headed by Mr Jean Bemananjara.

It was the occasion of the inauguration of the first section of the railroad bypass between Brickaville and Ambila-Lemaitso (12.635 km). That praise is most appropriate in view of the RNCFM's efforts to renovate and modernize its equipment and production methods for the purpose of improving rail traffic, which occupies a very important place in our economic revolution.

The reason itself for this bypass is self-explanatory: eliminating the limitations resulting from the very cumbersome features of the old line's layout and contour.

This bypass project will also make it possible to stop using traction engines, which will favor economy of fuel, train crews and maintenance personnel and savings in the case of railroad maintenance expenses. An improvement in the quality of service is also expected: a 40-minute gain in time, considering on one hand the elimination of operations in stations to couple and uncouple the traction engine and the increase in speed on the other hand.

Finally, this new line will result in a profitability rate of almost 11 percent when it goes into service.

Some Figures

The Ambila-Brickaville line to be put into service includes, among other things:

Infrastructure: Length: 8,338 meters. Earthwork: 382,000 m^3 of cuts and 788,000 m^3 of fills, or 120,000 m^3 of earthwork per kilometer. Largest fills: 24 meters above natural terrain. Structures: a 150-meter bridge of prestressed concrete over the Pangalanes (154 million Malagasy francs); a 90-meter bridge

of prestressed concrete at PK [expansion unknown] 6.352 (116 million Malagasy francs). These two structures required only 2,810 m^3 of concrete and 205 tons of steel. Water drainage structures: 95 meters of concrete pipe and 627 meters of metal pipe, including some 3.5 meters in diameter, 4,680 meters of masonry drainage ditches.

Superstructure: Track of steel rails, grade 70, type S 40, weighing 36.5 kg/m, welded in place by aluminothermy process. Sleepers at the rate of 1,660 ties per kilometer, made of native timber impregnated at the RNCFM's Andasibe Forest Industrial Complex. Ballasting: 600 m^3 per kilometer.

Cost of Line

Earthwork: 611 million Malagasy francs, including 214 million from outside assistance and 397 million from the RNCFM's own funds.

Drainage Structures: 92 million Malagasy francs, including 63 million from outside assistance and 29 million from the RNCFM's own funds.

Pangalanes Bridge: 154 million Malagasy francs, including 104 million from outside assistance and 50 million from the RNCFM's own funds.

Bridge at PK 6.352: 116 million Malagasy francs, including 80 million from outside assistance and 36 million from the RNCFM's own funds.

Superstructure: Rails, ties, ballasting: 117 million Malagasy francs, including 90 million from outside assistance and 87 million from the RNCFM's own funds.

Total: 1.150 billion Malagasy francs, including 551 million from outside assistance and 599 million from the RNCFM's own funds.

The System

The RNCFM's staff numbers 4,639, with 43 engineers and management personnel. Its 1979 sales amounted to 7 billion Malagasy francs. The system's length is 1,030 kilometers, including 900 kilometers of main lines. Its equipment includes: 33 locomotives, 12 railcars, 92 passenger cars and 1,224 freight cars. Comparative performance per 850-CV [expansion unknown] operational traction unit: 1971: 13.5 million traction units; 1979: 14.5 million traction units. The year 1971 was used as a reference year, since the RNCFM's performance per traction unit that year ranked first in Africa according to the UIC's [expansion unknown] classification.

11915
CSO: 4400

STABEX ALLOCATION FOR VANILLA REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The European Communities Commission has just signed an agreement with the Democratic Republic of Madagascar for transferring 2.845 million UCE [EEC account units], ot approximately 830 million Malagasy francs, to offset the reduction of revenue from vanilla exports to EEC countries in 1979.

Under the Lome agreement, the signatory nations have set up a system (called STABEX) for assuring revenues from the exportation of certain products to EEC countries. The purpose of this is to alleviate the disastrous effects of unstable export revenues. The transfers made offset the losses in export revenues for the products covered. They will be repaid to "STABEX" only when revenues have again reached their normal levels.

This system was an innovation in relations between industrialized and developing countries. It continues to be a model for such relations, a model on which the Lome Convention II has established a system more complete than before.

Madagascar is involved in the case of the following products: hemp, coffee, vanilla and cloves. The transfer just decided is the third from which Madagascar has benefited. Hemp enjoyed compensation measures in 1977 in the amount of 1.763 million UCE, or 488 million Malagasy francs, and the following year cloves enjoyed a transfer of 1.139 million UCE, or approximately 320 million Malagasy francs.

11915
CSO: 4400

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION SEEN AS GENERALLY GOOD

Crop Situation Detailed

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 2 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] **MZUZU**
Monday

MAIZE yields being generally better than had been anticipated in the wake of the drought that affected parts of the Southern Region, there was however ample maize supply in all areas of the country, says a Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources monthly report for July.

The report, which is compiled by the Ministry's Headquarters in the Capital, reflects a generally favourable growth and local marketing performance of four of the nation's main crops: Maize, groundnuts, tobacco and cotton.

Under 'maize' the report says: "Maize yields were generally better than anticipated in the main growing areas of the Central and Northern Regions. Sales to ADMARC markets continued, but many farmers were holding back some for fear maize may become scarce later in the year."

While the early planted maize crop was maturing, the report states that planting of the winter crop gained momentum during the month. Stalk borer disease, which was the main problem for the growers, was checked by measures which were employed to contain the attack.

Because of these satisfactory maize growth and marketing records, "there was ample maize supply in all areas," the report adds under 'food situation.'

Shelling, grading and marketing were the main activities for groundnuts farmers. But market for RGI variety in the Phalombe area was yet to start, adds the report which is dated August 19.

For tobacco farmers, grading and marketing continued. In the case of Burley and Flue-Cured Tobacco, nurseries and bigger fields were also being prepared, whereas for Western Tobacco, other activities included mulching and burning nursery stalks.

Picking, grading, marketing and stalk uprooting were the main engagements for cotton growers. Sales of cotton in the Shire Valley were more than had been anticipated, the report says.

Maize, groundnuts, cotton and tobacco are four of five crops which account for a greater part of agriculture's foreign exchange earning force in Malawi. The fifth is tea which has not been dealt with in the July report.

But the two-page report covers such other crops as rice, macadamia and cashew nuts, millets and sorghums, fruits and vegetables, root crops, wheat, pulses and coffee.

July saw the start of dry cassava preparations in the Southern Region. Local marketing of

sweet potatoes continued while the dimba Irish potato crop was being planted.

Kwenengwe ADMARC and the canning factory in Mulanje continued purchasing fruits and vegetables from smallholders and, the report says, various types of fruits and vegetables were still available in all parts of the country.

Transplanting of the winter rice crop started, marketing was completed in the Southern Region, but continued in the Central and Northern Regions. Harvesting of other millets and sorghums tailed off during July.

Planting of dimba pulses was continued while the growth of the earlier planted crop was good, according to the report.

For coffee farmers, picking and spraying were the main activities during the month of July. Marketing of cherries progressed well.

The growth of wheat, which ranged from the booting to the ripening stages, 'was satisfactory.' Birds scaring was the main occupation for wheat farmers, the report says, adding: "irrigated wheat at Likangala in Zomba was very encouraging."

Clearing fire breaks was the main engagement for cashew and macadamia nut farmers during July. Young bushes were doing well while old trees continued flowering and fruiting.

All this farming activity was happening in the background of generally cloudy and cool weather.

Chiperoni conditions continued in the Southern Region and slight showers were experienced in isolated high grounds of the Northern Region throughout the North. —MANA

Self-Sufficient in Seeds

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 3 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Blantyre Tuesday

THE National Seed Company of Malawi Limited (NSCM) has intimated that despite the adverse weather conditions which affected much of Malawi, adequate seed has been produced from the main seed production areas in Central Region, which, together with the previous year's reserve seed stocks, ensures that Malawi is again sufficient in all varieties of its major agricultural crops, such as maize, tobacco, beans, groundnuts and soyabeans. This has been disclosed in a Press release.

Particularly pleasing is the supply situation of the main maize variety — MH12 — bred and produced for the major maize production areas in Malawi, and it is in ever-increasing demand by the smallholder sector as a high yielding cash crop. This variety has compared most favourably with the old control variety of SR52 previously grown in Malawi, in both Ministry Research Branch trials and the commercial sector, and demand in the rural areas is expected to "take off" dramatically over the next few years.

The new NSCM factory at Kanengo, one of the most modern in Africa, is now fully operational and much of this year's stocks has already been processed and packed, allowing early delivery to ADMARC depots in all areas of the country, to ensure the farmer has access to his seed supply in plenty time for plant-

ing.

According to the Press release new developments by the NSCM for the farmer include arrangements with a foreign seed company to allow production of their hybrid sunflower and hybrid sorghum varieties for use in Malawi. These hybrid sunflower varieties in particular have performed well in observation trials last season, and will be put out on a wider scale this coming year.

At a time when much world attention is being focussed on the use of sunflower oil, not only as a source of vegetable oil, but also as energy, it stated, these new high-yielding, high oil content varieties could well have a most important part to play in future agricultural development in Malawi.

Further tentative lines being looked at by NSCM include investigations into vegetable seed production of some of the major horticultural species grown in Malawi.

Whilst maximum attention is being paid to the internal seed supply situation, the NSCM is building up export trade links, not only with neighbouring countries, but also the European market, and already contracts have been arranged with a UK seed firm, for the supply of bean and cucumber seed. It is NSCM's intention to build as much as possible on this export trade, and hopefully seed sales could become a major foreign exchange earner for this country.

All seed is produced to exacting field and laboratory standards, processed and packed in NSCM's ultra-modern factory, packed to meet customer demand, to ensure a quality product to the farming community. While many factors affect crop production, the use of quality tested seed cannot be overstressed, especially as the seed input is generally but a small part of the total costs of production of a crop.

All NSCM seed stocks are available throughout Malawi from all ADMARC depots, as well as the NSCM factory at Kanengo, Lilongwe, and through the Agricultural Trading Company Limited (ATC) in Limbe.

CSO: 4420

TRAORE URGED TO GIVE UP POST OF PRIME MINISTER

Dakar AFRICA in French Jun-Jul 80 p 35

[Text] The situation looks pretty bad. Moussa Traore is grasping at something, no one knows exactly what, but it may just be a certain sense of honor: He does not want to admit defeat. But the sense of honor is rather misplaced: Indeed, it is a question of honor no longer, it is simply obstinacy.

Civil servants are accustomed to waiting long weeks for their salary--when it comes. They are, therefore, discouraged and are literally accomplishing nothing. There is no sense of solidarity with a regime now regarded as incompetent and evil, there is no sense of civic duty.

Retirees who receive their pension every 3 months stand in line at the windows, and blessed are those who stand in line first, because, inevitably, there comes a time when windows close: There is no more money, come back tomorrow. Older people, moreover, have a tough time: If they happen to have a grandson or grand-nephew whose whereabouts are unknown, then one can see that feelings of love are non-existent.

The proximity of exam time has given the regime some respite; this period will be increased by vacation time. In such circumstances, the great majority of candidates will inevitably succeed. This does not mean that they will do well during their examinations, since their studies were rather botched. It does not bode well for the future. It is entirely possible that equivalency will not be granted elsewhere for the 1980 Malian baccalaureate.

No matter where one looks, the future appears bleak. Reportedly, there is one recourse, a lone one, which is being whispered around during the long evenings in the huts: Moussa Traore should take a step backwards, he should divest himself of two elements in his triple crown. He is chief of state, head of government and minister of defense. Let him remain chief of state: The Malian people, who regard him as a victim of his entourage, would agree to that, so long as he would choose a prime minister who would not be the king's man, who would command respect and restore honor to Mali.

No one can understand the situation; no one admits it can last. A difficult month of October awaits at the end of the vacation period.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

SELINGUE DAM ENERGY--The Selingue Dam, Mali's biggest energy project, has begun generating electricity. The event is expected to mark a distinct improvement in electricity supply, especially to Bamako. For months the capital has suffered from periods of severe cuts in electricity supply. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Sep 80 p 1730]

CSO: 4420

RAILWAY SYSTEM UPDATING TO USE PORTUGUESE COOPERATION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Jose Caetano]

[Text]

MOZAMBIQUE intends to recruit nearly 3 000 artisans and technicians from Portugal to help in the planned modernisation and expansion of the Mozambican railway system and ports, according to informed sources in Lisbon.

The Portuguese technicians will fill posts in the various technical departments of the newly created Southern Africa Transport Commission which is based in Maputo.

The establishment of the Transport Commission was one of the decisions taken at the Summit of Southern African States in Lusaka last April.

The intended recruitment will cover a wide variety of badly needed skills and will include railway maintenance and repair crews as well as trained staff for the handling of cargo at the Mozambican ports of Maputo, Beira and Nacala.

The unreliability of the Benguela railway line and severe operational problems on the Tazara line linking Zambia to the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam have forced Zaire and Zambia to re-route a substantial portion of their imports and exports to Mozambique ports.

At present Zaire is almost exclusively dependent on South African ports.

The Tazara line, built five years ago by Chinese engineers, has been neglected lately because of Zambia's complaints of slow and careless handling of cargo at the Dar es Salaam port. The 1 860km line cost R440-million to build.

Two months ago the Tanzanian Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr Augustine Mwingira, asked Zambia for an undertaking that it would export 45 000 tons of copper a month through the line in order to make possible the realisation of the projected R55,6-million revenue for the year 1980-1981.

Others countries that are planning to increase their use of Mozambican ports are Zimbabwe, Malawi, Botswana and Swaziland.

CSO: 4420

SWAPO SPLIT IS ANALYZED

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Patu Simoko]

[Text]

A REVOLUTIONARY programme does not promise any free ride to anyone. It demands either death or victory from every cadre.

Of course I am aware that the poet Paul Dehn wrote during a war that: **Rock of Ages Cleft for me; let me hide myself in thee. Though I know all men are brothers, let the bomb fall on others."**

If he was serious then Claude Mackay, another poet, has the better message: **"If we must die, let us nobly die... For their hundred blows, let us deal one death blow [even if], Pounced to the wall, dying but fighting back."**

This article, if you guessed, is on the split in the South West African Peoples Organisation, SWAPO. It is either the expelled vice-President Misheck Muyongo and his followers are right, or Sam Nujoma and his remaining members are the ones in the right.

And the truth must be told without delay.

Both SWAPO and Mr Muyongo's revived Caprivian African National Union, CANU have given their sides of the story. What is needed is an interpretation of the arguments — or is it tell-tales — without prior partisanship.

However, what cries for priority of mention is the implication of the split on the Namibian independence dispute.

One hopes that Mr Muyongo is totally convinced that his decision to form CANU is in the best interests of the one million-plus suffering Namibians.

But against this hope the shattering reality is delivered: the New party is for the East Caprivian tribe — or at least largely so.

The tribe has a population of only 30,000 people. That would not be a crucial factor in the analysis but...

The South African government which has held the territory under serfdom for more than 65 years has now been demanding that Namibia should be an independent federal state.

In persuance of this plan Pretoria has established a client regime of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance whose official policy is independence "on an ethnic basis".

Some parties in the DTA coalition are the National United Democratic Organisation led by Chief Riuraka of the Herero, and the National Democratic party which claims support from the Ovambos.

The DTA's bantustan principles are shared firmly by three other parties of the eight internal political organisations — with some of the remaining others demanding that Namibia should at independence be incorporated into South Africa.

Is CANU's decision that the party should fit into this bantustan plan? The best one would do is not to speculate that the party has so decided, but to ask Mr Muyongo to explain how CANU would remain out of the plan.

In all fairness let it be said that Mr Muyongo has at least made public his reasons for forming a party for the Caprivians.

He says his supporters were discriminated against in the army ranks, in missions abroad and there were eliminations of his men in SWAPO camps.

"Over the last 16 years my supporters, whom I brought into SWAPO, and I have struggled to change SWAPO into a national organisation. We would like to remind

those of you who would like to look at this expulsion with contempt for me and my colleagues that we have tried our best to co-operate with SWAPO within the framework of the merger of 1964," he said.

Mr Muyongo charged that his CANU followers with SWAPO were reduced to nothing, about 100 per cent of the leadership in the national executive committee, central committee and missions abroad were Mr Nujoma's supporters.

Students of political science may wish to support Mr Muyongo on the theory that incumbent leaders (the status quo), always frustrate young, intelligent and emergent leaders because "once in power people always want to remain in power."

But like all theories, that sounds rather speculative unless backed up by supportive information that some emergent leaders were being suppressed. In any case the danger with theories is that one would end up giving explanations to leaders which did not in fact exist.

What is more, SWAPO's challenge to Mr Muyongo's complaints is that 18 per cent of the members of the Central Committee are East Caprivians, far in excess to their proportion to the national population.

The detained SWAPO vice president, Mr Brendan Simbwave for whom Mr Muyongo was acting is a Caprivian. The deputy Secretary of defence Mr Richard Kapelwa is also a Caprivian.

As regards missions abroad, the SWAPO chief representative to Algeria is a veteran freedom fighter commander, Mr Ignatius Mufalali, who comes from the same tribe as Mr Muyongo.

And Commander Fredrick Matongo, another Caprivian, is the SWAPO chief representative in Iraq.

With a bit of hindsight we learn that when Mr Muyongo and eight other party officials were expelled recently the SWAPO central committee said it was for offences including counter-revolutionary activities and a plot to cut up the country into bantustans.

Since that 'expulsion' statement was made more information has surfaced, and if it is wrong, Mr Muyongo should say so in the interest of truth.

All along SWAPO has been launching attacks against the Pretoria occupation forces from the Zambian soil. But with the collapse of the fascist Portuguese government and the indepedence of Angola, the freedom fighters opened another front from Angola.

Factor

In the same way that Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF realised when they shifted from Zambia to Mozambique, SWAPO found the new border much more effective for logistical reasons.

In 1978 a decision was made that the freedom fighters should move their headquarters from Lusaka to Luanda. Another compelling factor was that thousands of Namibians fleeing from the intensifying war flooded Angola, and they now numbered 40,000.

However, SWAPO found that they would not shift to Luanda although the new government welcomed them because of lack of immediate accommodation. It was only in January last year that accommodation was ready.

The information which Mr Muyongo would have to challenge is that the SWAPO central committee met, including himself, and decided to move, leaving in Zambia only one senior official.

The official remaining behind would be Lucas Bohamba, the national treasurer.

It is understood that everybody was given a two-month deadline in which to shift to Luanda. Party President Sam Nujoma had himself shifted there in 1976 and in his absence vice President Muyongo took charge of operations.

Perhaps he was frustrated that he was not the one chosen to remain behind, and instead Bohamba did?

It is reported that Mr Muyongo decided to stay in Zambia, and then wrote to the government asking for accommodation in Lusaka. According to SWAPO member of the central committee, Mr Hidipo Hamuntenya, the request was turned down.

Mr Hidipo says the central committee met in April this year "basically to deal with the Muyongo problem".

Mr Hidipo claims that when the party vice President realised that the central committee would not rescind the decision to have everybody in Luanda Mr Muyongo stopped Caprivians from doing so.

About January this year he started moves to withdraw some Caprivians from the camps and at least 15 travelled to Lusaka where they lived for five months.

Mr Hidipo says they were forced to return to their bases after the Zambian government intervened.

The SWAPO official says the Zambian government is in possession of correspond- possession of correspondence between Mr Muyongo and a Caprivian chief asking him to make arrangements for his (Muyongo's) return to Namibia.

Is that really so? If it is, then three major problems will have been created.

His return to Namibia as leader of the East Caprivians will enhance Pretoria's plan to create a republic of bantustans in the territory. Since South Africa is campaigning to have the United Nations derecognise SWAPO as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people, Pretoria will co-opt Mr Muyongo while he still has fairly good credentials.

Then the first plot of imperialism will have succeeded.

It should be remembered that South Africa will announce any time now that she is read to go to a negotiation table with SWAPO.

Agreed

Since the internal parties have already agreed to be part of the South African delegation, Mr Muyongo will also sit on the South African side of the table.

Secondly, it should be conceded that Mr Muyongo has some following among guerrillas now in the SWAPO camps. In the tradition of revolutionary struggle — drawing blood from the enemy whatever the colour — nobody should be surprised if there will be fighting in SWAPO camps.

It happened between rival guerrillas in Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and the world over.

The third point is in regard to the principle of leaders of liberation movements having to leave with or close to their fighters. Even if the charges that Mr Muyongo refused to move closer to the war areas are false, since the information has been given as the main cause for the expulsion, people are bound to make comment.

It will be recalled that Zambia has had bitter experiences over interval uprisings in some liberation movements. There was the Nhari rebellion in ZANU six years ago.

Freedom fighters travelled all the way from their bush camps to Lusaka to try and take over the party leadership then held by the late Herbert Chitepo. Many people were killed at Chifombo camp.

When Herbert Chitepo himself was summarily murdered an internal commission of inquiry into the cause of the dissension established that the freedom fighters complained of:

● "Short supplies of essential commodities and war materials at the front such as food, clothing, shoes and provisions for the fighting forces." But back in Lusaka the party leaders lived in comparative comfort and, in fact, some were to be seen betting on horses in one of the business houses.

● "Those in charge of operations in the military high command were completely out of touch with what was going on at the Front. The military high command were not, therefore, in a position to appreciate the difficulties the frontline fighters were facing or to assess what was involved."

Corruption

Instead they preferred to have power and promotion without having to perform the duties attached to that.

● There were also cases of corruption and preferential treatment for some cadres.

To correct this and to improve the morale of the fighters the commissioners, from 13 African countries, recommended strongly that:

"A liberation movement should ensure that leaders of all freedom movements permanently worked and lived in the camps and bases.

In this way they could solve problems in the party before they got out of hand. A revolutionary leader should not ask his subordinates to work in conditions under which he himself could not work."

If that is the problem with SWAPO then the position is quite clear. Zambia's chairman of the political and constitutional Sub-Committee of the Central Committee Mr Reuben Kamanga has been quoted as saying that the nation will not support any splinter, reactionary movements.

He is reported to have said specifically that the Government would stand firm behind Sam Nujoma.

And that is precisely what the 13-member commission of inquiry recommended. Specifically, the commission said: "There should be control over break-away, dissident or splinter groups from a movement as to their existence or operations."

The position regarding the current dissentions in SWAPO, therefore, seems to be quite clear.

One only hopes whatever set-backs will have been caused to the struggle for Namibia's independence the SWAPO fighters will stand firm against the enemy, and even if outnumbered, "penned to the wall, dying and fighting back" — their victory will be certain.

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL PARTY LEADER ADDRESSES ISSUE OF INDEPENDENCE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Aug 80 p 2

[Text]

THE WHITES of SWA have never accepted a one-man-one-vote election and they did not accept a one-man-one-vote government, Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the National Party in SWA, said last night at the offical opening of the 38th NP congress.

Mr Du Plessis, addressing about 500 people, said the NP did not "prefer" to have independence. The Whites, he said, did not feel the need for independence. They merely accepted independence as a measure to get SWA removed from the international agenda.

It has been said that there wouldn't be ethnic elections in Owambo now because conditions there didn't allow elections, Mr Du Plessis said. But two years ago they did have elections in Owambo and that could only mean that conditions have deteriorated in the meantime. Mr du Plessis quoted a senior military officer as having said that Swapo would win an election if they should take part in such an election now.

He referred to the fact that the struggle against Swapo was said to be 20 percent military and 80 percent political and wanted to know what had happened to the DTA's political struggle.

The Whites in SWA have always been the ones to make concessions and sacrifices, Mr du Plessis said and reiterated that the country should return to the principles of 1977, through which such a great degree of stability was created.

The Whites should take no notice of rumours that the November election would play no role in the country's present political order.

CSO: 4420

VILJOEN CITES IMMEDIATE PRIORITIES FOR NAMIBIA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The one thing that impressed him most about SWA was the degree of cooperation between members of the various population groups and that was something he would definitely miss, the AG, Dr Gerrit Viljoen said in Windhoek yesterday.

Dr Viljoen addressed a Press conference shortly after the announcement that he had been appointed as the new South African Minister of National Education.

Dr Viljoen said the immediate priorities in SWA were the easing of the current gap between White and Black education, the promotion of house ownership for all, the establishment of small industries in independent areas and the development of Owambo.

He would be leaving SWA with mixed feelings, Dr Viljoen said, especially in view of the fact that there were still many challenges left such as a possible new initiative in the international settlement negotiations.

Dr Viljoen emphasised the fact that the ethnic elections in SWA in November would make no difference to the existing order as these would be elections for representative authorities with specified powers. The only change to the present division of functions could be brought about by the National Assembly, he said.

Experience in SWA has proved that the abolishment of apartheid was not as far-reaching as it might have seemed in the past and South Africa might keep in mind that it could be easier to look towards the voluntary grouping of ethnic groups in the abolishment of apartheid in that country instead of statutory measures.

Dr Viljoen said he would not be leaving SWA before October 7 when all the new ministers in the SA Cabinet take up office. He had not been notified yet who the new AG would be.

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REQUESTS UNIVERSAL COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Aug 80 p 3

[Text]

NOTICE WAS given in the National Assembly yesterday that the assembly would request the AG to proclaim or, if necessary request the State President to proclaim, legislation through which any existing limitations in the Defence Act of 1957, regarding race or colour, be removed as far as national military service is concerned.

At the same time provision should be made for any citizen of SWA who is not undergoing to military service in compliance with the Defence Act, and who is not younger than 16 years of age and not older than 25 on January 1, 1981, register for military service at the earliest practicable date.

Currently only the Whites in SWA are subject to compulsory military service although use has been made of volunteers from other population groups in various areas of the Defence Force.

CSO: 4420

ASSEMBLYMAN PROPOSES UNIVERSAL NATIONAL SERVICE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Aug 80 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK: SWA/Namibia needed general conscription of all races because in the battle for its existence, the Territory should use the full potential of its population, Mr Appie Louw, Chief Whip of the DTA in the National Assembly said in Windhoek yesterday.

Mr Louw was introducing a motion calling for national service to be instituted in SWA/Namibia for men of all races between the ages of 16 and 25.

He said a great deal had been done to eliminate racial discrimination in the Territory. People of all races could use public amenities and could live anywhere.

It was only fair that members of all races should be involved in defending their country.

Black and Brown units were already voluntarily on military service which proved that the Black and Brown Southwesters were not averse to doing military duty, Mr Louw said.

The only SWA/Namibians opposing conscription were Swapo supporters whose organisation was the reason why steps had to be taken to defend the Territory.

Some South Africans argued that South Africans were dying on the SWA/Namibian border for the sake of the Territory alone.

But they were wrong. They should realise that, strategically speaking, it was easier to defend the northern border of SWA/Namibia than the Orange River on the SWA/Namibian border with SA.

SWA/Namibians were also involved in the defence of the Territory and general conscription would further involve them.

"The Defence Force is not a machine which simply destroys... it also builds," Mr Louw said.

Defence force training could be invaluable for the people of SWA/Namibia.

In terms of the present legislation, the National Assembly would have to ask the SA State President through the AG to institute national service for all races.

Seconding the motion, Mr Richard Xoagub (DTA) said that although SWA/Namibia was not yet a sovereign state, it had gone through most of the stages of development of such a state needed.

It was only logical that a Territory on the brink of sovereign independence should form its own military force.

The SWA Territory Force was already something to be proud of, he said.

"The successes of our Territory Force are already unbelievable and I wish them more success." Such success would be needed in future as international pressure on SWA/Namibia increased.

Black and Brown SWA/Namibians were deeply involved in power sharing in the Territory and should also share in the Defence of their country.

"The time for white supremacy in this country is gone forever.

The HNP member, Mr Sarel Becker, said Blacks in SWA/Namibia who wished to defend their country should be organised into separate units.

It would be impossible to build a defence force from members with different cultural and racial backgrounds. There would be no unity in such an army.

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL FRONT MEMBERS SEEK ASYLUM IN ZIMBABWE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Aug 80 p 3

[Text]

WILLIE KUSCH, Chairman of NANFYLE, the NNF Youth League, and five other members of the NNF have asked for political asylym in Zimbabwe.

The six refugees were part of a group of more than 100 from SWA, currently being kept under surveillance in a camp in the small town of Dukwe in Botswana, after they left SWA to try and arrange for military training.

Mr Kusch initiated the departure of young NNF members and also canvassed recruits for the operation. There has been much uncertainty recently about the position of the refugees in Botswana, especially after the Botswana Government started feeling anxious about the presence of the SWA refugees in their country.

It is believed that Mr Kusch and five of the other refugees crossed the border into Zimbabwe, from Botswana and were arrested by the Zimbabwe police in Plumtree because they had entered the country without the necessary travel documents.

Following their arrest, they applied for political asylum in Zimbabwe and gave as their reason for entering Zimbabwe as wishing to receive military training in that country.

Their applications were immediately submitted to the Government of Mr Robert Mugabe for a possible decision, and in the meantime they are detained by the police, until such time as a decision regarding their future has been reached by the authorities in Salisbury, they will be detained in Plumtree.

CSO: 4420

MEDIUM-TERM TRADE BALANCE OUTLOOK IS PROMISING

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 30 Aug 80 p 28

[Article by Wolfgang Zehender]

[Text]

Accessible data and information on South West Africa's external economic ties is not easy to obtain. We are today looking at the latest data available, being that of 1977, while my article is being prepared in 1980.

In the year 1977, about two-thirds of the Gross Domestic Products of approximately R1 050-million were exported. The feature that strikes the eye here is the extraordinary high level of internal trading ties exhibited by the South West African Economy: comparative figures for neighbouring countries are all lower. For example, Zambia rates 35 to 40 percent, Botswana about 50 percent and Zimbabwe about 40 percent.

Even though the major proportion of these exports consists of commodities, it is clear that the external ties of the South West African economy are not as one-sided as in the case of, for example, the one-product export economy of Zambia, which is copper. South West Africa exports a wide range of commodities which displays a relatively high degree of price stability.

South West Africa's production potential suggests that the country will remain a commodities-supplier for a long time to come.

With the exception of the Capital Intensive processes of copper refining and zinc smelting the potential for establishing further stages of mineral commodities-processing in South West Africa is subject to technical limitations. The lack of potential, together with marginal location, makes the development of an export-oriented consumer goods industry more difficult. The only opportunities for the export of finished products would seem to lie in the processing of karakul pelts and meat products.

There is no reason to assume that the value of South West Africa's import figure will rise dramatically in the future. Any considerable volume of investment, for example in mining or in infrastructure measures, will have hardly any effect as far as their import value share is concerned. Accordingly, only two factors will tend to bring about a rise in the value of imports: increasing import payments for consumer goods resulting from rises in the real monetary income and the growing requirement for imported inputs, especially energy, in connection with new mining projects. This tendency is only likely to change if South West Africa decides to set up and equip her own defence force.

There would seem to be grounds for cautious optimism in projecting the development of the balance of trades. In the medium term, returns on exports and import payments are likely to rise, while the balance of trade surplus will probably remain constant or rise slightly.

This can only be assumed for the period after the transition to independence. However, if a possible large-scale exodus of knowhow in the mining sector, and to a lesser extent in the agricultural sector, does not take place, this would cause production to drop and hence negatively affect exports.

SWA's Balance of Payments

1. Exports			+ 690
Agricultural products		135	
Caracul pelts	(60- 70)		
Meat and meat products	(60- 70)		
Others	(5- 10)		
Fisheries	(40- 60)	50	
Mining		505	
Diamonds	(250-280)		
Uranium	(120-150)		
Others (copper, lead, zinc)	(90-120)		
2. Imports	(400-450)		- 425
3. Balance of trade			+ 265
4. Balance of services	(180-220)		- 200
5. Balance of transfers[a]			+ 100
6. Balance of current accounts (3. + 4. + 5.)			+ 165
7. Balance of capital accounts			± 0
8. Balance of payments			+ 165

[a] Defence expenditures of the RSA in Namibia is not included in this account.

Source: Author's own estimates based on estimates of W.H. Thomas, Economic Development..., op. cit., and S. Collett, The Economy..., op. cit., and discussions with experts in Windhoek and Pretoria.

CSO: 4420

RAIL TRACK SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS PERMIT HIGHER SPEED TRAINS

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 30 Aug 80 p 37

[Text] Windhoek--Higher average speeds on the South West Africa rail track system came into force on Monday of this week. In a statement, the office of the System Manager in Windhoek said that an improvement in the running times could be attributed to an improved track system, because large portions of the line had been strengthened, allowing an increase in the maximum permissible speed. It also allowed for a reduction in the number of stopping places for the faster passenger trains, the statement said.

The statement described the changes as far-reaching, saying that running times of passenger trains had been shortened by as much as six and a half hours between De Aar and Windhoek.

Due to the faster running times, the arrival and departure times of passenger trains at stations had to be readjusted. For example, the train that leaves De Aar on Fridays will now arrive in Windhoek on Sundays at 06h00 instead of 12h00, and the train that leaves for De Aar on Mondays from Windhoek will depart at 14h30 instead of 08h00.

The statement said the arrival and departure times of mixed trains had also been adjusted to suit the faster running times. The running times between Windhoek and De Aar had been reduced by six hours, and between Windhoek and Walvis Bay by 90 minutes, the statement said.

The statement added that, in compiling the new time-tables, the comfort of the passengers was not lost sight of. It was now possible to undertake a comfortable overnight journey between Windhoek and Keetmanshoop in both directions every day of the week, the statement said.

For the convenience of passengers with connecting flights, the arrival time of the train from Walvis Bay had already been adjusted from 06h55 to 06h15. The statement said that, due to the faster running times, the travelling times from South West Africa to centres in the Republic

had been reduced correspondingly. Between Windhoek and Johannesburg, it said, the travelling time had for example been reduced from 54 to 48 hours.

The statement asked members of the public to contact their local stationmaster to obtain the new running times before undertaking a journey or making arrangements to meet passengers at a station.

CSO: 4420

SEYCHELLES REPORTEDLY SOLD ALDABRAS TO SOVIETS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 80 p 6

[Article by Aida Parker: "Sale of a Speck Could Turn Into a Crisis for the South"]

[Text]

THE ALDABRA Islands are not exactly household words in South Africa. It is easy to forgive such ignorance. Coral atolls, part of the Seychelles group, they are so small that they hardly merit a speck except on large-scale maps.

They are the home of the giant tortoise and have little else to boast about, apart from beautiful, sandy beaches and palm trees.

Yet these obscure tropical islands, resting in the warm waters of the Mozambique Channel between the coast of East Africa and the main Seychelles island of Mahe, could represent the latest area of crisis in Russia's thrust into the Indian Ocean.

According to excellent information, Mr Mathew Servina, Seychelles Minister of Transport and Tourism, has sold — or is negotiating to sell — the Aldabra Islands to the USSR.

Customers

Mr Servina left Mahe for Western Europe on August 3, ostensibly to drum up much-needed tourist traffic, particularly under the now-famous "rent-an-island" aimed at weary jet-setters wishing to get away from it all.

But, according to those who know, the most eager customers for the "rent-an-island" or "buy-an-island" scheme are the Russians.

Purpose? For the establishment of a missile site and naval facility to counterbalance the rapidly expanding US facilities on Diego Garcia — "the Pentagon's eye in the Indian Ocean".

The USSR has already made one effort to militarise one of the islands in the Seychelles archipelago. This was Quetivy, 180 nautical miles south-east of Mahe. Here the Russians, with Cuban assistance, started constructing a missile-naval facility.

Ironically, Seychelles President France Albert Rene was at the time making loud noises in the OAU and other forums about the island nations of the Indian Ocean "living on the brim of a volcano" because of the military rivalry of superpowers in the region.

Together with his friend, President Didier Ratsiraka, Marxist leader of Madagascar, Rene was demanding that the Indian Ocean be declared a permanent "Zone of Peace" and that the US be forced to abandon work on Diego Garcia.

It was at this point that various Western intelligence agencies got busy — and Rene's double-dealing was laid bare. A British MP visited the Seychelles and put in a report to the Foreign Office.

Pressure

Somehow, a return letter from the British Under-Secretary of State, Sir Ian Gilmour, stating that he had no doubt that the Russians would like to establish naval facilities on the islands, was made public.

Faced with heavy pressure from the British, French and the Kenyans, plus an angry outcry at home, Rene was forced to withdraw whatever concessions he had made on Quetivy to the Russians. Six weeks ago, the Russo-Cuban personnel already stationed on the island were withdrawn.

But, of course, the Russians do not give up that easily. And, indeed, the Aldabras, much nearer the African coast and straddling the Mozambique Channel, fit much more readily into their overall Indian Ocean strategy.

Garotte

Not only do they afford an excellent location for watching traffic in the international sea lanes between East and West, but locked into other Russian facilities in the region, they form a perfect garotte on Western oil routes.

The ever-tightening Russian circle in one of the world's greatest "arcs of crisis" already comprises Soviet control of the important naval anchorage at Socotra at the entrance to the Red Sea; the naval base at Aden in South Yemen; plus facilities in the Maldive Islands, the Dahlark Islands off the Ethiopian coast, in Madagascar, and Nacala in Mozambique.

The West, then, has good cause to be worried about the growing affiliations between the pro-Soviet faction in Rene's Cabinet and the Russo-Cuban alliance.

Against this, there are many indications that Rene, who came to power on June 5, 1977, after "the Coup of Sixty Rifles", deposing the country's first elected President, James Mancham, is heading for political disaster.

As almost everywhere else in Africa, his economy is in shambles, hit by serious problems of unemployment, inadequate food production, balance of payments difficulties and the added difficulty that 44 percent of the country's 62 000 people are under 15 years of age.

Until about 18 months ago the islands made a good income from tourism — but tourism, always a tender plant, very sensitive to political change, has dropped calamitously after rumours of a Russian presence and the unceasing coup attempts against the Rene regime.

It is known that there are at least three Seychellois "liberation" groups, which between them appear to hold the support of a majority of the islanders. Main complaints against Rene's People's Progressive Party are:

- That Rene himself is dominated by the radicals in his Cabinet, notably Jacques Hodoul, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Ogilvy Berlouis, Minister of Defence and Internal Security. The three men are now popularly known on the islands as "The Unholy Trinity".
- The "Trinity" has imposed on the islands an autocratic one-party State, run on increasingly rigid socialistic lines.
- That Rene's Preservation of Security (Emergency Powers) legislation, giving him powers to detain without trial anyone he considers "prejudicial to public safety", has introduced a police State system never before known in the islands.

Promises

- That the Seychellois, deeply religious and with a tightly knitted family system, never before involved in ideology, suddenly find themselves chained into a system totally foreign to all their traditional values.

Three weeks ago Rene was threatened by an army coup, a danger he bought off by promising higher wages and better amenities. To guard against any further such moves, he now has a Tanzanian army contingent monitoring his own army, with a smaller group of Palestinians protecting him personally.

All the way round, the Seychelles position today leaves a lot of room for speculation.

CSO: 4420

BOTHA ADDRESSES TRANSVAAL NP CONGRESS ON HOMELANDS, FUTURE

Homelands Viability Problem

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, reiterated yesterday that under his leadership Whites would not give up their right to self-determination by permitting one man one vote elections in either a unitary or a federal state.

"In all the forthcoming constitutional consultation and negotiation, the principle of self-determination will be paramount, not only for the Whites but for all other minority groups in South Africa", Mr Botha told the Transvaal National Party congress in the Pretoria City Hall.

In reply to a delegate who said the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, had not been repudiated when he stated that certain White towns in the northern Transvaal were to be incorporated in Lebowa, Mr Botha said his Government was not planning to let Potgietersrus, Pietersburg, Tzaneen or Louis Trichardt out of the White area.

"Consolidation alone does not guarantee that the national states will gain viable economic development", the Prime Minister said. Decentralised development, which formed part of the policies of consolidation and the constellation of states, could occur only at points at which the necessary supportive infrastructure existed.

Mr Botha said doubt and uncertainty existed throughout the Western world and could be expected to be felt even more strongly in South Africa, considering developments on the sub-continent in the face of the Marxist onslaught.

In constitutional terms, the National Party's standpoint was that there should be equal rights for all the country's minority groups on the basis of good neighbourliness.

"What I demand for myself, I favour for others, too".

The Government's 12-point plan emphasised that in a multinational society, each group should have its own schools and residential areas.

Doubt was being propagated in South Africa especially by "radical rightist" groups. Mr Botha said there could be no progress without trust between the people and their leaders.

(News by F Neuhoff, Mutual Building, Harrison Street, Johannesburg). — Sapa.

'THE CITIZEN' Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial: "New Deal"]

[Text]

ALL systems are now go for an exciting new approach to Southern Africa's economic development, with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, spelling out, at the Transvaal National Party congress, his new offensive to promote private development co-operation on a regional level.

It is the end of the old-style belief that homelands can become economically viable on their own.

The end of the old-style belief that they will be able not only to provide enough work for their own people, but attract back large numbers of Blacks working in "White" South Africa.

The end of the old-style belief that homelands can be sufficiently consolidated, that they can stand on their own feet and satisfy all the needs of their people, not only in terms of land but of economic well-being.

The Prime Minister has, by implication, answered these points by saying:

"It is impossible to consolidate the geographical area of each national group in such a way that it will become economically viable on its own . . .

"In the case of most national States, less than 20 percent of their people's income is generated in their own geographical areas.

"And, of course, we cannot give away the whole of South Africa merely to create economically viable Black States."

So there has to be a new approach — and that approach is by way of the regional development of South Africa, and ultimately Southern Africa, the aim being a confederation which will initially be an economic one.

Mr Botha put his new economic deal in these words:

"With all our ideals, we must also be realists. It is simply a fact that the economic realities place constraints on what can be attained by land consolidation as such.

"However, the same economic realities open the door for exciting and comprehensive development co-operation on a regional basis."

He stressed that "we have learned from hard experience that the scope for decentralisation of economic activity in South Africa is limited.

"Activity is concentrated mainly at four such growth poles — the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area, Durban-Pinetown, the Cape Peninsula and Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage."

To offset the "magnetic attraction" of the large metropolitan areas, a number of regional growth points will be developed "which can serve as balancing growth poles against the large metropolitan areas.

"To this end, one or other form of co-operation between the different political units in each major economic region is essential.

"In developing such co-operation projects, we must be willing to transcend the boundaries of the traditional areas in South Africa and to extend the hand of co-operation across the borders."

Mr Botha also announced progress on two more important aspects of his new economic vision — the creation of a multilateral development bank and of a small-business corporation.

In the case of the bank, he expects that the necessary legislation to provide for the public's participation will be introduced in Parliament next year.

In the case of the small-business corporation, which will be led by private initiative, and supported by State assistance, the preparatory work has advanced to the point where details can be worked out with interested parties in the private sector.

The Prime Minister is thus taking South Africa on the road spelled out at his Carlton Hotel conference with top business leaders, and the private sector will now have to play its role in the exciting economic developments that are taking place.

Mixed Marriage, Immorality Act

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

IF a nation did not have the faith and the will to survive, no law would safeguard it, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha said yesterday.

Mr Botha told the congress the Mixed Marriages act and the Immorality Act were not on the statute book to safeguard the future of the Whites, but to combat social evil.

"If my people, the people of whom I am part and of whom I am proud, do not have the faith and the will to survive, then no law will safeguard them.

"I reject with contempt suggestions that I and my Cabinet are being untrue to the best ideals of our people."

Mr Botha said he had made his standpoint clear at last year's Cape National Party congress, when he had been asked to state his and his Government's attitude towards these acts. He had said then the Government was open to any reasonable suggestion on how these laws could be improved in order to remove hurt from them.

"If this congress supports me then it must help me."

He said the Population Registration Act and the Group Areas Act were not "holy cows" and they would be amended

as in the past if this became necessary.

"Do not distrust me when I take steps that are aimed at ensuring peace in this country."

He had on occasion been asked whether he was changing direction. He had told the questioner that he would do everything possible to ensure that this did not happen.

"But I am prepared to alter the road if it is going to make my road easier," the Prime Minister said.

(Report by Andrew Braid and Claud le Roux, Mutual Building, Harrison Street, Johannesburg). — Sapa.

Koornhof on Influx Control

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

WAYS and means of face-lifting the system of Black influx control were in the pipeline and had the full backing of leaders of Black urban townships, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told the congress.

In wide-ranging replies to questions on his portfolio, he also pleaded for greater understanding of the Government's aim to uplift the life of urban Blacks.

"This is in the White man's interest as much as the Black's," he said. "We are jacking it all up."

If the White man was not sure of his case and his stand now on the future, he would find himself in serious difficulties.

The Government was taking positive steps to improve the quality of life for the urban Black particularly — in a move that made sound sense.

He appealed to party members to say to each other: "Come on, chaps, lets not kick and apply brakes — let's throw our weight behind our Premier and his Cabinet."

He had made it his business to see that "forced" mass removal of Blacks was stopped as far as pratically possible.

When removals became necessary there were other and more humane ways of doing it, such as through dialogue and persuasion.

The forced removal image elsewhere was of the South African Government taking Blacks by the scruff of the neck and forcing them into other areas far away.

"Resettlement is being tackled as humanely as possible," Dr Koornhof said.

Influx control was still necessary for sound social and labour reasons, among others.

The growing urbanisation of Black homeland states was a "success story", with 2,3-million houses projected and 56 new towns on the drawing boards to cost nearly R100-million.

But meanwhile White cities would still attract black workers and influx control was necessary.

The State had been promised the co-operation of Black urban community leaders in applying a fair and just influx control system in the future, he said.

(Report by Keith Abendroth, 161 Mitchell Street, Pretoria.)

Farmers' Bitterness on Consolidation

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

FARMER-DELEGATES to the Transvaal National Party congress yesterday hammered the party's governing hierarchy over the "growing bitterness and uncertainty" on the homelands consolidation issue.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, his deputy, Mr Greyling Wentzel, and the chairman of the Consolidation Commission, Mr Hennie van der Walt, all replied in efforts to smooth ruffled feathers and give assurances.

Dr Koornhof promised that a special "instrument" was under discussion at top level — an "instrument" that would speed up, make more fair and make less expensive arbitration disputes on ground expropriated for consolidation.

Meanwhile, he appealed to farmers who were in danger of losing their ground to consolidation to "be patient, keep on working without flagging, and you will not be disappointed".

His appeal came after delegates had strongly criticised expropriation procedures, arbitration methods and uncertainty over the whole issue.

(Report by Keith Abendroth, 161 Mitchell Street, Pretoria.)

CSO: 4420

COMMENT ON CABINET CHANGES, PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

'THE CAPE TIMES' Comment

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 27 Aug 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Musical Chairs"]

[Text]

THE CABINET changes are as expected and, indeed, as widely forecast. Dr Gerrit Viljoen, as a Broederbond luminary and influential theoretician, is brought in as a counter to Dr Andries Treurnicht. Mr Botha no doubt hopes that Dr V will oust Dr T in due course as Transvaal leader. One of the few present-day Nationalists who can match Dr Treurnicht in semantic agility, Dr Viljoen is adept at tricky political footwork. But he is rather more adaptable than Dr Treurnicht and, in present conditions, can be relied upon to support Mr Botha. In other conditions, Dr Viljoen would himself be be formidable contender for the premiership.

The likeable General Malan, in becoming minister of defence, will have to make the difficult transition from the services to party politics. The appointment has the merit of legitimizing General Malan's unfortunate penchant for quasi-political speech-making, which, in a serving officer, has been inapposite. It is to be hoped that the top military brass will henceforth be more scrupulous in avoiding political controversy and maintaining the highest traditions of the service.

For the rest, the prime minister appears to have led his colleagues in a vigorous game of musical chairs. The political effect, if any, is not readily apparent. The appointments to the President's Council, or some of them, at least, give the impression of having been made to suit the convenience of the prime minister in creating Cabinet vacancies. But Mr Schlebusch, who will be chairman of the President's Council, is a political heavyweight. The role and relevance of the council remain an enigma, particularly in the absence of representative black leaders, but Mr Schlebusch is an unlikely candidate for a sinecure. There is little guidance or direction to be gleaned from the prime minister's speeches since he abandoned reformist rhetoric and slowed his pace for the sake of party unity. If Mr Botha remains determined to maintain this unity, and declines to risk a Nationalist split, Cabinet re-shuffles

— even on the scale of yesterday's — will avail him little. Like Mr Vorster's before him, Mr Botha's administration is hamstrung — and for the same obvious reasons. As long as Mr Botha continues to place the sectional interests of Nationalist Afrikanerdom before the interests of South Africa, the drift and indecision will continue.

'RAND DAILY MAIL' Comment

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Aug 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Is It Just Another Commission?"]

[Text]

THE PRIME MINISTER'S supporters are raising some remarkable arguments in their efforts to persuade us that the President's Council is a viable attempt to reach a consensus for a new constitution acceptable to the majority of our people.

The council, they argue, is not a final solution, but merely a starting point to negotiate a new dispensation. For this reason alone, it deserves the support of all people who sincerely want better race relations. Those who oppose the effort are merely "wreckers" who will do anything to stop the Government from reaching an accord with other groups.

But now, Nationalist commentators are even trying to convince us that the exclusion of blacks from the council is not an insurmountable obstacle in the Government's efforts. The council, they say, is free to consult blacks — even such people as Mr Nelson Mandela, provided, of course, he renounces violence

Which, of course, means the council is hardly an advance on the Schlebusch Commission which created it. The council's white, coloured, Indian and Chinese members are simply another form of a commission of inquiry that can call evidence from blacks if it wishes to do so. The Schlebusch Commission did this — and totally dismissed the evidence given before it by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement. Is there any reason to believe a nominated President's Council would treat evidence from blacks any differently?

The probability that it would not was underlined in a recent speech by Mr Chris Heunis, who will soon be assuming responsibility for the Government's constitutional proposals in his new capacity as Minister for Internal Affairs. Mr Heunis told the Natal Nationalist congress that if blacks were included on the President's Council "the possibility of consensus would be nil — and this would inevitably lead to confrontation between white and non-white."

What, then, are the chances of consensus if blacks are merely consulted by a group of nominated people whose recommendations can be vetoed by the white Parliament and who, in any case, cannot claim the right to make decisions for others?

Even more important, the fact that blacks are excluded from the President's Council is a reflection of the official Government view that South Africa comprises only white, coloured, Indian and Chinese people — and that the blacks belong to the "homelands". Anyone accepting nomination to the President's Council is in fact endorsing that definition of the South African "nation".

Even if the Government revises its attitude by granting blacks a form of "associate citizenship", its decision will still indicate an extreme reluctance to accept the majority of people as members of our community and confirm that it has no intention of coming to terms with their most basic demand — the right to full South African citizenship and all that implies.

The continued denial of this fundamental right makes a mockery of Nationalist claims that the President's Council is a genuine and viable attempt to negotiate an acceptable constitution.

Constitutional Committee Chairmen

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Aug 80 p 3

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The establishment of the State President's Council marked the beginning of a transitional period for South Africa, the chairman-designate of the Constitutional Committee of the council, Dr Denis Worrall, said in Cape Town yesterday.

"The President's Council is a major constitutional advancement in our society — the most significant constitutional development since union," Dr Worrall said. The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, personally attached great importance to the body, as did the Government, he said.

Dr Worrall said the success of the council would become evident within six to seven months of its inauguration. Its "extremely wide" terms of reference would enable it to review every facet of society.

"It can look at existing statutes and pass on its recommendations to the Government whether specific laws should be retained, repealed or modified, Dr Worrall said.

The only limitation on the consultative body was that it could not discuss draft legislation before Parliament unless the legislature requested the council to do so.

But, said Dr Worrall, all recommendations by the council had to be tabled in Parliament itself. — Sapa.

(Report by Johann van Heerden, Van der Stel Building, 58 Burg Street, Cape Town)

CSO: 4420

MILITARY CALL-UP SYSTEM, MANPOWER SHORTAGE DISCUSSED

Fewer Exemptions

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Peter Sullivan]

[Text]

DURBAN — The Government is reassessing the military commitment of national servicemen and Citizen Force members to spread the load of border duty call-ups more evenly.

This was announced yesterday at the National Party's Natal congress by Mr Kobie Coetsee, Deputy Minister of Defence, in replying to resolutions criticising the spreading of border duty.

As a first step the Government would from next year withdraw the dispensation granted to people holding classified key positions.

From next year exemptions would be granted only to people in key posts while they were doing their apprenticeship. Thereafter they would have to undergo military training.

Mr Coetsee said the dispensation had been misused by many people including those in responsible positions.

As a result there were thousands of people who had not done any training at all. The position of these people was also being reviewed and alternative forms of training for them were being considered.

He said this did not necessarily include the two-year basic training period.

Referring to the controversial crediting of only 30 days to a serviceman's commitment for a 90-day border duty stint, Mr Coetsee also announced that a committee had been appointed to investigate the entire commitment issue.

But he defended the system saying that by law people had to do 30 days' training a year after their two-year basic training. The 90-day service was not training but "war service" which was a different matter.

He said a number of steps had now been taken to relieve the burden on some people and to spread the load more evenly. The involvement of people holding key posts was one of these steps.

People doing administrative jobs in the back line were being reduced to a minimum to make more people available for border duty.

He said in future no soldier would be called up within nine months of his initial two-year basic training. Then his first camp would be only for 30 days and not for 90 days.

It was also being attempted to ensure that a person did border duty only every alternate year.

Committee on Manpower Shortage

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

A special committee is looking into the question of national service with a view to meeting serious manpower shortages in the Defence Force, the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, announced yesterday.

"We have to make plans to satisfactorily meet these manpower needs," Mr Botha told the congress.

The Defence Force is making increasing use of women and of Coloured and Black people, but certain units are still seriously under strength.

The committee investigating the manpower needs is working in close connection with the Manpower Commission and its mandate is receiving priority.

"I do not think extension of the period of national service is the answer to the problem. Instead, more people should be involved," said Mr Botha.

"If anybody doubts that everybody has a duty in his own circle, he should go to Klapperkop and read the names of those who in the last 14 or 15 years have made the supreme sacrifice, and while standing there with bowed head ask: 'What can I do to help ensure my country's safety?'" he said.

The government is doing everything possible to find solutions to the problems experienced by border farmers, he said.

It is with mixed feelings that he is taking leave of the defence portfolio he has held for the past 14 years, the Prime Minister said.

"I asked General Magnus Malan to take the portfolio because I have full confidence in him and because I want somebody in the job who can keep the Defence Force outside party politics, as I have done."

(Report by F Neuhoff, 627 Mutual Bldgs, Harrison Str, Johannesburg). — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

STEYN PROMISES PROGRESS IN COLORED EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Aug 80 p 8

[Text]

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Department of Coloured Affairs aimed to wipe out the backlog in education for Coloureds within the next five years, the Minister of Community Development, Coloured Relations and Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn said yesterday.

Opening the annual meeting of the Orange Free State Kleurling Munisipale Skakelvereniging (Coloured Municipal Liaison Association), Mr Steyn said the provision of educational facilites placed a heavy burden on the shoulders of the authorities, especially if it was taken into account that the Coloured population demographically speaking, was relatively young.

"Whereas 47,9 percent of the White population is under the age of 24, 65,2 percent of our Brown fellow inhabitants of the country fall in that group.

Coloured youth under the age of 14 constitutes 45 percent of the population group as against a figure of 30,5 percent in the case of Whites," Mr Steyn said.

In spite of the efforts of the previous administration of Coloured Affairs to wipe out the backlog of school buildings, there was still a shortage of classroom accommodation.

"If we look, however, at the progress made in the most recent years, it gives cause for optimism.

During the past six years, expenditure on educational buildings has increased from R6-million to R28-million a year and it is expected that this allocation will increase substantially, depending on the economic capability of the state," Mr Steyn said.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had said recently that the Government was prepared to endorse a programme to reach the objective of equal education for all population groups as soon as possible, within the economic capability of the country.

"The matter is at present enjoying the attention of the Department of Coloured Relations which has as its aim that the backlog should be wiped out over a period of five years while at the same time providing for the annual population growth.

"At present, 610 000 pupils are receiving primary school education while 130 000 are receiving it at secondary level.

In the socio-economic sphere, Mr Steyn said, phenomenal progress had been made. The number of Coloureds in the white-collar group had increased from 78 000 in 1973 to 128 500 in 1979.

In the semi-skilled fields of labour, the increase had been from 253 300 to 285 600.

Compared with these figures, the entry into unskilled job categories had only been 24 600. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

OPPENHEIMER URGED TO LEAD ANTI-DISCRIMINATION EFFORTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 80 p 14

[Article by Stanley Uys]

[Text]

LONDON. — In an open letter to Mr Harry Oppenheimer published in the Guardian yesterday, Mr Greg Lanning, author of "Africa Undermined" (a study of Anglo-American and other major mining companies in Africa,) urges Mr Oppenheimer and his group of companies to "launch a dawn raid on discrimination and inequality in South Africa."

Recalling that 10 years ago, Mr Oppenheimer had told him he believed peaceful change was possible in South Africa, Mr Lanning writes: "As South Africa enters the 1980's with a growing level of industrial unrest and racial violence, I wonder how much longer you can sustain your belief in the possibility of peaceful change."

Quoting Mr Oppenheimer as saying that "Racial discrimination and free enterprise are incompatible, and failure to eradicate the one will ultimately result in the destruction of the other," Mr Lanning comments: "I must say that the more I have studied and observed South Africa, the more convinced I am that far from being incompatible racial discrimination is the basis of the success and profitability of companies in South Africa, particularly in the mining industry.

"But, Harry, whichever of us is correct, I wonder how much longer you can continue to criticize labour practices in South Africa when you continue to earn windfall profits from gold mines based on cheap black migrant labour?

"For many years you have spoken about better conditions and wage rates and have led the sluggish mining industry in whatever minor steps it has made. But they are insignificant in the face of the needs.

"I think you recognise this. It is reported that you urged the Chamber of Mines to pay surface workers R100. You certainly believe that the gold mines should pay more and can afford to pay more. Not surprising since Anglo made record profits of R302 million last year (up to 52 percent).

Yet nothing has happened in the last 10 years to fundamentally change the lot of the 500 000 workers in the industry whose labour is the foundation of your power and influence.

"Businessmen like to pride themselves on their ability to get things done: You are no exception. Your annual report is filled with examples of new mines, factories and ventures started by the Anglo group. A few months ago you went out and bought 25 percent of consolidated gold fields (11 percent in a 30 minute "dawn raid" for £150 million last February.)

"As we enter the 1980's, which promise to be a turbulent decade for your country, I feel I know you and your industry well enough to offer a few modest suggestions.

"You are at the height of your power and influence. You have great authority nationally and in the world, after over 20 years in command of one of the largest mining empires in the world.

"Your mines already produce 40 percent of South Africa's gold and 33 per cent of the South African uranium, 80 percent of world diamonds and a large percentage of Africa's copper, coal and platinum.

"If Anglo American absorb Johannesburg consolidated investments and increase your control of gold fields of South Africa, as is widely expected, your dominance of South African mineral production will be even greater. There is no more powerful industrialist in South Africa and very few if any in the world.

"I would like to see some unilateral action by you and your group companies. In fact, I would like to see you launch a dawn raid on discrimination and inequality in South Africa.

"Pay black workers a decent wage. Abolish discriminatory labour practices. Remove the appalling hostels for migrant labourers on your mines. Recognise independent black trade unions.

"Don't tell me again in next year's report what the government or the white trade unions should do. Get on and show us what Anglo can themselves do to significantly improve conditions for black workers.

"Afterall, what can the government really do? Neither South Africa nor the Western world can do without your gold, uranium, platinum, coal or vanadium.

"Prime Minister Botha has himself urged South Africans to reform, he can hardly send a man of your age and stature to jail for taking him at his word. You are unlikely to be detained under the suppression of Communism Act, or the Prevention of Terrorism Act. White mine workers might go on strike but in the end they need you and your mines more than you need them.

"I am sure a man of your power and persuasiveness can give them the guarantee of future employment that they need.

"It is clear that you and Prime Minister Botha agree that time is short. It seems clear also to outside observers that something must break the logjam of South African society.

"In the last 10 years it has become more and more evident that only bloodshed and revolution lie ahead.

"You, are a powerful individual who has the power to influence the course of history. Do not merely issue eloquent statements from your Johannesburg office. Take action, in the interests of all the people in South Africa, stop talking about discrimination and disadvantage, and act now to change the conditions of black workers in South Africa."

CSO: 4420

MATANZIMA REPLACES MINISTER; COUP PLAN RUMORED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Aug 80 p 5

[Text]

UMTATA. — In an apparent reaction to reports of an abortive coup in Transkei, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has sacked the Minister of Interior, Mr Saul K Ndzumo, from his Cabinet.

He told a Press conference in Umtata yesterday that he was not going to give any reasons.

Mr Ndzumo's expulsion from the cabinet came in the wake of allegations of an abortive coup by senior police officers and members of the Transkei army. Mr Ndzumo allegedly told mourners at a policeman's funeral recently that the planned overthrow of the Transkei government failed when some members of the army withdrew from the plot.

Speaking to reporters in his office, Chief Matanzima said he had decided to relieve Mr Ndzumo of his position in the Cabinet as from September 1 and to appoint Miss Stella Sigcau, a former Cabinet Minister, in his place.

Miss Sigcau, who was recently accepted back by the ruling party, resigned from the Cabinet in November 1977 after falling out with the Matanzima government. She later led a breakaway of Eastern Pondoland dissidents to form a new opposition party.

Asked about the alleged coup, the Prime Minister said it was "absolutely untrue". He said the Commissioner of Police was handling the matter.

"I do not know what the police are doing or what they will do."

He said Mr Ndzumo had been "clever enough" to say he had heard about the coup six months ago from a policeman who was now dead.

"It is most surprising that a Cabinet Minister should hear of something like this six months back and not tell anybody in the government about it.

"I can assure you the Commission of Police and the Commissioner of Defense both do not know anything about the coup," Chief Matanzima said.

Miss Sigcau's appointment to replace Mr Ndzumo was regarded here as ironical because Mr Ndzumo, with another Minister, Chief George Ndabankulu of Local

government and Land Tenure, have been staunch allies of the Matanzimas in their bitter feud with the Sigcau clan over the past three years.

Before she resigned, Miss Sigcau had held the portfolios of Interior, Education, Roads and Works before and after Transkei attained independence.

Mr Ndzumo was not in his office or his official residence yesterday and could not be contacted for comment.

Yesterday he was reported to have defied fellow Cabinet Ministers at a special meeting when they criticized him for having talked publicly about the alleged abortive coup.

CSO: 4420

'POST': SOWETO PEOPLE PROTEST RENTS INCREASE PLAN

Johannesburg POST in English 26 Aug 80 p 6

[Editorial: "We Were Never Consulted"]

[Text]

THE protest against rents meeting organised by the Committee of Ten was a hefty vote of no confidence against Mr David Thebehali and his community council.

The consensus was made even more striking by the ironic turn out of elderly people instead of the youths Mr Thebehali had predicted would be there.

If we did not honestly believe and understand the anguish of the people of Soweto we would have suspected that the massive adult attendance was stage-managed. Even then it would have taken some extraordinary organising for members of the Ten to get so many adults — over a thousand — to give their support.

The facts are however self-evident. The people of Soweto are sick and tired of the sanctimonious utterings from Mr Thebehali and his men when they are so obviously incapable of running the affairs of the township.

It would have taken an organisation which has the confidence of the majority of people to listen to talk about increases, if all things were normal.

But as all things are not normal with township life there is no argument to defeat the one that those responsible for such community abortions should carry the can, and pay for their blunders.

Just because there is no money generated from the townships is no blame of ours. We did not agree to the formation of Soweto to start with. We were never consulted about community councils. All these things were imposed on us.

We registered our protest to the setting up of such townships and the wholesale process of resettlement which affected thousands of black lives. Those responsible for setting up what was in effect an ideological solution to a practical problem should bear the responsibility.

CSO: 4420

DETAINEES ISSUE 'MODDERBEE CHARTER' ON RIGHTS

Johannesburg VOICE in English 20-26 Aug 80 p 6

[Article by Zaf Mayet]

[Text]

THE "MODDERBEE Charter" is being described as a historic document as important as the People's 1955 Kliptown Freedom Charter.

The Modderbee Charter was masterminded and initiated by 48 detainees, released a fortnight ago.

The MC has already been publicised internationally in a dramatic attempt to focus world-wide attention on the plight of detainees without trial and the stand of such political men.

Already, copies of the MC had been sent to the United Nations, the International Red Cross Society, the World Association of Democratic Lawyers, the International Commission of Jurists, Amnesty International and several other world-wide bodies campaigning against racism and apartheid.

The 11-point MC is . . . .

- It is the right of all to share in the resources of our country.
- There should be equal opportunities for all.
- The land should be shared among all who work it.
- All workers should be allowed to form trade unions.
- All workers should be paid a decent minimum wage established by trade unions.
- Proper housing should be provided for all.
- the Government must be based on the will of the people.
- Racial discrimination must be ended.
- Education should be free and compulsory.
- There should be freedom of speech, freedom of association and freedom of the Press.

CSO: 4420

WHITE LABOR CONFEDERATION LOSING MEMBERS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text] The crisis in the white labor movement continued yesterday as the South African Confederation of Labor's secretary, Mr Wessel Bornman, acknowledged that Sacla's membership had been seriously depleted and that it could be forced to dissolve.

However, Mr Bornman vowed to continue the fight to keep the all-white confederation alive and suggested that the clause in its constitution, which forces Sacla to dissolve if membership falls below 100,000, could be scrapped.

This would enable the organization to continue even if more of its members admit other races and are forced to leave.

Mr Bornman said yesterday that recent withdrawals had reduced Sacla's membership to "around 137,000" from a high of 200,000 some time ago. If this number fell to below 100,000, Sacla's constitution compelled it to disband.

On Tuesday, the SA Technical Officials' Association was forced to leave Sacla because it had decided to admit coloured workers in violation of the confederation's constitution.

Two other unions have left the organisation recently and some reports have claimed that Sacla may collapse because Tuesday's decision may force further resignations.

Most sources agree, however, that no new withdrawals from Sacla are likely. "Verligte" unions within Sacla acknowledge that Tuesday's decision was constitutionally correct and say they have no plans to leave the organisation voluntarily.

However, they add that other all-white unions, particularly those on the railways (who make up a significant part of Sacla), may soon be forced also to admit workers of other races for fear of losing their representativeness and would thus be forced to leave the organisation.

As a result, Mr Brian Currie, a Sacla vice-president and prominent railway unionist, has said he will attempt to change the all-white clause in Sacla's constitution.

Informed sources also said yesterday that there appeared to be no new plans to form a rival conservative union body.

The 42 000-member SA Association of Municipal Employees said earlier this year that it was planning to form such a body, but nothing appears to have come of this move.

Mr Bornman said yesterday that Sacla had been "reduced considerably" by recent withdrawals. "There is no point in hiding the situation," he added.

The SA Technical Officials' Association had been faced with "a genuine problem" and other unions could also be "pressed" in this way.

His own union, the 37 000-member SA Iron and Steel

Workers Union, had decided "never to consider admitting other races because multiracial membership creates a lot of problems", Mr Bornman said.

Other unions, however, particularly those in the public sector, could well be forced to open their ranks, thus depleting the confederation further.

One way out of this dilemma would be to scrap the rule that Sacla had to dissolve once its membership dropped below 100 000.

"This rule is a nuisance and I have campaigned for it to be scrapped. The unions who have left could return and I see no reason why we should disband because our numbers have temporarily fallen," Mr Bornman said.

He said he and his union would fight to continue the confederation. "It has done a great deal for white workers and it would be sad to see it collapse now."

CSO: 4420

NEW COAL MINE TO BE OPENED IN KWAZULU

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Aug 80 p 13

[Article by Adam Payne]

[Text]

A NEW coal mine to export anthracite is to be opened by Trans-Natal Coal Corporation near Nongoma in KwaZulu.

The South Cape group, headed by Dr G Lauroa, has sold the KwaNgoma anthracite coal field to Trans-Natal which has obtained an anthracite export allocation of 1 500 000 tons a year from 1984-1985.

This export allocation is part of the anthracite allocation of 4-million tons reported in Business Mail.

The mine will be established by Trans-Natal Corporation as an opencast and underground operation, paying normal tax but also a royalty to the Mining Corporation because the mine is in a homeland.

The mine must be ready by June 1983, so as to be able to be fully on line by mid-1984 producing high-grade and low-grade anthracite.

Trans-Natal cannot put a cost on the enterprise because it is still the subject of a feasibility study and there will be unknown factors on the infrastructure side.

However, taking a green fields colliery cost of R40 to R50 an annual ton the cost would be R60-million to R75-million.

However capital spending could be much higher because of the mine's situation away from the usual infrastructure.

A railway of 60km will have to be built and the financing of this has yet to be decided on. The mine will also need water, power and roads so that a capital figure of R80 an annual ton might be nearer the mark making a total of R90-million.

I am told that the coal deposits are patchy so that mining will not necessarily be through one big shaft and opencast workings, but could entail some small shafts as well as the opencast.

The grades of coal are not yet known but will be when a feasibility study has been completed by the end of this year.

The deposit is a large one and will be able to sustain exports of 1 500 000 tons a year for more than 30 years.

The establishment of the mine will give employment to about 1 000 people, with married personnel being accommodated in Nongoma.

The mine will have some high grade and some low grade anthracite with the low grade estimated to be worth at least $30 a ton fob in 1979 money.

The high grade is estimated to be worth about $56 a ton fob in 1979 money.

Similar high grade anthracite from South Africa was selling for between $85 and $120 cif last year — the figure varying according to transport costs and destination.

CSO: 4420

MAJOR METHANOL PROJECT UNDER STUDY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Aug 80 p 19

[Article by John Mulcany]

[Text]

A FURTHER development in AECI's previously announced methanol research programme comes today with the announcement that the chemical giant is looking at a joint venture with Amcoal and Shell.

There is not a great deal of detail known at the moment but the first stage of the proposed venture will embrace the establishment of methanol as a diesel fuel replacement and the construction of a 1 000-million-litre a year coal-based methanol plant.

The combination of these three companies in a venture of this nature makes perfect sense, with AECI providing the technical expertise — it already operates the only methanol-from-coal plant in the world — while Amcoal has the necessary coal reserves and Shell the marketing and distribution facilities for liquid fuels.

The possible cost of the venture has not yet been disclosed by the parties involved, though R800-million at today's costs is probably a reasonable ballpark figure.

The cost of the plant alone will probably be around R500-million and, added to this will be the cost of establishing a coal mine to service the operation, another R200-million.

R800-m cost?

Add to this the cost of an infrastructure providing accommodation and other facilities in the area as well as a further capital injection to expand Shell's distribution facilities and one is looking at around R800-million.

Another interesting point is the likely location for the plant. It will of necessity have to be in the vicinity of a coal mine, which could mean the Witbank area, further east in the Transvaal, Sasolburg, northern Natal, Sasolburg or the north-eastern Orange Free State.

Attention will obviously have to be given to the most convenient location in the major industrial areas, such as the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging triangle.

The latter would suggest Sasolburg as the obvious spot, and with AECI already firmly entrenched in the district this may prove ideal.

The fact that AECI will also draw methanol from the envisaged plant for further conversion to chemical feedstocks tends to support a site in the Sasolburg area.

AECI's chairman, Denys Marvin, when announcing the company's intention to accelerate its research into methanol (April 2), stated that two small cars with 100 percent methanol engines had been ordered from a motor manufacturer.

It is believed that the cars have now completed 40 000 km successfully, which must reaffirm the chemical giant's confidence in alternative fuels.

The time for commencing the venture is not known at this stage, but with the three large companies already talking in terms of a joint venture the decision to go ahead cannot be far away, especially with costs rising almost daily.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MVUBELO ON UNION MERGER--The biggest "parallel" trade union in the country, Ms Lucy Mvubelo's National Union of Clothing Workers, could disappear in a merger with the white and colored Garment Workers' Union of South Africa. At a recent meeting, the NUCW endorsed the idea of such a merger, according to its general secretary, Ms Mvubelo. However, labor sources claim that the merger idea has attracted substantial opposition from members of the union executive and some union shop stewards, who fear that such a move will prevent the union developing into an independent, black-run organization. At a recent meeting, the 23,000-member NUCW voted to join a federation of unions in the garment industry. This would entrench links between the union and non-black registered counterparts in the Transvaal, Natal and the Cape. According to Ms Mvubelo, it also endorsed the idea of a merger with the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa, a registered union for white and colored workers with which the NUCW has been closely associated for several decades. Mr Mvubelo said, however, that there were no immediate plants to merge the two unions. "We will see how the federation works before taking a final decision," she said. [Excerpt] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 27 Aug 80 p 15]

POLITICAL MEETINGS BAN END--Government opponents greeted with little enthusiasm the Minister of Justice's announcement yesterday that the ban on political meetings of more than ten people will not be renewed after August 31. But the ban on outdoor gatherings--except sports meetings--reimposed for a year in March, remains. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Aug 80 p 1]

OFS NATIONAL PARTY LEADER--Dr Nak van der Merwe, outgoing Administrator of the Free State, was elected leader of the National Party in the province at the Party's annual congress in Bloemfontein yesterday. He succeeds the Minister of Justice and of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, who is virtually certain to become the country's first vice-president and chairman of the President's Council after his nomination as the NP's candidate for the office. Dr Van der Merwe was given the Cabinet portfolio of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in last week's Cabinet reshuffle. Before his appointment as Administrator, Dr Van der Merwe was the Member of Parliament for Fauresmith and was Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Sep 80 p 5]

RELEASED FROM ROBBEN ISLAND--A Soweto man who was released from Robben Island at the weekend after serving 17 years for sabotage was called to John Vorster Square yesterday for an interview. He is Mr Napoleon Mazambane Letsoko who was convicted at the age of 25. He is now 41 years old. He told POST yesterday that his primary interest now was to look for work and a wife. Mr Letsoko said he was convicted for activities concerning the banned Pan Africanist Congress together with two other men, Mr Victor Nkabinde and Mr Michael Maimane who were each sentenced to 20 years imprisonment each. [Text] [Johannesburg POST in English 27 Aug 80 p 6]

AZAPO BRANCHES ACTIVITY--Yet another branch of the Azanian Peoples Organization (AZAPO) has been formed in the Northern Transvaal at the weekend, thus pushing the number of branches to three. At an inaugural ceremony is Lebowa Kgomo last Saturday, conducted by the Seshego branch, birth was given to the Lebowakgomo wing of Azapo. The meeting attanded by over 40 people had its tempers at the highest when a Lebowa member of Parliament Mr Maredi Chueu moved into the building. The audience immediately stood up to interrupt a speaker who was on the floor, saying that Mr Chueu, as a member of one of the undesirable establishments by the Government-Bantustans should leave the gathering immediately. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 13-19 Aug 80 p 1] --Violence broke out in Seshego yesterday when camouflage police with dogs fired shots in a pitched battle with pupiles after a bus and school boycott. At least eight pupiles from Seshego High School were detained during the violence which erupted after thousands of workers boycotted Lebowa buses, and walked the 12 km to Pietersburg in protest against a fare increase. The pupils were detained when they boycotted classes in solidarity with their protesting parents. The big walk, decided at the weekend meeting organized by the Seshego village committee and the Seshego branch of Azapo, started as early as 4 am with workers, both young and old ignoring the empty buses. [Text] [Johannesburg POST in English 26 Aug 80 pp 1, 2]

MISSILE EXPLOSION CASUALTIES--Two Armscor employees died in a missile explosion at a Potchefstroom armaments factory yesterday afternoon. A senior Western Transvaal police spokesman said today that the possibility of sabotage had been excluded. He said that the explosion happened at 3 pm yesterday at the Naschem factory while two young employees were working with the explosives. The two dead are Mr Malcolm Berry (19) of Market Street, Promosa, Potchefstroom, and Mr Kenneth Edgar Botha (20) of Block N, Eldorado Park. There were no other casualties, according to the police spokesman, but there was extensive damage to the buildings. Security police and Naschem officials cordoned off the area and an intensive investigation began shortly after the blast. Mr Botha is believed to have been working at the factory for only a short time. He was married with one child. The police spokesman said an investigation by officials from the office of the Chief Inspector of Explosives would begin today. They are to be assisted by the South African Police. It is believed there will be an official inquiry later. It was originally suspected that mortar bombs had exploded but police said they had established that two missiles were involved. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Aug 80 p 3]

COST OF LIVING INDEX--The price of food in South Africa has nearly doubled in the past five years and if the present inflation rate continues the overall cost of living--on 1975--will double in about 10 months. Department of Statistics figures released in Pretoria yesterday show that the COL index jumped by nearly three points in July, reaching a new all-time peak of 177,2 compared with 174,5 in June and 157,9 in July last year, on a base of 100 in 1975. The index for food alone rocketed by more than five points in one month between June and July--to 181,4 in July from 176,0 in June and an overall increase of 15,7 percent in July last year. In effect this means that a grocery basket that cost R50 to R100 in 1975 now costs R90,70 to R181,40. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Aug 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

OBOTE CALLS KENYA 'NATURAL PARTNER' FOR UGANDA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts of interview with former president Milton Obote, in Kampala "a few days ago," by Salim Lone (originally appearing in VIVA)]

[Text] **FORMER Ugandan President Milton Obote, who is the main contender for the Presidency in general elections scheduled for later this year, says he is looking forward "to a fruitful and warm relationship between Uganda and Kenya".**

Dr. Obote is quoted by the Nairobi magazine "Viva", to whose editor, Salim Lone, he gave an interview a few days ago in Kampala, as saying this position would remain "irrespective of my own personal position in Uganda".

The Ugandan leader, ousted as President nine years ago by Idi Amin, went on to add: "Whether I am in government or not, I will want Uganda and Kenya to revive the close trading partnership which stood both of them so well before 1971."

Dr. Obote, who has often been accused of being anti-Kenya, said Kenya's stability was Uganda's stability, and "vice versa".

He stressed: "It would be madness on my part or any person's part to try and put Uganda and Kenya at loggerheads. Amin tried to do so when he claimed part of Kenya's territory, and when he did so I did send a secret memorandum to a Kenyan Minister condemning what Amin had done."

The former President said he had no regrets as to the policies which the Kenya Government has pursued since 1971, adding:

"I can say with no fear of contradiction that during my time as head of government of Uganda I maintained a very close and warm relationship with the President of Kenya then, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, and all his Ministers.

"There have been allegations since 1971 to the effect that there was a time when I was engaged in subverting the Government of Kenya. That cannot be true. I was never at any time engaged in any such activity. And my government was never engaged in any such activity against the Government of Kenya or any other neighbouring government. There was no need for me or anybody in my government or party to take a negative attitude towards Kenya".

Dr. Obote made this important point: "Kenya is a natural partner for Uganda in all fields of human endeavour. It is our shortest, most efficient route to the sea and from there to the overseas market. Many of the Kenyan leaders are well known in Uganda. Some in fact studied in Uganda, not only at Makerere but also at some of our secondary schools. We have on the border tribes who are (only) divided by the common international boundary."

Asked if he harboured any bitterness towards Kenya because he was reportedly denied permission, at the time of the Amin coup, to travel to the border with Uganda, he said: "I have had a very long attachment to Kenya. I have been in exile now for a total of nearly 15 years. Five of these I spent in Kenya. I have just returned from 9½ years of exile in Tanzania and partly in the Sudan.

Exile

"The first time I went into exile was in the early 50s. I was in voluntary exile and I went to Kenya. I worked in Kenya.. I worked at Miwani Sugar Works. I worked in Kisumu. I worked at Kabete. I worked at the Isania Water Works near the Aberdares range of mountains. In these years I met a lot of Kenyans and formed what I believed are everlasting friendships."

Speaking on the presence in Uganda of Tanzanian troops, Dr. Obote said there was some misunderstanding in Kenya and

elsewhere on the role of the Tanzanian army in Uganda. This also applied to the intentions of the President of Tanzania, Dr. Nyerere, in particular.

"I can safely say," he added, "that when the war (to liberate Uganda) broke out in October 1978 it was not the intention of the President of Tanzania and his government that Tanzanian troops should cross into Uganda, much less come to Kampala and overthrow the regime of Idi Amin.

"Events, however, forced both the President of Tanzania and his government to cross the border and to proceed to Kampala and throughout Uganda.

"These events include one statement by Idi Amin to the effect that Ugandans on the border with Tanzania were collaborating with the enemies, and that on the withdrawal of Tanzanian troops those Ugandans would be made to suffer.

"So President Nyerere and his government took the humanitarian decision that it would be wise to proceed with the war up to its conclusion."

It was the same humanitarian consideration which, he believed, made the Kenya Government issue a statement advocating that "leaders like Mr. Godfrey Binaisa should be set free . . . . I appreciate such humanitarian expression," Dr. Obote went on to say.

He said he had welcomed the formation of the Uganda National Liberation Front and told its leaders, in writing, that if he was asked to assist in something he would do so. "I was never asked to do anything."

Dr. Obote said problems had unfortunately arisen in the Front and the first President (under its aegis), Prof. Yusufu Lule, was overthrown by a group within the Front.

Later it was interpreted, and was still being interpreted, in Kenya and elsewhere that the overthrow of Prof. Lule was done "by the President of Tanzania, and for my benefit. That was not true. In both ways, that is to say, the President of Tanzania, as far as I know, had no hand in the overthrow of Prof. Lule and there was no truth at all that what happened was to my benefit."

Replaced

In turn, he said, Prof. Lule was replaced by Mr. Binaisa, who had been replaced by the Military Commission.

Dr. Obote said there were problems in Uganda politics. And he pleaded: "I would suggest that for the good of good relations in East Africa . . . we, the people of Uganda, be allowed to sort out our problems.

"I pray that my brothers in Kenya realise that Uganda has been in a desperate situation and that Tanzanians are not here either to undermine Kenya or to colonise Uganda".

● *The full text of the interview appears in the August issue of "Viva" now on sale.*

CSO: 4420

PROBLEM OF WEAPONS SMUGGLING DETAILED

Mbale District Threatened

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 12 Aug 80 pp 1, 8

[Article by Sam Wakoli]

[Text] Mbale District has been hit by a gun racket. The area may witness a wave of killings and other criminal activities.

Reliable sources here disclosed over the weekend that large quantities of military weapons such as rifles, pistols, hand grenades and bullets which the people acquired during the liberation war, were being hidden in various parts of Mbale District.

They are being sold in Manjiya, Bufumbo and Budadiri areas. Guns go at less than 1,000/- each, the sources claimed.

The racket has led to a new wave of killings and robberies. The people here have sent an appeal to the government to contain the situation immediately 'because our lives are being threatened.'

The minister of rehabilitation, Mr Patrick Masette Kuuya, and the deputy minister of works and housing, Mr Sezi Mungati, have given an ultimatum to illegal gun holders to surrender the weapons to police immediately or else they faced serious consequences.

They were speaking at Bududa during the burial of the late John Mushikori, the personnel officer of Kampala International Hotel, who was gunned down last week.

Masette Kuuya warned assassins in Mbale District and other parts of Uganda to stop their ill motives and stressed that the government was capable of dealing with them firmly.

"Ugandans did not fight murderous Idi Amin to come back and witness killings," he emphasised.

He slammed evil elements who were killing innocent citizens. Those had turned Uganda into a slaughterhouse, even worse than dictator Idi Amin's.

Masette blamed the people of Mbale for the "mistakes" they made after the liberation by covering-up thugs. "It is the murderers you kept quiet about who are terrorising you now," he told them.

Police are interrogating three men, one of them reported to be a bodyguard of a UNLA captain attached to Moroto unit, in connection with an incident during which thugs terrorised a group of people including Masette Kuuya here over the weekend.

One of the suspects dressed in military uniform is alleged to have drawn a gun at the minister.

According to police the men who are said to have been in company of the UNLA captain were arrested after they were found threatening people with guns.

Masette who was passing by intervened but one of the men drew a gun at him. Security personnel swung to the scene immediately but the thug dropped the gun and ran away. A police patrol team was allerted and it persued him until he was arrested after a chase in town.

The captain and the men were interrogated at the [as received]

Reports Termed Alarming

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 14 Aug 80 p 4

[Editorial: "What's This Talk of Gun-Running?"]

[Text] Uganda's prosperity, development and stability are very much being pinched by constant malpractices across and around its borders by all kinds of intricate criminal activities--smuggling, cattle rustling, illegal currency exchange, and of late, gun racketeering. A town like Mbale that had been relatively calm has exploded with a new crime wave involving killing with guns.

During the war of liberation, Amin's army fled with a number of weapons both to our neighbouring countries and within, most of whom are still at large. Some of these weapons were hidden and, despite the call by the government for them to be surrendered, this call has not been hidden.

Now, there are reports of a gun racket going on in the eastern part of the country and further reports have revealed that vehicles have been impounded carrying loads of weapons and ammunition from one of neighbouring countries. It is also alleged that there may be some guerilla training camps in our neighbouring country. One thing is clear that the countries from which these guns are being smuggled are not themselves vulnerable.

The reports are indeed alarming. The government should probe into the matter, especially at this time when we are preparing for the elections. Security must be taken as top priority.

Many of us believe we are in a state of war but this should not be an excuse for those in legal possession of guns to be releasing bullets for which they are not accountable. If the government took strong measures against those who misuse their bullets it would help to identify the thugs and it would make it easy for the patrol police to round up these people. The question of accountability for the use of ammunition is bound to produce some positive results. On many occasions some politicians have made statements which tend to incriminate them as the trend events unfold.

Another problem which calls for the immediate attention of the government is reported dishing out of Uganda's graduated tax tickets to aliens for them to vote in the September elections.

No foreigners will be allowed to vote, although the country can give the refugees the hospitality accorded to all foreigners as guaranteed by the international law. But border politicians want to make their election campaign overflow the boundaries.

The government must intensify measures pertaining to the restoration of law and order on the borders because this would ensure stability, development and prosperity.

Smugglers To Be Exposed

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 22 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Sam Wakoli]

[Text] Mbale District elders are ready to expose people who are involved in clandestine recruitment and training of guerillas, smuggling and secret distribution of guns to thugs to cause chaos.

But they have asked the government for an assurance that it will take action against all those exposed.

The elders, further urged the government to protect innocent people who have been trying to expose bad elements scheming sinister plans. "These people are being threatened," they said.

The elders were reacting to a report that certain politicians were recruiting young men in Mbale for guerilla training in Kenya.

The reports had quoted sources as fearing a wave of political assassinations in the offing as elections due next month approached.

The report was carried by the "Uganda Times" quoting highly placed sources which said a consignment of military weapons was intercepted in Malaba at the Uganda-Kenya border.

Kenya's foreign minister, Dr Robert Ouko refuted the report. He told the Nairobi based "Standard" newspaper that there were no training camps of Ugandan guerillas in his country.

However, the minister said he was "going to check on the report."

The Mbale elders rapped few misguided people for creating confusion and hatred in the district.

Speaking to the "Uganda Times" in separate interviews, most of them said the recent incidents involving the arrests of unidentified characters and gun-running was calculated to tarnish the name of the district.

They appealed to the government in future to deal more effectively with cases of this nature because if ignored they would be dangerous to the nation.

The elders also voiced concern over ex-army officers and soldiers some of whom had ignored orders to surrender whereas now they were moving about.

Last weekend, Moses Ali, one of the fugitive ministers in the notorious regime of dictator Idi Amin admitted during an interview with Reuters that fugitives who fled into exile after the fall of Amin had "formed a front to press by force, if necessary for their right to return to Uganda".

The interview was carried by the "Sunday Nation" of Nairobi. Ali who held the finance portfolio and is said to have salted away into foreign banks millions of public funds from Uganda announced the setting up of the "Uganda National Rescue Front."

Ali, wanted in Uganda to answer charges, said many fugitives living in Kenya, Sudan and other neighbouring countries together with some ex-army officers were members of the front and so, covertly were many people inside Uganda.

CSO: 4420

MEASURES INCREASED TO STOP COFFEE, OTHER SMUGGLING

Police Intercept Coffee

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 16 Aug 80 p 8

[Article by A. Abdallah]

[Excerpt] The Uganda Police border unit at Malaba, Tororo has intercepted 90 tonnes of coffee which was being smuggled into Kenya.

The coffee was handed back to the chairman of the Coffee Marketing Board (CMB), Mr Z. Kaheru, yesterday by the inspector general of police, Mr Luke Ofungi.

Ofungi warned: "The government will not tolerate smugglers who frustrate the national economy. Those involved in the racket will not be spared".

Ofungi said the police had blocked smugglers who had resorted to using the train and the lake.

He praised the officers and men for their dedication to duty and commitment to the welfare of this country. "They rejected a bribe of K800,000/- and went ahead to impound the coffee."

Ofungi appealed to the rest of the police to emulate this excellent example of devotion to duty and further advised the population to refrain from strangling the country's economy.

Kaheru commended the cooperation between the board and the police and urged his staff to report anyone involved in smuggling.

Border Units, Militia

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 22 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by A. Abdallah and Sam Wakoli]

[Text]

UGANDA's security forces have tightened border security in an all out effort to track down smugglers.

The Uganda police border units have intercepted large quantities of coffee, petrol, paraffin and medical drugs which were being smuggled into Zaire, Rwanda and Kenya.

The commander of the Uganda police border unit, Masindi Mr A. Ogeny said yesterday that smuggling was being engineered by people within and outside the country and added:

"About 223 bags of coffee were intercepted from Wanseko, Bulisa and Bugoigoi counties nearing Lake Albert." Petrol tankers carrying about 48,000 litres were netted at Biso road block 32 miles on Masindi-Butiaba road."

He said there were 19 filling stations in the district but only three were operating. The rest had been receiving fuel whose destination was the neighbouring countries.

At the same roadblock several tonnes of medical drugs were netted and in Bugoigoi county 500 jerry cans of paraffin and 37 drums of diesel were intercepted.

Fourteen people allegedly involved in the racket are helping Masindi police with investigations.

The anti-smuggling and stock theft unit of the people's militia in muyembe, north Mbale has intercepted a pick-up carrying bags of coffee.

The vehicle, with five occupants including a Somali national, was said to be heading for the Kenya border via Kapchorwa.

It was claimed the occupants were handed over to the police but were later released. The coffee has been stored in the community centre at Muyembe "gombolola" headquarter.

Several government and security officers including the Mbale NCC member, Mr Kiboma Gimui have inspected the coffee.

A Tanzanian army officer in charge of the unit told Kiboma and the UPC organising secretary, Mbale District, Mr Charles Siango that smugglers had diverted the route because there was now tight security along the Mbale, Tororo and Malaba route.

The officer said smugglers had attempted to channel coffee and other goods through Siroko to the border post of Suam via Kapchorwa.

But it was now difficult for them because his unit was alert. The militia have also intercepted hides and skins, maize and rice.

Kiboma hailed the militia for their concerted efforts to combat smuggling, cattle rustling and other acts of thuggery in north Mbale.

He paid tribute to the Tanzanian instructors training the militia recruits for the good work they had done. He said through their efforts, it had been possible to protect the people and their property.

Kiboma suggested that the militia should extend its activities to checking illegal gun-running.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

OBOTE CHALLENGED--On July 15 1980, the town of Fort Portal was teaming with life. Some people had come from far and near merely to see what Obote looks like and to hear what he had to say about the 18 accusations levelled agains him during the military take-over of January, 1971. Apart from boastfully claiming that he was the only right and capable leader to rule Uganda, he briefly spoke about the commission of enquiry consisting of experts from Scotland Yard. But he said absolutely nothing about the 18 points. That was a big disappointment. People would have loved to hear him extricate himself from blame for having caused the confusion in Uganda. It is then that they would freely and voluntarily renew their confidence in him. I entreat Dr. Obote to extricate himself point by point in his subsequent campaigns. If he can do so honestly and fully, I shall say "Dr. Obote you are a great man". [Miss R. Katooro] [Text] [Kampala THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 80 p 7]

CATTLE RAID, KILLING--The Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) soldiers drove back armed Turkana cattle raiders who had crossed into Karamoja at the Uganda-Kenya border. The incident took place over the weekend at Kabong, Moroto District. Police headquarters reported in Kampala yesterday that Turkana tribesmen retreated back to Kenya after an exchange of fire with UNLA. They took with them an unknown number of cattle. The police said the UNLA suffered no casualties, cattle rustlers in Karamoja and the neighbouring areas have killed hundreds of innocent people. Meanwhile, unidentified gunmen shot dead Patrick Katende of Kabalagala in Kampala District. They escaped in his car (No. UWO 553). Katwe police has requested the public to assist the inquiries. [A. Abdallah] [Excerpts] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 6 Aug 80 p 3]

NEW POLICE POSTS--The ministry of internal affairs has established 17 new police posts in various parts of Kampala as a major step to curb the prevailing wave of crime. They include Kitebi police post near Wankulukuku stadium; Manyonyo near Jaja Marina; Kabalagala near Nsambya housing estate; Kitintale at Kitintale trading centre; Kireka at Kireka trading centre; Ntinda near Ntinda Post Office and Industrial Area at the end of 7th Street below Wabigalo hill. Others are Mpererwe, near Mpererwe trading

centre; Matuga near Matuga trading centre; Nansana at Nansana trading centre; Mulago at Mawanda Road; Masanafu Maganjo, Nakulabye; Rubaga; Namirembe and Port Bell. In a statement issued in Kampala, the inspector general of police, Mr Luke Ofungi appealed to the public to report to these police posts within their area in case of any serious incident or crime committed for immediate action. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 6 Aug 80 p 3]

VIOLENT INCIDENTS--One alleged thug was shot dead and four others rounded up when they tried to rob police constable Were Projestins of his rifle while on patrol in Kampala on Monday night police reported yesterday. The police said the alleged thugs were detained at the central police Station, Kampala for questioning. Another policeman Mr Evaresta was shot in the shoulder by an unidentified gunman while patrolling Kirinya village in Kampala district yesterday. He was admitted to Mulago Hospital. At Abongo Rwot village Lira district, Yokoyakimu Alyenyo Bolango was allegedly arrested for stealing maize by an angry crowd which later beat him to death Lira Police said. At Kangole Juu village in Moroto District, a large number of heavily armed Karamojong cattle rustlers attacked the home of Dominic Ngorok, shot dead his three sons and stole 45 head of cattle. Moroto police is investigating the incident. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 7 Aug 80 p 1]

DEMOCRAT JOINS UPC--The Democratic Party organiser for Nakivubo branch, Kampala, Mr Joseph Tumusiime who is well-known in the DP circles has crossed to the Uganda People Congress. In a letter to Dr A. M. Obote, president of the UPC, and copied to Mr Paulo Kawanga Semogerere, president general of the DP, Tumusiime said DP had poor leadership while the UPC leadership was experienced and determined to get Uganda out of the present mess. He commended the UPC for being non-tribal and non-sectarian, and said since DP leaders did not take part in the liberation war, they were unlikely to defend Uganda's independence as jeolously as the UPC leaders. If Obote had not made the friendship with Tanzania, organised and led the liberation war Uganda would not be what it was today. He called upon Ugandans, especially the DP members, to accept the inevitable leadership of Obote. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 9 Aug 80 p 3]

NEW CUSTOMS COMMISSIONER--The Military Commission has confirmed Mr J. W. E. Opolot as new commissioner for Uganda Customs and Excise. Opolot, who was chief collector, has been acting commissioner since the fall of Idi Amin's regime. He replaced the former comissioner Mr Charles Drani. Opolot joined the then East African Customs and Excise in the early 60s as customs collector. The workers organized a grand party in his honour last weekend at International Hotel. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 21 Aug 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

PRC SCHOLARSHIP AID AGREEMENT SIGNED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 17 Jul 80 pp 1-7

[Article: "Scholarships from China to Zaire." "The impending arrival of 30 Chinese acrobats in Kinshsa"]

[Text] A delegation of about 30 Chinese acrobats is expected to [arrive] in Kinshasa on 9 August (this year) for a friendly visit of about 10 days to Zaire, where these acrobats will entertain the public.

The Chinese Embassy at Kinshasa, confirming this news, while entertaining the AZAP, indicated that this visit, the first of its kind, conforms with the agreements signed between the two parties, during MPR's President-Founder, citizen Mobuto Sese Seko's last visit to China.

Also within these same agreements for cultural cooperation, China's Peoples Republic has made available, this year, 10 scholarships to the Executive Council, for Zairans who wish to pursue university degrees in China in the fields of Agronomy, Medicine and Veterinary Medicine.

Selective tests at the embassy, were scheduled for Tuesday, with the participation of 26 candidates, holders of State diplomas. [They were tested] in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

9626
CSO: 4400

BELGIAN SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED TO KINSHASA STUDENTS

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 17 Jul 80 pp 1-7

[Article: "Brabant Province Aid to Kinshasa"]

[Text] The authorities of the Belgian Province of Brabant have decided to place about 30 scholarships of secondary and upper levels for technical studies, at the disposal of Kinshasa, during the 1980-1981 school year, according to mutual agreements between Kinshasa and Brabant.

In 1970, the Province of Brabant provided 70 scholarships for primary and secondary levels to Kinshasa students.

Returning Tuesday from Brussels, where he had led the Town Hall delegation to the commemorations, celebrating the 150th anniversary of independence from Belgian reign, Kinshasa's Assistant Urban Commissioner, citizen Mubumba Ngimbi indicated that he has also agreed that high officials of the Zairian capital will spend some months in Brussels, participating in an Administration Training Course, in the near future.

Assistant Urban Commissioner Mubumba has sent Brabant's Governor an invitation to visit Kinshasa for the occasion of its centennial in December of 1981.

Gombe's Zone Commissioner, citizen Mabanza Tukala Kiese and Urban Counselor Lifela, were also members of the Kinshasa delegation.

9626
CSO: 4400

MAJOR MINERS' STRIKE AVERTED

Salary Increases Offered

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE miners' threat to strike was averted yesterday following an offer by Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines and Roan Consolidated Mines of salary increases.

The two mining companies have also agreed to award another salary increment next year.

This was announced in a joint statement issued by the Mineworkers' Union of Zambia and the Association of Copper Mining Employers (ACME) released in Kitwe yesterday after a two-day meeting of the mining Joint Industrial Council.

The statement said the two parties agreed in principle to introduce a contributory pension scheme for union members, but the details would be made available to ACME and MUZ representatives soon for further discussions.

The meeting noted that the companies were reviewing present incentive bonus schemes to improve them and were to consider introducing additional productivity-based schemes which were a necessary motivation to raise production.

"Both parties," the statement added, "had already agreed that a complete review of the industry job evaluation system should be undertaken and the association representatives confirmed that an outside consultancy firm would be engaged."

ACME said the new measures would take time to finalise and as a gesture of good faith the two mining companies had agreed to offer immediate salary increases to union members and an additional rise next year.

Increased

The statement did not say by how much the salaries would be increased.

Last week MUZ gave ACME up to yesterday to reply to its demands for improved conditions of service for miners or there would be a strike.

But yesterday's statement, which was only jointly signed by ACME secretary, Mr David Sims and MUZ acting general secretary, Mr Anderson Chungu, said the council agreed that union officials should advise their members of the matters discussed during the meetings.

MUZ held a series of meetings starting from yesterday to brief miners on the outcome of the two-day talks.

The meetings took place in Chililabombwe, Chingola, Mufulira, Kalulushi, Kitwe, Luanshya and Chambeshi.

At Chambeshi MUZ deputy national chairman, Mr Timothy Walamba, said the union was making arrangements to hire experts to help in the negotiations.

MUZ was prepared to spend K1 million for such experts who would advise them on what was best for the miners.

In Luanshya, Roan MUZ branch chairman, Mr Charles Mumbi, told hundreds of miners that under the newly signed agreement most jobs would be raised and allowances would be paid in accordance with production and the rise in the cost of living.

The miners welcomed the increase in their salaries.

Meanwhile, at Nampundwe mine west of Lusaka, about 300 miners went on strike because of alleged poor conditions of service.

The mine falls under the Broken Hill division of NCCM and produces copper sulphur.

A company spokesman confirmed the strike and promised to issue a statement later.

MUZ branch secretary at the mine, Mr David Nkotami, and his chairman, Mr Mike Shacholi, said in Lusaka yesterday that the miners had been on strike since last Tuesday and that efforts to persuade them to return to work had failed.

Mr Nkotami said the strike was sparked off by what he called "false" promises of decent accommodation for workers made in 1969 by the company.

The workers were also facing constant water shortages caused by breakdowns in the borehole.

The miners complained they lived in a township without electricity and warned that unless the management built new houses with lights as promised, the strike would continue.

A spokesman for NCCM said the miners had been on strike in support of supervisors who had been demanding the provision of better houses.

He said tenders had already been received and construction of the houses was expected to start any time.

But he said NCCM had been experiencing financial difficulties for a long time and only managed to declare dividends recently for the first time since 1974.

● Zana reports: The Chingola MUZ branch office was destroyed by miners protesting against the cancellation of the strike by union officials.

MUZ branch deputy chairman Mr Maxwell Kalesha was allegedly molested by some angry miners.

Both Sides Praised

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE nation awoke today with a great sigh of relief. A tense and explosive strike on the Copperbelt has been averted.

As we had suggested earlier in this column it is gratifying that the mining companies are not tackling the Zambian miners' grievances piece meal. A package deal has been agreed upon.

Zambian miners are to get an immediate salary increase. A further salary increase will be made next year.

A comprehensive pension scheme is to be worked out for them; bonus schemes are to be reviewed; and more importantly, a complete job evaluation review is to be carried out.

This is no mean achievement. Negotiating any deals with the two giant mining companies, NCCM and RCM, is always a complicated business. Tact and national interest won the day.

So there should be no hard feelings as those found between the victor and the vanquished. Nobody should brag about it. Bravado is completely out. For our part we pay tribute to both sides.

The good political sense and maturity of the Zambian miners enhanced by their patriotism has prevailed over their narrow but justified demands.

We also pay tribute to the leadership of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) for its wisdom and untiring efforts to cool-off the tempers of the miners by keeping them fully informed of the progress of negotiations over their legitimate demands.

But unfortunately the same cannot be said of Nampundwe mine where the entire 300 Zambian labour force has been on strike since Tuesday.

Can't the same pragmatism be used to defuse the Nampundwe strike before it really explodes?

It is to be hoped that the immediate salary increase promised by the mining companies to Zambian miners on the Copperbelt will be above the ten per cent quid-pro-quo covertly granted to expatriate miners last month.

Having moved fast on this and the pension scheme problem, the mining companies will be throwing the whole momentum into reverse gear if they drag their feet on the job evaluation exercise.

Genuine Zambianisation hinges on it. Zambian miners have so far been very bitter about the slow progress on job evaluation. It really does not need a costly outside consultancy firm.

The Zambianisation committee under Mr John Chafwa has recently been very vocal on the subject. Mr Chafwa himself is now on the Copperbelt. Let him be saddled with the job evaluation problem.

He is an outsider. He is on the spot. He is less costly. But the final solution lies in the overhauling of CISB.

CSO: 4420

NEW KAUNDA BOOK REVIEWED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Review by Arnold Raphael]

[Text]

CRITICAL self-examination is the underlying and compelling theme of a book by President Kaunda to be published here tomorrow.

"Kaunda on violence" is a long soul-searching essay in which a devout Christian wrestles with temporal problems and sadly concludes that spiritual values must be accommodated to political needs.

In several moving passages Dr Kaunda sets out his gradual abandonment of Ghandian non-violence and his despairing acceptance of armed struggle in Southern Africa.

He asks himself "Do I sing a different song now from the days when my political party (UNIP) was acting on an official policy of non-violence and used it to achieve a virtually bloodless victory in the independence struggle? I believe not.

"The freedom movement has not the same mandate for power as a government. No political party's interests can be exactly identical with those of the State. The ultimate sanctions are not as severe, the price of a mistake not so calamitous." Independence was then the absorbing interest.

Dr Kaunda confessed that the business of statecraft was enough to sober the keenest idealist.

"For all the brave and sincere talk about the democratic process" the first illusion that a leader must banish was his fond hope.

"That he gets things done simply by persuasion." For the first time the leader felt isolated from the people.

"He is cut off not only by the trappings of office but the sense that whereas once he did things gladly together with them by choice now things must be done by regulation for reasons that may not be obvious or understood."

Dr Kaunda, in a later passage dealing with the winding up of the Rhodesian federation, admits that he was perhaps mistaken in not taking a stronger line during discussions on the disposal of the Royal Rhodesia Airforce.

He argued strongly that at least half of what was the most powerful air strike force south of the Sahara and north of the Limpopo should revert to Zambia not least because her copper revenues had largely paid for them.

Rhodesia should have them. "The reasons given are now academic but were something to the effect that the RAF was a Rhodesian force manned by Rhodesians and based in Rhodesia and anyway Zambia did not have an airfield equipped to cope with jet fighters".

CSO: 4420

'TIMES' CHIEF DEFENDS PRESS FREEDOM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

THE visiting Soviet delegation was yesterday amazed at the amount of Press freedom and objectivity existing in the Zambian media particularly in the TIMES OF ZAMBIA Newspapers Limited.

This came to light when the delegation led by Mr Vasil Golubev, Eldtor-in-Chief of "Socialist Industry" and a member of the central auditing commission of the Communist Party, held talks with Times Newspapers Zambia Limited Editor-in-Chief Mr Naphy Nyalugwe in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Nyalugwe told the delegation that in line with the national Philosophy of Humanism Zambians took pride in their participatory democracy.

This entailed Zambians in all walks of life to take part fully in the running of their own affairs. This in turn required them to speak freely on all issues concerning their welfare.

Times Newspapers Zambia Limited, he said, took a cue from this basic policy to act as a conveyor belt of all information from the Party to the people and from the people to the Party and also to feel free to offer constructive criticism, or shower praise where praise was due.

During the meeting the delegation was offended with an editorial in yesterday's issue of the Times of Zambia which commented on the events in Poland. They felt the opinion was at variance with the UNIP's policies in relation to the Soviet Union.

But Mr Nyalugwe told the delegation which was accompanied by member of the Central Committee, Mr Bautis Kapulu that Zambians did not believe in Press censorship, nor in one-sided presentation of facts.

"Zambians cherish their freedon to speak freely and openly on domestic as well as international issues.

"This is reflected in letters to the editor and the opinion columns. The write-up in the Times yesterday was to give Zambians a factual, up-to-date and objective analysis of a major international issue.

"That is how we understand Press freedom in Zambia", Mr Nyalugwe explained. "It is not what UNIP thinks or Poland but what is happening there today which may ultimately affect UNIP thinking on Poland.

"For this we depend on all possible, reliable local and foreign sources," Mr Nyalugwe said.

Received

He said Times newspapers received its international copy from many agencies such as Reuter, Tass, United Press (UP), Agence France Presse (AFP) through the Zambia News Agency (ZANA).

Mr Nyalugwe was at pains to explain to Mr Golubev that the editorial in the paper was based on the story gathered by news agencies.

According to Mr Nyalugwe the editorial merely pointed out few things "and we ask our readers whether there is some change through the strikes".

Mr Golubev told the meeting, which was also attended by Times Newspapers Assistant Editor Mr Stephen Mpofu and Features Editor Mr Arthur Simuchoba, that some agencies gave negative presentation of events.

Mr Nyalugwe agreed and added that it was for that reason that Zambia was looking forward to the effective establishment of a pool of Non-Aligned news agencies and Pan-African News Agency (PANA).

Mr Golubev, however, said the visit by the delegation helped them understand the Times opinions.

"So being editor-in-chief of Socialist Industry I did not know how much it depends on me to publish a newspaper.

"Frankly speaking, our stay here is to strengthen relations with UNIP and the mass media," he said.

He told the meeting that his paper published much criticism about "our ministers and ministries", to help them overcome mistakes.

"If we discover that this or that person, no matter how high, makes a mistake we publish an editorial, authorities have to react and see that that person is removed," he said.

Mr Nyalugwe replied that this was also the approach of Times newspapers on erring Party and Government officials.

CSO: 4420

VOTER REGISTRATION PERIOD EXTENDED

Mbewe Addresses Meeting

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE elections office has extended the voters' registration period throughout the country to enable section elections to take place where these were not held.

Director of elections Mr Tobias Mbewe said between September 1 and 8 all sections which did not hold elections due to poor Party organisation should register voters for the section elections to be held on September 15.

Addressing hundreds of Party cadres at Evelyn Hone College in Lusaka yesterday, Mr Mbewe said nominations for the main elections would be on October 6.

He said his office decided to give Party officials three days, from today to complete registration so that all registers should be compiled for the main youth and women's league section elections.

"We have given you enough time to complete the exercise. There will be no need, therefore, for any excuses," Mr Mbewe said.

September 12 is nomination day for main youth and women's league section council elections. The elections will be held on September 15. He warned Party officials against discouraging people from contesting posts they wanted.

"In the past we had many reports of the Party officials forcing candidates to contest posts they did not want. This is a shameful practice," Mr Mbewe said.

He told the Party cadres that there was no time to waste on nomination day. The last nominations were extended by a week. "Now you have only a day and you should organise the people so that the elections proceed smoothly."

Mr Mbewe said registration of unopposed candidates in the main, youth and women's leagues into branch registers would be on September 12 but for those to be elected it would be on September 15.

Registration into ward registers for candidates unopposed in the elections would be on September 19.

Mr Mbewe said where elections took place at branch level, registration into ward registers would take place on September 22.

September 26 will be youth and women leagues' nomination day, September 28 main branch nomination and September 30 ward elections. On October 6 will be main nomination day.

And new dates have been set for the Lusaka urban section, branch and ward elections following the area's failure to carry out registration of voters in time.

Mr Mbewe said Lusaka urban would from today and up to September 30 register voters.

"From today to September 8, all sections must register their voters after which there will be nomination of section officials followed by elections on September 15.

"On September 19 there will be youth and women's league sections nominations to be followed by elections on September 22," he said.

"Nomination dates for branch elections for the main body in Lusaka will be on September 25 while polls will be held on September 28. Youth and women's league ward elections will be held on September 30, he said.

Mr Mbewe urged Party militants to take the elections seriously especially those in Lusaka which reflect what happens to the rest of the country.

"Foreign embassies are all in Lusaka and they look at the results to be more important," he stressed.

Speaking at the same meeting, Lusaka Urban governor, Mr Bill Chanda warned Party leaders who pocketed money from the sales of Party cards that they would be barred from contesting the elections.

Clarification Given

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

DIRECTOR of elections Mr Tobias Mbewe has corrected the impression that elections had been adjusted throughout the country including Lusaka.

Election dates remained the same throughout the country except in Roma, Munali, Kabulonga, Woodlands, Chawama, Munkolo and Makeni.

From September 30 the areas of Lusaka Urban affected by the "side programme" will join the rest of Lusaka and the whole country in the election programme, Mr Mbewe said.

In Livingstone, Party regional secretary Mr Chisanga Mpepo has appealed to all employers to allow UNIP members aspiring for posts time off to participate in the forthcoming branch and ward elections.

Mr Mpepo said some employers had been difficult to Party men whom they could not grant permission to take part in elections.

"This is a bad attitude and it can only be understood to mean that employers are deliberately making Party organisation difficult," he said.

Mr Mpepo said he would not like to get reports of employers who denied their workers to attend Party elections. He appealed for cooperation to make the elections a success.

He also warned Party leaders against giving nomination papers only to friends or their tribesmen as to do so was dangerous and against UNIP principles.

"The Party is for everyone regardless of tribe. If any leader will be found discriminating in the distribution of nomination papers, he will be disciplined." Mr Mpepo warned.

The party wanted a free and fair election and would not tolerate indiscipline at all levels.

He also called on the public to take Party elections seriously and participate in order to strengthen the Party machinery and have fair representation.

CSO: 4420

URBAN LABOR MARKET OPENINGS DECREASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] About 40,000 people a year will enter the urban labor market in the next five years against about 18,000 jobs during the same period.

And by 1984 Form Vs will find it difficult to get employment as their counterparts with less educational qualifications are at the moment.

This grim picture is painted in a report after a study in 1979 by the University of Zambia's institute for African studies manpower research unit and released in Ndola recently.

The study was carried out by senior research fellows in the unit, Dr David Todd, coordinator of the urban community research and Dr Christopher Shaw who was seconded to the manpower research unit by the British government.

The report says: "In the next five years about 40,000 persons a year will enter the urban labor force while about 18,000 formal sector jobs will become available to meet the demand they create.

"Those with junior secondary or less education are already experiencing serious difficulties in finding wage employment and by 1984 senior secondary school leavers will face the same problem."

It adds that those without employment would have either to return to rural activity or to remain unemployed or engage in "informal" urban economic activities.

"About 20 percent of Zambia's working population are already in the economic sector of whom half are women and for whom there are very few formal sector opportunities," the report says.

Running

It says most of those running their own businesses were at least in their 30s and had lived in urban areas for some time and saved from wage earnings to establish those concerns.

It says: "Furthermore, the predominant retailing activities already appear to be near to saturation point while manufacturing businesses are characterized by a lack of innovation which will make market expansion difficult."

The report calls for change if the informal sectors were to employ many people and urges the Government to take steps to encourage innovation to increase productive employment possibilities while at the same time enable the sector to retain its "informality."

"As first steps the Government should engage in or encourage research to establish the nature and needs of the sector and set up a clear and positive policy towards it."

CSO: 4420

CONTINGENCY CHIEF PROMOTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Aug 80 p 5

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has appointed director of contingency planning Mr Nedson Nyoni as permanent secretary responsible for contingency planning in the Cabinet Office.

Secretary to the Cabinet Mr Evans Willima announced in Lusaka yesterday that although more routes for Zambia's external trade had now become available, the Party and its Government had decided to retain the contingency planning office to ensure continued and uninterrupted supply of raw materials and processed essential commodities to Zambian industries and consumers respectively.

Mr Nyoni started his civil service career on October 1 1960 in provincial administration where he worked as a clerical officer for four years.

Mr Nyoni was transferred to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on May 1 1964, on promotion as executive officer in the projects division.

In 1965 he was awarded a scholarship to study industrial planning at the University of Cairo where he obtained a diploma.

The following year Mr Nyoni got another scholarship and went to the University of York to study economic planning and development. He returned in 1967 with a diploma in public and social administration.

He was posted to work at the Zambian high commission in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, as a trade attache (principal) and then trade commissioner (senior principal) to Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda until 1970.

Mr Nyoni was then recalled to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry headquarters on promotion as assistant secretary for external trade and later internal trade section.

President Kaunda appointed Mr Nyoni to the post of director of contingency planning (under secretary) in the Cabinet Office in 1973 and the following year, he became deputy director (under secretary) of contingency planning when the President appointed Mr Nyambe Muttendango director of contingency planning.

CSO: 4420

CSUZ LEADER URGES MEMBERS TO FIGHT FOR JUSTICE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

THE Civil Servants Union of Zambia should not relax the fight for social justice for its members Zambia Congress of Trade Unions chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba has said.

In doing so, the union should not waste time looking for faults in the Government "because they are too apparent" but should instead unite for a just cause "which you cannot lose," he said.

Mr Chiluba was opening the CSUZ second annual conference at the Natural Resources Development College in Lusaka yesterday.

He said the union had a task to fight for job security for its members and reminded the Government that it had an obligation to better the welfare of workers in the country.

The CSUZ had a long way to go to convince the Government that "it is a corporate entity" which, as a large employer, must accept negotiations with unions, he said.

"This Government thinks it is doing you a favour when it creates employment. This is a wrong notion because the truth is that it has an obligation to create employment. When it fails, you must fight hard for social justice," Mr Chiluba said.

Mr Chiluba said the ZCTU would not support the laying off of public service workers because the Government had a duty to provide work to its citizens.

He told the meeting that in his opinion the Government had sufficient resources to maintain the public service at its present size.

Mr Chiluba's remarks come in the wake of reports that the size of the civil service might be cut down and hundreds of workers declared redundant.

On the implementation of new salary structures and conditions of service for the public service, Mr Chiluba said there was no need to delay the process. "Even if you give a man K100 salary increase after 100 days, it is useless because this will have been eaten up by inflation."

Supported

Mr Chiluba said the ZCTU "unreservedly" supported the Mineworkers Union of Zambia demands for a pension scheme, but pointed out that it was yet to decide on the miners' threatened strike action.

CSUZ chairman Mr Bresford Gondwe said his union had declared a dispute with the Government over the appointment of an administrative committee of inquiry into conditions of service for workers in the public service.

"As far as the union is concerned, this committee is irrelevant. What we find most objectionable and invalid in this idea of an inquiry is the employer's (Government) contempt for trade unionism and collective bargaining," he said.

Collective bargaining was the best mechanism for looking after the members' welfare, he said. The union found it "impossible to cooperate" with the committee which was allegedly undermining this freedom.

The union had a primary responsibility of protecting and promoting its members' interests and it reserved the right to negotiate for its members' conditions and salaries.

Mr Gondwe warned that the alleged Government's reluctance to negotiate with unions would stem unofficial organisations and "cruder forms of unionism" which would be harmful to the nation.

The dispute, he explained, was a continuation of collective bargaining and not a trial of strength when workers downed tools.

Mr Gondwe praised the Government for recognising the union as the sole representative of all civil servants.

Ratified

The Government recently ratified an International Labour Organisation (ILO) convention No. 151 relating to industrial relations.

"We wish to implore relevant specialised agencies to advise the Government as an employer about the effects of this development," Mr Gondwe added.

The ratification of the convention, he said, would usher in a new era in the public service which developed a twin responsibility to the employer and workers to fully grasp the difficult tasks ahead.

On the Turner report which recommends redundancies, Mr Gondwe said his union rejected the idea. "Zambia's unemployment situation today is, to say the least, horrifying. It is absurd that we should be thinking of worsening the situation now.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT INCREASES PRICE OF MAIZE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has increased the producer price of maize from K11.70 for a 90 kg bag to K13.50 for the 1980-81 season.

Announcing this in Lusaka yesterday at a Press conference, secretary to the Cabinet Mr Evans Willima called on farmers to produce more than ten million bags of maize the nation required every year.

He said the increase in the producer price was in line with President Kaunda's announcement in May of incentives to boost food production under the K400 million "operation food programme".

"To forestall problems, the nation required three months reserves estimated at two million bags at the present rate of consumption," he said.

The Government decided to raise the price after considering that farmers had poor yields over the last three years because of bad weather. This made them incur large debts arising from high interest rates and inability to repay loans.

He said inputs required for maize production were heavier than those for wheat, soya beans and cotton.

"As President Kaunda pointed out at the official opening of the 54th Zambia Commercial and Agricultural Show, these measures are aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in the production of staple foods."

The onus was now on all farmers to increase their hectarage since the producer price had gone up.

The Government was continuing to find more effective measures to boost food production.

This had become more urgent considering the high import bill on foodstuffs like yellow maize which costs K18.50 for a 90-kg bag from South Africa and K29.10 from the United States.

The increase would boost maize production, he said, and urged farmers to produce more because the costs of imported foodstuffs like yellow maize was an expensive exercise.

"Yellow maize lands in Zambia at K18.50 per 90 kg bag, and apart from the high cost, Zambia pays in foreign exchange and the oil import bill has continued to soar," he said.

As a result, the price of oil had increased and this meant that the farmer had to pay more for fuel while costs of labour and spare parts had also soared.

Asked about farmers' demands to fix an economic price of K15 a bag, Mr Willima said although the demands were genuine and understandable, the Government had to operate within its limits.

Officials of the Commercial Farmers Bureau (CFB) could not be reached for comment on the new price.

Last month, a CFB spokesman warned that Zambia would continue to import maize if the Government did not fix economic prices and release tax incentives for the production of the commodity before this month.

This is the third increase in producer prices of maize this year rising from K9.20 to K11.70 and now K13.50 for the 90 kg bag because of soaring costs of inputs.

In April, the Productive Farming magazine reported that the producer price of maize was "and still is" far too low even considering the increase from K9.20 to K11.70.

The magazine, quoting CFB chairman, Mr Dennis Garner, said although the price of maize had increased by about 200 per cent since 1954, the price of main inputs like fertiliser, diesel and tractors shot up.

The price increase comes in the wake of another K1.65 support price on tobacco announced by the Government about a week ago.

Mukonchi tobacco training and settlement scheme tenant farmers in Mkushi claimed that the new price would not make any difference to their financial problems unless other production factors were considered.

CSO: 4420

DWINDLING COPPER, MINERAL RESERVES REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

COPPER and other mineral reserves for NCCM are showing signs of dwindling, according to the company's techical review report for the year ended March, 31, 1979 just released in Lusaka.

Giving the breakdown of the ore reserves, the review says at Nkana, fully developed tonnage of copper ore dropped from 5.7 million tonnes in 1977 to about five million at the end of 1978.

The figure for the partly developed ore at the same site fell from 20 million to 18 million tonnes during the same period.

Total drop during the period under review was from 127 million to 131 million tonnes. Copper content also dropped from 2.36 in 1977 to 2.35 per cent in 1978.

At Bwana Mkubwa the ore reserves dropped from an estimated total of 2.6 million tonnes in 1977 to 1.3 million tonnes in 1978, but the copper content shot up from 3.5 to 3.8 per cent.

At Chingola division the total ore reserves rose from 278,197,000 tonnes in 1977 to 278,362,000 in 1978. Indicated and possible reserves rose from 254 million tonnes to 259 million in the same period.

Partly developed ore reserves at the same mine dropped from 18 million tonnes to 13 million while the fully developed tonnage shot up from 5.9 million in 1977 to more than six million at the close of last year.

Ore reserves at Bancroft mining area of Konkola division showed signs of diminishing. Partly developed reserves dwindled from eight million to seven million tonnes.

Fully developed reserves, however, rose from one million to two million tonnes while estimates showed that reserves rose from 112 million to 181 million by the end of 1978.

Ore reserves at Nampundwe mine of the Broken Hill division which mines copper and sulphur did not show any significant changes.

Fully developed reserves for both copper and sulphur stood at 1.6 million tonnes since 1977 while partly developed reserves slightly fell from 2,148,000 tonnes in 1977 to 2,135,000 in 1978.

The indicated and possible reserves dropped from 19 million to 31 million.

At Broken Hill mining area, there was another drop reported in ore reserves. Reserves for zinc and lead were 151,000 tonnes in 1977 fell to 101,000 in 1978.

Proved reserves at the mine dropped from 1.7 million tonnes to 1.5 million while indicated reserves rose from 473,000 tonnes in 1977 to 540,000 at the close of last year.

CSO: 4420

IRAQI TRADE COOPERATION DISCUSSED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The Iraq government would like to take the burden in the trade cooperation with Zambia, visiting Iraq delegation leader: Mr Rafik Jamil told permanent secretary for commerce and foreign trade, Mr Kabuka Nyirenda, yesterday.

Speaking at the start of the talks with the Zambian delegation at Mr Kabuka's office, Mr Jamil said his country would like to take part in the development of Zambia by fulfilling the trade agreement signed in Baghdad last November by President Kaunda and Iraq President, Sadam Hussein.

"Let us wrap-up this trade agreement and get on with the job. We are here to assess Zambia's requirements and what Iraq can import from here," he said.

Mr Jamil also called for the formation of a fund in which oil producing countries and those from Africa could participate in order to ease the ever rising rate of inflation.

He said of late, oil prices have been rocketing sky-high without control and this has a great effect on the economies of countries in the Third World.

Earlier, in his welcoming remarks, Mr Nyirenda told the Iraq delegation that it was time that countries in the Third World developed trade among themselves instead of looking to the West all the time.

He said there was need to strengthen economic cooperation between the two countries now that ties at political level were very strong.

A Zambian delegation will be leaving for Iraq next month to attend that country's trade fair and enter into talks to ratify the trade agreement signed between the two countries.

CSO: 4420

WEST BLAMED FOR CHURCH ROWS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

A TOP official of the World Council of Churches (WCC) has accused the West of being responsible for the clash between the church and the state in Africa.

Dr John Kurewa, secretary of evangelism of WCC at the headquarters in Geneva, yesterday called on the church to encourage dialogue with black governments to avoid any misunderstanding.

He said this at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe where he is attending a church leaders consultative conference organised by the Christian Council of Zambia.

The conference was opened last Monday by member of Central Committee Mr Elijah Mudenda who said there were people bent on causing division between the State and churches.

Dr Kurewa said conflict between State and church had always been the problem of the West from where such conflict was imported to Africa.

In free Africa people who were deeply involved in religion were wholehearted supporters of their governments.

"The fact that most of our African leaders are Christian, churches should take an initiative in understanding their thinking and the political ideologies.

Governments have no choice but to commit themselves to the cause of their own people and churches should help implement that commitment, he said.

Asked if he was aware of reports that the young people were shunning the church, Dr Kurewa said that they did not necessarily reject the spiritual life but the way Christianity was interpreted to them.

He cited the situation in Zimbabwe, his country, where the secular songs that were broadcast on the radio were touching issues in their (young) lives.

Dr Kurewa attacked the western theological interpretation of the new African realities which he said, was proving irrelevant and called for an African approach to communicate the gospel through knowledge of their culture.

CSO: 4420

MUDENDA SAYS CHURCH, STATE BONDS TO STAY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THERE are people bent on causing division between the State and the churches, said member of the Central Committee, Mr Elijah Mudenda yesterday.

He said in spite of these problems, the Party and its Government had not yielded to the temptation to stop people from practising religion freely.

Mr Mudenda, who is chairman of Social and Cultural Sub-Committee of the Central Committee said this when he opened a week-long church leaders' consultative conference at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe organised by the Christian Council of Zambia.

Last year there was a debate among some church leaders who felt that political education referring to socialism was inappropriate, he said.

President Kaunda met church leaders last October for an exchange of views on various matters and this was followed by a resolution of the National Council which reaffirmed the need to continue the freedom of conscience.

The council warned: "However, this freedom shall have full effect on the understanding that religion shall not interfere in the political affairs of the nation and that matters of religion shall remain the prerogative of the individual."

Mr Mudenda said the Party and its Government had maintained that stand. In assessing future developments the teaching of socialism of any brand should not interfere with people's freedom to worship their God.

He told about 200 delegates who included a member of the World Council of Churches in Geneva, Dr John Kurewa; Anglican Bishop of Central Zambia Robert Selby Taylor; and general secretary of the Christian Council of Zambia, Reverend Kingsley Mwenda; that it was essential that they understood the direction the nation was taking.

"Some people may create misunderstanding in order to cause division between churches and the State. There is, in my mind, no basis at all for any division," he said.

Welcoming debate on the relationship between the Party and the church, Mr Mudenda said some Party leaders had spoken strongly in support of scientific socialism.

Both parties should be tolerant and try to understand problems and views of others in order to help and guide each other.

"As leaders of the church we can always explain to the people our position," Mr Mudenda said.

Last September a row erupted when churches came out strongly against the country allegedly following a Marxist-Leninist scientific socialism, saying people would lose their freedom of worship under such an ideology.

CSO: 4420

BBC FILM ON ZAMBIA CRITICIZED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 2 Sep 80 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

DURING the period of the liberation struggle for Zimbabwe, and especially after the Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) by former rebel leader, Ian Smith, Zambia had serious political differences with successive British governments over their handling of the rebels.

However, after the satisfactory solution of this problem by that remarkable woman Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, Zambia has decided to forget the past and embark on a genuine programme of normalising relations with Britain.

So far, nothing has crossed our way until now with the revelation of the scandalous campaign that the British government are reported to be carrying out in their country which has surfaced with the showing of an insulting film against Zambia in Nicosia, Cyprus.

It would appear that after finally taking a bold decision to resolve the problem created by the rebels in the former British colony, the British government wants to re-enter the arena and challenge Zambia to a duel.

If this is not the intention, the British government must have something up its sleeves. Otherwise, they should have a good explanation for authorising the showing of a stage-managed film of malicious propaganda against Zambia.

We now understand that the insulting portions of the film which made our Minister of State for Culture, Mr. Cosmas Chibanda, protest have been clipped off. The idea being to show that Mr Chibanda's allegations were false.

But to prove his complaint false, the British government will have to take on all the delegates from Malawi, Nigeria, Kenya, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago who saw the film.

There is no doubt that if the film which was shown to our High Commissioner in London did not have those insulting portions it could have only been edited and the parts cut out at the instruction of some government authority.

But the British government authorised the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) to present the film at the Commonwealth Film and Television Festival in Nicosia to ridicule Zambia and probably paid for its production.

The fact that the British government allowed it to be presented is enough proof that it was their baby. Whatever insults the film shows are therefore those of the British government against Zambia.

Cutting out the insulting portions does not reduce the intensity of the matter. This could have only been done by or on the advice of a drab.

But it is too late. The damage has been done and it will not help the British government. In any case, officials from the Cyprus government also saw the film and the BBC representative Mr. Chris Drake is reported to have apologised, although he should have known that it would not be appreciated.

After his organisation has been used by the British government to insult Zambia, he cannot expect us to listen to him or accept his apology.

What make us view this issue even more seriously is that the British government has chosen to empty their insults on us in another sovereign state. Obviously, their idea was that if Zambia protests, the British government would share the blame with Cyprus. The latter for allowing its country to be the stage for insulting Zambia.

No doubt the Zambian Government will sort out the matter fairly when the appropriate moment comes.

CSO: 4420

TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES DEPLORED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THERE are beaming faces and wringing of hands in joy at the Lusaka city council over the news that at long last Czechoslovakia is to provide a tram service for Lusaka's rising population.

Yet it was President Kaunda who in 1972 initially urged the council to consider building railway links between the city centre and the townships to ease the worsening transport situation.

There was then an immediate avalanche of favourable verbal responses.

A Soviet embassy trade representative in Lusaka Mr Maxim Serebrianski said then that Zambia could save a lot of foreign exchange on fuel to run buses by investing in tram-car services.

"We hope that transport institutions we have written to will study your proposal and make a decision," he had said. And that appeared to have been that.

Now eight years later it is again left to the President himself to initiate action during his current European tour.

The only good news from the council has been the recent decision in hindsight to widen some roads to try to cope with the increased volume of traffic.

Lusaka suffers from the fact that it is really designed for people with cars when most of its citizens cannot afford to buy bicycles like in China.

That apart nobody who travels in other countries can fail to be struck with the peculiar deadness which afflicts Lusaka.

Most cities come to life once the working day ends. The shopping areas are full of people out for a stroll, or perhaps shopping, or having refreshments in one of the many cafes.

By contrast, come 17.00 hours and Lusaka simply collapses into a coma. The streets are empty of that gregarious bustle and exchange which is one of the main attractions of city life.

A walk through Cairo road on Sunday afternoon is like walking through a graveyard. Let the councillors do it and note what they are inflicting on their citizens.

The so-called "clean-ups" are alienating innocent people from their Party and its Government. They feel they are being persecuted for nothing when actual known criminals are let off scot-free.

City authorities should think a bit more about the needs of pedestrians as distinct from car owners. There are far too many storm drains which pedestrians have to clamber up and down.

Why not cover them up? It is there that criminals lie in wait to ambush innocent pedestrians.

People are crying for some imaginative action from all our city and town councils.

Must they always expect the President to initiate action for them? Hopefully not again!

CSO: 4420

TRANSPORTATION CRISIS HINDERS CENSUS DRIVE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Director of Central Statistics, Mr Mpalya Mulenga yesterday said transport continued to be big problem and unless more vehicles were put at the disposal of his department the census of population and housing will not be very successful.

He said that there was still a very big need for more vehicles and the sooner this was done the better because more work would be done.

This was the second full census the country would have and about 16,000 people are involved in the exercise. The first census was in 1969, while a sample census was held in 1974.

At the beginning of the census on August 25, Mr Mulenga said about 600 vehicles were needed if the exercise had to be effective. "But even in this aspect, we would depend on the good offices in all the provinces."

Commenting on enumerators getting information from house servants, Mr Mulenga said they were told to get this from any senior member of the family.

"I will have to get in touch with supervisors to find out what is happening. But what I know is that in the absence of a member of the family, the enumerator is supposed to go back for the second time."

The census will try to find out the social and economic characteristics, the birth and death rate, marital status rate, the languages spoken, migration characteristics, education and occupation of people and also look at housing and housing conditions.

Launching the 1980 census President Kaunda appealed to the nation to cooperate with enumerators because they had an important task to perform for the development of the country.

He said the planning without accurate information was like building a house without proper foundation.

Meanwhile, Isoka governor, Mr Boyd Kaseunga has ordered that all Party bicycles which were distributed to constituencies be given to enumerators.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MULTIPARTY STATE OPPOSED--Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Robinson Nabulyato said yesterday, that there is no possibility of Zambia reverting to a multi-party system of government. Mr Nabulyato said this on arrival at the International Airport from Swaziland where he attended the opening session of the African chapter of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA). [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 4 Sep 80 p 1]

ALIENS DEPORTED--The immigration department is deporting 200 aliens detained at Kitwe's Kamfinsa prison for allegedly entering the country illegally. An immigration spokesman said in Kitwe yesterday the deportations started last Wednesday when the first group of 43 aliens was transported to Mokambo border post near Mufulira where immigration officials saw them off into Zaire. The spokesman said the exercise should have started two weeks ago but this was delayed by lack of fuel for an immigration truck which was to transport the deportees to the border. All the deportees could not be transported at once because the vehicle could only take 43 people at a time and it will take five days to transport all of them, the spokesman said. Some of them were being driven to Mokambo. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Aug 80 p 5]

DOCTORS QUIT--About 35 doctors resigned from the Ministry of Health between December last year and August this year, according to the Government Gazette. A monthly breakdown of resignations shows that 11 resignations were gazetted in February, five each in December, May and June, four in July and two each in March, April and August. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Aug 80 p 1]

POWER WORKERS STRIKE--More than 300 workers at the Copperbelt Power Company in Kitwe went on strike yesterday demanding the removal of the manager for administration, Mr Ernest Mate. "We don't want Mate. He must go," they shouted when a union official asked them to return to work. Branch chairman of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia, Mr Bydon Banda, said the union had met the management before workers were on strike. "We told the management that workers do not want Mr Mate, but they told us that Mr Mate could not be transferred anywhere," Mr Banda said. He said the management had allegedly refused to meet the union to discuss the matter until the workers

returned to work. On the other hand, the workers said they would only resume work when Mr Mate was removed. "We have tried by all means to urge the workers to go back to work but they have stuck to their guns," he said. A CPC spokesman described the strike as a "domestic affair which is being sorted out." During the strike, the management instructed a company police officer to ask a Times of Zambia reporter to get out of the premises. Mr Mate could not be contacted for comment. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Aug 80 p 5]

STATE TO BUILD SCHOOLS--The Ministry of Education and Culture is to build 16 secondary schools throughout the country. The plan to build the schools was announced during the last session of Parliament by the Minister of Education and Culture Professor Lameck Goma. Professor Goma said the schools would be built in Mpongwe (Copperbelt); Chibombo and Miyooye (Central); Zimba, Gwembe and Maamba (Southern) and Lubwe in Luapula. The others are Kaputa, Chilubi and Mwenzo (Northern); Kasempa and Solwezi (North-Western); Lukona, Kalabo and Sioma and Senanga (Western); and Chipata, Lumezi, and Chiswa (Eastern). The ministry has appealed to the buildings branch to invite tenders as soon as possible. The ministry's permanent secretary Mr Peter Siwo is to study a University of Zambia institute for African studies research which says more than one-fifth of graduates taking teacher training courses do not join the profession. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 80 p 1]

UK AID--Zambia with K54 million, topped African countries which received British foreign aid last year, a spokesman at the high commission in Lusaka said yesterday. British aid to Zambia during that year consisting mainly of disbursements from grants and loans. The spokesman said a large programme of technical cooperation existed whereby salaries of more than 900 Britons working in the country were supplemented by Whitehall. Additionally, the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) also received about K900,000 during the year under review from British aid funds for their projects in Zambia. He added that earlier this year an K18 million aid agreement was concluded between the British and Zambian governments for programmes in the agricultural sector. The first scheme to be financed from this loan was the integrated rural development projects in Serenje, Mpika and Chinsali districts. Meanwhile, ten students left recently to study in Britain under the technical programme. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 80 p 2]

ADVENTIST MEETINGS CANCELLED--Solwezi governor, Mr Sylvester Sikufweba, has ordered the Watchtower sect and the Seventh Day Adventist to cancel their conferences involving more than 7,000 delegates and return to their homes for the housing and population census. The governor also ordered the Evangelical district officials to postpone their conference schedule for Wednesday to take part in the exercise. Mr Sikufweba who summoned to his office sect and Adventist church elders over the weekend instructed them to cancel their conferences because they coincided with the census exercise and Party branch elections. More than 5,000 Sect members

gathered in Solwezi and about 2,000 Adventist assembled at the boma centre for church conferences. Chairman of the Evangelical district conference, Mr Tito Kibolya, appealed to more than 2,000 delegates not to travel for the Wednesday conference until the census was over. The two church conferences taking place in Solwezi had prevented enumerators from carrying out their work because some villages were deserted. On Chilubi island, the census exercise has not yet started, supervisor, Mr Bornwell Daka, said. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Sep 80 p 2]

CENSUS PROBLEM--The population census and housing count suffered a jolt in Solwezi when enumerators found surrounding villages abandoned by members of the Watchtower sect and Seventh Day Adventist who have converged at the boma centre for separate two-week church conferences. About 2,000 sect members have assembled in a bush between the messengers compound and Kandemba area near the airport while others are in the township preaching. The Seventh Day Adventists are holding a conference near the boma. The conferences have angered the regional secretary Mr Yabo Shambambo who appealed to the congregations to "disperse and be counted." Mr Shambambo said the conferences were disrupting both the census and branch elections. More than 200 people have left their villages in chief Musaka's area for the conference. Party constituency officials rushed to Solwezi to have the conferences postponed. Meanwhile, senior statistics officials yesterday were meeting regional officials in a last minute effort to persuade the sect members and the Seventh Day congregation to return to their homes in time for the census. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Aug 80 p 2]

EVICTION OF ZAPU MEN--The Lusaka housing committee has asked the Ministry of Works and Supply to evict non-civil servants from Government houses by the end of next month including parastatal workers and former ZAPU freedom fighters. The committee which allocates houses to civil servants in Lusaka has submitted a memorandum to the ministry on the matter. Permanent secretary, Mr Yuyi Libakeni, declined to comment on its contents, but deputy general secretary of the Civil Servants Union of Zambia, Mr Holosi Mapempe, said the union supported the committee's move. He said the Government was spending K8.7 million a year on subsidizing rents on 2,611 houses in Lusaka. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Aug 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

SUCCESS OF PM'S U. S. VISIT REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] **THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, went out of his way to convince Americans and the world at large that Zimbabwe is a land of opportunity during his six-day visit to the United States which ended successfully last week.**

One message that he repeatedly gave to his receptive audiences was that he and his Government were not diehard socialists opposed to participation by big capital in the development of the newly independent state.

Mr Mugabe had three primary objectives on leaving on August 20 for New York. He wanted to be present during the formal admission of Zimbabwe as the 153rd member of the United Nations.

The Prime Minister also aimed at securing more development aid from the Carter administration and to induce American businessmen to invest more capital in Zimbabwe.

Lastly, Mr Mugabe hoped to persuade President Carter to apply more pressure on South Africa to speed up the decolonisation of Namibia along the lines of United Nations Resolution 435 and to democratise South African politics.

Zimbabwe was admitted to membership of the United Nations without dissent during a ceremony marked by unrestrained joy among the member states, who clearly saw the victory of the people of Zimbabwe as their own, having rendered in one way or another assistance to the nationalist parties during the independence struggle.

There appears to have been no difficulty in securing United States commitment to the freedom of Namibia and of the black people of South Africa.

Mr Mugabe also fared very well in his attempts to attract more private American investment for the economic development of Zimbabwe. But he was unsuccessful in securing immediate American government aid to supplement the $20 million already pledged by the Carter Administration.

However, he did receive assurance of more assistance in the long term. This, of course, would have to be approved by the United States Congress, he was told.

By and large, the Prime Minister's visit was a resounding success. To some extent he must have been surprised at the amount of goodwill for Zimbabwe that he found among Americans.

As the arch-defenders of capitalism, Americans had been expected to be somewhat unfriendly to the man who had for years been portrayed as a relentless marxist ideologist.

But, as he explained during the important "Meet the Press" interview on NBC television, it had been necessary for ZANU (PF), as a liberation movement, to adopt a particular propaganda stance to fight the political system then in existence in Rhodesia and Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

SOCIALISM

Yet socialism still remains the ultimate goal of the dominant party in the national front government. This the Prime Minister made clear to Zimbabwean citizens living in the United States who seemed to assume that ZANU (PF) had staged an about-turn since power.

The socialism the Government had in mind, however, was one that was introduced in stages and with the full consent of the people whose lives would be affected by government policy.

Mr Mugabe also outlined a foreign policy that does not enslave Zimbabwe to any power bloc, as this would be contrary to the platform on which the independence war was waged. He made it clear that the Soviet Union was "free" to establish a diplomatic mission in Zimbabwe.

There was no indication as to whether the Kremlin still had to satisfy the prerequisite of "making a certain statement" mentioned by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, recently.

Besides the interview on NBC television, there were three other major highlights for Mr Mugabe in the United States.

On a hot Sunday afternoon, he was the guest of honour at the annual Harlem Day festival in New York. There was the address to the 4th session of the 11th special United Nations meeting and the meeting with President Carter at the White House in Washington.

A festive crowd at the Harlem Council administration centre at the corner of 125th Street and 7th Avenue, gave him a tumultuous welcome when he arrived to make a speech.

Mr Mugabe's arrival in the run-down area inhabited by black Americans was preceded by a musical session during which an all-black group pounded ear-splitting music that set the crowd swaying in unison.

RADICALS

An improvised tune, "Welcome Mugabe" sealed the mood of merry-making that engulfed the ghetto that afternoon. Trouble almost broke out when some radicals, disgruntled at the appearance on the VIP platform of "enemies of Zimbabwe," protested and demanded their removal.

Boos greeted white dignitaries as they stood after introductions. But quick action by a handful of policemen ensured the occasion was not marred by violence.

Mr Mugabe delivered one of his most acclaimed speeches in which he showed a remarkable judgement of his audience.

The event was so widely publicised that President Carter later publicly acknowledged that he understood the Prime Minister had addressed "a very successful political rally in Harlem".

The Prime Minister even took the liberty to denounce the American system for according "civil liberties" to the black population and not economic and social justice.

His speech at the United Nations received wide approval from the delegates. This was particularly so when he pledged Zimbabwe's commitment to the liberation of Namibia and equal rights for South African blacks.

During his private visit to Washington, the Prime Minister was given red carpet treatment. President Carter, who is bidding for another term of office in the November presidential election joked that one reason for inviting Mr Mugabe to the White House was to be coached in the art of successfully fighting an election.

Mr Mugabe, in his response, said he could only offer the American leader the "crowing cock" as an election symbol.

Some observers believe President Carter was particularly delighted to meet Mr Mugabe because, being so popular among black Americans, he hoped some of the Prime Minister's prestige would rub off on him and help to lure the black Americans' vote to himself.

Mr Mugabe did express the hope that President Carter would be re-elected and there can be little doubt that the words of one of Africa's great revolutionaries will be heeded by many Afro-Americans.

Working to a tight schedule, the Prime Minister managed to appear alert and confident at all his engagements and even managed to accommodate many unscheduled meetings with top business leaders and ordinary well-wishers.

Although he returned without concrete offers of aid nor firm promises of investment, indications are that American capital will start trickling into Zimbabwe soon.

And if President Carter is re-elected there appears little doubt that he will impress upon Congress the need to allocate more funds to help Zimbabwe.

The Government, for its part, has to ensure that no more basis exists for the transmission abroad of scare stories of an imminent civil war and nationalisation of private enterprise because this is what is responsible for the slow injection of capital into the country at the moment.

Sensational reports abroad seem to be doing more harm to Zimbabwe than the actual gravity of the isolated incidents involving violence which are often regarded as pointers to a war to come.

CSO: 4420

MINISTERS URGED TO VISIT TRIBAL AREAS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] **SENATOR Chief Kayisa Ndiweni yesterday appealed for greater liaison between Government Ministers and people living in the tribal areas.**

He said he was disappointed that Ministers had not made personal contact with the rural populations who did not read newspapers, but were anxious to discuss the issues of the day with their Parliamentary leaders.

Speaking during the adjourned debate on the Government's policy on Local Government and Housing, Senator Ndiweni said Ministers were provided with bodyguards and should have no reason to fear visiting remote regions.

"We know the war is still in progress — people are still killing each other," he said. But he praised the Chiefs who still lived with their people, not in the cities and towns.

However, there was no reason for Ministers to keep away from tribes-people living in the countryside, he said. The people were saying: "Tell the Ministers to come and talk to us face to face."

Senator Lou Ankers congratulated the Minister of Housing and Local Government, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, for concentrating his Ministry's effort on building ultra-low-cost housing. It was better to provide accommodation for as many families as possible than to put fewer families in more expensive housing, he said.

Senator Ken Fleming praised the Government's plans for low-cost housing. The type of housing proposed should be adequate, he said. The scheme would put the building industry on its feet and the country generally would benefit.

He questioned the wisdom of allowing lodgers and relatives to vote in the November elections when they had no stake in the community. The plan could easily be abused by people being brought in "for the occasion" to vote.

He understood that the reason there would be no registration of voters for the election was that there would be no time for the voters' rolls to be prepared. The people should be told that this was a special case and that in future elections the correct procedure would be followed.

He supported rent control in the case of lodgers to protect them from exploitation by owners or occupiers, and said he believed local authorities should be allowed to charge economic rentals within the areas of their jurisdiction.

Senator Fleming paid tribute to the calibre of councillors throughout the country for the high standards they had maintained. They were dedicated and unselfish and their work should be recognised.

A number of Senators, including Chiefs, criticised the suggestion by the Government that the Chiefs should make a point of being in their areas for the election. They pointed out that this would entail a considerable personal risk.

Chief Chingoma told the House that recently he had visited his area and had been ambushed by some "boys in the bush" and severely beaten. If Chiefs were to return home to carry on their traditional duties they should be given protection in the form of bodyguards, he said.

Chief Gwebu also described his reception at his home when he had been abused and his money stolen. "We would like the Minister to come and see things for himself," he said.

Senator Alec Ndlovu referred to the "criminal element" in the Chiefs' areas who did not realise that the Government and the party were broadly the same. Some of these

"visitors" were planting landmines, he said, and behaving as if the war was still on.

Senator John Blunt said two main challenges to be faced in the next 20 years would be urbanisation and bureaucracy.

It would not be realistic to expect people who had migrated to the towns to return to the countryside, but a major effort was needed to ensure that the drift to the cities did not continue unchecked.

The rural areas would need the same facilities as the towns, including water supplies, hospitals, housing and shopping centres. Administrators should also be relocated in the rural areas, and not remain distant bureaucrats in the capital.

Senator Blunt said Zimbabwe should not repeat the mistakes of other African countries which had pushed industrialisation at the expense of agriculture. When industrialisation failed, hunger had been the result.

The debate was adjourned until tomorrow.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON ECONOMIC RESOURCES CONFERENCE

Needs, Resources Highlighted

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] New Schools Needed

WITH one of the highest birth-rates in the world, Zimbabwe needed to provide schooling for about 700 additional children each day of the year in order to educate all the country's children of school-going age.

Or, in other terms, a new primary school was needed each day of the year, and it was for this reason that, although Zimbabwe's school population was increasing, the percentage of children in school was dropping.

Addressing a sectoral conference on education at the symposium, the acting Secretary for Education, Mr M. E. Richardson, said that the percentage of children in secondary schools had dropped from 21,7 percent in 1967 to 19 percent in 1978.

This was despite the fact that the number of children in secondary schools had increased from 20 400 in 1967 to 45 200 in 1978.

In absolute terms, Mr Richardson said, this meant that the country needed to provide schooling for about 700 additional children every day of the year if it was to meet population growth requirements.

The acting Secretary said he regarded the country's rate of population increase to be the "most serious of our problems in Zimbabwe". This rate of increase was the fourth highest in the world and the second highest in Africa, following hard on the heels of Kenya.

Regarding the effects of the war on education in Zimbabwe, Mr Richardson said that the number of seven-year-olds attending school in 1976 had dropped by 13 percent compared with the same age group attending school in 1967.

Also, although in 1976, 72 percent of seven-year-olds were in school, only 61 percent of primary school-age children were in a similar position. This indicated the extent of "drop-out" from grades one to seven.

Damage to schools during the war had been "very considerable" and the estimated cost of restoration was more than $30 million.

Progress had been made in this regard, and of the 2 000 schools closed by the war, only 234 primary and 22 secondary schools had not yet reopened.

In many cases, however, children were being taught in seriously damaged buildings or under the trees where buildings used to be. The need for external aid was therefore "a matter of great urgency".

The latest figure for enrolments in the second term of this year was 891 363. This indicated "considerable overcrowding" and it was "impossible" to state what percentage of age groups was attending primary school.

Turning to the provision of finance for education, Mr Richardson said that, in 1964, when the Federation broke up, the education budget was about $24 million. In 1976 it had risen to $76 million.

In 1979-80, the education vote was about $120 million rising to $185 million in 1980-81. This was "no mean figure for a small country and one which is second only to that for defence in its magnitude".

Nonetheless, funds were "desperately" needed for the expansion of secondary schools.

Thirty-five sites had been identified in rural areas where secondary schools would prove educationally viable. Salisbury currently needed 40 primary schools and Bulawayo 16.

"It is obvious, therefore, that some drastic rethinking is required if we are going to adequately increase our educational provision in this country."

"We have just got to find ways of providing primary schools more cheaply and more quickly. It is also my firm belief that when housing is provided in townships, the provision of primary schools at least must become an essential and compulsory part of that development—the cost being built into rent and rate structures."

Despite the "almost surprising" progress that had been made in the re-opening of schools and the enrolment of

children since independence, one of the most inhibiting factors was the shortage of teachers.

However, plans were now well advanced for the provision of "crash" training programmes to be followed by programmes to upgrade the qualifications of less qualified teachers.

Mr Richardson described the introduction of free education this week as "a great step forward". The next step, he said, would "of course" be free compulsory primary education.

Although Government had declared in its election manifesto that it intended the introduction of free secondary schooling and the eventual introduction of free education "all the way to university and technical college level", one of the "burning" moral issues was going to be whether it was fair to provide some children with free secondary education when others were not getting any at all.

Agriculture Is Battered But Not Broken

AGRICULTURE in Zimbabwe was bent and battered, but far from broken, Senator Denis Norman, the Minister of Agriculture, said yesterday.

Opening the agricultural section of the conference at the University of Zimbabwe, he said he hoped that the delegates would come to appreciate the value of agriculture, which he said was possibly the most important industry in the country.

He said the aim of agriculture was to provide internal stability and give prosperity to everyone concerned in the industry.

Stressing the difficulties and problems agriculture had faced in the past, the Minister said the country was subject to sanctions and in the past seven to eight years "we have had a pretty bitter war on our hands".

Senator Norman said: "Agriculture in Zimbabwe is bent and battered, but far from broken."

Because of the many problems the farmers had been through in the past, the community had gained a resilience which would ensure success in the end.

He said he hoped that the delegates visiting the country would become aware of the determination of the farmers in Zimbabwe.

"We have had the reputation of being quality farmers, and in spite of sanctions we have maintained that quality," Senator Norman said.

Although the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, had spelled out the priorities for the Government, the Senator felt that another was the expansion of agriculture.

He said the country could be self-sufficient in produce and export to other countries.

He disputed any suggestion of there being land shortages and land hunger. The Minister said that 25 percent of the land available to agriculture was still under-utilised.

Senator Norman stressed to the international and local delegates that agriculture in this country was served by an administration which "will be hard to beat anywhere else in the world".

He called Zimbabwe a land of opportunity and said he was optimistic for the future of the industry. "At the end of the week I hope you will be able to share our optimism," he said.

The Minister said with the rebuilding of the nation perhaps something could be created which was "unique in the world".

Joint Ventures Feasible

THE Government had received many offers to engage in joint ventures with new foreign investors, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, told the conference.

The State may wish, at some stage, to get involved on a joint venture basis and the possibilities would have to be explored, he said.

The level and rate of any State participation must be determined by the priorities in the Public Sector Development Plan.

"For some time these priorities will lie in the fields of infrastructure, social services and rural development which will preempt most of the country's financial resources," said the Minister.

He said the Government recognised the importance of mining, which had continued to expand over the past decade, despite the war and related problems.

The Government was equally conscious of the need to maintain the growth which was dependent upon foreign investment and technical expertise.

It recognised that it would be folly to tamper with such a successful industry.

The intention was to stimulate even greater mining activity.

While accepting the role of foreign private enterprise in mining, the Government was most anxious that local capital should play its part in mining investment.

The aim was that Zimbabweans would increasingly participate in the management of the country's mineral resources.

The Minister stressed that there would be no nationalisation of mining, a policy which ensured that foreign capital was protected from expropriation.

There would be no discrimination between the domestic and foreign investors on taxation of income, except for the withholding of tax.

"At present, remittable dividends and profits are limited to 50 percent of after-tax profits," he said.

"Few companies are likely to be affected by this formula because it is common for up to half of the profits to be retained.

"It is my Government's intention to allow free remittability of profits and dividends at the earliest possible moment when the foreign exchange situation has improved," he said.

Foreign venture capital invested from July 1 could be repatriated after two years, subject only to deduction in respect of any dividends remitted in this period and of any capital profits made.

The amounts deducted could be invested in State bonds which allow for repatriation over six years.

Further relaxation would be made as soon as conditions allowed.

Domestic participation would not be feasible in the early stages, so foreign investors were advised to provide for domestic equity participation within a reasonable period.

The Minister said foreign investment would also be encouraged in existing mining enterprises where an injection of additional foreign capital, with technology, would mean an increase in productivity and an improvement in the end product.

No special taxation, exchange control or import control benefits should be expected by foreign investors who entered into joint ventures with the Government.

The Government would do all in its power to ensure that Zimbabwe provided a safe and secure haven for future investors.

Stability Essential for Farms

STOCK and crop thefts would have to be eradicated and the security situation stabilised before the commercial farming sector would be able to realise its full potential, Mr J. Strath-Brown said yesterday.

Mr Strath-Brown, a farmer and past chairman of the Grain Producers' Association, was speaking at the agricultural section of the conference.

He told delegates that in countries where commercial agriculture had not received the attention it deserved, the food production system had crumbled.

This should not be allowed to happen in Zimbabwe, as the country had great potential as a food producer. If this potential could be realised, then Zimbabwe would become a stabilising influence in Southern Africa, said Mr Strath-Brown.

However, at present, the country's food reserves were nil, and a major cause of this was the pricing policies of previous governments.

This "low-cost" policy had the effect of keeping food prices down, but was in the long run self-defeating, as it drove farmers from the land, cutting food production and eventually resulting in valuable foreign currency having to be used to buy food.

At present, the food availability in Southern Africa was 10 percent below what it should be. In the rest of Africa, the figure was about 22 percent below what was required, said Mr Strath-Brown.

If a similar situation was to be prevented from occurring in Zimbabwe, the Government would have to keep the commercial farmers on the land.

Because of the size of the agricultural industry in this country, expansion would mean improvements in employment opportunities for the people, he added.

Tobacco Rewards

THE tobacco industry will reward more Zimbabweans both socially and economically in the years ahead than any other industry, Mr Giles Dorward, former president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association said yesterday.

He told the agriculture section of the conference that tobacco was "the people's industry" as it employed more labour than any other.

Although at present the industry was going through a stage in which expansion had been cut, there was "enormous scope" for growth.

For instance, if farmers in the tribal areas could be brought into the industry, the total area under cultivation could be quadrupled, said Mr Dorward.

Invest in Wool--Plea

FOREIGN financiers were urged to invest in the carpet and wool industry and make Zimbabwe self-sufficient and a large exporter to the rest of Africa.

Mr Alan Fellingham, who is general manager of Norton Karina Textiles, told delegates to the conference the industry was well poised in the coming decade to make the country self-sufficient and an exporter of carpets and wool products.

"Whilst the country and inhabitants of Zimbabwe suffered during sanctions, it led to the building of a solidly based infrastructure of management and engineering talents."

The industry was enjoying a favourable export market in countries to the north and south which was an indication that its quality was comparable to anything produced in Southern Africa.

Mr Fellingham, however, told the delegates that up to 90 percent of all raw materials were imported and out of these a high proportion were petro-chemical derivatives.

Another factor that was hampering development in the industry was lack of foreign exchange and the world oil crisis.

Boom Leaves Cloth Firms with Skills Shortage

THE specialised yarns, cloth and fabrics industry had been hit by shortage of machinery, technology and managerial skills due to increased demand caused by the expanding economy, an industry representative, Mr Stuart Mattinson said.

There was a need for a highly motivated management structure, tried-and-proven labour force, supply of basic raw materials at competitive costs, knowledge of local and other African markets and ready access at favourable rates to many markets which were at present remote from other sources of supply.

Zimbabwe had a well-developed base to enable the industry to progress if the present bottlenecks were removed. Some sophisticated economies had poured huge investments to establish a sound base for industries in some countries without good feedback.

"Here in Zimbabwe that base, as we have already heard, is well established and in addition we have a well-developed manufacturing industry," said Mr Mattinson, who is managing director of James North, a Salisbury firm.

'Jobs Needed, Not New Technology'

ZIMBABWE did not need too much advanced technology which would put some people out of jobs, the marketing head of David Whitehead Textiles, Mr John Hillis, said yesterday.

Speaking to foreign delegates at the International Economic Resources Conference on Zimbabwe, he said the country needed machinery which created jobs or job opportunities.

"Advanced technology is all very well but in our experience it does not as a rule create jobs. In fact it does the very opposite and actually reduces job opportunities."

The textile industry was labour intensive and there was tremendous opportunity for job creation. But "super technology" should only be applied on a limited scale and in special cases.

At the moment the textile industry employed more than 20 000 people and if advanced technology was introduced, it would curtail future opportunities.

Mr Hillis said there were 40 registered textile industries spread throughout the country, and appealed to delegates wishing to invest to join the existing and successful companies.

Zimbabwe had all the facilities for foreign investment and for local people to involve themselves in successful textile projects by share participation.

The industry was promoting fabrics in the rural areas to ensure what the people made was also made available to them.

He called on the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development not to approve projects which were a duplication of existing industries. This was a waste of the country's foreign resources.

The textile industry used 20 percent of the country's cotton crop while the bulk was for export. It had done well under difficult conditions because of its well developed base.

All Set for Sales Spiral

THE garment industry was poised to make Zimbabwe the "Hong Kong or Switzerland" of Africa, company head Mr Raymond Shapiro told the conference.

"The indications are, with determination and ingenuity, this goal is well within our grasp."

He said the European Economic Community, with its massive markets, was only 10 hours away. "Our industry, we believe, is ideally situated to start supplying that market with some of its clothing needs."

There were problems which needed the immediate attention of all concerned to ensure progress and development.

These were a serious lack of top management specialists, shortage of qualified technicians, the need to modernise and update plant and machinery and to get a sufficient pool of skilled and semi-skilled labour.

The Government had already recognised the need for the industry to "retool" itself in order to obtain the standards of efficiency and quality necessary to capture export markets.

Mr Shapiro, managing director of Heritage Clothing, said the garment industry employed about 17 000 workers in about 150 establishments and predicted that the number would rise to 30 000 by the end of 1983.

An approach had been made to the Government to establish a national training school where short courses would be held to try to achieve 70 percent efficiency.

He appealed to representatives of foreign governments to assist in the training programmes.

Problems, Outlook Viewed

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Warning on Vacant Land

THE Government could not allow potentially productive land to lie vacant while absentee landlords used it for speculative purposes, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, said yesterday.

"I am currently considering the introduction of measures to ensure that such land can be made available to the State to accommodate the need for overcoming existing land pressures and increasing agricultural productivity," the Minister told the economic resources conference in Salisbury.

The Government had, however, acknowledged the vital contribution made to the national economy by private enterprise in the agricultural sector, and it was hoped that commercial farming would consolidate its position and strengthen its productivity.

The traditional system of land rights had tended to hinder progressive development of the land in some areas and would be sought to make land distribution more compatible with development aims.

There were many difficulties to be overcome and not least of these was the historical claims associated with customary land rights and the "natural reluctance" of people to accept change.

Ultimately, the Minister said, the issue would be settled through national debate.

Despite the size of the task and the short time the Government had been in power, much had already been done in rural development.

So far, projects had been launched to settle experienced farmers on irrigation units at Chisumbanje and Middle Sabi. These were pilot projects which could be expanded to increase agricultural production and job opportunities.

A further project to be tackled soon was the settlement of small-scale commercial farmers on a dry-land basis in the Copper Queen area. Plans were also advanced for settlements on a similar basis in the Moyo area where land was yet to be acquired.

These were commercially-orientated settlement projects which initially involved leasing land units and then granting title "to those who have demonstrated successful performance".

The Government would also launch regional development programmes in tribal areas which had extreme population pressures and low incomes.

Plans for these — known as Intensive Rural Development Areas (IRDA) — would increase productivity levels and improve living conditions. IRDA 1 would be in the Victoria province where overcrowding was most extreme.

The plan would affect about 156 000 cultivators and would provide useful guidelines for developing similar areas in Zimbabwe.

Development was also taking place where former privately-owned properties had been bought in commercial farming areas. The settlement of this land would relieve pressure in the tribal areas and provide new opportunities for war-displaced people.

These projects related directly to the public sector and were, therefore, appropriate avenues in which donor countries and external aid agencies could help through both soft loans and grants.

Where aid had been offered for specific programmes, it had often been conditional on a matching contribution by the Government from its own resources.

This could limit the pace at which the Government implemented its rural programmes. And although Zimbabwe had a sound organisational base for planning and implementing projects, its resources would continue to be stretched.

Shortfalls would therefore have to be met by commissioning the private sector to do contract work. This might be arranged through technical aid under offer from external agencies, Dr Sekeramayi said.

Working Cattle Crisis Costly

AN estimated one million cattle — valued at about $100 million — died as a result of the war, the director of Devag, Mr A. T. Stubbs, told the conference yesterday.

He said in some regions there was a 90 percent reduction in the availability of draft cattle and nationally it was down by 30 percent.

Sixty tractors had been recently leased to Devag and these would be used extensively for ploughing before the rainy season. The cost would be $2,5 million, including operational costs, for 1½ seasons.

About a million people would benefit from vegetable and crop seed packages being handed out to returned refugees and war displaced people in rural areas.

A total of 586 rural training centres were being set up by his department, Mr Stubbs said, and six mobile units would be used.

The training operation would involve 1 300 field staff who would teach peasant farmers how to use the seed packages most effectively. They would also be provided with some implements.

Costs of the implements amounted to some $1,85 million and the training programme would cost about $1,9 million — of which only 25 percent had so far been allocated.

Mr Stubbs said the Government's programme of resettlement and renewal should be a springboard for longer-term objectives.

Earlier, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, told delegates he had been advised by the Commercial Farmers' Union that some commercial farmers were willing to help peasant farmers by lending tractors and personnel.

This, however, would apply only to places near tribal areas. With the decimation of cattle stocks, tractors were the only way out, the Minister said.

Gemstones Potential Tremendous Says Expert

MUCH of the tremendous potential of Zimbabwean gemstones was still untapped, local gemstone consultant Mrs S. Anderson said yesterday at the conference.

Sandawana emeralds enjoyed an international reputation and although emeralds were a comparatively recent development in Zimbabwe, there was a world-wide demand.

High quality emeralds were worth several thousand dollars a carat, she said, and this was a high incentive for thieves.

Mrs Anderson said that alluvial diamonds were first discovered near Gwelo in 1903. Since then a number of kimberlite diamond-bearing sites had been found, but most of these had proved uneconomical to work.

Most of the money spent in recent years on gemstones development had gone on diamonds, but the rising diamond price had forced the public to give greater attention to other stones, especially aquamarine and amethyst.

"We have a lot to look forward to now that people are beginning to realise the value of gemstones and the desire to possess them is strong."

Mrs Anderson said there were hundreds of tonnes of ornamental rocks in Zimbabwe that responded well to cleaning and polishing to make ashtrays and stone eggs. This could easily form the basis of an industry if the public's interest could be raised.

Bright Future for Furnishers

THE furniture industry in Zimbabwe expected a turnover of more than $30 million this year — an increase of 34 percent over the 1976/7 period, the Springmaster Corporation marketing manager, Mr B. A. Fraser, said yesterday.

"When one considers the restraints and problems which have been experienced by the industry in the past, the growth potential under normal trading conditions is most encouraging," Mr Fraser told delegates at the conference.

There had been a sudden growth in the economy after the end of the war and the lifting of sanctions, which had resulted in a higher demand for furniture.

Until recently the industry's potential market was represented by 400 000 consumers comprising mainly whites and a small number of blacks.

"The changing environment will bring about a geometrical explosion with the new emerging African businessmen," Mr Fraser said.

The improved working conditions being introduced and the Government's massive housing development plan would all contribute to an increased demand for furniture.

The industry employed about 5 000 workers, including skilled and semi-skilled in 38 organisations. There was a training programme designed to ease the current skilled labour shortage.

Mr Fraser said his company had received several inquiries from the United States and neighbouring African countries in the north and new markets were being explored.

He pointed out that transport was a problem facing exports to the north and would have to be improved before trade could start.

Maputo Rail Link Back in Action Soon

THE railway line to Maputo was expected to be back in operation next month and could alleviate some of the pressure on South Africa's lines, which handle about 95 percent of Zimbabwe's imports and exports, the general manager of NRZ, Mr Nigel Lea-Cox said yesterday.

The handling capacity of Maputo was about 15 million tonnes a year, although it would take some time for that figure to be realised.

Speaking to the infrastructure section of the conference, Mr Lea-Cox said the National Railways of Zimbabwe occupied a strategic position in Southern Africa, as it straddled the major export routes to the coast.

NRZ policy was to develop fully the existing rail connections with other countries rather than construct new links.

Plans for electrification of the railway system were well advanced and tenders for electric locomotives and other equipment had been issued.

The first section of line to be electrified would be Salisbury-Gwelo, which would be started once testing on the 22 km track near Que Que had been completed.

Expatriates a Last Resort

THE Posts and Telecommunications Corporation would employ expatriates only as a last resort, the Postmaster-General, Mr G. C. Mills, told the conference yesterday.

Expatriates had a lack of dedication and did little to raise standards, while the cost of employing them could be up to double that of using local workers.

However, the corporation would welcome overseas workers on normal pay and working conditions, he said.

During the past few years, the loss of skilled workers from the corporation had been one of its major problems.

A total of $250 million was needed over the next five years for development projects which would further expand what was already the third largest telecommunications network in Africa.

In Zimbabwe, there was an average of three telephones for 100 people, which was way above the 0,4 for 100 average of the 50 members of the OAU.

Coal Oil Feasible

THE development of an oil-from-coal industry, along the lines of Sasol in South Africa, was a feasible proposition for Zimbabwe, Mr John Milton, acting energy resource liaison officer with the Ministry of Mines and Energy Resources, said yesterday.

He told the infrastructure section of the conference that there was little hope of finding oil-fields in Zimbabwe, and the country was at the mercy of the oil producers.

But, with estimated coal reserves of 30 000 million tonnes, there was enough to provide all Zimbabwe's liquid fuel needs for the foreseeable future.

Such a Liquefaction project would be complicated and costly, and would depend on outside investment. It would take about 10 years for a plant to be established, Mr Milton said.

Roads Require $200m.

THE road authorities in Zimbabwe could maintain the existing system of roads in the country and expand it, the Secretary of Roads and Road Traffic, Mr P. Mainwaring, said yesterday.

But, he told delegates to the infrastructure section of the economic resources conference, that any large scale expansion of roads would depend largely on the availability of funds, mainly foreign aid.

A full development plan called for a total expenditure over the next five years of $200 million. This plan included improvement of roads in the rural areas and the construction of new main and secondary roads, said Mr Mainwaring.

The priority now was the repair of those roads which had been neglected because of the war, he added.

Plenty of Land for Ethanol

A large part of the Lowveld, up to 240 000 ha, could be used for the growing of sugar cane for ethanol production, the technical director of Triangle Ltd, Mr Clive Wenman, told the infrastructure section of the conference yesterday.

He said his company had about 12 000 ha of sugar cane under irrigation and channelled 150 000 tonnes of its sugar production to its newly-commissioned ethanol plant. This produced about 40 million litres of ethanol for blending with imported petrol.

Offshoot

However, the use of ethanol as a fuel additive was not the only one to which it could be put, said Mr Wenman. Ethylene, an ethanol derivative, was the basic ingredient in a number of chemical processes.

This offshoot of the ethanol industry had great potential which had not been fully investigated, he said.

The main factor in its favour, however, was that it was a renewable resource.

"In thousands of years, long after the coalfields at Wankie have been exhausted, they will still be growing sugar cane in the Lowveld," said Mr Wenman--a remark greeted with laughter from the delegates.

$35m. Boost for Paper Industry

Plans were under way for a $35 million chemical pulping plant to improve the quality of paper in Zimbabwe, the deputy managing director of Hunyani Pulp and Paper Industries, Mr John Scholes, told the conference yesterday.

The project, being investigated by the Government and the paper making industry, would go a long way in boosting paper production and maintain competitive prices.

"The stage has now been reached when very serious consideration must be given to the establishment of a chemical pulping industry in the country for the paper making industry to remain competitive, both as to price and quality."

Local demand for the industry's output would grow at a rate of 15 percent a year while foreign currency for fibrous raw materials was expected to reach $8 million by the middle of next year.

The industry was well placed to expand and become the main exporter to the east and north. There was a high level of technical expertise within the organisations, backed by direct access to overseas technology.

Mr Scholes said care should be taken to ensure that the industry attracted and retained a nucleus of people with the required technological knowledge and experience.

Production would be stepped up from the 77 000 tonnes to 81 600 tonnes a year when expansions being made to the Umtali and Norton divisions of the organisation were completed next year.

Investment in the industry at the moment was $25 million and for it to achieve production targets, more than $100 million would be needed to replace old plant.

The industry used 21 000 tonnes of imported bleached and unbleached chemical pulp, 35 000 tonnes waste paper and 50 000 tonnes pulpwood.

'Tonic for Us', Says Tracey

An earnest "thank you" was conveyed to the 1 000 delegates at the economic resources conference yesterday by Zimbabwe Promotion Council chairman Mr C. G. Tracey. He said their enthusiasm had been a tonic for Zimbabwe.

In a final speech following the hundreds delivered by delegates during the week, Mr Tracey said the outside world now knew far more about the country and its resources. He urged foreign visitors to spread the facts about this country throughout the world.

Mr Tracey said the idea behind the conference had been to make sure that world attention, in danger of flagging after the elections, stayed on Zimbabwe now that its political problems had been solved.

"I believe in the old maxim, 'God helps those who help themselves'; that we should disabuse ourselves of the idea that we could sit back, that the outside world would be our suitor and that we should expect them all to come to our door."

He said: "The conference has succeeded in its aim," and "the outside world now knows far, far more about us, about our resources, about our Government, about the stability we are intent on establishing and about the opportunities for trade, perhaps some aid, and investment."

Boom Forecast

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Sep 80 pp 3, 14

[Article by Terry Blocksidge]

[Text] **A BOOM is round the corner for Zimbabwe, provided the country has stability for the next few months.**

This was the clear and cheerful forecast of businessmen, bankers, miners and other experts from 32 countries at the end of the international economic resources conference Zimbabwe on Friday.

With it goes the promise of more jobs, and the wealth necessary to introduce and improve welfare and education services.

The Government is intent on directing development and investment to the formerly neglected areas of the country to ensure Zimbabwe's badly-off majority benefit.

Dr Bernard Chidzero, Minister of Economic Planning and Development, told the closing session the Government would not allow the perpetuation of "islands of prosperity in a sea of poverty".

The war was fought because of dissatisfaction with the economic structure, he said. The national income ratio between the wealthy and the poor was $1 to the poor for every $11 earned by the wealthy. In farming, the ratio was $1 to $25.

For this reason, Government priorities had

much to do with rural development in particular and the eradication of poverty in general, he said.

He warned that investment in developed sectors would aggravate the income differentials. The development of high technologies did not have big spill-over effects benefitting the poor.

The Government's objective, he said, was to create a society where "you can drive from Highlands to Highfield without feeling pangs of shame and saying 'can't we do better?'"

The conditions of Salisbury and Seke were worlds apart, he said.

Calling for an end to the country's dual economy — one rich, one poor — Dr Chidzero said there must not be growth with disparity.

Moments earlier, Mr William Overhold, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company of the U.S.A., cheered Zimbabweans when he told delegates: "There is no shortage of money to invest. The banks are bulging with it. There is a shortage of countries that can pay back." He saw no such problem in Zimbabwe.

Mr Vernon Stansbury, close to the purse-strings of millions of U.S. dollars as the deputy director of the import and export division of the Department of Commerce in Washington, assessed the prospects:

"Given two years of good order, this country's commerce and industry will simply explode."

But the Japanese are blazing the trail already. Six trading firms have set up operations in Salisbury and early next year a Tokyo Government trade agency will be opened.

Representing one of the big trading corporations, Mr Y. Nagano said they were looking for Zimbabwe exports to balance the trade, mainly minerals.

Forty Japanese delegates were at the conference. They were particularly interested in chrome and asbestos, and would like to see the import of car assembly kits and electrical appliances, said Mr N. Tsutsui, of the External Trade Organisation of Japan.

POSITIVE

He also saw Zimbabwe as the centre of distribution for Central Africa.

Britain's Sir Roy Geddes, president of the International Chamber of Commerce, praised the Government and private sector for the intensity of their co-operation.

He said businessmen had noted the definition of "socialism" by Mr Mugabe and Senator Nkala as meaning social democracy.

"People in Europe are certainly used to this so our general feelings about Zimbabwe now are positive. But it is the accumulation of deeds rather than words that matters in the end."

For this reason, many concerns will wait until the end of the year before making investment decisions.

This caution, together with the sheer mechanics of boardroom decisions and making financial arrangements, will mean that it will probably be around 18 months before investment cash begins to flow.

The Government will obviously want the money to reach Salisbury, rather than see giant companies doing paper deals outside the country.

As Advocate Ayerson Delo, a Ghanaian corporate lawyer with practices in Britain and the U.S., said: "What you have to be sure of is that the money really arrives and isn't just a paper transfer."

The lawyer, who was impressed by the wide range of mining opportunities, said companies linked to the Big Four mining enterprises in the country would need only six months to move money in.

The mining firms were all impressed with the country's potential. Mr Robert Barker, from the U.S., declared: "We're seriously considering increasing our interests here, especially in minerals. We're into gold and silver, the copper, lead and zinc business, and Zimbabwe's got 'em all."

Professor F. C. Jaffe, of Switzerland, said: "I believe this conference will have a catalysing effect. More assistance will now be forthcoming."

Professor Jaffe, a geologist from the Department of Earth Science at the University of Geneva, said geology students from Zimbabwe should study in Switzerland as a way to foster co-operation.

IMPRESSED

Most of the 300 foreign delegates who spent a week at lectures and touring the country were impressed by the level of Zimbabwe's development.

They were also surprised by the racial harmony.

As Miss Janice Williams, a consultant from Washington, said: "You can hardly believe there's been a war here. Your relationships here are better than in some areas of the States."

Many of the delegates, whose only brief had been reports in international news magazines, had expected to find a country teetering on the edge of civil war.

"It's a pity I can't advise as many people as Newsweek," said Mr Stansbury.

Some delegates will continue to watch the political developments. The Tekere affair will be closely scrutinised, a government man said.

At an early stage of the conference, however, the sombre-suited bankers listened to Finance Minister, Senator Enos Nkala, so intently you could hear a dollar-note drop and agreed with him when he said: "I consider this Government has done a tremendous amount in four months in office."

[page 14]

[Editorial: "Why Conference Meant So Much"]

[Text]

THE economic conference which ended in Salisbury on Friday was not only a superb locally inspired public-relations exercise bent on attracting much-needed foreign investment. It also highlighted, through Dr Chidzero's timeous speech, the uncomfortable disparity of wealth in this country.

Over the years one sector of the community, the whites, had through their skills and initiative, prospered and developed a lifestyle second to none. Success bred success and massive investment moved along customary monetary paths. The handsomeness of Salisbury itself reflects this.

But the majority of the people, the blacks, sat on the other side of the fence . . . envious and poor. Most lacked the inherent talent and opportunity to match the whites and little investment money flowed their way.

While it was true that white enterprise created much employment and successive governments did introduce enormous social benefits such as excellent health services and a sound basic education system, obviously this was not enough.

Economically it was still basically a classic "haves and have nots" situation, which, as Dr Chidzero rightly pointed out, led to the recent war.

It is the desire to right the economic imbalance in Zimbabwe that led to the present Government's advocation of an "egalitarian socialist society".

While this phrase initially frightened the whites here, believing that the Mugabe Administration was about to strip them of all their possessions and turn the country into a drab and impoverished land similar say to the communist satellites of Eastern Europe, it appears that the Prime Minister's real objective is to raise the overall quality of life here for everyone, not lower it.

Hence Dr Chidzero's appeal to foreign investors to take a long-term view, channel money here into the less-developed areas, perhaps settle initially for lesser dividends, for in the long run they will profit enormously.

The Government and the nation should be grateful to the Zimbabwe Promotion Council for luring so many representatives of international business to this country at such a crucial time when a reassurance of our country's overall sound economic infrastructure and potential was needed.

Having now spent a week here, been bombarded with a plethora of excellent position papers on the state of Zimbabwe's economy, the hundreds of delegates are now winging their way home, hopefully to make optimistic reports and evaluations to their respective governments and boards.

The months ahead should see whether it has all been worthwhile.

CSO: 4420

ECONOMIC MINISTER CALLS FOR BUSINESS-GOVERNMENT COOPERATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] **ZIMBABWE had embarked upon an experiment which must not fail, Dr Bernard Chidzero told the final session of the economic resources conference yesterday.**

The Minister of Economic Planning and Development told delegates that the private sector must work with the Government to ensure success. The Government would not be found wanting in innovativeness and willingness to co-operate.

"For the partnership to succeed, the private sector should take a more long-term view with regard to risk and profitability, and a broader perspective in its investment strategy," said Dr Chidzero.

He suggested that the surest foundation for prosperity and security was to spread investment to neglected and less developed areas instead of following established monetary paths. This policy might result in low returns in the short-term, but it would yield high social benefits.

Warming to his theme on the direction of investment Dr Chidzero said that in the past this country had had two economies — the well developed industrial sector, including commercial agriculture, and the predominantly subsistence rural sector. The result, he said, had been an inequitable distribution of incomes, a situation that had to be changed.

"This must entail shifts in patterns of investment and consumption, and necessitate institutional adjustments to redress the imbalance.

"It means, in fact, a comprehensive approach to investment so that, while the adjustments are being made, increased investment in poorer areas is not accompanied by depression in the more developed areas."

Dr Chidzero added: "Market prices alone may well prove inadequate to the task. Deliberate action, planned development, becomes a necessity."

Re-direction of investment in order to achieve growth of equity made long-term sense, for both the Government and private enterprise.

"Government has to direct the trend of investment while assisting the private investors so that their individual efforts fit into the national goals and priorities envisaged by Government."

One area of partnership was the repair to public sector services damaged during the war. The estimated cost was U.S.$300 million, of which private property accounted for more than half.

Dr Chidzero warned: "Unless the private sector responds by at least aiding the reconstruction and resettlement programmes, food shortages are likely to occur. This would inevitably raise urban wages over and above the levels necessary for equity reasons, and lower profitability."

On the question of repatriation of profits, he said there was a need for compromise. The private sector had to invest with the full knowledge that "in the short-term reinvestment in Zimbabwe could conceivably deprive the investor of a slightly higher return which he might obtain elsewhere in the world.

"But, in the long run, the benefits generated by his re-investments would encourage further capital growth, create a secure society, generate longer positive externalities for investment generally, and enlarge both private and public gains," said Dr Chidzero.

"In the long - term therefore it would seem that the more the foreign private sector reinvests in this country, both individually and collectively, the more secure the future of the private sector will be."

CSO: 4420

WORKERS MUST SHARE IN NEW ECONOMY

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Sep 80 p 14

[Article by Muongororí: "Beware of the Wolves in Sheep's Clothing"]

[Text] **IN Zimbabwe's massive reconstruction programme, the need for foreign aid through capital grants and investment can not be over-emphasised. It is in this light that the many assurances by the Government, and indeed by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, to foreign investors that they need not harbour any fears of nationalisation must be viewed.**

During his recent visit to America the Prime Minister bent over backwards to assure investors that his Government had no intention of adopting hardline socialist policies likely to jeopardise private investment in Zimbabwe.

And lately the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, made a passionate appeal to international investors to recognise that peace has at last come to Zimbabwe and urged them to take heart from the track record of the new Government since it took the reigns of power four months ago.

Speaking to the Economic Resources Conference at the University of Zimbabwe, Senator Nkala implored businessmen at large not to see the new Government as "an evil ogre" and instead take full advantage of the country's economy, which has all indications of rapidly picking up.

Thus, with Zimbabwe's doors open to the world, it is hoped genuine investors looking for new areas into which to pump their money, will rise to the occasion. As the Prime Minister said during his American tour, Zimbabwe is a land of opportunity for those willing to identify with the aspirations of the people.

But as ordinary sense would dictate, those "doors" have to be closely watched. For among those likely to come to Zimbabwe will be "wolves in sheep's clothing", who will try to take advantage of the country's vulnerable position as a novice in the complex world of hard bargaining to inveigle and subvert the country's economy for their own selfish ends.

In a world bedevilled by economic skulduggery of every description, it is prudent to note that among those that will come to Zimbabwe disguised as investors will be protagonists of the world's newest scourge — neo-colonialism.

Zimbabwe must be resolute in rejecting neo-colonialism, even if it comes cloaked in the attractive trimmings of foreign aid or investment. Aid offers, in whatever form, must be scrutinised and accepted free of strings and away from clandestine "deals" that could compromise Zimbabwe's hard-won independence.

The Government must therefore exercise maximum caution to ensure that our enthusiasm to woo investment does not blind us to these harsh realities. An important factor that should provide the guiding principle in this task is a deliberate bias towards serving the interests of the common Zimbabwean who, by and large, has borne the brunt of the war.

Indeed, one of the crucial issues that any newly independent nation has to contend with is introducing legislative measures that will enhance and consolidate that independence.

In Zimbabwe's democracy, pledged to the ideal of free enterprise and unrestricted participation of big capital in the investment structure of the country, the task of formulating suitable

legislation is made doubly difficult by the acutely divergent demands on such laws by the various sectors of the society.

Such legislation must carry a message of redemption for the many Zimbabweans eager for a piece of the promised independence cake, and at the same time reflect the reconciliatory fervour necessary for the creation of not only a non-racial society but a free enterprise economy.

Ostensibly, therefore, The Employment Act (1980), which recently passed through the House of Assembly, seems designed to tackle this daunting task of undoing the many constrictive laws by which the former colonial administration maintained its stranglehold on the black majority in Zimbabwe.

But even more significant is the fact that the Bill virtually appoints the Minister of Labour and Social Services as something of a legislative custodian of the workers' interests through his designated authority to make regulations that will control, regulate and rationalise a worker's life while in contract with his employer.

It is my hope that the Minister will use the powers provided under this Act to guarantee workers' participation in the running of their economy. Indeed, it is through this formidable piece of legislation that the Minister will have to deal with what political phraseology describes as "crisis of expectation" among the many Zimbabwean workers who have had a raw deal from impervious colonial employers of the past.

CSO: 4420

PLAN TO RELOCATE GUERRILLAS IN CHITUNGWIZA REPORTED

Feasibility Studied

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] **A CABINET committee is studying the feasibility of temporarily accommodating between 15 000 and 17 000 former guerillas in houses at Chitungwiza, on the outskirts of Salisbury.**

By Government order, allocations of all houses in the town were frozen six weeks ago, and 1 700 houses are lying empty awaiting the arrival of the former guerillas, sources said yesterday.

It is understood that the first were to have arrived in the town on Monday but did not show up.

According to sources there is resistance to the proposal by former guerilla commanders.

On Sunday the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, addressed an open-air meeting of residents at St Aiden's School, Chitungwiza, and outlined the plan. He spoke in the vernacular, said one source.

The chairman of the Cabinet committee is the Minister of Public Works, Mr Clement Muchachi.

The Chitungwiza Urban Council has been told of the plan.

On August 27 a party of about five Cabinet Ministers, believed to be members of the committee, visited the town and inspected the empty houses. Members of the army hierarchy were also present.

About 460 of the houses are adjacent to the squatter camp at Chirambahuyo.

They are part of the Zengeza suburb, known as Zengeza 4. About 1 300 houses recently built there were already sold and the urban council had customers for the remaining 460 when the freeze was ordered.

Squatters at Chirambahuyo also claim that the Government has promised them these houses.

These are core houses with two rooms, a kitchen and a bathroom, and serviced with electricity. The idea is that the buyers extend the cores by building additional rooms.

The remainder of the "frozen" houses are in Seki, another suburb of Chitungwiza.

These are known as ultra-low cost shelters, built of concrete blocks with no windows.

The town of Chitungwiza came into being in 1978 when the former townships of Seki, Zengeza and St Mary's were merged and an urban council was elected.

Residents Angered

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] **APPREHENSION and bitterness among local residents await 15 000 to 17 000 former guerillas if they move to Chitungwiza on the outskirts of Salisbury, as part of a Government plan to resettle them.**

Many of the residents are apprehensive because they feel they will bring lawlessness in the area. People at sprawling Chirambahuyo squatter compound are also bitter because their hopes to move into the new houses under the Chitungwiza Urban Council may be dashed. Yesterday several said they were contemplating returning to their home villages.

"If former guerillas are coming here, then the Government must ensure that they are all disarmed because this could mean trouble here," said a vegetable seller of Chirambahuyo, Mrs Rostina Chirerukira.

She claimed she had been on the waiting list for a house in the council area "for a long time" and wanted to know what plans the Government had for the squatters.

It was unrealistic, she said, for the Government to expect them to return to their home villages with nothing to build a new life.

She claimed there was a danger in mixing ordinary folk with the guerillas as most of them had become "wild and dangerous" after many years of living and fighting in the bush.

But Mr Tusker Chiredzi, also of Chirambahuyo, had a different view. "The Government must reconsider its decision because the guerillas are just people like us and we all need decent accommodation," he said

But he did not see why the Government should practise favouritism in the allocation of houses by giving priority to the former fighters when there were people who had been on the council waiting list for years.

Mr Mondiwa Mutsvairo of Zengeza 4 said he would wait and watch developments.

"If they bring their guns here, then I am definitely moving out," he said.

Another vendor at Chikwanha, Mr Alexander Gondo, did not think it reasonable that the Government should resettle all the former fighters in one area.

"They should scatter them throughout the country so that there is no concentration of former guerillas in any one area," he said.

CSO: 4420

ATTACKS ON POLICE CONTINUE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

Attack on Gutu Police Camp

TWO policemen were injured during a rocket and smallarms attack on a police Support Unit base camp in the Gutu area early yesterday.

The incident followed close on the heels of another night attack — the third in a week — on the police station at Mtoko. The police station was hit, according to police sources, by three separate bursts of automatic fire between 8.30 and 10 p.m. on Thursday, but no one was injured, and no significant damage was caused.

The attack on Basera base camp, more than 200 km to the south, but in the neighbouring police administrative district, was more serious, Iana reports.

A large group of heavily armed men was thought to have been responsible, and firing from automatic weapons and RPG rockets continued "for a protracted period of time", sources said.

Significant damage is believed to have been caused; and two men injured, apparently by shrapnel.

Local police referred inquiries to police headquarters, who have "no comment".

The attacks coincided with reports that up to 15 000 guerillas from several assembly points are being moved into barracks at an undisclosed point east of Salisbury, out of their assembly points.

Mr Rex Nhongo, the commander of the ZANLA army and a senior representative of the country's Joint High Command, was due to fly to Mtoko on Thursday to address the men, but his trip was cancelled.

Instead, sources said, men were addressed by Commander Mahuru Anderson.

Policemen Threatened Near Muromo Base Camp

UMTALI.

THREE policemen had a narrow escape after they were surrounded by a mob of youths carrying knives, clubs and stones near the Muromo base camp this week.

A police spokesman said that the policemen—two regular constables and one auxiliary constable—were investigating an assault in the Muromo Area on Sunday when they were approached and surrounded by the mob.

The policemen managed to get away from the youths and made their way back to the base camp run by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The mob followed the policemen and made their way towards the camp. A warning shot was fired into the air by a man in the camp but this did not deter the youths.

The district assistants and policemen attempted to close the camp gates in an effort to stop the mob, but while doing so one of the district assistants was stabbed in the groin. Another warning shot was fired into the ground and the youths dispersed. The injured district assistant was taken to Umtali Hospital.

Two hours after the incident, a breakdown truck travelling on the Melsetter road to recover a broken-down police vehicle, was stopped by a gang of youths at the Muromo business centre.

The youths hit the vehicle with sticks, causing minor damage. The driver of the vehicle was unhurt, and returned the breakdown truck to Umtali where he was given a police escort to recover the broken-down vehicle.

The spokesman also reported that at lunchtime last Thursday, a Mundondo bus was robbed by an armed man at Wengesi junction on the turn-off to Melsetter from the Birchenough Bridge road. The man, who was armed with an AK rifle and was dressed in camouflage, stole $200 and made off into the bush. Police are investigating.

In another incident, Mr Takera Manyanga, died at Gwanda kraal on Saturday after being beaten on the head with a stick. One man has been arrested in connection with his death.

On the same day, the body of a missing man, Mr Ernest Bingandadi, was found in an irrigation canal in the Zimunya Tribal Trust Land. He had been missing since August 12.

On Tuesday, a grenade of unknown type was located in a stream bed near Dangamvura. Army engineers were called in to remove the device.

CSO: 4420

HOLLAND JOINS REX NHONGO PEACE DRIVE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] **WITH tension rising around several assembly points and heavily armed guerillas roaming the roads in troubled Mtoko, ZANLA commander Mr Rex Nhongo, is planning a series of visits to his soldiers this week to try to avert a confrontation between his men and the police.**

He has invited Mr Andre Holland, MP for Mtoko-Mrewa, to join the tour by road.

Mr Holland told The Sunday Mail yesterday: "Anything that helps to improve understanding and defuse tense situations can only benefit our country."

Mr Holland, the defence committee chairman in the white Parliamentary caucus, will visit X-Ray Assembly Point — scene of repeated trouble for two weeks — on Wednesday or Thursday with Mr Nhongo.

The police camp at Mtoko came under attack on successive nights last week.

After the fourth small-arms attack on the Mtoko police camp in less than a fortnight, Inspector Rob Riedy and two ZANLA local commanders held talks yesterday aimed at calming the troubled area.

The talks are to continue today.

Speaking from the police station in the village, Inspector Riedy described the situation as tense.

He said: "We are trying to calm things and get them under control."

The latest attack happened on Friday night. Fire was directed at the police station from a passing car. There was no injury or damage.

The police did not return fire.

Inspector Riedy said: "The people in the village are concerned. Their worries are shared by local farmers, although they are not so directly involved."

The police had battened down their offices in expectation of a violent weekend, according to Iana.

Two British journalists who visited the village said large numbers of ZANLA men from X-Ray, 5 km from the centre, were walking the streets armed with AK47 assault rifles. Many carried bayonets.

The two reporters, Paul Ellman of the Observer and Michael Farr of the Daily Telegraph, were flagged down by five armed ZANLA soldiers soon after passing a police roadblock on the Mtoko road at Mrewa.

Mr Ellman said later that the men "rather told us to give them all a lift". Most of the weapons were fitted with bayonets and the men bunched in the car with a menacing silence. They left the car near the entrance to the AP.

Mr Ellman described the experience as "frightening".

After an attack on a police Support Unit camp in the Gutu area in which two policemen were wounded, police found rocket launchers, rifle grenades and spent magazines of AK 47 rifles yesterday.

The attack was made by a large group of armed men, sources in the area said.

Police in a large area of the Midlands around Enkeldoorn have been harassed as they have gone about their duties.

Iana says officials are growing angry over the Government Ministers or lack of interest. No Government Ministers or top military brass have visited troubled areas, despite frequent requests for intervention.

CSO: 4420

ARMY ENGINEERS BEGIN CLEARING MINEFIELDS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Mike Williams]

[Text] **ARMY engineers have begun the first skirmishes of what may prove the longest battle of the war: neutralising between two million and three million landmines ringing much of the nation's borders with Mozambique and Zambia.**

The operation began quietly last month when teams of engineers began burning off the grass in selected areas of the border minefields, which stretch for 750 km along five different sections of Zimbabwe's northern and eastern borders.

The burning accomplishes two things. It detonates many of the explosive devices above the ground and it makes it easier for engineers to move about in the deadly strips.

But the remaining mines are still a menace to the population, an army spokesman warned last week.

The border minefields were created over five years in an attempt to deter guerilla infiltration during the war.

The last mines were put down in December, but the numbers, rugged terrain and the fact that many of the explosives have moved from their original positions all add up to a situation that is unique in the experience of modern war.

Army engineers have been wrestling with the problem all year, testing and rejecting numerous methods of clearance that they hoped could be adapted to conditions here.

The standard NATO-approved method of mine removal — four-man teams crawling through the field probing ahead of them with long metal rods — is too time-consuming to be effective here. It would take hundreds of years.

Flail tanks were also considered and rejected as unsuitable.

The United States Army has developed a clearance procedure called the Fuel Air Explosive, in which a device is detonated in the air above a mined area, in turn detonating all explosive devices within 200 metres of the blast.

Rejected

But that is too costly — about $60 000 a blast — and has not yet been perfected, engineers say.

A plan to use an armoured flame thrower in conjunction with a armoured bulldozer, flail tank and armoured command vehicle has also been rejected.

Last month the engineers had their greatest success so far by using an armoured bulldozer to clear a portion of the minefield around Victoria Falls that had previously been burned and its shrapnel mines detonated by marksmen.

"We can do quite a bit with a bulldozer. The

major drawback is that it is slow," said Major Keith Sampson, commander of the army engineers.

Another possibility was suggested by British army experts who visited Zimbabwe two months ago — a light tractor fitted with a long attachment called a "scrub cutter" that could be adapted with a flail device and then operate behind a bulldozer.

"The job is possible, but it will take time — several years at least — and it will take money," Major Sampson said.

"Under the most favourable conditions such a team could clear perhaps 16 km a day, which means that it would take one team about 47 years to clear all of the mine fields.

"With 10 teams it could be only five years, but the initial cost would be about $1.6 million," he said.

At the moment little has been allocated for minefield clearance. With the rains approaching the most useful time for clearance is running out.

"Provided we can get the equipment that we want, we should be able to clear at least 90 percent, and possibly 100 percent, in all of the border fields in which we can get a vehicle," Major Sampson said.

Not all of the minefields lend themselves to such optimism. The mine field around Umtali is in heavy forest that makes a formidable barrier to clearance teams.

The best short-term solution there would seem to be to maintain the protective fences until a better alternative is available, Major Sampson said.

CSO: 4420

SCRAPPING OF NATIVE CUSTOMS OPPOSED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Giles Kuimba: "Lobola Stays, Say Outraged African Leaders"]

[Text] **TOP-RANKING AFRICANS last week jumped to the defence of the traditional African customs of lobola and polygamy after a statement by University of Zimbabwe law lecturer, Mr Brian Mparadzi that lobola and polygamy were out of touch with socialist thinking because they made women less equal than men.**

Worse still, he was sure the Government would probably legislate against the customs.

Professor Gordon Chavunduka, Dean of the Faculty of Social Studies at the university said what Mr Mparadzi had said about lobola was nothing new.

The previous Government had held the same view and tried to abolish lobola, or at least to limit the amount paid, but all these attempts had failed.

"No one can destroy the lobola institution by legislation. If you try to destroy that which people still believe in very strongly, the people react by ignoring that law and continue as before.

"If lobola is going to stop, it will be the people themselves who will do it because of changing economic conditions — not because of legislation.

"Neither can polygamy be stopped by legislation because those who want it can still get additional wives without registering such marriages.

"And again, it will be difficult for the courts to say what is and what is not a marriage."

In any case polygamous marriage was declining because of the changing economic conditions.

Dr Chavunduka felt that women married without lobola would feel worthless and insecure.

Equally, men would consider their wives worthless and there would be a rise in the divorce rate, at least initially, he said.

There would also be the effect of one half of the law working against the other half, in that abolishing lobola would encourage polygamy.

"The lobola institution has served very well for centuries.. One wonders what the motive would be for its removal." he said.

"We are identified with this custom which is part of our heritage. Destroying it would leave us without any identity of our own, since destroying this custom would mean the loss of part of our heritage, our culture and our identity."

To those who said lobola made women less equal than men, Dr Chavunduka asked how the removal of lobola necessarily brought about equality between men and women.

"This is not true," he said. "Most women hold very powerful positions in their families and no important decisions can be made without them. In fact, it is only a minority of men living in towns who regard their wives as being inferior to them."

Speaking in a private capacity and not as a Cabinet Minister, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, wife of the ZANLA commander, Rex Nhongo, said she would not listen to any suggestion to remove the custom of lobola.

"What may be done is to limit lobola to a reasonable amount," she said.

Mrs Nhongo said the custom of polygamy held more evils than virtues as in most cases the wives ended up hating each other and even the husband.

"Cases of one wife attempting to poison another, or the husband are all too common. Often there is hatred among the children," she said.

In any case, she said, no man could afford more than one wife in these modern times. Polygamy would die a natural death for economic reasons.

Mrs Nhongo said, however, that it should be left to the individual to decide whether he wanted one or more wives. Even the limiting of the amount paid for lobola could not be forced on the people, she said.

Senator Chief Rekayi Tangwena said the removal of lobola would

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Senator Chief Rekayi Tangwena said the removal of lobola would

corrupt African society.

"We would become a faceless amoral society without any identity of our own," he said. "Our boys would embark on a baby producing spree, leaving women all over the place with fatherless children."

He said lobola was a custom that cemented permanent relationships, the removal of which would be a disaster for African society.

Admitting that he himself had two wives, plus two more left behind by his dead brothers, Chief Tangwena said he belonged to the old school which firmly believed in polygamy.

Mrs Stella Nduku, curator of ethnology at the Queen Victoria Museum in Salisbury, said lobola was symbolic of the Zimbabwean African culture and nothing could shake her belief in its rightness.

POSH CARS

Law or no law, she said, lobola would be paid for her daughters. It was a custom in which even ancestoral spirits were invoked to bless the marriage. It was a sound beginning for a sound marriage and the relationship that was built between the families concerned, she said.

The only evil that should be removed in the custom was the exploitation that often accompanied lobola in these modern times.

"Very soon, parents of a daughter being married could beging demanding posh cars before they give away their daughters if this exploitation of the custom is not stopped," she said.

Mrs Nduku said polygamy was debatable. There were advantages and disadvantages, but she left it to the individual to make his choice In the final analysis, she said, it would be seen that some people benefited from it, while others harvested nothing but disaster.

Mr Aaron Hodza, lecturer in African tradition and culture at the University of Zimbabwe, is polygamous and proud of it, with two wives and eight children so far.

Described as a "pillar" of the department of African tradition and culture at the university, Mr Hodza said the trouble with some Africans was that they seemed to lose pride in their identity.

"They go overseas to study and obtain the so-called high education and Western civilisation. Then they become so westernised that they want to destroy their own heritage, their African identity and culture," he said.

"It is a kind of inferiority complex which they harbour subconsciously about their background. These are the people who, on returning home, say they can no longer eat sadza or speak their own language.

"They even hide their own language from their children, with the result that such children cannot communicate with their own kind. There are many such children in Zimbabwe today. What language were the parents using in their own home?

"These are the people we call black whites today. They preach against African custom and culture and do everything African, because they would have preferred to have been born whites.

"Lobola is a custom for which we should be thankful. It is to this custom that

we owe the high standard of our moral behaviour, and destroying it would mean removing the very pillar on which our moral fibre and society are embroidered.

"It was never meant for the abuse of any woman, but for the welding of a lasting relationship between man and wife, and between the two families to whom the two belonged.

"Like lobola, polygamy is a custom where nothing is forced. It has always been left to the individual to make his choice. It is a custom in which freedom of choice is practised.

"If a white government did not abolish it, why should this suggestion be made now to a black government by a black Zimbabwean to remove a black custom?" Mr Hodza asked.

IGNORANT

A Salisbury businessman, Dr Isaac Samuriwo who is a chief in his own right, summed up popular African feeling about the custom by saying these were ideas from people who had never lived in the tribal areas.

"They are ignorant of the realities of tribal life and tradition and not qualified to speak about it. People who would wish to influence our society should first be educated to its realities before they can even try," he said.

A spokesman for the Division of District Administration of the Ministry of Local Government said the Government did not envisage any changes in the immediate future as far as this age-old African custom was concerned.

The African Marriage Act would continue to implement the law as it stood today, he said, adding that the lecturer was expressing his own opinion, and not that of the Government.

CSO: 4420

TRADITIONAL HEALERS HOLD CONGRESS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] The country's traditional healers must guard against being corrupted by the urban environment, the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, told the inaugural congress of the Zimbabwe National Healers' Association at Gwanzura Stadium, Salisbury, yesterday.

The two-day congress, attended by about 1 000 traditional healers from throughout the country is being held to ratify the organisation's constitution and to elect a national executive committee.

Dr Ushewokunze said ancestors who were mediums of great or lesser spirits did not experience the flux, rush and flurry of an urban existence.

"Nothing corrupts the mind more than the pecuniary corruption in urban areas," he said.

"The healer falls more in love with money than with human lives, much along the lines of the Western-type general practitioner. He accepts cases he knows he cannot treat because he does not want to lose the money."

The Minister said healers often charged exorbitant fees because they wanted cars, were in arrears with rents and in danger of eviction.

All such practices violated the tenets of the African religion, he said. Such a practitioner was looking upon the job of traditional healing as personally his and not that of the ancestor.

The ancestor worked effectively only if his traditions were strictly adhered to. If the healer did not adhere to them the ancestor slowly receded, bringing the skills of the healer to a virtual halt.

No ancestor wanted his medium to misbehave, Dr Ushewokunze said.

No ancestor wanted his host to cheat, steal, to be unjust or unfair. How many traditional healers were observing all these rules today? the Minister asked.

Some traditional healers found urban centres a far better hunting ground for money than the rural areas, their real element.

They became nothing more than mercenaries who desecrated their time-honoured profession and tarnished the reputation of the institution of traditional healing.

Otherwise, the Minister said, the traditional healer remained an integral part of African religion.

"It is a religion which is inextricably intertwined with African culture and tradition, and there is nothing Christianity can teach that Africans did not know, apart from monogamy," he said.

Dr Ushewokunze said the traditional healer remained one of the most influential forces to reckon with in the Zimbabwe cultural fabric. To deny his importance was tantamount to denying the existence of African ancestors.

It would be equal to suggesting that God (Mwari) did not reveal himself to the African.

It was his belief, that God revealed medicines, means of cure and diagnostic skills to the African through the institution of ancestors.

He said no healer could expect success in all cases, but quite often patients who did not respond to conventional medicine had been brought back to good health by traditional healers.

For this reason, traditional healing was gaining greater understanding and the thing to do now would be to organise the profession on a more scientific basis.

What was needed was further organisation and greater freedom from dogma and the misunderstanding of spirits and supernatural craft, and an allowance to prove the value of traditional methods at the highest possible level.

"Whatever the case may be, dialogue between traditional medicine and Western-type medical practice must be initiated now," he said.

To the sceptics, Dr Ushewokunze said he had always believed that conventional doctors had a lot to learn from the traditional healers, and a lot that they might envy.

For a start, the traditional healer had the confidence, trust and faith of his client, which were vital for any treatment.

Dr Chavunduka, Dean of the Faculty of Social Studies at the University of Zimbabwe, said some ngangas had made very serious mistakes.

They had claimed to be able to cure all types of sicknesses, he said.

"That is not true," he said. "If you cannot cure an illness, send the patient to another healer, or to a hospital or clinic. You are not expected to be able to cure every illness."

Dr Chavunduka said it was wrong for a nganga to give medicines that did injury to other people. "This is not an association of witches," he said.

He condemned traditional healers who indulged in the practice of giving women love potions so that their husbands or boyfriends would love them more.

"That is a crime as far as the association is concerned," he said.

"There are other methods and ways of solving social and sexual problems."

CSO: 4420

DETAILS ON PRISON POPULATION GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] **ZIMBABWE'S prison population today stood at 10 358, including 3 632 remand prisoners awaiting trial, 69 detainees and 117 people who were subject to 30-day detention orders.**

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako, when he was challenged about numbers of convicts and detainees during committee of supply consideration of the $18,5 million vote for his Ministry.

Senator Mubako declined to be drawn on questions about the continuation of detention without trial, saying it was a matter for the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Mr Nelson Mawema (ZANU-PF, Victoria) and Mr James Bassoppo Moyo (ZANU-PF, Victoria) both raised the question of detention and the reasons for retaining it.

Senator Mubako told Advocate Chris Andersen (RF, Mount Pleasant) that much work was continuing on the restructuring of Zimbabwe's courts and he planned to introduce shortly a Bill to provide a new framework for African customary courts, which would be known as "primary courts". He would announce details when he introduced the Bill.

Mr Mawema appealed for the so-called "kangaroo courts" which he said had performed a useful function during the war, to be given a new name and legalised.

Senator Mubako said there was no question of renaming the "kangaroo courts", although the planned new "primary courts" would have a role in administering African civil law which would be acceptable to the people and to the Government.

Mr Mawema drew attention to a newspaper report from Botswana last week in which the country's House of Chiefs appealed for convicts to be allowed sex with wives and girlfriends. The Minister declined to comment.

He assured Mr Richard Cartwright (RF, Hatfield) that white prison officers would not be discriminated against in their promotion prospects although past discrimination against blacks was being rectified and blacks were being advanced to the ranks from which they had been unjustly excluded. Promotion would be on the basis of the prison regulations and by examination.

Several MPs raised the question of past differentiation between black and white convicts, including Miss Jane Ngwenya (PF, Matabeleland North) who complained that while black women had been made to wear humiliating clothing and paraded in public, white women had worn attractive uniforms and donned perfume before going to work in "the hospital".

Mr Mubako said such discrimination had now ceased, with the issue of standard clothing, standard diet, and the introduction of uniform conditions.

Mr Mubako disclosed that President Banana had issued a further amnesty to clarify the position of offenders who committed crimes up to April 18. These were the same range of offences covered by the earlier amnesties. The Minister did not elaborate.

Mr John Nkomo (PF, Matabeleland North) asked the Minister about reports that Ministry of Justice records had been destroyed or removed to South Africa. He said that such records might have been invaluable in tracing people such as Dr Edson Sithole, who disappeared during the war.

Senator Mubako said that the question was a vague one which might have been directed to any Government Minister, but

it was extremely difficult to uncover some of the things which happened during the war. He assured Mr Nkomo and Mr William Ndangana (ZANU-PF, Manicaland) who raised the same question that any evidence on missing people would be followed up very thoroughly.

Senator Mubako told Dr Swithun Mombeshora that the process of making appointments in his Ministry was still continuing and that of appointing an Ombudsman, as specified in the Constitution, had not yet been completed. "In due course we will appoint an Ombudsman," he said. "There is no set date."

Mr Farai Masango (ZANU-PF, Mash. Central) asked how many prisoners in jail now awaiting execution had received their sentences either before or after independence, but Senator Mubako said it was "accepted policy" never to reveal the number of people sentenced to death. All death sentences, however, were subject to Cabinet consideration, and no sentence was carried out without this consideration.

He told Mrs Ruth Chinamano (PF, Mat. North) that the Government was making sure that employees in the prison service were all on the same terms of employment without any discrimination, but could not enforce employees "to play tennis together" or force them to live together. What the employees did in their spare time was their own affair.

CSO: 4420

PEACE SLOWLY RETURNING TO MTOKO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] THERE were encouraging indications from senior Government representatives that peace will be restored, albeit slowly, in the Mtoko farming area, the Rhodesian Front MP for the district, Mr Andre Holland, said yesterday.

"I have had meetings with the Government at senior level about Mtoko and I am glad to say the whole picture now looks most encouraging," the MP for Mazoe/Mtoko said.

There have been reports of Mtoko farmers seriously considering leaving their farms following a spate of violent incidents linked with ZANLA forces in X-ray assembly point near Mtoko village.

Two policemen have been killed, another injured, and the village police station has twice come under smallarms fire in the past two weeks.

Mr Holland said: "Based on assurances I have been given, I believe the whole Mtoko area will start slowly to quieten down and the farmers there can now look forward to peace and quiet and the opportunity to get on with their farming.

"I must congratulate the Government for the consistent attitude they have maintained and the courtesy with which they have listened to my case. They have told me that they are dealing with the problems in the area and that they want the commercial farmers to stay on.

"I am completely satisfied they are sincere and that they have the will and ability to resolve those matters that must be resolved," he told the Herald.

The country was going through difficult times, but there were "plenty of plusses".

"One of these is the positive attitude the Government is taking to the country's problems. I am confident that we face an exciting and successful future," said Mr Holland.

● An "excellent spirit of co-operation" is developing between the ZANU (PF) central committee and farmers in the Arcturus area, the chairman of the Enterprise Farmers' Association, Mr Peter Howson, said yesterday.

Mr Howson is also chairman of a three-man committee of commercial farmers which works with ZANU (PF) in the area.

Recently, a member of the party's central committee visited farmers in the area before going with Mr Howson to the ZANU (PF) owned farms of Oasis and Grazely.

"I've told them we work as an area and our farmers have offered to help them in any way they can as regards farming," said Mr Howson.

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR NEW ROLE BY CHURCH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] **THE church in Zimbabwe should "radically transform" by reforming its ranks, accommodating indigenous culture and beliefs and taking part in post-colonial reconstruction and development, President Banana said yesterday.**

Opening a clergy revival conference in Salisbury, the President stressed the transformation was necessary if the church was to retain credibility and win the confidence and faith of the majority of the population.

"It should aim to become a people's church. This is the year of the people's power; all institutions, including the church, should aim to serve the broad interests of the people," he said.

In his address, President Banana criticised the "nebulous role" played by many denominations, which he did not name, during the independence struggle.

"They were not forthright against an evil system of racism and oppression. They were also paternalistic to their members and eschewed indigenous culture. Within their own structures there was discrimination in accommodation, promotions and salaries."

President Banana, a cleric himself, spoke of the people's disenchantment with church dogma, faith, and regulations, caused by "these glaring shortcomings".

Spelling out a new role for the church, he said theology should seek to arrive at a scientific analysis of the social, economic, political, and cultural situations in which churches operated.

The church should also be humble enough to accept its own shortcomings.

The President added: "African traditional religion, rather than being viewed as a threat to the Christian faith, must be understood as something that will bring richness and meaning to Christianity."

His message was one of the strongest made to church leaders in general since independence. Recently, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Edgar Tekere, made a tough statement directed at the Anglican Church in Zimbabwe.

President Banana felt the church, "like any other social institution", should take part actively in post-war development to help solve "acute problems" of war-displacement, dispossession, poverty, and hunger.

The church's mission should be to announce to the poor the good news of a new society that was really free, equal, and loving; a society in which power must be put at the service of the people and in which wealth was equitably shared.

"This cannot be achieved solely by waving the Bible to everyone, but through practical action. It is not enough for the church to bring bread and clothes to the hungry and naked, but also to undertake educational projects and irrigation schemes, and so help in the effort to achieve self-sufficiency and self-reliance."

CSO: 4420

ROLE OF TRIBAL CHIEFS EXAMINED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Role of Chiefs"]

[Text] THE way the tribal trust lands are to be administered is to be changed considerably. The people, through their councils, will decide what is to be done, and district commissioners will be there to give advice. In due course primary courts will be set up.

In this new order the role of the chief must change. The pace and scope of development and the attitudes of the councils and the people themselves, must affect the chiefs and influence the part they can play.

The Government sees chieftainship continuing to perform spiritual and cultural functions.

There could come a time when the chiefs become anachronisms as their counterparts have in other parts of the world. But in the meantime the Government is being wise to retain them.

Not all links with the past must be drastically cut. What is desirable must be preserved for as long as it remains desirable.

If the chiefs become father-figures free from direct involvement in politics and legal issues it will not be a bad thing.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FIRST SEATS TO ZANU (PF)--ZANU (PF) candidates were returned unopposed in the recent district council elections held in Mtoko and Mudzi, northeast of Salisbury. A spokesman for the Ministry of Local Government and Housing said yesterday ZANU (PF) was not opposed by other political parties in the wards. He declined to comment further. The elections started at the end of August and are likely to continue in most districts throughout the country until the end of November. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 80 p 1]

SENATOR RESIGNS--Senator Dr Douglas Hamilton Ritchie has resigned from the Senate on grounds of ill-health. Announcing the resignation, Senator Ken Fleming said Dr Hamilton Ritchie had been an excellent contributor to Senate debates. As a dentist he had constantly devoted himself to the service of his fellow men of all races and was a "solid Zimbabwe citizen through and through". Senator Mark Partridge and Senator Joseph Culverwell also paid tribute to Senator Hamilton Ritchie.--LANA [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 80 p 3]

ZBC REORGANIZATION--The public should not harshly judge the performance of ZBC, but must be patient while the broadcasting services were restructured to reflect a national outlook, Mr Willie Musarurwa, vice-chairman of the ZBC board of governors, said yesterday. The Minister of Information and the ZBC board of governors and board of management "all agreed that we want a national broadcasting service, and we are directing our efforts towards this goal", he said in an interview. "We shall not brook anything that smacks of divisiveness. We want to consolidate our independence and peace, and the radio and TV services are excellent instruments to achieve this. "The broadcasting service must serve the nation and the Government, and not any sectional interests. This is one of the issues that we are tackling at the moment, and I can only hope the outcome will be to the satisfaction of everyone. But while the ZBC tackled this issue--and the problems of changing the ZBC from a colonial service into one that would serve the people, of staffing and the replacement of old equipment--the public should not harshly judge the performance of the service. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 80 p 3]

NRB MEMBERSHIP--The Natural Resources Board would have to increase its black membership, Senator Msika told the House. Answering a question from Mr Stephen Nkomo (PF, Matabeleland South), he said there were three blacks on the nine-member board. The committees of the intensive conservation areas would also have to "change their constitutions" to include more blacks. Those who were there now, had done "an excellent piece of work". [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 80 p 3]

CABLE EXPORTS--The managing director of Rhocables, Mr Ken Taylor said yesterday that the wire and cable industry in Zimbabwe was capable of exporting any amount of cable. Speaking on Zimbabwe's cable and wire industry, Mr Taylor called for job fragmentation and modular training, which would permit the industry to develop the skills already inherient within it. Up to 1945, all the cables used in the country were imported. The harnessing of Zimbabwe's electrical potential meant cables had to be manufactured locally. The industry had come a long way since then and now produced cables for a wide variety of uses. Because of sanctions, Rhocables had to build its own machines. The cable-making process was now comparable to any in the world, Mr Taylor said. He added that the cable industry hoped to direct its exports to countries outside Africa. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 13]

FARMING COLLEGE PLANNED--A new training college is planned for the Matopos, said Mr J. Walsh, an official with the Ministry of Agriculture, at the international economic conference on Zimbabwe, yesterday. Mr Walsh, who is head of the education and executive branch of the Ministry's research and specialist services, said that not only would the existing colleges be expanded, but new ones would be built. He said that if the demand was great enough, women would be admitted for the first time to study for agricultural certificates. In addition, he said a further year would be added to the university agricultural degree. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 13]

BATTALION AT KARIBA--An infantry battalion of the National Army of Zimbabwe, based in Victoria Province, is on a training exercise in the Kariba military training area. A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said in a statement: "The training is intended to improve basic soldiering skills, to exercise junior leaders, to further the training of specialists in battalions and to practice watermanship. It will include some parachuting, all in unfamiliar areas." The spokesman added that "ever precaution" would be taken to "ensure the protection of private property and wild animals". The exercise is due to end in 10 days. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 2]

COMPANY INVESTS MILLIONS--A European company has decided to invest $20 million in Zimbabwe. This is the first tangible result of the economic resources conference being held in Salisbury, the conference co-ordinator, Dr Syd Kelly, said yesterday. Dr Kelly did not identify the company saying the plans involved needed the approval of the Government and the company's head office. Mr C. G. Tracey, chairman of the Zimbabwe Promotion Council which is holding the conference said no other firm investment decisions or industrial projects were expected at the moment. "Results of this conference are similar to a pregnancy, which we hope started this week. The results will only be born in several months' time." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 1]

MOTOR PLANT PRODUCTION--Production at the Willowvale Motor Industries assembly plant has improved. It is now 80 percent of the 1974 target, says the production manager, Mr David Gibson. "We are slowly going back to our normal production capacity of 34 units a day as was the case in 1974. In spite of the world energy crisis and inflation, we are catching up." Mr Gibson says the company has an ambitious expansion programme to provide more job opportunities. The plant assembles Peugeots, Renaults, Mazdas, Alfa Romeos and Volkswagens. "We have a capacity to assemble up to six models at a time but we prefer a limited number in order to stabilise prices," said Mr Gibson. The plant has been hit by shortage of skilled manpower and lack of foreign exchange, with tool-making the worst affected section. A training programme has been started to overcome the problem. Many blacks were gradually moving into more responsible jobs, said Mr Gibson. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 1]

AID FOR FARMERS--The country's four commercial banks have agreed to lend £7 million to small farmers, a spokesman for the group said yesterday. The money will be administered by the Agricultural Finances Corporation which will process loan applications. The banks are Barclays, Grindlays, Rhobank and Standard. The contribution will help the AFC implement the $143 million Whitsun Foundation plan for helping small-scale farmers throughout the country. According to the AFC, more than 70 000 small farmers including those in the TTLs, will benefit from the scheme. The decision by the four banks had been taken after negotiations with the AFC and each has contributed equally. Applications must be made to the AFC and not to the banks. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 1]

STEEL OUTLETS SOUGHT--The chairman of Stewart and Lloyds, Mr P. Munton Jackson, said yesterday that Zimbabwe's steel industry would be looking to countries outside Africa for export orders as most Third World countries did not have the capital to import Zimbabwean steel products. He was speaking at the manufacturing seminar of the international economics conference being held at the University of Zimbabwe. His subject was steel

manufacturing in Zimbabwe. Mr Munton Jackson appealed to the many foreign delegates attending the seminar to open their doors to Zimbabwean steel products. Outlining the characteristics of the industry in this country, he said virtually all the steel in Zimbabwe was produced by Risco. At present Zimbabwe produced a wide range of steel products from kitchen utensils to railway wagons. Among the problems experienced by the industry were the demand for skilled labour and the need for capital. Because of sanctions, the machinery used by the industry was not up to date although the standard of goods produced was high. Mr Munton Jackson called on companies within the industry to improve training facilities for their employees in order to make Zimbabwe less dependent on skilled artisans from overseas. In conclusion, Mr Munton Jackson said the industry needed two things--selective capital investment, and help in opening up external markets. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 13]

TOBACCO MARKET STEADIES--The price of tobacco is no longer falling, Mr Bert Palmer, president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, said yesterday. He said: "We have stopped the rot at the market place". The Government's intervention scheme, guaranteeing up to $20 million to buy up stocks, was one factor in stabilising prices of certain over-supplied grades. The lower prices had also made some tobacco more competitive. Qualities of tobacco reaching the floors in past weeks have also improved and prices were averaging around 82c/kg last week. Mr Palmer said despite the drought in the past two seasons, the tobacco farmers remained optimistic for the future. Many were now committed to planting for the new season. Mr Palmer predicted that local tobacco would regain its former position in Europe in the next two years. There was now a 30 percent swing out of tobacco to other crops. To regulate tobacco supplies, a 36 percent reduction in production on the basic marketing quota will be in force in the coming season. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 80 p 12]

POLICE SPECIALS INVITED TO QUIT--Members of Salisbury Province Police Special Reserve are receiving circulars inviting them to resign and return their kit and equipment to their headquarters. The republication of the Emergency Powers regulations on July 25 stated that men over the age of 50 were no longer required to do emergency national service. Men, previously required to remain on strength until they turned 60, could resign. The senior staff officer of Salisbury Police Reserve Headquarters, Assistant Commissioner Brian Nightingale, said yesterday that it was hoped men over 50 would decide to remain in the service. He thanked the men in the age-group for their assistance to the police. Chief Superintendent Courtney Walton of the Police Reserve training depot in Salisbury, said he expected "quite few" resignations from men in the Special Reserve because they were conscripts. Assistant Commissioner Nightingale said there was no plan to call up reservists to help combat crime in Salisbury as was the case in Bulawayo. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

END

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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2296

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25 September 1980

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No. 2296

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ANGOLAN, CAPE VERDIAN CITIZEN'S STATUTE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jul 80 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt] A decree approved by the Council of Ministers and published in the Journal of the Republic announces the ratification of the agreement concerning the statute on persons and goods between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cape Verde, pursuant to the goals established in connection with the bonds of friendship and cooperation, and aimed at the intensification of the fraternal relations that exist between the two peoples.

This agreement, which applies to citizens who are nationals of the People's Republic of Angola residing in the territory of the Republic of Cape Verde and to those from the latter fraternal nation in Angola, stipulates, in addition to other matters, that "citizens residing in the nation of one of the contracting parties shall enjoy, under the same conditions and without restrictions different from those imposed on the citizens who are nationals of the other country," the civil rights of a personal nature, and pertaining to work in state agencies, state enterprises, private entities and other types, as well as those pertaining to the exercise of social, cultural, economic or professional activities.

2909
CSO: 4401

KR STOPS HAULING UGANDAN COFFEE, NEW TRANSPORT PLANS NOTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Sep 80 pp 1, 17

[Text]

KENYA Railways have stopped hauling Uganda coffee.

The stoppage took effect on Thursday and was confirmed by the railway headquarters in Nairobi yesterday.

"It is true we have stopped carrying the Uganda coffee," a senior railways official told the NATION.

The reasons for the decision could not be obtained from the spokesman. But it was learned that the railways did not have enough police security to continue carrying the commodity through Kenya to Mombasa port.

Kenya Railways used to send wagons from Nairobi to be loaded with coffee in Uganda. But no wagons have been sent since Thursday when the decision was taken.

The railways used to haul between 700 and 800 tons of coffee from Uganda every week. Police escort was provided to ensure it reached Mombasa as incidents of theft of the commodity had increased.

A source in Uganda Coffee Board, speaking from Kampala, told the NATION yesterday the stoppage was only temporary.

The spokesman said the board understood that the Kenya Government was investigating about 50 cases of lorries caught while in transit from Uganda to Mombasa loaded with tons of allegedly smuggled coffee.

Kenya Railways police were holding five wagons loaded with smuggled coffee and three others with smuggled tea.

Kenatco has also been hauling Uganda coffee. Its general manager, Mr. Yuda Komora, said police were no longer escorting their coffee from Uganda. Kenatco was now hiring a private security firm to do it, he said.

Coffee transported through Malaba and Busia towns on the Kenya/Uganda border comes from Uganda, Zaire, and Rwanda.

Reports from Kampala said yesterday that four wagon ships were being built at Port Bell to ease the problem of coffee transportation from Uganda.

Each of the four ships will be 100 metres long and have four lines to accommodate wagons loaded with coffee to be shipped to Mwanza port and off-loaded and put on the railway line for Dar or Tanga.

The ships are expected to be ready in two years. They will take a minimum of 10 hours to cruise from Port Bell to Mwanza.

The Uganda Government, sources said, was also improving the 84-mile Masaka/Kampala road to facilitate transportation of coffee from southern Uganda.

The project is being undertaken by the United Nations. There is also a road project linking Kapchorwa and Mbale in eastern Uganda. The 50-mile road will be upgraded to tarmac standards.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SEYCHELLES BAN ON SA FLIGHTS--(SAPA-REUTER)--A spokesman for South African Airways said yesterday the airline was aware that the government of the Seychelles was going to ban all South African aircraft from its airspace and had made arrangements with the authorities on Mauritius to land there. He said in Johannesburg that yesterday's SAA flight to Hong Kong would be the first to use the new route via Mauritius. The spokesman said the use of Mauritius instead of the Seychelles actually suited SAA better and shortened the route to Hong Kong. The socialist government which took power in the Seychelles 3 years ago said links with SA would be severed as soon as possible. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Sep 80 p 2]

SENGHOR ON UN FORCE--Upon leaving the Elysee yesterday, President Leopold Sedar Senghor said he thought it should be possible to put together a UN force next month to make sure that Chad respects the cease-fire. President Senghor, who was a luncheon guest of Valery Giscard d'Estaing, French head of state, went on to say, "We are asking that this force be made up of contingents from African countries. Senegal," he indicated, "has already advised that it is prepared to send Chad its battalion currently in South Lebanon." The Senegalese head of state disclosed that he had raised the Chadian question with the president of the French republic. "The meeting," he added, "also dealt with the Western Sahara, the status of the Sudan-Sahel countries and that of the Community of West African Countries." President Senghor also thanked Giscard d'Estaing for the aid France furnished our country faced with the difficulties inherent in the international situation. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 29 Aug 80 p 1] 8568

CSO: 4400

LARA STRESSES NEED TO COMBAT 'LAISSEZ-FAIRE' ATTITUDE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Luena--The need to seriously combat bureaucracy and the spirit of "laissez-faire" and the necessity for Angolan cadres to participate in an active and revolutionary manner in increasing their knowledge were matters discussed by comrade Lucio Lara, member of the Party Political Bureau and secretary of DORGAN [Organization Department], during the closing session of the Third Provincial Seminar on Medical Sciences, held recently at the Technical Health School at this city's hospital.

The leader also expressed delight at the fact that Cuban internationalists had scheduled the seminar, which, as he said, "will prevent, in various ways, infant mortality among our children."

During his speech, the Central Committee secretary for organization also mentioned matters related to sanitation policy in our country.

On the 20th, accompanied by comrade Marques Bassovava, coordinator of the party Provincial Committee, as well as by the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and other provincial leaders, comrade Lucio Lara visited the townships of Leua and Lumege-Cameia, where he presided over two clarification meetings.

At those meetings, the leader emphasized the need for greater organization around the party and the objectives recommended by the late President Agostinho Neto. Discussing questions of defense, Lucio Lara urged the inhabitants to join the ODP [People's Defense Organization] and to increase production in the fields.

It should be recalled that comrade Lucio Lara has been in Moxico Province since Sunday at the head of a party and government delegation.

11798
CSO: 4401

APPEAL TO INCREASE PRODUCTION, MILITARY SERVICES ISSUED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Gustavo Costa: "Increase Production and Restore Country's South"]

[Text] Once again Pretoria was forced to bite the dust of our fatherland!

Once again, Angola frustrated the unreliable imperialist computers and the arrogance of the shameful lackeys in a cloud of dust as a result of the bitter taste left by the humiliating defeat imposed by the glorious FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]!

The situation in the country's south has now been normalized. Now, new tasks mobilize the energies of the Angolan nation which is called upon to redouble its efforts to the maximum degree with a view to rendering the greatest possible assistance to regions previously occupied by the invaders from Pretoria.

This means, on the one hand, completely restoring peace in the country's south and providing major assistance to the people living in that area in order to help them get down to work.

This action calls for the mobilization and participation of the workers in the cities and the rural areas to step up the output so as to guarantee the supply of industrial and agricultural commodities in which we have shortages right now in the southern part of Angola that was hit by the invasion.

For this reason, the party members are called upon to fight against absenteeism and lack of discipline, alerting the workers in all sectors to produce the material resources which will also make it possible to give the FAPLA better social conditions in the accomplishment of their patriotic duty.

This furthermore means, in this context, channeling considerable material assets, capable of rapidly guaranteeing the reconstruction of economic,

social, and military installations destroyed by the hordes from Pretoria through the massive cooperation of the local population and all national agencies.

On the other, in view of the threat of permanent war from the racist and fascist aggressors in South Africa, the country feels obligated to make an even greater effort to assure the boost in its defensive capacity.

In view of the seriousness of this danger, our armed forces will in effect be called upon to equip themselves with ever more effective military means of defense and security against the attacks of the domestic and foreign enemy.

In accomplishing this task, the young people, mobilized to put in their mandatory military service and to do their sacred duty in the defense of the fatherland will be called upon to participate ever more actively and consciously.

What we must do now is to erect a strong and unbreachable wall in the defense of our territorial integrity and in the maintenance of security in our border areas with a view to guaranteeing tranquility, order, and peace so necessary for the commitment of the entire people in the construction of a new life.

The creation of this atmosphere is not only conditioned by the consequence of independence by our brother people of Namibia but also demands a grandiose effort of cadre training so that the youth of the nation will be called upon to make its contribution through military service as a patriotic duty cultivating new habits and customs and forging a collective awareness of life.

As for the rest, this attitude is demanded even more when it is realized that this new military defeat will only trigger a desperate outburst of anger in the abominable regime of apartheid which will remain and revise its aggressiveness and arrogance liable to produce new acts of aggression and invasion against the RPA [People's Republic of Angola].

In attacking Angola, the imperialists are still forgetting the elementary truth of history to the effect that wars are decided by the coherence and justice of the objectives which they are aimed at concerning each of the belligerent sides--and not by machines.

This is why the racists of Pretoria, caught in the agony of defeat which is drawing near in Namibia and which, sooner or later, will also take place in South Africa, will always be doomed to failure.

The defeat of the military clique leaders of apartheid is based on the following factors;

1. They support an unjust cause; 2. they fall back on the militarist and orgiastic law of ignominy and genocide; 3. they underestimate the strength of our people; 4. they represent a regime based on racial discrimination and on "apartheid" which is the target of universal condemnation.

Victory on the other hand is tilting increasingly in our favor because of the decisive factors which we have on our side objectively speaking and which can be summarized in the following manner:

The combat which we are unleashing pursues just objectives; it has an army which, although young, is fully aware of its role, imbued with a high fighting spirit and profound love of the people, capable of making the greatest sacrifices for the defense of the fatherland; it has the united support of the people, organized in one vast mass, in the ODP [People's Defense Organization] whose example of total help of the entire nation to the cause of the brother people of Namibia enables it to win the respect of friends and even enemies and the sympathy and solidarity of the entire world.

This is why the military clique leaders of Pretoria are doomed always to eat the dust of our country, shamed by the humiliation of inevitable defeat!

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CSO:4401

REPORTAGE ON NAVY'S ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Jul 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The MGPA (People's Navy of Angola) yesterday marked its 4th anniversary. The main part of the ceremonies connected with this significant event took place on the parade grounds at the Luanda naval base and was presided over by Lt Col Ciel da Conceicao (Gato), commander of the FAPA/DAA [Angolan People's Air Force-Air Defense] and was attended furthermore by the commander of the MGPA, Comrade Manuel Augusto Alfredo (Orlog), as well as high party and government officials and invited guests.

The past 4 years of existence of the MGPA consisted of another step in the consolidation and strengthening of a vast system of defense capable of politically and militarily responding to the gains of our revolution to the benefit of the most exploited classes of our people and consequently all their wealth situated up to the limit of our territorial waters.

The simple but significant ceremony in honor of the 4th anniversary of the MGPA began when the commanders of the Navy and the FAPA/DAA embarked in the torpedo boat [launch] "Eurico Goncalves" which rapidly sailed several miles away from the coast. Out at sea were various MGPA vessels and boats on which young naval officers, petty officers, and sailors were conducting maneuvers; in unison, they cheered the MGPA. The naval maneuvers, which lasted a certain period of time, were enthusiastically applauded by everybody who was able to observe them from far away or close by.

Upon returning to base and on the main parade ground, outstanding leaders of the MPLA-Labor Party and government were on the reviewing stands. Among them we might mention comrades Ambrozio Lukoki and Ludi Kissassunda, of the Political Bureau; Paulo Jorge, of the Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Relations; Faustino Muteka, Coelho da Cruz, and Emilio Guerra, respectively, ministers of transportation and communication, of health, and of fishing.

As the official pointed out very clearly, the role to be played by the MGPA will be properly accomplished only if it is in a permanent state of combat readiness. This readiness is in fact a necessary requirement so that the navy may under any circumstances repulse the enemy's operations. It must do

that with its own forces, on its own, and in combined operations with other services.

"In the area of combat readiness," the navy commander added, "the MGPA continued with the construction, perfection, training, and implementation of command echelons as well as major and minor units. The MGPA complied with the combat and political training plan to the extent of 70 percent and concentrated on increasing this figure." Lt Col Orlog also said that a vast personnel training process is now underway to accomplish specific tasks in an independent fashion and under simple conditions. Personnel have already begun to assimilate the elements of navigation and engineering.

Summarizing the activities carried out by that particular service, Lt Col Orlog noted that the MGPA, during the past year, transported a total of 1,457.5 tons of cargo and 1,392 passengers.

In reviewing the political work done, he made it clear that, as of the end of the first half of the year and throughout the second half, the work of the MGPA Political Directorate essentially involved officer, petty officer, and sailor training. This work was also aimed at raising revolutionary consciousness, as well as the spirit of discipline and the sense of responsibility.

After stressing the successes achieved, the MGPA commander did not overlook the minor failures and little mistakes which meant that the success was not complete. This critical and self-critical attitude was very frank when he emphasized, for example, that the low level of combat readiness achieved at the end of the year did not permit the total accomplishment of guidelines issued by higher headquarters. For example, regarding the political classroom sessions, he reported that they were handled in accordance with directives from the commander-in-chief, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. This was done through systematic study groups in the minor units consisting of a total 36 fighting men, officers, petty officers, and enlisted men. The classroom lectures given added up to a total of 16 hours per month for the last two categories and 8 hours for the officers.

Concerning specialist training for that particular service, Lt Col Orlog revealed that the Specialist Training Center during the past year turned out 101 technicians in various special fields, such as gunners, radio direction finder operators, electricians, electrical navigation equipment operators, navigators, drivers, helmsmen, signalmen, and radar operators.

FAPA/DAA Commander Lt Col Ciel da Conceicao (Gato), in his capacity as honored guest, stressed the big and little successes which the MGPA achieved day after day.

In talking about the mission of the navy in territorial waters, the FAPA/DAA commander said:

"As all you comrades know, our territorial waters are immensely rich. This is why they have been subjected to heavy plunder by forces interested in stealing our wealth. And rather impressively we have news from fishing vessels which fish without any authorization in our territorial waters, sometimes completely exhausting the fishing resources."

"The increase in discipline," he continued, "for the purpose of improving our combat readiness and capabilities is urgent so that we prevent new aggressions which may arise."

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CSO:4401

FOREIGN TRADE UNIONS' SOLIDARITY EXPRESSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] The recent South African invasion of Angola earned the forceful repudiation of international public opinion. Messages express the support given by the multinational capitalist monopolies, the military, economic, and financial complicity and support of the imperialist powers to the hangmen of Pretoria who, on the soil of our homeland, destroy villages, rural and industrial targets, kill women, children, and old people, and engage in all kinds of crime. In the messages we are getting from organizations and labor unions, everybody is unanimous in solidarity with the just cause of the SWAPO and the ANC which are fighting for the establishment of justice and liberty in their respective countries.

Among the messages that reached us we might mention those from the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Peace Council, the Council of Soviet Labor Unions, the Confederation of French Workers, the International Confederation of Arab Labor Unions, the International Union of Labor Unions in the Chemical, Petroleum, and Related Industries, and the French Democratic Confederation of Labor.

On the other hand, the URAP (Union of Portuguese Antifascist Resistance Fighters) addressed a protest message to the South African government through its ambassador in the Portuguese capital against the criminal attack perpetrated by the South African racists against Angola, causing more than 200 victims. In its message, URAP board of directors indicated that the Portuguese antifascist resistance fighters express their strongest conviction that such attacks will not achieve anything against the firm opposition of the Angolan people and that they will bring well-deserved punishment for those responsible in the future.

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CSO:4401

MILITARY OFFICERS' TRAINING COURSE OPENS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Jul 80 pp 1, 10

[Article by H. M.: "Fourth Armed Forces Officer Training Course Starts"]

[Excerpts] Huambo--The fourth senior officer training course of the FAPLA (People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola) began in this city on Wednesday in a ceremony presided over by Lt Col Andre Pitra (Petroff), alternate member, Central Committee, MPLA-Labor Party, party committee coordinator and provincial commissioner for Huambo.

The purpose of the course is to train senior officers for the army; trainees will also receive advanced training and broad knowledge in the broad areas of organization in order to strengthen the armed forces in technical terms.

The ceremony was also attended by Maj Evaristo Domingos (Kimba), Political Bureau, party Central Committee, and course director; Lt Col Miguel Luis (Ivady); Cmdr Ernesto dos Santos (Liberdade); and Maj Manuel Francisco Tuta (Batalha de Angola); all of the above are members of the Central Committee, MPLA-Labor Party; the ceremony was further attended by members of the party committee and some FAPLA officers.

In addressing the gathering as course director, Major Kimba underscored the important qualitative advances achieved by the glorious FAPLA since their proclamation on 1 August 1974 in terms of organization, discipline consolidation, increasing the political-fighting capacity, and primarily in the defense of the country's territorial integrity and the gains already achieved.

Later, this leader added that these qualitative advances and transformations are due to the fact that military cadres were trained who are capable of guaranteeing the functioning of our structures since, as he emphasized, these are the factors which explain our participation in this course.

In conclusion he urged all officers and students to comply with the rules of discipline, punctuality, and determination in their studies since these are the indispensable conditions for good course organization and utilization.

He also emphasized the recent cooperation maintained by Angola with the Soviet Union in all fields and the efforts made to raise the level of organization and technical efficiency of our defense forces.

On this occasion, one of the two internationalist professors in the name of his colleagues underscored the important role of the armed forces in the defense of the gains of the revolution and noted that they are in Angola to help train cadres for our FAPLA.

Later he stressed the fact that study is difficult but the courage and heroism demonstrated by the participants during the first and second wars of national liberation will be decisive factors in achieving good results.

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CSO:4401

MILITARY SCHOOL CELEBRATES FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] "Today we must resume new initiatives, we must again undertake new commitments and redouble our efforts to continue to defend our native soil which is being constantly attacked by imperialism and the South African racists," Joao Felizardo, deputy coordinator of the provincial party committee, said yesterday in Huambo during the ceremony marking the 4th anniversary of the "Nicolau Gomes Spencer" Officer Training School.

Joao Felizardo praised the progress made so far because many of the officers trained at this school applied their knowledge on various fighting fronts. The party leader said that it was necessary to have an army that was technically, politically, and ideologically trained, "for the sake of the assimilation of the indispensable material which guarantees the triumph of the revolution and the wellbeing of the people."

Capt Angonia Alves, school commandant, briefly reviewed the institution's history since its establishment and described the difficulties of the past as well as the successes achieved over 4 years of existence. Since its inception the Officer Training School has already turned out more than 2,000 military cadres.

In a message read on the occasion, the Soviet internationalists, who are providing cooperation at that school, expressed "their warm support for and happiness over" the passage of the 4th anniversary since the school's founding.

The ceremony was attended by members of mass organizations, the government, the faculty at that military institution, and Soviet advisors. (ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY]).

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CSO:4401

TROOP SERVICE BATTALION ENSURES MILITARY DISCIPLINE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jul 80 p 2

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the establishment of the Unit Support Service Battalion, General Staff, FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], Lt Col Ciel da Conceicao (Gato) addressed a congratulatory message to that military detachment.

"The Unit Support Services," the message says, "have the mission of maintaining order and discipline within the Armed Forces of the RPA because military discipline constitutes the fundamental premise for the accomplishment of our missions, thus defending the honor and dignity of our army."

After some comments on the assignments which the Unit Support Services must carry out in order to increase the combat readiness of FAPLA fighting men against racist invasions, the commander of the FAPA/DAA urged the fighting men of that military detachment to turn this 3rd anniversary into a day of struggle aimed at stepping up the fight against racist South Africa and against imperialism and its lackeys.

Anniversary Commemoration

The 3rd anniversary of the organization of the Unit Support Service Battalion, General Staff, FAPLA, which was marked yesterday throughout the country, was celebrated in a worthy manner in the city of Luanda with a political event presided over by Lt Col Tiago Martins, detachment commander.

In closing the ceremony, Lt Tony Carvalho, chief, political directorate, Unit Support Services, commented on the operations of that particular branch of the armed forces and urged the military personnel present to turn this 3rd anniversary into a fighting day against lack of discipline and disorganization and to enhance their combat readiness so as to guarantee the gains already achieved by the Angolan people.

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CSO:4401

LARA BLAMES U.S., EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM FOR AGGRESSION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Jul 80 pp 1, 10

[Article by H. M.: "The Racists Have Learned the Lessons of History--Lucio Lara in Saurimo"]

> [Excerpts] After the second meeting of party cell coordinators in the city of Saurimo, Comrade Lucio Lara, Political Bureau, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, and Central Committee Secretary for DORGAN (Organization Department], presided over a significant information meeting.

Comrade Lucio Lara began by saying that the presence of the party delegation in that province, to attend the meeting, was designed to strengthen the party during this phase of its construction.

"If the party is a big house, we are still in the process of laying the foundations, of putting down the first bricks," he emphasized.

Talking about the absence of the representatives from the province of Cunene, the leader said that this is due to the recent expulsion, by our glorious FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], of the South African invaders from that piece of our national territory.

Later he noted that both the racists and the imperialists have not yet learned the lessons of history since, as he stressed, the invaders and the murderers who steal the wealth of the peoples are always defeated.

Paraphrasing the Immortal Guide of the Angolan Revolution, the Late Lamented Comrade President Dr Agostinho Neto, to the effect that we must not weep over our dead, the DORGAN secretary said that we should not weep for those dead who fell for the liberation of the peoples. "We know that it is necessary to make sacrifices. We Angolans ourselves our the past 14 years fought the first war and for more than 2 years we have been fighting the second war against all of the imperialist forces headed by its big power, the United States of America."

Our people emerged victorious from that war because it knew how to get support from other internationalist peoples.

"Together with our Cuban comrades, aided by the socialist countries and especially by the Soviet Union, we managed to defeat the big imperialist coalition against Angola. We defeated them implacably and we had peace and quiet for some time. But the truth is that the world right now is experiencing great tension. Once again American and European imperialism are launching provocations. They want to continue to support South Africa against Angola; they want to prepare for new wars since they are afraid of a large-scale war."

As for national reconstruction, Comrade Lucio Lara emphasized that the directive to solve the people's problem is difficult to carry out under current condition because "solving them in peacetime is one thing and solving them in wartime is something else again."

He mentioned the specific example of the province of Kuando Kubango, where we lost more than 400 trucks, destined for the various vital sectors of the national economy, during wartime operations.

"Those trucks could not do the job for which they were imported because they could not be used in distributing essential commodities in our country's various provinces.

"But we must know how to overcome our difficulties by ourselves and this is why we must strengthen the party."

The leader then urged those present to fall in step with the party's activities in an organized manner in order immediately to resolve the people's problems.

Concerning the organization of our army, Comrade Lucio Lara stated that it is very difficult to do that after guerrilla warfare. Since it is made up of young people, Comrade Lucio Lara emphasized that the role of youth is to mobilize all young persons to join the FAPLA because the army is the guarantee for our liberty, independence, and happiness.

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CSO:4401

U.S. ACCUSED OF INTIMIDATION CAMPAIGN

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jul 80 pp 1, 10

[Article by J. M.: "American Intimidation of Our Country!"]

[Text] At the summit meeting of international imperialism, the United States of America adopted new forms of psychological intimidation campaign against the People's Republic of Angola. This campaign, whose nature expresses the spirit of barbarism of men who say they are "civilized" and the great advocates of "human rights" springs from the defeats which the United States suffered in the Middle East, Latin America, and Africa.

But above all, the cynical aberrations of the American oligarchy spring from the agony of the anachronistic system of imperialism whose breakup beckons very shortly due to the countless and powerful mortal blows which the struggle of the still oppressed peoples has been inflicting upon it, especially in recent times.

There can be no peace where there is injustice and the peoples who love peace are fighting for it without worrying about the price they must pay in human lives.

Lamentably, the Americans have already forgotten the sad history of their country over the past 20 years, from the defeat in the Bay of Pigs (Cuba), until the collapse of Salazar's fascism (Portugal), including the historical lesson of Vietnam and more recently, Iran, etc.

The United States of America wants to attempt new adventures against Angola in a direct form. Reports out of Washington say that the United States Senate gave President Carter the possibility of providing direct aid for the forces hostile to the instituted government of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] through the camouflaged actions of the CIA. This decision is aimed at lifting the ban introduced by the United States Congress in 1976 which barred the State Department from encouraging military actions abroad, especially in Angola.

The cynical decision by the United States Senate was received with great impact among reactionary circles in a certain press in Lisbon, Paris,

etc., and is designed to amend the bill concerning American foreign aid for the year 1981.

The radio and television company CBS revealed [illegible words in photostat] the White House undertook new measures to boost the camouflaged operations of the CIA and the employment of new secret services for "subversive operations" with a view to the destabilization of progressive countries. On 3 July, the journal CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR revealed that the White House is getting ready openly to intervene in Angola, side by side with the racists of South America.

The United States of America understands that the current development of the situation in southern Africa brought out the inevitability of the decadence of the South African regime, on the one hand, and the end of the occupation of Namibia, by South Africa, which is approaching, on the other hand.

With the removal of South African influence along the borders of the RPA, the United States wants to invent pseudo-Angolan forces which claim to be fighting by all means against the "communist threat" in Africa. This is why we are presently witnessing a process of creating political puppet formations in Namibia which in the future can guarantee Western interests in that country.

Parallel to this process, the United States government advised South Africa to establish a government of the Muzorewa type in Namibia whose presence would facilitate not only the projection, on the domestic level, of false leaders prior to the holding of free elections under UN supervision with a view to the territory's independence, but which would also permit the Pretoria regime to gain time.

The invasion of the southern part of Angola by Pretoria, carried out under the heading of "right of hot pursuit" of SWAPO guerrilla fighters is also a part of the South African plan concerning the process of power transfer in Namibia, above and beyond the objectives of destabilizing domestic security in the RPA. But the American intimidation propaganda campaign aimed at Angola also has other objectives which however are closely tied to the plan for the lackeys in Namibia.

The first objective of this campaign is to create a spirit of instability among the Angolan population in the face of the latent threat of a presumed imminent American intervention in Angola if the RPA government should stubbornly insist on its decision.

The United States of America wants to have Angola gravitate into its sphere of influence. Since this undertaking failed in 1975, with the defeat of the foreign and mercenary armies, a systematic campaign against Angola could create a certain psychosis among the majority of the Angolan population during this phase in which the country is facing the inevitable difficulties deriving from the creation of a new society which would

facilitate enemy infiltration and permeable subversion and which could endanger the country's political stability, thus undermining national unity.

This is why the Western press specially emphasized the decision by the United States relative to the ability of the White House to encourage subversive actions against progressive governments in Africa, especially the RPA. This is why France and England continue to give shelter to the puppets, granting aid in many ways and becoming the sponsors of the digressions of "Mr Black Rooster."

It might perhaps not be improper to remind those governments that the people of Angola opted for a political system which is the only capable of saving the country from underdevelopment in which it finds itself submerged, as the inheritance of the anachronistic capitalist system which prevailed in Angola for about 5 centuries through Portuguese colonial-fascism. Let some of the "colleagues" of the press in Lisbon or Paris know that the Angolan people will not feel intimidated through their aberrations by the announced direct intervention of Washington in Angola's internal affairs. Besides, there is nothing that could surprise the Angolan people any longer since we know that Portuguese newspapers, especially DIARIO DE NOTICIAS (government organ) and TARDE devoted much space on their front pages to Carter's intimidation campaign against Angola at the precise moment when the regular South African army of the illegitimate government of Pretoria occupied a part of the territory of the RPA. Or was that just a coincidence?

The truth is that the South African invasion, shamefully repulsed by the glorious FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], was not in any way disconnected from American blackmail. This is a vast imperialist plan which is aimed at attaining the old objectives: destabilizing the RPA, preventing the harmonious development of our economy; slowing down Namibia's rise to independence.

Even if the United States threatens to intervene in the internal affairs of the RPA, the Angolan people is determined to build socialism and not to have to account to anybody for anything. It has no time therefore to pay any attention to the aberrations of imperialism.

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CSO:4401

DOUBTS EXPRESSED ON MONDALE'S AFRICAN VISIT GOALS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Jul 80 p 12

[APN commentary: "Mondale 'Teaches' Democracy in Africa"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale is in Africa for the purpose--according to the UPI--of demonstrating the U.S. Administration's devotion to "democracy in Africa" and a "greater respect for human rights."

When a country in whose hands we are used to seeing the tomahawk more often than the peace pipe sends to a certain country not, as usual, one more squadron of planes loaded with nuclear weapons and missiles and ships carrying marines, but official representatives who want to explain or "demonstrate" something, things do not look bad to begin with.

The truth is, however, that such trips, like military ventures, are not always successful. In the recent past, for example, when President Carter personally sent the well-known boxer Mohammed Ali to try to persuade the African countries not to participate in the Olympic Games in Moscow, he did not find the understanding he sought in Africa. They courteously but firmly gave him to understand that he should not interfere or stick his nose in where he was not wanted. And other "influential" Americans of higher standing have returned home from Africa in recent years with more or less the same results.

All of this has been said because it is relevant, not because it is meant as a hint to Walter Mondale, as though "we were wishing him the same result." We must suppose that Mondale is in a position to come to grips with the problems of democracy and human rights and, at the same time, to respond to a question of great interest to Africans: what new "contribution" toward the solution of those problems in Africa does the U.S. Government itself intend to make?--beyond, of course, its usual support for the South African racists and its subversive activity against the progressive states. Or is it perhaps ready to revise its consistently negative attitude toward independent Africa's appeals to halt the hostile policy it applies to them?

For the time being, we do not see anything to give us hope in that direction. On the contrary, American ruling circles are openly demonstrating their fidelity to the previous line. As if in opposition to the resolutions passed at the recent OAU summit meeting, the United States is going ahead full speed in expanding its military bases in African territory, in particular the one located at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. The U.S. Congress, which, in the words of Nigeria's DAILY NATION, has never yet declared itself in support of Africa, has given the President and the espionage department--the CIA--full freedom to interfere in the internal affairs of the African states.

Meanwhile, they are continuing to express to South Africa their approval of its current regime of apartheid and racism. At the same time that the leaders of the African countries, meeting in Freetown, were approving one more appeal to all countries of the world to strengthen their sanctions against that regime, two highly placed representatives of Washington were arriving in the Republic of South Africa.

11798
CSO: 4401

WEST ACCUSED OF ATTEMPTING TO PRESERVE OWN INTERESTS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] These last few days there has been a great deal of talk about Africa in the conference rooms of Western European military-political organizations, especially about what is now going on in the southern section. Is it not because they are worried about the state of war fomented by the Pretoria government, encouraged in turn by Western military technology to unleash a violent attack against the free and independent territory of the People's Republic of Angola, in flagrant defiance of the international community?

Absolutely no! From the European councils to the conference room of the European parliament, from the Parliamentary Assembly to the Western European Union (an extension of NATO), Western powers, by means of the most astute techniques, are attempting to preserve their own enormous financial interests located on this continent.

It stands to reason that the formation of a people's democratic government in Angola did not please the imperialists, or for that matter the racists. It could not be otherwise. That being so, they are now trying by every possible means to thwart the Angolan people's revolutionary choice.

In these circumstances, Pretoria, in desperation, with unbridled fury, launched criminal attacks which have caused the loss of human lives and the ruin of important economic objectives, in order to undermine our country's stability.

It is sheer delusion to think that the great capitalist powers, as pleased as they are with the exploratory advantages they have enjoyed in Namibia and in South Africa, will change their position regarding the Pretoria government's hostile activities.

How can they reprove a government which returns incredible profits on its investments estimated at around $23 million in favor of one lone country? Why not remain silent in presence of attacks by a militaristic caste which makes possible the collection of some 4 million pounds sterling and in which among the most outstanding leaders in one of its exploitive enterprises there was one of the present Western ministers?

How fail to encourage the belligerent zeal of virtual serfs when it is they who supply the nuclear centers with uranium and other strategic minerals needed to build up the military industry of one of the principal Western powers of proven neocolonialist bent in the African continent?

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Would it still be possible for capitalist powers to disclaim the tremendous profits of such multinationals as Ford, General Motors, General Company [as published], etc? Of course not!

Only if after setting out on a militaristic course in a futile effort to salvage their business enterprises, the Western computers misfired! And they misfired because they blindly staked their success on the power of arms and on the judgment of military men coming from bourgeois military schools, totally oblivious of human values and the invincibility of the people's righteous and radical movements.

8870
CSO: 4401

CHILDREN TO VACATION IN USSR, GDR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 July 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Representatives of the OPA [Agostinho Neto Pioneers Organization] have returned home from the Artek Camp in the USSR.

According to accounts received, the camping experience was very successful and all the Pioneers from each of the delegations were closely united in a spirit of solidarity.

Our Pioneers participated in sports as well as in cultural and recreational activities.

Angola Pioneers in the GDR

Angolan Pioneers, an OPA delegation, left 9 July for the German Democratic Republic for vacation at the Wilhelm Pieck Camp. This camp is in its 23d summer season. Comrade Maria Leopoldina Quental, a member of the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] is leading the delegation.

The Pioneers' activities in this camp will be largely cultural experiences and children's discussion sessions on the topic "We Accuse Imperialism." The international olympic games will be held and the fifth anniversary of SLOT (World Meeting of the Proletarian Children's Movement) will be commemorated.

The Pioneers will be making tours of the city of Schwedt where the Pioneers will stay for 3 days with German families and in this manner get a taste of life among GDR citizens.

The delegation leaders will have a meeting to exchange ideas on the CIMEA (International Committee for Childhood and Adolescent Movements) and together will discuss how the younger generation, through the common struggle of all forces for peace and progress, can achieve a happy life in a peaceful world.

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CSO: 4401

SOVIET OFFICIAL'S CONFERENCE ON PEOPLE'S POWER

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Jul 80 p 2

[Excerpts] A talk was given yesterday morning in the auditorium of the Municipal Commissariat of Luanda on the general aspects of the establishment of the people's government agencies in the USSR; the main speaker was Comrade Vladimir, deputy chief, department of government agencies, Presidium, Supreme Soviet USSR.

The talk, which was also attended by national directors of the various departments of the party, members of the National Committee of Party Youth, the National People's Power Institution Commission, and party cadres and officials essentially dealt with the work done by the Communist Party after the October Revolution, a time when the objectives and importance of the agencies of people's government, along with Soviet citizens, began to be clarified and materialized.

The deputy chief, department of government agencies, Presidium, Supreme Soviet, began by talking about the establishment of agencies of people's government in his country, emphasizing that they constitute testimony for all Soviets. In another passage in his address, he noted that the number of deputies in the Soviet Union has already reached 50,000.

In the Soviet Union, as he said, the term of office of a deputy is 5 years while for the local councils [soviets] the term is extended by almost 3 years.

The member of the CPSU also talked about election standards in his country which are identical to those in Angola, where every citizen who has reached the age of 18 has the right to run for office and be elected.

Comrade Vladimir also made other remarks on the importance of the establishment of people's government agencies in Angola.

We recall that the Soviet delegation has been in Angola for several days now in response to an invitation from the MPLA-Labor Party.

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CSO:4401

BENGUELA SITUATION REVIEWED: SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jul 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Benguela--The provincial ministry met with all its members in the people's palace, under the chairmanship of Col Dino Matrosse, member of the Policy Committee and coordinator of the provincial party committee, to study the activities engaged in since the last meeting.

During the meeting, various problems connected with opportunistic elements' illegal occupation of housing were examined closely; the state secretariat of housing was instructed to see that it be immediately reclaimed. They also took measures regarding small illegally established car-repair shops and insisted that they look carefully into the speculative prices they have been asking for repairs performed.

The ministry also gave close attention to the problem of reinstating former fighters in national reconstruction and established guidelines to pay special attention to those with less training, to improve their lot.

Special attention was paid to some socioeconomic problems and some serious measures were taken concerning the transportation of produce from the countryside to the city in order to be marketed there. At the close of the meeting, they approved a motion of support for the Central Committee and Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos for the outstanding leadership they have been giving the country and their repudiation of the attacks committed by the South African racists.

Soviet Delegation in Benguela

Visiting this city since early yesterday morning is an important USSR delegation headed by Comrade Veniamir Dmitrienyo, CPSU Central Committee instructor, who is accompanied by Comrade Vladimir Manin, deputy director of a department of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and also Comrade Zeferino Juliao, national department director of the People's Power Institute.

The visiting committee was greeted by Comrade Antonio Sapalo, representing Col Dino Matrosse, and Lucio Amaral, Rui Fortes and Dias Fancony, all members of the party Central Committee.

Following their arrival, the distinguished visitors were welcomed by the provincial party coordinator, Comrade Col Dino Matrosse, provincial commissioner in Benguela.

The visitors informed the mass media that the purpose of their visit comes within the framework of the institution of the People's Power. On behalf of the people of the province, the provincial commissioner expressed his high regard for so distinguished a visit which, coming at this stage of the organization of one of the most important tasks issuing from the First Congress, goes to prove that we can always count on the close cooperation of a country which has always been at our side since the very first. This official said that in addition to People's Power, we have accomplished a great deal by stirring people into action beginning with our production centers right up to our rural areas.

8870
CSO: 4401

CONGRATULATIONS, GRATITUDE TO CUBA EXPRESSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Today stands out as one of the most significant dates in the history of the revolutionary people of Cuba. Its magnitude alone has led to the deserved role being played by that country today in the context of the struggle by the peoples against the international reactionary forces and for their total emancipation.

We are referring to 26 July 1953, the date that marked the opening up of new horizons for Cuban society, which formerly was subjected to unrestrained exploitation on the part of U.S. imperialism.

Cuba, a free and sovereign country, is today more than ever an insurmountable wall against any form of domination and defeat by imperialism.

The Angolan people, through their age-old struggle against imperialist domination, have been demonstrating in practice the true meaning of the internationalist precepts contained in Marxist-Leninist doctrine, and they have been doing so with the support and active participation, in the most varied areas of national life, of comrades in the struggle who are committed to the cause of dignifying man and building a better world without social inequalities and with neither exploiters nor exploited.

It is in this context of militant firmness that sons of our brother people of Cuba are to be found among us making a total effort in behalf of our revolution. Many of them have already given their lives to insure that as is true in free Cuba, imperialism will not succeed in carrying out its inhumane and destructive intentions with respect to our country.

11798
CSO: 4401

DOS SANTOS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO CASTRO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the marking of another anniversary of the heroic 26 July, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, sent Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State, and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, the following message of congratulations:

"Dear Comrade,

"On behalf of the MPLA-Labor Party, the Angolan people and the government of the People's Republic of Angola, I express with deep satisfaction to you, and to the Communist Party, the people and the government of the Republic of Cuba our heartfelt congratulations on the celebration of another anniversary of the heroic 26 July.

"Insofar as the People's Republic of Angola is concerned, from the beginning of our independence, and even during the course of our armed struggle for national liberation, the ideals of 26 July had repercussions which can only be evaluated from the benefits that one of the most sublime examples of consistent and practical internationalism known to history accrued to Africa and to all mankind as a whole. This example also made an immense contribution enabling the Angolan People to manifest their consistent solidarity with, and their total, unconditional support, both material, diplomatic and moral, to the peoples in the southern part of our continent who are still struggling against colonialism, apartheid and imperialism.

"In the course of our revolutionary struggle, and in the battle that Africa will have to wage for its economic emancipation, we are certain that the Republic of Cuba, with its Communist Party, under the inspired leadership of the esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, will continue to be a secure rearguard for the victory of the cause of socialism.

"In this regard, I express to you an unswerving desire for the intensification of our unity, based upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism, on which the

relations of friendship, fraternal solidarity and multiform cooperation that exist between the Angolan people, the fraternal people of Cuba and the respective vanguard parties have been firmly established.

"Comrade Fidel Castro, accept our sincere wishes for prosperity, health and personal well-being, and the expression of my fraternal and high regard."

2909
CSO: 4401

LONDON CIRCLES ACCUSED OF CONNIVANCE WITH SAVIMBI

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] The clamor of protests raised all over the world against another act of South African aggression directed against the Angolan people has not yet stopped but quite unexpectedly, in London, there emerged the renegade Congumbe, playing his traditional role of the knight with the sad face, wielding his lance in defense of the clique of the Bothas.

He is in the British capital on an invitation from the well-known mercenary recruiting organization, his client of long ago, to which he is linked through bonds of sinister and criminal cooperation. This, according to all indications, will be an opportunity, under the protection of British authority, for conspiracies in the course of which plans will be renewed to zero in on Angolan soil, plans for new attacks to spread death and destruction among our defenseless masses.

As happened in 1974-1975, we will know how to come up with the proper response to this entire crowd of mercenaries who may turn up here, dispatched by whomsoever.

It seems that certain London circles have not yet learned the lesson of the past. Let them not come to us later with pleas for clemency, as is their habit, when we submit to the revolutionary justice of our people the dregs which they send us. Here we can only repeat the warning which was issued to public opinion in Britain long ago. But if they should venture just the same, the problem is not ours. We wash our hands of it. They can then only complain about the irresponsible individuals who agreed to be recruited and to come--but that will then be an internal question, between subjects of the British Crown and its government.

As we said in the beginning, the renegade Cangumbe, guest of his friends, the recruiters of mercenaries, used this interview as an opportunity to come to the defense of his new bosses, the South African racists who in his view are all fine people whom he would certainly like to see in Angola. In the absence of anybody else who would be inclined to speak well of them, the South Africans used the statements of that swindler to give them a big play, as if they had been produced by somebody with at least a minimum

of propriety. For lack of anybody better, he would simply have to do, no matter what!

For the former smooth operator, South Africa is something he has never seen before, a kind of paradise on earth, sweetened by a marvelous system, the system of apartheid, which they all support with unrestrained enthusiasm. The rest of course supposedly is invented by us, the ill-intentioned ones.

According to him, Namibia is one big bed of roses, where there is utmost harmony between oppressor and the oppressed. All it takes would be for him to announce that the people in the streets sign petitions addressed to the United States, asking that the South Africans never leave their land and perhaps even request more prisons and more concentration camps!

Finally, it seems that everybody he talked to was really taken in by him. Well, as far as he is concerned, more than four-fifths of the country's population welcome apartheid and the Pretoria clique.

The South African racists are indeed well served with a system as virtuous as this one. But only they can take this sort thing seriously. They have at last found the defender they need: the defender of lost causes.

5058
CSO:4401

FRENCH INDUSTRIALISTS SCORED ON VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jul 80 pp 4, 10

[Article by Telmo Augusto: "The West and South Africa"]

[Text] The hypocrisy of the Western countries, and their fickleness and cynicism, are facts confirmed every day by the news, with increasing evidence, particularly in the view of those whom we term deliberately unwary and who, for reasons which are perhaps obscure, continue to believe in the notorious good intentions of the Westerners toward the battle that the African peoples of Namibia and South Africa are waging against the monstrous apartheid regime.

It is already an established fact that, without the present economic backing from the West and the big multinationals, we could expect a rather prompt breakdown of the flimsy foundation on which the entire structure protecting the racists and their system of exploitation and domination, of which millions of Africans are victims in their own countries, is based.

The racists are confident in their associates; they are pillars of strength, and have backing from someone. Hence, they are increasingly brazen in the crimes that they commit.

However, with all the nerve inherent in those who have no shame, nor any consideration for mankind, we often encounter positions among the Western powers condemning the apartheid regime, and in the good American philanthropic style, expressing regret in their elysian fields, white houses and palaces, over the lot of the unfortunate Africans who are the victims of so much terrorism and exploitation.

We are forced to laugh somewhat....Gentlemen, stop taking us for children, because we are not, and we are well aware of what your game is.

In front of us, there is one thing; and behind, there are visits and more little visits to Johannesburg; a brandy here, and another contract signing there. We are well aware, and it is your own news agencies that are informing us.

In this connection, we should certainly be informed about the recent 10-day visit paid to South Africa by an important delegation from the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry, led by its president, Mr Jean Theves, who, in our humble imagination, ought to be a very sleek and florid gentleman. Well, let us put aside our subjectivism, which is not of much concern in the matter.

During the course of a press conference, Mr Jean Theves stated his views, ich must unquestionably be those of his government, and which, in summary, indicated that an increase in economic relations between France and South Africa is a rather promising prospect.

But he said more. He also remarked that he was quite satisfied with the talks that he had held during the visit, the main purpose of which, for the French industrialists and businessmen, was to become familiar with the local economic situation, which is little known in French capitalist circles. We are in perfect agreement with Mr Theves, because we are certain that he and his party of illustrious individuals never entered a South African mine, to observe the conditions under which the Africans are working, and never witnessed a pay-day, to note what the black workers receive as a wage.

But, let us continue....

The president of the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry recalled with increased gratification that, according to the official forecasts, by the end of this year, South Africa should experience a growth in its gross industrial product of about 6 percent, and that French exporters should take advantage of this rather favorable growth.

Well, dear French industrialists, the best name for you, as is obvious to us, would be that of vultures; because you know very well how the economic growth in South Africa is achieved, how industry is run and where the profits go. It is the African workers, the millions of workers who are brutally exploited and cruelly repressed at any sign of protest, who fill your purses and bring smiles of satisfaction to your faces.

We think that if you were honest, to be interpreted in the strict sense of the term, you would certainly agree with the name that we give you: vultures. Note carefully, dear gentlemen who are becoming increasingly enamored of South Africa, the certainty that nothing is eternal, not even great loves.

Just one more thing: You should also advise your governments to be more honest, and to remain now [words missing from text] vultures with your autonomy.

2909
CSO: 4401

KOREAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT REPORTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jul 80 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Politbureau, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Luanda in order to hold meetings with our authorities.

At the 4 February International Airport, Comrade Ho Tam was welcomed by his Angolan counterpart, Comrade Paulo Jorge, member of the party's Central Committee and our country's minister of foreign affairs; the director of political affairs of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and officials from the Korean Embassy in Angola.

Comrade Ho Tam, who is visiting our country in the capacity of special envoy of President Kim Il-song, read a statement to the news media. He began by declaring that the peoples of Korea and Angola are united with each other, even though they are separated by oceans and continents, and that we feel like comrades in arms and brothers united by indestructible bonds of friendship, through the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Regarding the activities to be carried out in our country, Comrade Ho Tam mentioned that they will relate to exchanges aimed at a further extension of the relations of friendship and cooperation, and that he would also discuss matters associated with the Movement of Nonalined Countries. That member of the Politbureau and Labor Party of Korea concluded by saying: "I am sure that our visit to Angola will contribute to the friendship between our two countries. We wish the Angolan people great success in the battle to build a new society which will forge ahead guided by the banner of socialism."

2909
CSO: 4401

SOCIALIST EMULATION MEETING FINDS DECREASED PRODUCTION, ABSENTEEISM

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The provincial secretaries of UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers] and the second secretaries of the national unions held the fifth national meeting on socialist emulation recently in the city of Huambo. The purpose of the meeting was to take an accounting of the results of the second phase of socialist emulation and to evaluate the level of worker participation in economic and productive tasks.

The proceedings were conducted by Galvao Branco, assistant secretary general of the union central, and by cadres of the Department of Socialist Emulation. The participants arrived at the conclusion that, in view of the considerable drop in production in almost all branches of activity and the sharp rise in absenteeism, it has become necessary to carry out the "program to bring the leadership closer to the rank-and-file" at all levels of each structure, as approved by the UNTA central council. The UNTA secretary general recommended that suitable measures should be taken against certain leaders who fail to implement the program, since this constitutes a violation of the basic principles of union action.

"Red Saturday"

In honor of the First Extraordinary Party Congress and as a concrete demonstration of the working masses' support for this highly important event, the participants decided to hold an extra "Red Saturday," outside the scheduled events of the National Department of Socialist Emulation, to take place on 16 August. To this end, each provincial structure should see to the organization of the event, in the usual manner.

Seen as the correct means to organize social control in state economic units, application of Law 17/77 in the management of these companies has been expressly recommended in various statements by the Political Bureau and in speeches by high party officials. The participants observed that despite such recommendations, some directors have completely disregarded the law and at times have frontally opposed its application. Therefore it was recommended that the UNTA provincial secretariats for labor and

social matters take legal action against all those who directly refuse to observe the laws emanating from the highest organs of our country, specifically Law 17/77.

Combat Against Internal Consumption

Based on the socialist principle that what is produced is common property and hence that everyone has the same right to it, the workers have been taking the goods they produce for their own use, and this has had negative repercussions in the perpetuation of speculative marketing. Therefore, the participants at the meeting decided to hold a meeting of supervision and assistance to explain to the workers the negative aspects of this practice, which is prevalent in some companies.

6362
CSO: 4401

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DESTRUCTION OF STATE, PRIVATE PROPERTY

Launda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Gustavo Costa: "Economy Dictates Care of Public Property"]

[Text] A broad nationwide campaign for the protection of public property will be launched today by structures of the party, the government and the UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers]. The campaign is aimed at safeguarding public and private property placed at the disposal of the workers to relaunch the nation's economy and to build the new society.

The campaign is being launched because of the alarming wave of destruction of property, severely harming the national economy and often resulting in the loss of considerable sums in foreign exchange reserves.

The campaign should mobilize the efforts of various organizations and of conscientious workers and is aimed at insuring the normal development of activities to guarantee control over and protection of public property.

As the party has recommended, the execution of this plan calls for vigorous combat against diversion of materials, increased application of a strict austerity policy, reporting of workers who exhibit petty bourgeois behavior, whose self-serving activity is not in the social interest, and combat against low quality in production and the misuse or abuse of public transport.

The workers will be called upon to make increasing use of their creative initiative, introducing innovations in their work systems, both to increase production and to insure the gradual reduction of imports of raw material.

Once a new sense of responsibility and socialist morality has been awakened among the workers and the general public with respect to production and the need to protect public property, it will be necessary to launch a vigorous battle against paternalism, intercession, liberalism, negligence and favoritism, in which party and government decisions are disregarded, breeding lack of authority, disrespect for rank, lack of discipline and sabotage of public property.

This last aspect is even more disturbing when it is recognized that the constant infractions committed daily with respect to the protection and care of public property also contribute largely to the troubling economic and financial situation in the country today.

This picture can be easily explained. One need only observe the damage to the nation's economy as a result of tie-ups and misuse of transport vehicles, the precarious state of repair of real estate, hotels, airports, theaters and so on, the wasteful consumption of water and light, the waste of raw materials--in sum, a host of bad examples that we could mention here. It is urgent to eliminate them.

Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has already recommended several times that this situation, so damaging to our economy, be corrected, and has also indicated suitable remedies. Their application, now demanded at all levels, could bring about an improvement in the living conditions of the workers.

The people's property--state or private--must be protected, a task which the country's current economic and financial situation imposes upon every citizen.

Therefore, as the active subjects of the society which they are building, the people themselves are called upon to exercise their role as the principal agents in the care and protection of the public property needed to bring about the gradual improvement of their own living standard.

Take care of public property and protect the economy!

6362
CSO: 4401

NEW BRIDGE WILL ALLOW INCREASED DIAMOND EXPLORATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Jul 80 pp 1, 10

[Article by X. Xavier]

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning in Lunda-Norte Province's Luzamba region, the Angola Diamond Company (DIAMANG) officially inaugurated a new bridge over the Cuango River as well as a manmade riverbed--1,050 meters long, 40 meters wide, and 17.7 meters deep--for the same river.

Those two important undertakings will considerably improve the national diamond company's exploration activity. Their inauguration was attended by party and government representatives: comrade Moises Cipriano, coordinator of the Department of Economic Development and Planning of the Lunda-Norte Party Committee; Major Bento Ribeiro, minister of industry; comrade Bernardo Tumba, deputy provincial commissioner of Lunda-Norte; and other officials from the Ministry of Industry and DIAMANG, as well as workers and cooperation workers.

Makenda Ambroise, the state administrator for DIAMANG, was the only speaker at the ceremony. He gave a brief historical sketch of the company's activity and of construction of the dam and dike, which have been in operation since yesterday.

As far as construction of the bridge is concerned, it will enable the Cuango Mining Division to explore a 3.8-kilometer stretch of the old riverbed, which has an abundance of diamonds that need to be explored. The stretch of riverbed in question is located 840 meters above sea level and slopes at an angle of 0.26 percent, compared to the Cuango area as a whole, which slopes at 0.08 percent.

The bridge that now crosses the Cuango River is of British make and can easily be set up by four men, although 12 are used. It consists of four extra-wide reinforced single sections with an extra-heavy steel deck. It is 49.89 meters long with a roadbed 4.85 meters wide, and it weighs 136,140 kilograms. It can easily support loads of up to 110,000 kilograms and can thus be crossed by any type of fully-loaded company vehicle.

The practice of diverting rivers has long been followed by DIAMANG and arises from the need to explore other streams with abundant deposits of this precious stone. Such an operation is more properly within the sphere of the Cuango Mining Division, which since yesterday has had one more artificial dike that will enable the company to account for a high proportion of production levels. Exploration of the Cuango began in the 1960's.

Until 1974, 87 percent of the Cuango Mining Division's diamond production came from the deposits in that river.

[Ambroise Makenda said], "We still have 6 months of work ahead of us. All of the company's workers must put forth their best efforts so that we will meet and even exceed this year's production schedule, which calls for 1,400,200 carats."

He concluded by saying, "In cubic meters of gravel, we should be processing 2,848,200 cubic meters, but we are processing only 2,073,940 cubic meters of gravel. We must therefore make an even greater effort to reach 6,184,400 cubic meters. To all of you workers, we recommend discipline, careful conservation of the means of production, and vigilance at the worksite, and each of you must feel responsible and needed for the tasks that must be accomplished in 44 hours of work--not 44 hours at work."

11798
CSO: 4401

TELEVISION, RADIO ASSEMBLY PLANT PRODUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Jul 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Yesterday the Radio and Television Assembly Plant (ERT), formerly Industrial Alliance, installed a new television assembly line in a ceremony presided over by Minister of Industry Maj Bento Ribeiro (Cabulo).

Present as guests were Comrades Lopo do Nascimento, Central Committee member and minister of foreign trade; Carlos Alberto Van-Dunem, minister of hone trade; Emilio Guerra, minister of fisheries, and other national authorities, who thoroughly examined the various sections of that plant and in this way became fully informed regarding its operation.

Addressing the meeting, ERT manager Sansao Janola recalled that it was on that very date, 3 years previously, that our government appropriated the Sony-Luz, Ecrel and Industrial Alliance plants, and later the Stereo plant, all of which are now part of the ERT.

During the past 3 years, he continued, they have produced 38,908 radios and 1,534 television sets. During the first half of the year, they produced only 7,500 radios and 1,402 television sets because the plant had been shut down almost 45 days owing to the lack of raw materials. For the second half of the year, the ERT plans to manufacture 19,000 radios and 4,598 television sets. If the supply of plastic and wooden cases is regularly guaranteed, the plant could complete the manufacture of these two products in less than 4 months. Another angle, he said later, is the lack of proper packing cases for the television sets to assure their delivery to users in good condition.

The Television and Radio Assembly Plant's new television assembly line is doing the job with only 73 experienced electric assembler workers. Previously, they assembled models 20 TW 800-2, 20TW 801 L and 14 T 404 (portable), which was imported partly assembled. Now, these same television sets are assembled on the CKD system, and come entirely assembled.

The ERT is counting on receiving two Japanese technicians and one Portuguese for technical assistance and staff training.

8870
CSO: 4401

CARTOON URGES TOTAL PARTICIPATION IN COFFEE HARVEST

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Jul 80 p 11

[Text]

Captions

1. The people's strength and unity in the 1980 coffee harvest!

2. Here I am again, this time I want to be harvested to the last bean...

3. And exported to the last bag.

4. Because it is only by exporting me that we can buy food and equipment.

Captions

6. We must organize the means of transportation for good harvest.

7. Domestic trade, agriculture, industry, health and all other entities related to the harvest must be put into action...

8. It should be a joint enterprise so as to solve immediately the problems involved in the 1980 coffee harvest.

9. And mobilize the entire population for voluntary work.

10. All the work force must be well organized.

11. We must also organize vigilance in the production sites.

Captions

12. I want everyone to come to the harvest.

13. For the happiness and welfare of the Angolan people.

14. Let us salute the Party's First Extraordinary Congress and the establishment of the People's Assembly...

15. ...by participating in the coffee harvest!

16. The people's strength and unity in the 1980 coffee harvest!

CSO: 4401

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY MEASURES FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Jul 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] Taking into consideration the basic guidelines emanating from the historic First MPLA Congress, as well as the recommendations and decisions issued in various documents regarding the strategy to pursue in effective support of the peasants, Comrade Pedro Pacavira, member of the party Central Committee and minister of agriculture, has issued two dispatches in which he sets standards to follow in organizing cooperatives and associations and in raising rural production levels.

The first dispatch determines the creation of special brigades in support of the peasants, giving priority to cooperatives and associations, particularly in this experimental phase, in Kwanza-Sul, Bie, Moxico, Huila, Benguela, Uije, Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul provinces.

Comrade Joao Jardim, director general of ENAMA (National Farm Mechanization Enterprise) will be responsible for organizing the brigades and placing them in locations designated by the National Directorate of Farm Cooperativism and Support to Individual Peasants.

This directorate will be responsible for supervising, assisting in and monitoring implementation of the present directive and the planned goals. The directorate will report to the Office of Planning, through the respective provincial planning offices.

It was also determined that Luis Manuel, assisted by Ndongala Vicente, will be directly responsible for carrying out the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

The second dispatch takes into consideration the recommendations of the highest organs of the MPLA-Labor Party and the government, and particularly those of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos and, previously, our beloved Comrade President Agostinho Neto, who advised that special attention be given to the agricultural sector and called for increased production to achieve food self-sufficiency as soon as possible. In light of these and other important directives, the dispatch determines that:

All executive organs should make a greater effort to carry out the high-level directives of the MPLA-Labor Party and the government of the People's Republic of Angola.

All indicators formulated by the Office of Planning should be seen as points of departure and may come to be exceeded in some provinces.

Implicit in the provisions of the present dispatch is the distribution of means, according to the volume of work and the organizational capacity to use and maintain said equipment.

The national directors appointed to inspect and provide assistance and supervision in the respective provinces should keep more closely abreast of the projects, regularly informing the ministry about the achievement of the fixed goals, as well as any difficulties and bottlenecks that arise.

6362
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH GDR--A protocol of cooperation between our country and the GDR in the field of agriculture was signed yesterday in Luanda. Signing for the Angolan side was Afonso Norman, director of the Office of Legal Consultation and International Exchange, while Werner Munch, general director of the GDR Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuffs, signed for the East German side. The agreement that has now been signed is the result of talks among members of the joint subcommission set up by the two countries. It provides for development of the existing cooperation between Angola and the GDR in various fields, among them potato production and development of the Matala agrarian complex. The agreement also calls for the construction and reconstruction of siloes in our country's ports. Werner Munch said on this occasion that with the signing of this protocol, a number of foundations have been established for strengthening the existing cooperation. He emphasized, "I can say that in the future, our party and government will do everything to help the Angolan people in their just struggle to develop the economy." Afonso Norman said on the same occasion that the Ministry of Agriculture does not have the slightest doubts concerning the document now signed, because cooperation with the GDR is satisfactory, and the positive results prove it. In conclusion, he expressed the desire to see the implementation of all the agreements included in the protocol. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Jul 80 p 1] 11798

LEGAL PROTECTION RIGHTS RESPECTED--"The court gave the defense the greatest freedom to better defend the accused." So said yesterday, in his final plea before the Revolutionary People's Court, the court-appointed defender of some of the 28 defendants in the trial involving a UNITA ring of bomb throwers. The defense attorney, some of whose clients in this case are implicated in the most serious accusations produced in this trial, also said that "no matter how odious the crime, none of the accused has appeared in this court without counsel." Another of the three acourt-appointed attorneys was to emphasize in his address that article 23 of the Constitutional Law of the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] "serves as the basis for the defense of the accused." In this connection, he recalled that "the chief culprit and the architect of destabilization in the RPA is international imperialism, which uses a few Angolans who are less aware" in its criminal

actions against our people. The other defense attorney emphasized that "the defendants are not accused because they believe in UNITA, but because they have committed monstrous acts." He said that in this trial "it is not the conscience of each of the defendants that is on trial, but their acts." In their pleas in defense of the accused, the three court-appointed attorneys acknowledged the objective nature of most of the accusations contained in the final charge by the people's attorney, and they were unanimous in praising the document he produced. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Jul 80 p 9] 11798

DELEGATION TO PCP ANNIVERSARY--The DEPPI deputy director, Comrade Nene Pizarro, has been in Lisbon since Sunday to represent the MPLA-Labor Party at the commemoration of the Portuguese Communist Party anniversary. This party member, who is heading a delegation during his stay in Portugal, besides the festivities, will discuss matters of common interest to both parties with PCP authorities. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Jul 80 p 2] 8870

CUBAN RAILROAD TRAINING--(ANGOP)--Some 43 Angolan youths recently concluded their studies at the Candido Gonzales Morales Institute of Railway Technology in Camaguey Province, about 50 km from Havana, Cuba. Of the graduates, 19 are specialists in diesel electric locomotives, 14 in railway utilization and 6 in railway car construction and maintenance, and 4 are specialists in rail lines. In statements to the Cuban press, student Pedro Pascoal Domingos Rodrigues praised the kindness with which they were treated during their almost 4 years in Cuba, which made them feel very much at home. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jul 80 p 1] 6362

USSR PROFESSOR'S LECTURE SERIES--Yesterday the JORNAL DE ANGOLA began publishing a series of the texts of lectures on various political-ideological topics in Marxist-Leninist theory, offered by Dr Vasiliy V. Krakivin, professor at the Dr Agostinho Neto National Party School. Presented in simple and easily understandable language, the lectures are directly related to current tasks in the Angolan revolution, with striking examples supported by excerpts from speeches of our immortal guide, Comrade President Agostinho Neto, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and other eminent leaders of the MPLA-Labor Party. This is a distinguished scientific work, adapted to our national situation. It merits special attention from members of the party, party youth and students, since mastery of Marxist-Leninist theory and its application according to the conditions of a particular country constitute the cornerstone on which the success of a revolutionary process rests. The texts of this lengthy work will be published three times a week, in our Wednesday, Thursday and Friday editions. To gain the most benefit from this important and valuable work, we feel it is useful to open up discussion of the material. Readers may write to the paper, offering opinions and any questions that may arise, to which the author will duly respond. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Jul 80 pp 2, 10] 6362

CSO: 4401

FINAL MEETING OF BENINESE LIBYAN COMMISSION REPORTED

Cotonou EHUZU in French 7 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Final Communique"]

[Text] In the framework of the periodic meetings foreseen in the cooperation accords signed between the Beninese People's Republic and the Arab Libyan Socialist People's Jamahiriya, the second session of the important joint commission of Benin-Arab-Libyan cooperation was held in Cotonou from 2 to 6 August 1980.

The delegation from the Arab Libyan Socialist People's Jamahiriya was headed by brother Mohamed El Mabruk, secretary of the People's General Committee for Public Function.

The delegation for the Beninese People's Republic was headed by Comrade Ifede Ogouma, minister for foreign affairs and cooperation.

The work took place in an atmosphere of frank cordiality and mutual understanding. Both delegations, after having congratulated themselves on the important joint achievements carried into effect on the economic, technical and cultural plan, and after examining the ways and means necessary for the further reinforcement of the cooperation between their two countries, decided to devote more effort in the application of the agreement, as well as an effective new direction to all the projects listed in the program for this cooperation.

During this session both parties were to finalize the cooperation agreement in the domain of the PTT (Post and Telecommunications) service.

This agreement was submitted to both heads of the delegations, who signed it in due form. Both heads of the delegations expressed their wish that the competent authorities of both countries would proceed with its ratification in the very near future.

In addition,both parties recognized the need for the establishment of a friendship association between the Beninese and Arab Libyan peoples.

While reviewing the problems which trouble the African Continent, the two heads of the delegations, after having congratulated themselves on the success achieved in the last OAU summit, expressed their great preoccupation facing the various conflicts which set some states against one another, and condemned the Camp David agreements, as well as the diabolical maneuvers of international imperialism.

Both parties reaffirmed their support to the Palestinian, Namibian and Saharas peoples in their struggle for independence and the total liberation of their territories. They also condemned the aggressive intrigues aganist the integrity of the Libyan territory.

The head of the Arab Libyan delegation, brother Mohamed El Mabruk, during his stay in the Beninese People's Republic, was received in audience by president Mathieu Kerekou, to whom he transmitted a message from Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi, leader of the glorious Libyan revolution.

Brother Mohamed el Mabruk expressed his profound gratitude to comrade president of the republic and to all the Beninese people, for the warm welcome and fraternal hospitality which had been extended to him as well as to the delegation who accompanied him during their sojourn in the Beninese People's Republic.

The next meeting of this important joint commission for Benin-Arab-Libyan cooperation will be held in Tripoli on 28 January 1981.

7993
CSO: 4400

PROVISIONAL STATUTES APPROVED FOR REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH

Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 3-4 Aug 80 pp 1-2

[Text] The president of the party and president of the republic has just signed UPRONA [National Unity and Progress Party] Decision No 0019 of 30 July 1980 concerning provisional statutes for the Rwagasore Revolutionary Youth (JRR).

The statutes are provisional because they will become final only after adoption by the First National Congress of the JRR, which will take place in 3 years. The statutes are based on the charter and statutes of the UPRONA Party adopted by the First National Congress.

It was for the purpose of making Burundi youth a dynamic force aware of its historic role in the democratization of our institutions and the pursuit of the revolution that the president of the party promulgated the provisional statutes of the JRR.

The statutes stipulate that there now exists in Burundi a single youth movement affiliated with the party and called the Rwagasore Revolutionary Youth.

The JRR is a mass organization entrusted with the task of completing and carrying further all action of the UPRONA Party among young people. It works under the political and ideological supervision of the UPRONA Party.

The JRR bases its action on the party charter and has the following objectives: to cultivate among young people a spirit of solidarity, collective work, sacrifice and self-denial, to fight individualism, greed and the tendency toward becoming bourgeois; to cultivate a sense of responsibility among young people; to fight crime and sloth; to participate actively in the eradication of illiteracy, ignorance, disease and poverty; to fight all abuses of power and the tendency to subordinate the general interest to personal interests; to participate in the development of national culture; to consolidate national unity through a firm struggle against all forms of division; to work resolutely for the sovereignty of the people based on national resources; to consolidate democracy in keeping with the principles of democratic centralism, criticism, self-criticism and collegial leadership; to fight imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and any other form

of the exploitation of man by man; and to support national liberation movements and progressive and revolutionary parties and organizations in Africa and throughout the world.

Any Burundi citizen between the ages of 16 and 30 may be a member of the JRR, and the maximum age may be waived for leaders. Anyone may be a member of the JRR who recognizes the leadership role of the UPRONA Party in all areas of national life, who supports the UPRONA ideology and who pledges to respect the statutes of the JRR and submits an application for membership.

There are two commissions within the JRR: the Student Commission and the Pioneers Commission.

The Student Commission includes all Burundi students and pupils who are members of the JRR. It develops the spirit of unity and cohesion and defends the interests of Burundi students and pupils.

The National Pioneers Commission includes all Burundi young people between the ages of 7 and 15.

11,464
CSO: 4400

COTTON MARKETING CAMPAIGN UNDERWAY

Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 31 Jul 80 pp 1-2

[Article by Sindayigaya Zacharie]

[Text] On 29 July 1980, COGERCO (Cotton Reserve Fund Committee) launched its (cotton) marketing campaign in all areas where the plant is grown -- that is, inside and outside farming communities on the Ruzizi Plain and Lake Tanganyika.

The operation is being conducted by three teams operating in the Kabezi region in the south, at Nyamitanga in the central area and at Mparambo in the north.

Despite the somewhat tardy start, 70 tons of cotton were collected the first day, which would point to the collection of some 100 tons daily when cruising speed is reached! Such quantities require immediate ginning in order to permit storage. The ginning will begin immediately after the opening of the campaign (31 July 1980).

The price has been set at 30 francs per kilogram, which puts Burundi in second place after Madagascar for the best price offered to planters.

Planters are therefore asked to provide good drying, guaranteeing that seeds will germinate properly.

Furthermore, at the time of ginning, the cotton sticks to machinery and causes obstructions when it is damp.

Other operations that must be done properly by the planter during this period are sorting, loading and the phytosanitary campaign between seasons.

Sorting consists of separating white cotton from the yellow. Loading means packing to facilitate transport.

Planters customarily use sticks to pile cotton in baskets, a method never recommended because of the breakage of fibers.

Concerning the phytosanitary campaign between seasons, officials note that since cotton insects or diseases are generally specific, they may be carried from one year to the next if the fields are not cleaned as rapidly as possible of all plant debris from cotton.

Roots must therefore be carefully pulled out and piled with all other debris for burning.

11,464
CSO: 4400

PORT PROBLEMS AFFECT TRADE

Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 31 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Callixte Sinzinkayo: "Burundi Trade in Difficulty"]

[Text] Since mid July, the port of Kigoma has had to slow down operations because of crane breakdowns. Salvator Sindayihebura, director of customs, and Leonard Yofani, head of the port of Bujumbura, explained the reasons to us and told of the consequences we can expect.

For some time now, cranes at the port of Kigoma have been down and everyone knows that loading and unloading problems at the port affect commercial trade between Burundi and foreign countries, given the fact that most of our exports and imports go through the port.

Normally, some 6,000 tons of goods are exported monthly, along with 8,000 tons of zinc and copper from Zaire. For the time being, nearly everything is paralyzed. The port of Bujumbura is almost at a standstill. Its activities have been marking time because the chain has been broken at Kigoma since 15 July. At the present time, solutions are being sought to correct the situation.

Coffee is the product that suffers the most from these circumstances. Since 15 July, over 2,000 tons of Burundi's coffee that were to be shipped from Bujumbura have been stored at the port. The BCC (Burundi Coffee Company) does not conceal its concern over this situation, which may cause it to lose a great deal of money.

Actually, the BCC had already signed coffee delivery contracts at very advantageous prices. If the first shipment of this coffee is not yet loaded on a ship out of Dar-es-Salaam by 31 August, firms that placed definite orders may cancel them or modify prices because of the circumstances. In any case, Burundi will be the loser.

Consequently, if the BCC does not manage to export the first shipment of 2,340 tons within the period of time initially stipulated, the second lot of 3,840 tons will also be late and therefore subject to a lower price.

It is to be hoped that the situation at the port of Kigoma will not persist for long. Otherwise, Burundi may once again suffer the effects of its land-locked nature, especially as regards exports.

To date, the northern route (Rwanda-Uganda-Kenya) has not been used to export Burundi products except for tea. Furthermore, it is not safe in certain regions.

It is because of the lack of security that part of the coffee from eastern Zaire now goes through Burundi and Kigoma.

11,464
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH CUBA--At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Tuesday afternoon, Lt Col Edouard Nzambimana, Burundi minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Cuban Ambassador Rodriguez signed a protocol between Burundi and Cuba. The document signed is a general economic, scientific and technical cooperation protocol containing provisions concerning execution of the Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Convention signed in Havana on 11 October 1976 by representatives of the Cuban and Burundi governments. Cooperation already exists between the two countries and we have already reported the arrival in Burundi this year of a team of Cuban doctors and paramedical personnel. [Text] [Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 6 Aug 80 p 2] 11,464

CSO: 4400

ERITREAN LIBERATION FRONT LEADER ASSESSES SITUATION, CALLS FOR CULTURAL AID

Paris AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic 4-10 Aug 80 p 21

[Interview with Eritrean Liberation Front leader 'Uthman Salih Sabi, by al-Sarraj Muhammad Munir, in Rabat; no date given]

[Text] The conditions of international conflicts have begun to create a favorable atmosphere for the Eritrean revolution. African leaders are lending a sympathetic ear to revolutionaries who are urgently requesting all kinds of support.

The Eritrean problem is in a critical stage, after the visit of Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile-Mariam to Sudan and the resultant rapproachment between the two countries, in addition to negative reverberations on the Eritrean revolution and the information blackout imposed on the revolution. This is so, despite the interest of many African leaders in the Eritrean problem and their efforts to reach a solution to it.

In order to assess this African position, an Eritrean delegation visited a number of West African countries. The delegation was headed by 'Uthman Salih Sabi, President of the Central Council and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front, Popular Liberation Forces. AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI conducted this interview with him while he was in Morocco.

[Question] African interest in the Eritrean problem has increased. What steps have you taken to consolidate it, and to what has Arab-African cooperation been won in support of this problem?

[Answer] Even though we are Africans, Africa has played a negative role with regard to the Eritrean problem, particularly with the development of the Organization of African Unity, the presence of Emperor Haile Selassie I as its head and the choice of the Ethiopian capital as its headquarters.

Therefore, all through the years of the Eritrean battle, from 1960 on, we have found no support from African nations which considered our cause to be that of secession, similar to Katanga in Zaire, South Sudan, or Biafra in Nigeria. Recently, after the intervention of foreign troops, such as the Cubans, in the struggle between us and Ethiopia as well as between Ethiopia and Somalia, many African nations have begun to perceive the existence of a threat to their security in that this precedent might recur in other places in Africa. We noticed this at the recent conference of foreign ministers of Islamic nations in Islamabad when we met a number of African ministers who expressed willingness to take up the Eritrean problem within the Organization of African Unity.

[Question] What is the effect on the Eritrean problem of the rapprochement between Sudan and Ethiopia and between Saudi Arabia and South Yemen, with the knowledge that Aden is allied militarily with Ethiopia?

[Answer] Sudan as a nation has dealings with its neighbor Ethiopia. As a sovereign nation it has the right to improve its relations with the Ethiopian nation. However, Eritrea is also a neighbor of Sudan, a neighbor who is a strategic and geographic entity which Sudan cannot ignore, just as it cannot ignore an armed struggle on its borders between two African countries. Our hope is that the Sudanese-Ethiopian rapprochement will lead to Sudan's playing the role of mediator in solving this problem peacefully through negotiation. So far, there have been no positive results from this rapprochement, in the sense that both the Sudanese and Ethiopian presidents have gone into the problem of Eritrea separately. The Ethiopian president has insisted on considering Eritrea as an indivisible part of Ethiopia. We have learned that his concessions are limited to the nine points, in other words autonomy similar to what Israel is proposing on the West Bank. Thus this rapprochement has produced no change either in Sudan's position with regard to Ethiopia or in Ethiopia's position with regard to Eritrea. The Sudanese government closed Eritrean offices in Khartoum for security reasons during the visit of Mengistu, although after the visit, it permitted them once again to pursue their activities.

As for the rapprochement between Saudi Arabia and South Yemen, it is important to us that good relations exist among all Arab nations, especially those next door to us, because Arab conflicts reflect negatively on us.

In principle we think this rapprochement between Saudi Arabia and South Yemen is a positive step, but we don't know how much this rapprochement can benefit us or moderate South Yemen's policy, so it may escape from Soviet hegemony which made it send troops to fight both the Eritrean revolution and Somalia. This is an extremely regretable matter. We downed a Yemeni plane in 1978 and captured its pilot. This means that there is total proof

of Yemen's military participation against us. At present we hope that this rapprochement among the Arab Gulf states will lead to a balanced policy preventing South Yemen from intervening against both us and Somalia.

Region of Confrontation

[Question] If Somalia agrees to grant military facilities to the United States in the port of Barbarah, would Eritrea benefit from that, and would the Horn of Africa become a region of confrontation between East and West?

[Answer] The Horn of Africa, which includes Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somalia, has not been transformed into a region of conflict between East and West. The Ethiopian regime still maintains some relations with Western nations. The European Common Market and the United States has given it economic aid amounting to approximately $300 million over the past 2 years, in addition to foodstuffs and relief aid. This resulted from the Western nation's notion that the Mengistu regime is a military one which might return to the West if its interests so dictate. However, we do not believe that this notion is correct, because the Mengistu regime is building a communist party, and the Soviet Union has learned from past experience. It is trying to establish popular organizations upon which it relies for support, besides foreign troops which protect the organizations. Mengistu himself is even guarded by foreign troops from Cuba or East Germany. Therefore, the return of this regime to the West is not likely at present.

With regard to Barbarah Port facilities, there has been no agreement between Somalia and the United States, as far as we know, because the latter has rejected Somali requests for arms and economic assistance amounting to $2 billion. The Americans have proposed no more than $40 million. In addition, America wants Somalia to pull out of Ogaden altogether, and Somalia refuses to do so. Therefore there has been no agreement so far. If there is one, it will heat up the conflict in the region, and Somalia, at least, will become powerful in its dispute with Ethiopia. That may reflect positively on us, especially in view of the fact that Ethiopia has recently obtained advanced weaponry for guerrilla warfare, such as armored MA-24 helicopters which are impervious to anti-aircraft weaponry. When used intensively, they cause tremendous damage. This is what has doubled the number of refugees, aside from the drought in Eritrea and Ogaden.

In any case, we don't want to be fuel for international conflicts in this region of strategic importance in the Red Sea. We do not support the presence of either American or Soviet military bases. However, the fact of the matter is that the Soviet Union now has bases on islands belonging to Eritrea and at the two ports of Massawa and 'Assab. The United States is trying to establish bases in the region, in Somalia for example. This makes us prey to great conflicts. We hope the United Nations will step in.

It is committed both morally and politically to solving the Eritrean problem and conducting a referendum giving the people a choice regarding autonomy, in accordance with a United Nations resolution of 1960. We also hope that the Organization of African Unity will intervene to find a solution through negotiation. We understand Ethiopia's interests in Eritrean ports, without surrendering our independence and sovereignty.

Military Situation

[Question] What about the military situation now?

[Answer] The fighting still goes on. Ethiopian forces recently tried to reach the mountainous, very rough countryside of Eritrea. They met violent resistance from the revolutionaries who are expert in guerrilla warfare. This was not the first time. Similar attempts were made previously when the Ethiopian infantry failed and returned to the cities which had been free until 1978. At that time Ethiopia seized them, following the intervention of Cuban forces due to conflicts among Eritrean groups. This was so, despite our repeated appeals as popular liberation forces for the need to settle the conflicts and unite forces in one organization like the PLO, so that it might contain at least a minimum of national alliance. In fact, despite its density, the Ethiopian army (nearly 230,000 in Eritrea) cannot destroy the Eritrean countryside, inasmuch as Ethiopia is busy elsewhere in Somalia and Rumu (Ethiopia) which constitutes the resistance where 55 percent of the entire population is trying to obtain autonomy. Therefore, Ethiopia has an uncertain capability in all these conflicts in view of the fact that it is also economically poor and exports only coffee, which pays for Soviet arms. Therefore, if our steadfastness continues, we will force a political solution on Ethiopia. In politics there are no constants, not even in the positions of the superpowers.

[Question] Why wasn't the Eritrean problem studied at the last African summit?

[Answer] The reason stems from the fact that there wasn't sufficient preparation on our part. We didn't make the necessary contacts with member nations in order to include our problem on the agenda. As I mentioned in the beginning, we have a great task ahead of us in penetrating the African domain and acquainting African officials with the true picture of our problem. We have great hope that the problem will be included in the work of the next summit, after we make contacts with African nations with regard to military, financial and cultural aid. In the cultural field we are faced with malice which is not less significant than the war of guns and trifles, since they wish to destroy our Arab and Islamic culture. We are fighting for this sake more than we are fighting in our armed battles. We

need cultural aid, whether scholarships or the opening or schools in refugee areas. Our educational apparatus is teaching nearly 15,000 students at present. We need secondary schools, and we need to expand elementary schools to accommodate nearly 50,000 students. In this connection, we make an appeal for aid, because our conflict with Ethiopia is one of civilization and culture and has gone on for 1,000 years.

7811
CSO: 4402

ERITREAN CONFLICT DEADLOCKED AFTER 20 YEARS

Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Aug 80 p 4

[Article by Jean-Claude Pomonti]

[Text] The Eritrean conflict, which began 20 years ago, seems to still be deadlocked. In the field, the insurrection seems to have succeeded, in 1980, in restoring an equilibrium jeopardized by the large Ethiopian offensive of 1978. In the diplomatic sphere, the rapprochement between Addis Ababa and Khartoum has still not resulted in negotiations between the Derg--the Ethiopian military junta--and the two principal insurgent movements, EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] and ELF [Eritrean Liberation Front], aid for which transits via Sudanese territory.

During May, the visit of President Mengistu to Khartoum (cf LE MONDE, 27 May), on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Sudanese 'revolution,' was interpreted as a new stage in the process of conciliation between the two regimes whose principal dispute centers on Eritrea. It might have been thought at that time that the two countries would harmonize their views to attempt to quell the continent's oldest and bloodiest armed conflict.

So far, there has been no sign of this. Since early 1978, EPLF and ELF have been proposing to Addis Ababa a "political settlement negotiated with no preconditions." The Ethiopians, for their part, have never offered anything else than settlements which do not call into question the unitary character of their state nor even the political pre-eminence of Addis Ababa. In the field, they carried out, in 1978, a series of offensives involving several divisions which made it possible for them to retake the main urban centers and restore armed convoy traffic on the major routes.

This gigantic effort, which could not have been undertaken without the assistance of massive Soviet military aid, ran up against EPLF resistance in Nakfa, in northern Eritrea. In 1979, the insurrection managed to maintain its supply lines on the Sudanese frontier. It also succeeded in fostering insecurity in the countryside and on the roads.

Nineteen-eighty also saw large combats take place. On the Sudanese frontier, the Ethiopians have been forced to evacuate several positions and pull their troops back to the largest localities. EPLF has managed to loosen the vice around Nakfa and to threaten again the outposts at Keren; to the north of this city, in the region of Afabet, combats again broke out at the beginning of August. EPLF claims to have taken an Ethiopian camp in this sector, situated halfway between Keren and Nakfa.

The insurrection is expecting, as it does each year, new Ethiopian attacks during September, the harvest season. Addis Ababa is reported to have concentrated heavy artillery pieces and planes in order to destroy the harvest. Fearing the use of chemical weapons by their adversaries, the maquisards have manufactured gasmasks and launched a campaign to alert international opinion, claiming that about 50 Soviet experts in chemical weapons were in Eritrea where the Ethiopians are reported to have constituted stocks of neurotoxic gas.

In an appeal made on 5 August, EPLF stated that the Ethiopians had regrouped in Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, 40 helicopters, supplied by Moscow, charged with spreading fatal innervating gas. According to EPLF, the Soviets have also delivered incapacitating agents, of the type which are reported to have been used against Afghan maquisards.

For his part, Azzazi, member of the ELF Central Committee, told us that "the Ethiopian regime has not hesitated, in the past, to use napalm, and it will not hesitate to use, this time, the chemical weapons delivered by Moscow." In July, the socialist group of the European Assembly had already echoed these preoccupations by asking Ethiopia and the Soviet Union to "stop using chemical weapons in Eritrea" and to "refrain from any subsequent use of chemical weapons of any sort whatever."

The Eritrean war therefore seems to continue with equal ferocity in both camps. The Eritrean rebels have proved that Soviet aid, so large these last 2 years, had not made it possible for Addis Ababa to impose a military solution. Nothing indicates, however, that the Ethiopians have yet entertained the idea of making concessions to the Eritreans.

9330
CSO: 4400

WARNING SOUNDED AGAINST INTERNAL ENEMIES, COUNTERREVOLUTION

Conakry HOROYA in French 18, 19, 21-23 Jun 80

[Five-part article -- parts 3, 4, 5]

[18 Jun 80, pp 1, 3]

[Text] To say that the revolution has been betrayed and to abstain from denouncing, seeking out and liquidating the traitors to the revolution who are camouflaged within the apparatus of the State Party of the people's revolution is no longer being merely lenient, it is being in league with the devil; it is, in fact, a betrayal of ones's mission, an abdication of one's responsibilities and a renunciation of the carrying out of the revolution. As harsh as the measures of purification may be, they are still less harsh than the consequences of non purification when purification becomes necessary. But once that purification has taken place, the revolution will surge forward, particularly in the domain of production of material and nonmaterial wealth.

The revolution is a solid edifice, indestructible, so long as the attacks come from outside, because the revolution expects attacks by its class enemies, whom it knows full well, and it remains resolute and ready to bar the path to the most perfidious machinations of its enemies.

But the edifice may crumble for lack of vigilance and steadfastness when, from within, as with termites, its own occupants begin to gnaw away at it, to sap it, to demolish its pillars, to destroy its foundations. The leadership which ruins through its criminal behavior the effectiveness of its revolutionary apparatus is not an enemy introduced into the citadel, but one which existed earlier in it; its harmfulness is unlimited; it is a situation worse than infiltration and intrusion.

The revolutionary people of Guinea, at present, must be firmer concerning the traitors camouflaged within it than with its enemies on the outside, however destructive they may be. The first are camouflaged traitors, the others are traitors who have been recognized for a long time and fight openly.

Such an attitude of firmness, which is the guarantee of the survival of the revolution and of the strengthening of the people's power, is worth observing by everyone and each person, with complete rigor.

It is a matter of the honor and the dignity of the people of 28 September 1958 and of 22 November 1970.

And to safeguard that honor and that dignity, to guard them as if they were the sacred fire, we need clarity in all our actions. Because the enemy of the revolution is confusion!

[19 Jun 80, pp 1, 2]

[Text] Confusion substitutes form for content, the means for the end, the object for the subject.

Confusion also substitutes enemies for friends and changes the direction of action of man and the people by false interpretation which it insinuates into the minds of both.

Finally, confusion tends to make all ideologies seem alike, all philosophies, all options and suggests the vanity of all choices, the uselessness of struggle, and that any people's revolution is only an illusion.

Revolution is a decisive choice. In order to carry it out effectively, vigorously, rigorously, the firm will of men and of the people must underlie all activities and eliminate from the understanding of the social reality all confusion.

The counterrevolution, the goals of which are selfish and reactionary and whose effects are harmful in its relations with the people, never makes clear the goal it envisions and never indicates the narrowness of the dimension of its influence, which is limited to the petty interest that only a small minority can profit from, to the detriment of the great majority. In order to lull the revolutionary militant, the counterrevolution tries to foist off the enormous lie that there is neither revolution nor counterrevolution.

That is why, the privileged arm of the counterrevolution is the confusion which camouflages its lies and gives it a certificate of moral validity.

The counterrevolution cannot be allowed to slander openly a whole people, to denigrate its fundamental values and to be clearly opposed to the realization of happiness, which is sought after by the popular masses. It fears reprisals.

But its objectives fundamentally contrary to those of the people, the counterrevolution, through insidious subtleties, big lies and a constant demogogic attitude aimed at lulling the popular masses, tries to convince us that it still supports their attitude in the face of the various problems of existence and that it is open to the happiness of the people.

That is the sort of confusion which no longer permits the people to understand the contradiction which opposes its interests to those of a group of greedy men living by the exploitation of men by other men.

As soon as the counterrevolution manages to create that confusion, it tries to isolate the head of the revolutionary movement by denigrating him and slandering him, by subtle and treacherous maneuvers in the cynical desire to decapitate the revolutionary movement, to demobilize the militants, to disorganize the popular struggle and consequently to weaken the revolutionary regime.

The method is simple: the counterrevolution begins by stating as a truth that is is pursuing the same goal as the revolution: the happiness of the people. In the second place it tries, through corruption, sabotage and intimidation, to block the actions of the revolution, to transform into breaking points points of friction which are inherent in any action.

The counterrevolution continues to undermine the revolution and then tries to show that weaknesses which it has created itself are basically the results of revolutionary action and denigrates the revolution in order better to hide its hideous, ferocious, bestial face. That is when the outside masters of the interior counterrevolution intensify their effort at subversion in order to go on the offensive, brutally and directly. That is the case of the aggressors against revolutionary countries.

[21-23 Jun 80, pp 1, 7]

[Text] To try to make it appear outside the country that the working masses are opposed to the leadership of the State Party is at the same time to make it appear that the government is not the incarnation of the will and aspirations of the masses. It is to try to attribute to the government a thousand and one crimes in order to conclude that it has a reactionary character, illegal and illegitimate.

No!

The leadership of a revolutionary movement has no personal position, because it has no personal object to gain, no personal interest to protect, no personal decision to impose.

The constraints exercised by the leadership of a popular movement are those imposed by the safeguarding and the developing of the interests of the people. These constraints come from the popular dictatorship which

does not want any alienation of the rights and interests of the individuals and the people. These constraints are necessary; they are imposed on each person and on everyone.

This popular dictatorship imposes an appropriate orientation on the development of all the interests of the people by confering upon them a character marked by harmony and solidarity which is reinforced day by day.

The State Party of Guinea is the creation of the Guinean people and it can only remain the instrument of the working masses.

The exploiters of the people, the traitors to the fatherland, the allies of imperialism and of neocolonialism must be clearly identified and perfectly identified within Guinean society, which must act on them so as to reconvert their thoughts and behavior in the direction of the requirements of its harmonious evolution, the imperatives of social justice, of equality and of democratic and social progress on behalf of the individual and the national collectivity.

That is why the militants, the true militants, men and women, sincerely on the path of democratic progress, must constitute the great family of the revolution guided by the ideology of progress.

Finally, that is also why the militants, the true militants, and the true leaders of the State Party must sweep away confusion by making clear their socialist choice and the steadfast determination to defend it before and against everything.

8956
CSO: 4400

WORK ASSIGNMENTS DURING DELEGATION'S VISIT TO USSR

Conakry HOROYA in French 11 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] A delegation from the State Party of Guinea led by Comrade Moussa Diakite, a member of the BPN [National Political Bureau] and minister of Housing, Urbanism and Domains, which included Comrades N'Famara Keita, a member of the BPN, minister of Energy and of the Konkoure, Lansana Diane, a member of the BPN, minister of the Army, and Diao Balde, a member of the BPN, minister of Domestic Trade, arrived on last 7 July in Moscow. This important economic and trade delegation was received as it left the plane by Vitali Morozov, first vice chairman of the Committee of the USSR for Foreign Relations and many other Soviet officials.

In a welcoming speech, Comrade Morozov, expressed his pleasure at receiving the high ranking Guinean delegation and his wish that this visit might contribute to strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between Guinea and the USSR. In his response, Comrade Moussa Diakite pointed out that the presence in the USSR of the delegation of the State Party was part of the strengthening of relations of all kinds which existed between the two countries.

The first meeting was devoted to the discussion of the program which was pre-established by the Soviet side, discussions over the reports of Comrades Moussa Diakite, the head of the Guinean delegation, and Morozov, first vice chairman of the Soviet Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations. At the end of the talks, the two sides, by common agreement, decided to set up 4 large technical working committees. Thus the Guinean delegation assigned its members in the following way:

--The first committee, charged with discussion the problems of trade relations with the USSR is headed by Comrade Diao Balde, a member of the National Political Bureau and minister of domestic trade.

--The second, charged with the examination of economic problems is headed by Comrade N'Famara Keita, a member of the BPN and minister of Energy and the Konkoure.

The third, charged with a review of our relations with the USSR in the areas of education, science, culture and health, is presided over by Comrade General Lansana Diane, a member of the BPN and minister of the Army.

--The fourth committee, headed by Comrade Hollie Ouis, our ambassador to the USSR, is concerned with fishing.

The various committees will begin work on Tuesday.

8956
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

DPRK SHIP'S VISIT--A delegation of the National Political Bureau, comprised of Comrades Mouctar Diallo, minister of Transportation, Abdoulaye Diao Balde, minister of Domestic Trade, accompanied by many staff members of the two departments and of OAU Project 83, visited on Saturday 14 June, late in the afternoon, the ship "Oh San Tok" of the People's Republic of Korea, which had arrived in the port of Conakry as part of the Grand Palais OAU 83 program. In his welcoming speech, the captain of the ship spoke of the joy the members of his crew felt upon arriving in Guinea. In his response, Comrade Mouctar Diallo, after having transmitted the militant and cordial greeting of the people of Guinea and of their beloved guide, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, said that "the presence of the North Korean ship was in accord with the concretizing of relations of friendship and cooperation undertaken for so long a time by our two leaders, Ahmed Sekou Toure and Kim Il Sung. He ended by expressing the certainty that the "edifice which we want to build together will serve to strengthen our relations and the spread of the common ideals of liberty, independence, peace and nonalinement. [Excerpts] [Conakry HOROYA in French 18 Jun 80 p 7] 8956

PRC MEDICAL TEAM--A large Chinese medical relief team arrived yesterday at 1900 hours in our capital. Made up of 19 persons, the new Chinese medical mission is to relieve the one which has been in our country for the past 2 years. [Excerpts] [Conakry HOROYA in French 26 Jun 80 p 11] 8956

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

ADF HIGHWAY LOAN--The African Development Fund (ADF) has lent 4.6 m FUA (approximately $4.8m) to Guinea-Bissau to meet the cost overrun of the first Highway Project. The loan is repayable over 50 years including a grace period of 10 years. The ADF granted its first loan of FUA5.2m. to Guinea-Bissau four years ago to finance the first highway project which comprises four distinct components: (i) Building the Jugudul-Bambadinca road together with a 200 m. long bridge; (ii) Detailed engineering studies for the road and bridge, preparation of tender documents, works control and supervision; (iii) Feasibility and detailed engineering studies for the Catio-Buba and Bube-Tite roads and the 600 m. long Joao-Landim bridge; and (iv) A general transportation study for the country. The second part (studies iii and iv) were entrusted to the Lavalin-Delcanda Group of Canada, which executed the work satisfactorily. With regard to these studies no cost overrun is anticipated. The direct benefits that will accrue to the economy are savings in vehicle operation and road maintenance costs, and more important, savings in travel time and elimination of a long detour for a distance of 130 km. As a portion of the primary road on the East-West axis, the road is an important commercial and rural artery. [Excerpts][London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Sep 80 p 1669]

CSO: 4420

UGANDAN POLITICAL LEADERSHIP CHARACTERIZED AS 'WARLORDISM'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] Last week the Uganda Times accused Kenya of subverting its national interest and attacked President Moi both personally and as Head of State. The government paper also sought to give what it considers to be the history of Kenya's alleged involvement in Uganda politics since the fall of President Obote in 1971. The editorial saw Kenya as having supported dictator Idi Amin and also as having been involved in the Arusha meeting which organised the groups which ultimately overthrew Amin.

These charges are not only baseless but also highly irresponsible. Since Uganda's national interest is at issue, there can be no doubt that the charges did not serve it well! All they did was to fan the flames of hatred between the two countries and perhaps this was their real aim. This was not useful to Kenya or for that matter to Uganda either.

The peoples of both these countries have a long history of good neighbourliness and co-existence and the editorial did not reflect their true feelings. It must therefore have reflected the views of those Ugandan leaders who seem to thrive every time there is political chaos in that most luckless country. These so-called leaders seem always to think that Kenya is somehow responsible for their own political excesses and the trouble they occasionally throw their country into. This is nowhere near the truth. The fact of the matter is that Uganda is suffering due to a lack of committed national leadership.

Kenya has since 1963 stayed neutral as far as the internal politics of her neighbours are concerned. Nobody should have any doubts about this. She did not support any of the contending groups in the internal politics of Uganda, Tanzania, the Sudan, Ethiopia or Somalia. Her record is clean. That is why she adopts the policy of recognising only States, not governments.

It is important however, to divorce the position of the Kenyan State from activities of individuals who may have traded with Amin regime. At various times they sought to protect their trading interests by forging alliances with some of those in power in Uganda. Some of

them were trading partners of the Government of Uganda. In the chaotic situation which has prevailed in Uganda for the past decade, that country has had its share of slick operators trading from and within Kenya and elsewhere. Their activities are being twisted to reflect the position of the Kenyan State and this mischievous interpretation is shown up in the editorial.

Uganda's exiles of all ideological opinion have been welcome in Kenya at different times. This may be seen by some as being "paternalistic," but this is in keeping with Kenya's position of neutrality. Our concern for being consistently neutral, has led to our refusal to be manipulated by any of the many groups who seek to rule Uganda. They are always in Kenya for one thing or another and they try their best to enlist Kenya's support.

These contending groups do not merely seek to influence the State; they also canvas the Kenyan media. The continuing internal chaos in Uganda has begun to affect our security interests. Along our common border, gangs and soldiers constantly cross to raid, kill and maim our citizens. Such incidents have become the order of the day. One such incident had just taken place and was the context in which President Moi spoke of the need to end the killings both along the border and within Uganda. In that particular incident, some Ugandan administrative officials even had to flee into Kenya. Expressing a wish that such killings be stopped cannot in any way be construed as interfering in the domestic affairs of Uganda.

In Eastern Africa these days it has become fashionable to pay more attention to personalities than to statecraft. This can only lead to problems in the long run since personalities are transient as opposed to the permanence of State interests. Nobody should confuse the interests of individuals with the interests of the peoples of the region.

In Uganda today we have a political leadership which can only be characterised as warlordism. It is a situation of a total breakdown of politics and administration. As a result, different warlords compete to influence the development of events by means of the gun. It is in this context that one must see the editorial which came soon after Dr. Obote gave a Kenyan publication a lengthy interview in which he appeared to be changing his stand on Kenya by clearly spelling out that he wanted improved relations. The timing of the editorial can also only mean that some other warlord did not relish the prospect of Dr. Obote mending his fences with Kenya. And so it was used for internal and external agitation. The editorial should not be taken as seriously as it would have been if there was a government in real control in Uganda and it had issued it formally.

Many people have compassion for the people of Uganda who have suffered for too long under all sorts of fake leaders. We hope and pray that Uganda will soon get a leadership which will be concerned with the real interests of its people and not just personal affairs.

As Kenya's Minister for Constitutional and Home Affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo, said yesterday, all this country wants is for the people of Uganda to be able to live in peace.

CSO: 4420

COTU LEADERSHIP FACTIONS AGREE TO END RIVALRY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

THE factions in the Cotu leadership yesterday agreed to put an end to their rivalry.

They decided instead to conduct their current election campaign in a mature and responsible manner.

The peace agreement was reached during a two-hour closed-door meeting under the chairmship of Labour Minister Titus Mbathi.

Mr. Mbathi called the meeting in the wake of a Press war and other conflicts in the organisation's leadership over the past months.

The leaders — who included secretary-general Juma Boy, chairman-general Fred Omido, deputy secretary-general James Karebe and treasurer Were Ogutu — agreed forthwith to stop the current war of words.

Mr. Mbathi told a news conference after the meeting that Cotu officials had agreed to promote sound industrial relations and avoid action that might jeopardise the trade union movement.

The officers agreed to refrain from attacking foreign missions or organised bodies operating through the Press or at public meetings. Dealing with such bodies would be through the Ministry of Labour.

They asked the Government to stop politicians from using the trade union movement for the furtherance of their own ends.

A source close to the meeting said it was heated throughout.

Last week, Mr. Omido had accused the African-American Labour Centre and the US Embassy of creating and encouraging disunity in Kenya's labour movement.

Mr. Omido had claimed that the labour leaders the US wanted elected included Mr. Boy who, he claimed, was facing a stiff challenge following his defeat in the leadership battle for the Dock Workers' Union.

There were also claims that the AALC chief representative in Kenya, Mr. Peter Kennen, was seen giving cash to voters at the national elections of the Kenya Shoe and leather Workers' Union.

Mr. Mbathi explained that it was against Government policy for any individual to receive funds from abroad for financing an election campaign.

He said it was the role of the CID to investigate such criminal activities.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW OIL CONSERVATION MEASURES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Sep 80 pp 1, 24

[Text] The Government yesterday announced new measures to conserve oil in the face of the worsening world fuel crisis.

And among them is a decision to lower the octane rating of Premium petrol from 95 to 91, a move which will hit big saloon car owners.

At a press conference in his office, Energy Minister John Okwanyo said the Government would give priority to low petrol consumption vehicles rather than large saloon cars.

The Minister also said the effect of OPEC price increases would be passed on to consumers on condition that oil companies did not make "windfall profits" in the process.

The Minister said lowering the octane rating would increase the yield of petrol from a given supply of crude oil.

Other short-term measures announced by the Minister are:

--A study will be carried out to establish the most desirable composition and maintenance of the national transport capacity with a view to restricting the import of equipment which may be unnecessary, unsuitable or expensive to maintain and operate.

--A concerted radio, television and newspaper advertising campaign will be launched to emphasise the seriousness of the situation and urge everyone to be conservation-minded in the use of petrol and other oil products.

--A study will be carried out to determine the exact cost of Kenya's oil imports, the nature of its use, areas of potential savings and scope of expanding exports of refined petroleum products from the Mombasa refinery to earn foreign exchange.

--An inventory of all serviceable Government vehicles will be prepared and circulated.

Mr. Okwanyo said long-term measures would include an urgent assessment of the economies of establishing a "cracking" facility at the Mombasa Oil Refinery which would increase the yield of finished petroleum products from the same quantity of crude oil.

Among the other long-term measures would be:

--The need for vehicle assemblers in the country to assemble more diesel-propelled vehicles will be stressed.

--An immediate study of the most appropriate means of oil rationing will be undertaken. "This does not mean the Government has any intention of introducing oil rationing," the Minister explained.

--Methods of transport less dependent on oil, such as electric rail systems for urban areas will be studied.

--Large firms and Government offices will be asked to provide eating places to reduce traffic congestion during the lunch hour.

--Large firms in towns will be encouraged to provide transport for workers to reduce the use of personal vehicles.

--Pooled school-bus systems will be propagated in towns to cut down the number of trips made by parents to schools.

--An intensive systematic programme for re-afforestation to increase the supply of wood fuel will be undertaken.

--The search for oil both on land and off-shore will be intensified.

CSO: 5420

KNFU ASKS GOVERNMENT TO COMPENSATE FARM LOSSES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

MANY farmers face ruin because of a major crop failure in some of Kenya's large-scale farming areas.

The warning is contained in the latest issue of the magazine *Farmers' Voice*, official journal of the Kenya National Farmers' Union.

"The greater proportion of these crops were financed through the new Seasonal Crop Loan system, and farmers are now being asked to repay the loans although the crop totally failed through no fault of their own," says the magazine's editorial.

A KNFU spokesman said: "In the past, farmers have always been compensated for such crop failures. Currently, there are no facilities for compensation and the consequences could be serious — very serious."

The spokesman explained: "Rightly or wrongly, most large-scale farmers depend on outside finance for the preparation of land and the planting of crops. They repay that funding after harvest. If the crop fails, they have no money with which to repay. They are finished.

"But there is an even more serious consequence.

Guarantee

"Farmers who do have the money to finance themselves are not going to risk it on a farming enterprise unless they have some guarantee. Without that guarantee they could lose everything in a single drought.

"So they will invest their money elsewhere and our food production would suffer considerably."

Farmer's Voice says the KNFU has appealed to the Government to seriously consider paying compensation to genuine victims, particularly where unfavourable weather conditions are to blame.

In Nakuru District, some 40 per cent of the crop has completely failed for this reason.

The KNFU also advises farmers to report any crop failure immediately and ensure their crop is inspected, so whatever might be agreed upon later can be backed by sufficient records of genuine failure.

"If farmers cut down their burnt out crops before they are inspected by officials, *Farmer's Voice* warns, they might be unable to verify the failure if and when the time for compensation comes."

CSO: 4420

CEREALS BOARD DIRECTOR REJECTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR RICE SHORTAGE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] Appointed rice distributors could be operating dummy retail shops in Nairobi City Council markets which they themselves supply.

This theory was put forward yesterday by the acting managing director of the National Cereals and Produce Board, Mr. A.B. Ongaro, who was at a loss to understand why there was plenty of rice in the open-air markets and none in the shops.

Mr. Ongaro said the problem must be one of distribution since his board was allocating rice to the appointed distributors in the normal way.

He disclosed that his officers, during a spot survey, had confirmed that there was plenty of rice in all the City Council open markets, though none at all in the shops.

"We are actually giving out everything we have," he added.

"We find a situation like this most unusual....we do not supply people in the open-air markets with rice and we don't know how they get their rice; yet they have much more than they need.

He said he could not rule out the possibility that some appointed distributors might be operating dummy retail shops.

He added: "We don't see any reason why people should be lining up at the supermarkets because our supplies should be most adequate--especially in Nairobi....

"When people find they have no rice they should not point an accusing finger at the board; they should point it at the distribution system."

Mr. Ongaro said his board was supplying over 100,000 kg of rice each week to distributors in Nairobi alone. It was unbelievable, he said, that with such a high allocation rice was not reaching wananchi.

The figure excludes supplies to Government institutions and schools.

It was possible, Mr. Ongaro went on, that hoarders were again back at work after being reprieved recently by the President.

He pointed out, however, that the board had refused to deal with businessmen who had been exposed as hoarders, saying they too had to be cleared by the Government.

Mr. Ongaro added that Nairobi PC Stephen Mwakisha had since given the board a new list of distributors authorised to get supplies from the board's warehouses.

He said his board would not accept the blame for the current shortage.

Kenya needs 50,000 tons of rice very year to meet the domestic demand.

This year, because of drought in many high rice growing areas, it is likely that production will fall. Accordingly, the Government has imported some 11,000 tons to help offset the short-fall.

Reports of rice shortages have been received from several parts of the country.

CSO: 4420

DATA ON GRAIN SHIPMENTS GIVEN

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

MORE than 27,000 tonnes of wheat and maize arrived at Mombasa port this week.

This is part of the massive import of foodgrains to cope with the shortage.

The first consignment of 13,000 tonnes of wheat was brought in by a Greekflag ship on Tuesday followed by another 14,600 tonnes of maize on Wednesday.

It could not, however, be confirmed whether the two consignments came from the United States or Europe.

Early this year, President Moi had visited the US and concluded an agreement for the import of more than 100,000 tonnes of foodgrains.

According to informed sources, more than 200,000 tonnes of foodgrains have been brought into the country between last March and todate.

Other sources hinted in Mombasa yesterday that food imports will continue until December when harvesting will be completed.

Some parts of the country have started harvesting maize. But other areas have just started planting.

The current food imports resulted from the prolonged dry conditions in major grain growing areas which caused sporadic shortages in many districts.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SMUGGLING REPORTEDLY ELIMINATED--Smuggling has been wiped out in Western Province. The claim was made at Western Province leaders' conference held at Kakamega at the weekend. Meeting participants included Livestock Development Minister James Osogo and Water Development Minister Moses Mudavadi. The meeting gave the finding at the end of the day after deliberating on various matters. It was stated at the end of the meeting which sat under the chairmanship of Western Provincial Commissioner Nahashon Ngugi, that any smuggling in the country was being done by people outside the province. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Sep 80 p 5]

KENOL BLAMES OPEC--The Kenya Oil Company Limited (Kenol) has suffered a loss of shs. 4 million in the year ending May 31, 1980 and blames it all on the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and price controls. In a statement to shareholders last Monday, the chairman of the company, Mr R.S. Alexander, claimed that five increases in OPEC crude oil prices from July 1979 to July 1980 and "rigid price controls" had turned a profit during the first five months of the period into a loss for the whole year. Consequently there would be no dividends. Alexander further claimed that price controllers allowed the company to raise prices on only three out of the five occasions and that even then increases were delayed, resulting in losses to the company. [Text] [Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 5 Sep 80 p 33]

PLO REPRESENTATIVE, MINISTER MEET--The Palestine Liberation Organisation was yesterday asked to supply Kenya with information about its aims. The appeal was made by Information and Broadcasting Minister Peter Oloo Aringo when he met the PLO representative in Kenya, Mr. Salah al Zawawi. Mr. Zawawi complained that Kenya's mass media did not write about the "just struggle" of his people. He asked the Press in Kenya to support the PLO's efforts. Mr. Oloo Aringo said news about the PLO could only be spread by the Palestinians themselves. And he asked the Arabs to strengthen news agencies in their countries to tell the world about Arab achievements. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Sep 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

POSSIBILITY THAT DOE WILL BRING LONG-TERM GAINS NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Sep 80 p 1639

[Text]

THE HARSH economic realities of the world have forced the Liberian regime of Master Sergeant K. Doe to try to appear less "revolutionary" and more internationally acceptable. "We cannot live in isolation," the Head of State said recently. "The actions we take here are reflected throughout the world and this certainly has a bearing on the economic progress we can make."

Liberia is seeking aid, and the good news is that the country is having considerable success. West Germany is to provide $23m. in the next two years and the United States will provide about $20m. It is hoped that negotiations with the International Monetary Fund will produce $85m. Mr. Richard Moose, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, made it clear that the US had self-interested motives: he told a Congress sub-committee that Liberia had reportedly received offers of military and possible financial aid from Libya, Ethiopia and the Soviet Union. US willingness to help Liberia "will counter the temptation to accept such offers". The State Department considered that Liberia was at a critical juncture and the situation was "uncertain and fragile". The US Government could provide assistance at a relatively modest cost and "exercise influence on the course of events". It was in the US interest to maintain good relations with Liberia, Mr. Moose said.

The fact that Liberia is emerging on to the world scene again means that the government must be sensitive to the opinions of the world, and this can only be to the benefit of the Liberian people. The Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Dr. Togba-Nah Tipoteh, addressing the foreign press last week in Monrovia, said that to overcome the "crisis of confidence problem" that had arisen since the April 12 coup, it was necessary for all Liberians to work together to ensure the following principles: "that due process of the law be made fully operational for Liberians and foreigners alike; that no one should be arrested without being properly charged . . . and given a speedy and fair trial within the reconstituted civilian court system; that . . . sentences must be a matter of public knowledge; that

humane treatment should characterise the handling of people under detention".

Master Sergeant Doe, in a major policy statement last month, said that among the problems to be reviewed if Liberia's international image was to be improved was the behaviour of men-at-arms and the unauthorised occupation of private homes by soldiers. In another speech he said some members of the PRC were going around giving wrong impressions about the Liberian revolution, harassing and intimidating citizens.

As was reported in *West Africa* on August 4, the People's Redemption Council has adopted a "spirit of forgiveness", releasing Mrs. Victoria Tolbert, the widow of the former President, from house arrest, freeing three of his daughters, promising a fair trial for his detained son, A. B. Tolbert, and lifting detention orders from a number of former officials. The Foreign Minister, Mr. G. Baccus Matthews, has urged the government to release all former officials because "keeping them too long in jail would make people withdraw their sympathies from the government and direct them to the prisoners". Mr. Baccus Matthews, in another speech to foreign diplomats, assured them that the PRC is committed to building a new society in which there is human dignity, equal opportunities and fair treatment for all. There have also been appeals for a general amnesty by religious leaders in Liberia.

Notably absent from pronouncements by Master Sergeant Doe's Government so far have been any promises about an early return to civilian rule. This is a fundamental point. There were two factors which caused the initial international rejection of the PRC regime, particularly among neighbouring African states. The first was revulsion over the murder of President Tolbert (chairman of the OAU at the time) and the killing of 13 of his associates (more of a lynching than an execution, as was reported at the time, with only the shadow of a trial and the military court itself recommending sentences other than death for most of the 13). Secondly, the fact that the regime was brought to power by a military coup — particularly one led by junior army men — increased the insecurity of other regimes.

Since April 12 there has been a growing recognition of the faults of the Tolbert government: its denial of rights to sections of the population (in practice if not in theory), its economic mismanagement and its "rampant corruption". It has also become apparent that there was an element of humbug in some OAU condemnation: other African rulers who came to power violently and have killed their political opponents nevertheless felt able to cast stones. However, there was also a sound basis for the objections. The PRC is now taking welcome steps to demonstrate that it not only

acts "in the cause of the people" but also with some degree of respect for the basic human rights of the people. It now needs to devise some way for the views of the people to be expressed, presumably by voting in free and fair elections, and to indicate its willingness to obey the voice of the people. In what way, after all, are soldiers qualified to know what is truly "in the cause of the people"?

Previous military coups in Africa (and elsewhere) have rarely produced the results they aimed at. The days after April 12, when soldiers were seen robbing and brutalising the people whose cause they were meant to be serving, promised ill. There are now signs, however, that the Master Sergeant Doe coup may prove the exception in bringing long-term benefits.

CSO: 4420

POST-COUP POLITICAL SITUATION, RELATIONS WITH SOVIET UNION

Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 23 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Guenther Krabbe: "Doe on the Eve of His Trip to Moscow: Will He Take Liberia as the Bridal Gift?"

[Text] Monrovia, 22 July--The field marshal invited the sergeant-major. Samuel Kenyon Doe, president of the People's Liberation Council--the highest state body--and head of the West African republic of Liberia, informed Soviet head of state and party leader Brezhnev that he would accept the invitation. No date has yet been set.

If Doe really went to Moscow, that would be a bad sign for Liberia's development and an indication of its deteriorating relationships with the West. Throughout its entire history, which began with the settling of freed slaves through the American Colonization Society almost 160 years ago, Liberia has always had ties with the United States; as early as 1855 the Hanseatic cities of Luebeck, Bremen and Hamburg recognized the republic; since the wave of independence swept Africa 20 years ago, Liberia has been one of the reliable supporters of the West on the continent. Liberia would still be one, if Doe and a few other NCOs had not carried out a putsch in April and murdered the president, or if at least its more immediate and other African neighbors had come to terms with the event, or if the Western powers, together with the United States and the FRG, which has particular influence in Liberia, taking the lead, had recognized the new realities.

But the Federal government has not been able to forgive the new rulers for executing former Foreign Minister Dennis, a personal friend of Foreign Minister Genscher, after the coup. Because the FRG does not recognize governments but countries, Bonn is relieved of the need to decide whether to maintain relationships with revolutionary governments, but Ambassador Troemel in Monrovia has clearly received instructions to maintain cool relationships with revolutionary governments, at least not to begin any new initiatives. They could, in any case, only take the form of aid to developing countries. Liberia receives about DM 25 million annually. The distinct advantage with Liberia, unlike other recipients, was that neither the officials in Bonn's Ministry for Foreign Aid nor the local German ambassador

had to worry about how to spend the money sensibly: in contrast to far too many countries, Liberia had proposed healthy projects of its own. Whenever Minister of Planning Neal--who was also shot--came to Germany with suggestions for projects, his counterparts in the ministry and at the Credit Bank for Reconstruction in Frankfurt listened to him attentively out of more than politeness.

The new rulers in Monrovia have adopted Neal's plans, so that nothing stands in the way of German financing and participation. But there are no moves to do anything new, so that the Liberians are uncertain whether and in what form relationships with Bonn will take place. Liberia has no relationships yet with the GDR. Ambassador Troemel still has no instructions to request a meeting with the new head of state Doe, even if he is only a 28-year old NCO.

The hardest blow for Doe has been that he was not admitted to the summit conference of the OAS in Freetown, the capital of neighboring Sierra Leone, in early July. He had already been excluded from two regional summit meetings. Many African heads of state, particularly those in the geographical vicinity of Liberia, are so incensed about the death of Tolbert, that they are setting conditions for Doe that he cannot meet. One of them is that he should release the son of the murdered president, A.B. Tolbert, and allow him to leave the country. In Monrovia it is generally agreed that Doe would be happy to let him go. His fellow conspirators will not allow it, and instead are publicly demanding more "trials" (with a mandatory death sentence), like the one in which Ministers Dennis and Neal, along with almost 30 other prominent members of the establishment around Tolbert, were condemned to death. But Doe has personally promised not only the Americans, but also the presidents of Sierra Leone, Togo, Guinea and several other African nations, that there will henceforth be only "fair" trials, and perhaps none at all, of former politicians. If Doe does not harm the president's son, he can expect the vengeance of his fellow conspirators, if he has the young Tolbert shot, not only he, but Liberia, will be a pariah in Africa.

The United States has been less diffident. It has sent two missions to Monrovia to determine whether the new regime will stay with the foreign policy of its predecessor. The results of the investigation have been positive, for Washington is continuing aid, both military technology and personnel and in the form of food shipments. But the Americans are not entirely certain either. Of the 5,000 to 7,000 Americans who had been living in Liberia before the coup, only 2,000 remain. Family members who had been sent home for safety have not yet returned; what Doe needs most urgently will arrive in September at the earliest and only in relatively small quantities: rice, the population's staple diet.

Because rice was to cost more, Tolbert's government had been in trouble last year; in the final analysis the April coup was a result of the rice disturbance of 1979. If Doe cannot guaranteee rice supplies at the old, low price, a second coup is possible. What it would bring, no one dares

to guess; no one can expect anything better. The Liberians need 120,000 tons of rice per month. The Americans have promised a gift of 200,000 tons, sufficient for 6 weeks. What then? Liberia cannot buy anything, because the subsidy money is gone.

This is an eminently suitable moment for an invitation to go to Moscow: the Liberians can see that there is one great power that understands revolutions, even if it consists only in the liquidation of representatives of the deposed regime. If Doe were to go to Moscow, there would be not just the danger but almost the certainty that he would take Liberia as his bridal gift. The Soviet Union would have the best possible uses for it: first, it could deprive the United States of the Voice of America's relay transmitter in Monrovia, which is vitally important for radio coverage in Africa, second, the Americans would lose a base for their "Omega" long-wave communications system for ships and aircraft, and third, Liberia would be an excellent replacement for Guinea-Conakry, which has barred the Soviet Union from using its harbor and airfields for the last 3 years. After a little work, the Liberian harbors of Robertsport, Greenville and Harper could be used by Soviet submarines; Robertsfield airport, which the Americans built during World War II to supply the North African front and have since expanded, is large enough to take the planes with which the Soviet Union was previously flying long-range reconnaissance missions over the mid- and south Atlantic from Conakry. The way is already prepared for Liberia to move closer to Moscow: The Soviet client states of Ethiopia and Angola were the first to recognize the new regime in Monrovia, and Libya was the third. Doe has not yet responded to their courting. But if he concludes that a closer relationship to the Soviet Union is preferable to a poor one with the West, these three states would offer a guarantee that Liberia will not remain isolated in Africa.

9185
CSO: 4403

BRIEFS

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SURVEY--Zomba Tuesday--The National Statistical Office announced here that it will carry out an agricultural national sample survey in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources beginning next month. A spokesman of the National Statistics headquarters here said in a press release that the survey will run up to August 1981. The survey, according to the spokesman, will be conducted by enumerators employed specifically for the survey who will be resident in villages where enumeration will be done for the twelve-months period. They will collect comprehensive data on cultivated areas, yields, productions of various crops number of livestock, method of crop storage, income and expenditure of house holds, how farmers receive extention advice and nutrition, it was stated.--MANA [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 3 Sep 80 p 5]

CSO: 4420

READER COMPLAINS ABOUT SANITARY CONDITIONS IN RESTAURANTS

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 31 Aug 80 p 24

[Text] CAFE PIGALLE: NOT EVEN OF 15TH CATEGORY...

I find it very difficult to describe conditions in this establishment which serves the public.

I shall attempt to give some details. First, I shall speak of the employees, and mainly of the waiters.

1. Waiters in this restaurant wear uniforms that are dirty, torn, etc., not because they cannot wash their uniforms, but because they do not wish to serve their customers in clean clothes without that evil smell. It is not body odor, but the way their clothes reek. Even a blind person could perceive at a distance that these clothes have not been washed in months!

2. Let's speak of the premises: I shall only describe what anyone can observe.

When one comes into the restaurant, one is welcomed by a nauseating odor.

I cannot specify if this establishment belongs to the first, second, third or fifteenth category. The floor, the tables, the chairs, the coffee and hot water machines, the windows, the counters, the bathrooms, the refrigerators, all exude a terrible smell. There is not an inkling of cleanliness.

When one comes in to order something, one loses one's appetite right away, since the entire area has such an evil odor! And as for the smell wafting in from the kitchen... One should actually wear a mask.

3. How can the premises be clean if the very workers are afraid to wash their own clothes? The chairs have lost their coverings long ago and no one thinks of having them re-upholstered. The entire place is full of cockroaches, and cats urinate on tables and chairs.

I don't even know how many cats are running around. If I am not mistaken, the cloths used to clean the tables come from a certain towel formerly used to clean the bathroom floors.

And as for the service... One can come in at 1930 hours, and will be served only 25 minutes later, if at all. Moreover, tea is served cold. Cups were washed the day before, so there is no need to do it again. Conditions at the Pigalle are bad enough, and they are getting worse, since there is no control. This situation does not only exist at the Pigalle, but in most restaurants around the country.

Domingo Elias
Maputo

CSO: 4401

SINKING OF NAVY SPEEDBOAT IN MAPUTO BAY REPORTED

Portuguese, Soviet Pilots Aboard

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Aug 80 p 3

[Excerpts] An ocean-going pilot speedboat disappeared during the night of last Wednesday near Pilot Bar, in the Bay of Maputo. The causes of its loss are not known as of now and it is feared that the boat sank in that part of the bay.

Search operations have been carried out to locate the boat since the day following the incident, involving the use of ships, small aircraft, and helicopters. It was learned on the other hand that a storm had been reported shortly before the point at which the boat ceased to communicate both with Pilot Bar and with the naval radio communications center in Maputo.

The incident was recorded around 1900 of that day when the above-mentioned boat returned to the port of Maputo, coming from Pilot Bar, where it had gone on an assignment, carrying four Mozambican sailors on board, plus two pilots, the latter being of Soviet and Portuguese nationality.

The boat, which was part of a small flotilla of two picket boats and two tugboats, recently purchased in Holland by the government, had left Pilot Bar early during the night of Wednesday because its crew had been called upon to come to the aid of the Mozambican vessel "Chai" which had one meter of water in its hold.

The "Chai" is a pilot vessel which had dropped anchor on the bar in the Bay of Maputo and whose job it was to receive foreign vessels who wanted to call on the port of the country's capital. It is assumed that the picket boat disappeared on its return trip and that the incident happened near Vasconcelos e Sa buoy and buoy number 3 at the entrance to the channel.

Search and Rescue Operations Continue Throughout Yesterday

The search operations to locate the missing boat, which were started the day after its disappearance, continued yesterday, but no trace has been found which might make it possible to determine the causes of the boat's disappearance.

Search Effort Continues

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Aug 80 p 2

[Excerpts] The fate of the pilot boat which disappeared last week on the bar in the Bay of Maputo is still unknown in spite of the intensive search operations which have been carried out since the beginning by maritime authorities and by Mozambican civil aircraft.

Information supplied by the maritime pilot services indicates that several vessels, including the tugboat "Messalo" and the only remaining picket boat, yesterday participated in search operations without discovering any trace that might make it possible to determine the causes of the boat's disappearance.

Foreign Assistance Sought

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Aug 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Professional divers coming from abroad will arrive in Maputo early next week to participate in what is to be considered the last search operations to locate the pilot boat which has been missing for 3 weeks from the area of the bar in the Bay of the nation's capital and which has not yet been found as of yesterday.

This information was supplied by a spokesman at the National Maritime and River Transportation Directorate. The source also indicated that the divers were hired by Mozambican maritime authorities since local technical resources employed so far in the search operations did not reveal any traces that might make it possible to determine the fate of the stricken boat.

5058
CSO: 4401

NATION SAID TO BE MOVING TOWARD END OF MILITARY RULE

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Sep 80 p 1654

[Article by Philip Modiano]

[Text]

THE CHANGE-OVER from military to civilian rule in Nigeria and Ghana naturally received considerably greater publicity in the English-speaking press than the changes in the Francophone African countries. Yet in the past year Benin, Togo and the Upper Volta have all made significant moves away from their purely military regimes, (also in the Ivory Coast there has been an important change in the more democratic selection of Assembly candidates) and, perhaps least recognised of all, in Niger an interesting process has begun which should eventually lead to the end of the, admittedly benevolent, military dictatorship there.

The changes in Benin described in greater detail in *West Africa*, 26 May) are as in Togo not at all as thorough-going as in Ghana or Nigeria. In both countries the military rulers (Kerekou in Benin and Eyadema in Togo) remain as President. While in Benin the cabinet changes could well be significant, in Togo the highly personalised rule of Eyadema is likely to continue unaltered. However, in Upper Volta. . . .

While all this was going on to his south President Kountché has avoided forcing any dramatic changes on to an ill-prepared country and has instead set up a National Commission which has two years in which to come up with a new plan for organising participation in the country.

The commission is chaired by Squadron Commander Boulama, the Minister for Youth, Sport and Culture and held its first meeting in April. The President addressed this inaugural meeting and spelled out that he expected not a theoretical report but a detailed practical plan to be implemented over the following three years from 1982 to 1985. In particular he stressed that Niger was not capitalist, socialist or anything else — but needed its own system.

In other speeches the President has made it known that he envisages a "Development Society" with the basic organisation cells in each village, nomadic group or urban district across the entire country, and then a hierarchy of councils in the regions up to a national one (assembly?).

One of the interesting features of the whole project is the way that socio-political structure is meant to be firmly linked to the production and economic development activity. The nature of such links will not be clear until the Commission reports, but the Commission is also charged with recommending a plan for co-operatives at the village level to promote agricultural development. Some CFA 25bn. of investment has been allocated in the Five Year Plan for the costs of establishing the new administrative system (see *West Africa*, 26 April 1980).

The development of the co-operatives is one of the principal planks of the Governments agricultural programme — not so much for actual production as for buying and distributing the inputs of improved seed and fertilizer.

Though Niger is famous for its mineral resources, especially uranium (see *West Africa*, 21 January 1980), agriculture is still nearly 50 per cent of GDP, and the livelihood for the vast majority of the population. It was the poor handling of the Sahel drought crisis in 1974 that led to President Kountché's military coup. Shortly after the inauguration of the National Commission to guide the country away from military rule the President felt able to release the two most important old politicians in the country — M. Hamani Diori, the man Kountché overthrew, and M. Djibo Bakary the old opposition leader of the Sawaba who was accused of plotting a coup in 1975.

If these are very positive demonstrations of the stability and security of Kountché's regime, it is not coincidental that Niger is on the verge of becoming self-sufficient in food for the first time since before the Sahel drought. This is certainly remarkable, but it does not mean that all is progressing smoothly in agriculture. Production of the basic crops, millet and sorghum is only back to what it was. But the groundnut and cotton crops, Niger's two main cash crops have both collapsed so that negligible amounts are being marketed. Also the composition of the herds of livestock appear to have altered. The numbers of cattle were halved during the Sahel drought while those of goats only declined a little. Cattle are only now recovering to near their previous levels while goats are well ahead. This trend may seriously increase the desertification of marginal grazing areas unless it is checked.

During the five year plan 1979-83 the rural sector is to receive nearly one-third of public investment (CFA fr 116bn. out of CFA 384bn.), of which agriculture would get 64bn. It would therefore seem that the Government is convinced of the importance of this sector and also realises that the problems that have been experienced so far, especially poor marketing and delays in supplies, will not be solved by money alone. In any case there is an acute shortage of trained personnel in this and all sectors of the economy. So by establishing the National Commission the President appears to have embarked upon an ambitious plan both to resolve the constitutional limbo of the country with a new form of popular participation, and to try to generate the motivation towards self-help that may lead to significant improvements in the most important sector of the economy.

These encouraging features of Niger's rulers will not be tarnished and the intentions not deflected. It is hoped by the news that some of the projects in the Five Year Plan will have to be cut because of the fall in world uranium prices. It is out of the proceeds of its uranium production that Niger will finance the large proportion of its development projects.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TRADE WITHIN ECOWAS--Following the recent summit, ECOWAS countries are liberalising trade between members, starting with elimination of custom duties on all unprocessed goods originating from the sub-region by May 28, 1981, to be followed by the elimination of duties on industrial goods produced within the community. With the free movement of goods likely before the end of the 1980s. Total trade between Nigeria and other ECOWAS countries declined by 4.8 per cent to N195.1m. in 1978, the latest year for which full figures are available. This was due entirely to the fall in Nigerian exports to ECOWAS states from N170.3m. to N159.9m. Nigerian imports edged up from N34.7m. to N35.2m. Ivory Coast and Senegal were the major sources of Nigeria's ECOWAS imports while Ghana and Ivory Coast accounted for some two-thirds of Nigeria's ECOWAS-bound exports which consisted mainly of crude petroleum.

	1977		1978	
	Imports	Exports*	Imports	Exports*
Senegal	18.4	18.8	13.5	13.6
Ivory Coast	6.8	41.5	11.3	36.8
Republic of Benin	[illegible]	0.1	2.4	0.1
Niger	[illegible]	3.4	1.0	4.8
Sierra Leone	[illegible]	13.0	0.2	14.8
Ghana	5.8	80.5	4.1	69.1
Togo	0.7	12.7	1.3	19.6
Others	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.1
Total	34.7	170.3	35.2	159.9

*Including re-exports.
Source: Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos.

[Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 25 Aug 80 p 1619]

MORE STATES CALLED FOR--Bendel--The former chairman of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN), Chief Anthony Enahoro, has called for the creation of five more states in Nigeria. Speaking on Oyo Radio, Chief Enahoro said that the issue of creating more states was so grave that it should be given top priority. "The new states must be created," he said, "and the sooner this is done, the sooner the people of the country will settle down." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Sep 80 p 1736]

NNPC SALARY INCREASES--The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation has been given a 35-day ultimatum to approve a claim for 10 and 15 per cent salary-increase awards to its employees. The NNPC has also had a demand to pay the wages alongside September salaries and arrears money stretching back to last April. In the event of its failure to meet these demands, "the NNPC management should be prepared to accept the responsibility of the desirable consequence after the expiration of the ultimatum," said the National Secretary of the NNPC branch of the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers, Mr. C. O. Obasi. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Sep 80 p 1736]

POLICE REORGANIZATION--The police force is to be reorganised. To ensure an adequate maintenance of public order in the country, the programme is to include new conditions of service and increase in staff training. Speaking at the closing ceremony of a police sports festival in Calabar, Cross River State, the Minister of Police Affairs, Mr. E. C. Osammor, reiterated the determination of the present administration of to build a virile, reliable and contented police force that would do Nigeria proud. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Sep 80 p 1736]

CSO: 4420

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON CONDITIONS IN FISHING SECTOR

Havana MAR Y PESCA in Spanish Jul 80 pp 12-13

[Interview with Carlos B. Gomes, minister of industry, commerce and fishing of Sao Principe, by Luis Ubeda, in Havana; date not given]

[Excerpt] Taking advantage of the visit to our country by Carlos B. Gomes, minister of industry, commerce and fishing of Sao Tome and Principe, MAR Y PESCA prepared a list of six questions for the distinguished visitor to become informed about the present and future policy to be followed by the fishing sector of that country....

MAR Y PESCA: We are interested in knowing about your country's situation in the fishing sector during colonialism....

Gomes: Only one adjective can describe it: Chaotic. It is enough to know that we were never able to determine the number of fishing boats in existence or the number of fishermen manning them, much less the number of tons caught in a year. We also lacked general statistical data concerning one or another fishing region. However a few studies conducted after independence show that there had been about 1,500 fishermen and a very similar number of boats, all of wood and with drafts between 4 and 7 meters, which engaged in fishing using native methods.

MAR Y PESCA: What is the present fishing situation in Sao Tome and Principe?

Gomes: The colonial structure still persists. We have been able to remedy the lack of resources we encountered only in some respects. However, there are qualitative advances with respect to the boats. For example, our government bought a versatile freezer-trawler with a draft of 44 meters and a hold capacity of 270-280 tons, which was adaptable for use with both surface nets and bottom nets, as for shrimp drag fishing. This boat is named "30 de Septiembre" in memory of the date the country's lands and other economic resources were nationalized. In a related connection, the Cuban state gave us several iron-cement boats which catch fish up to 150 miles from shore; and we have been progressively equipping our best native canoes with outboard motors. Finally, the number of fishing boats is being maintained more or less at the level I have already mentioned.

MAR Y PESCA: What plans are being made by your ministry with respect to the development of fishing?

Gomes: In the first place, we have taken emergency measures to resolve two of the principal problems we are facing: The conservation of fish and their rational distribution. In this regard, our colonial heritage is also negative, including an individualistic attitude on the part of the fishermen. But, so long as sea products are the nation's principal food and protein source, it is urgent that we establish the conditions necessary for the conservation and distribution of these vital products to all sectors of the population.

What is more, our government is also attempting to develop the fishing sector to establish a source of foreign exchange. In short we could say that in one sense our plans are directed toward the enrichment of the domestic economy through the future establishment of fishing cooperatives and, in another sense, toward the export of several quality species to help the country's development program.

MAR Y PESCA: Are you doing any work to determine the fishing potential of your territorial waters?

Gomes: Yes. We have several studies which give us an approximation of the potential of the Gulf of Guinea. Also, Soviet specialists are conducting a partial study along these lines; and we are now in contact with them to coordinate a more detailed study.

It is of vital importance to us to have this information; without it, we cannot prepare future development plans.

MAR Y PESCA: What has been the nature of aid from other countries for the fishing development of Sao Tome and Principe?

Gomes: We really cannot speak of effective aid so long as we are not informed about our fishing possibilities. To ask for aid we must in the first place ask for it on objective and clear bases. However, during our trip to Cuba, we presented a fishing project to the Ministry of the Fishing Industry which lists some sectors in which you can help us. For example, eight Sao Tome and Principe youths are now studying in the Andres Bonzalez Lines Fishing Institute; and during our visit we have requested additional aid of this kind since we need to form technical cadres.

MAR Y PESCA: We should now like to know your impression of Cuba's achievements in the sector of the fishing industry....

Gomes: Look, the Cuban fishing sector is the materialization of a people in revolution. It is a living example of what a socialist country can do when it attempts to develop a specific economic sector. During this visit, I have

been able to observe how, despite your having started practically from the zero point in the fishing sector, you have over the years become a fishing power here in Latin America and, in my opinion, of a large group of underdeveloped countries. We started from nothing; and, Cuba's example, its visible development and the fraternal aid it offers to countries which, like our own, need it, encourages us on the difficult road which lies before us and, fundamentally, shows us that through serious and purposeful effort anything can be achieved.

We do not wish to allow this opportunity to pass without congratulating all the workers of the Cuban fishing industry and its leaders for the example of this marvelous reality they have constructed and also for the example which, in short, all of them represent.

8143
CSO: 4410

REASONS FOR WAGE DEDUCTIONS SET FORTH

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23-24 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Cherif Elvalide Seye: "National Efforts"]

[Text] For the first time in Senegal a tax of this importance will be placed this year on worker pay. Turning over six days' wages to come to the aid of the rural areas will give the reader a measure of the gravity of our difficulties and the situation in our rural areas. The figures speak for themselves. This year, food requirements have been estimated at 118,000 tons, whereas the international community, which was asked for help in this connection, so far supplied us only with 30,000 tons. For the current harvest, the food shortage may be as much as 150,000 tons. It will be even bigger if this harvest estimate turns out to be too optimistic.

Under these conditions, a national solidarity effort was absolutely necessary. After all, is this solidarity not already manifested each month, for the workers who proceed to a more horizontal distribution of their income, in order to come to the aid of their relatives in the rural areas?

The support of the workers for this solidarity effort however is not a blank check, as was demonstrated already by the debates in the National Assembly. The workers intend to be assured that the funds thus collected will indeed benefit the stricken population groups. The assurance given by the minister of finances--to the effect that everything will be turned over to a special account in the public treasury, called the Rural Aid Fund, as well as the institution of a fund management commission in which the workers will be represented by the labor unions--should certainly be effective in this case. A balance sheet could be prepared at the end of the collection and distribution transactions. On this latter point, the census errors should be avoided.

Buying foodstuffs is not the whole story. They also have to reach those who need them. It is not admissible for foodstuff distribution to be subjected to the slightest irregularity. But that is what happened this year. There were many trouble spots. The census of the number of victims

did not always tally with reality and distribution was harmed by its slow pace; shortages were detected in the quotas and a large percentage of "foreign bodies" (especially sand) in the sacks of food had to be replaced with a portion of millet.

Those responsible for these irregularities must not benefit from any indulgences because it is criminal to try to get rich at the expense of the peasants who are on the brink of famine. The restoration of confidence on the part of one group and the more responsible behavior on the part of other individuals will in effect depend on the exemplary nature of penalties.

5058
CSO:4400

BILL AUTHORIZES WAGE DEDUCTIONS BENEFITING RURAL AREAS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23-24 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Sidy Gaye: "Six Daily Wage Payments Will Be Withheld--Special Solidarity Tax"]

[Excerpts] The bills involving a special solidarity tax for the benefit of the rural areas, the establishment of an export subsidy system, and the use of weapons by officers of the Department of Water and Forests and National Parks were the major topics taken up by members of parliament who attended yesterday's afternoon session.

The first bill establishes a special solidarity tax to the benefit of the rural areas. One working day's pay will be withheld for 6 months from the wages of each Senegalese; the tax will be taken at the source and will be turned over to a Rural Aid Fund especially created for this purpose in a separate treasury account. The tax, which will be in effect from September 1980 until February 1981, inclusive, will also be placed on persons not drawing wages, based on a contribution established at 6/365 of 1979 income.

This effort is also required of emigrants working in France and elsewhere. Contracts are currently in progress to determine the ways in which they will participate.

According to the minister of economy and finances, this fund will serve to purchase foodstuffs which will then be distributed to the rural population groups in stricken areas.

In response to several deputies, who were worried about the efficient use of the money thus collected, Mr Seck--who estimates the figure at close to F 3.5 billion--did not fail to give assurances and even underscored the fact that the workers will be involved in the effective control over the utilization of this sum of money which will soon be collected.

A control commission, within which the workers will be represented by the CNTS [National Confederation of Senegalese Workers], the union considered most representative, will shortly be set up and will work in close cooperation with the General Food Aid Commissariat which is charged with purchasing and distributing foodstuffs.

AHMED NIASSE CONSIDERED TO BE IN BAD SITUATION

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French Aug 80 p 7

[Article by K.F.: "Khomeyni Niasse's First Defeat"]

[Text] A year ago, when we asked a great sage of Sine-Saloum what he thought about the statements of Ahmed Niasse, alias Khomeyni II, the ambitious little marabout who gave a 90-day ultimatum to Leo to abandon power, he answered: "When a man isn't afraid of lying, he can say anything he wants."

Since then, more than 330 days have gone by and nothing has happened. At least, nothing promised by our national Khomeyni. Something quite different did happen. As we had predicted, Ahmed Niasse could only hide with the great Libyan leader, his Excellency Qadhdhafi, first [and] foremost disturber of the African political scene (especially Sahelian) and future emperor of federated Islamic republics (with the exception of Iran). Today, history has vindicated us by bringing to light the crazy ambitions of the sole dreamer of an Islamic Republic in Senegal.

Only Qadhdhafi is not a fellow who is easily fooled: When you squander his petro-dollars you had better prove to him that it was deserved. Amin Dada who had told Qadhdhafi that he had troups somewhere, knows this well. Because, after having the benefit of a golden asylum, very substantial financial aid and a good supply of weapons without having done anything, first he found himself almost in prison (under house arrest), before being done for without beating around the bush. That is, certainly, what our national Ayatollah wanted to avoid in trying to recruit 24 men, presumably Senegalese from Gabon, in order to prove to his Libyan host that he had at his disposal enough men who were submissive and loyal to him. But, if it is known that he had mentioned about 300,000 "jihad" soldiers at his disposal, it may be said that his counting was way off. [He had] only 24 guys who roamed about in Gabon; and, for sure, if he had come to Senegal he wouldn't have recruited anyone.

Unfortunately for the future president of the (Utopian) Islamic Republic of Senegal and, fortunately for us, not only would the number of

fictitious soldiers not have frightened in the least Senegalese patriots, but, once more, Niasse came up against some hardheads who promptly discovered his game and who had the courageous idea of coming up with an escape plan that finally succeeded.

So now, as you no doubt have learned, 14 of the 17 Senegalese who had been recruited by Ahmed Niasse on the promise of work in Libya and who took refuge at the Mauritanian Embassy in Libya after Senegal and Libya cut diplomatic relations, have succeeded in coming back to their motherland, on 21 July, after many adventures. But (nak), [unidentified African term], despite the very clear presentation of events and (some) explanations of the survivors, certain observers remain skeptical about the veracity of the survivors' account. In fact, some ask themselves, once again, how can one escape from a training camp where, logically, surveillance must be more than close.

Maybe that braggart Qadhdhafi was afraid after Papa Leo's serious warning, during the last OAU summit in Freetown, which began in July and has found it wiser to close his eyes [and] let the Senegalese flee quietly. Or, merely, he has finally discovered that his protege is a little practical joker who is not worth getting in trouble with a country whose government enjoys a large international audience. In that case, the brave Kaolack Ayatollah, greatly risks finding himself in a bad spot.

9626
CSO: 4400

GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE AID TO RURAL AREAS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 2-3 Aug 80 p 3

[Article: "Increased Aid to Rural Areas"]

[Text] Yesterday morning the prime minister presided in the conference room of the prime minister's office, over a restricted interministerial council meeting on the food and livestock situations.

All of the regional governors, many high officials and directors of departments, participated in the council's deliberations, as well as:

the minister of state for equipment,
the minister of state for finance and the economy,
the minister of plan and cooperation,
the minister of rural development,
the minister of commerce,
the minister of the civil service, employment and labor.

As chairman, the minister of rural development, in an important communication, stressed in turn the 1980 winter fodder situation, already characterized by a considerable delay in rainfall; the free distribution of food products for the needy population throughout the entire national territory; foreign aid already received, as well as that promised and expected to arrive in the next few months; and, the worrisome problem of livestock feeding.

At the closing of the minister of rural development's remarks, the prime minister called upon each regional governor present to speak in succession.

The latter took stock of the situation in [each] of their regions in a detailed manner.

The governors' reports were followed by a long discussion at the conclusion of which the prime minister decided on important measures intended to bring increased government aid to the rural population.

He stated that the government will not spare any effort in the realm of its possibilities to come to the aid of the stricken population and our seriously threatened livestock.

The prime minister then particularly stressed the necessity for effective national solidarity in these difficult times.

He also made it a point to thank the friendly foreign nations and international organizations which have generously decided to bring aid to our country.

The prime minister, lastly, organized a restricted and permanent task force in charge of executing the important measures which he decided on.

9626
CSO: 4400

NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT DONATES WHEAT TO NATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 2-3 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Yeserday morning, 3,400 tons of wheat valued at 200 million CFA francs was offered to our country by the Government of the Netherlands. This ceremony was held in the warehouses of the Socopao [expansion unknown], in the presence of the charge d'affaires of the Netherlands to Senegal, W. Joris Witkam and of the commissioner of food aid, Souleymane Ndiaye. This donation will allow [us] to buy millet, which will be distributed without charge to the disaster areas and will alleviate the painful experiences of the Senegalese inhabitants.

In his speech, W. Joris Witkam said that his country, being aware of the serious difficulties which Senegal is experiencing also, being aware of the disquieting of its populations, tried through consecutive years of drought, has decided to aid the Government of Senegal, to make up a portion of its food deficit. To this end the charge d'affaires added that the people of the Netherlands are sympathetic to the distress of the populations of the Sahelian regions most particularly affected: "My country has the pleasure of handing over this contribution to the Senegalese authorities; or 3,400 tons of wheat valued at 200 million CFA francs."

The commissioner for food aid, Souleymane Ndiaye made it a point to call to mind here above and beyond the concrete aspect of this cooperation between the Netherlands and Senegal so much increased: "Our trade which dates back thousands of years and, especially our common ideals of openness and greatness of soul, characteristic of coastal people."

Another fact which deserves to be stressed, according to Mr Ndiaye, is that the food aid of the Netherlands to Senegal never had any strings attached. A rare occurrence in our days, when food, as a weapon, is becoming increasingly a reality.

9626
CSO: 4400

EFFECTS OF DROUGHT ON CATTLE DESCRIBED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 29 Aug 80 p 11

[Article by Ibrahima Fall: "When Hunger Strikes Down Cattle"]

[Text] It is a serious situation. I would cause a specialist in death to lose his taste for pestilence. Merciless fields are being transformed into unspeakably foul cemeteries of oxen, horses and small cattle. Stockbreeders are wandering about in a state of desolation, all hope gone. The herd, an element of social promotion and respect by other members of the community, is becoming "fluid." Like butter in the sun, it is melting. Relentlessly. The cattle are surely experiencing the pangs of chronic famine. Stunted trees are becoming withered. Aerial pasturage no longer covers the vital needs. Death is taking over. People are turning to God, Architect of the world. Powerless to act, they are watching their herds vanish. Decaying carcasses are thriving. It is the discordant sound of death. Dark days have arrived and no one is enthusiastic about what tomorrow will bring.

In the entire Senegalese countryside the spectacle is the same: senseless and revolting. In all its stupidity death is covering yesterday's source of pride with its wings; the herd is becoming a burden. Animals are dying not as victims of a devastating epidemic but simply struck down by hunger. To alleviate the situation, cattle feed has been sent almost everywhere in the country, but is has proved to be insufficient. In addition, the impact of this nutritional effort has been limited in certain areas by a shameless illicit traffic.

In Linguere Department 2,400 tons of cattle feed have been allocated at a selling price of 10 francs per kg, enough to cover handling costs. The feed consists of peanut cakes, compressed foods and wheat bran. The feed supply is not commensurate with the needs. For example, in the commune of Nioro in Nioro Department 20 tons were allocated to the subprefecture of Paoscoto out of 50 tons requested; but the delivery ended up with 17 tons. The same quantity was allocated to the subprefecture of Medina-Sabakh where the request was for 40 tons.

Since the grass was slow in growing due to a late winter, the supply of cattle feed was quickly sold. Stockpiling was perceived everywhere. In

view of the "nutritional vacuum," breeders resorted to various expedients to save part of their cattle. Thus, in Kaffrine Department, to "trick the cattle's hunger," breeders gave them straw, shrubbery and even "nger." With the prevailing famine, some individuals hit upon a veritable commercial vocation. They gathered abandoned straw, considered unprofitable at the time (Bope type), put it in bags and sold it at 200 francs per bag. The bags were exposed to the sun for a long time without being sold. It was only in desperation that breeders pounced upon this unworthy "feed," when famine began inexorably to strike down their cattle.

Cattle feed made available by the government has given rise to a sizable lucrative traffic. A number of businessmen have literally purchased most of the allocation of certain areas and have stocked it for subsequent unrestrained speculation on the black market. For example, a 70 kg bag, delivered at a cost of 700 francs, was resold at more than 1,500 francs. However, in principle, the feed was sold only to breeders showing their cattle's immunization card. Gossas breeders were of the opinion that such situations could be avoided if the entire allocation were entrusted to breeder cooperatives which would assure equitable distribution.

Watering the herd has also given rise to enormous problems. The Gossas commune is typical of the difficulties with which stock raisers have been confronted. According to Gossas breeders, before the first heavy showers the mayor's office demanded a daily payment of 5 francs per beef animal for watering. In the case of horses, breeders had to pay 10 francs per head. The same problems arose for humans. A barrel of water for home consumption was sold at 50 francs each. These difficulties disappeared with the first rainfall.

In view of the extent of the cemeteries of cattle and sheep, strict prophylactic measures must be taken to avoid the danger of an epidemic and prevent diseases which could result from the runoff of rainwater which, after crossing fields strewn with decaying carcasses, might flow into the wells. It would therefore be fitting for the proper services to aid the stockbreeders in burying the emaciated or decomposed carcasses of the animals which are victims of the famine.

8568
CSO: 4400

ONCAD'S DISSOLUTION DESCRIBED AS 'JUST MEASURE'

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 25 Aug 80 p 1

/Article by Sammy L. Chaupin: "Lost Confidence"/

/Text/ Despite an alleviation of its structures, giant ONCAD /National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development/ could not be saved. It was ill, indeed too ill to await the convalescence of a simple reform.

Founded 14 years ago on the ashes of other organizations whose spirit and methods it had unfortunately inherited, this office had long ago lost the confidence of those it was supposed to serve: the peasants. It had two functions (direct and educate), the one of an economic nature, the other educational. The first, being of a financial nature, has always unfortunately stifled the second. In fact, there has never been true cooperative education, the administration refusing to prepare for its gradual termination and not allowing the peasants to acquire the knowledge which would enable them to unravel the customary procedures, errors and abuses inherent in the office's operational rules.

Thus, many aspects of ONCAD's intervention totally escaped the cooperative group. This was the case with the definition of the quality of seeds, the program of property transfer and the preservation of seeds but also with indebtedness and the destination of surpluses derived through recoupment.

With regard to the agricultural program, the main objective was the turnover of the production of manufacturers. There was no concern for possible deviations. The end result of such a course of action is particularly heavy indebtedness, contested by the peasants for its fraudulent maneuvers of which they have always been the powerless witnesses and victims. Embezzlement, waste, slow periods and other administrative weaknesses have increased their anger and produced phenomenal waste which is all the more serious in that the cooperative unions, identifying their own interests with those of ONCAD, have facilitated divorce with the true members of the cooperatives.

Ill-informed and not benefiting from any real power of decision or control but fortified with great experience, the peasant, while continuing to suffer,

took advantage of every opportunity offered to show his dissatisfaction and distrust by refusing to pay his debts.

ONCAD's dissolution is therefore a just measure. By following it up with the establishment of SONAR [expansion unknown], the government is expressing its will to pursue its agricultural policy. Hence, a Senegalese solution has been found to a Senegalese problem of which a liability of 12 billion francs is not the only indication.

This decision is finally liberating the peasant. Witness the fact that cooperatives, the principal manifestation of this option, will continue to exist. Restructured, they will sell directly to the country's oil works which will be repurchased by the state. It is to be hoped that through reforms and reorganization the peasant will finally be able to benefit fully from the fruits of his labor. That should be the objective of the change.

8568
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

FRENCH BUDGETARY AID--France and Senegal yesterday signed an agreement for budgetary aid, amounting to 1.410 billion CFA francs. This pact is part of the agreements negotiated in Paris by Prime Minister Abdou Diouf, during his recent visit to France. Its objective is to increase the interest of a loan of almost 4,000 CFA francs from the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, granted for 15 years with amortization deferred for 5 years. The central fund loan is part of the French aid package negotiated with a view to the revival of our economy, hit by the drought, imported inflation and steep increase in oil prices. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 1 Aug 80 p 1] 9626

CSO: 4400

NEW KRIO-ENGLISH DICTIONARY PUBLISHED

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Sep 80 pp 1658-1659, 1682

[Article by D.W.]

[Text]

A Krio-English Dictionary *compiled by Clifford N. Fyle and Eldred D. Jones (Oxford University Press - Sierra Leone University Press; £20)*

IN A PATRONISING manner, the writer of the headline for a most complimentary review of this pioneering work — and enthusiastic evaluation of its subject — by the distinguished novelist and philologist, Anthony Burgess, in the London *Observer*, decided on "Freetown pidgin pie". Yet one of the compilers' main points, and one underlined in the review, is that Krio is not some kind of corrupted English but "a language in its own right". Their dictionary is the best evidence yet for this claim.

The standard *Languages of West Africa* by Westerman and Bryan, published in 1952, does not mention Krio. But it is now the mother tongue of perhaps 50,000 Sierra Leoneans and is so widely used and understood in their country as to justify the dictionary's description of it as a "national *lingua franca*". The first poetry in Krio appeared as early as 1888, the work of Miss Gladys Casely-Hayford, who also wrote Krio children's plays. But apart from the more recent work of the late Thomas Decker — for whom this dictionary, the first of its kind, would have been a delight — and a certain number of booklets and articles, the language has not developed as a literary medium. In education there is still a prejudice against its use on the ground that it might harm the teaching of English.

Krio is also spoken in Banjul, and is closely related to "Creole" speech in Cameroon and Nigeria, and more distantly related to other Creoles — in Surinam even, and in an area stretching from Florida to South Carolina. It also helps its speakers to understand "pidgin" over a much wider area.

The compilers of this dictionary, however — Professor Eldred Jones, Principal of Fourah Bay and former Professor of English there, and Dr. Clifford N. Fyle, the present Professor of English (assisted by numerous academics and many informants) — confine it to the language now used in the Western Area, or the former Colony, of Sierra Leone, by people between the ages of 30 and 60. Yet even the variations are significant. For example "Aku Krio", or "Muslim Krio", can be identified as the speech of residents of Freetown East who had and have strong ties with the Muslim Yoruba of Nigeria.

Eldred Jones' own "collection", started some 15 years ago, is the dictionary's starting point. He published his first article on Krio almost 25 years ago, but more recently he has had little time to develop his collection, and the dictionary could not have been completed but for the devoted work of Professor Fyle.

Although much of the introduction to the work is taken up with technical linguistic discussion — the result of Professor Fyle's careful research — the layman can learn from it not only something of the history of

Krio and of the way in which the languages called Creoles are formed, but also how what Eldred Jones has called its "syntactical distance" from English can be shown. If its vocabulary is largely derived from English, Krio has inherited structures and other features from West African languages, and has logical rules for the spelling of the English words it borrows. Its idioms, too, and the images its speakers use have a West African spirit. Krio proverbs, which are legion, while they can usually be "translated" easily into corresponding English ones, have close affinity with those of other West African languages. And Eldred Jones has pointed out that yams are important in Krio proverbs, although Sierra Leone is not a yam-growing country ("if Yu yams wet, Koba am"; if your yam is white — so of good quality — cover it up; or "don't show off").

Perhaps four-fifths of the basic Krio vocabulary, Professor Jones has estimated, and the dictionary's introduction confirms, is derived from English. Yoruba is the next most important contributor. Other African languages, including Hausa and Twi, and increasingly Sierra Leone's own Mende and Temne, as well as Jamaican Creole, also contribute. Non-English European languages, in spite of a widespread belief to the contrary, contribute little. Even "boku", generally thought to come from "beaucoup", might come from Yoruba, Twi or Ga. The influx of new words, the compilers say, had by 1975 "slowed down" to the point where a full dictionary was appropriate and a Krio orthography might be established.

Krio, however, preserves some English words which have gone out of use in their native land. Among meanings the dictionary lists for "komishon" is "loin-cloth"; this comes from, although the dictionary does not refer to it, the 18th-century use of "commission" for a shirt. The dictionary defines "bambot" as "prostitute-like". But it comes from the old English "bum-boat", which describes small boats which went out to ocean-going ships riding at anchor, bringing fresh provisions, and, no doubt, women.

Many English words and phrases also undergo great changes when used as Krio, which makes them more piquant and expressive. "Big yai", for example ("big eyes"), means to be greedy. "Emptibak" (a person's back with nothing on it) means somebody without a university degree and so with no hood to hang on his back. It is hard to believe that "shudinkes" means "should in case" or "supposing that" — but that's what the dictionary tells us. A whole page is devoted to phrases using the expressive word "lef" or "leave": "lef bodi", for example, means to abandon concern about one's looks etc. Krio also uses compound words effectively: "tu-sai-pen-nef", or "two-sided pen-knife" means somebody with a foot in both camps.

Krio is rich in expressions of contempt and abuse. For example "ontoum" means a heathenish or illiterate person, and comes from Psalm 95; ". . . unto whom I sware in my wrath that they should not enter into my rest" (church services often use Krio, as do politicians).

Yoruba and other African words undergo little change of meaning in Krio.

"Agbada", the Yoruba for "gown", is unchanged, as is "akara", Yoruba for a "beancake". "Gbo" means "to become old" in both languages, and "abule" is a "village dwelling" in both. "Gbajumo", however, Yoruba for "person of repute", in Krio, can mean "a heavily-built woman".

It is in the dictionary itself, in the section defining the word Krio, that the compilers most clearly reject the idea that the language is just another "Creole" or version of English. They incline to the view of F. S. F. Oburnokun Nicol that Krio comes from the Yoruba word "akiriyo", which described a Krio custom — "those who go about paying visits after a church service" (another version of this, not mentioned in the dictionary, was given to Professor Michael Banton by "Pa" Mahdi, himself an Aku, who said that Krio came from "akirio", a Yoruba word which he translated as "scrounger").

Laymen who wish to know more of the language as opposed to its vocabulary should study Eldred Jones' contribution about it in *The English Language in West Africa* (1971) edited by John Spencer. But there Professor Jones refers to it as "English-based", while the dictionary's introduction prefers "English-oriented".

Expensive though the dictionary inevitably is already, one would have liked it to be even fuller. Does "chop", for example, in Krio refer only to food or can it also mean "to steal" as it does in Nigeria? Is "lantan" only a "lantern" or, as in Banjul, does it also refer to those magnificent "ships" cut out of paper and paraded through the streets with lamps inside them? Was "ku" used for "coup" even before the

army took power in Sierra Leone in 1967 (it is also, naturally, the sound used for calling chickens)? Has independence ended the use of "govna-get" (the impressive gates leading to the former Governor's residence, now used by the President) to denote the gaps left in children's mouths when they lose their milk teeth? Is Sierra Leone society so egalitarian that although Krio has "klas distinkshon" the dictionary assigns to "klas" itself only meanings connected with school and church? And, although all archaisms, like this one, are listed as such in the dictionary, when did ladies stop wearing "kiskidi-en-Pompado", the elaborate dress named after the Marquise de Pompadour, Louis XV's mistress?

On one point only does this reviewer think he has something to offer the compilers. They list "Ponsfod" ("Pons-ford") as a man's name but can give it no origin. It is in fact Australian, the name of a famous batsman given to one of his sons (Bradman was another) by the late Judge, Sir Ernest Beoku-Betts, an enthusiastic sportsman who particularly admired Australian cricket.

The bibliography reminds us of the existence of the *Dictionary of Jamaican English* whose compilers clearly did not see Jamaican Creole as a distinct language. That work, however, has only 15,000 entries against 30,000 in the present one. An appendix gives a list of Krio personal names, first with their usual spellings and then as thay appear in the dictionary ("Coleridge" and "Kolrij").

CSO: 4420

BOTHA ADDRESSES OFS NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS

Normalizing Race Relations

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Sep 80 p 7

[Text]

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The time had come for the normalisation of race relations in South Africa, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

"All I ask is that we must begin moving — not only the Whites, but also the Blacks, Coloureds and Asians — to normalise relations while we remain ourselves," he told the Free State National Party congress in Bloemfontein.

Replying to delegates' questions concerning increasing social integration, the Prime Minister said he appreciated the open discussion.

"I object only when people keep quiet when these matters are discussed, or when they agree, and then later backbite me when I begin to move."

He said he had gone out of his way in the past two years to talk to leaders of other population groups and had been attacked from the Left, whose adherents charged he was not doing enough, and from the Right, whose proponents claimed he was doing too much.

"Neither of these extremes is correct. There are a number of minority groups in South Africa and any government has to take these into account.

"Therefore, we will continue to talk to Black leaders about the economy, labour and the building of the country because South Africa has only one economy.

"The stronger we can make the economy, the better South Africa is in a position to defend herself, which cannot be done without a strong economy.

"I will talk to Black leaders and I will not make excuses. This is the task of a Prime Minister and I will go ahead despite criticism because South Africa must be kept secure for all its peoples."

Mr Botha said he had made it clear that a system of one man one vote in a unity federal system was unacceptable to him.

"But I am willing to help build structures which will satisfy all the aspirations of all the country's national groups on the basis that what I demand for myself I cannot deny others."

People had to be brought together in their groups, with each group maintaining its identity, culture and the right to self-determination, but united in a national will to oppose communism, maintain order and secure the Christian and civilised way of life.

"The Government wants to take people in one great stream so they get their rights and greater security than what is being offered from outside.

"We must have the national will to carry this through and people must develop the right attitudes.

"We must be practical because politics is the art of the possible." — Sapa.

Role of Press

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Sep 80 p 7

[Text]

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The purpose of the Steyn Commission of Investigation into the mass media was not to deprive them of their freedom, but to put the relationship among the Press, the Government and the public on a good footing, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

The Government acknowledged the freedom of the Press and its right to convey the truth to its readers.

"But I do deny that the Press has a right to sow confusion in an established country.

"As far as the opposition Press is concerned, I want to state that I have no objection to criticism.

"They should only make it clear to me in a newspaper which part of a report is comment of a journalist and which are the facts on which he is reporting.

Speaking on a resolution dealing with the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act, Mr Botha said the Government continually received representations by individuals and organisation to remove these two laws from the statute books.

"The country is divided on this issue. It is no use denying it," he said.

The measures were not intended to insult any population group but to combat social evils he said, reiterating that the Government would consider suggestions to take the sting out of the Acts, but would retain the objectives of combating immorality and social evils.

CSO: 4420

PRESS COMMENT ON NP SIMONSTOWN BY-ELECTION VICTORY

'THE CITIZEN' Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Simonstown's Verdict"]

[Excerpt]

SIMONSTOWN has given South Africa its answer.

If the by-election in this mainly English constituency was a watershed in South African politics, as the Progfeds claimed it would be, the result has established that our politics is flowing towards the Centre, where the National Party is now ensconced.

Which was very predictable.

When the interests behind the Progs sought a verligte alliance, way back in the early Seventies, they were determined to break up the United Party as the first part of their strategy.

They succeeded.

Graaff was undermined, ridiculed, destroyed as a political leader; the Reformists broke away to join the Progs in the Progressive Reform Party; the Bassonites broke away to join the Prog Reformists in the Progressive Federal Party.

All of this in the name of a more effective Opposition.

But the 1977 election showed that the Opposition had been immeasurably weakened.

The National Party swept to its biggest victory ever.

The Progfeds still did not appreciate that the electorate is mostly conservative, middle-of-the-roadish, moderate.

Or that what they had done was to break up a party to which most English-speakers had given their allegiance over the years, without

substituting for it a party to which most English-speakers could now turn.

The PFP was too far to the Left. Too committed to the liberal politics of the Houghton clique. Too keen on pleasing the Blacks, instead of achieving a power base among the Whites.

Too out of touch with the realities to appreciate that it could never hope to achieve any influence in White politics once it was identified as the party which was moving, whatever it might say to the contrary, towards Black majority rule.

A policy unacceptable to most of the White electorate, including those Opposition voters who once gave their support to the middle-of-the-road United Party.

There is, of course, still the New Republic Party, formed from the rump of the old UP. But it never achieved the same identification, the same support, as its predecessor, and it suffered from the UP's old handicaps - lack of money and of a Press to support it.

Less chance

Besides, with the National Party moving into the Centre, and taking over some of the UP's old clothes (without acknowledgement), the NRP began to have less and less chance of establishing itself as a force in politics.

To put it at its simplest:

The Left is the PFP; the Right now consists of the Herstigtes and the Connie Mulder party, the National Conservative Party. The NP is in the Centre, where the old UP was.

As Simonstown has shown, many of the old United Party supporters, who found themselves in a political limbo with the break-up of the party, having no desire to vote Progfed and unsure about what the NRP is all about, are now able to switch comfortably to the NP.

'THE CAPE TIMES' Comment

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 6 Sep 80 p 11

[Editorial: "After Simon's Town"]

[Text] MNR John Wiley's victory for the Nationalists in Sinon's Town is a severe setback for the PFI and for the cause of inter-racial reconciliation in South Africa. Predictably, the result has distressed leaders in the black community who do not believe that Mr Wiley's election will serve the interests of their people. The result is another twist in the spiral of racial reaction and counter-action. It appears to be evidence of increasing polarization in inter-group attitudes. Under stress of recent tragic events in the Peninsula, there has been a distinct hardening of attitudes and a movement of voters into laager. Unless this is a purely local and temporary phenomenon the lesson of Simon's Town is depressing, suggesting a steady growth in confrontationist attitudes in the white electorate.

For Mr P.W. Botha and the Cape Nationalist party machine, Mr Wiley's victory is a considerable coup, representing a deeper penetration into the Opposition and English-speaking vote than any of Mr Botha's predecessors was ever able to manage. As a hard-working constituency MP, Mr Wiley had earned a measure of personal support in the constituency which was probably significant in the final result. It is not clear whether a Nationalist from outside Simon's Town, without Mr Wiley's strong local links could

have done it. It is hard to say. In any event the results of further by-elections will have to be awaited before it can be said with certainty that the Simon's Town result represents a national trend.

Meanwhile, Mr Botha will take encouragement from the result as an endorsement of his whole approach to the premiership. It remains to be seen whether this will speed up his tardy reformism. For the moment it suffices to note that there was a certain ambivalence in the Nationalists' Simon's Town campaign which was in some ways reminiscent of the old United Party in its declining years. While the overall tone was conservative and calculated to uphold white privilege, there was also a judicious admixture of mild reformist rhetoric--where this seemed appropriate. The voters of Simon's Town have found the mixture congenial. A majority of the electors, it appears, want to have it both ways. They want to hang on to white power and privilege. At the same time they want peace and security. These goals are mutually exclusive as time will show. A majority of Simon's Town electors have opted for policies which, if persisted in, will produce the very upheaval they so greatly fear.

CSO: 4420

SAIRR MEMBERS MEET WITH OFFICIALS ON BUS STRIKE

Johannesburg THE CAPE TIMES in English 29 Aug 80 p 2

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT was adamant that it could not turn a "blind eye" to the use of illegal taxis nor could it permit its officials to carry out their duties unarmed.

This emerged during a 1½-hour meeting in Pretoria between a delegation from the South African Institute of Race Relations and the ministers of transport and police on Wednesday.

The delegation was also told that a new plan was being evolved for a transport pool to which many different sectors would contribute.

The meeting, initiated by the delegation, was held to discuss the Cape's bus boycott, which is already in its 12th week.

The SAIRR delegation consisted of Mrs Daphne Wilson, chairman of the Cape Western Region of the institute, Mr John Rees, the institute's national director, and Mr S M Tindleni, chairman of the Coordinating Civic Council of Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu.

Discussions

They held discussions with the Minister of Transport, Mr J C Heunis, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Director-General and officials of the Department of Transport.

Mrs Wilson said in a statement yesterday that the delegation was given a good hearing.

A six-page memorandum, laying special emphasis on three major appeals, was presented to Mr Heunis.

The appeals were that:

- Additional funding be found to augment the already heavily subsidized bus service to ensure that the amount a worker spent on public transport was no more than a reasonable percentage of his wages;
- The present rigorous enforcements of the Transportation Act regulations regarding the use of "pirate" taxis be relaxed till the boycott problem had been sorted out and
- Transport in general in the Peninsula be improved with special attention given to granting more "public permits" covering wider areas for black taxi operators.

The statement said both Mr Heunis and Mr Le Grange remained adamant that they could not turn a blind eye to the use of illegal taxis nor permit their officials to carry out their duties unarmed.

Mr Heunis, however, was prepared to recognize the predicament of workers who were unable to meet transport costs on their existing wages.

"After stressing that R87,2-million (including contributions from employers) has been spent for the 79-80 financial year in the Cape Peninsula out of the total national bus subsidy of R76-million (plus R14,8-million from employers) he stated that a new plan was being evolved for a transport pool fund into which many different sectors will contribute," the statement said.

However, no short-term relief in the form of an additional subsidy was foreseeable for this year. Both parties agreed that an all-round increase in wages should be sought as a "matter of urgency".

CSO: 4420

MANGOPE DISPUTES MINISTER ON MISUSE OF LAND

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

MMABATHO. — The Bophuthatswana President, has strongly criticised a recent statement by the South African Minister of Agriculture that erosion, overgrazing and devastation occurred on land given to Black National States.

In a statement released in Mmabatho yesterday, Chief Lucas Mangope said Mr Hendrik Schoeman's speech in Bloemfontein referring to Black States in general was misleading and clashed with the RSA's philosophy that each national group had the right to plan and decide its own affairs.

Concerned

"We of Bophuthatswana therefore have reason to be concerned when a statement is made which disparages our distinctive identity (eiesoortigheid) and which refers to our good rights to decide on matters such as land ownership and usage in terms of 'as elsewhere in Africa.'

"One thing must be said very plainly, and that is the fact that land which has been added to Bopthuthatswana in the past and which has been resettled on a tribal basis, was under the control of the Republic of South Africa during these resettlements.

"My Government was forced on more than one occasion to protest against the fact that good agricultural land was being used and wasted for the resettlement of people who are removed in terms of the Republic of South Africa's policy of clearing up so-called 'Black spots.'

Chief Mangope said that to lay the blame at the door of the Black States was totally and entirely unreasonable.

"In connection with new land which may possibly be added to Bophuthatswana in terms of a new consolidation programme, I have already frequently and clearly stated my position.

Disuse

"It is also my Government's wish that no single hectare of productive agricultural land should fall into disuse and a state of decay.

"White farmers who have the right attitude to build together in constructing a sound agricultural industry are welcome to stay and to continue with their farming activities.

Selected

"Where new land is in fact given to Tswana farmers, this will not be done on a communal basis. Selected farmers who have already shown their mettle will be given the opportunity to take commercial farms over on a trial basis," he said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

SOWETO GROUPS TO CHALLENGE ELECTION POSTPONEMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Sep 80 p 11

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text]

SOME Soweto civic organisations have formed themselves into an umbrella body known as the Soweto Allied Civic Association with a view to taking the Department of Bantu Administration and Development to court for having postponed the Soweto community council elections.

Mr Milton Maliza, secretary of the SACA, said yesterday that participants in Soweto's civic affairs were unhappy with the postponement.

They wanted the Minister of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to tell them under what authority the elections had been postponed.

They were to have been held in three weeks time, on September 27, but the Minister announced that he had postponed them to September, 1982.

Later Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, told a Press conference that he had asked for the postponement to enable him to complete some of his commitments towards the development of Soweto.

Mr Maliza said SACA felt the postponement should have been asked for by a full sitting of the Soweto Council, and not by one individual.

He said the holding of elections in September every three years was in terms of an Act of Parliament.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

INLAND FREIGHT COMPLEX--Freight Services is to establish South Africa's largest privately owned inland handling complex for transit cargo at City Deep in Johannesburg. The first phase of development will cost R5-million and will cover a 6 000 sq metre warehouse, a 6 000 sq metre open storage area and rail siding facilities. Earthworks have already started on the 6,5 ha site, and the first phase is scheduled for completion by the end of the year. At that stage, the complex will have a throughput capacity of more than 200 000 tons a year. During the next phase, capacity will be increased through the installation of advanced mechanical handling equipment and the extension of the storage space. The flexible design of the complex will allow considerable expansion including the trebling of warehouse capacity. The complex will cost R10-million when fully developed. It will provide a range of handling, warehousing and distribution services which will include the packing and railing of containers moving within South Africa, the consolidation of over-border cargoes and the management of inter-modal surface transport for unitised freight. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 24 Aug 80 p 7]

BLACK NURSES, WHITE HOSPITALS--Durban--To employ Black nurses in White hospitals in Natal was not a satisfactory solution to the present nursing crisis in the province, the MEC in charge of hospitals, Mr Frank Martin, said yesterday. He said that if Black nurses were employed in White hospitals it would amount to blatant exploitation because the two race groups were on different salary scales. Until the scales were brought into line the move would be a mistake. Mr Martin was reacting to a threat by sisters in the Wentworth Hospital's cardiac-thoracic ward to resign unless their working conditions were drastically improved. Mr Martin said the Provincial Administration was concerned about the situation at Wentworth, a specialist hospital dealing mostly with heart patients. However, the nursing shortage was countrywide and he felt unless salaries were upgraded the shortage would continue. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 80 p 11]

CISKEI HOMELAND TALKS--King William's Town--The Secretary of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr R.J. Raath, the Commissioner-General of the Ciskei, Mr J.J. Engelbrecht, and the Ciskeian Cabinet held talks in Zwelitsha near King William's Town yesterday morning. It is believed that the talks centred on independence for the territory.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Sep 80 p 9]

BAN ON MICHENER BOOK--Cape Town--The Covenant, a 1 000-page novel on South Africa written by American best-selling author James Michener, to be published in Britain and the United States in November, has been declared undesirable by the Directorate of Publications. But the order does not apply to two already published condensations. These have appeared in the August and September editions of Readers' Digest under the titles Keepers of the Covenant and Star of Freedom. A spokesman for the Directorate of Publications said in Cape Town the book itself and the two condensations from it were regarded as three separate publications. The prohibition on distribution, gazetted on Friday, applied to the book The Covenant only.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Sep 80 p 11]

CSO: 4420

NEW HYDROELECTRIC PLANT TO BE BUILT

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The Swaziland Electricity Board is taking its biggest step forward since its inception in 1963 with a E54 million hydro electric power station near the foot of the Malagwane hill in Ezulwini Valley.

The annual output of the station of over 90 million kilowatt hours will help reduce dependence on imported power, much of it from South AFrica. The phrase kilowatt hours means electricity units, as charged to the consumer.

An explanation issued to THE TIMES by SEB says that two 10 megawatt turbo-alternators will be fed with water diverted from the Usushwana River near Siphocosini.

By the time the station is complete in 1984, the annual requirements of SEB's system are likely to be 450 million kilowatt hours of which the existing Edwaleni and Maguduza stations contribute only 130 million.

The Usushwana will be dammed by a 40 metre high rockfill embankment about 2 km downstream of the bridge on the Mbabane-Mhlambanyatsi road. From near the dam wall a 4 1/2 km tunnel will lead the diverted water under Lupohlo mountain to the Ezulwini valley. From the tunnel, a steel pipeline will pass the water to the power station.

After the water has passed through a turbine it will discharge into rivers which rejoin the Usushwana near Lobamba. The water can then be used again in the Edwaleni Power Station and once more at Maguduza.

The dam near Siphocosini will fill up in the rain season and will be gradually drawn down in the dry season. The storage of flood waters will allow the Edwaleni and Maguduza stations to increase their outputs by 3 million kWh in the dry season of each year as well as improving the irrigation potential of the Lusutfu downstream of Maguduza.

It is hoped to borrow E30 million of total E45 m from international lending agencies. Part of the rest of the needs are likely to be

loaned by Swaziland government and the Swaziland National Provident Fund with SEB contributing the balance.

A further power station had been considered but has been put off until more loan finance is available. It would be an 8MW, 50 million kWh per year station on the Lusutfu near Sijvokodvo.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

LESOTHO KING LEAVES--King Moshoeshoe 11 of Lesotho who attended Swaziland 12th independence anniversary celebrations on Saturday has returned to Maseru. He left Swaziland on Sunday morning having arrived in the Kingdom last Friday afternoon. From the airport he was driven to Lozitha Palace where he had talks with King Sobhuza 11 lasting for well over two hours. King Moshoeshoe and King Zwelithini of Kwazulu were last in Swaziland together during the independence anniversary celebrations in September 1973. King Zwelithini who arrived last Thursday is still in the country. He also attended the Garden Party at the Prime Minister's residence last Friday. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 9 Sep 80 p 1]

PRINCES IN CAR CRASH--Prince Masitsela who was admitted in a Johannesburg hospital last week following a traffic accident near Witbank is back at his home in Mbabane. Prince Masitsela told THE TIMES during an interview yesterday that he was much better and off the danger list. Prince John Diamini, a respected elderly member of the Swazi National Council, was killed in the accident which involved a train and the car in which they were travelling. Prince Masitsela was recently appointed Chairman of the National Industrial Corporation of Swaziland and returned from a Far East trip only two weeks ago, where he held talks with industrialists on behalf of the corporation. [Excerpts] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 9 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ADB LINE OF CREDIT--The African Development Bank has lent 3.5m. Units of Account (approximately $4.4m), in the form of a Line of Credit, to the Banque Togolaise de Developpment (BTD) to finance the foreign exchange costs of projects selected by BTD. The loan is repayable over 15 years including a grace period of three years. The Line of Credit will be used to finance small and medium-scale industries. The loan is guaranteed by the Government of Togo. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Sep 80 p 1669]

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN AID TO FEED POPULATION FOR SIX MONTHS

Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Aug 80 p 4

[Article by Francoise Chipaux--passages between slantlines originally published in italics]

[Text] Kampala--/"Why are you worried about Karamoja?" "Where is it?" "It's foolish to go down there."/ In Kampala, one finds very little concern for the Northeast Province, which is traditionally left to its own devices.

The fact that people are dying of hunger a day's journey by car from the capital city does not overly concern the students at Makerere, of whom one would like to think better could be expected than the indifference shown by other Ugandans. The famine is not mentioned, not even in a single line, in the two English-language weeklies, THE CITIZEN and WEEKLY TOPIC, which prefer to devote page one to the campaign promises of their respective candidates.

Thanks to the delayed but massive aid of a number of international organizations, the Karajong will apparently be able to escape the worst [effects] for at least 6 months. Today, in fact, there is enough food, medicine, and money available to save Karamoja in the short run; the UN, which has resumed its convoys of provisions, hopes to send out 500 tons per week, which should be sufficient, since the needs of the population of the region are estimated at 1,800 or 2,000 tons per month. Still, it is necessary that this sustenance be systematically sent out to all distribution centers, which requires coordination and a minimum of organization in the distribution of relief supplies. The absence of a responsible government which would normally provide for this coordination is permitting the growth of a sort of "war of charities" which hinders effective and rapid activity.

Along with the UN and its affiliated organizations--UNDP, UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF--French humanitarian organizations, "Medecins du Monde","Medecins San Frontieres," the Order of Malta, AICF, the Red Cross, "Hopital Sans Frontieres," private organizations such as Save the Children Fund and OXFAM

(British), CARE (American), the Church of Uganda (Protestant), are presently working in Karamoja scattered all about.[1]

The Distribution of Tasks

Some of these associations, all of whom are doing useful work, remain jealous of their prerogatives and are reluctant to pool their resources. They refuse, for example, to disclose to WFP the contents of their deliveries of provisions to such an extent that distribution centers are awash in boxes of protein biscuits, but totally lacking flour or milk. In Kaabong, three nurses from a British organization were opposed to the immediate arrival of a French doctor, preferring to wait /"for one of ours."/ It is /true/ that the British do not always regard in a kindly light the French /"intrusion"/, especially military, on a former territory of the crown. But London refused to give in to the UN request to supply a helicopter to keep an eye on the dispatch of convoys of provisions.

The French humanitarian organizations, for their part, have recently met in Kampala to divide up the various tasks and study the best possible utilization of the PUMA helicopters of the army. Thus "Medecins du Monde" and the Order of Malta, which are working together, are going to concentrate their efforts on the southwestern part of the province, where 17 people are already working, while "Medecins Sans Frontieres" will remain in the north at Katido, where there are still only 2, and at Katakwi, near Soroti.

The aid organizations, however, are conscious of their inadequacy. The requests sent to Paris, which in addition to the precise military aid approved personally by the chief of state has devoted 3 million francs to the immediate needs of the Karamoja, have sometimes been surprising. Thus, in Kampala, the delivery of 300,000 doses of vaccine (against measles, BCG [Bacille Calmette-Guerin, vaccine for prevention of tuberculosis], poliomyelitis) was in vain, as the doctors on the scene were scarcely capable of organizing such a prevention campaign. Similarly, the installation at great cost of the "Hopital Sans Frontieres" for which the government poured out 1 million, does not under the circumstances seem a high-priority item. The radiological room, installed in a converted cell in Namalu, would certainly be enough to make the directors of African [medical] establishments jealous, but it was not indispensable. The humanitarian aid of the government, coordinated on the scene by the French ambassador, who had never, before a brief visit by helicopter to Namalu, visited Karamoja, would doubtless have been improved by better preparation. The mission of Mr Leclerc, head of /"Operation Uganda"/ at the Quai d'Orsay, will perhaps make possible the organizing over a longer term of real French-Ugandan cooperation to save Karamoja. In any case it would be difficult to understand if the massive and spectacular French assistance should stop as suddenly as it began.

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[1]"Medecins du Monde," 22 Rue de Conde, 75006 Paris; "Medecins Sans Frontieres," 161 Lefebvre Blvd., 75015 Paris; Order of Malta, 4 Ave Marceau, 75008 Paris; AICF (International Association Against Hunger), 13 Rue d'Uzes, 75002 Paris; Red Cross, 17 Rue Quentin-Bauchart, 75008 Paris.

With respect to effectiveness, according to the coordinator for the Order of Malta, it is most difficult to find volunteers willing to take on management for at least 6 months of the distribution centers where it is not always necessary to immobilize a doctor. It is in reality indispensable to decentralize these centers to the greatest extent possible, in order to avoid excessive displacement of people. AICF intends to make an appeal for volunteers.

The EEC Effort

The short duration of the tour (1-2 1/2 months) of health personnel in the field also makes the work of long-term restoration of existing medical structures difficult. There are a considerable number of small dispensaries in the countryside, and it would suffice to re-install them and pay local assistants, to get them back in operation. These para-medical personnel, often well-trained, have mostly abandoned their post and sold the stock of pharmaceuticals to subsist.

If the traditional raids practiced in these more or less uncontrolled areas have taken on catastrophic proportions, it is quite obviously the consequence of the war which turned the traditional pillagers armed with spears into large companies equipped with deadly materiel. The raids in Karamoja are giving way to a fruitful traffic with Kenya and Sudan in which even Ugandan ministers are participating.

With the absence of political will in Kampala, the job of saving Karamoja also falls into the hands of the missionaries who have been established in this region for many years, who know it well, and many of whom speak the language. However, they also have some reservations as they receive the massive outpouring of aid which could forever "vagabondize" the populace. It is for this reason that they demanded, when the famine started, a few symbolic shillings [in payment] in return for any provision of food. Several humanitarian organizations did not understand this.

The EEC, which has furnished 1 million hoes to the Ugandan peasants, including 45,000 in Karamoja, understands, for its part, the importance of peasant participation. Thus, every hoe is sold for 35 shillings, a bearable price, and the money received by the Bank of Uganda must be used to finance other agricultural projects. The EEC, which has been involved in Karamoja since March, has made a considerable effort to come to the aid of these people, and following the fall of [Idi] Amin Dada supplied immediate short-term aid in the amount of 110 million francs.

All the international experts are in fact aware of the reality that the Karamoja ordeal is only one of the aspects of the tragedy of a country adrift, and no partial solution, however generous it may be, can be more than a palliative.

9516
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

EXIT PERMITS--Mr Paulo Muwanga, chairman of the Military Commission in power, announced during a press conference in Kampala on Friday, 5 September, that all Ugandans as well as foreigners and the families of diplomats posted to Kampala must henceforth request authorization to leave Uganda. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Sep 80 p 5]

CSO: 4400

BELGIUM DENIES PREPARATIONS TO SEND TROOPS

Brussels LE SOIR in French 17-18 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] The Congo-Kinshasa Liberation Council has issued a bulletin stating that it has learned that following an analysis of the international situation, the coming American, French, German and other elections, and considering the characteristic weakness of the Mobutu regime, NATO has decided to send operational troops to Zaire ready to intervene to counter preparations of the Congolese opposition embodied by the CLC.

"NATO has reportedly asked the Belgian Government to dispatch a high government official in charge of making arrangements with the Mobutu government...

"The CLC vigorously condemns these maneuvers, which prevent the liberation of the people of the Congo-Kinshasa (Zaire)," the bulletin continues.

"The CLC is convinced that the situation in Zaire requires far-reaching changes and such changes can occur without the spilling of blood.

"The sending of troops by governments belonging to NATO is proof that confrontation is inevitable. In this case, NATO and the Belgian Government will alone bear full responsibility."

Concerning the bulletin, the Office of the Minister of National Defense states that Poswick will indeed go to Zaire on Sunday for a week in response to an invitation extended following the April visit to Belgium of Zairian Commissioner for Defense Desmarets.

Poswick will have the opportunity to observe the working conditions of Belgians in Zaire within the framework of military technical cooperation.

The Office of the Minister of National Defense stated that there is absolutely no question of preparing to send Belgian troops to Zaire.

11,464
CSO: 4400

APPOINTMENTS OF REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS ANNOUNCED

Kinshasa AZAP in French 1652 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] On Tuesday, Political Commissioner and State Commissioner for Territorial Administration Citizen Duga Kugbe Toro signed Ministerial Decree No 0308/1980 appointing and determining the jurisdictions of the regional commissioners:

	Regional Commissioner in Charge of Party Activities	Regional Commissioner in Charge of Administration
City of Kinshasa	Sabi Ngampoub	Baramoto Kpama Kata
Bas Zair	Endjonga Bokwa	Tshiala Muana
Bandundu	Kawele Kabantu Malaya	Mumbu Tshibuabua
Equateur	Nlemyo wa Maduda	Booto Longumba
Haut Zaire	Sukadi Bulayi Mudimbe	Mpambia Musanga Bekaja
Kivu	Djoho Tayeta	Makolo Jibikilay
Shaba	Yoka Lokwa Ytela	Salumu Amisi
Kasai Occidental	Lihua Kumu Elabo	Alemo Longwama
Kasai Oriental	Nzita Pwati	Nendumba Alima

The regional commissioners have been appointed to be deputies to the regional governors in the mission to which they were appointed by higher authorities of the country.

CSO: 4400

END

JPRS 76512

29 September 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2298

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REPORTAGE ON SA DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION CONFERENCE

Mugabe Opens Meeting

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] **AFRICAN countries should intensify the fight for economic independence and redeem themselves from being economic puppets and perpetual beggars "gallivanting from one metropolitan city to another telling the same old story of poverty", the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.**

Because of their economic under-development, black states had compromised their liberty and African personality by allowing themselves to become perpetual objects of pity, the Prime Minister said.

"Our hands forever imploringly open are only occasionally graced (or is it disgraced?) by miserable pittances."

Opening the nine-nation ministerial session of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference at a Salisbury hotel, Mr Mugabe said the African states must reinforce their hard-won political independence by adopting and implementing effective programmes for their economic independence for the good of their masses.

"At home our primary, secondary and infrastructural sectors have become dominated, in many cases owned, by foreign investors, the principal operators being variously known as multi - nationals or trans-nationals.

"They produce, unless properly controlled by a system of regulatory measures, a mouse's share for us and a lion's share for themselves.

"We remain d minated economically by economic lords [words illegible] were politically ominated by political lords yesterday.

"Economic domination is indeed a worse phenomenon than political domination, for in the latter case no political resources are depleted by being shipped abroad, whereas in a situation of economic domination our resources are wasting away day by day as they get freighted to Paris, London and New York, both as lowly purchased raw materials such as chrome and copper and as huge dividends and profits.

"The irony of it all is our helplessness in the situation," the Prime Minister told the meeting, which is a follow-up to the Lusaka economic agreement in March.

Apart from the exploitation of their natural resources, for which they were paid very little, African countries also had to put up with unfavourable terms for trade.

"Prices we pay are deliberately made exorbitant. Thus we meet foul play in both cases and so it is perpetual defeat for us and perpetual victory for them," said Mr Mugabe.

"So is it any wonder that we have been turned into economic puppets or perpetual beggars?

"African voices have grown hoarse from endless soliciting tunes for aid.

"Our feet have become blistered as we gallivant from one metropolitan city to another telling the same old story of poverty," said Mr Mugabe.

The only answer was to work for economic liberation, which he was confident Africa could attain.

The objective of the Lusaka accord was economic disengagement not only from South Africa, but also from any external country or groups of countries.

The signatories to the agreement are Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

"Our over-dependence in transport and communications and a variety of goods and services on South Africa was neither a natural phenomenon nor the result of a free market economy.

"It was therefore decided that we continue to struggle until our economic liberation is achieved," Mr Mugabe said.

Mr Mmusi's Address

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] **THE political victory of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, had created a strategic position from which Southern African countries could advance to economic liberation, Botswana's Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr P. Mmusi, said yesterday.**

He told the Ministerial session of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, of which he is chairman, that there was still a long way to go to economic liberation, but the journey had been started with determination and optimism.

"There will be difficult times ahead, more battles to be won, more sacrifices to be made, but we must not falter," Mr Mmusi said.

"If we maintain this faith, generations ahead will say that at Arusha, Lusaka, Salisbury and Maputo, their leaders indeed matched this great challenge of our time."

Mr Mmusi announced that another conference would be held in Maputo in November, which would review the progress, proposals and decisions, made by this week's meeting.

"To that conference will be invited representatives from a wide range of governments and international agencies whom we hope to persuade to work with us towards our goal of

economic liberation."

These would include both socialist and capitalist countries, OPEC, and international financing agencies.

The Maputo meeting could become a "practical workshop".

"Certainly we will provide them (these countries and organisations) with an opportunity for what we all recognise as of crucial importance and great urgency — the resumption of dialogue about world economics."

Meeting Concluded

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] The Southern African development co-ordination summit conference yesterday concluded its one-day ministerial meeting in Salisbury with agreement on the establishment of priority transport and communications projects that were "the key to the strategy of economic liberation".

A communique listed these generally as:

--Rehabilitation of all existing transport and communication facilities.

--Establishment of telecommunications and civil aviation infrastructures.

--New road, rail, air and like transport systems where feasibility studies had already been completed.

--Feasibility studies for further additions to the infrastructures for e regional road, rail, internal marine, air and shipping facilities.

A provisional list of specific project proposals will be put to the Maputo meeting of the conference on November 27-28, when funding will be sought from Eastern, Western and Arab bloc development agencies.

Invited

Most "well-to-do" countries had been invited to the Maputo meeting, the conference chairman, Mr P. S. Mmusi, Minister of Finance and Development Planning for Botswana, said at a Press conference last night.

He was unable to name specific countries invited but admitted that "very many" countries would be at the Maputo meeting.

A conference communique detailed other areas of discussion at yesterday's meeting as:

--Regional food security and agricultural development.

--Control of foot-and-mouth disease. In this regard, the communique said, Zimbabwe had been invited to convene "in the near future", a meeting of the directors of all nine member states' veterinary services.

--Agricultural research in semi-arid tropics.

--Technical co-operation in the field of soil conservation and land utilisation. In this regard, Ministers noted the intention of the Zimbabwean Government to resign from the Southern African Regional Commission for the Conservation and Utilisation of the Soil which had its headquarters in Pretoria.

The feasibility of setting up a similar organisation to serve the nine member states would be assessed at a special meeting yet to be announced.

Also under discussion yesterday were the setting up of a Southern African development fund and the establishment of a centre for Southern African studies, the communique said.

Leadership, Goodwill Needed

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] The nine-nation group of Southern African States needs "a lot of political will" and good leadership among the governments and people charged with implementing set projects to achieve their objectives.

This is the opinion of the chairman of the steering committee of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, Tanzanian High Commissioner to London, Mr Amon Nsekela, who left Zimbabwe yesterday after a ministerial session of the conference in Salisbury.

"We cannot afford to fail," he said, "but that does require a lot of political will. We will need good leadership among the governments themselves and the people who will be entrusted with the work to see that the movement goes forward."

The decision by Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Angola, Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland to work towards economic liberation and inter-state co-operation was "one of the most exciting experiments in the history of this region".

"It is not enough to be politically independent. Political independence must be backed by economic independence. This is an area where we must succeed," said Mr Nsekela.

He supported the views expressed by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, against begging. "This is exactly the message we need. This is exactly the message we all expected".

Mr Nsekela believes Southern African States have the potential to produce anything, and that the Prime Minister was right in reminding the group that it was a disgrace to continue behaving like beggars.

He is also convinced that the Salisbury conference, a follow-up to the Lusaka agreement of March, achieved tangible results.

"I think it was a very successful meeting. It certainly demonstrated that the movement is growing from strength to strength."

Support for Mr Mugabe's sentiments was also expressed by Miss Lombe Chibesakunda, a member of the steering committee and Zambia's High Commissioner to London.

She thought the Prime Minister was correct in criticising Africa's predilection for begging "because most of the (financing agencies) now tended to be not so generous with funds, hence the need to look to ourselves".

The two ambassadors confirmed the Salisbury meeting had not reached final agreement on the subjects of industrialisation and a development fund.

"They are very complex subjects and more work is needed before a final strategy is adopted," said Miss Chibesakunda.

Finance and banking experts from the nine countries are expected to have talks on industrialisation and the development fund, possibly before the Maputo session of the conference in November.

At that meeting the nine States hope to convince international financiers, such as the International Monetary Fund, the group's need for financial assistance.

The States particularly want their development strategy in industry to encompass trade arrangements whereby those countries in the region with a greater capacity for production will sell to their less developed neighbours.

The efforts of the nine States are in line with the Lagos Plan of Action, worked out in April, for Africa's economic liberation.

The plan hinges crucially on the success of regional co-operation before moves towards continental co-operation can be launched.

Task 'Enormous'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] **MUCH groundwork was covered by delegates at the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference in Salisbury this week.**

No doubt by the time the nine nations meet again in Maputo in November, an outline of the strategy to reduce economic dependence on South Africa and create a viable regional grouping will have emerged.

The task facing the nine nations is enormous, given South Africa's economic might and the extent of her trade with them.

But there can be no doubt that along with the struggle being waged by the people of South Africa this campaign will have an impact on the elimination of apartheid.

What must concern the nine nations as well is the impact of their programme on the ordinary people in their countries.

All of them, except Zimbabwe, are relatively poor, with great agricultural potential as yet unexploited. They have economic infrastructures which are still in formation.

The poverty in Africa is staggering, with ordinary people benefiting only marginally from the political independence achieved after much death and suffering.

The rich nations, sometimes represented by the transnationals, have played their part in impoverishing the continent. Any programme designed to reverse this trend and change the quality of life of ordinary Africans must be encouraged.

CSO: 4420

LAW ON PRESS, OFFICIAL LANGUAGES SEEN MORE RESTRICTIVE

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Sep 80 p 1744

[Text]

A LAW has been passed in Cameroon severely restricting the dissemination of news that might be considered contrary to the interests of the State. Though this is little more than the legal acknowledgement of policies that have been practiced for many years in Cameroon, the report on the modified press law which we publish on page 1748 draws attention to two important and associated facets of political life in Cameroon.

The official practice of bilingualism in Cameroon has always been shrouded in ambiguity and it has not been helped by its definition in the Constitution. The preamble states that French and English are to be the official languages, while Article 44 says that only the French text of the constitution is to be considered as authentic. The announcement of the press law has followed roughly the same pattern; the French text in which it was originally made public is the authentic one, with the English translation to be published at a later date.

For practical purposes it might seem that this is a logical policy, but in Cameroon it clashes with the interests of the English-speaking minority who live in the West and which has always been very conscious of its rights as a minority. It was, after all, only in 1972 that Cameroon became a unitary state after entering into independence with a federal constitution. Independence was accompanied by a violent struggle against the entral authorities led by Ruben Um Nyobe's UPC.

Unity in Cameroon has therefore entailed considerable centralisation of political and administrative authority which has been accompanied by severe limitations to the right to dissent. It is within this context that the present law has been passed. Unfortunately, the praise that is heaped on Cameroon and its government for the type of economic progress that it has achieved and the "stability" it has ensured has to be balanced against the more sinister evidence of repression and fear. From the reporter's point of view, it is a well known fact that the reporting of facts, however petty, that are considered inimical to government interests, too often result in the reporter having to pay a visit to the local gendarmerie to explain himself. There are a few courageous journalists, but only a few, who are prepared to brave the unknowns of Cameroonian security services. The present laws will place even greater pressure on them.

It is an unfortunate reflection on the leadership of President Ahidjo, who was elected earlier this year to his fifth five-year term as President, that the authorities still consider it necessary to stifle the country's diversity, the best mirror of which would be an unshackled but sympathetic press.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

BOKASSA ASSOCIATE SENTENCED--Bangui, 17 Sep (AFP)--The Centrafrican Criminal Court here has pronounced a further death sentence in the retrial of associates of ousted Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa. Ex-General Josephat Ayomokola, deputy armed forces chief of staff under Bokassa, was sentenced yesterday to death for ordering troops to fire on students during demonstrations here in January 1979, and for personally killing some of them. A number of people condemned to death last February are being retried this week after the Supreme Court quashed the verdicts last month, citing procedural irregularities. Among those sentenced again to death was a son-in-law of Bokassa, Dr Jean-Bruno Dedeavode. He was found guilty of poisoning--allegedly on Bokassa's orders--the 10-day-old son of the widow of Major Fidele Obrou, who had just been executived as the mastermind of a failed assassination bid against Bokassa in February 1976. The Justice Ministry here has announced that Bokassa, currently in exile in the Ivory Coast after being overthrown a year ago, will be tried in absentia in November. [Text] [AB171012 Paris AFP in English 0359 GMT 17 Sep 80]

CSO: 4420

CUT-PRICE OIL REPORTEDLY RECEIVED FROM SOVIET UNION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Aug 80 pp 5, 9

[Text]

THE Kremlin has started to supply Ethiopia with cheap crude oil to help the country out of the economic crisis caused by fighting anti-secessionist wars on two fronts.

Ironically, the crisis is due to massive arms purchases from the Soviet Union.

Until recently Ethiopia obtained all its oil from Kuwait, with Mobil acting as an intermediary. When Kuwait ceased selling oil to multinationals for third countries (other than the US), Ethiopia found itself facing another crisis — until the Soviet Union stepped in.

The Russian crude is now being shipped regularly from Black Sea ports to the Ethiopian refinery at Assab on the Red Sea Coast. No details have been released officially about the price but Western sources believe the dollar-cost per barrel is 'in the low twenties', compared to around 33 dollars on the open market.

Ethiopia is believed to owe Russia between 1.5 and 2 billion dollars for arms. It is being repaid in goods, mostly coffee, hides and skins.

Last year the interest payments alone were 28 million dollars. This is placing an enormous strain on the economy of Ethiopia, which desperately needs foreign exchange, especially to buy grain to relieve the famine that is now estimated by United Nations experts to be affecting more than five million Ethiopians.

The country's own food production has slumped since the 1974 revolution and the subsequent upheaval in the countryside, when much of the land was taken over by the State from a few wealthy landlords, including the Emperor's family and the Orthodox Church.

In spite of early attempts to enforce collective farming, the military rulers began to restrain over-zealous officials once they realised the strength of the opposition.

Persuasion is now being used instead of force. Farmers are allowed to own up to 10 hectares and, with the abolition of the old feudal system, tenant farmers no longer have to hand over 60 per cent of their crops to landlords as rent.

They are supposed to give part of their harvest to the local peasant associations, but this cannot be enforced rigidly, so by pleading a poor harvest many farmers are able to keep all they grow. Farmers' families are thus living much better than before.

In place of collectives, the tendency is to encourage the development of production co-operatives, which offer tractors, fertiliser and temporary workers — all benefits which are not usually available to peasant farmers.

The serious food problem is in the main towns and in arid areas where much of the livestock has died from successive droughts.

Recently the World Food Programme arranged with the Government to exchange surplus maize for imported wheat supplies, since wheat is in great demand by the army and in Addis Ababa — two consumer groups given high priority by the Military Government.

Coffee provides three-quarters of Ethiopia's foreign exchange but, unlike other coffee-producing countries, the Ethiopian variety mainly grows wild and not in plantations. The harvest is there for anyone to pick and there is no way to control the marketing of 90 per cent of the crop.

Figures I was shown in Addis Ababa indicate that the United States is still Ethiopia's best trading partner and last year bought coffee worth 88 million dollars.

Next on the list of customers for coffee was Saudi Arabia, followed by EEC countries and the German Democratic Republic. The USSR was fifth, with coffee valued at 28 million dollars handed over as part repayment for arms supplies.

When a multi-donor mission recently came to Ethiopia under UN auspices, members were told that the country's food deficit was 258,000 tonnes and the United Nations sought funds to import this amount to feed just over five million people.

However, American experts dispute this figure and claim the Ethiopians are inflating the shortage in order to get more food aid and thus save their own dwindling foreign exchange reserves.

The government in Addis Ababa has embarked on an ambitious drive to improve communications in the rural areas and to achieve universal literacy, so that the Marxist-Leninist message can spread throughout the country.

East Germans are in charge of the ideological campaign and one urgent project is the complete revision of all text books to include the new doctrine — an operation which is being carried out in a large brick building immediately opposite the sprawling compound of the United States Embassy, from which Ambassador Frederick Chapin has just been expelled on orders from the Dergue.

CSO: 4420

BLACK STAR LINE PROBLEMS DESERVE SERIOUS REVIEW

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Sep 80 p 1744

[Text]

GHANA'S Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr. Harry Sawyerr, was in London last week for a news conference on the reorganisation of the national shipping line, the Black Star Line. The Minister reiterated that there was no question of winding up one of Ghana's major sources of foreign revenue. He also gave vigorous assurances that rehabilitation of the troubled shipping line was "in full swing", and that every nerve was being strained to clear the line's debt.

The basis for this operation of resuscitation was the dismissal of the most senior management, and of nearly all the Ghanaian officers. Four West German consultants have been given a free hand and a four-year contract to reshape BSL, and an assortment of foreign officers, have been recruited to man the vessels. Fleet replacement is under way with four new vessels at $16m. each.

During the Minister's news conference, someone asked him why there should now be any Ghanaian officers at all on BSL vessels. This half-serious question in fact points to a flaw in the strategy of President Limann's government. In attempting to carry out an uncompromising policy on labour disputes — apparently, one of sacking any group of people who go on strike in key sectors — can the government bind the workers to its own purpose and convince them of the greater national interest at a time of greater social hardship than ever before?

The Ghana Merchant Navy Officers' Association feels strongly that the officers have been made scapegoats for the failures of BSL management. Again, the recruitment of foreign officers can only be a short-term "solution". The short-term result of the Limann government's strong-hand approach is news that the International Transport-Workers Federation (ITF) has told all its affiliates around the world to refuse their services to BSL vessels. If observed uniformly, this "blacking" of BSL will render futile all the reorganisation of BSL's operations.

Cries of "blackmail" notwithstanding, the government still has to resolve long-term questions of management and labour in Ghana. The cost in foreign exchange of recruiting foreign consultants and personnel must be compared with their productivity and effect on Ghanaian managers and workers. In fact, the problems facing the government are so fundamental that reappraisal of certain abiding assumptions about the economic structure recommends itself. This is surely not the time for flexing political party muscles towards very limited (and counterproductive) ends. There can be little satisfaction gained from trying to show that you are the only party capable of solving Ghana's problems if in fact you are not seen to be solving those problems.

CSO: 4420

DOE WARNS AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 1 Sep 80 pp 1

[Excerpt]

Master/Sergeant Samuel K. Doe, Head of State and Chairman of the People's Redemption Council (PRC) has warned against what he described as counter-revolutionary activities by people who want to sabotage "the interest of the PRC".

In a strongly-worded nation-wide broadcast on Saturday, a day after his return from a four-day official visit to Socialist Ethiopia, Sergeant Doe ordered members of the PRC "to arrest anybody who is found engaging in activities contrary to the ideals of the Revolution."

Reminding his fellow countrymen that what Liberia has now is "strictly a military Government", Head of State Doe noted that it had come to his notice that "some ministers, directors and deputy ministers have been fond of holding certain meetings at certain times".

Sergeant Doe said that "hereafter, we will not allow any minister or director of any agency to issue any statement against the Government while we are in the process of bringing changes in our Revolution. If any of such ministers or directors is caught, he will be brought to justice without procrastination."

He also warned church leaders and other religious groups in the habit of pressurising Government to consider the release of political prisoners, to desist from such actions forthwith. He said all such appeals should in future be addressed to him directly.

Sergeant Doe also said that anyone visiting prisoners at the Post Stockade without authority "would be harmed".

The Head of State further declared: "we will not also tolerate or allow any group of people to publish any paper against the Government while we are in the process of bringing free education and relief to our people."

Sergeant Doe repeated that accordingly, the Co-Chairman of the PRC, the Speaker, the Armed Forces Commanding General, the National Security Agency and other law-enforcement agencies should "effective immediately arrest and confine any woman, man, school boy or yana boy" who would try to sabotage the interest of the PRC".

last Friday at the Executive Mansion, Sergeant Doe said a high degree of discipline must be injected in all levels of the people in our society.

CSO: 4420

REPRESENTATIVE ASKS CHRISTIANS, MOSLEMS TO AVOID POLITICS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 29 Aug 80 p 12

[Text]

Ministers of the Gospel have been called upon to do away with politics and only preach the Word of God.

The call was made by the special representative of the People's Redemption Council of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Captain Johnson B.N. Jayswen when he addressed members of the press at the Capitol building last Tuesday.

Captain Jayswen said that many Pastors and Bishops of the Liberian churches were involved in politics and corrupt practices during the ousted government.

He said that those in prison were arrested by the PRC government for rampant corruption, misuse of public office, abuse of human and civil rights, and others for security reasons.

He added that these charges were sent to the central government and a special team has been set up to find out facts from the prisoners, and when these facts are ascertained, the prisoners will be released publicly.

Captain Jayswen appealed to all Christians and Muslims in the country to pray for the new Liberian Government and not to interfere with the government and its handling of political prisoners.

CSO: 4420

DOE RETURNS FROM CAPE MOUNT COUNTY, TO VISIT LOFA

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 5 Sep 80 pp 1, 8

[Article by George S. Khoryama]

[Text] County and territorial Superintendents have been warned by the Head of State, M/Sgt. Doe, against demanding money from citizens and residents for entertainment purposes during visits of government officials to other parts of the country.

M/Sgt. Doe gave the warning in Cape Mount County from where he returned yesterday to the capital after a two-day visit at the head of a 61-man entourage.

This brings to seven the number of counties M/Sgt. Doe has visited since he started his nation-wide tour on August 3. He has already visited Maryland, Sinoe, Grand Gedeh, Nimba, Bong and Grand Basca, where the rural people for the first time had the opportunity to catch a glimpse of their redeemer.

Montserrado County being the seat of government from where M/Sgt. Doe and the People's Redemption Council direct the affairs of the nation, he only has Lofa County now to visit.

Reports reaching New Liberian indicate that a tumultuous welcome awaits the Head of State in Lofa County.

As he continued to interprete the goals and objectives of the revolution during these visits, M/Sgt. Doe Wednesday told Grand Cape Mountaineans that the success of the revolution depended on hard work, discipline and the dedication of all to build a just society.

The April 12 revolution, he said, was meant to eradicate oppression, injustice and nepotism from the Liberian society, and to ensure full social and economic benefits for all.

Cape Mount County, as a matter of fact, is the birth place of the former First Lady, Mrs. Victoria A. Tolbert.

The Government of PRC, he said, was committed to minimizing the suffering of the rural masses "and not to exploit them."

He called on the youths of Liberia to engage in productive activities such as farming in order to meet the basic needs of their counties.

The citizens of Grand Cape Mount County on their part proposed to government a number of development programs aimed at uplifting their living standards and to encourage fair distribution of the county's natural resources.

They suggested among other things, that clans be organized into multi-purpose rural development cooperatives to speed up the construction of bridges,

roads, schools and similar development projects throughout the county.

They also urged government to provide each clan and district headquarters with vocational school, a health center, pipe-borne water system, communication facilities, and to build roads to link the Headquarters with county capitals.

Before returning to the capital yesterday, M/Sgt. Doe visited the Tubman Center of African Culture in Robertsport and was led on a tour of the Center by the Director, Dr. Abdu Jones.

Dr. Jones told the Head of State that the center was making efforts to contribute to the development of the cultural heritage of Liberia.

She asked government for $3,000 to help implement proposed programs for the Center.

M/Sgt. Doe and party also attended a program at the St. John Academic and Technical High School at which time Chief Education Officer Mrs. Amelia T. Mason, stressed the need for three additional high schools in Grand Cape Mount County.

CSO: 4420

CHURCH OF APOSTLES BISHOP RAPS CATHOLIC BISHOPS' APPEAL

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 5 Sep 80 pp 1, 6

[Article by J. Blamo Robinson]

[Text] The recent appeal made to government by two Catholic Bishops for the release of all political prisoners has come under sharp attack from Bishop J. Samuel Browne of the United Church of the Apostles, Inc. on Bushrod Island, Monrovia.

He said it was Biblically unethical for ministers of the Gospel to call upon government to free political prisoners because "as followers of Christ, it is not the duty of ordained ministers of the Gospel to get involved in politics and incite the public to perform diabolic acts."

Speaking in an interview over the weekend at his Church, Bishop Browne said, "it is the responsibility of the ministers of the Gospel to stand on guard and watch over the lives of the masses or congregation as well as the state."

Citing Biblical verses, the Bishop said when a Christian minister saw his flock move towards temptation, it was his responsibility to warn them and win them back to the fold through teaching and prayers.

A priest, he noted, must stand like a soldier to guide his members away from the false teaching of those who deceive and mislead the weak, calling them "leopards in sheep's skin."

Bishop Browne stressed that "Biblical ethics do not allow ordained ministers of the Gospel to talk foolishness in order to bring about disharmony among the people of our country."

He maintained that the eight-point appeal made to government by Catholic Bishops Michael Kpakala Francis and Boniface Nyema Dalieh was unethical, noting that "although it is our duty as Gospel ministers to visit those in prison, and if need be, to make requests to the authorities on their behalf, this must be done honestly, obediently and faithfully."

He said it must not be a demand or an attempt to force government to release any prisoners.

The Bishop described the clergy as a watchdog of a nation who sought the interest and welfare of individuals or group in need of both spiritual and material assistance.

As ministers of the Gospel, it is our duty to see to it that the sick and the prisoners are visited, followed by meeting with those in authority and preaching the word of God to them with the aim of convincing them. "You may request or appeal honestly and spiritually for the release of a brother in prison."

"Where were the Catholic Bishops when Gabriel Baccus Matthews and others were jailed and their political party banned? Are they not children of God? Were their actions to talk for the human and constitutional rights of the masses wrong at that time?" the Bishop asked.

Concluding, Bishop called on all churches in the country to pray for the safety and success of the new regime and "not to institute politics among brothers, sisters, friends, neighbours and co-workers of the nation."

Two weeks ago, the Catholic Bishops made it clear to government that it was the duty of the church to provide "guidelines and offer concrete suggestions towards the establishment of sound social, economic, cultural and political state of affairs in line with the deepest understanding of man."

In a joint Pastoral Letter read in Catholic Churches throughout the country on Sunday, August 10, Bishops Francis and Dalieh called the government to grant amnesty to all political prisoners, lift the curfew immediately, set a time-table for a return to civilian rule, and hand over security operations to the police force "which is trained in the business of law and order."

CSO: 4420

SHORTAGES OF BABY FOOD, ESSENTIAL GOODS TO EASE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 1 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Worries over the shortage of baby foods by nursing mothers will soon be over by the arrival early this month of a shipment of Nestle baby foods.

This was revealed over the weekend by the management of the Bazzi Brothers Import and Export Corporation in Monrovia.

Other essential commodities, such as soap, canned fish and electrical and household appliances, among others, shortage of which have equally caused concern in the country, are expected to also arrive soon.

The general manager of the corporation, Mr. Ghazi Bazzi, said the recent shortage of some basic commodities on the local market was due to the delay in shipment by shipping lines.

He said another factor was the refusal of overseas companies to accept previous negotiations until banking institutions provided facilities to conduct importation operations.

Mr. Bazzi said that following the April 12 coup, some banking establishments in the country gave major business companies "necessary facilities" for smooth operation of business.

He said the re-instatement of his corporation's previous facilities by banks and overseas companies provided a climate to continue normal operations through which the forthcoming shipment was made possible.

On the quantity of supplies expected, the general manager said the consignment was "enough to cope with the need" of the Liberian people.

He said a business delegation from London, England, recently met with Bazzi management in an effort to get food importation in "full swing."

Mr. Bazzi said from talks held, there was no need for any major delay in the future and expressed the hope that the re-instatement of companies by local banks would continue in order "to get the economy moving."

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SOVIET MEDICAL SUPPLIES--The first consignment of medical supplies granted Liberia recently by the Soviet Union has been given to a medical center in Monrovia. The consignment of 300 kilograms of medicine was presented recently to the minister of health and social welfare as part of the USSR Government's aid to Liberia. The medicines will be distributed among hospitals in the country. [AB092045 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 9 Sep 80]

ENTRY VISA FOR LIBERIA--Monrovia, 17 Sep (AFP)--Citizens of member countries of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, can stay in Liberia without entry visa for a period not exceeding 90 days, the New Liberian, the official organ of the Liberian Ministry of Information, announced on Wednesday. Quoting an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the newspaper states that this measure is in conformity with the decision taken on this subject by the ECOWAS and ratified by Liberia who is a member of this community. [Text] [AB171324 Paris AFP in French 1212 GMT 17 Sep 80]

CSO: 4400

NEED FOR VACCINES FOR ANIMAL HEALTH EXPRESSED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Aug 80 p 7

[Text]

SUFFICIENT meat in the country depends largely on the efforts made by the governments to provide cattle Fulani with proper vaccines and drugs for their animals.

This was the view of Malam Isyaku Sambo while contributing to a motion tabled before the Kaduna State House of Assembly calling on the state Ministry of Animal and Forest Resources to provide vaccines and drugs for curing animal diseases.

The motion was sponsored by Alhaji Ibrahim Mu'azu (Batsari West). Malam Isyaku Sambo noted that cattle died due to lack of effective vaccines to cure them of animal diseases.

Alhaji Sani Sambo, Alhaji Yusi Tela, Alhaji Abba Kalle and Alhaji Sani Maitumbin Kudi said people indiscriminately destroyed forest reserves where cattle Fulani used for cattle grazing.

They contended that because of this action, cattle Fulani had to travel for long distances to find suitable grazing fields. They said this prompted some of them to find suitable grazing fields elsewhere.

Mr. Kure Malam suggested that the motion should be changed to calling on the state government to ensure that the officials of the Ministry of Animal and Forest Resources promptly gave vaccines and drugs to cattle. But it was resolved that the motion should be left as it was presented.

The House also called on the Ministry to expand forest reserves throughout the state so that domestic animals would have pasturing grounds for the benefit of the cattle Fulani.

The motion was passed together with the one calling on the Federal Government to construct a by-pass around Katsina starting from the Katsina Oil Mill to join the Dutsin-Ma Road and end at Kofar Yandaka, a distance of about three kilometres.

It was sponsored by Alhaji Abba Zubairu (Katsina South West).

CSO: 5400

BRIEFS

AIRCRAFT SPARE PARTS--Spare parts ordered by the Nigeria Airways for the repair of its five grounded aircraft have arrived from the Fokker Company of Holland. The deputy managing director of the airways, Mr (W. Kiman), announced this while briefing the Senate Committee on Transport and Aviation about the condition of the airline in Lagos today. Mr (Kiman) explained that the planes were grounded due to lack of spare parts because the airways owed the supplying company the sum of 3 million naira. He also told the committee that the corporation has now cleared the debt with the company. The deputy managing director also stated that repair work on the grounded planes has started, and they will soon be put into operation. [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Sep 80]

CSO: 4420

COOPERATION WITH U.S. NOT AGAINST PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 5 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Foolish Lies"]

[Text] Since the advent of our Socialist Revolution the principle of peaceful coexistence among the peoples of the world has been strongly recognized and has been the principle of positive neutrality. These two principles and our commitment to the support of all national liberation movements constitute: the cornerstone of our foreign policy. All our intercourse with foreign countries and governments should therefore be viewed in the light of the articles of the Charter of our Revolution. Not to do so would be to be biased. And no fair-minded person can ignore the true facts of our activities in this connection in regard to the outside world.

Of course, the junta at Addis Ababa cannot be expected to be objective towards us. But we know what we are doing. The question is who do they think they can fool by their unfounded allegations against us.

Is it not something to be laughed at that Mengistu denied he sent his forces to invade the SDR, even while their traces were still fresh? Our recent talks with the USA have been dragged into the junta's argumentation. This is a red herring at best.

For how can this be tantamount to a declaration of war against Abyssinia. Does the principle of peaceful coexistence preclude cooperation between the Somali and American peoples?

But we know what is worrying Mengistu. He is simply itching for another excursion, although he might think twice this time before he will rush into our territory.

As for the allegation that the SDR has sold its sovereignty, of course, few people would need to be reminded of the way Ethiopia is used today as a springboard of aggression by a superpower and the presence of foreign troops there, in consequence of which there is chaos and instability in the Horn.

While we shall not budge from our avowed principles in our foreign policy, we are determined to safeguard our freedom and sovereignty in the full knowledge that self-defense is the only guarantee against foreign aggression.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ARAB-FINANCED SUGAR FACTORY--The United Arab Emirates Minister of Information and Culture, Sheikh Ahmed Bin Hamad left here today at the end of a four-day visit to the SDR. The Minister who came here to attend the opening ceremony of the Marerey Sugar Factory in Jilib District (Central Juba Region) officially opened yesterday the 188-million dollar project which was jointly financed by the United Arab Emirates, the Saudi Development Fund and the Special Fund of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The 20,000-hectar project will turn out 20,000 tonnes of sugar the remaining part of this year and by 1983 its capacity will reach 70,000 tonnes. At the opening ceremony, the SDR Minister of Industry, Jaale Ali Khalif Galaid said that the new factory will play an important role in the economic development of the country. [Excerpt] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 5 Sep 80 pp 1, 6]

COOPERATION WITH EGYPT VIEWED--Official talks started here yesterday at the headquarters of the Ministry of Justice and Religious Affairs between Somalia and the Arab Republic of Egypt. Somalia was represented at the talks by the Minister of Justice and Religious Affairs, Jaale Ahmed Shire Mohamoud, the Assistant Minister, Jaale Mohamed Ali Hamud, and the President of the Supreme Court, Jaale Sheikh Hassan Sheikh Abdillahi; on the Egyptian side, the delegation was led by the Minister of Endowments and Azhar Affairs, Zakariya Al Berri and the Egyptian Ambassador to Somalia. The talks ended in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and the two sides agreed on seeking ways of further strengthening bilateral cooperation, particularly in the political, economic, judiciary matters as well as in catering for the refugees in Somalia. In a speech at the meeting, the SDR Justice and Religious Affairs Minister thanked the Egyptian government and the people for the unconditional and constant assistance they are rendering to the Somali people, adding this is an expression of the deep, brotherly and historical relations between the two peoples. The Egyptian Endowments Minister who also spoke at the meeting underlined the necessity of strengthening cooperation among the Arab countries in order to realize their aspirations for unity. [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 5 Sep 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NEW PARTY LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE--Dodoma--Vice chairman of the party Ndugu Aboud Jumbe has said Chama Cha Mapinduzi [COM] has established a new structure of party leadership in the forces to ensure that the party's control is fully observed in the forces. Opening the first party conference of the prison forces being held in Dodoma, the vice chairman sought to remove the fear of the forces commanders that the new party system in the forces would affect discipline. He said the intention of the COM in introducing this system in the forces is to build discipline in these organs, not to demolish it. Ndugu Jumbe stressed that in implementing the party's policy in the forces, officials at various levels in the forces are required to eliminate misunderstandings between them. There should also be no inconsistencies in the discharge of the responsibilities of the party and the carrying out of military duties. On the election of officials in the forces, as a result of the new system of party leadership in the forces established by the party in 1978, the party's vice chairman said officials who will be elected to hold various posts should be capable, good leaders and obedient to the party's instructions. The conference will elect 10 representatives, who will join the party's central committee in the prison forces and three other representatives of the executive committee. [Text] [LD161948 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 16 Sep 80 EA]

FIRST PARTY CONFERENCE ENDS--Dar Es Salaam--The army's first party conference ended this evening in the conference hall of Urafiki Building, Dar Es Salaam. It elected 12 members of the party's central committee in the army. The 1-day conference, which was opened this morning by chairman of Chama Cha Mapinduzi Mwalimu Nyerere, was closed this evening by the party's national executive secretary, Ndugu Pius Msekwa. It was attended by 204 delegates from the people's defense force and the national service. The representatives elected at the conference will meet tomorrow to elect three members of the party's executive committee in the army. [Text] [LD162022 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 16 Sep 80 EA]

CSO: 4407

STRONGER SECURITY MEASURES IN KINSHASA URGED

AB061404 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0820 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 6 Sep (AZAP)--Peace and the unity of the country constitute basic goals of the policy of the second republic and have always been presented as the most eloquent and tangible results of leader Mobutu's actions. All development depends on them. And Zaire, which is engaged in war against underdevelopment in all its forms, will not tolerate an inch of its territory experiencing any form of insecurity.

It is within this context that the new authorities of Kinshasa on Thursday declared war on all unpatriotic elements who try to disturb the peace of the city. These bandits are coming back again in force after a long lull following the moving and resounding trial of Wallace and other vagabonds.

For some time now, the capital has been experiencing some agitation caused by these same people, who have no sense of human dignity and have made killing and stealing their daily job. The man on the street wonders who arms these assassins who commonly use all sorts of small arms in their macabre operations.

It has become necessary for the competent authorities to take the appropriate steps to face up to these heartless people so that order and security can be restored in the capital again. The issue facing the new municipal authorities comes down to this price because the capital is overflowing with all sorts of irregulars [irreguliers] and the unemployed as well. This class of people reduce the chances for success of any action taken by the city's authorities to improve the situation, and the contribution of these parasites to the effort for the country's revival is nil.

Security precautions should be reinforced and the people should redouble their vigilance in order to expose any enemies who might infiltrate our ranks to divert the people's attention from their real concerns. Precautions should also be taken so that excesses are avoided in carrying out any orders and security agents do not go beyond the limits required by public security.

In the recent past we have seen some unfortunate cases in which some troops called to keep order ended up terrorizing the people. Security agents should contribute actively to the maintenance of order and avoid collaborating with wrongdoers, who often turn out to be relatives they dare not denounce to the legal authorities.

Militants of the capital have the heavy responsibility, along with the government, to help the effort to establish security and order in Kinshasa. Only permanent vigilance will help confound the wrongdoers and render them harmless.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

SACKING OF WORKERS BANNED--Brazzaville, 12 Sep (AFP)--The sacking of workers in Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire, was formally banned from today until further notice, according to Zairian radio monitored here. The decision was announced by the political commissar and governor of Kinshasa at a meeting of the Zairian Workers Union, UNTZA. It applied except in cases of obvious, serious misdemeanor, the radio said. The governor called for trade unions to proclaim the move in workplaces in Kinshasa. [Text] [AB122025 Paris AFP in English 1821 GMT 12 Sep 80]

CSO: 4420

MUGABE HOLDS TALKS WITH MTOKO GUERRILLAS

PM Leads Delegation

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] **THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, today leads a Government, military and ZANU (PF) team to Mtoko, for meetings with ZANLA forces in assembly point X-ray, following the recent violence in the area in which two policemen were killed and another wounded.**

Government sources said yesterday that Mr Mugabe, who would also address a ZANU (PF) rally, might meet commercial farmers, some of whom had threatened to leave the area because of the unrest.

Mr Mugabe's entourage includes ZANLA Commander Mr Rex Nhongo and the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, who is also in charge of State security, the sources said.

This would be Mr Mugabe's first known visit to an assembly point since independence, and the sources said this signified the importance he attached to the Mtoko situation.

Previously, visits to the assembly point had been undertaken by Mr Nhongo and other Government and ZANU (PF) leaders.

Spurred

Mr Mugabe would probably outline to the ZANLA soldiers the plans Government had for their resettlement and redeployment.

The onset of the rains has spurred the Government to redouble its efforts to find accommodation for the men, and a Cabinet committee has made recommendations on sites to house them.

The X-ray guerillas are expected to be among 15 000 to 17 000 men to be given temporary accommodation in Chitungwiza while awaiting the construction of new barracks.

Temporary accommodation has also been found for ZIPRA soldiers in Entubane, in Bulawayo.

Given Rousing Welcome

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] **THE Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told a rally of 6 000 people in troubled Mtoko yesterday that the Government was working as quickly as possible to rectify injustices practised by the country's former white administration.**

"We are bringing about changes at all levels of Government. The majority of the people must be seen to be operative in the Civil Service and even in commerce and industry," he said.

Mr Mugabe also received a rousing welcome from guerillas at the nearby X-ray assembly point later in the day. It was not known whether he addressed the men at length, or whether the recent murders of two Mtoko policemen, allegedly by guerillas from the camp, were discussed with the camp commanders.

It was the Prime Minister's first visit to an assembly point and interest in it was heightened because of the recent violence in Mtoko and police accusations that the camp commanders had poor control over their men.

However, local and foreign journalists were turned away from the assembly point gate by ZANLA soldiers.

Some of the journalists were told they would be arrested if they persisted in trying to enter the camp.

Later in the day a BBC team was admitted, apparently as part of a prior agreement, but the Prime Minister had already made his appearance in front of the guerillas and the team was only allowed to film some of the troops drilling.

The atmosphere in this once-productive tobacco-farming region has been tense ever since more than 1 000 ZANLA guerillas occupied the old Security Forces base at X-ray in May.

The situation reached a climax two weeks ago when two policemen were murdered and the police station in Mtoko was fired upon three nights in succession.

Since then talks between police and the X-ray camp commanders seemed to have calmed the situation. There have been no incidents since the police station was fired upon on September 6.

Last week ZANLA soldiers freely wandered the area, but they no longer carried their weapons. Patrol officers and constables were also seen on patrol without weapons.

Farmers in the area remained pessimistic, several saying that there were too few of them left to make farming in Mtoko viable even if X-ray were moved immediately.

Leaving

In the last two weeks 12 of the area's remaining 32 farmers have either left or announced that they would do so.

At the rally, Mr Mugabe urged the people to co-operate with police, but said that if the police exceeded their authority they would be dealt with. When he asked what particular problems the people had in the area there were shouts of "the police, the police".

"The police must be with the people and the people must co-operate with the police, but if the police don't co-operate with the people then down with the police," he said.

Mr Mugabe made no mention in his hour-long speech of the recent violence against police in Mtoko.

He congratulated the crowd on the unity Mtoko had shown behind ZANU (PF) and thanked the people for the sacrifices they had made during the war.

CSO: 4420

HEALTH MINISTER CRITICIZES WHITE STAFFERS

Emotion-Charged Meeting

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] There was a need for a fundamental change of attitude among white medical staff in Zimbabwe, the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, told an emotion-charged meeting of hospital staff at Andrew Fleming hospital yesterday.

Speaking to about 400 off-duty members from all grades, the Minister said the meeting was called to review the situation "as it was, as it is, and as it will be".

It was the attitudes among staff which affected the effective delivery of service to the patient. The white staff would have to accept change naturally or they would have it forced upon them, he said.

There was widespread discrimination in the medical services towards both black staff and patients. The Minister was loudly applauded when he said blacks had been made to feel inferior and there was a lack of promotion opportunities for them in all fields, from nursing to domestic work in the hospitals.

Dr Ushewokunze claimed certain members of the nursing staff were not prepared to nurse African children, and that some nurses, both black and white, had assaulted patients. These patients did not complain or fight back because they were simply unaware of their rights.

A white senior member of the nursing staff retorted: "Prove it."

Dr Ushewokunze continued that this attitude to patients must change or they would have to be protected — by law if necessary. Patients could also be given pamphlets when they arrived at a hospital, so they would know what their rights were and what they should expect from the nursing staff.

A comment from Dr Ushewokunze that, in general, the treatment given to blacks at the Andrew Fleming Hospital was inferior to that given to whites, drew a sharp reply from a young white male student nurse in the audience.

"Come and work here and look for yourself," said the man and got up and started walking out of the conference room.

DISMISSAL

"Get out, you're fired," shouted the Minister at the back of the departing man, to which he replied: "A pleasure, sir."

Applause followed Dr Ushewokunze's dismissal of the man.

The Minister said one of the things that appalled him was the way in which injured or sick "comrades" were treated. He quoted the case in which two men injured in a car crash in Mozambique were flown to the Andrew Fleming.

These men were refused admission to a ward in the hospital because the sister-in-charge said she had had relatives murdered by ZANLA forces. They were then transferred to the Central Hospital where they encountered similar antagonism, said the Minister.

To illustrate his point, Dr Ushewokunze showed a short film on the Chimoio raid. After the film had finished, he said: "I was there and I survived a terrible story. But would I be justified if I dwelt on Chimoio?"

The audience shouted back: "No."

The past mus be forgotten and the country should work together in the spirit of reconciliation which had been promoted by the Prime Minister, he said.

The movement from war to peace was a difficult one and he would not be true to the fallen guerillas if he tried to put the brakes on it, the Minister said.

"We are the custodians of human life and our prime concern should be the patient and not career advancement," he said.

He said he did not view every white as an enemy, but appealed to the staff to ensure that the hospital was run on a fair, non-racial basis.

Nurses Threaten Walkout

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

AN emergency meeting has been called for tomorrow at Salisbury's Andrew Fleming Hospital after threats of mass resignations by white nurses over criticisms of them by the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

The hospital's principal matron, Miss Frances Healey, sent out notices yesterday to call the meeting.

A student nurse at the hospital said last night: "The Minister has accused us of neglect of black patients and worse.

"None of these allegations are true. Treated this shabbily, some nurses feel there is no point in staying in the service. They want to leave straight away.

"Others say they'll wait and see what happens. But everyone is angry and upset.

"We work hard for very little reward and then have groundless accusations made against us.

Why should we stay?

"If we all leave there just won't be an Andrew Fleming hospital left."

At a meeting of 400 off-duty Hospital left."

week, Dr Ushewokunze said there was widespread discrimination in the medical services towards black staff and patients.

He said "certain members of the nursing staff" were not prepared to nurse African children, and alleged some nurses, both black and white, had assaulted patients.

He went on to show a film of the people wounded in the Chimoio raids.

The student nurses last night firmly denied the charge of discrimination.

One student said: "White nurses treat everyone equally. To say we neglect black patients and won't bath and change them is rubbish."

The students said they were prepared to accept secondment to Harare Hospital, as proposed by the Minister, provided they were treated fairly and equally there.

A sister at the hospital, which has nearly 600 beds, said: "The accusations were horrifying."

Another nurse said: "I have experience in other parts of the world and I can assure you the standards here are as high as anywhere."

Many of the student nurses were shocked by the film of the Chimoio raid. One said: "There are two sides to every story. The showing was totally unnecessary."

A black student nurse said Miss Healey had posted notices calling the meeting to discuss "the present situation".

She said white students had threatened to resign if they were sent to Harare Hospital. "Many of them did not like what was said," she added. "But the African students say the Minister stood up for our rights."

On the Minister's allegations of assaults, she said some sleeping or unconscious patients were manhandled by nurses in a rough manner. "That is not necessary," she said.

A Salisbury management expert, Colonel Michael Clarke, who gives lectures to black nurses on motivation and communication, complained to The Sunday Mail that the Minister was needlessly introducing racism to the hospital service.

He said: "It is an insult to a profession of compassionate and caring people who do their work out of love of patients — not for the financial rewards.

"The hatred and bitterness being provoked by the Minister will destroy the medical service in this country."

PM Urged To Gag Minister

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Sep 80 p 14

[Editorial]

[Text] It really is about time the Prime Minister put a curb on the alarming activities of his Minister of Health, Dr Ushewokunze.

Mr Mugabe's policy of reconciliation stands no chance of success if this minister is allowed to storm round the country like a rogue elephant, denigrating the white members of the medical profession and making the wildest of accusations.

In a series of stage-managed tours of hospitals, he has reduced staff to tears, publicly criticised people who are in no position to defend themselves and subsequently gone a long way to undermining the whole medical infrastructure in the country.

His latest outburst, at Salisbury's Andrew Fleming Hospital, was typical. While issuing a string of allegations about discrimination by white staff against blacks, he was reported yesterday as saying that white and black nurses had assaulted patients.

This was an incredible and most serious statement to make and we call on the minister to prove what he said.

A few weeks ago he talked about "knife-happy doctors who think there are too many Africans walking the earth".

On Friday, Dr Ushewokunze showed a film on the raid on Chimoio during the war by Rhodesian security forces. What on earth was the point of that? Is this the spirit of reconciliation, when official policy is to draw a curtain over the past?

What would the Minister have said if one of his white audience produced a picture of the massacre of the families at Elim Mission?

Maybe in the past there has been racial discrimination in the government health service rank structure. Maybe there are wrongs and anomalies in the treatment of patients which should be righted. We are in no position to judge.

But there is a correct procedure for making change--through normal civil service channels. If the minister feels he has to speak directly to hospital staff he could at least be less emotional, more rational and constructive.

In Parliament the minister shows little or no sense of decorum and vilifies white MPs as often as possible. Thoughtful debate is something he seems to avoid.

Most Zimbabwe whites expect and are prepared to live with political and social change.

But for how long are they prepared to accept the behaviour of Dr Ushewokunze, who is apparently quite happy to ignore the dedicated service given over the years to all races by white members of our medical profession, in government and private practice?

He said on Friday he was not an enemy of whites. He has a strange way of showing it.

Cont. 4410

LABOR LEADERS CALL FOR ABOLITION OF INDUSTRIAL ACT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] Two leading trade unionists in Zimbabwe yesterday called for the abolition of the Industrial Conciliation Act.

They claimed it was not representative enough "to serve the interests of the majority of workers".

In an interview, the general secretary of the Commercial and Allied Workers' Union, Mr Shangwa Chifamba, said the Act should be abolished to reflect the change taking place in the country.

Under the Act trade unions had "very limited power and this should not be allowed to continue".

"We, as trade unionists, must have more effective powers in the solving of industrial grievances." Mr Chifamba also said the work of the present industrial officers "must be done by trade union officials".

"The role of industrial officers should be that of Government watchdogs who see that the industrial regulations are not violated either by employers or trade unions."

He urged the replacement of the industrial boards by "more effective councils which will be elected. At the moment the people on these councils are not elected. They are hand-picked."

The chairman of the recently formed Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Alfred Makwarimba, said his organisation would like to see the Act changed immediately.

"It must be changed to give more room for trade unions to operate freely. We have not been operating freely in the past. Now that we are independent, this Act, which has a lot of restrictions on free trade union movement, must go.

"We cannot continue to operate under the same Act which was designed by previous racial governments."

He said the Act had over the years served white interests, which caused most blacks not to do apprenticeships in many "important fields".

"They did not do the apprenticeships because they could not be employed after the course."

Mr Makwarimba appealed to employers to cooperate with trade unions now that "we are a truly independent country. We must move forward together in unity."

He said his organisation would get "very tough" with employers who were not observing the Government's minimum wage. "Once we get them they will be in serious trouble."

CSO: 4420

TEKERE CALLS FOR FOREIGN TECHNICAL AID

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Countries which made the guerillas' sophisticated weapons during the war were now to be asked to provide the modern technical assistance needed for progress, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Edgar Tekere, said in the House yesterday.

Mr Tekere said these countries could be expected to assist in rebuilding the economy during peacetime.

"To put it bluntly, if those who supplied AK47 rifles which caused lots of terror could supply us with such sophisticated weapons how could they not produce for us enough technology to get this country moving economically during peacetime?" he asked.

Mr Tekere rose to speak spontaneously when the $8m. vote for the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development came up in Committee of Supply.

He said the Minister of Foreign Affairs had stated the Government would remember from where they got assistance when they "were still a bunch of terrorists out in the bush, as some people would call it".

Mr Tekere said there was a shortage of skilled manpower in Zimbabwe. It was necessary to recruit more skilled personnel but the question was from where they should be recruited.

"This may be a little controversial," he warned MPs. "We are not going to draw in expatriate expertise as it has been traditionally understood."

The Minister said there was a need to draw in people who would come in "on the same terms as we in Zimbabwe". It would be necessary to discuss this at the level of government to government, he said.

Mr Tekere said his Ministry had been "a new concept altogether" and as a result he had been able to attract bright people to it.

"It is my boast as a Minister that it is probably one of the topmost reflections of the process of revolution in this country."

But he added that he was not "selfish enough" to attribute that to his own ability as a Minister.

Mr Tekere said he could also boast about the composition of his Ministry in terms of race and sex.

"Because of this directional orientation I am also able to boast that it has achieved a great measure of efficiency."

Mr Tekere told MPs that he could be absent from his Military "without losing any sleep".

"The direction will not be lost," he said.

CSO: 4420

MUGABE OPENS NEW TRIANGLE ETHANOL PLANT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] **THE Government would soon want to know from private enterprise whether the role of industrial workers was being fully recognised, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday when he opened the $4 million Triangle ethanol plant.**

Mr Mugabe said the Government intended to examine whether the following principles had gained acceptability "in each and every" private enterprise:

- The minimum wage structure and general level of wages and other conditions of service;
- The existing training facilities and how much workers were being exposed to them and to the process of progressive improvement;
- The organisation of workers' committees and the role they played;
- The participation of workers in the decision-making process and the extent of that participation.
- The plans that existed to raise Africans to managerial levels;
- The opportunities for worker participation in share-holding where share equity existed.

The Government believed workers must be encouraged to develop a sense of belonging in every enterprise so they could be motivated into being more productive while at the same time acquiring a greater sense of responsibility, he said.

The Government was calling for "a revolution" in the approach to labour by private enterprise.

Often one encountered labour situations in Zimbabwean industries which were "reminiscent of the labour conditions of 19th century Britain", Mr Mugabe said. Such situations were "obviously a contradiction of the qualitative transformation that has occurred in regard to the technological base of our industry and the modern trend to the adoption of new production techniques".

The country could not afford the luxury of strikes at this crucial stage of its economic reconstruction, Mr Mugabe said.

"Let us remember that a contented worker produces a contented manager, and a contented manager a contented industry. I am glad that the dispute which existed here (at Triangle) has now been amicably resolved."

The ethanol plant was built at a cost of $4 million — of which less than one quarter was foreign currency. Tanks and columns were built by local contractors, while pipe work was entirely fabricated on site.

The plant was now producing "very high quality" ethanol which was being produced at a rate of about 120 000 litres a day — equivalent to 40 million litres a year, or about 15 percent of Zimbabwe's petrol requirements, Mr Mugabe said.

CSO: 4420

TEKERE GUARDS' BAIL TERMS EASED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] With police permission, the seven bodyguards of Cabinet Minister Mr Edgar Tekere may leave the Salisbury house to which they have been confined while on bail on allegations of murder and attempted murder.

A judge gave this ruling after it had been argued that there was no scope for entertrainment at the house in Alderson Avenue, St Martins.

An application to vary the bail of the seven bodyguards was made at the High Court in Salisbury before Sir Hugh Beadle on Thursday.

In a judgment yesterday Sir Hugh said the application was to allow the men to move freely within a radius of 20 km of Salisbury Post Office.

He pointed out that he could not alter the bail conditions unless some new circumstances came to light.

One of the grounds of the application was that there was no provision for entertainment at the St Martins house, as the area to which the men were confined was not large.

The State argued that there had been no alteration to the house since the order was made.

While agreeing with this submission, Sir Hugh pointed out it was an accepted principle of the law that a prisoner awaiting trail should be allowed the maximum liberty consistent with the satisfaction of the State that he will present himself for trial on the due date.

"One does not want any conditions of bail to bear unduly hardly on unconvicted prisoners . . ." the judge said.

He offered a suggestion to which he understood the State had no objection.

"I suggest, therefore, that the order remains in force, except that in any special circumstances, whatever that may be, whether it is to attend some

special entertainment or to receive medical attention, the investigating officer may give permission for the particular accused to leave the premises," Sir Hugh said.

"The order is therefore altered to that effect--subject to the investigating officer being authorised to give permission for any particular accused to leave the premises for any purpose which he considers justifiable."

He pointed out that, although it did not appear in the order, there was nothing to prevent visitors from going to the St Martins house.

He also granted permission for the seven men to leave the house to go to their attorneys' offices for consultation, provided they travelled by the shortest direct route.

CSO: 4420

SITHOLE SEEKS HOUSING FOR EX-GUERRILLAS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] ZANU leader the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole yesterday called for a concerted effort to solve the problem of ex-guerillas housed in assembly points.

The APs, originally designed as "cooling chambers", had become "boiling points of frustration" for those who had fought in the liberation struggle.

Addressing a party central committee meeting Mr Sithole said the guerillas had become "frustrated and embittered" by being confined in what, for them, had become concentration camps.

Those it was not possible to integrate into the new national army should be retired as soldiers and given the means to support themselves, he said.

The Government should also help guerillas wishing to further their education or training. Those with former professions and trades should be helped to make a new start.

Instead of being kept in camps, the guerillas should be allowed to return home, giving parents, relatives and friends the chance to help rehabilitate them.

Mr Sithole condemned kangaroo courts and country-wide armed intimidation, political murders and abductions.

"These do not help to instil, internally and externally, confidence in this country and lack of confidence and stability is no good for the politics and economy of the nation."

CSO: 4420

NEW HOMES PLEDGED TO AP MEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] THE City Council has agreed to provide hundreds of its new houses at Entumbane, North-Western Commonage, for assembly point guerillas.

The acting Mayor, Councillor Doug Rowland, said yesterday: "Bulawayo City Council is happy to assist where it can. I do not anticipate any problems. With Bulawayo's record of co-operation and commonsense I feel sure the whole exercise will go smoothly."

The Town Clerk, Mr Ian Edmeades, said: "This (the homeless state of the soldiers in assembly points) is of general concern to us all. In due course the Ministry will tell us what numbers they want us to accommodate."

The first approach to the council was a telephone call last week from the Deputy Secretary for Local Government and Housing, Mr Leslie Brown, "who asked if we could assist the Government in its predicament", Mr Edmeades said.

"He explained accommodation would be needed for a temporary period only, until the army could provide other accommodation. He made it clear it was a stop-gap measure and estimated it could be for about three months."

The urgency of the matter was to get the soldiers housed before the rains came. Mr Edmeades said.

"On Wednesday morning a delegation of four Cabinet Ministers flew to Bulawayo and discussed the plan with Mr Rowland, Councillor Eugene Gordon, and myself. We took them to one of the new villages in the Entumbane housing area and they looked over it.

"We said we could make new housing units available at the rate of about 300 a month."

The four Ministers were Mr Eddison Zvobgo, Minister of Local Government and Housing; Senator Enos Nkala, Minister of Finance; Mr Clement Muchachi, Minister of Works, and Mr Ernest Kadungure, Minister of Transport and Power.

They were accompanied by their aides.

When Bulawayo officials asked if the soldiers would bring their guns they were told: "They are soldiers. They have their guns at the moment," said Mr Edmeades.

The housing sector to be allocated would be completely fenced and gated.

"There will, apparently, be an armoury within the fenced area, and after that it is a matter for the military. We were told that it is normal for soldiers to have their guns with them," he said.

The Joint High Command would not comment on the move. It is understood army headquarters regards the temporary housing of assembly point soldiers as a Government problem.

CSO: 4420

RF FIGHTS TO KEEP 'WATCHDOG' TESTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] THE Rhodesian Front yesterday refused to support moves by the Government to lower minimum qualifications for members of three constitutional watchdog bodies to enable the appointment of more blacks.

In his second reading speech on the Constitution Amendment Bill, the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako, said: "When these amendments come into force our constitution will have been adjusted in such a way as to make every citizen of Zimbabwe feel that the constitution is for all people and that more people can aspire to the various positions which were formally reserved for a small section of the community."

His remarks were greeted by shouts of "the racists" by some black backbenchers.

The RF opposed the Bill, which is the first amendment sought for Zimbabwe's five-month-old constitution, on a voice count. But, outnumbered 42-13, they did not call a division they appeared certain to lose.

Throughout the following prolonged and heated debate between angry RF MPs and Ministers and backbenchers, UANC leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Patriotic Front MPs sat impassively without intervening.

The UANC holds three of the 80 black seats in the 100-member house and Dr Joshua Nkomo's PF holds 20.

Any amendment to the constitution, in terms of the Lancaster House Agreement, requires 70 votes in the House of Assembly to be passed into law.

The ruling ZANU (PF) holds an overall majority of 57 seats, but needs 13 more votes to ensure it has its way on a constitutional alteration.

RF member Mr Chris Andersen, a former Minister of Justice, urged the house to resist "change for the sake of expediency to meet a temporary inconvenience". He argued that a case had not been made showing that suitably qualified Zimbabweans could not be found to fill the posts.

The outspoken Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, called out : "They are there. They are all white."

Mr Andersen replied: "That is simply not true," but Mr Zvobgo persisted, charging that the Senate Legal Committee was "under white minority rule".

The amendment seeks to lower appointment qualifications for members of the Senate Legal Committee, the Public Service Commission and the Judicial Services Commission.

At present only people qualified for seven years to practice as advocates or attorneys, or who have been magistrates for seven years, are eligible for appointment to the Senate Legal Committee.

Senator Mubako said the Government considered the seven-year requirement "excessive". Five years' experience was sufficient, and "the President of Zimbabwe should have the power to define other legal qualifications as suitable".

"That means that the ZANU (PF) can do it," Mr Donald Goddard (RF, Lundi) interjected.

Senator Mubako said it was also felt the requirement that the chairman of the Public Service Commission must have held specified high posts for a minimum of five years was "unnecessarily high". He believed that three years would be sufficient.

The Government also disagreed with the ruling that a judge who had been a member of government or local government within the preceding three years be disqualified from appointment to the Judicial Services Commission.

The disqualification was inappropriate in the case of a person sufficiently well respected and trusted to be appointed a judge, and the amendment sought to remove it.

"I believe the amendments are necessary to correct what I consider to be the faults in the Constitution to make positions created by the Constitution more accessible to a larger section of the community," he said.

Mr Andersen argued that the move would jeopardise credibility in the Constitution, which was the foundation of stability.

The RF was not differing for the sake of opposition, "but in the spirit of seeking to offer a constructive contribution towards the good government of our country," he said.

"In considering the proposed amendments to the Constitution the overriding question we have asked ourselves is whether they are necessary or desirable to ensure good government. We have reached the conclusion that they are not.

"I need hardly say how important it is to us and, I am sure, Government, that the integrity of the judiciary should be maintained and that the efficiency of the civil service should be of the highest order. Our attraction to outside investors must depend largely on the quality of our public service," he said.

Advocate Godfrey Chidyausiku (ZANU - PF, Mashonaland East) accused the RF of setting up the commissions at the time of the Government of National Unity headed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa to keep power out of black hands.

"That is why the qualifications are so high — so that no African would get appointments and they would retain power in the hands of whites, though they might have a black Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers," he said.

The purpose of the Bill was to try to broaden the commissions to include some blacks, so that the Government would be seen to be governing.

CSO: 4420

INCOME-PRICE COMMISSION BEGINS INQUIRY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] The chairman of the Commission of Inquiry on Incomes, Prices and Conditions of Service, Mr Roger Riddell, said yesterday the commission would start advertising its activities in the media today.

"We would like to make known our aims and objectives so that we can get full co-operation from the public during our inquiries," he said.

Mr Riddell was sworn in along with seven other members of the commission on Wednesday.

He obtained his BSc Economics degree at the University of Zimbabwe in 1973 and did a post-graduate diploma in Pastoral Theology at Heythrop College, University of London.

This was followed by a Master of Philosophy in Development Studies at the University of Sussex. He completed this in Zimbabwe with a dissertation, The Land Problem in Rhodesia.

He worked until recently with the Catholic Institute for International Relations in London as an economic research officer.

Papers

His major publications include: The poverty datum line as a wage-fixing standard (in conjunction with Mr P. S. Harris); and The urban poverty datum line for Rhodesia (in conjunction with Miss V. S. Cubitt).

Of the other members, Mr Xavier Kadhani, is a lecturer with the Economics Department of the University of Zimbabwe, specialising in labour economics.

He has a BA Social Studies (Economics) degree from the University of York and obtained a Master's degree in Philosophy in Development Studies at the University of Sussex last year.

Mr Albert John Lister Lewis was born and educated in Zimbabwe and trained as a chartered accountant in London. He has practised in Bulawayo since 1945 and is a senior partner of a firm of auditors.

Mr Lewis has had considerable experience as chairman of industrial boards and in providing secretarial and accounting service to two trade unions and an industrial council since 1963.

Mr Edwin Murwira Nyashanu is chairman of ZANU (PF) Midlands, secretary of the interim committee of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions and a director of ZTV.

Mr Mtshele Loyola Sidile obtained his BSc (Social Science) at the University of South Africa and went on to study at the University of Adelphi in the United States where he obtained a Master's Degree in social work.

He is now a senior community services officer with the Bulawayo City Council. He has been chairman of the Bulawayo Municipal Workers' Union for nine years.

Degrees

Sister Mary Aquina graduated from the University of Zimbabwe in 1959 and later did her MA and PhD at the Universities of Manchester and Oxford respectively.

She has lectured at the School of Social Work in Salisbury and at the university. She undertook extensive research work throughout Zimbabwe resulting in the publication of eight books and numerous articles.

She has also worked for two years with UNESCO.

Mr James Sinclair, a farmer, is vice-president of the Commercial Farmers' Union.

He was educated at Bishop's, Cape Town and at Gwebi College.

Mr Sinclair became the Norton representative on the Salisbury Area Cattle Committee in 1972 and later became chairman of the Norton Farmers' Association and the Salisbury Area Cattle Committee.

He was elected chairman of the Cattle Producers' Association in 1978.

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT RAPS 'COLONIAL ASPECT' OF CHURCH

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] **PRAISING the vital and "dangerous" watchdog role played by the Roman Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, President Banana yesterday criticised the Western, institutionalised and colonial aspect of the Church in Zimbabwe.**

Opening the Catholic commission's annual meeting at the University of Zimbabwe, the President traced its work in exposing massive ignorance, misinformation and deformation of truth during the past struggle.

"The Church as a whole had a definitive 'Good Samaritan' role to play in society and the Justice and Peace Commission played this role by making the fate of victims of war a public issue of paramount importance," he said.

He recalled among other things the "clear stance for social justice" taken by the Catholic Sister Janice in 1977 in supporting the changes which freedom fighters were trying to bring about.

The commission had been dubbed a "subversive, disreputable and biased" organisation by the then government because it had taken a prophetic role.

The President said: "This is how they persecuted the prophets before you."

He said a most important aspect of the Christian message had been disregarded in Zimbabwe. The Church was supposed to be one with the people, and especially the poor.

However, it seemed that "highly organised church structures" had become a barrier between the Church and the people. Impressive "fortresses" or buildings were set up in poor countries where most of the people went hungry.

The Church should have ceased to be a "Western church" and become the church of the people. By becoming independent from Western domination it would have become the universal church of all men and races.

President Banana said national liberation had caught some churches "napping": overburdened with a colonial image and dragging their feet with regard to change.

A speedy process of mental decolonisation should be started to foster the promotion of African culture, idioms and values and "indigenising the leadership of the Church" at various levels.

"A Zimbabwean church will identify with the people, without losing anything of its universality."

The President said the Justice and Peace Commission and the Church could make a meaningful contribution towards the development of the country.

It was important for the commission to identify the enemies of the people. The Church had a responsibility to learn the global situation in which justice was denied and travestied, and peace was threatened.

The denial of human rights and democratic principles in South Africa, through the obnoxious system of apartheid, defied the dignity of men everywhere, he said.

CSO: 4420

ROLE OF MULTINATIONALS DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Terry Blocksidge]

[Text] **PLUNDERERS or providers? This is the two-sided picture of the multinational companies at the heart of Zimbabwe's economy.**

Until the issue is resolved, the Government is determined to curb a wild rush at the country's riches, certainly by newcomers.

That circumspection by the politicians is, in the eyes of the businessmen, a brake on investment and development of the country.

"The entrepreneurs are mistaken if they think they can exploit this country without control," says a senior Government man. "This is a new country and we are looking for a new solution."

A spokesman for a multinational says: "We have a social conscience. The big companies opened up and developed this country. We brought health, education and wealth to the people here, not the missionaries."

Two big multinationals, Anglo American and Lonrho, between them employ about 45 000 workers in Zimbabwe.

Rio Tinto Mining (Zimbabwe) Ltd, a locally incorporated company, employs nearly 5 000 workers.

From their involvement in mining and agriculture where communities have grown, the total number of dependants is estimated at 250 000.

LONRHO

A Rio Tinto spokesman says: "The siting of mines in remote areas caused the group to spend large sums of money on the construction of dams, roads, housing, health facilities and other social amenities.

"The mines have become growth points and, in most cases, towns have grown up around them."

All the giant companies have similar developments and services.

Rio gives free housing to all mine employees. It has health facilities, free medical care for the lower paid, semi-skilled and unskilled, and the rest of the workers can join the company's medical insurance plan.

With junior schools at all the mines, Rio reckons to have more than 3 300 pupils in classrooms at present.

Mr George Julyan, general manager at the Wankie Colliery — part of the Anglo group — recently told a visiting party: "I spend more time on running the community than mining coal!"

Wankie is a company town. "The company owns everything here from the paving stones to the hospital," says Mr Julyan.

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It employs midwives at the start of life and a carpenter to make the coffins at its end. Schools, hospitals, clinics, clubs, bars, property for supermarkets provide the services for the time in between.

Apprenticeships were naturally introduced. Today, adult literacy schemes have become part of the picture, reminiscent of the Workers' Education Association that encouraged schemes of Britain in the 20s and 30s.

Rio set up a foundation in 1974 to develop education and practical training. The foundation was financed by a grant of 2 000 000 Rio Tinto shares given by the parent company in Britain. It is more than 10 percent of the total issued share capital of RTMZ.

The foundation is financing a hostel for black apprentices at the Bulawayo Technical College, a secondary school in Zhombe, and a farming and building centre which will be the first of several throughout the country.

LONRHO

Grants towards technical education are provided, and scholarships in engineering and agriculture are awarded annually to University of Zimbabwe undergraduates.

Not all enterprises make money all the time. Says one top executive: "I've got 5 000 men in one of our agricultural enterprises. At present I'm subsidising them by $250 000."

The sugar estate at Hippo Valley suffered a series of losses until the world market improved.

"You must be a large company to sustain that sort of situation," says an executive. "And don't forget the sugar prices could slump at any time."

The interests of the multinationals in Zimbabwe go beyond mining. They are involved in manufacturing, real estate, insurance, among others. Lonrho is the country's biggest coffee producer and runs its biggest beef herd.

But mining has become the country's biggest earner of foreign currency. Mr Ken van der Plank, chief executive of the Chamber of Mines, says: "Other ways in which the country benefits are from income taxes, and the employment and wealth created which ripples through the communities."

He says: "The industry requires a lot of capital, a considerable amount of equipment, which must be imported, and expertise. The multinationals have the means to organise such finance, and also to market exports outside the country."

Developing a medium-size mine costs about $30 million.

Mr Van der Plank adds: "If you look at the multinationals here, they are committed to Zimbabwe. They are not British, Americans or South Africans trying to get what they can at best advantage.

"They are looking for profits, sure, but they have a stake in the economy here."

Most executives deny any form of price suppression — Zimbabwe's mineral exports are sold at world prices — and they insist the multinationals compete too fiercely against each other to fix prices.

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There is not, however, a payment to the Government for minerals extracted from the country like the crude barrelage paid to the oil countries.

An organisation of mineral export countries, similar to OPEC, is discounted by the executives but may have appeal to some countries.

One executive sums up: "In the end, it must always come down to a question of: If you're putting money in, can you take money out?"

A Government official comments: "We're not going to be raped."

It seems likely that the expansion of the economy will, at least in the first place, involve multinationals already established in Zimbabwe. They have a major stake, financial and community-spirited.

As football teams took the field across Zimbabwe yesterday, Mr Van der Plank said: "Look to any sport and see how many sportsmen and women have come through the facilities provided by the major concerns. That is typical of their involvement."

CSO: 4420

BISHOP LAMONT DEPLORES SECRET EXECUTIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 80 p 10

[From the Letters to the Editor]

[Text] SIR — In the Herald (October 30 1976), a Rhodesia Front Minister was reported as saying that he did not know if his Government did not release the names of people who had been sentenced to death and hanged, and he added the incredibly callous remark: "Anyway it is academic, because they are normally dead after it".

The present Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, whom I regard as a friend, is reported in the Herald (September 3), as saying that it was accepted policy never to reveal the number of people sentenced to death.

I find it hard to believe that this Minister, a man of compassion and high academic achievement, has been correctly reported.

Surely things have changed or must change soon? Surely our new Government does not intend to continue to execute people in secret?

If so, it deserves to be condemned as roundly as was the previous regime which earned the contempt of the civilised world and the particular castigation of the International Commission of Jurists.

+DONAL LAMONT,
Bishop of Umtali.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

UANC TO CONTEST ELECTIONS--The United African National Council (UANC) announced yesterday that it will take part in the forthcoming local government and district elections, but warned that it could withdraw if voting was not by secret ballot. A statement issued in Salisbury yesterday accused ZANU (PF) of applying "dirty tricks" in order to win votes. The statement also questioned the Government decision reducing rental charges for lodgers in former African townships to a maximum of $7,50 while those living in formerly European areas such as Southerton, Lochinvar, Houghton Park, Ardbennie, and other areas were left unaffected. The Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), led by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole last week announced it would not take part in the elections, alleging irregularities in the ZANU (PF) campaign tactics. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Sep 80 p 1]

ZAPU DENIES ATTACK--The Patriotic Front (ZAPU) "vigorously" denied any part in Thursday's shooting and grenade attack at Chitungwiza, Salisbury, in which a man was killed and nine other injured. Five gunmen said to be wearing PF T-shirts were reported to have opened fire on a crowd of about 400 ZANU (PF) supporters holding a meeting near the former township's Kubatana beerhall. They also threw a grenade. One eyewitness said that immediately before the attack the men advanced on the crowd shouting: "We are going to kill you." A statement issued by Mr M. Nziramasanga, of the PF's information and publicity office said Patriotic Front cadres were under strict orders not to interfere with meetings held by other political parties. Any suggestion that the PF was involved was an attempt to cover up what had been established to be a faction fight involving another political party, he said. Police investigations into the incident are still continuing. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 14 Sep 80 p 1]

CHINA SIGNS AID PACKAGE--China yesterday gave its first $17,5 million in aid to Zimbabwe through an interest-free loan to be used to finance joint projects, as well as technical and economic co-operation. The agreement was signed in Salisbury by the Chinese Vice-Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, Mr Li Ke, and Zimbabwe's Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi. Finance Minister Senator Enos Nkala was out of the city on business. The aid package is known as a commodity aid

deal, by which the loan is tied to joint projects, goods bought from China and co-operation agreements. Mr Li, speaking through an interpreter, said the deal highlighted the friendly relations between the two countries. Dr Munyaradzi said the agreement represented "the fulfillment of our years of co-operation in the military struggle. We are putting down the guns and picking up the pen and hope to work hard for the reconstruction of our country." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Sep 80 p 3]

NEW LUNDI DIOCESE--The Anglican Synod of Matabeleland yesterday voted overwhelmingly in favour of establishing a Midlands diocese, to be called the Diocese of Lundi. The synod of the Diocese of Mashonaland will debate and vote this morning on whether it too should divide into two dioceses by creating a new Diocese of Manicaland. Midlands is at present part of the Diocese of Matabeleland. The vote was taken after more than three hours of debate by the 150 delegates on whether the move would strengthen or weaken the Church. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Sep 80 p 1]

TEKERE PROTEST IN COURT--Cabinet Minister Mr Edgar Tekere walked out of a courtroom at Salisbury Magistrates' Court yesterday in protest against a State application to have his case held in camera. The magistrate, Mr J. Makhaza, ordered the court be cleared--but members of the Press remained seated. As lawyers discussed the application after the magistrate had left the bench, Mr Tekere left his seat in the public gallery and started to protest. He said loudly: "I want one thing--if I am a bandit I am a bandit. I have been a public figure for over 20 years and I am going to be a rogue in open. "I am charged for murder in time of war and war is the greatest equaliser of men. Do not get me equalised here." Mr Tekere then left the court followed by the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, and a defence counsel, who persuaded him to return. When the court resumed--in open--Mr Makhaza indicted Mr Tekere and seven of his bodyguards direct to the High Court in Salisbury, to appear on September 22. The eight are facing allegations of murder and attempted murder in connection with the death of a farmer. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Sep 80 p 1]

TEKERE HEARD IN ASSEMBLY--Mr Edgar Tekere took his seat on the Government front bench in the House of Assembly yesterday, wearing a battledress-type suit, when the $8m. vote for the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development came up in committee of supply. None of the 32 MPs present rose to ask questions as the committee chairman put the vote for discussion but Mr Tekere himself volunteered a policy statement in which he attacked Zimbabwe's "evil yesterday" in the sphere of manpower utilisation, and he repeatedly expressed his pride in his newly created Ministry. Concluding his speech, which was received in silence, he told the House: "Finally, I think I owe an explanation to Members here." Said Mr Tekere: "I am standing before you as a man who has just come out of prison. I still belong there. "A lot has been written about me. Fine. I am a rogue. The day for reckoning is coming. Thank you." Mr Tekere then sat down and there was silence when the chairman called for further debate. Mr Tekere's vote was then approved without objection and the Minister rose and left the Chamber immediately.--Iana [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 80 p 1]

FARM SCHEME--The Government has not yet been able to implement its plan for collective farming in the rural areas because of the scarcity of land "caused by restrictive clauses in the Constitution", Mr Simbarashe Makoni, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, said yesterday. Interviewed by the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, Mr Makoni said co-operative farming would be introduced when land was available and when "the people have the desire to participate" in such schemes, Iana reports. About 90 farms had already been acquired by the Government for resettlement, he said, adding that the most advanced resettlement plans had been implemented in the Victoria Province where about 500 families had been settled. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was providing funds for the purchase of maize seed, fertiliser and farming implements to help peasant farmers who had suffered both from drought and the war. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 80 p 1]

NEW ARMY BARRACKS--A battalion of the Zimbabwe national army is to be based in [word missing] barracks to be built outside Mrewa village. A spokesman for the High Command declined to comment on the project yesterday, but workmen have already started laying a water main to the proposed site, which nestles between two hills a few kilometres west of the village. According to a Mrewa source, the new barracks will be on the same scale as Llewellin Barracks, near Bulawayo. A battalion's strength is normally 1 000 men. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Sep 80 p 1]

MINISTER RETURNS FROM KOREA--The Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, returned to Salisbury yesterday after a week's visit to Korea. He was accompanied by Mr Justin Nyoka, a senior official in the Ministry of Information, and Mr Dominic Mandizha, a director of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation. The team is understood to have signed a number of agreements related to the development of Heroes' Acre, the erection of statues and monuments, and co-operation in the dissemination of information. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 80 p 11]

LAST LOAD OF REFUGEES--The last convoy of 627 Zimbabwean refugees left here yesterday for Salisbury aboard 11 Zambian buses. They were mainly adults and their younger children who fled Rhodesia during the war. A spokesman for the Zambia Christian Refugee Service of the World Lutheran Federation, which has been repatriating the refugees in conjunction with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, said that any remaining adult refugees would have to make their own travel arrangements with the UNHCR. The Christian Refugee Service has been transporting about 1 000 refugees a week since it stepped up its operation last month.--Iana-AP [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Sep 80 p 1]

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END

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30 September 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2299

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30 September 1980

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2299

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ZAMBIAN DISTRICTS SUFFER RESULTS OF SOUTH AFRICAN RAIDS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Arthur Simuchoba: "The Plight of Imusho People"]

[Text]

MAURADING South African soldiers have on several occasions violated and even occupied Zambian territory. That these soldiers of apartheid are fighting a losing battle is amply demonstrated by the recent nationalist victory in Zimbabwe.

But then, their frequent expeditions into Zambia have created a very serious situation in two districts of the Western Province.

As a result of South African raids accompanied by looting and harassment of the populace, normal life has virtually broken down in parts of Senanga and Sesheke districts.

Reports compiled by the Catholic secretariat, a body that has shown a keen interest in alleviating the people's misery, talk of "starvation, malnutrition, malaria, lack of clothing and a continuing sense of insecurity", in the areas.

"The people," notes one report, "are really suffering."

Imusho, a locality of 2,000 people near the Namibian border in the Sesheke district is among the worst hit.

The situation is described as "critical" around Sinjembela in the same district. There are reports of starvation, disease and misery in Sioma, Kaunga Mashi, Mutomena, Mulele and Nalukanda areas in the Senanga district. All together at least 25,000 people are said to be affected.

According to reports by the Catholic missionaries in the area, Imusho is not exactly a booming area even in the best of times. Situated about 176 km east of Sesheke boma, the area is said to be semi-desert and very poor.

The major source of income for local people was from selling fish to Government workers. Early last year, most of these workers fled the area for fear of South African troops.

The fascist troops, for their part, have systematically looted and robbed the villagers of what few possessions they had. Today therefore the situation in the area is pretty grim.

The main problem has been identified as starvation. The people are not merely hungry but are now dying of malnutrition.

The district public health coordinator, Mr A.S. Sinonge reported having seen three children die of malnutrition during a tour of the area in June.

Further, a survey carried out by this officer revealed that malnutrition was increasing particularly among children. Out of 251 children examined, 184 were found to be malnourished.

Marasmus, lack of enough food, was the most common type of malnutrition diagnosed. Even the adult population is suffering from the same ailment.

Killer

There are many cases of enlarged spleens in children. Of the 251 examined 200 had enlarged spleens. Deaths are frequent. between January and May this year, 36 people died mainly from malnutrition and more have died since. The average death rate is put at one to two per week.

Although malnutrition is the leading killer other diseases, such as malaria, measles, whooping cough, pneumonia and diarrhoea are also exacting a toll.

The rural health centre in the area was looted and damaged by the fascist troops. The area is virtually cut-off due to the many landmines planted by the boers and their bushmen collaborators.

As a result getting food supplies to the area is a logistical nightmare. The people have not cultivated since 1978 because of harassment by South African soldiers from occupied Namibia.

People are known to have fed and in some cases are still feeding on wild watermelons and seasonal wild fruits. In early June, 30 bags of maize were sent to the area as famine relief. With the assistance of the Zambia National Defence Force personnel they reached the area. But somewhat suprisingly they were for sale at K10.61n each.

Not many people could afford that price.

Destitute

In a report on the situation prepared in June, Sister Mary Luke, Medical Officer in Charge of Sesheke, had this to say about this maize: "Some of the 30 bags are still lying there unsold while people are dying."

A few individuals did however, afford some. But they became "businessmen" reselling it to the destitute people in small cups. They ended up realising an extra "profit" of K8.39 per bag.

Food and disease are not the only problem. There is also the problem of clothing: people are reported to be walking half naked. Most of the population has been reduced to the stage of putting on a small cloth to cover only their nakedness.

Noted the district health coordinator: "One cannot definitely believe that the people of Imusho are Zambians and live in Zambia, where all of us live. It is very disheartening to see a lady moving almost naked."

From all accounts the clothing situation is critical. It is said that if a woman manages to find a torn blanket she uses it as a chitenge to cover herself while her chest remains bare.

The same applies to men and children.

But this does not appear to be the way people dress usually in the area. Evidence of this, is the reported clamour by the people to exchange their chickens and some of their remaining possessions for long and short trousers each time people from outside visited the area.

Commodities such as salt and soap are hardly available. "Some very kind army officers had to give soap to children and even take 10 or 15 children down to the river and bath them for the first and last time in their lives," wrote the district heath coordinator in his report.

Sinjembela in the same district is also in misery. There is reported to be a lot of malnutrition cases, scabies, leprosy, sore eyes, septic wounds and malaria and there have been no vaccinations in the area.

Reports the refugee department of the Catholic secretariat: "The clothing situation in the area is very critical. Most of the people had hardly any clothes while most of the children were naked. We managed to distribute material for clothing to the mothers who had nothing."

The primary school in the area is virtually deserted. All the teachers fled the area fearing for their lives. And the school had to close indefinitely not until one patriotic teacher, Mr Mutomena, volunteered to come from Kaoma was to reopen.

Impressed

He is all by himself and since the school is a full primary school with Grades One to Seven, he has to teach all the classes.

Of this courageous teacher, the Catholic secretariat report had this to say: "All of us were really impressed to see patriotism, selflessness and commitment for fellow men in Mr Mutomena. He is suffering together with fellow beings by volunteering to be with them. He has really shown rare qualities and patriotism."

The school which he runs is under-enrolled for obvious reasons and has only a few desks. The rest were destroyed by the invaders when they raided the area.

The situation in the area appears to be extremely critical. An officer of the refugee department of the Catholic Church had this to say on the general situation there: "I did not believe for once that such sufferings were in Zambia and that the people were really Zambians. They have resorted to eating roots of certain trees, which they showed me and I brought some back.

"The situation is very grim indeed in that more than half of the population are children."

Starvation

In Senanga starvation and disease have rendered the population in the affected areas destitute. Early in May this year a team of three officials from the Mongu branch of the Red Cross visited the area to assess the situation there.

They were flown to the Kalenga area by the Zambia' Air Force and this is what they had to say:

"Three villages in this area were burnt to ashes. What could not be burnt was broken. The villagers have been left with practically nothing, except what they had on them at the time of the attack. They sleep in the open air, near the plain which is infected with mosquaitoes."

The report adds that the people are still insecure. They are reluctant to settle in places for fear of encountering the enemy. So they stick close to the unhealth plain.

Again food is reported to be the major problem here. At least 8,335 people have been displaced in the area. The situation has been accentuated by the arrival of at least 200 refugees from Angola.

Everywhere in the affected areas the story is of starvation, disease, lack of clothing and medical care. According to the Catholic secretariat short term plans should revolve on urgently providing medicines, particularly antibiotics, bandages and vitamins. There is need for food such as rice, groundnuts, dried fish, mealie meal, skimed milk, beans, flour and biscuits.

Also urgently required are second-hand clothes for men, women and children. In the long term it is proposed that since the affected people are not refugees but proper Zambians they should be provided with vegetable seeds, onions, tomatoes and maize seeds free of charge to help them return to a normal life.

Task

Already the Catholic Church is very active in the area. They distribute as far as possible mealie meal, clothing, beans and other foodstuffs. Catholic nuns in the area are also active treating people as far as possible.

The task is, however, a very hard one in view of the uncleared landmines in the area. In fact, those with first hand information say that a helicopter preferably belonging to a neutral organisation is very neccessary if the people are to be helped.

In the absence of such a "chopper" however, the 25-ton truck and trailer belonging to the Catholic secretariat has began a shuttle between Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia to bring in the neccessary supplies for the displaced people.

Apart from the Catholics other relief organisations have come to aid. Oxfam, the British relief agency has already donated K9,500 for the purchase of supplies and some of the food that has been distributed was bought from this generous doanation.

The Zambia armed forces too are said to be doing a very commendable job there. In fact, it was the officers of ZNDF who first reported "an epidemic," in the area and without them the little assistance that has trickled through to the area would not have reached the affected people at all.

What is disheartening to those attempting to do something about the matter is the Government's slow response to what is obviously an urgent matter. Several reports have been made about the situation and there have been calls to declare the areas national disaster areas.

But the Government has been quiet on the issue. In some ways the Government's silence is understandable.

The situation that has arisen in the Western Province is sensitive and an open declaration of a national disaster would by some analysis be tactically unsound.

But the sensitivity of the matter is certainly no excuse for inaction. It is imperative that the Party and its Government embark on a massive relief effort preferably an airlift to save lives.

If for some reason direct Government participation is not feasible then such assistance could be channelled through the Red Cross.

For such requirements as second-hand clothes the public could certainly help if only they are told where and how to make the donations. What is needed is ACTION NOW and not silence and inaction while people continue dying of starvation.

CSO: 4420

FIRST LUANDA FRONTLINE YOUTH CONGRESS FAILS TO MEET

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

THE first youth congress of Frontline states scheduled for September 3 to 4 in Luanda, Angola, did not take place because Tanzania, Mozambique and Botswana did not attend.

Zambia was to be represented by Minister for Youth and Sport Mr Ben Kakoma, accompanied by Luapula Province Youth League chairman Mr Alex Kabaso.

Disclosing this in Lusaka yesterday, executive secretary of the Youth League and member of the Central Committee Mr Bautis Kapulu, said the three countries had offered no explanation for their failure to attend the meeting.

The meeting was to be held on the same lines as the Frontline heads of state summit.

Meanwhile, the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) Grade Seven school leavers' project has increased its annual intake from nine to 15 students this year, programme secretary Miss Ute Hoffmann said at Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation in Kitwe yesterday.

Miss Hoffmann said the project trained young girls in such courses as hand-sewing, dressmaking and crocheting for 11 months.

She said the project was introduced last year to help solve problems of Grade Seven school leavers.

More than 300 women and young girls have received short and long courses at Buseko home industries since its inception in 1967, programme secretary Mrs Joan Sitemba said.

Self-reliant

Mrs Sitemba said the main objective for training was to make women self-reliant in their homes and to earn a supplementary income.

Asked if the trainees are helped in securing employment, she said:

"We are not training them to get employment, but only to enable them to become effective housewives. We also prepare young girls for the day they marry so that they will not face problems of house management.

"But the few who are privileged get employment in factories and it is not our main intention to train for jobs. The whole idea is to teach them as housewives and to help them stay with their husbands," she said.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ZAIREANS HARASS ZAMBIANS--Zairean soldiers patrolling the border with Zambia are allegedly confiscating bicycles from Zambians traveling near the border at gunpoint, Zambian customs officials at Sakania border post near Ndola have confirmed. Already five bicycles have been grabbed from residents of Kawama township in Ndola. Two of the bicycles were confiscated last Wednesday and three last Friday. The seizure of bicycles by the Zairean soldiers was first brought to light by Kawama constituency chairman Mr Morris Mutale. The Zairean soldiers are patrolling the border area with Zambia and according to some officials in the area, they have no transport of their own and have allegedly resorted to seizing bicycles from Zambian travelers near the border. Mr Mutale said over the weekend the seizure of bicycles started last week. "We are really having problems in this area. We have been trying to get to the bottom of the issue and have already reported the matter to the regional office," said Mr Mutale. He said Zambians who ventured near the border wither to go to their fields or to burn charcoal were now being harassed by the Zairean soldiers. Immigration officer-in-charge at Sakania, Mr John Lukuzhi, said he held discussions with the commander of the soldiers at the frontier last Friday which dealt with the problems he experienced with Zaireans crossing in and out of the country. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 80 p 5]

CSO: 4420

MAIDOU'S, AYANDHO'S REMOVAL CAUSES SPECULATION

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Sep 80 pp 1798, 1799

[Text] The removal from office of two of the more unpopular members of President Dacko's government has only served to raise the level of speculation in Bangui to an even greater intensity than is usually the case. Speaking to some members of the media recently, President Dacko failed to explain precisely why the former Vice-President, M. Henri Maidou and the Prime Minister M. Ayandho were sacked at the end of August. He limited himself to the observation that he would have preferred not to change the government for two years, but these two men had become too unpopular. The President had reshuffled the government in mid-July.

The signs of some government changes were evident well before the decision to remove these two ministers and place them under house arrest. On July 11, when the new cabinet was announced, the positions of Prime Minister and Vice-President were left open. This encouraged the view that the President was giving way to public pressure.

It is clear that M. Ayandho was always extremely unpopular in Bangui. However, there was evidence that M. Maidou was regaining some respect after being tainted by his association with Bokassa. He was the fallen Emperor's last Prime Minister. At the end of July he gave a radio interview in which he asserted that he had asked the French to intervene in order to remove Bokassa. By saying this, he stakes a political claim to the succession to power in the Republic. Nor did his claim contradict the intentions of President Dacko who had envisaged M. Maidou as a possible successor. M. Maidou is only forty-four years old and highly regarded by many.

However, in the course of the interview M. Maidou expressed his support for multi-party politics. An opinion which caused considerable excitement at the Presidency where political opposition has been brushed aside and where it was also known that M. Maidou had participated in the drawing up of a new constitution--still to be published--in which he supported the creation of a one-party state. The Vice-President's comments immediately received the favourable attention of the Movement Centrafricain pour les Libertes Democratiques which acts as an umbrella organisation for the opposition groups in the Republic.

It was clear, therefore that he had either played his hand too early or had made a serious mistake. Either way, it placed him in opposition to the President.

What has given rise to more serious questions is the detention of the two politicians by French guards. President Bongo's adviser M. Fabien Ombouma was to be found at the Presidential Palace in Bangui on the day of the arrest. It is widely felt that the Gabonese who have offered substantial financial assistance to the Republic are acting on behalf of France. The queries surrounding the precise intentions of France in Central Africa still remain unanswered though there is little doubt that French military presence, especially in Bangui is proving crucial for the security of the new regime. The suspicion of observers has been aroused by the peculiar nature of the incarceration of the two politicians. President Dacko told journalists that they could speak to M. Maidou. However, the French Colonel who is responsible for the Presidential guard later persuaded the President that this would not be advisable.

CSO: 4420

CONFRONTATION MOVED TO DIPLOMATIC FRONT

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Sep 80 p 1799

[Text]

Hissen Habre, on a visit to Senegal, has accused President Goukhouni Weddeye of using Palestinians, supplied through Libya to fight against him in the Chad civil war. The statement was made during a visit to Dakar in which Habre had talks with the Senegalese Prime Minister, M. Abdou Diouf.

He claimed that "Chadians are actors in a war imposed from outside" blaming Libya and France. He went on to add that Libya had occupied a strip of country in the north — the Aouzou strip — which he said was rich in minerals after the area had been ceded to Colonel Gadaffi in exchange for the "liquidation of Chad's revolutionary movement".

Habre also attacked France for supplying arms to Libya and disagreed with the French view that Chad should have a federal system of government. This Habre said, would be "an open door to secession". He preferred the installation of a neutral peace-keeping force.

A correspondent writes: While the fighting continues in Chad and N'Djamena is reduced to rubble, the contestants have moved from the purely military confrontation to the diplomatic front. Habre's ends suit official Senegalese fears of Libyan expansionism in the Sahel. However, the attack on France appears to be more of a smokescreen; France's supplying Libya with arms does not preclude aid to Habre and the evidence is that the French continue to favour the former defence minister of the Transitional Government rather than the chosen President, Goukhouni. Habre's isolation is, at least temporarily, compensated by a far more efficient public relations machinery than he has at his disposal. It is interesting to note, therefore, that the forces drawn up against Habre have started up something of a publicity campaign. Ahmat Acyl, the Foreign Minister, has been to Bonn; Lt.-Col. Kamougue has been lobbying in Paris where he is best equipped to operate since he represents the cotton-growing interests of the south. The British Government has said that it will give aid to Chad and there is the likelihood of more visits to London.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FRG IRRIGATION AID--The Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources Alhaji Jerreh Daffeh, has told Parliament that West Germany is the only donor country that has so far made any firm financial commitment. He said another donors meeting is planned to take place in the near future. He also said that the government is considering the development of irrigation agriculture. His ministry is providing farmers engaged in irrigation with pumps and the agricultural inputs necessary to improve production. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Sep 80 p 1801]

NEW MANDINKA DICTIONARY--A copy of the first Mandinka dictionary to be published by a Gambian has been presented to President Sir Dawda Jawara by Mr. Ba Tarawale, a literature officer and interim-administrator of the National Literacy Advisory Committee, and Mr. Bakary Sidibe, chairman of the Committee which compiled the 158-page dictionary at a cost of D3,000 over 18 months. The Mandinka dictionary, Mr. Tarawale said, is only a beginning. There is also a Wollof dictionary in preparation. The dictionary, he claimed, will help teachers to teach Mandinka, help editors of Mandinka papers and all those who write Mandinka. Copies will be distributed to all schools and government offices. [Excerpt] [London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Sep 80 p 1801]

CSO: 4420

JERUSALEM ISSUE VIEWED AS THREATENING WORLD PEACE

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 30 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Jerusalem--Tactics of Diversion"]

[Text]

WHEN in 1939, Nazi Germany started encroaching on the lands of its neighbours, little did the world know that what appeared to be little acts of rascality was to cost the world a disaster.

Many countries are still counting the cost of the Second World War. After the war, the world sympathized with the Jews for the harsh treatment they received from the Nazis and wished that there will be no repetition of such injustices and inhuman treatment anywhere in the world.

Next Monday will be exactly 41 years ago when Hitler's men attacked Poland and thus triggered off a new dimension in the world war.

But how far away really is the world from 1939 and thus from expansionist policies, propelled by the trigger?

Quite noticeably, victims of Nazi Germany, now settling in Palestine, have been venting their spleen on Palestinians and seizing Arab lands from time to time, and adopting similar Nazi methods to silence the owners of the land.

Although their latest move in making the whole of Jerusalem the eternal capital of Zionism has drawn protests from far and wide, the world is gradually turning its eyes from the explosive situation.

For example, Western propaganda outfits, especially radio stations, have been diverting the world's attention to the internal industrial dispute in Poland, as if there has never been a strike action under the capitalist system.

Aggression

But the danger posed by the Zionist aggression in the Middle East cannot be simply covered up by a noisy sensational news coverage elsewhere.

Events in Jerusalem threaten to draw in more international combatants, including the whole Moslem world, into the Middle East conflict.

As we have been insisting in the past, unless the waywardness and criminal acts of the Zionist regime in Tel Aviv (now shifting to Jerusalem) are checked, the world should prepare for a major conflict on the issue.

Unfortunately, the Carter Administration which promised the world a lasting peace in the Middle East through the Camp David Accord is bogged down with internal affairs and is therefore not enthusiastic now about criticising Israel on its Jerusalem decision.

Indeed, the U.S. Government is even pretending not be aware of the embarrassment in which it finds itself with the failure of the Camp David agreement.

Meanwhile, all is not yet lost. And we appeal to the sponsors of the Jewish State to back their proclaimed peaceful intentions with action and discipline the Zionist aggressors.

The hungry world cannot afford a third major war. Middle East is the problem. Not Poland or Afghanistan.

CSO: 4420

DISAGREEMENTS IN MUSLIM COMMUNITY DEPLORED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Muslims: G.M.R.C., But....?"]

[Text] It is rather unfortunate that the calm and unity that returned to the Muslims' camp early this year should gradually give way to simmering troubles that can even end up in conflicts once again.

With the election of new executive members for the Muslims Representative Council, many inside and outside the Moslem community heaved a sign of relief that the disagreements and petty quarrels among Muslims were going to end.

Recent developments, however, threaten to sow seeds of dissension once more among Muslims.

We, therefore, appeal for calm, because the country does not seem now capable of absorbing such conflicts which have nothing but negative effects on national development.

Since the country has a sizeable Moslem population, matters affecting the Muslim religion cannot be easily ignored or carelessly handled.

Indeed, unity in the Moslem community is a major factor of national unity, so all dedicated Muslims must pray for Allah to guide them in their search for unity and peace.

CSO: 4420

RELATIONS WITH LIBYA REVIEWED, PRAISED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 1 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] The Libyan Jamahiriya, in line with her policy of solidarity with Africa, Asia and Latin America and of concern for world peace based on justice and international co-operation among nations, maintains very cordial relations with Ghana.

Indeed, the friendly ties have of late received a fresh boost with an agreement reached between the two countries in Libya last November during a visit by a high-powered Ghanaian delegation led by Dr John S. Nabila, Minister of Information and Presidential Affairs.

As part of the decision, a joint commission is to be set up to work on the establishment of joint bank and holding companies.

The two countries are also to set up mining, industrial and agricultural ventures under the commission. It will also promote cultural and information exchanges.

Another meeting in furtherance of the programme is expected in Accra soon.

It will also be recalled that Libya had to come to Ghana's aid during the oil crisis in the country last year.

To concretize the friendly ties between the two countries, the Jamahiriya has now set up an embassy in Ghana and it is hoped Ghana will soon re-open its mission in Tripoli, closed down after the events of 1966.

The Libyan Jamahiriya is among the Arab countries which are firmly opposed to Zionist aggression in Palestine and a front-liner in the cause for justice to the people of Palestine. The country also strongly opposes the so-called Camp David Accord.

CSO: 4420

WESTERN COOPERATION, ASSISTANCE COMMENDED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "External Debts"]

[Text]

IN SPITE of great odds, Ghana has made good progress since September 1979. The fact that it has been able to pay ₵120.9m of her short-term external debts is particularly impressive, considering the havoc caused to the country's economy by seven years of military rule.

But the country still has numerous problems and it cannot itself remain unaffected by the growing uncertainties for the developing countries as pointed out in the recent United Nations Economic Survey.

Predominantly an agricultural country, the improvement of Ghana's agriculture is a necessary condition of development in general. It is a wise decision therefore that the Government has given first priority to agriculture in its programmes. But Ghana like many other developing countries lacks the technical

knowledge and financial capital necessary to develop her resources.

It is especially in this field that we commend the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Canada and other friendly nations for the many schemes they have sponsored for assisting Ghana to resuscitate her ailing economy.

We warmly applaud the immediate response of the United States to our needs by the granting of a 21.2 million dollar grant and loan to provide agricultural production inputs and services to small-scale farmers in the country. For this act of faith, Ghana is indeed grateful because it shows America's belief in Ghana's future.

Ghana greatly admires the efforts of all friendly nations who have come to our aid and we shall continue to be grateful to them for all that they are doing to help us build our economy. We look for further financial expression of confidence in the future of Ghana.

Having paid tribute to the nations who are assisting us out of our difficulties, the 'Graphic' would want to stress that the future of the country depends on our own efforts to help ourselves.

This, we cannot do if we are not working together in unity. Indeed, unity today is Ghana's greatest concern and it is the duty of everyone to work to strengthen it.

CSO: 4420

POLISH EVENTS SEEN AS SIGN OF COMMUNIST HYPOCRISY

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Elizabeth Ohene]

[Excerpts]

THE minute the conclave of cardinals was guided by the divine spirit to pick Karol Wojtyla as the new Pope, the whole world should have braced itself for a period of Polish dominated headlines. It took less than a forthnight for the amazing Pole Pope John Paul II to change the face of the papacy forever.

Anything after such carrying-ons ought to have been anti-climax and yet Karol Wojtyla's countrymen have still managed to spring surprises. For almost one month now, Polish workers have managed to hold the attention of the entire world by engaging in something as routine as a strike action. Ask any GIHOC worker and you would know all about going on strike to back up demands for higher pay, so what can be so earth — shattering about a group of shipyard workers demanding higher pay?

But then really, trust the Poles to turn a straightforward and uncomplicated thing like a strike into a world-wide crisis.

There they were asking for completely free trade unions and an end to press censorship; and that was where the stickiness came in. At face value one is tempted to ask what on earth could be wrong with workers asking for a free trade union uncontrolled by government or by political party, surely the entire history of trade unionism has been a struggle by workers to have some control over their own destiny.

And what is more, it should not be a communist country whose workers should agitate for a free trade union — isn't that the basis for the credo they have been propagating around the world for six decades and over — free trade unions, free from government, free from control by proprietors and managements, controlled only by the workers themselves.

It therefore, becomes obvious that that which is preached over the roof tops and that which is practised are usually many poles apart.

Free trade unions for as long as they are practised very far away from the shores of the nations that are loudest in extolling their virtues. The problem with such things of course being that it is usually difficult to insulate your own shores from being infected with the propaganda directed at other countries.

Why else do you think that laws were enacted to prevent the Voice of America and other similar radio networks from beaming their program-

mes to the citizens of their own countries?

Consider the general tone of the British press for example in their coverage of the entire Polish crisis, they could hardly supress their glee at the obvious embarrassment of the Communist world that at long last they were tasting a bit of their own medicine.

In the meantime, the Soviets could only look on and squirm; how could the Soviet Union, champion of the working classes which had always urged workers all over the world to stand up for their rights, to shake off the oppressors yoke be seen as fighting workers who are only asking for what other workers have always been told are their due?

It is obvious that one can only keep sermon and practice poles apart for only so long, one day the chicken will all come home to roost and you will have to decide which one to adopt — the sermons public relations stand or the private practice.

And that is where the other demand of the amazing Poles come in: an end to press censorship. At face value that again sounds harmless enough both to those demanding it and the government from who it was being asked.

But when you realise that even a legally guaranteed free Trade Union is stillborn at birth without a free press, you then realise that the Polish problem really had nothing to do with the price of meat.

And the Polish leaders were not unimpressed by the gravity of what they faced. They were well aware of the fact that the workers could have started off asking only for an end to press censorship — all other things like free trade unions and higher wages and accountability and an insistence on sermon and practise being the same shall all follow unto them.

Anybody who does not grasp the significance of the lessons from Poland must surely be operating on a plane poles apart from the reality of the Ghanaian situation.

CSO: 4420

WARNING SOUNDED AGAINST EXPATRIATE MANAGEMENT

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 2 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Looking Backward"]

[Text] There is a growing sign of some perpetrators of neo-colonialist ideas preparing the ground for a subtle return of expatriates to run or head certain organizations, including even sensitive ones, in the name of efficiency.

As if the Ghanaian can never be efficient or as if all Ghanaians are corrupt, the propagators of these dangerous ideas have seen everything bad about Ghanaian administration and continue to yearn for the return of the "white man" to head this or that organization.

What these neo-colonialist agents refuse to admit is that the "white man" is not an angel and that the overflowing prisons in the "white" countries are filled not by Ghanaians!

What is necessary in Ghana is to ensure proper control and accountability from those who run the affairs of public organizations.

The services of many Ghanaians in other countries, especially with international agencies, have been acclaimed as efficient. This record can be achieved at home, too.

Ghanaians should not be made to believe that all will be well if Ghanaian administrators are booted out in favour of expatriates.

Except in very exceptional cases, the solution of Ghana's problems lies in Ghanaians' own hands; it cannot be added to the imports list.

What Ghana needs is genuine assistance and co-operation from outside, and not expatriate bosses.

CSO: 4420

EMPLOYERS WARNED AGAINST DISMISSING WORKERS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 3 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Redundancy Cuts Both Ways"]

[Text] The Minister of Labour, Youth and Social Welfare, Mr F.Q. Amegah, has warned that his Ministry will take drastic action against any employer who hides behind "import licence problems" to resort to arbitrary dismissal of workers.

He also warned that the Government would not deal kindly with any corporation, company or firm which declares workers redundant without first obtaining a fiat from his Ministry.

The Minister's warning, coming at a time when workers, especially in the private sector, are being threatened with redundancy, should be viewed with all the seriousness it requires.

Time and again, we have cautioned against the dangers of unnecessary retrenchment which is prevalent in private companies.

Apart from compounding the unemployment problem for the country, retrenchment brings woes to many families and contributes to social decadence such as stealing and wandering.

It is against this background that the fiat principle is necessary, to ensure that the employer's retrenchment exercise is justified.

We cannot subscribe to redundancy decisions that ignore the workers' contribution to the making of large profits for business owners when the going was good.

For, one would like to ask whether it is impossible to keep the workers on "subsistence" with part of the profits accumulated over the years until the raw materials arrive for production to improve again.

Appreciation

Indeed, a number of sympathetic and fair-minded employers have expressed their appreciation to their workers in this manner.

On the other hand, is it not appropriate for the workers, if they are mostly factory hands, to be redeployed on farms set up by the management?

In view of these and other avenues open up for convenient redeployment of workers threatened with redundancy, it would be unacceptable for any management to retrench employees by hiding behind the import licence "problem."

The nation cannot accept any moves that would worsen the unemployment situation and adversely affect the economy.

The situation now calls for give-and-take from the private sector and the Government. While Government is instituting measures to keep the factories running, managements must appreciate Government's efforts and not to act on in a manner prejudicial to the smooth running of the country.

Managements must help to bring down unemployment.

Laying off workers is, in any case, a double-edged sword that could cut both ways: How safe is investment in a nation fraught with social unrest resulting from too many idle hands hanging about?

So when some employers do their myopic thing of looking only at what profit comes to their pocket, they should not forget that they are creating long-term trouble for themselves by laying off workers at random.

The Government is right in deciding to stand against it. We expect that the TUC will be adequately consulted in the matter.

CSO: 4420

INVESTIGATION OF REPORTED VALCO MOTIVES URGED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 6 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "What does VALCO Say?"]

[Text] The authorities of VALCO have some explanation to give to the nation over the company's attitude to the Kibi Bauxite/Alumina project.

The story put out by the VALCO authorities to anyone who cares to discuss the Kibi bauxite project with them is in two parts.

In one part they declare that VALCO has all the goodwill towards Ghana and would almost naturally be interested in the bauxite project if the money involved were not so prohibitive and impossible to put up.

In the other part, they state positively that it is absolutely impossible to get anyone or group to provide the 600 million dollars needed to get the project going, particularly since the project would have a negative cash flow for the first seven years of production.

However, the executive secretary of the Aluminium Industries Commission (of Ghana), G.J.A. Renner, has revealed that a group of Japanese investors interested in the project later withdrew because VALCO strangely increased its potlines, thereby increasing its electricity consumption from Akosombo so the Japanese found that they could not get enough power to establish a smelter for the project.

This revelation means a lot: One, that it is not true that no one can raise the 600 million dollars. Two, that VALCO actually took action which is tantamount to blocking the project. Three, that VALCO is not interested in seeing the project established.

The matter is a serious one, and it would be in the interest of all concerned to hear what VALCO has to say.

Perhaps it is useful to tell all those who have ears to hear that even in her worst national tribulations, Ghana cannot be taken for granted!

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO HELP RESTORE ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Breakdown of Essential Services"]

[Text]

A MATTER of great concern to many Ghanaian workers is the constant breakdown of essential services like water, electricity and telephones.

Of these water comes out as the most important service the public cannot do without. Any disruption of this service is bound to cause frustration among consumers.

As the Water and Sewerage people tell us, there is no substitute for water. Any breakdown of water supply can also affect the health of thousands of people since other means of supply must be found and this can be dangerous, at times, to our health.

Tamale, Ho and Sunyani are important regional centres where the water problem has become chronic. Day in day out residents in these areas are seen with buckets and containers looking for water from anywhere.

The situation in certain areas of Accra and other regional centres are the same.

Electricity and water supply go hand in hand. Any breakdown in

electricity supply affect the supply of water.

Apart from a cut in electricity supply affecting the flow of water, it also affects and actually damages electrical appliances like fridges, deep-freezers and television sets. In other parts of the world such a situation would have led to law suits. Yet consumers are made to suffer all these inconveniences without uttering any word.

The situation as regards our telephone system is not different from the other two services. Telephones are meant to save us from walking over long distances to deliver a message or to hold important discussions. But what do we see now, especially in this period when there is so much campaign against conserving fuel?

Telephone breakdowns are also disrupting business. People are wasting fuel to attend to businesses when a few pesewas wasted on the line could have done the trick.

We have turned our attention to these three important services because we believe they are being neglected at a great cost not only to the consumers but also to the Government.

There have been several cases of consumers of water and electricity organising themselves against payment of services rendered them because of dissatisfaction with the services so rendered.

The society is facing a whole lot of problems and so many areas seem to need more attention than others.

It is our determination to point out to the authorities areas which are creating a lot of frustration among the public.

The three discussed today are serious and we call on the Government to pay attention to them so as to put the smile back on the faces of consumers.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TUC PASSIVITY ASSAILED--The Ghaip Division of the General Transport and Petroleum Workers Union of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) yesterday accused the Congress of "being toothless thereby allowing the rights of Ghanaian workers to be trampled upon." In a statement issued at Tema, the Division asked the top hierarchy of the TUC to "resign honourably if the going is too tough" for them. The statement said the TUC "which is supposed to be the mouthpiece of the workers, has failed to explain the present poor living conditions of the workers to the Government for the situation to be improved." The statement said the success of the Third Republic was the wish of all workers because "we all know the harm that political instability has done to the country" and appealed to the Government to create avenues for redressing political grievances without recourse to confrontations.--GNA [Excerpts] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 10 Sep 80 p 1]

TUC: PEACEFUL POLICY DESIRED--The Ghana Trades Union Congress (TUC) has stated that it will continue to help in the resuscitation of the national economy. It will also "in the face of financial constraints continue to champion the cause of workers by promoting their standards of living." The Director of the Ghana Labour College, Mr J.F. Nortey, made the statement at the closing session of a two-week monitors workshop for chairmen, secretaries and treasurers of the 17 national unions of the TUC in Accra. The workshop, organized by the TUC in collaboration with the Washington-based African-American Labour Centre, was attended by 40 participants. Mr Nortey noted that those who were "vociferous" in the condemnation of the peaceful role the Congress was playing in the national economy were "those who have their own axes to grind." Those people, he said, would want to see the TUC in constant confrontation with both Government and Management over matters that could easily be settled around the conference table. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Sep 80 p 8]

AUSTALIAN AWARDS FOR GHANA--Australia has pledged a package of agricultural training awards to Ghana to ensure the success of the declared agricultural programme. Under the package, existing pattern of training for Ghanaian students in Australia would be changed and focused on the vital field of agriculture. The new Australian High Commissioner in Ghana, Mr Anthony F.

Dengle, gave the assurance when he presented his letters of commission to President Hilla Limann at the Castle yesterday. He said during his stay he would ensure that Australia put her expertise at the disposal of Ghana. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Sep 80 p 8]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

PROGRESSIVE TAX--The Head of State said Government has proposed new tax measures for implementation this year. He said this means that income tax rate on individuals, stocks, estates and partnerships had been increased by two, six, 10 and 20 per cent, thereby making the rate more progressive. The hut, progress and development tax, paid by hut dwellers in Liberia, has been abolished under the new tax measures announced by the PRC Government. Master Sergeant Doe said that this step was necessary to further ease the burden of taxation on the Liberian people. He also said that the new tax measures would produce an additional revenue of $54m, while the sale of assets would yield $6m. He added that the new tax on petroleum would generate $2.7m. The PRC Government has also authorised the Minister of Finance to pay the expenses of the Government from 1st July, 1980 to 30th June, 1981, under the approved budget of fiscal 1980/81. Such expenses include approved allotments, personnel lists, notices and warrants of the Head of State. On budgetary transfers, the Ministry of Finance may approve such transfers upon recommendation of the Director of the Budget as may be necessary to give priority to the more essential Government operations. However, such transfers shall not exceed the sum total of the budget. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Sep 80 p 1799]

CSO: 4420

INNOVATIVE MOLASSES-STRAW COMBINATION COULD BE USED AS FODDER

Brussels SPECIAL L'EVANTAIL in French 12-18 Sep 80 pp 29-30

[Text] It is appalling! An independent agronomist, specializing in missions for UN agencies such as the FAO, is hard put to hide his frustration, even though he has seen everything from the time he started traveling to the four corners of the world. After the Congo, it was Haiti, then Burundi...and now it is Mali.

In the course of his missions, this agronomist must understand not only problems affecting the poor implementation of FAO and UN-financed projects, but also the root causes for them. This is not always due to technical factors.

Thus with sugar cane, a problem which has awakened his interest in Mali. This country bathed by the Niger River acquired its independence at the beginning of the sixties. The French, who were aware of the exceptional micro-climate it enjoyed precisely because of the existence of the Niger, had developed the cultivation of sugar cane. This is a relatively simple process and is very much needed in the economy of countries such as Mali. Sugar cane produces an income of 800,000 Malian francs per hectare, as against 200,000 francs per hectare of rice. Moreover, Mali used to be an importer of sugar. The main by-product of sugar cane, molasses, is also very profitable. Thus, our agronomist was astonished to find out that 7,000 tons of molasses are poured into the canals each year. He notes that the country, despite the presence of the Niger, is often affected by drought. Cattle are dying in neighboring Sudan. It is precisely on the border between Mali and Sudan that molasses are poured out. And yet, the agronomist remarks, 40,000 hectares of rice produce one ton of straw, one-fourth of which is used as fodder for the cattle. Studies have proved that "sugar-straw," a mixture of straw and molasses, is an excellent source of food for cattle...

Meanwhile, entire herds are succumbing to the drought, especially in the Timbuctu region! The Malian government, obviously overwhelmed by the existing problems, has never thought of keeping the molasses or the rice-straw--which, more often than not, is burned--to produce food for cattle that could prove indispensable during periods of severe drought.

So it is that this agronomist is raising the alarm; he is impatiently awaiting the agreement of the World Bank for which he is now working, to perfect the organization of a system to mix molasses and straw. It may well be that the fate of an entire region hangs in the balance.

CSO: 4400

SWAPO'S UN REPRESENTATIVE ACCUSES SA OF PRACTICING DECEIT

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 6 Sep 80 p 18

[Text]

NEW YORK: The latest reply by the South African Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Roelof Botha, to the United Nations Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, about the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 for the holding of internationally supervised elections was a litany of abuses, insults, falsifications and distortions. These were the words of SWAPO's United Nations Representative, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab.

Mr Gurirab was interviewed in his New York flat about 72 hours after Mr Botha's latest reply, handed to the Secretary General on Friday afternoon of last week. He said it was a negative response. It was a response that was indicative of the real position of South Africa, that being that the illegal occupationist regime had quite clearly opted for an internal settlement and a neo-colonialist solution in South West Africa in favour of the puppet elements of the Turnhalle Group, he said.

"We are still consulting here at the United Nations in respect of where we are and of what has to be done next. Quite clearly SWAPO, the Front Line countries and our friends would wish the Security Council to meet as a matter of urgency to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter Seven of the United Nations Charter as the only alternative left for the United Nations to end illegality and repression and exploitation in South West Africa", Mr Gurirab said.

Question: We have heard a story circulating here - in fact it was on Radio South Africa - stating that "radical" elements in the Organisation for African Unity are urging a Security Council debate for September 25?

-- The import of the report is correct, but as to the specific date when the Security Council meeting might be convened, we have not as yet agreed. But you will recall that, during the last summit in Freetown, the OAU directed African ambassadors at the United Nations to look into convocation of the Security Council in the event of another negative response from South Africa. Now that we haved the so-called reply and have satisfied ourselves that, even though at this stage only on a preliminary basis, it is now for the African Group at the United Nations, as directed by the OAU, to start the performance which must lead to the holding of a Security Council meeting.

Question: Rumours are rife here about the possibility of a Lancaster House type conference with the South African government and the Turnhalle elements on the one side, and you, the Front Line States and Dr. Waldheim on the other side?

-- That is a figment of the imagination of the South

African racists and those who dance to their tune. What the Front Line countries, the United Nations and SWAPO might consider would be a meeting . . . . a bilateral meeting by SWAPO and South Africa, presided over by the United Nations Secretary General, a meeting at which the two principal parties to the conflict, that being SWAPO and South Africa, would discuss practical details which could lead to the implementation of the PLAN. The idea of a Lancaster House style conference is a negation of the United Nations PLAN. We are not interested in it now, and we will not be interested in it in the future.

Question: Mr Gurirab, as a result of the latest developments, do you foresee an escalation of the problems, I mean especially as far as military affairs are concerned?

-- **Well, quite clearly, the attitude of South Africa is one of arrogance, of belligerence. South Africa maintains an attitude of confrontation, is daily committing acts of aggression and daily launching armed military invasions into independent African countries neighbouring South West Africa. Therefore, one can expect that this aggression will continue and escalate, and correspondingly I am sure the African countries would defend their territorial integrity against such aggression. I am convinced, I know that SWAPO will intensify its military resistance against the occupation of our country, and therefore, quite clearly, the war is going to escalate, violence will increase and destruction will rocket in South West Africa.**

After the inverview was concluded, and Mr Gurirab thanked for the time he had given to the Observer, he asked if he could add, what he thought, something which was of great importance at this stage, as he put it in his conversation with us:

"To conclude, we expect now the Western countries, the major trading partners of South Africa, to take the initiative in the Security Council to support and cooperate with the rest of the United Nations in ensuring that punitive measures under Chapter Seven of the United Nations Charter are taken against South Africa. It is time now for them to take the lead in ensuring that the Charter of the United Nations is upheld and that they support the efforts of the international community to increase material assistance to SWAPO and to the South West African people in their struggle for liberation", Mr Gurirab said.

CSO: 4420

NEWSPAPER PURPORTS TO DISSECT BOTHA-WALDHEIM MANEUVERING

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 6 Sep 80 p 18

[Editorial: "The Naked Truth About the Botha-Waldheim Maneuvering"]

[Text]

It is time that the truth about the Roelof Botha-Kurt Waldheim manoeuvring be squarely faced for once. Perhaps in that manner one can understand Mr Botha's hesitancy and his delaying tactics. Perhaps there are those not given to the habit of converting wishful thinking into realities.

Mr Roelof Botha has not always had fools for advisers. In recent years, whether one agreed with him or not, he took a cool assessment of the political realities of South West Africa and realised that SWAPO would smash any opponent in an internationally supervised election. Mr Botha, and we say this without hypocrisy, realised what this could mean to South Africa.

He could at no stage turn his back on the Western Powers, and at all times he tried his utmost to be an honest broker without admitting that SWAPO is currently the most powerful political force. A difficult, unenviable task for which one has a lot of understanding, although one totally rejects the methods employed to solve the tricky problem.

Mr Botha resorted to the one and only alternative offered him: to establish in South West Africa a new social order which he hopes could pull the rug from under SWAPO's feet. He hoped, over the past 42 months since the Western initiative started, that by the tactic of delaying things, there would be internally constitutional developments in South West Africa, leading to an ever growing better understanding between the various factions, and finally to defusion. In short, to neutralize SWAPO not only as a political force, but to sap the military strength so that the movement becomes a nonentity. When that has been achieved, Mr Botha, like a general von Mannstein, would spring the trap. Then there would have been participation by SWAPO in a constitutional process.

Very fine objectives for a political personality who firmly believes that a SWAPO government will bring into South West Africa the communist ideology, the communist industrial know-how and, above all, the military strike power of the communist world.

He would have achieved this, and sooner than he thought, if Mr Botha were of greater political calibre and a man not paying attention to the bazaar-like politicians we have in this country.

And this is where Mr Dirk Mudge comes in. Mr Mudge, you, and you alone, are the man in this country today who can still achieve what Mr Botha hoped for but was unable to do. Yet, Mr Mudge, are you possessed of the political qualities to look beyond the bazaar types and to forget the short term advantages of little ethnic exercises and to grasp for the ultimate goal -- nationhood? Again we stress that we are not in the least hypocritical if we say that our country is in need of a national leader, no matter whether his name is Dirk Muge of Theo-Ben Gurirab. We need a man to reach beyond the standards of the camarilla clique and to go for the greater objectives, no matter the squealing of a few political mice who, in the final upshot of our country, will be less than an erased nought.

And that is where we are on this day. We are in a situation where the military might of the South African soldier is not only keeping at bay the armed wing of South West Africa's strongest political movement, but is busy sapping that wing's strenght. An accompanied political solution to go hand in hand with that is imperative, or there can be no success.

Rise, Mr Mudge, for if you are a politician and, above all, a leader of people, you will realise that there is but one recipé -- the truth, no matter how hard, no matter how unpopular, for it triumphs in the end. White political leaders of the past have not complied with one of their promises. They were at best parochial, parishlike,limited in the impact of their sermons and even bleaker in personality.

Try the formula for once in your life, for despite our bitter opposition to you and our personal resentment to what you have done to us, we are also aware of the knowledge gnawing at your heart which you are afraid to air. Mr Mudge, this is not the time to ask if a black skin or a white skin is able to unite people of different colour and of different languages. This is a time to do the job, for you are not an alien but a native of the country.

We, who are outspoken supporters of the now shelved 103 point constitutional proposals of the SWAPO nationalist movement, would like to tell you this, that you must stop pussyfooting. You are facing an adversary which knows the rules of fighting and, above all, the unselfish commitment to a cause. Like you, we regret that the old SWAPO nationalist movement, which was the father of the original 103 point programme, has since adopted a number of very radical and very severe socialist and Marcist principles. That, though, does not detract from the dynamics of the movement, from the fire with which the movement is imbuing the hearts of the overwhelming bulk of South West Africa's youth.

Mr Mudge, you can't win with such activities as protracted debates on non-existent brothels in Windhoek. You are lowering yourself to a pitiful level. You have the reins in your hands at the moment. Try to be worthy of them.

CSO: 4420

PROSPECTIVE SHORTAGE OF SKILLED LABOR LOOMS OVER NAMIBIA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE BULK OF our potential university-trained manpower is being lost to SA through our students not returning to this country on completion of their studies.

This stark message was brought home this week by the Director of National Education, Mr A de Jager, when he addressed the Women's Agricultural Union congress in Windhoek.

With a figure of 2 000 boys and girls studying at universities in SA, the Territory was losing valuable manpower in a steady drain because most of these students did not return home.

He pointed out that certain promises had been made in the new political dispensation and it was time that these promises were met.

The shortage of skilled manpower is one that is looming larger over the Territory.

The Advertiser this morning approached a number of key people for comment on the issue.

Mr Piet Kruger, Secretary of Economic Affairs underlined the seriousness of the situation, blaming it mainly on the fact that students were unaware of posts available here.

"In the past we have never had any feedback from SWA students studying in South Africa and this can mainly be ascribed to the fact that they are unaware of the opportunities here", he said.

Neither the universities nor students were aware of posts here and normally recruiting was done at the universities for newly-qualified persons.

He said that steps had now been taken to acquaint both universities and students of the posts and opportunities available here in the Territory and that it was not necessary to search for employment in South Africa. This was mainly being done by private concerns.

"But I believe that the public sector will now also start moving in this direction", he concluded.

Mr G M de Villiers, Secretary for Manpower and Civic Affairs, felt that the continuous drainage of young manpower was also to be ascribed to the economic boom being experienced in SA at present.

"Of course the boom hits us a bit later. But we are experiencing a serious problem getting trained people, especially graduates and we are now awaiting legislation to enforce a manpower survey."

He said that there was a particular shortage in the professional fields — such as architects for example, although he felt that this could also be due to the building slump.

"As soon as the manpower survey is completed, the matter will be referred to a higher level for the appropriate steps to be taken", Mr De Villiers said.

Mr Kurt Böhme, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries felt that at present there were not sufficient trade and professional opportunities.

"However", he said, "as the economy develops, so will the opportunities and more students will return after completing their studies.

CSO: 4420

RENE OUTLINE IMPORTANCE OF YOUTH SERVICE

Victoria NATION in English 8 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

PRESIDENT France Albert Rene has outlined the importance of the National Youth Service as the "school of life" which will prepare young people for their future as good citizens.

The Head of State was addressing a large crowd at a cultural evening on Saturday, when he officially closed the three weeks of youth camps at Port Launay, which the young people themselves have described as a "youth paradise".

Recalling the history of Port Launay, the President said it had its roots in the capitalist system. The land there had changed hands several times and the people in the district had continuously exploited the workers of that region.

"Today, the government has acquired this land and has laid it into the hands of the young people. This is also a historic event, because the young people who will be passing through Port Launay are the future leaders of the country".

He pointed out that this had been proved to him during the past three weeks of school holidays, adding that it was there at Port Launay and there only where the youth of the country would be developed, where they would be able to decide their future and what to do for their country.

"For too long, our education system had been copied from Europe and other countries. Our children when they went to school in the morning sat for the whole day at a table and we said they were learning. But what had they learned ?

"They were taught that London was a big city, they learned that the river Seine flowed through Paris and that in the Mediterranean sea there was an island called Malta. But they did not know, as Minister Jumeau earlier pointed out, what a "capucin" plant was yet we were saying that our children were learning.

"First of all our children must be taught now to live together, they must know that it makes no difference having a black, white or red skin. They must know that between brothers and sisters there is equality, that they should respect one another and not abuse each other. This is what we mean by learning and from this they will also learn other things.

"In learning to live together, work, play and eat together, the young people will develop and from this they will be able to develop this country in turn.

"For too long in the past we had the belief that having a certificate or just going through university was enough. It made us think we had people capable of leading others. Unfortunately, on several occasions those same people were not in a position to lead others because, to quote a Head of State, "they had not been through the school of life".

"We had not been through life the way it is and we could not look after ourselves," said President Rene asking how many young people had grown up in this country who could not cook, look after their clothes and even after themselves.

"Why is that so?" he said. "Because too frequently there have been parents who spoilt their children. There were people who never asked their children to help around the house and in the end they became slaves of their own children. These then grew up with the belief that there would always be slaves."

"It is only in this place which you yourselves have named "youth paradise," where you will know what it means to work together, looking after each other and respecting one another."

The Head of State hit out at those people who have been spreading false rumours about the National Youth Service. Describing these people, he said: "They do not want their children to mix with others. They either believe their children have been specially chosen by God, or they themselves believe they are above all other human beings, or they have a false idea of the colour of their skin or they had once cheated the people and now did not want to see others becoming prosperous.

"If we are to examine these rumourmongers, we see the reason why they are against us. The reason is always malicious, wicked and vicious.

President Rene also explained that there were people who were easily influenced, who never tried to find out what was happening. "In the past we had too frequently believed that others were trying to hurt us.

"Why do you think I, or any other ministers including Minister Jumeau who is looking after the youth, would want to hurt our young people? Are we wicked? Why should we want to take our young people here and punish them?

"A reason for this is only seen in the minds of people who are always thinking bad of others. For three weeks, young people have come here in camps. You have now a small piece of land but you have managed to live a normal life during these weeks. In future it will be much different, because you will be better organised. Of course if we assess what you've done in one week we can calculate what you will do in 12 months. In that one year young people who have been through here will be able to name any tree or any fish. They will know everything young people of their age ought to know, because they will be working together in teams."

"It is here where we will get our musicians and it is here we will know who can sing and who can do craft-work. It is here all the children will be developed, it is here they will find their future and it is here at Port Launay, like it or not, where the Government will invest all its resources because it is here where all the leaders of tomorrow will come from, and nowhere else."

"This doesn't mean that we intend to punish those who do not come here, but we believe that those who come here will be far ahead of those who do not come. They will have more knowledge, more fraternity, more love and in general they will be those men and women who are ready for the future."

Earlier the Minister for Youth and Community Development, Mr. Esme Jumeau, had spoken about the success of the camps. He said over 490 young people attended the three camps voluntarily and had a wide programme of activities apart from learning to live together as brothers and sisters with discipline.

Each camp ended with its own cultural evening which attracted many people. Minister Jumeau thanked all those people especially the advisors--most of them school teachers--and those who helped with the cooking.

The youngsters at the camps also helped with the construction of National Youth Service buildings

CSO: 4420

COOPERATION WITH PROGRESSIVE ARAB STATES PRAISED

Victoria NATION in English 10 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE CO-OPERATION between Seychelles and progressive Arab states will in time surpass the success of any other bilateral agreements that the Republic has so far been involved in.

This is the belief of the Seychelles Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jacques Hodoul, who returned from a week's tour of Arab states last Sunday, during which he held several sessions of talks on Seychelles-Arab relations and co-operation.

Minister Hodoul's first stop was Tripoli at the head of a delegation from the Seychelles People's Progressive Front that attended the 11th anniversary of the Libyan September 1 Revolution. The Seychellois delegation attended a four-hour anniversary parade and listened to a three-hour speech by Libyan Head of State, Col. Muammar Gaddafi on the Libyan National Day.

During the address Col. Gaddafi promoted the proposed union between Libya and Syria, declared his intention to fight alongside the Palestinians and explained the assumption of power in Lib,a by the masses.

On September 2, Mr Hodoul and the Seychellois Minister for Education and Information, Mr. James Michel, called on the Libyan Foreign Minister, Dr. Ali Triki for talks. Minister Hodoul also handed his counterpart a message for Col. Gaddafi from President Rene.

That same afternoon Mr. Hodoul left for a three-day visit to Beirut and southern Lebanon at the invitation of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation. The PLO, which is based in Beirut, organised "a simple but very fraternal visit" during which Minister Hodoul met the PLO leader, Mr. Yasser Arafat, and other members of the Organisation's

Executive Committee. They discussed the Palestinian struggle for their homeland, Seychelles' stand concerning the demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean and Seychelles-PLO co-operation in several fields.

Minister Hodoul was also taken on a tour of war-torn southern Lebanon which has left a profound and lasting impression on him.

Finally, last Saturday the Seychellois Foreign Minister spent a day in Baghdad, the Iraqi capital. There he met his counterpart, Dr. Saddoum Hammadi, to whom he delivered a message for Iraqi leader, President Saddam Hussain from President Rene, and the Minister for Agriculture for talks on bilateral co-operation.

During President Rene's visit to Iraq in late April this year co-operation agreements were signed by the two countries which Minister Hodoul followed up last Saturday when he clarified one or two points.

The fact that an Iraqi aid mission is expected in Seychelles soon to study the implementation of the various agreements is a sign of Mr. Hodoul's success.

Looking back on his trip as a whole, Minister Hodoul said that Seychelles had many friends among the progressive Arab states which several political parties and movements sharing similar ideals. These friendly states, he continued, were ready to do all they could to help Seychelles build its new socialist society.

As these friendly relations develop and the Seychelles-Arab solidarity is strengthened, Seychelles could expect more co-operation, Minister Hodoul said.

"The help we are getting is very important but better relations with the progressive Arab states and movements in the future will, I believe, be much more fruitful than any other bilateral agreements with any other countries in the past. I do not believe that in the future there will be anyone as generous as our progressive Arab brothers.

CSO: 4420

CHINESE VICE-PREMIER ARRIVES

Victoria NATION in English 8 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Ji Pengfei, has arrived in Seychelles on an official visit which has already taken him to several countries of the region.

He is accompanied by a delegation of 15 people including his wife, Mrs. Xu Hanbing, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gong Dafei and the Director of the African Department of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Wen Yezhan.

Mr. Ji Pengfei, aged 71, was born in the province of Shanxi. He has served his country as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, Vice- Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Vice-Chairman and Secretary-General of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Apart from being the Vice-Premier, Mr. Ji Pengfei is also a member of the General Committee of the Communist Party of China and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

The party will stay in the Republic until Friday.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MINISTERS RETURN HOME--The Minister for Defence, Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis, has returned home following a week-long working visit to India. During his stay he had talks with the Indian Minister for Defence, Mr. CPN Singh, in New Delhi. They discussed matters of mutual interest. In Bombay Minister Berlouis visited the headquarters of India's Western Naval Command where he held discussions with Vice-Admiral Barboza. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jacques Hodoul, has also returned home after leading an SPPF delegation to the 11th anniversary celebrations of the Libyan September 1st Revolution. He also visited Lebanon and Iraq. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 8 Sep 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

ARABS HELPING WITH OIL EXPLORATION, ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT

Jiddah SAUDI BUSINESS in English 5 Sep 80 pp 16, 17

[Article by John Rossant]

[Text]

THE BURDEN OF THE rising costs of imported oil doesn't fall on the industrialized countries. In fact, the burden is perhaps heaviest on those countries who consume the least amount of oil. These are the developing nations of the world, the poor lands of the southern hemisphere. For them, importing what little oil they consume has become a "ponderous drag" to their development and growth, as American Secretary of State Edmund Muskie put it last week from the rostrum of the United Nations.

The large East African state of Tanzania provides a typical example of a developing nation whose economic growth is constantly hindered by the jumps in the price of imported oil. But Tanzania is also taking concrete steps to lessen its reliance on crude imports, and in that it is being aided not only by the usual Western and international development funding organizations, but by bilateral technical and financial agreements with oil-exporting countries. These latter donors are a new and significant force in economic development not only in Tanzania, but throughout the developing world.

By African standards, at least, Tanzania is doing fairly well. Its 16 millions enjoy a fairly diversified agricultural economy and stable political leadership. Despite shortages of teachers and school buildings, universal primary education exists. Some 40 per cent of Tanzanian villages now have clean tap water; 35 per cent have a dispensary; and 75 per cent have their own shop.

A look at the current accounts ledger however, reveals that all is not well. This month the Bank of Tanzania announced that its foreign exchange holdings had dropped to the perilously low level of 300 million, although it reckons that some $1.5 billion will have to be spent in 1980 for essential goods like spare parts, medicine, machines — and oil.

Oil is by far the largest item on Tanzania's import list, even though Tanzanian per capita consumption of crude oil is barely a tenth of that in the United States. The Energy Minister Al-Noor Qassum told *Saudi Business* last week that some 50 per cent of all Tanzania's foreign exchange earnings will this year go to pay for oil imports. "That," said a young Tanzanian economist at the Ministry of Finance in Dar Es-Salaam, "is an almost intolerable burden for us."

Julius Nyerere, the President of Tanzania since the country's independence in 1961, told Parliament last month that "the a terms of trade have moved against us." He said that the "present world economic system results in poor countries being automatically exploited by

rich countries, even if a rich country does not intend to be an exploiter." He added that "in 1976 one ton of cotton could buy 11 tons of oil; today that ton of cotton buys only 7 tons of oil. Four years ago a ton of coffee could pay for 24 tons of oil; today it only buys 15 tons."

Tanzanians, like Americans and Europeans, have been forced to use less oil, either by decree or by skyrocketing prices at the pump. The government has issued tough regulations to item energy consumption. Gas stations are closed from Thursday to Sunday, and all vehicles except ambulances and public transport are banned from roads each Sunday.

But the only way a country like Tanzania can really hope to reduce crude oil imports is through searching for and exploiting its own hydrocarbon resources. The chances for finding commercially exploitable quantities of oil look good, say officials at the Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals. So far, promising, large deposits of gas have been found along the Indian Ocean coast, and the search for oil is intensifying as never before. But Qassum warns that his country has " not yet found oil in commercial quantities, only traces of it." He added that " we must show a lot of patience. "

The Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) within Qassum's ministry has been receiving a wide range of technological and financial aid for hydrocarbon exploration and development. Importantly a lot of that aid will now be coming directly from oil-exporting countries, as well as from Tanzania's historic donors in the community of industrialized nations.

At the moment, activity is concentrated on the Songo Songo islands south of Zanzibar, the ancient center of slave-trading. Last year two test wells on the small mangrove and palm-studded islands revealed proven gas reserves of around 100 billion cubic fest — not bad for starters. Qassum says that additional tests confirmed the possibilities of an oil accumulation with the gas.

With a $ 30 million interest-free credit from the International Development Agency of the World Bank, TPDC will drill two wells in the Songo Songo region this year, one off-shore, one on-shore. Significantly, the Songo Songo project is the first time that the World Bank has directly funded actual drilling operation in any country.

Songo Songo is not the only place in which Tanzania hopes to find oil. This year a financial aid agreement was reached with the Algerian state oil company Sonatrach. The program will get underway in a few months with the arrival of Algerian geologists and technicians who will conduct seismic surveys, exploration and drilling in various locations around Tanzania. Sonatrach is also arranging for Tanzanian personnel to study hydrocarbon sciences in Algerian institutes, beginning next year.

Iraq, too, Tanzania's main supplier of crude oil, is understood, to be prepared to provide TPDC with technical aid for hydrocarbon prospecting. Already, that Middle Eastern country has given Tanzania extensive credits for expanding hydroelectricity generation along the four major rivers streaming into the Indian Ocean.

Iraq will be playing a crucial part in helping TPDC expand Tanzanian refining capacity to meet the country's need for oil products. A feasibility study was completed by BEICIP Consultants last month on the expansion on Tanzania's only refinery, in Dar Es-Salaam, from 750,000 tons a year capacity to 1,600,000 tons. According to diplomatic sources, Iraq has indicated a willingness to fund the rump of the $ 256 million that TPDC says will be needed for such a project.

TPDC has also been cultivating Arab aid for its plans to erect a petrochemical industry utilizing Songo Song's gas as a feedstock. A feasibility study has already been completed on a 345,000 ton a year ammonia plant. Part of the plant's projected output will go to the existing Tonga fertilizer plant on the northern coast, but the bulk will be processed to yield half a million tons of urea, most of which will be exported. ●

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

PARTY, COOPERATIVE DELEGATIONS TO USSR--A 10-member delegation of the Revolutionary Party [CCM] along with a seven member delegation from the CCM youth union departed from the city of Dar es Salaam yesterday for the Soviet Union, where they were invited by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union [CPSU]. When he was talking at the airport, the assistant executive secretary of the CCM, Jacob Mbutu, who is heading the party delegation, said that the trip to the Soviet Union which will continue for one month is a result of an agreement between the CCM and CPSU to exchange their ideas as one means of maintaining relations between the two countries. He said that when it is in the Soviet Union, this delegation which includes three district executive secretaries and four regional executive secretaries, is expected to learn various party tasks and their implementation along with exchanging views in order to assist them when they return home. The head of the CCM youth delegation which also departed yesterday, Robert Machiwa, said that many of the members of the youth union who are teachers in various schools and colleges in the country are expected to teach at the College for Youth in Igumbiro, Iringa Region, after returning from the Soviet Union. One of these youths, Omari Byabato, was unable to accompany his comrades yesterday as a result of family problems at his home in Iringa and he is expected to depart next week to join his comrades. In addition five staff members from the United Association of Cooperatives departed from Dar es Salaam yesterday for the Soviet Union for 5 years of economic studies, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Office of Members of Cooperatives. [Text] [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 9 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4407

CLOSER COOPERATION WITH IRAQ PLANNED

Kaunda Visits Baghdad

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Robby Makayi]

[Text]

BAGHDAD, Thursday. ZAMBIA and Iraq have reaffirmed their desire to strengthen links between the two countries.

A communique issued at the end of President Kaunda's three-day visit here said Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and his guest called for the speedy implementation of a long-term world fund to help developing countries against the effects of inflation.

The idea of the fund, to which industrialised countries will be expected to contribute sums amounting to the annual inflation exported by them to developing nations, was first mooted by Iraq.

President Kaunda and Hussein condemned attempts by some industrialised countries to divide oil producing countries and other developing nations.

They hailed the efforts of developing states, including Arab nations, towards obtaining advanced technology.

The two sides stressed the need for containing comprehensive negotiations between the industrialised countries and developing nations on international economic cooperation in progress.

Dr Kaunda and President Hussein emphasised that the negotiations should be action-oriented and should have an integrated and balanced approach to major relevant questions.

The two leaders said the negotiations should cover main issues in the fields of raw materials, energy, transport, trade, development, currency, finance and the transfer of technology.

"These negotiations should be an important contribution to the implementation of the strategy of international development for the United Nations third development decade," the two sides said.

They stressed their determination and resolve to abide by the principles of the Non-Aligned movement and enhance its role and effectiveness in the establishment of a new international, political and economic order.

They agreed on full cooperation to ensure the success of the seventh summit conference of the Non-Aligned movement which will be held in Baghdad in 1982.

Zambia and Iraq expressed concern at the cooperation between Israel and South Africa and condemned the nuclear collaboration between the two countries.

Joint Bank Venture

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Robby Makayi]

[Text]

BAGHDAD, Friday.

ZAMBIA and Iraq have agreed to establish a joint commercial bank in Lusaka.

Iraq is also going to send agricultural experts to Zambia in two weeks to carry out a feasibility study of 18 sites selected for the "operation food production" on a free grant.

This is the result of President Kaunda's 18 hours flying visit to Iraq.

According to official sources, the Iraqis, who have already given Zambia a K30 million loan, and a K9 million grant, are keen to assist Zambia in any of its development projects, especially in the agricultural programme.

A team of Zambian officials is expected to come to Iraq soon to work out the details of the aid offer.

At the end of the visit, Zambia and Iraq issued a joint communique during the talks held between President Kaunda and President Saddam Hussein.

It covered bilateral relations and the international situation, particularly the Middle East crisis the Southern African problem and the Non-Aligned movement. Iraq will host the seventh Non-Aligned summit in 1982.

Aggression

Zambia and Iraq condemned Zionist aggression in the Middle East and stressed that a just and durable peace could not be achieved without the full and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories.

They condemned any separate accords on the Middle East and the participation of imperialists in the problem which they said contributed to the liquidation of the rights of the Palestinians and disuniting the Arab ranks.

They expressed their determination and resolve to abide by the principles of the Non-Aligned movement.

Iraq and Zambia stressed the necessity of continuing negotiations between the industrialised states and the developing countries on international economic co-operation.

These should cover main issues in the field of raw materials, energy, transport, development, finance and the transfer of technology.

Zambia expressed its support for the Iraqi proposal to establish a long-term world fund for assisting the developing states against the effects of inflation.

Oil producing states, including Iraq, would contribute to the fund.

CSO: 4420

COOPERATION ACCORDS WITH INDIA SIGNED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Saturday. ZAMBIA and India today signed letters of protocol on agriculture, trade, small-scale industries and industrial co-operation.

The ceremony was witnessed by President Kaunda and India's Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi at the presidential palace.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila signed on behalf of Zambia for the agricultural agreement while his Indian counterpart Mr Rao Singh signed for his country.

Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr Remmy Chisupa signed three agreements on trade cooperation, small-scale industry and industrial co-operation.

Dr Leonard Chivuno, the permanent secretary for National Commission for Development Planning said the agricultural agreement would enable India to provide finance and technical assistance for the agro-industries and agricultural extension services.

According to the agreement a team of experts will visit Zambia next month to make an on-the-spot feasibility study for agro-industry, small-scale industry projects and extension services.

The team would then determine how much financial assistance in soft loans Zambia needed, Dr Chivuno said.

He said Zambia had already identified areas where the money would be spent although the actual amount would be determined by the feasibility studies. —Zana.

CSO: 4420

TERRORIST LEADER MUSHALA DESERTED BY GANG, MILITARY REPORTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

NOTORIOUS terrorist leader Adamson Mushala has been deserted by his gang and is starving, according to military sources.

The sources said yesterday that Mushala, who has been terrorising the people of North-Western Province since 1976, had now run out of ammunition.

He had been using LMG 7.62 mm (light machinegun).

Mushala is said to be dying of starvation as he is unable to kill game on which he had been surviving.

The sources said the Zambia National Defence Forces had picked up the body of the terrorist's chief collaborator who was understood to have come from South Africa where Mushala and his gang were trained.

The coloured man, whom the sources did not name, was buried in Solwezi last Wednesday.

Mushala himself, after running out of ammunition, had fled into Zaire, according to the information with military sources.

But a fortnight ago he reported at Ikelenge Mission Hospital, near the Zairean border, seeking medical attention.

The ZNDF were apparently informed late and they arrived after he had already escaped.

Mushala has been terrorising people with his gang of Blackson Mushala (his young brother), Saimbwende, Friday Kananda. Mwanaute. Failo, Filaso. Achula. Ngondwe, Ben Sendela, Mujimanzovu and unidentified man.

According to military sources, all these men have run away from Mushala and are now roaming about in a game park in North-Western Province.

Military sources report that the terrorist is now completely deprived of any grassroot support which he had been getting largely from his father-in-law who has since been picked up by the ZNDF after he foiled a shoot-out with Mushala three months ago.

Since Mushala returned from military training in Namibia four years ago, he has been engaged in a vain terrorist campaign to take over the Government by force.

Fourteen people, including two police officers, have died in encounters with Mushala and his gang.

ZNDF troops have since been dispatched to Kasempa where he had been active to neutralise his activities.

It is reported that as a result of Mushala's terrorist operations, agricultural production in the Chizera and Kasempa areas have been gravely undermined.

CSO: 4420

LUSAKA URBAN ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR 15 SEPTEMBER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

LUSAKA Urban is set for elections today in the "side programme" prepared by the elections office early this month.

And at Evelyn Hone College, Party officials held a meeting in camera yesterday which was reportedly aimed at putting finishing touches to the election procedures.

Elections will take place in Roma, Makeni, Kabulonga, Chawama, Munkolo, Woodlands and Chainda. Section elections did not take place in these areas between July 21 and 30 throughout the country because of alleged poor Party organisation.

Announcing the side programme, director of elections, Mr Tobias Mbewe, gave all sections where elections did not take place a week in which to register voters for today's elections.

And last week, Party Secretary-General, Mr Mainza Chona, appealed to aspiring candidates to accept defeat or victory in the elections without pointing accusing figures at anyone.

The elections would be significant, he said, because they would create more section and branch committees.

He said after the elections the Party should recruit more members.

● Some aspiring candidates in the forthcoming branch and ward elections in Kitwe's Kwacha constituency are allegedly threatening to beat up their opponents, constituency secretary, Mr Joseph Chabooka, said yesterday.

He said intimidation was rife in the area and Party officials feared the elections might be disrupted by "some disgruntled elements who have resorted to violence in order to win."

He said some of those involved were former Party officials —Times Reporter Zana.

CSO: 4420

FORMATION OF ZAMBIANIZATION SUB-COMMITTEES ORDERED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] **THE chairman of the Zambianisation Committee, Mr John Chafwa, has ordered the immediate formation of Zambianisation sub-committees at places of work to minimise friction between managements and workers over the programme.**

He made the order during a heated meeting on Thursday with Broken Hill mine management, Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) and works council officials which was called to review the Zambianisation programme at the division of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines.

Launching the attack on the alleged slow pace of Zambianisation at the mine, MUZ branch acting chairman, Mr Vincent Ngulube claimed a number of Zambians had left the mine and another had already submitted his resignation because of frustration.

"I feel Zambian graduates have their power stripped otherwise they should not have left. At the moment a graduate is about to resign, he is not even given a cup of tea," he said.

Mr Ngulube was referring to Mr Jones Daka, a mechanical engineer from the University of Zambia who informed the committee in the presence of the mine acting general manager, Mr David Allen, that he had decided to quit after serving the division for only a year.

In reply, Mr Chafwa, who is Minister of State for Labour and Social Services, asked Mr Daka to reconsider his decision for the benefit of the mine and the nation.

"I encourage people to fight from within. I expect you to maintain your fighting spirit and after you have helped others that is when you may think of leaving," he said.

Later asked whether he would resign, Mr Daka said: "I will still continue serving the mine."

He said he was among four other graduates who joined the mine at the same time and that he was supposed to become a section engineer by now.

He earlier told Mr Chafwa that there was no job satisfaction and the management was allegedly not willing to receive him as part of the system.

It took the management team, including Mining Industry Services Unit (MIMSU) superintendent for Manpower Services, Dr Brian Saville, time to explain to the committee that Zambian graduates had a bright future in the industry despite their complaints.

Mr Chafwa said during his committee's tour of the industry on the Copperbelt and Kabwe, it had been discovered that places of work were supposed to have Zambianisation sub-committees to moniter the programme and if possible help solve problems on the spot.

"I hope MIMSU will make sure that this is done so that workers' representatives sort out Zambianisation problems or take up with management some matters to avoid friction," Mr Chafwa said.

He called on the management to make every effort to prepare Zambians for promotion with a view to taking over jobs being done by expatriates.

He castigated some workers who went about throwing their weight at the expense of production.

CSO: 4420

ZCTU WARNS PARTY AGAINST FORCING POLICIES ON PEOPLE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions has warned the Party and its Government against imposing policies on the people.

ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba, who was addressing the Kitwe Press Club on Thursday night, said some of the decisions the Party and its Government had taken were not in the interest of the masses.

Mr Zimba said leaders should listen to the people to avoid trouble and that some of the decisions had led to an increase in unemployment.

Mr Zimba said at the moment there were about two million people without jobs and warned that this number would increase especially if the Government went ahead with the decentralisation of local government administration.

He said union leaders had continued to be realistic and pragmatic in their approach to problems affecting workers.

"Our critical look at attitudes in our country is directed at those leaders who have turned their ranks or positions in the Party and Government as symbols of their own importance to the extent that if these positions had special cloth to identify them with special tags, they could have easily put them on to avoid people asking them names in public.

"If democracy was exercised for all positions in these institutions, leaders would have been removed because they are not fulfilling their obligations to the masses," he said.

Mr Zimba said the leadership has not looked at the effects the decisions they have taken would have on the number of workers to be declared redundant.

The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) has urged the Government to create more job opportunities to enhance the security of all citizens.

The call is contained in resolutions passed by a five-day seminar of information and research officers of the congress which ended in Lusaka on Thursday.

The seminar urged the Government to allocate more funds to employment generating programmes in order to minimise the problem of unemployment in the country.

CSO: 4420

'TEMPESTUOUS RELATIONSHIP' OF COPPER WORKERS, EMPLOYERS EXAMINED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

SO for the moment there is a lull in the tempestuous relationship between the Mineworkers Union of Zambia and the Association of Copper Mining Employers (ACME) following the signing of an agreement between the two sides which has given miners a new wage increase.

This follows threats by the MUZ that the miners would go on strike if they did not receive a pay rise to cope with the soaring cost of living in the country.

There is no illusion that this development ushers in a new blissful era of cordial relations between these two strange bedfellows the union on the one side and the mining companies on the other.

Sparks are mostly likely to fly in future. An indication of things to come is the fact that the new agreement tentatively calls for a review in the job evaluation system used on the mines to grade jobs.

This is done for the mining companies by the Copper Industry Service Bureau (CISB) which, in the colonial era, was referred to as the chamber of mines.

The job evaluation programme and the Zambianisation scheme are two contentious issues which have yet to be solved by the mines and the Government.

Recently a top mining official admitted to Zambianisation committee chairman and Minister of State for Labour and Social Services Mr John Chafwa, that a number of educated Zambians were leaving the mines for employment in other companies.

The MUZ feels that Zambians have not been given a fair deal at all. Last week in Kitwe, deputy secretary-general for industrial relations, Mr Stephen Chewe said when commenting on the present job evaluation system:

"There is need to revamp the system. There are new elements which have to be considered."

At the moment there are two job evaluation systems which are in use on the mines. These are the "factor weighted system" and the 'HAY-MSL' for senior staff.

The former is for miners who are represented by the MUZ and the exercise is carried out by the CISB through its Personnel Research Unit (PRU) which employs job analysts. The MUZ apparently feels that some jobs are deliberately downgraded by CISB.

Defining job evaluation, Mr Chewe says it is a "process of analysing and systematically comparing the content of jobs against an agreed criterion in order to place them in an acceptable rank order."

He calls it the "systematic method of analysing the contents of jobs and determining their relative importance, its purpose being to establish a proper rate of pay for each job commensurate with the requirement of that job."

The MUZ official says that in other words job evaluation should be a plan or formula to determine the ranking of each job. He stresses that what is important is not to evaluate the holder but the job itself.

At the moment there is widespread discontent among miners and the union who think that CISB officials do not adhere to this criterion and jobs are evaluated on the basis of who is doing what.

The job evaluation exercise was introduced by the Brown Commission appointed by the Government in 1966.

Chaired by Mr Roland Brown, the commission followed strikes the previous year by miners demanding equal pay for equal work and other benefits enjoyed by expatriates.

A white paper published with the Brown Commission's report in 1966 said:

"It is important that every vestige of racial discrimination be eradicated from the mining industry. This must run the entire gamut of industrial relations — from the right to use facilities to the level of wages paid.

"It is the government's hope that the publication of the report of the Brown Commission and the subsequent negotiations on the Copperbelt will be a turning point in industrial relations in the country. The long accumulation of the economic inequities and the racial injustices which are the mining industries' inheritance must be broken."

The answer to the question whether this has been done is found in the recent strike threat. For many, the Brown Commission is "credited" with having given birth to most of the subsequent problems which have dogged the mining industry to this day.

In their submissions to the commission, the Zambian Trade Unions had argued for equal pay for equal work on the principle that the rate for the job "must be recognised by the creation of a single basic wage scale on which all employees, local and expatriate, are placed in appropriate positions determined on the basis of job evaluation."

"But there was a spirited argument against this by the mining companies whose representatives argued against the introduction of job evaluation since this would "degenerate into a process of bargaining on the part of the MUZ and thus destroy its scientific basis."

In the end, however, it would appear that in some ways the mining companies held sway, for although the Brown Commission agreed that there should be an evaluation of jobs to determine rates of pay, the report also agreed that some of the functions of certain jobs should be fragmented.

Inevitably this has led to the frustration of those Zambians who have taken over expatriates' jobs since such jobs show that some of their original responsibilities have been virtually downgraded.

Mr Chewe said this was common in the highly technical fields where the mining companies "seem not to have much faith in the Zambians who have the qualifications to ably perform such jobs."

What he concedes to have put the MUZ in a fix is that it has no say in the conditions of service for the senior staff managers. Their conditions of service are pegged to international rates of pay. This has created a misunderstanding between Zambian managers and the ordinary miners.

Although the MUZ is represented on the job evaluation panel for the general payroll staff, it is generally conceded that their participation is not effective enough since the union has the expertise to contribute. It follows therefore, that CISB analysts, who in the main are contract staff, have the final say in the rating of the jobs.

It is probably indicative of the MUZ's distrust of CISB that the recent agreement between the union and the copper mining employers noted: "Both parties have already agreed that a complete review of the industry job system should be undertaken and that an outside consulting firm should be engaged with representatives of both parties to achieve the desired objectives."

MUZ officials have conceded that the exercise would be costly, but are prepared to go ahead. On their part the mining industry through CISB are braced for battle. Last week they announced that two job evaluation experts would be brought at a cost of K36,000 each a year to advise them on the scheme.

On the outcome of the proposed new evaluation system will hinge the future of industrial relations in the mining sector, which incidentally is the single most important industry in Zambia.

Last year, for instance, total sales from copper were in excess of K800 million. The industry employs 54,000 Zambians and 3,000 expatriates whose annual payroll totals K180 million.

Because of its dominating influence in the Zambian economy, the mining industry has three special contributions: To provide jobs within the sector, to provide the Government with revenue to carry out development programmes, and also to generate employment elsewhere in the economy.

For this to continue unhindered conditions must prevail on the mines which will induce Zambians to stay not otherwise.

CSO: 4420

INDENI OIL REFINERY PROFIT REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Indeni petroleum refinery in Ndola made a profit of K870,000 during the 1979/80 financial year, company chairman Mr Patrick Chisanga, has announced.

Mr Chisanga said in a statement in the company's report for the year under review that the firm made a K9.704 million turnover against K9.378 the previous year.

A dividend of K650,000 was declared and has since been paid out to shareholders while K220,000 has been transferred to loan redemption reserve.

Mr Chisanga, who is the Zimco executive director for transport and energy explained that the refinery processed 24,000 metric tonnes of crude oil during this period more than in 1978/79.

During the year ended March 31, 1980, the refinery processed 741,000 metric tonnes of crude oil as compared to 765,000 metric tonnes the previous year.

Mr Chisanga said this declining trend is satisfactory from the point of view of conservation of energy and on the other hand, it is an indicator of the slow economic recovery the country is experiencing.

He explained that contrary to previous years, the three per cent decrease was because of difference in stock and not decreased demand of the product.

However, he points out that while the increased price of motor spirit had brought down domestic consumption by nine per cent, demand for aviation kerosene recorded a marked increase of 29 per cent while diesel demand was practically the same.

He said supply through Tazara pipelines was regular but the percentage of crude decreased from 57 to 50 because of introduction of some Arabian heavy into the spiked crude.

"Total processing cost recorded only an increase of three point five per cent which is a remarkable achievement in cost control considering the local and world wide inflationary trend and during the year additional expenditure was incurred in the general maintenance of the refinery," Mr Chisanga said.

CSO: 4420

RELIGIOUS SCHOOL CONTROVERSY REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

A DENOMINATIONAL wrangle centring on who should become the religious inspector of schools has been raging between Protestants and Catholics since 1978.

This has resulted in the post remaining vacant because the Ministry of Education and Culture delegated selection of the right candidate to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Conference and the Christian Council of Zambia.

A spokesman for the Social and Culture Sub-Committee of the Central Committee spoke about the wrangle when he exonerated the ministry from the blame for the absense of an inspector of schools for religious education.

The spokesman was reacting to a letter published in the **Times of Zambia** on September 9 written by Mr W.C. Tembo, accusing chairman of the Social and Culture Sub-Committee, Mr Elijah Mudenda, of contradicting himself at the President's Citizenship College by saying any form of socialism introduced by the Party would not interfere with religion.

Contradicted

Mr Mudenda's actions, according to the letter, contradicted his words because since he took over as chairman, the ministry of Education and Culture, which falls under his sub-committee, had "totally" changed its policy on religion.

The letter, claimed had religious education for all pupils from Grade One to Form Five was no longer compulsory, and the post of inspector of schools for religious subject had been abolished.

But the committee spokesman denied that the post had been abolished. "The post is still there although it is still vacant," he said.

He explained that since 1978, the ministry had been waiting for the Episcopal Conference and the Christian Council of Zambia to nominate a person to fill the post.

Asked why the ministry could not employ an inspector of its own choice as was the case with other employees, the spokesman said this had been tried but the two church bodies protested saying such an inspector would be promoting one enomination.

On the question of not making religious education, compulsory the spokesman said doing so would be contrary to provisions of the freedom of worship.

"Mr Mudenda cannot allow a situation where religious education becomes compulsory for all pupils from Grade One to Form Five, because there would be no freedom of worship," he said.

"Infact, what Mr Mudenda said at the President's Citizenship College was that any form of socialism introduced by the Party would not interfere with religion.

"This should be understood to mean that, socialism of any brand should not interfere with peoples freedom to worship their God".

Meanwhile, the ministry's permanent secretary Mr Peter Siwo, said a suitable candidate agreeable to both parties would soon be appointed.

"I have not received anything official on the matter, though, but I understand that the two parties have resolved their differences over who should be inspector of schools for religion.

"As soon as I get something officially, a suitable candidate will be appointed as soon as possible," he said.

CSO: 4420

PREPARATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NDOLA-KITWA HIGHWAY REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

THE Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation has started removing pylons on the eight-kilometre stretch near Kitwe to make way for the construction of the K15 million Ndola-Kitwe dual carriageway.

A Zesco spokesman confirmed that work was in progress but declined to say when it would be completed.

The pylons have been at the centre of a controversy with Zesco demanding K202,000 as the cost of removing them from the stretch while Cogefar, the Italian firm constructing the road, said the project would be delayed if the pylons were not removed.

It took Copperbelt member of the Central Committee Mr Shadreck Soko's intervention last month before Zesco finally agreed to remove them to allow Cogefar move on the stretch before the rains start.

Yesterday the Zesco spokesman could not say if Cogefar had settled his company's demands for compensation.

Meanwhile, Livingstone Member of Parliament Mr Sebastian Kapalu has appealed to Zesco to simplify its accounting system so that customers have o problems in settling their bills.

Mr Kapalu was commenting on reports from Livingstone residents complaining that Zesco accounting system was so complicated that many were allegedly being overcharged.

He said the long daily queues at the Zesco office in the town centre seemed to confirm that there was something wrong in the accounting system of the corporation.

"I have come to believe that the majority of the people who are electricity consumers are being overcharged and must be paying a fortune to Zesco every month," Mr Kapalu said.

He cited an example where a customer received a bill of K83.79 as the amount due for payment for last month, but on production of previous receipts it was discovered that the larger part of the bill comprised arrears which had already been paid.

According to Mr Kapalu, Zesco accounts staff had to alter this figure until the customer paid K32.59 and "had he not shown proof of previous payments he would have ended up paying an additional K51.20 for nothing".

A spokesman at the Zesco district office said the accounting of electricity bills for the whole country was centralised and done by computer in Lusaka.

CSO: 4420

SMUGGLING OF ILLEGAL ALIENS REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

THE police and immigration officers in Kitwe have smashed a racket in which Senegalese nationals have their stay in Zambia extended by stamping their passports with forged date stamps.

A police spokesman confirmed yesterday that they were holding a man who is employed by the Government printers in Lusaka who allegedly made the date stamps and gave them to an agent in Kitwe's Twatasha township.

The racket was uncovered during the recent operation clean-up in which several aliens were picked up and their passports scrutinised to establish their authenticity.

The district immigration officer Mr Joseph Kapambwe said the gang had two forged Zambia immigration date stamps for permits at the Kasumbalesa and Mokambo border posts, and two similar date stamps from Zaire.

The date stamps are marked "exit and entry". According to the immigration officials the agent who has since appeared in court was charging K40 for the renewal of the aliens' travel documents.

A police spokesman said efforts to clean the town of illegal residents has been failing because after the aliens were rounded up, they were released when their passports were found to be in order.

A man who has been allegedly assisting aliens in this way was jailed by a Kitwe magistrate yesterday.

Baxter Nyirongo of Twatasha township was sentenced to 20 months imprisonment suspended for 16 months by resident magistrate Mrs Ruth Zulu.

Nyirongo, who pleaded guilty to all the five counts, was also fined K50 or three months imprisonment in default.

The court was told that Nyirongo had asked a man working for the Government Printers to make him a date stamp similar to the ones used by immigration officers at Kasumbalesa border post.

He admitted stamping passports of foreigners and extending their stay in the country at a cost of K40 each.

● Customs officers should be vigilant and double their efforts in combating smuggling which has rocked the country, Minister of State for Finance Mr Jameson Kalaluka said in Livingstone yesterday.

He said there was an increase in smuggling of currency and essential commodities by unscrupulous individuals and businessmen.

Speaking at the opening of the 14th annual collectors conference here, Mr Kalaluka said by preventing smuggling, the Department of Customs would help sustain the economy of the country and minimise shortages of goods.

On tax collection, the minister said every company, including parastatals, should pay tax to the Government. Failure to do so would result in heavy penalties. — Zana.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL AID--The British government is to give Zambia K20 million in agricultural aid. British High Commissioner to Zambia, Mr John Johnson, said this in Livingstone yesterday when he met Southern Province political secretary, Mr Axon Soko. Mr Johnson was in Livingstone to present sewing machines to the Maramba Catholic Church sponsored dressmaking project. He said British aid to Zambia was in the agriculture, health and education sectors and last year his country gave Zambia K54 million in aid. The K20 million aid was part of more British aid to the country for the integrated rural development projects in the Central, Southern and Northern provinces. Mr Johnson said Britain was willing to assist Zambia because it was satisfied with the way the country used its resources in development. With the improvement of the British economy his government would be ready to increase its credit facilities to other industries in Zambia such as mining which, he said, were doing well. Mr Soko told Mr Johnson that British aid to Zambia was needed to generate employment and overcome poverty and ignorance.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Sep 80 p 1]

IRISH TEAM PLEDGES AID--An Irish company--Devmpco Limited--has pledged to offer personnel and long-term training to Zambians in a bid to accelerate agricultural development and related industries. Managing director, Mr Flann McGinley, made the pledge in Lusaka yesterday and said Zambia had the potential to develop her agricultural industry because it had fertile land and abundant water. Speaking in an interview, Mr McGinely, who is part of a five-man Irish export board which arrived in Zambia yesterday, said he was here to discuss with the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, Rural Development Corporation and Indeco, the possibilities for the development of agriculture, livestock and the processing of agricultural raw materials. "We feel we have some insight into the Zambian Government's policies for the development of agriculture in particular, and the rural areas in general. "We are here not merely to write studies but we can provide all the necessities for the implementation of agricultural programmes, including training technical personnel," he said. He noted that Zambia's agricultural development needed cash from the international community to help emergent commercial farmers. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 80 p 1]

LINTCO NEEDS HELP--Choma governor Mr Crosbery Chibanga has appealed to Government departments and parastatal organisations to assist Lintco collect cotton from rural areas by providing transport. Mr Chiganga made the appeal when he opened a district development council meeting on Thursday, saying large quantities of cotton worth several thousands of Kwacha were still uncollected from rural areas. He said reports had reached him that Lintco did not have sufficient transport to haul the cotton for storage along the line-of-rail. Cotton farmers would be discouraged if their produce was destroyed when they were being asked to grow more food and other cash crops like cotton, he said. Mr Chiganga said Government departments and parastatal organisations should provide transport to help Lintco solve the problem and save the cotton from destruction. State organisations should demonstrate a spirit of cooperation at times like this as a means of defeating problems, said Mr Chibanga. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Sep 80 p 2]

ENERGY REPORT--Zambia can save energy on the mines by changing to autogenous processes using the heat wave of ore concentrates in copper smelting, a World Bank report on energy in the developing countries has said. The report, published by the bank and released in Lusaka notes that developing countries with relatively high levels of energy consumption such as Zambia, were major producers of the energy-intensive industrial products such as copper. Zambia could save five to ten percent of energy on copper in the 1980s through simple changes and improvements in production processes such as the recovery of by-products or the installation of waste heat boilers, and insulation. These energy savings could be achieved within two or three years through improved management and personnel training in maintenance. Some of the measures to save energy in Third World countries required little or no investment, an example of which is the removal of government price regulations which in many countries prevent the economic pricing of energy products, the report notes. The greatest scope for curbing the growth of energy demand in Zambia was in the industrial sector as out of the total commercial energy consumption, about 35 percent was in this area, says the report. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 80 p 2]

TIMBER IMPORTS TO END--Zambia may become self-sufficient in construction timber if research being conducted by the Forest Product Division in Kitwe succeeds, it was reported yesterday. In a paper presented yesterday to a Zambia Forestry Association seminar at Mwekera Forest College, a forestry expert, Mr Allan Mann said Zambia was experiencing a critical shortage of home grown construction timber and as a result the company spent millions of Kwacha in foreign exchange. Although the country imported timber from neighboring countries, some of it was unsuitable for construction and this was why it was important for the country to develop her own timber, he said. According to the paper, it would not have been necessary to import timber if eucalyptus trees were allowed to grow for more than 52 years. The money spent on importing timber would have instead been invested in appropriate saw milling machinery, he said. Mr Mann said lack of

sawmill equipment was hampering progress in research. Orders for such machinery, placed two years ago, had not been sanctioned by the Forestry Department. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 80 p 7]

JAILING OF ALIENS--About 20 aliens detained at Kitwe's Kamfinsa prison for alleged illegal trading in emeralds are being refused medical treatment for venereal diseases as punishment, officer-in-charge of immigration in Kitwe, Mr Joseph Kapambwe, has disclosed. Mr Kapambwe said over the weekend that the aliens were picked up from Golden Peacock night club last Wednesday, because they entered the country illegally and would be taken to court and deported after serving their sentences. He said he hoped the sick aliens would never come back to Zambia "for their mischief" after going through this kind of treatment. Mr Kapambwe admitted that his department was failing to control the influx of aliens into Zambia because of the vast bushy border between Zaire and Zambia. He said there were 80 more aliens still awaiting trials for entering the country illegally. In Lusaka, armed police on Saturday rounded up hundreds of illegal traders in their continued operation clean-up. The police rounded up any one they found "loitering" during the day and those who had no identity cards. The culprits were marched in single file with their hands raised above their heads to Freedom House where they were transported in police trucks and private mini buses to the Central police station. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Sep 80 p 5]

EXCLUSION FROM WATA--Zambia has been left out of an agreement of the World Association of Travel Agencies (WATA) of which she is a member because of her exchange control difficulties. WATA governor for East and Central Africa Mr Beejay Sharma said in Lusaka yesterday that the Geneva-based organisation recently clinched a deal with the Hertz Company for the use of their vouchers for the payment of tourists' bills through travel agencies. According to the agreement, when tourists booked for a destination from their home country, payment was made only after they had returned. The travel agency in Zambia, for instance, could remit the tourist's bill to his local travel agent in his country. "If we entered into an agreement, Zambia would be remitting bills for services incurred by tourists while in the country which is not possible now because of our strict measures. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Sep 80 p 4]

GAS STATIONS RUN DRY--Petrol stations have run out of fuel in Livingstone but there is hope fresh supplies would be received within few days. The petrol drought hit Livingstone motorists yesterday when the only filling station with fuel had its tanks emptied. A Motor Holdings spokesman confirmed a critical shortage of fuel has hit the town. But he allayed fears among motorists when he said 4,000 litres of petrol from Lusaka were expected soon. He explained that the shortage had partly been caused by the suspension of credit facilities by suppliers since the beginning of August.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Sep 80 p 2]

EEC'S DOCTORS OFFER--The Ministry of Health has invited the European Economic Community (EEC) for discussions on volunteer doctors who want to serve in five health centres under construction in different parts of the country. The ministry's acting permanent secretary, Dr Winford Lungu, said this in Lusaka yesterday when he was commenting on reports that volunteer doctors offered by the EEC to man the health centres were rejected by his ministry. Last week, EEC technical adviser, Mr Jorgen Sonderberg, said the ministry blocked the arrival of the doctors who were ready to serve in health centres being built at Kasenangwa, Mongu, Mufulira, Chalata and Sipatunyana. Minister of State for Health, Mr John Mwondela, said last week the minstry's policy did not allow doctors to be stationed at health centres. "It is not that the ministry refuses to have doctors at health centres purposely, but doctors need more facilities like X-ray equipment, laboratories and operating theatres which are not found in the centres," Dr Lungu said yesterday. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Sep 80 p 2]

DBZ FOUNDATION STONE--Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo is expected to lay a foundation stone at the Development Bank of Zambia (DBZ) building being constructed opposite the Lusaka city library on September 18. The building, being constructed by the Zambia Engineering and Constructing Company (ZECCO) is expected to be completed in March 1982.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Sep 80 p 4]

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EFFORTS TO ATTRACT INVESTORS DESCRIBED

Jiddah SAUDI BUSINESS in English 15 Aug 80 pp 14, 15

[Text]

THE NEWLY BORN state of Zimbabwe is joining the ranks of the many developing countries looking to the Arabian peninsula for trade and development support.

Two representatives from the private sector Zimbabwe Promotion Council were in the Kingdom for two days late last month at the end of a brief tour around the Gulf states. Its chairman, C.G. Tracy, together with its senior vice chairman, Dr. Dexter Chavanduka, were promoting an international conference on the economic resources of Zimbabwe to be held in Salisbury on September 1-5.

In Riyadh they met several officials, including one from the Saudi Fund for Development. In Jeddah, they visited the chamber of commerce, National Commercial Bank and several leading businessmen in the search for Saudi delegates to the conference.

The conference, Tracy said, is gearing for 245 officials and businessmen from around the world including 45 each from Britain, South Africa and the United States. Two representatives from the Soviet Union are expected to be invited. But Zimbabwe's new Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has specifically requested that delegates from the Arab world should be encouraged to come and Zimbabwe's foreign ministry is expected soon to contact its Saudi counterpart.

Organizers are hoping a Nairobi meeting of Arab chambers of commerce just before the conference could help encourage Arab attendance.

Clearly Africa's newest nation, which the U.N. Security Council last month unanimously recommended should become its 154th member country, has a long development haul ahead both generally and specifically with the Arab world with which political and trade links have been minimal over the years of international isolation and bush war.

Diplomatic representation is negligible and although a cadre of black Zimbabwe diplomats have been under training in Salisbury to field the country's interests abroad, the program has been stalled since it was discovered that all had been recruited from only one tribe for political reasons.

At the moment the country is anxious to open itself up to foreign trade and sorely needed investment. The conference is intended as a key vehicle to present Zimbabwe to the world, said Tracy, a leading white businessmen with over thirty company chairmanships who claims full confidence in the new, elected government.

Tracy who claims to be apolitical and to hold and have held friendships with all Zimbabwe's (and Rhodesia's) Prime Ministers including Mugabe and Ian Smith, is phlegmatic about his country's current problems. And his enthusiasm for its resources and potential is shared

by Dr. Chavanduka, a black veterinary scientist with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Despite the often ineffectual international boycott which the Kingdom has joined in lifting and years of guerrilla strife, Dr. Chavanduka stresses his country has emerged with a sound economic infrastructure for the future. Development plans too have been drawn though now dependent on foreign investment and aid. Throughout the period, for example, Tracy said, Zimbabwe had fought its way into a substantial share of the international cotton market despite heavy competition from traditional producers like Egypt. Agriculture, both thought, would be an area of strong potential trade with the Kingdom.

But the country's mineral resources are certainly its greatest future hope. The mining industry, according to the *Economist*, was last year responsible for only 8 per cent of GDP and 6 per cent of employment but half the $1 billion exports. Six of the country's ten main exports are minerals in various stages of processing — gold, asbestos, iron and steel products, ferro-alloys, nickle and copper in that order. Its special chrome alloys, Tracy and Chavanduka said, had been used for U.S. aerospace projects after specially approved sanctions breaches.

Gold exports are expected to double this year to $110 million as are Zimbabwe's total exports by a third, despite the world recession. New collieries are opening and an array of the world's leading mining companies are sitting on interesting properties or expanding mines. But the country's railway system, according to the *Economist*, is insufficient for bulk ore transport, and the new government has yet to clarify its policy on ownership of the industry now largely controlled from South Africa.

Manufacturing accounts for about 45 per cent of foreign exchange earnings which economic observers say reflects white determination after the illegal unilateral declaration of independence from Britain in 1965 to create import substitutes. But two years of drought have plagued the country's 5,000 white farmers and Zimbabwe is for the first time in many years this year expected to import corn, the staple food of the country's seven million blacks.

Living standards are expected to rise this year with GDP growth of 4 per cent rising to 6 per cent next year, and inflation is expected to fall from the 1979 figure of 12.5 per cent.

But while export earnings are expected to increase to about $1,345 billion this year — largely because of the end of payments to sanctions busting middlemen — imports are expected to rise 50 per cent to $900 million largely because of oil price rises.

Decades of supremacy by over 200,000 whites have left them dominating key managerial and skilled positions and should emigration of around 1,000 a month this year lead to a mass exodus Zimbabwe would suffer the same economic crises as those of Angola and Mozambique in 1975. But Mozambiquan President Samora Machel on the first state visit to Salisbury last week was believed to be advising the pragmatic Mugabe against rash action.

Tracy, clearly one white with much to lose, appeared confident of no such crisis, but equally he downplayed the recent premature resignation of General Peter Walls as head of Zimbabwe's high command. Walls' marshalling of the new army being forged from the two guerrilla armies of Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo and that of the former Smith regime had been a bulwark of confidence for the white minority. According to reports from Salisbury, Walls resigned partly because of White hostility towards him but mainly because the integration is going slowly.

Last week, angry Africans batterred and kicked a bronze statue in Salisbury of Rhodesia's founder Cecil Rhodes as it was taken down. But last week too, Zimbabwe won its first Olympic gold medal.

for women's hockey, having been drafted into the games at the last minute because of the failure of boycotting countries to appear.

Politically, Robert Mugabe has a clear electoral mandate to face disgruntled antagonism from members of Joshua Nkomo's party. So far he has maintained a clear, Western, pragmatic direction even to the extent of maintaining ties with racist South Africa, isolated Rhodesia's traditional ally.

But estimates on foreign investment needed for future growth. Up to $1 billion to finance post-war rural reconstruction alone, particularly to underwrite Mugabe's promise to redistribute land. So far, foreign aid offers have been disappointingly low. Businessmen have held back to assess the new government's stability. But next month's conference — about which more details are available from theCommercialCounsellor at the British embassy in Jeddah, David Gore-Booth — is expected at least to focus on economic opportunities in Zimbabwe and ideally generate real interest.

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END

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1 October 1980

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No. 2300

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RELATIONSHIPS OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN SOCIETIES, ISLAM EXAMINED

Paris LE MOIS EN AFRIQUE in French Apr-May 80 pp 47-64

[Article by Guy Nicolas: "African Societies, Arab World and Islamic Culture"]

[Text] The present study is the introductory lecture for the series of lectures presented on the subject concerned in February-March 1979 by the Center for Studies on Relations between the Arab World and Africa (INALCO).

The domain of the interactions between Islamic culture, the Arab world and sub-Saharan Africa holds an increasingly decisive position in the contemporary world, and more particularly, for the future of Africa. But it has not so far received as much attention as other questions. Moreover, it is increasingly difficult to keep track of the flow of information relating to so vast and complex a movement. The time is past when a single person could hope to master the existing documentation. The precipitation of events, the flow of data, the development of research, the multiplication of publications and their increasing diffusion impose the absolute necessity of promoting the circulation of information, encouraging the cooperation of specialists and organizing coherent research. It is important to determine the strong points of our knowledge and the gaps to be filled in and to stimulate the interest of young researchers. On the other hand, overall analysis of the question under consideration--too often treated in the form of a juxtaposition of partial work, without any organic links among it--should be encouraged.

In the third place, most of the available studies concerning the problem at hand date from the period that preceded the independence of the modern African states and therefore do not concern the present developments in this field. But these developments are rapid and considerable: Afro-Arab relations, sub-Saharan Islam and the Moslem question have taken new turns. New frameworks have appeared. Furthermore, a great deal of research and published works are being developed today in the Arab and African universities and universities in other parts of the world, and some of this calls the conclusions of previous authors into question. It is important to take these trends into consideration and analyze them.

We have given this study the title "African Societies, Arab World and Islamic Culture." It seemed necessary to us to distinguish the three levels of sociocultural reality that it evokes. It is a question of analyzing the processes of complex interaction among areas that do happen to mix together but that also dissociate and function at different levels. Very often, the Moslem universe is reduced by observers to its Arab "home" and a fringe of it. Such a point of view makes for neglect of certain manifestations of Islamic reality that do not relate to the Arab universe, and thus misunderstanding of a part of the richness and diversity of the Moslem cultures as a whole. In particular, Islam gets treated as an aspect of Arab culture as such, so that the expansion of Islam comes to be considered a process of Arabization pure and simple. On the other hand, the specific local characteristics of many non-Arab societies that have adopted Islam are considered somewhat as effects of an incomplete grafting of Arab culture onto stocks that are fundamentally foreign to it. This point of view leads to considering that the groups concern may never be able to conform to the pure Islamic model because of the fact of their origin, unless they make a total conversion to Arabness.

Such a perspective is sometimes applied more particularly to the Islamized societies south of the Sahara. The disparity between the local popular practices and the Arab model is then perceived as a sort of deterioration of Islamic purity, as if there were authentic Moslem peoples on the one hand, and on the other, second-rank Moslem peoples corresponding to the periphery of the Arab world, and more particularly, its southern or "Negro" edges. Such points of view underlie prejudices, strategies, contempts and ways of envisaging the relations among Moslems, and more or less lively reactions from those who thus find themselves relegated to the fringes. This is why they need to be analyzed with the greatest objectivity and the greatest clarity. In particular, we must study the way in which African societies that are rooted in a long and complex history and whose orientations are often far-removed from those of the other Moslem societies respond to the Islamic model as such, as well as to the presence of their Arab partners and coreligionists.

Historical Problems

The first aspect of the question of the relations among African societies, Arab world and Islamic culture relates to the plane of history. Indeed, contrary to other sub-Saharan societies which because of the absence of written documents on their past have been classified as "societies without history," the Moslem societies of this region have been the subject of written descriptions, often ancient ones. It is perhaps in the domain of history that sub-Saharan Islam is best known, although a large part of the local writings have not yet given up their secrets. However, the sources on which this history has been built are sometimes challenged today, from the point of view both of their objectivity and of the value of the observations or documents available to their authors or the scope of their descriptions. In addition, the gap that has so far been maintained between historians and collectors of oral or ethnographic traditions has not facil-

itated the efforts at reconstruction of the past of the societies concerned. The concepts or models used by the first historians are likewise disputed or judged to be marked by ethnocentric, racial or ideological prejudices. Various contemporary researchers also demonstrate a concept of history that puts the emphasis on military exploits or the positions of the aristocracy, to the detriment of other more fundamental aspects of economic, social and cultural life.

The distorting character of historical reconstructions based on foreign narratives or those of a particular social category--that is, the literate, whose observations could well be influenced by their own group ideologies or values--has also been stressed. Certain historians have also been reproached for having devalued precolonial Islam, by depreciating its relations with the rest of the Moslem world and its most brillian manifestations. The authors of these criticisms stress the ancientness of the relations between the Moslem societies of the two sides of the Sahara and of the Red Sea, their permancence through the centuries, and the fact that certain literate Africans of the past attained a high degree of mastery of the two cultures, Arab and African, at the same time. The authors of the beginning of this century appear to have exaggerated the isolation and specificity of sub-Saharan Islam and its heterodox aspects.

As regards the fact that certain literate persons in the past possessed both cultures, it could prove that the encounter of the Arab and African cultures does not necessarily result in syncretic compromises, but that it can produce harmonious relationships, based on based on possession of two cultures, in the same way that is the portion of many contemporary Africans as regards Western culture. This fact, which needs to be analyzed, opens up some interesting perspectives with regard to the destinies of Islam south of the Sahara.

As regards the studies, the approach to the "Moslem question" in this region has taken a sinuous course. At the beginning of European penetration, the conquerors ran up against large hostile Moslem groups or movements that raised the standard of "holy war" against them. During the period of implantation of the European colonial regime, the administrators stood in fear of the outbreak of insurrection movements of Moslem inspiration. In this context, analyses of the sub-Saharan Moslem phenomenon, done mostly by European administrators, multiplied. But as local Islam gradually lost most of its political dimensions and the Moslem cadres were integrated into the colonial apparatus, the studies becames rarer, except as regarded the more distant past. Most of the researchers then turned toward study of the non-Moslem cultures. In the era of national independence, sub-Saharan Islam was no longer in the forefront of immediate concern. It was considered mainly from the angle of religion. The new African elites, a large part of whom came out of the mission schools or the public schools, turned toward outlooks according to which Islam, an imported religion, was to play only a minor role in the development of modern Africa.

Since then, various events have again drawn the attention of the specialists and of innumerable commentators. Studies of importance and of very unequal value have multiplied. It is important to apply a more rigorous method of analysis to the processes in question, so as to get out of the realm of stereotypes or prejudices and arrive at more precise, more objective and more comprehensive knowledge of the facts under consideration.

Islam and Ethnicity

Another dimension of sub-Sahara Islam of which analysis should be developed is its ethnic roots. In the first place, indeed, the expansion of Islam south of the Sahara has often followed the course of ethnic affiliation. Reciprocally, the ethnic divisions have frequently been expressed by religious affiliations, with the groups neighboring the often hegemonistic Islamized societies refusing to adopt the new religion from reaction against the conquering and assimilating posture of these societies, or because the religion of these foreigners, linked to their own ethnic character, was involved. Because of this situation, the religious map of certain regions of Africa--especially in the Sudan zone--often coincided, up to a recent date, with that of the ethnic frontiers. Moreover, among the ethnic groups that have gone over to Islam, there are some who identify more closely with it. These particular groups consider their own practices as an ideal model, despite their specific aspects related to the influence of their ancestral customs. These claims are based on historical events, aspecially the ancientness of the Islamization of the population in question in relation to that of its neighbors, participation in a past Moslem empire, or the more or less decisive role played by the society in question in propagation of the Islamic model, within the framework of a "holy war" movement in particular. Likewise, it has happened that different ethnic groups have opposed one another on the basis of memberships in different brotherhoods.

The members of the societies in question identify their ethnic membership with a more rigorous practice of Islam and consider themselves, or are considered by others, as more authentic Moslems. This privileged status has sometimes fallen to the Arabs. But other autochthonous groups lay claim to it and challenge the superiority of the Prophet's race. Among these groups there figure in particular the Sarakole, the Tukulor, the Malinke, the Dyula, the Wolof (since recently), the Hausa, the Somalis, the Afro-Shirazi, the Nyamwezi, the Yao. In this case, the ethnic particularisms are reinforced by awareness of a superiority in the matter of religion, which takes over from declining traditions. This phenomenon has a certain importance among the diaspora abroad, especially as regards the relations of African and Arab emigres, but also the organization of the emigre colonies and their divisions. These partitions in function of ethnic framework can impede the establishment of a unified and cohesive Moslem community. They impair the application of Islamic universalism and work against the constitution of an Islamic nation.

In the second place, the ethnic roots of the religious phenomenon often resulted, at the time of European colonization and on the occasion of de-

colonization, in situations of ethnic and regional disequilibrium that thwarted the efforts by the leaders of these states to set up national entities around them. In certain countries, indeed, the borders between ethnic groups coincided with those of societies with old antagonisms or zones of unequal development, on the one hand, and on the other, with between groups holding a monopoly of power and dominated groups. These situations, sometimes originally created and maintained by the various colonizers, were reinforced by the fact of development of the Christian missionaries' action in the un-Islamized zones. In particular, whereas the Moslems turned in on their traditions and closed themselves off against Western schooling, the mission schools trained a new elite open to the modern world. By this fact, the Christianized--or at least un-Islamized--people have been able to monopolize power, with the Moslems finding themselves elbowed out of the state because of their lack of Western training.

The measures taken by the new leadership elites against the structure of the Moslem societies considered conservative or "feudal" or against the Moslem cadres have then often been perceived by the Islamized populations as attacks against their values and themselves. This has often resulted in mobilization of the Moslems and often violent conflicts that have in fact owed less to the differences in religious orientations than to ancient ethnic or regional antagonisms than to economic or political situations of a completely different kind.

Nevertheless, one should not exaggerate the scope of the ethnic roots of sub-Saharan Islam. First of all, we are far from having precise knowledge of the realities to which the concept of "ethnic group" corresponds, as well as those of people, culture, society or nationality. These realities are more elusive and complex than has been believed by observers anxious to find on African soil frameworks identical to those of their societies of origin. May ethnographers appear to have exaggerated the self-containment and coherence of ethnic groups. They have not seen that many of these groups shared a common sociocultural foundation more important, sometimes, than their disparities and forming vast regional wholes, such as the Sudanese bloc, the eastern bloc, the forest bloc, etc. In addition, a large number of the ethnic groups have never had political unity. Most of them are heterogeneous. Finally, many have been divided in the past into rival, often pluriethnic, political formations.

By breaking the political frameworks that could impede their installing themselves and by establishing the local political dynamic, the various colonizers put in jeopardy a fundamental dimension of previous African social life. In this brand-new situation, the ethnic framework took on a dimension and importance that it often had never had up to then--all the more so in that the colonial administrations tried to build their governing framework partly on the basis of it.

To view things from another angle, adherence to Islam has always presented a universalist outlook whose effect was to break down the ethnic barriers. The great Moslem political groups of the past, and more particularly the

processes of "holy war" that the Africa of the Sudan experienced, have favored the mixing of populations of different ethnic origin and partly substituted the religious criterion for that of ethnic traditions. In addition, a continuous process of Islamization has constantly been exerted in originally non-Moslem groups, since the beginning of European penetration. This process tends to break down the old ethnic frontiers referred to above, from the point of view of religious affiliation. This process is constantly being amplified, notably within the framework of the great contemporary migration processes. In other regions, the concurrent penetration of Islam and Christianity has favored the partitioning of the same ethnic groups into distinct religious parties. Finally, in our day, the ethnic phenomenon--the national-leaning manifestations of which disturb the local leaders, who are quick to consider such manifestations as so many centrifugal "tribal" forces, especially when they are exhibited by grups other than those on which they base their support--is tending to lose its importance. Things stand this way especially because of the fact of the evolution of the younger generations, the policies of "national construction," the suspicion of which it is the object, the intervention of new ideologies or the effect of the new socioeconomic and political frameworks, as well as the increasing mobility of the populations.

The situations are far from being fixed, however, and in certain circumstances--especially when expression of political differences is impossible on other levels--the ethnic framework can assert unexpected political reactions, within the framework of which various particularisms play the role of mobilizing symbols. It happens also that devotion to ethnic particularism, deprived of its traditional bases, takes refuge in certain practices, which are thus promoted to the role of symbols of collective identity. Here, religious affiliation can play a surrogate role, to the extent to which religious references are less suspect than ethnic references as such, where there exists a coherent and influential religious organizational framework and where Islam appears as a model both traditional and modern at the same time. Here again, analysis of these processes cannot be considered over and done with.

Confraternal and Sectarian Frameworks

Another essential sociological framework of sub-Saharan Islam is constituted by the different "ways" or brotherhoods of Sufi inspiration. These great mystic orders have contributed powerfully to the expansion of this vision of the world in this region. They have molded the local beliefs and practices and have provided the Islamized populations with an organizational framework that is often very dense. It is possible that they found propitious ground south of the Sahara, that their mystical dimension, or at least certain aspects of their doctrines, harmonizes with the local sensitivity and initiatory tradition. Their role in the spreading of Islam could be partly explained in this way. However, an exhaustive treatment of this question can be done only within the framework of consideration of all the manifestations of popular Sufism in the Moslem world in its totality, making it possible to distinguish what is truly specific to African reality from what is not.

Furthermore, various local deviations from the Sufi mystical ideal have been stressed. In fact, the behavior of many adepts of these "ways" is very far-removed from the quest of the saints of Islam who aimed at a fusion with God. One cannot, however, systematize these deviations without examination and deny the existence of a pure mystical dimension for which the brotherhoods are the chosen medium, even if this dimension is taken on only by a minority. This minority has been able to exist only because of the existence of a favorable milieu. Besides, the cohesion of the brotherhoods has often been exaggerated. Very often, whereas a few masters live and know their doctrines, most of those who follow them are ignorant of nearly all of them and rely on the former to connect them to the Creator. This surrender is perceived as the principal implication of their adherence. Because of this fact, the brotherhoods can control a sizable part of the local Moslem populations without this control's necessarily corresponding to an an extension of mysticism as such; thus, one can belong to a birth brotherhood, by the fact that the "marabout" to whom one entrusts oneself belongs to it or because one "way" or another is reputed to be more efficient in this world and in the other.

The local branches of different Moslem brotherhoods have on occasion engaged in furious competition. This has sometimes taken the form of fratricidal struggles between adepts of Islam. They pit the ethnic groups against one another, they help break up the political groupings and families and divide the Moslem collectivities into factions whose allegiance goes beyond the regional or continental framework. They have thus favored the existence of separations into distinct blocs, based on networks of clientage between masters and disciples, natives and foreigners. It seems, however, that data collected in certain regions where the brotherhoods have particular characteristics not always encountered elsewhere have been wrongly extended to the whole of the Moslem populations south of the Sahara. Thus it is that the brotherhood phenomenon has sometimes been somewhat imprudently equated with its Senegalese manifestations, linked to purely local specificities. Likewise, it would be erroneous to extend to the whole of East Africa--where the brotherhoods seem more numerous, more divided, more closed-in on themselves--observations collected in the Sudanese zone, where orders such as the Qadiriyya and the Tijaniyya have more cohesiveness, and vice-versa.

The same observations can hold true for the sects of Shiite or Ahmadi inspiration imported from India or Pakistan, mainly, by "Asiatic" immigrants within the territories of the Commonwealth. However, these sects are for the most part organized and administered by foreign missionaries and have specific structures, different from those of the Sufi "ways," which are profoundly integrated into the African milieu and are largely independent of their outside home-bases.

However, study of the brotherhood and sectarian frameworks of Africa south of the Sahara has still not been developed very much, outside of certain regions--such as Senegal, already mentioned--or certain of these frameworks. Or rather, the analyses done do not establish connections between

the brotherhood or sectarian phenomenon and its local economic, social or political underpinnings. The changes of orientation that an order can manifest and brotherhood conversions are areas about which little is known. Likewise, there is ignorance of the scope of the international relations among members of the same order.

Islam and the State

Another dimension--a decisive one--of the relations among Islamic culture, the Arab world and African societies has developed since the period of birth of the new African states. Since that time, these relationships have existed partly within the new political frameworks in question. Because of this fact, the "Moslem question" has aspects today that it did not have until then. And the work done before independence is often of little help to kus today for analysis of the present situations. In the first place, it is impossible to consider the question raised without referring it to the "national construction" policies of the local states or if one ignores the modern political aspects of the Moslem problem. The see-saw has tipped in the opposite direction in the field that we are considering.

Centrifugal, secessionist, controversial effects, expressed in the development of local political conflicts, are frequently attributed to Islam. When such conflicts involve adepts of different cults, no matter what the basic causes may be, there is always a commentator who evokes a resumption of "holy war," or at least a "war of religion." Such commentaries, however, need to be examined with the strictest rigor, and the analyses that support them need to be emptied of the confusions that burden them. This is a considerable task for those who take it on themselves to account for the Moslem phenomenon in this region. Furthermore, all the sub-Saharan states are developing their relations with different Arab countries today. Reciprocally, various Arab states are intervening in local affairs more and more frequently and profoundly. Such interventions have multiplied, as we know, since the "oil war"--a period when most of the African governments, threatened by the economic crisis and finding themselves partly deprived of their Western support, the West being also at grips with the crisis, appealed to the Arab producers in the name of Third World solidarity. The latter responded to these requests in a more or less massive fashion, and thus found themselves with a foothold in a region that had been of relatively little interest to them until then, except within the framework of the struggle being carried on against the influence of Israel in many states of the Sahara, including some states with Moslem majorities. This latest offensive, whose stakes in the international milieus were considerable, has generally been crowned with success.

The Arab activities are in different areas: they involve economic aid, bilateral or through umbrella organizations; creation of joint Afro-Arab organisms; development of the Arab diplomatic presence; extensive cultural action; political and sometimes military interventions. In this context, the Arab financial backers are using their new positions to favor the expansion of Islam and the reform of local practices in the direction of

closer association between them and the Arab model. They are helping the local Moslem collectivities. They are offering mosques that enhance their positions, educational establishments, and are sending teachers and educators. They are also training new African Moslem cadres in their universities and are encouraging the action of Moslem notables, as well as of the new reformist elites, in certain cases.

Islamic Reformism

There have already existed, since the time of European colonization, movements for reform of African Islam, militating in favor of diffusion of the Arab language, purification of the teaching of Islamic theology or law, and the establishment of modern educational institutions, and against the influence of the traditional Moslem cadres, considered corrupt, ignorant, and compromised with the colonizers. However, the movements were at the time generally limited to certain milieus very much in the minority. Their financial means were small, as was their freedom of action. Their outside support was weak, and drew upon them suspicions of an administration anxious to wipe out the influence of Arab nationalism south of the Sahara. Thus their influence was small. Since the "oil war," the support granted by different Arab countries to the local reformist milieus has been increasing. Today, thousands of Arab cooperation personnel are providing them with effective support. Thousands of new cadres are being trained in the Arab universities. A whole new infrastructure, offered by the oil countries, is made available to them. The reformers are also benefiting from the support of the Arab states that are sponsoring them, and the leaders of their countries have to take account of this support, which is connected with other forms of cooperation. In addition, the new Moslem elites are benefiting from the prestige of the Arab countries and are getting a new hearing from a part of the young people who are disillusioned by Westernization or the evolution of the local regimes, or are excluded from power. In the eyes of these younger generations, Islam no longer appears--as it often did in the era preceding independence--as a conservative tradition that was wasting away or outmoded, or an instrument in the hands of foreign powers. It has become a model of modernity, offering an acceptable middle way between a customary system no longer answering contemporary needs and an impossible or rejected Westernization.

However, this reformist current is running up against strong resistance from the popular Moslem milieus, and especially from the traditional religious cadres, whose influence and prestige have remained very great within them, generally speaking. These notables, challenged by their adversaries, are reacting to their attacks by a rejection that limits the interferences between the two movements for the expansion of Islam, the traditional and the modern. Furthermore, these worthies are supported by various "moderate" Arab states or leaders who are counting on their position and consider it more strategic to use their intermediary position to advance the cause of Islam in accordance with their views. In another quarter, a part of the Westernized Moslem elites south of the Sahara are adhering to the pan-African or "black," even "nationalist" currents, which are causing an "in-

sular" reaction of retreat in the face of the pan-Islamic or pan-Arab current. The proponents of this second modern current consider themselves both orthodox Moslems and authentic Africans. They challenge the Arab leadership, in whom they see a manifestation of foreign and "white" political and cultural "imperialism." This position leads them in particular to dispute the Arab or local stories which in their view accords an exaggerated position to the extra-African or "Hamitic" influences lying at the origin of local Islam or of certain of its manifestations, constituting an alienating attack against African identity. This reaction is nourished by that of a part of the modern African elites, Moslem or not, who are very sensitive to what is considered the expansionist tendency of certain Arab countries or parties, as well as to the condescending attitudes of many Moslems of the outside vis-a-vis their coreligionists of Black Africa. It encounters an analogous sensitivity on the part of students or emigre workers in contact with Arab milieus within which they denounce a certain attitude of contempt toward them, connected with the fact that they are "blacks," which in certain Arab countries is equated with being a slave or a member of an inferior caste.

These attitudes are to be analyzed with their economic, political, social and cultural context taken into account. There is a vast field of study here, the approach to which is particularly delicate, because of the fact of the political and psychological character of the problem; but its importance cannot be denied from the point of view of the practice and position of the sub-Saharan Moslems.

It will be recalled, though, that the Arab countries are not the only Moslem countries that do proselytizing activity in favor of Islam in this region. Other states, especially India and Pakistan, have played an important role in the expansion of Islam and its reform, either as states or through the intermediary of their nationals. This has been the case notably in the African countries formerly colonized by the British Empire. We have already referred to the role of the various Shiite and Ahmadi sects among the young African elites of East Africa, in Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone. The influence of these foreigners, who are often reticent as regards any Arab hegemonic pretensions in matters of Islam, is strengthening the "insular" dispositions already mentioned in the direction of emphasis on the linguistic particularisms or the specificity of local practices. The events presently taking place in Iran and Pakistan are arousing lively interest among the new Moslem elites, especially in Sudan, Nigeria, Tanzania. Within this framework there is being developed a solidarity of the Moslem periphery that is strengthening a certain falling-back on the local identities.

The fact should be mentioned, though, that Arab-African cooperation or cooperation between eastern and sub-Saharan Moslem countries is not a one-way matter. In addition to the support given to the Arab countries by most of the African states within the international bodies, certain of them, or the OAU, are taking action within the Arab world more and more frequently. Thus, for example, Sudan has been participating up to this time in the Arab

intervention force in Lebanon and belongs to the Arab League, as do Somalia and Djibouti. Likewise, President Amin Dada had an attitude favorable to the Palestinian cause, and several African countries are participating in the settlement of the Western Sahara question. But one cannot isolate the field of the Moslem world's internal relations or relations between Arab and African countries from international relations as a whole--in particular, from the relations between Western culture and African cultures, from the impact of the great modern ideologies and from the interventions of various world powers in the African continent, as well as in the Moslem world. Nor can the study of sub-Saharan Islam be isolated either, as might have been possible in a different situation.

Arabic Language and African Languages

We have just made mention of a number of fields to which a certain amount of attention has been devoted by reasearchers. But there are other sectors into which they have ventured very little, even though they constitute an important part of the reality of the relations among African societies, the Arab world and Islamic culture. Let us cite first of all the field of linguistic relations, and more particularly, the African languages' borrowings from Arabic, the evolution of languages of a syncretic character, and the confrontation of the Arabic languages and the indigenous languages.

This particular field, which shows very profound cultural interrelations, is undergoing great changes today, because of the policy of diffusion of the Arabic language being conducted by the Arab states and the reformist milieus already referred to and the reactions that this policy is triggering among the populations concerned. In effect, the diffusion of Islam in a large part of the African continent is not being accompanied by diffusion of the language of the Koran. Even the great movements of Islamic reform or of "holy war" in the past did not impose this language, whereas they did sometimes contribute to the expansion of other African languages, such as Fulani, Mandingo, Hausa or Swahili. The major part of the Moslem texts of Africa south of the Sahara are written with Arabic characters but in local languages. This situation constitutes an important cultural event, which furthermore is not unique to Africa and the approach to which lies through the approach to Islamic culture as a whole. But while the linguistic borrowings take place only at certain levels, the same has not been the case with Arabic script, as well as with Arab-Islamic literature. These latter have been integrated into the local traditions. The borrowings constitute an important factor of cultural mutation. On the one hand, in effect, most of the IslamizedAfrican societies have elaborated a non-Arab Moslem literature. This situation has taken the form notably of the development of a class of bilingual literate people, in a position as intermediaries between their societies and the rest of the Islamic world. As we have seen, certain of these literate people have for centuries possessed a double culture, Arab and African.

On the other hand, the transfer into the African languages and cultures of social, moral and cultural models carried by Arabic literature and taught

to generations of children for centuries has introduced numerous changes into the local mores. This input, which remains to be evaluated, should not be underestimated. The attachment of the sub-Saharan Moslems to their ancestral languages poses a crucial problem in the matter of cultural and religious interaction. Most Moslem theologians consider, in effect, that the language in which the Koran was revealed has a sacred character and should be intimately linked to the diffusion of Islam. On this level, Arabization should go hand in hand with Islamization. And the African reformists are militating for the teaching of the Arabic language. A sizable part of Arab assistance is connected with this area. Adoption of the Arabic language is perceived as a first step toward a more authentic Islam and therefore toward integration of that religion's local adepts into the Islamic community. This posture assigns a decisive position to the Arabizing teachers, as against the notables considered "ignorant."

However, the broad masses of the sub-Saharan Moslems pit against this policy of linguistic conversion an indefectible attachment to their own ethnic languages, to which they persist in connecting their religion. This reaction has been especially marked in Somalia, where the leaders have resisted Saudi Arabia's explicit pressures to get them to adopt Arabic as the official language in place of Somali, even though their country belongs to the Arab League. This reaction is also encountered in southern Mauritania, in Chad, in Tanzania, and especially in Zanzibar, where Swahili was deliberately substituted for Arabic as the official language at the time of independence. This type of collective reaction, which reinforces the ethnic or "African" particularisms, as well as the position of the traditional religious notables, impedes the process of uniformization of religious practices, from the point of view of more total conversion to the Arab model. In some instances it helps to reinforce the local "national constructions," which are threatened by the emergence of an "Islamic nation" or whose promoters base their support on the traditional religious cadres and the young nationaist elites.

The Juridical Impact of Islam

Another impact--perhaps a more decisive one--of Islamic culture south of the Sahara concerns the juridical domain. On the one hand, the influence of the Moslem jurists has expanded into all the Islamized populations, in different degrees, and not without overturning many customs, especially those that were connected with the matrilinear system. On the other hand, the Moslems tend to demand application of the "shari'a," or Islamic law, and to reject the laws of judicial institutions of Western inspiration, on which the constitutions of most of the African states are based. On the former level, the adoption of the norms decreed by the great Sunni jurists has been accompanied by some accomodation with the ancestral traditions. Here too, the Moslem reformists run up against some tenacious resistance. On the second level, a sort of spontaneous division has often occurred within the African states that have a large proportion of Moslems: according to these tacit agreements, the state reserves certain juridical areas to itself, but surrenders to the Moslem judges a sector of law that thus

escapes its jurisdiction and remains administered by the Moslem community, which in a way is thus constituted, at this level, as a state within a state, indeed a "counter-government." Entire sections of the law relating to persons and to goods are thus taken out of the ordinary law and constitute reserved areas that escape its control.

In most cases, the leaders close their eyes to the existence of these ghettoes of a particular type. In other cases, constitutional provisions reulate the relations of these two jurisdictions, authorizing their coexistence. In certain countries, though, strive to impose their law as the official law and affect to subject the non-Moslems to it. At the very least, the latter fear having to be subject to laws based on criteria to which they do not subscribe, and they consider this tendency a manifestation of unacceptable hegemonism. Elsewhere, the Moslem minorities reject the official law and demand for themselves the application of Islamic law only. This demand is rejected by the upholders of a national unity based on the existence of a single law. These juridical conflicts often have ethnic or political roots whose interference obscures discussion. Such conflicts have played an important role in certain countries, notably in Ethiopia, Uganda, Sudan, and recently Nigeria. They are complicated by the dissension among the supporters of different juridical schools trying to impose their own norms on their coreligionists, even though there is regional partitioning among the four principal Sunni juridical schools south of the Sahara.

With this problem of the influence of Moslem law is connected the question of the Arab or Islamic model of the state and of many institutions considered to be of Mediterranean or Western origin. According to certain authors, the diffusion of these structures is to be credited to Islam. This thesis is strongly contested by other researchers, who stress the existence of structures of the same type before Islam and dispute the idea of an outside influence fertilizing the African ground, saying that it only expresses the imperialist ideology of those authors. This question is not only of interest from the point of view of understanding of past history. The political systems worked out by certain modern Arab states inspires a part of the sub-Saharan Moslem elites for whom these models are better-suited to the local realities than are those of Western or other inspiration. Therefore, these debates are not purely academic ones. Analysis of them should make possible a better understanding of various contemporary processes, including the conversion of African leaders, certain local conflicts, and the impact on the Moslem masses as a whole, beyond the frontiers, of the demands of the Moslems of certain countries.

Another area in which the influence of the Arab and Islamic cultures on the African cultures seems to have been important and which nevertheless has been studied little is that of technologies and arts. On the level of technologies, Islamization has been accompanied by the diffusion of such practices as a new military art, a different architecture, a particular type of clothing. However, it is difficult to discern the share of Islam in these contributions, as distinguished from that of the Mediterranean or

Eastern cultures. In addition, certain of these cultures could in fact be of indigenous origin. Such, at least, is a thesis that is frequently maintained today and that cannot be rejected without examination. Another technique connected with the expansion of Islam is that of the market. It is generally the Moslems who have developed this institution south of the Sahara. In several regions, trade has been to date a monopoly of the adepts of Islam and is recognized as such by the "pagan" populations. In our day, the merchant is still frequently a Moslem, and development of the market goes hand in hand with that of the Islamic religion, which it favors.

As regards art, the iconoclastic effect of Islam and its negative impact on "Negro art" has been stressed. Wherever the Islamic religion is established, the masks, the representations of supernatural powers and "Negro" symbolization have disappeared. On the other hand, Islam's contributions in art, architecture, dress, ornamentation, weaponry, literature and calligraphy have not always been duly appreciated. These are areas in which the confrontation of the two cultures, Arab and African, has produced profound changes of outlook. But study of these changes has scarcely been developed to date.

Confrontations of Cultures

More than any of the partial areas that we have mentioned, though, the fact that strikes anyone who devotes himself to analysis of Arab-African relations and to the expansion of the Islamic model is the overall phenomenon constituted by the confrontation of two visions of the world. This phenomenon can be viewed from the angle of a confrontation between opposed or at least divergent outlooks on the destiny of man as well as from the point of view of the upheavals resulting from propagation of the Islamic system in the daily life of the populations who have subscribed to it. For it is impossible to isolate the religious aspect as such of a world view such as that of Islam or of the African tradition from their economic, social or political implications. Here there necessarily arises a question that is an essential one from the point of view of the approach to the problems considered--that is, the question of "Negritude."

In the era of African independence, various authors, both European and African, stressed the "Negro" or "black" character of sub-Saharan Islam. This outlook corresponded to an orientation that was dominant at that crucial moment in the history of Africa, within both the African and the "white" (European, Arab or "Asiatic") societies or elites. It seems, however, that it was not subjected to objective analysis defining the scope and limits of the phenomenon evoked. In particular, it is based on an apparently disputable reduction of the different manifestations of sub-Saharan Islam to a single model, founded on the emphasizing of some local manifestations extrapolated to the whole. This reductive scheme is often opposed by an ideal model of "white" Moslem practice, to which the practices of the other populations of the Moslem world are likewise reduced somewhat schematically. This scheme needs to be studied more closely, taking into account the differences of behavior that can be noted within the overall

groups thus contrasted. Analysis of the "Negro" foundations of sub-Saharan Islam should be undertaken within the framework of an overall study of popular Islam in the world, in Indonesia and in Iran, in the Soviet Union, in the Maghreb and in Arabia as well as in "black" lands. It is only upon completion of such a study that it will be possible to evaluate the degree of specificity of the local usages.

In another regard, it has been possible to consider Islam as an "anti-Negritude." From this point of view, the contrast between the behavior of the Islamized populations and of those corresponding to the ideal "Negro" model has been stressed: where Islam is established, rhythm, dance, the masks, bodily or affective spontaneity tend to be replaced by another type of behavior marked by moderation, self-control, discipline of body, gesture, mind. In contrast to this observation, the hypothesis has been suggested that the brotherhood practices of Sufi inspiration have precisely made it possible to accomodate the Arab or white Islamic ideal with the "Negro" tendencies. This view needs to be analyzed, here also, within the framework of a general study of the whole of Sufi practices in the Moslem world and of their foundations, before it is systematically related to any African biological or cultural base.

Forming a background to the orientations of the Moslem populations of the entire world there is, finally, the question of the eventual emergence of an Islamic community transcending the local ethnic, regional, cultural or political affiliations. This prospect--rejected by some, dreamed of by others, proclaimed by the most determined--holds the spotlight today. It is not out of the question that it is helping to mold a part of our universe in the coming decades, even in some regions where it seemed out of the question up to now. The example of Iran, the repercussions of which seem to be important to Africa south of the Sahara as well as in the Arab world, is there to caution the researcher to prudence in evaluation of the motivations that guide contemporary societies or that might guide them tomorrow. What we want to point out here is the necessity of not discarding from our analyses data that may have seemed outmoded or belonging to the ideological domain of another era. In particular, it is essential to determine, if possible, the measure of latent mobilizing force that Islam still maintains, beyond the factors that make for division of the Moslems and independently of the factors of mobilization, of a different order, with which it interferes.

The sub-Saharan Moslems presently find themselves between two contradictory attractions, one of which turns them away from their neighbors and promptly integrates them with world Islam as a whole, while the other keeps them in an "insular" posture. In the extreme, the former would tend to make them more Moslems than Africans, and the latter, more Africans than Moslems. In reality, the situations are never so clear-cut--all the more so in that other attractions interfere. In addition, the divisions of the Moslem world--especially its Arab fraction--and their impact on the African reality should be taken into account. The different competing currents among which these states are divided--currents related to world divisions--con-

tribute to the division of the sub-Saharan Moslems. On a less political plane, though, these rivalries help, by their very interplay, to reinforce the impact of the Islamic model, by rallying conservatives and progressives, universalists and nationalists, partisans of a total Islamization of mores and of limitation of the role of Islam to the religious sphere only, and by making strengthened means of Islamization available to all these currents.

We are therefore witnessing today new developments of centuries-old processes of interaction that have already molded a part of African reality and transformed the horizon of many populations south of the Sahara to a considerable extent. One of the most important effects of these processes is perhaps that it has helped to relieve these populations from the confrontation with the West that has been imposed on them since the beginning of European penetration.

11267
CSO: 4400

GAMBIA, MAURITANIA SIGN FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION TREATY

AB210820 Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 30 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The Gambia and Mauritania have signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation and issued a joint communique at the end of recent visit to the Gambia of Mauritania's head of state and government, Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala.

In the nine-point treaty, the two countries have agreed to cooperate especially in the economic, scientific, cultural and technical fields.

The two countries reiterated their determination to contribute to the promotion of world peace and to uphold the principles of peaceful solutions to disputes between African states.

The two parties have by the treaty decided to create a joint ministerial committee to be responsible for the implementation of the present agreement and any other agreement of protocols which may be concluded in accordance with this treaty as well as to elaborate and submit, for the approval of the two governments, proposals aimed at strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The agreement, concluded for an unlimited period, may be terminated by either of the parties upon giving six months' notice.

The contracting parties also reiterated their determination to contribute to the promotion of world peace and to uphold the principles of peaceful solutions to disputes between West African states.

According to the joint communique, President Jawara and Lt Col Haydala reaffirmed their determination to reinforce and further develop the friendship, solidarity and relations of good neighbourliness and cooperation between the two countries.

The two heads of state reaffirmed the unequivocal adherence of their countries to the principles, and practice of positive non-alignment and decided to coordinate their efforts towards the total realisation of the objectives of the movement of non-aligned countries.

Expressing his concern over the Western Sahara conflict, President Jawara supports the "courageous decision" taken by the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to withdraw from this fratricidal conflict.

Regarding Southern Africa, the two heads of state hailed the independence of Zimbabwe as the direct outcome of a long and bitter liberation struggle waged by the heroic people of Zimbabwe. They renewed their determination to continue to support the legitimate struggle of liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa to achieve self-determination and independence.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CAPE VERDE-SAO TOME COOPERATION--The main purpose of the visit made for one week to the island of Santiago by a technical mission from the Ministry of Agriculture of the Democratic Republic of S. Tome was to get a close look at the methods used in our country in banana cultivation and in banana processing and packaging for export. The arrival of the technicians from S. Tome in Cape Verde, to attend seminars, training courses, and advanced courses for example in the fields of irrigation engineering and phytopathology, was viewed with pleasure by both sides during the conversations. This is the second S. Tome mission in the field of agriculture to visit Cape Verde. [Excerpts] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 9 Aug 80 p 12] 5058

CSO: 4401

FAPLA, SOUTH AFRICAN, UNITA WAR ACTIVITIES DETAILED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17, 24, 27 Aug 80

[Article by J. Branquinho: "Where the Fire Has Been Lit--Undeclared War in Angola"]

[17 Aug 80, p 4]

> [Text] It was 23 July and the morning was almost over when we at last left Lubango and advanced on the road that would take us to N'Giva, capital of the Angolan Province of Kunene. Ahead of us we had almost 400 kilometers of excellent black-top road--colonialism left Angola a network of good roads linking all provincial capitals in a country quite a bit bigger than Mozambique. Ahead of us also we had one of the preferred targets of the "carcamanos" [lackeys] (term generally used in Angola in referring to the South African soldiers) and, in certain sections, men from the groups of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. This is practically the only land communications link with Kunene, Angola's southernmost province where--according to a battle song of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]--"the fire has been lit."

The day before they had told us in Lubango that the situation was more or less normal. But normalcy in vast areas in the southern part of Angola means daily overflights by South African "Mirage" and "Impala" aircraft and frequent air attacks against vehicles and buildings. That evening, Security Minister Kundi Paihama had just arrived from a visit to Kunene and told us that South African aircraft had on that same day flown over an area near where he was and that 2 days earlier a "Scania-Vabis" truck, from the construction and housing ministry and a military vehicle had been destroyed on the Lubango--N'Giva road.

This road is of enormous strategic and economic importance and can arbitrarily be divided into two major segments. In the first one, for a distance of

195 kilometers between Lubango and Cahama, racist aircraft have not yet carried out any attacks although a few months ago "Mirage" aircraft from Namibia bombed the outskirts of the city of Lubango, Angola, fourth-largest, destroying the "Huila Lumber Plant" and killing scores of workers who were buried under the rubble.

Further to the south, in the remaining 200 kilometers from Cahama to N'Giva --and in the 40 kilometers from N'Giva to the border--we can see a whole string of vehicles burned by "rockets" or destroyed by machine guns, along with houses, medical aid stations, and schools reduced to rubble by the bombs.

Threat from UNITA between Xangongo and N'Giva

There is a possibility of an ambush by UNITA groups operating in the area particularly in the last segment, before reaching N'Giva, or departing from Xangongo, in addition to the threat from South African aircraft; those groups are exploiting the proximity of the border and the vast expanse and very low population density of the area.

In spite of that and according to what we were told by FAPLA officers in the area, there have been no operations by the "Kwachas" (name applied to the UNITA men, taken from the slogan of that puppet group "Kwacha Africa, Kwacha Unita"--Africa Awaken! UNITA Awaken!) for quite some time in that segment of the road, although problems arise sometimes in the "quimbos" (small villages) in the interior. When we entered Mongua during our return trip, a FAPLA officer, whom we wanted to interview, had left in pursuit of a group of "kwachas" who had rustled cattle from the local population a few kilometers away.

The Xangongo--N'Giva segment, above all in the last scores of kilometers starting from Mongua, is the only road leading to the capital of Cunene where there is an albeit remote threat of an UNITA ambush, as we were told, not only by military leaders but also by truck drivers and other individuals who frequently take that road. This was also the area in which the South African force, which invaded the southern part of Angola in June, moved.

Outside that zone, there are reports as to UNITA activities on the 40 kilometers of black-top highway between N'Giva and Santa Clara, at the border, particularly in the area of Namacunde. Starting at the end of June, when the invasion ended, the "kwachas" laid two ambushes against vehicles, one of them in the zone of Namacunde, killing some workers, and the other one, further to the north, on the road to Xangongo, against a truck of the ODP (People's Defense Organization); there were no casualties.

According to the commander of the FAPLA brigade in N'Giva, the activities consisted in laying mines in the forest trails leading from the capital of Cunene to the east and west, more or less parallel to the border, to the communities of Neone, Evale, and Mupa.

Main Threat from Air

But the main threat really comes from the air; during the 6 days we were in the southern part of Angola, we learned of six cases of air space violations and two cases of strafing of vehicles in Kunene.

On the 26th, when we were in Omupanda, less than 20 kilometers north of the border, two "Mirage" aircraft, recognizable by their delta wings, flew at a high altitude toward the interior of the territory and returned less than half an hour later the same way.

As we were told by Lieutenant Colonel Foguetao, commander of the 5th Military Region of Angola, there were 476 Angolan air space violations during the first 6 months of the year in the provinces covered by the 5th Region, that is, Cunene, Huila, Kuando-Kubango, and Mocamedes, in other words, more than two per day. There were also 27 bombing raids and seven strafing of vehicles by aircraft, all on the Lubango--N'Giva road.

There were four operations during which paratroopers were dropped, plus two long-range artillery bombardments and two major attacks involving aircraft and ground forces, including the invasion in June.

In the attacks on vehicles, the most dangerous aircraft are not the well-known "Mirage" aircraft but above all the South African-made "Impala" aircraft. Vitor Rocha, an Angolan militant who accompanied us on our trip to Cunene, told us: "The aircraft usually fly at tree-top level to avoid detection by radar and people in the cars on the roads can spot them only when they are very close. When they strafe or fire 'rockets' ahead, they usually fail on their first run. This is why they come back again and take up position behind the cars [armored cars, tanks?]. The enormous speed of the "Mirage" aircraft means that it takes them longer to come back for another run and if the occupants of the car are alerted, they can have time to get out and run, for a long distance, because they normally burn the car and strafe the forest 500 or 600 meters all around. But if an 'Impala' comes over--a less advanced but more maneuverable aircraft--it may be practically impossible to escape."

Signs of War Everywhere

As we advanced on the road to N'Give, the signs of war became increasingly evident everywhere. Soon after leaving Lubango, we can see the holes in the asphalt made by the mines which the South Africans left during their retreat in 1975; then there are the traffic lights and signs which are pock-marked with bullet holes; and then there is the old man who rides a bicycle with a shotgun on his back and the youngster, almost a Pioneer, who takes the cattle to pasture with a weapon slung across his shoulders.

Starting from Cahama, the destruction is even more visible. A few kilometers to the west, in Ediva, we can see houses which have been completely destroyed and huge craters, made by 1,000-kilogram bombs dropped by "Canberra" bombers.

Further to the south, we come to the inn of Humbe which was attacked by rockets from a South African "Mirage"; 12 civilians, guests, and two daughters of the establishment's manager, died there. At Mongua the community commissioner's office, the hospital, the school, and the ODP installations are almost completely destroyed. Trucks and cars regularly are found burned and pushed off the shoulders of the road.

Record of an Invasion

This escalation of aggression did not just start in any old way with the June invasion. For more than a year, the number of air space violations, strafings, and bombing raids has been multiplied. Quite a few months before the invasion, South African aircraft, as we said earlier, bombed the outskirts of Lubango and an air-transported force ambushed several civilian vehicles and blew up bridges in Leba, located several scores of kilometers from the capital of Huila, in the direction toward the coast.

The large-scale operation undertaken by the South Africans on 7 June marked the high point of this escalation of aggression and the threat became quite visible not only through the skirmish and sporadic bombing raids but also through total war.

On that day, large South African units, with air support, penetrated into Kunene between [kilometer] markers 22 and 25 and advanced to the north through the forest trails in the region, heading toward N'Giva. But there was no declared offensive against the city where large FAPLA units were stationed. The South African troops first tried to get around N'Giva, advancing to the north along the surrounding trails and, in succession, taking Mulemba, Neone, Mupa, Mongua, Chivembe, and Evale; in the first of these communities they established their CP. During this advance, the invading forces kept leveling the "quimbos" which they found and killed the families who lived in them (so far it has not been possible exactly to determine the total number of civilian dead during that invasion due to the vast area covered; it is calculated that the figure comes to several hundreds). As they advanced, they left UNITA elements in the territory who had accompanied them.

N'Giva almost Surrounded

After the end of this phase, the South African troops completely surrounded N'Giva and were north of the city, on the road leading to Lubango. At that point, on 29 June, a South African column, coming from Evale, and another one coming from the south, from the direction of the capital of Cunene, advanced toward Mongua, 80 kilometers in the country's interior, which the FAPLA however had entered. The ensuing battle resulted in a major victory for the Angolan fighting men (we will cover it later in greater detail in one of the following articles) and marked the end of the invasion: the South Africans regrouped their forces a few kilometers away, protected by very heavy air support; they evacuated their dead and wounded with helicopters and left the territory of Angola.

After the invasion, life returned to vigilant normalcy in Cunene. The people always expect a new attack but the incidents which have taken place since then in the area do not add up to the same intensity as the operation in June and reconstruction continues. The mobilization and commitment of the FAPLA and the population are visible to the visitor. "We can say that here, in Kunene, the people are all with the MPLA," we were told by Provincial Commissioner Ary da Costa. But one FAPLA officer admitted that the "invasion by the lackeys undermined the political situation to a certain point and that intensive work is necessary to normalize it."

Objectives of Aggression

The June invasion certainly is nothing unusual in the light of the development of the domestic situation in Angola and the international context with a view to independence for Namibia. On the one hand, the attack was obviously aimed at destabilizing the political situation and sabotaging economic development; the destruction of bridges and the infrastructure, the persistent attempt to cut traffic on the Lubango--N'Giva road, the only land link to Kunene, are evident proof of this.

Diplomatic observers in Luanda on the other hand tie the invasion in with the political-military offensive unleashed in recent months by the MPLA-Labor Party against UNITA in the country's central provinces, that is, Benguela, Huambo, Bie, and Moxico, going from the coast toward the interior. This offensive, according to official sources, caused the destruction of more than 40 "kwachas" bases and foreign newspapermen, who visited the central part of Angola, confirmed that a very large number of peasants, who had been in the forests in the region, surrendered to the authorities.

With the operational capacity UNITA limited in the center--the area where this group up to a certain point managed to get some kind of hold among the population due to an openly tribalist policy--the offensive might also have been aimed, according to those same observers, at creating conditions for greater effectiveness of UNITA in the south, where it has the benevolent protection of South African aircraft, tanks, and guns.

Finally, the South African operation came during a specific phase of negotiations promoted by the UN with a view to independence for Namibia; these negotiations called for the establishment of a demilitarized zone along the border between Namibia and Angola. Pretoria has already stated that it would like to see UNITA seated at the negotiating table. Angolan Security Minister Kundi Paihama expressed the assumption that the South Africans, through their invasion, wanted to "install UNITA in the province, attack the provincial capital N'Giva, and thus permit the proclamation, by UNITA, of the Black Socialist Republic of Angola."

Perhaps Pretoria's intentions did not go that far. But the entire effort to destablize and isolate Cunene and to turn it into a "stronghold" of Savimbi's puppets is clearly visible.

"Here We Are Brave, Comrade"

But like the Americans in Vietnam, the Rhodesians in Mozambique, the "lackeys" in Angola are running into the determination of a nation. When we left Mongua on 26 July, almost at nightfall, to return to Lubango, a young FAPLA soldier stepped out of his trench, approached our jeep, and asked which one of us was a Mozambican. We identified ourselves. He saluted us with his weapon and said: "Tell them in Mozambique that we are brave here, comrade."

[24 Aug 80, p 4]

> [Text] Almost 2 months have passed since the battle of Mongua which was fought on 29 June between the FAPLA and the South African forces which had invaded the southern part of Angola. Its importance however remains and continues to be quite timely. Like the defeat of the Rhodesians in Mavonde, in Mozambique, and like the failure of South African intervention in Angola itself in 1975, the battle of Mongua will seriously damage the myth of the military invincibility of the racist regimes (or ex-regimes) in that part of Africa. Using a perhaps smaller force, the South Africans in 1975 advanced into Angola more or less the way they wanted to and were stopped only at the gates of Luanda; in June 1980, the FAPLA stopped them 80 kilometers from the border. In 1975, there was a large percentage of Cuban elite soldiers participating in the fighting, along with the intervention of the feared Soviet "BM-21" multiple rocket launcher; the "BM-21" were not in use at Mongua and neither were the Cuban (by the way, we did not see any Cuban soldiers in Kunene). We heard several FAPLA officers say that the "battle of Mongua demonstrated that, in terms of infantry, we have no reason to envy the South Africans; the only problem is aviation." The natural euphoria of victory must not turn into an attitude of overconfidence or underestimation of an extremely dangerous enemy; it is therefore necessary to recognize the importance of that military operation. This is the background for the following chapter, prepared on the basis of surveys and interviews with FAPLA officers and soldiers as well as civilians in Lubango, Cahama, Xangongo, Mongua and N'Giva, whom we wish to thank at this point for the help they gave us.

Early in the afternoon, the situation was calm but tense in Mongua. It was 29 June--more than 20 days after South African forces, estimated at thousands of men and hundreds of armored cars, entered the southern part of Angola with heavy air and artillery support.

These forces spent several days in Mongua. They came from Kuamato, to the southwest, in the direction toward the border, along the trails leading to the sand desert surrounding the capital of the province of Kunene, N'Giva. They continued on to the community of Evale, to the east.

This is where the invading forces penetrated most deeply into the territory of Kunene; it is 80 kilometers, as the crow flies, to the border, a little more by road. It was also here, on that afternoon, that the decisive battle, which would mark the end of the invasion, would be fought.

What Is Mongua?

Located about 50 kilometers north of N'Giva, Mongua--like most of the communities in Kunene--is a small cluster of half a dozen houses whose importance resides more in its location on the Lubango--N'Giva road than its role as a population or even commercial center.

It would perhaps be more correct to say that Mongua was a cluster of half a dozen houses. During the fighting on 29 June, practically all houses were hit by South African bombs and most of them--the medical aid station, the school, the community commissioner's office, and the ODP center--were totally or partly destroyed.

The South African forces covered hundreds of kilometers in the interior of Angola, starting on the 7th, moving along trails linking the communities of Kuamato, Neone, Mupa, Mongua, and Evale. They reached a point 23 kilometers north of N'Giva, the provincial capital, although they did not launch a frontal attack against the city.

Shortly before 0300, two South African columns approached from Mongua. One of them, the larger one, came from the east, from Evale, and the other one came from the south, along the N'Giva road.

A Thousand Men and More than a Hundred Armored Vehicles

Altogether, these forces added up to one brigade of motorized infantry plus attached units, in other words, more than 1,000 men, 82 [illegible in original] "AML-90," "AML-60," "Ferret," "Sarracen," and "Alladin" armored cars, with artillery and surface-to-surface missiles.

The FAPLA had entered Mongua a short time earlier. The trenches had yet to be dug and the preparation of defensive positions had not been completed. The numerical disproportion between the forces facing each other--we were told later on by the commander of the 1st Military Region of Angola, Lieutenant Colonel "Foguetao"--was 3:1 in favor of the South Africans.

Warned of the enemy's approach, the FAPLA got ready: one company took up a frontal position, arranging its men in an arc in order to receive the full force of the South African attack. Another two companies occupied trenches slightly to the rear, to the right and left of the first company.

The Angolan troops were also motorized infantry, with some armored vehicles and trucks, equipped with highly accurate "B-10" AT missiles.

The battle began at 1445. Confident in their numerical superiority--although theoretically, a disproportion of 1:3 makes it possible to resist in defense positions--the South African forces moved against the first trenches of the Angolan soldiers.

"It was difficult to count them," the deputy commander of the FAPLA operating in Mongua told us later, "the fire was heavy and there were only 500 meters between us and them. But we managed to hold."

The FAPLA company deployed frontally managed to resist effectively. One after the other, the South African armored vehicles were destroyed by the "B-10" and by the "RMG-7" rockets. A FAPLA truck was hit and set on fire. Infantry casualties amounted to scores on either side.

Relief Column Held up by Aircraft

A FAPLA relief column in the meantime was approaching Mongua, coming from the north.

Its advance however was interrupted by South African aircraft which intercepted the column several kilometers to the north and prevented it from advancing toward the scene of the fighting until it was all over. "If this column had managed to arrive in time," a senior FAPLA officer said, "things would have been quite different."

But the column did not arrive in time and the fighting continued. Failing to break through the FAPLA defenses, the South African groups called for air support which came in the form a two squadrons of "Mirage" aircraft.

The aircraft tried to drop bombs for about half an hour but the AA fire was too heavy; many ground-to-air missiles and AA guns made it entirely too risky for the aircraft to come in low enough to bomb effectively. After some time, the two squadrons were forceed to withdraw.

FAPLA Counteroffensive

"At that point we launched our counteroffensive," we were told by Lieutenant Colonel Foguetao, who, from a CP about 30 kilometers from Mongua, kept track of the fighting. The advance of the "lackeys" had been stopped and they were gradually withdrawing. The comrades in the company that had been holding the line came out of their trenches in pursuit of the enemy and the two companies on either side also advanced and attacked the enemy on the flanks."

"They had not expected that," he continued, "and they ran in panic. We were crossing terrain with the bodies of South Africans and with destroyed armored vehicles."

"Mirage" Aircraft Leave--"Buccaneer" Aircraft Come In

The situation barely changed with the arrival of the "Buccaneer" aircraft. These are strategic aircraft which can bomb effectively from an altitude of 4,000-6,000 meters, beyond the range of AA guns and missiles.

That is what they did at Mongua, dropping scores of bombs which almost completely destroyed the community, setting one of the FAPLA armored vehicles on fire, and forcing the Angolan fighting men to return to the protection of the trenches--not without suffering some dead.

The protection offered by the bombing raid enabled the South Africans to pick up their dead in the field, to recover armored vehicles which had been hit (the tracks left by them in the field are clearly visible in the films made by an Angolan television team which had gone to Mongua shortly after the fighting), and to withdraw. They regrouped their forces about 8 kilometers away and from that point various helicopters made four round-trips to Namibia, transporting the dead and wounded (at this point, on the following day, the FAPLA found blood-soaked wound dressings and other first-aid material). The remaining troops headed for the zone of Kuamato and from there they continued on to the border. The battle of Mongua was over at the end of the afternoon and that also marked the end of the invasion of Angola.

After-Action Report

"There were no dead or injured among the civilian population. The people had been warned of the approach of the 'carcamanos' and had withdrawn to safer areas," we were told by Lieutenant Colonel Foguetao.

"But property damage," he added, "was enormous. Almost all houses in the community had been hit by bombs and many were destroyed. We had dead and wounded among the FAPLA and one armored car and one truck were burned. It is difficult for us to say what the casualties and equipment losses were on the South African side because, as a result of protection provided by the "Buccaneer" aircraft, they were able to withdraw those who were in the field and to recover the armored vehicles. But we do know that many armored vehicles were hit and that their infantry casualties must have at least been as heavy as ours."

From an overall viewpoint, the situation certainly turned out favorable. The "lackeys" spent 22 days in the southern part of Angola but they did not get past Mongua. The biggest military force mobilized by the biggest and best-equipped armed forces on the African continent, since World War II--according to their own officials--was defeated in the only frontal battle on Angolan territory (as for the rest, there were essentially minor skirmishes) which is undoubtedly significant.

[27 Aug 80, p 4]

[Text] In the old days, the Portuguese colonialists were accustomed to calling this part the end of the world. They sent nothing here, they built nothing; they were only looking for cattle. Kunene was not even a district almost throughout the entire colonial era; it was a township in what at that time was the district and today is the province of Huila. This is what we were told by Ma Ary da Costa, commissioner (governor) of Kunene, Angola's southernmost province, also the province most heavily hit by the South African war of aggression. But Ary da Costa did not only talk to us about war the day after our arrival in the provincial capital. The early morning hours were taken up by a political-military training session for the workers and a visit to N'Giva where the provincial commissioner, with visible pride, showed us what is being built: the sports arena, the development for homeless individuals, etc. After that, in a room of the commissioner's building, he talked to us about "his" Kunene, a province which has practically no economic infrastructure facilities, a province with enormous communications problems, daily threatened by the South African attacks, a province which, in spite of everything, records some of the highest development indexes in all of Angola.

Kunene is a strip of land with an essentially rectangular shape, comparable in size to the province of Tete. Bordered in the west by Mocamedes Atlantico, in the north by Huila, and in the east by Kuando Kubango, it has a border running for several hundred kilometers with occupied Namibia, in the south.

Like almost all Angolan provinces, Kunene is only sparsely populated. The province consists almost completely of vast expanses of sandy land, with a vegetation that is not very dense, where scattered "quimbos" (small villages inhabited by a small number of families) are populated mostly by the Kuanhamas, a tribe of shepherds and warriors who engage almost exclusively in cattle raising.

The capital, N'Giva (formerly Pereira d'Eca), is a small town with about 5,000 inhabitants; by virtue of their cleanliness, its streets contrast with those in other Angolan cities; it has minimum infrastructure facilities, such as a hospital, schools, government agencies, a recently opened athletic field, a motion picture theater which is being rebuilt, etc.

Problem of "Homeless People"

The social situation in the town was up to a certain point disturbed by the influx of several hundred so-called "displaced persons"--these are peasants

who, due to the war, were forced to leave their home territories and seek safety in the city. Although there are not very many of them, their number is sufficient to cause some problems of a social nature--such as supply, etc.--if we consider the dimensions of N'Giva. They have been put up in several scores of straw huts, hastily built to house them; but construction has already been started on a development featuring better homes, consisting of wattle and daub and adobe.

Xangongo (formerly Rocadas) is the province's second-largest urban center; it is located 100 kilometers north of N'Giva and controls the enormous bridge over the Kunene River, the biggest one in Angola.

Biggest Difficulties in Communications

Kunene is cut from north to south by the black-top highway running from Lubango, across the provincial border in the area of Cahama, continuing for 200 kilometers to N'Giva and another 40 kilometers to Namibia. This is the only regular access road leading to Kunene; there are no railroad connections and, for obvious safety reasons, flights by Angolan airlines to N'Giva have not been regular.

More or less parallel to the border, there are also some dirt roads and forest trails linking the townships and communities in the province's interior, where traffic is generally dangerous due to South African aircraft and, in some sections, groups of UNITA.

Forgotten Territory

The "forgetfulness" to which Portuguese colonialism doomed Kunene--a forgetfulness which, according to some militants in N'Giva, sometimes tends to emerge again in some sectors--left a heritage of a situation of extreme economic underdevelopment and [illegible words in original] dependence in relation to the province [illegible words], on all levels.

In terms of industry, for example, Kunene has only a small lumber processing plant in N'Giva and only one brick factory in Xangongo. The province's main resource and perhaps the only significant one is beef cattle whose products are consumed locally and distributed to other Angolan provinces (meat, milk, and butter are components of the basic diet of the Kuanhamas along with a cereal of the "mapira" type, called "massombo").

Almost All Sectors Hit by War

Almost all economic and social sectors of Kunene have to a greater or lesser degree been affected by the wartime situation which the province is experiencing--and this is one of the conclusions that stands out in the extensive interview given by Maj Ary da Costa.

"The racists are trying to turn this part of our land into a no-man's land, a scorched earth. This is why they are bombing the schools, the villages, the fields, and the cattle. They do this to intimidate and threaten the peoples because they unconditionally support our comrades in Namibia. They want to turn this into no-man's land so as to get the people to leave the southern strip and go further into the interior of the territory, creating a buffer zone along the border in order to prevent the moves of the SWAPO."

The Kunene provincial commissioner continued to talk about the situation in some sectors which were particularly hit by South African attacks. "Right now we are having big problems in housing. This is quite understandable because they scorched-earth policy along the border has forced many persons to leave their homes. We have many such people here in the provincial capital and also in the township. For the time being they are not very well settled and we had to do the best we could; but we are building slightly better houses with wattle and daub and mud. We are trying to solve the problem with local materials, using only the resources available in our province."

No Stones for Construction in Kunene

There is a good reason for this remark by Ary da Costa: in practically all of Kunene, there is no suitable stone for construction; it has to be obtained in the zone of Cahana, 200 kilometers north of N'Giva.

Overall, the provincial commissioner noted the existence of "serious housing shortages which we are trying to resolve." The construction industry in turn is facing a tremendous work overload caused by the need for rebuilding installations hit by South African attacks. "But they responded to the challenge," says Ary da Costa, "and they even built some schools and bridges. I must also note the reconstruction of the bridge over the Kunene River which is extremely important to the supply and the entire life of the province; it had been destroyed by the 'lackeys' in 1975."

Next, Ary da Costa talked to us about supplying the population. The provincial domestic trade sector, he says, has been able to do its job in spite of the difficulties on the national level. But two types of problems came up just the same: transportation for the distribution of products (this is also tied in with the military situation) and a problem which he defined as being of a cultural character. "The population of this province essentially lives from meat and that creates certain difficulties. We have made every effort to diversify the diet of the people and to get them accustomed to consuming other products and we have had some success here."

In the South of the Southern Part of Angola

"We are in the southern part of the south of Angola, where we have no railroads, no port, and where goods either come in by aircraft or by truck.

The racists bomb and destroy vehicles and this calls for a rather complicated setup to protect the trucks. Last month alone we had to record the loss of 7 vehicles in our provincial motor pool, and that will give you an idea of the dimensions of the problem," he added, also touching on the question of supplies.

"On the level of transportation, we are still considerably short of the target. We have a serious shortage of spare parts on the provincial level and to get supplies, we must go about 400 kilometers by highway, which presupposes a tremdous wear and tear on the equipment. This is why the lifetime of our vehicles is substantially reduced. Regarding communications likewise, right now telephone links between the provincial capital and the rest of the country are interrupted, but we are trying to normalize the situation."

The provincial commissioner then briefly touched on the situation in other sectors such as public health (there are seven doctors in the province, four civil service doctors and three private doctors), education and the literacy drive, and sports. On this latter point, Ary da Costa told us about the multipurpose sports facility which will be opened within a few days as part of the ceremonies commemorating the date of 1 August the anniversary of the proclamation of the FAPLA. "This is one of the best, nationwide, with international dimensions. We are also improving the soccer field and the tracks, the hammer-throw, and javelin facilities, etc.," he said.

Water--Another Problem

"We have some problems in getting water. As you know, the province has only one permanent water course, the Junene River. The colonialists did nothing to solve the people's problems in this respect. We are making every effort to open up 'xipacas' [watering holes] to provide water for the cattle and we are also doing some drilling to provide the population with drinking water. But drinking water for the people implies certain support facilities which the province does not have and we are having some difficulties here. These difficulties have been partly resolved and right now we have drinking water in all townships and even in all communities."

"In spite of this wartime situation, we want to provide a minimum of amenities for our people. This is one concern of the central government and the provincial government; we do not want to abandon those population groups," continued Maj Ary da Costa.

The provincial commissioner finally analyzed the situation in terms of the people's political mobilization and the operations of UNITA in the province (at this point, Savimbi was in the midst of a propaganda campaign in Europe, asserting that he controlled vast areas of Kunene).

"Our people is 100 percent behind the activities of the party and the government; the people of Kunene are with the MPLA. We can say generally

that the spirit of the people is very good; the population is ready to participate in the tasks that have been outlined and also to report actions of banditry. You have seen that every member of our people here, on foot, on bicycle, on horseback, or in trucks, is armed to defend himself. Everybody is armed because our people categorically reject the puppets of UNITA and the other counterrevolutionaries who want to entice the population," he said.

UNITA Is Nowhere

"Savimbi," Ary da Costa said, "is using the circumstances created by his own bosses, the South African racists, for his own propaganda. A month ago, in this latest invasion, they occupied certain parts of the province, such as the communities of Xieto, Evale, Neone, and Kuamato. That was utilized--according to the intention of South Africa--to infiltrate groups of bandits and to permit some organization on their part. But UNITA really does not have sufficient strength to do what it says it wants to do. You have been here in N'Giva, you have been in Cahama, in Xangongo, in Mongua, and you were able to see for yourselves: they are few in number and they operate in certain specific spots in the province. They carry out bandit raids; they steal from the people and they rape them, they force them to go with them into the forest. UNITA is nothing here. It has absolutely no expression."

Racists Do Not Want to Learn History's Lesson

Our interview had begun almost an hour before and the officials and functionaries at the provincial commissioner's office had for some time been reminding Ary da Costa that other tasks were awaiting him. He excused himself because he had to leave. But before that, he stated in conclusion: "The racists do not want to learn the lessons of history. The history of Angola, the history of other peoples all over the world. And we have to be patient, we have to teach them. Our people will not withdraw its support for SWAPO and the people of Namibia because of strafings and bombings and ambushes. This is a question of time: the fire will spread there and Namibia will be independent."

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POTENTIAL OF EXISTING, NEW OIL DISCOVERIES SURVEYED

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French Apr 80 p 24

[Text] Oil is a basic factor in an economic study of Angola. In 1978 it accounted for 85 percent of the exports and 60 percent of the state resources. Production comes to some 8 million tons of crude oil per year. The figure for 1977 was 8.643 million tons, that for 1978 was 8.198 million tons, and that for 1979 is expected to total 9 million tons, representing an increase of about 10 percent over the preceding year. The Angolan minister of petroleum announced a major increase in production in the years to come as of the end of 1979. Angola should benefit from heavy investments during this period, not only in the realm of research but also in refining and petrochemistry.

Three Main Basins

Offshore of Cabinda, the production of new fields (Takula, Kambala, Liviute) will be added to that of Malongo. In 1983 the total will surpass 150,000 barrels per day. Only a third of the maritime reserves have been explored, and secondary recovery projects using gas injection are planned.

In addition, research on land has revealed a great potential, and numerous countries are interested. The Angolan National Oil Company (SONANGOL) is preparing to begin work.

In the Congo basin, the "bloc 2" maritime deposit being exploited by Texaco is expected to produce 30,000 barrels per day in 1980 and 50,000 barrels per day in 1981. Thanks to the Cuntala, Etele and Essungo fields, production could triple or quadruple in 3 or 4 years. The gas reserves at Lua and Etele are estimated at nearly 200 billion cubic meters.

The Congo basin also has a great potential on land, and, thanks to the secondary recovery work (gas and water injection at Quinguila and water injection at Pangala), the 37,000-barrel-per-day production figure is expected to reach 80,000 in 1980.

The Cuenza basin, the oldest and best-known, produces 10,000 barrels per day. The work projected is designed to maintain this production for 3 or 4 years more.

An Important Discovery

These were the expectations when, in February 1980, the SONANGOL announced the discovery of the largest Angolan deposit, 45 kilometers of the Cabinda coast and about 60 meters in depth, in a concession held by the SONANGOL (51 percent) and the American Gulf Oil company (49 percent). Its exploitation may begin 3 years from now with production in excess of 50,000 barrels per day.

The Angolan minister of petroleum has thus stated that the total production, which will come to 160,000 barrels per day this year, could reach 200,000 barrels per day within 3 years, and that the new deposits as well as the use of the injection procedure could make it possible to double production.

The Angolan Total Oil Company (Total Cap), an affiliate of the CFP [French Petroleum Company], which already has a 17.5-percent share of "bloc 2," where production began early this year, obtained a license in May, according to a production-sharing contract with SONANGOL and Total Cap, covering "bloc 6," approximately 4,800 square kilometers lying offshore from Luanda.

5157
CSO: 4400

PIRES: FUNDAMENTALS OF FOREIGN POLICY ARE IMMUTABLE

Praia VOZ DE POVO in Portuguese 9 Aug 80 p 5

[Remarks by Pedro Pires: "Cape Verde Foreign Policy Unalterable"]

[Excerpts] On the commemoration of the 5th anniversary of national independence, Brigade Commander and Prime Minister Pedro Pires held a press conference on 4 July for domestic and foreign mass media.

We must note the number of questions asked by journalists--questions which were promptly considered by the chairman of the CNCV [Cape Verde National Committee?].

Responding to a question from a foreign newsman, Pedro Pires told us:

"Cape Verde's foreign policy is unalterable in terms of its basic foundations and its fundamental thrust. This means that these are principles which we consider sacred and which we do not change. It is clear of course that, if new conditions arise, these new conditions will be properly handled, in other words, we will respond to new phenomena or new problems, but the basic principles are unalterable. There are not and there cannot be any changes here. We are a nonalined country, we are against the existence of foreign bases in our countries, we are for peace, we are for detente, we are for the autonomy of peoples, we are for national independence, we are for progress, we defend the principle of solidarity between peoples, especially the principle of solidarity between African peoples, the principle of solidarity with oppressed peoples. This is why there cannot be any change here. Our policy is the policy of the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau] and is spelled out in our party charter. It suffices to read the charter in order to see that these fundamental principles are here to stay. We did absolutely not invent anything and we are absolutely not going to change anything. These have been the principles of the party since its founding. Over the next five years, over the next ten years, there may be some changes in style, let us say, because we have already indicated that any basic changes are impossible. Greater dynamism? I believe so! We are a poor country, a dependent country, which needs technical and financial assistance from other countries, a country which needs the solidarity of other peoples;

we are small and we must have a sufficiently dynamic foreign policy. To provide greater dynamism, we need greater resources. As we get greater resources, our foreign policy will take on more dynamism but the principles will be the same, the principles are fundamental."

Zimbabwe Can Be an Interesting Experience

"That brings up an interesting question. Will it indeed be possible in Africa to create a democratic multiracial society? Will Zimbabwe have a broader experience? Could Zimbabwe become an example for South Africa, a real way out of the system of 'apartheid?' This is how we are looking at the situation. We carefully follow events in Zimbabwe. We think that the situation has started rather well and the prospects are interesting. Theoretically this is possible, but that brings up the problem of whether it will be possible in fact. There will certainly be many difficulties; this will be an extremely complex process because it is necessary to keep various interests in mind, such as the interests of the various communities, of the various population groups, and at the same time, it is possible that there may be much pressure from impatient sources and those who do not like to lose their privileges. Zimbabwe is an extremely interesting experience which we would love to see turning out successfully.

"It is clear that this is a long-range situation estimate, made from the outside. We do not have any data on the country; this is a rather long-range view, apart from that process which we would like to see completed."

5058
CSO:4401

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER TO BRAZIL--Foreign Affairs Minister and President of the People's National Assembly Comrade Abilio Duarte is scheduled to visit the Federated Republic of Brazil for the first time in an official capacity in the middle of October, according to VOZ DI POVO, along with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Praia. The visit by the chief diplomat of Cape Verde is being made in response to an invitation from the Brazilian foreign affairs minister and he will be given special attention among political circles in the capital's country. Excellent relations of friendship and cooperation have been maintained from the very first moment between Cape Verde and Brazil; by the way, there are also great affinities between these two countries regarding language, culture, history, and ethnic background. [Exceprts] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 26 Aug 80 p 2] 5058

TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS--The Cape Verde labor union organization, which was on official visit to China, returned to the country. The delegation was made up of comrades Afonso Gomes, secretary-general, UNTCV-CS [National Union of Workers of Cape Verde--Central Labor Union Headquarters], and Antonio Sergio Portugues as well as Antonio Filomeno, all of whom are members of the executive secretariat of the National Union of Workers of Cape Verde--Central Labor Union Headquarters. This visit was made in response to an invitation from the Chinese Federation of Labor Unions whose delegation visited Cape Verde between 22 July and 5 August of this year. Talking about cooperation between our organization and China, Comrade Afonso Gomes said that there was an extensive exchange of cultural delegations during his visit, along with assistance for our labor union organization in the matter of sports. During its visit, our labor union delegation visited historical places and some provinces, especially Shanghai and Ranxung [Zhanshung?]. [Excerpts] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 26 Aug 80 p 12] 5058

CSO:4401

OUSMAN GAM DISCUSSES PROSPECTS FOR SOLUTION TO CONFLICT

Brazzaville LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE in French 21-27 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Albert S. Mianzoukouta: "A Conversation With the FAN [Northern Armed Forces] Mission"]

> [Text] Since the start of the battle of Ndjamena in March 1980, and especially since all administrative services have ceased to function in the Chadian capital, the information coming from this part of Africa is always questionable. It cannot be otherwise: Chadian information services have also been completely disorganized by the war.
>
> In a conflict where the most diverse interests overlap, most of the sources of information become envenomed very quickly, making it necessary for newsmen to be cautious... Tired of hearing only the other truth, the FAN of Mr Hissein Habre have sent news missions to certain African governments. On Friday, 8 August 1980, we were visited by a mission led by Mr Ousman Gam, commissioner of information, and included Messrs Abderaman Hamdam and Korom Ahmer, FAN secretary and committee member respectively. We were granted a long interview by this mission, and we are printing the main part of the interview below.

The Ndjamena conflict has lasted 5 months. For 5 months all parties seem to have rejected the idea of having a dialog, and the will and wishes of all Chadian factions are being expressed through the use of arms. An unfortunate paradox: the sound of guns has filled the city of peace. It is in Kousseri, a small town in neighboring Cameroon, that the sons of Chad find a certain amount of peace. Some of the 11 groups in conflict with each other only believe in salvation through arms, others demand a Chadian federation, and it seems that no one wants to take the initiative towards a negotiated solution. Is this the end of the Chadian nation?

Mr Ousman Gam assures us that the FAN do not consider a true dialog between the belligerent parties to be an impossible occurrence. "Many of the factions in the conflict still claim to draw on the ideas of the FROLINAT; this would be a basis for understanding. It is true that the FROLINAT has been broken up, but no one seems to have given up its program. Let our brothers express themselves by this means. Even if they envision a society unlike ours, let them say it." Yet, that is where the shoe pinches in the Chadian conflict: no one has decided to silence the guns and to join in negotiations. Mr Ousman Gam reminds us that for the FAN "the solution to the Chadian problem will be a political one." "The problem for our brothers in the coalition is that they cannot draw back now," states the commissioner of information from Mr Hissein Habre's faction. "They have stated that the solution to our problem will be a military one, and they cannot reverse themselves. However, we in the FAN, would have a frank dialog if this were possible. What we do not want is for Chad to explode. Already at this moment a part of our territory is occupied by Libya.* France is encouraging a certain secession in the South. To all this, we say no!"

However, for a long time the FAN have been accused of violating the Lagos accords, which are considered by the international community to be the only ones that can bring peace to Chad again. To this, Mr Ousman Gam replied that the FAN respect the OAU and the Lagos Agreements. "It is true that they are binding on the 11 signatory parties. However, what is not adequately stressed is that it is also binding on the signatory countries. Yet Libya (a signatory country) continues to train and arm certain groups. That is a violation! France, which colonized Chad for a long time, never found suitable solutions. Now she proposes a certain federalism; this is unacceptable."

The fact is that France is not alone in thinking that federalism is the only system capable of resolving the Chadian problem. Many observers, some of whom are Chadian**, agree. The FAN reject this solution. In the long run federalism will mean the existence of two states: the Moslem north and the Christian and animist south. Those who would be most pleased, according to Mr Ousman Gam, would be France and Libya. The one, Christian, would have contacts with the south, and the other, Moslem, would try to get along with the north. Therefore, interference by others would always be there.

From where then would come a solution to the Chadian problem? Many think that only the OAU could get the Chadian brothers to be more agreeable and understanding. For the moment, the mission of the Inter-African Neutral Force has failed, but behind the scenes at the OAU there is more talk about setting up another neutral force, or, perhaps, to appeal for help

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* Read in LA SEMAIN AFRICAINE No 1391, Thierry Michalon's article: "Towards The Suicide Of The Chadian Nation?"

** Read the article by Bire Titinan: "Only Federalism (To Be Defined) Will Save The Chadian Nation," LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE No 1395.

from the UN peacekeeping troops. The FAN, wary because of an earlier experience last March, demand that the mission of this neutral force be clearly defined from the start. Mr Ousman Gam explained that at the time the Ndjamena war started in March 1980 their proposal that neutral Congolese troops (the only ones who answered the OAU appeal) form a buffer zone between the belligerent parties was rejected by the OAU. This could certainly have prevented the holocaust that followed. The FAN do not want another experience of this kind.

Mr Gam assures us that with regard to territory the FAN would control the whole city of Ndjamena and would be strongly supported by the population. Life is coming back to Ndjamena, though there are still problems with the supply of products for basic needs. The people who took refuge in Kousseri are returning to their homes. The city is coming back to life.

One cannot complain about the diplomatic situation either. Asked about the aid the FAN would get from Egypt and the Sudan, Mr Ousman Gam denied that they had any relations whatever with these countries or with Libya, from whom, however, it is said that they received help: "these are ploys," added Mr Gam. As for Libya, the commissioner of information of the FAN stated that all 11 Chadian factions (including the FAN) had received aid from that country at the time of the great FROLINAT. Mr Gam also denied that the present conflict in Chad is caused by religious differences or that it will lead to the big conflict that will have to erupt between the north and the south: "We do not make such calculations," said Mr Gam. "When we say that we will negotiate, we have no ulterior motives."

As for information on whether Mr Hissein Habre was wounded and is presently being treated in Toulouse, the commissioner of information of the FAN and his compatriots burst out laughing and said that several weeks earlier it was Mr Ousman Gam who was said to have been killed in an ambush in Chad...

9465
CSO: 4400

ARMORED BULLDOZERS USED IN WAR

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 22 Aug 80 p 16

[Text] Ndjamena--Since 21 March, in Ndjamena, the use of bulldozers armored with reinforced concrete has lent a new twist to battles between Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) and the Chadian president's forces, Goukouni Oueddei.

In fact, since the People's Armed Forces (FAP) of Mr Goukouni used this vehicle for the first time on 9 July against the "Camp of 13 April," which was held by the FAN, offensives have become less frequent, but much bloodier and infinitely more resolute.

On 9 July, confident in their bulldozer, built in 72 days in the Public Works Department garages across from a former French military base, Mr Goukouni's troops attacked by the hundreds against the "Camp of 13 April" in the center of the city. After some unusually violent engagements, the FAP had to withdraw, abandoning about 100 bodies on the field. The bulldozer was trapped in the camp.

On 1 August, Mr Goukouni's forces, supported this time by two other armored bulldozers, launched a general offensive which ended in failure, the death of several dozen combatants and the abandoning of one of the vehicles in the Klemat quarter near the gendarmerie, while the other vehicle escaped after having sustained some damage.

However, although the bulldozers made by Goukouni's partisans had little luck in the field, the ones belonging to Hissein Habre's men, which are only an improved copy of the FAP models, have been especially effective.

Escorted by several dozen fighting men armed with bazookas and automatic weapons, this new type of tank called "Mardai Gimmi-Hassan," and made, according to reliable sources, in 34 days at Sabangali (the district where the chief of the FAN lives), operated for 6 hours last Saturday without a hitch, during the FAN offensive.

Nevertheless, the vehicle must still undergo some changes before being returned to service. Among other things, a ventilation system will have to be installed to reduce the heat released into the cab after several volleys have been fired, which almost suffocated its occupants.

9174

CSO: 4400

SURVEY OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ONE YEAR AFTER COUP

Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Aug 80 p 7

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "Reconstruction of the Economy Depends Mainly on Aid from Madrid"]

[Text] Malabo--It has been a year since the army overthrew the dictatorial regime of Francisco Macias Nguema on 3 August 1979. Nguema was executed by firing squad on 23 September. Now the Spanish are returning to the country in force at the request of the new head of state, Lt Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema Bosogo. The country is divided into two parts: one part is on the mainland; its main city is Bata. The other part is an island, on which the capital of the country, Malabo--formerly Santa Isabel, is located. The Spanish population in both parts of the country fell from more than 10,000 before independence was declared in 1968 to less than 150 on the eve of the coup d'etat; now it has risen to nearly 3,000, of which some 400 are civilian consultants assigned to all ministries. These consultants are generally accompanied by their families. Some 2-3 thousand more Spaniards are expected to come as the economy recovers. Equatorial Guinea has less than 300,000 citizens, nearly 1/4 of whom are still living in exile in neighboring Gabon and Cameroon, and about 10,000, many of whom are managers and skilled workers, are in Spain, where they fled from the dictatorship.

The newcomers' moving into Bata and especially Malabo has caused some delicate problems, because the cities are quite délapidated. Except for villas occupied by a few diplomatic missions, practically all the old European houses have been abandoned. Makeshift solutions have had to be found. The first people to arrive were housed on a cruise ship, the "Ciudad de Pamplona," then aboard the "Bilbao," which is permanently anchored in the port of the capital as a floating hotel. Then three towns of prefabricated housing were thrown up, two in Malabo and one in Bata. Electricity was installed. Food is still imported from Spain, for the most part, but truck farming, small-boat fishing (forbidden under Macias, so opponents could not escape) and small cattle raising are again beginning to supply the markets, and small businesses are started to reopen. The people are benefiting from the gradual restoration of order and from food and health aid from Spain, the EEC, and various UN agencies.

Civil Servants Again Paid

For the first time in 5 years, a budget has been adopted, and civil servants, who had not been paid in a long time, are again regularly receiving their pay, now that they have been counted and given official status. The army and police had become a conglomeration of armed bands living mainly by extortion; they have been reorganized and reequipped with aid from Madrid. Schools are reopening their doors, and hospitals, which had been almost completely abandoned, are again beginning to function. Repairs of roads and city streets have been started. With material and 20 technicians from Spain, radio and television have begun to broadcast again, and EBANO and POTO-POTO, the two small daily papers published before independence, are coming out, the former in Malabo and the latter in Bata. Spanish advisors are busy getting the banking system going again, along with the post office, telecommunications, transportation, etc.

The recovery of cocoa and wood production is the main double objective of the economic policy set by the new leaders and their Spanish advisors.

Before independence, Equatorial Guinea produced, in good years and bad, 40,000 tons of the best cocoa in the world, on the island of Fernando Po. Production had fallen to 5,000 tons, but it is hoped that it will be brought back up to 9,000 tons this year. The former owners have come back to look around, and the authorities have promised to give them back their lands if they invest the money necessary to put them back into shape. But they are hesitant, mainly because the major problem of labor is still unresolved. Workers used to be imported from the Calabar region of Nigeria because the Bubis, the native population of the island, are not very numerous (only about 15,000 people), and they have no farming traditions. However, the Nigerians remember that their citizens were victims of Macias' terror, and they are reticent. In forestry, however, the Fangs of Rio Muni, who are much more numerous than their Bioco compatriots, are quite willing to work in the large, mechanized lumber companies. Thus, the authorities expect that okoume exports will equal in 2 or 3 years at most the 300,000 tons exported at the end of the 1960's.

Also, efforts are being made to recondition the less important plantations of coffee and oil palms, and there is serious hope of inding oil before long, since deposits have been discovered in recent years on the neighboring coasts of Cameroon and Gabon.

The restoration of order and economic recovery should make it possible for the Equatorial Guinean "ekwele" to rejoin the "peseta zone." The ekwele was devalued 100 percent in June, and new paper money is being printed in Madrid. (Since devaluation, 1 ekwele = 0.5 peseta. However, 3 bikweles (the plural of ekwele) are needed to buy 1 peseta.) These measures are already laying the groundwork for recovery, as is the sizeable financial aid that the former colonial power is sending, along with it technical assistance: $44 million in various kinds of credit so far on very advantageous terms, and about $10 million in gifts, which come to a bit more than Fr 220 million.

No Lock-In

On 3 August, the first anniversary of the "golpe de libertad" ["liberty coup"], as the country's new leaders call their takeover, a high thanksgiving mass was held in the Santa Iglesia church (which had been closed under Macias, along with all other Catholic meeting places) on the former Plaza de Espana, near the former governors' palace.

Lt Col Obiang gave a report on the "Supreme Military Council's" first year in power. He spoke on the eve of the anniversary of the coup, at the Marfil theater, the very place where the falled dictator was tried. Several times Lt Col Obiang spoke ringing praises of Spain, which was "the first to respond massively" to the appeal of the Guinean authorities. He also emotionally evoked his deep attachment to "hispanidad" [Spain]. But he also stressed Equatorial Guinea's desire not to let itself be locked into a relationship with the former colonial power, and its firm desire not to be cut off any longer from the rest of Africa, and its desire to develop its cooperation with the greatest possible number of partners. He cited, among others, China, France, the United States, and the EEC.

The Spanish are the first to admit their country's lack of experience in international cooperation and to admit that actions taken jointly with other Western countries will limit their political risks. In this spirit, for example, they seem to have favored recently the idea of an association between ELF [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France] and Hispanoil to explore for oil along the Rio Muni coasts. Similarly, after several incidents, they have given EEC officials firm assurances, Equatorial Guinea being an associated state, so that Guinea can implement without hindrance a Fr 40-million emergency program that Spain has drawn up for its former colony in the areas of electrical power (total restoration of the Malabo network, which is now out of service), public health, agriculture, fishing, and public works, and a Fr 60-million program as the 5th from the EDF [European Development Fund].

However, instructions from Madrid are not always followed to the letter in Malabo, where some of the citizens take advantage of their positions as monopolists. Educated Equatorial Guineans who had gone into exile under Macias are hesitant to return, despite the repeated appeals of the officials of the new regime, who have emptied the prisons but refuse to authorize political activity. Also, corruption is rife in all sectors because of low salaries. (The minimum Equatorial Guinean salary is set at only 1,700 bikweles, or about Fr 140 a month at the official rate.)

France was the only Western country to keep an ambassador in Equatorial Guinea in the last years of the dictatorship and has so far made little response to the advances of the new leaders. Fewer than 20 French citizens, including diplomats, are living on a permanent but very precarious basis in the country. The financial aid from France that has been announced so far amounts to 110 million thin centimes, most of which is to be used for repairing Malabo's main dock. A mission head for aid and cooperation was recently appointed, and

President Obiang has accepted an invitation to visit Paris in November. It was extended by Mr Martin Kirsch, Elysee advisor for African affairs, who was present at the ceremonies of 3 August.

At the beginning of the year, the heavily one-sided fishing agreements that the Soviets had imposed on Macias without any compensation at all were revoked. Some 50 Soviets are still on the island, and only the Chinese are a serious counterweight to the Spanish presence. They are very much appreciated, as they are everywhere else in Africa, for their efficiency and discretion. Their 200-300 technical assistants are said to have made a no-interest, indefinite-term "loan" of $40 million and to have done some large road-building, hydroelectric, and telecommunications projects. The rebuilt Malabo telephone exchange was dedicated last 3 August by the Chinese postal vice-minister, Mrs Luo Shusen.

Finally, Morocco provided Lt Col Obiang with a hundred men for his personal bodyguard just after his coup d'etat (some cynics say it was a few hours before the coup). These guards had been "lent" to Gabon. This rather special cooperating personnel are conspicuously dressed and seemed ready to pull their guns at any moment during the 3 August ceremonies as they did a strange dance around the head of state and penetrated as far as the choir of the cathedral at the moment of the elevation of the host. In exchange for this assistance, Equatorial Guinea rescinded the gratitude it had expressed to the West Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

8782
CSO: 4400

BONGO WORRIED BY CONSEQUENCES OF OIL PRICE INCREASES

AB181809 Paris AFP in French 1525 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Libreville, 18 Sep (AFP)--President Omar Bongo of Gabon stated on Thursday that the large increases in the price of oil imposed by OPEC could have very serious consequences throughout the world.

I am worried because these increases in the price of oil could provoke unforseeable incidents. We must use our oil for the good of all, not as a weapon that is always being brandished, the Gabonese president, whose country is a member of OPEC, explained.

I shall not hesitate to speak my mind on this issue during the forthcoming summit in Baghdad. We have no right to make other countries suffer or to suffocate the whole world, he asserted in front of a group of French journalists.

However Mr Bongo stressed that the United States is responsible for the recent upswing in the price of oil because of the fall in the dollar's exchange rate, which in turn obliged the OPEC countries to revise their rates.

On the other hand, the Gabonese president expressed his support for the indexing of oil prices if the formula is carefully worked out.

According to him, some OPEC member countries must adopt a more polite approach toward humanity in their speech and attitude and must think more and more of human welfare.

In addition, he expressed his readiness to help other African countries which have no oil--particularly within the scope of OPEC institutions--but explained that since his country also has development problems, he would not always dispose of oil reserves.

We must not be deceived by our oil. Who will help us if we have no more of it? he asked.

Gabon produces about 9 million tons of oil per year and is ranked among the smallest producing countries within OPEC. Her production has been decreasing for 2 years in spite of recent discoveries.

CSO: 4400

NEW OIL FINDS PROMISE INCREASED YIELD

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French Apr 80 pp 22-23

[Excerpt] We have seen that production is expected to decline until 1981, but the improvement of recovery techniques makes possible better exploitation of the deposits, and above all the recent discoveries should make it possible to stabilize production.

Positive results, varying in importance, have in fact been obtained by ELF [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France] Gabon during last year and the beginning of this one, first of all at sea, at the Ayol Marine drilling site on the Assouka permit, held by Wed Gabon (70 percent) and ELF Gabon (30 percent), near the Grondin field (an initial flow of 172 cubic meters per day was obtained). Production is expected to begin during the first half of 1981. The M'Boumba deposit, to the north, is another minor discovery, this time on land. The second exploratory drilling at the beginning of this year revealed the existence of a number of strata which went unnoted during the earlier drilling, and a development program, limited initially to several wells, was scheduled for the second half of 1980. These results, if confirmed, would make it possible to consider a region half on land and half at sea, in which deposits too small to be put into production separately were discovered in the past, from a new viewpoint.

But it is in the southern part of Gabon, near the boundary with the Congo, along the Mayumba, that the results seem most promising. Deposits have been discovered on the M'Bya and Tchibala permits, and the portions of these deposits held by Gulf have been bought back in full by ELF Gabon. A first stage of development for the M'Bya deposit was scheduled and production has just begun. In addition, an important program this year will focus on the drilling of exploratory wells at the M'Bya and Tchibala deposits. These projects taken together are designed to evaluate, beginning at the end of 1980, the potential reserves and production capacity of a region which is rich in oil but which has difficult exploitation conditions, and as yet insufficient study. It will also make it possible to estimate the investment effort which would have to be made in future years for the development of this entire zone, which would then

constitute a new oil province in Gabon. It should be noted further that at the beginning of this year, ELF Gabon obtained a maritime exploration permit for the southern part of Gabon, near the deposits already discovered, and a second off the coast of Libreville. Finally, the reserves discovered in Baliste Marine and Anguille Sud-Est have in fact been put into production in recent months.

Non-French foreign companies are also active in oil prospecting. In April 1980, 6 such companies signed an exploration agreement involving a maritime permit covering nearly 6,000 square kilometers. They are Acorn Petroleum Gabon (an affiliate of the Nigerian Lawson group), Neste Oy (Finland), OMV (Austria), Hudray Oil (Canada), Northern Oil and Gas (Canada), and the Burma Oil Exploration company, which will be the operator.

The creation of the Gabonese National Oil Company (PETROGAB) in 1979 will enable the Gabonese state to participate more actively in oil operations. This should be reflected in the development of new forms of cooperation which will benefit both Gabon and the production companies.

In conclusion, it should be recalled that in 1975 an investment fund was created through the Diversified Investments Deposit (PID), fed by oil income, making it possible thus to contribute in an original and significant fashion to the economic development of the country. The oil companies participate in the formation of this fund by paying yearly up to 10 percent of their tax-exempt turnover: the present rate is about 6 percent. These funds are mainly invested outside the oil sector. At the end of 1979, 15 projects were financed within the framework of the PID, in which the oil companies hold substantial shares. The project of greatest interest to Gabon currently is that of the Gabonese Cellulose Company (SOGACEL). The launching of the work may take place this year, with a more limited capacity than that originally planned.

5157
CSO: 4400

GHANA

NKRUMAISTS CONGRATULATE TOURE ON FAILED ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

Conakry HOROYA in French 28 Aug 80 pp 1,2

[Item titled "Message from Accra to the Head of State"]

[Excerpts] Excellency,

We, the former members of the entourage of your lamented comrade-in-arms and Osagyefo friend, Dr Kwame N'Krumah, may his soul rest in peace, are writing you to sincerely congratulate you upon your miraculous escape from the cowardly attempt perpetrated against your person.

We cannot feel any less perturbed by this affair than our brothers in the Republic of Guinea. We are one and the same people, among whom we had the gracious opportunity to live, to take up arms and to celebrate victories over a period of 6 years under your inspiring leadership.

As revolutionaries, we are hardly surprised by this recent attempt against your life, for, we have witnessed several recurrences of such dastardly incidents, including the imperialist invasion of Guinea on 22 November 1970.

Nevertheless, we wish to summarize herein our views of this recent attempt against your life, as foreign observers and as a group that has had the honor of residing in your country and of taking up arms against world reactionary elements under the most difficult of circumstances.

In the first place, we do not consider this attempt as something new, but rather as a new phase in the maneuverings being deployed by imperialism with the aim of liquidating your person, following all the humiliating defeats that imperialism has suffered in its effort to restore a neocolonialist regime in the Republic of Guinea.

In our opinion, the attack against your person was an attempt to halt the growing awakening of the African peoples, especially those sharing their borders with the Republic of Guinea.

For, under your leadership, the Republic of Guinea has, beyond any doubt whatever, become the bastion of the African republic; and the forces of imperialism, aided by domestic dissidents, and after having failed in their attempt to recolonize our peoples, seek as a necessity but to liquidate your physical presence, which they consider a "threat" to their neocolonialist objectives.

Lastly and above all, international imperialism and its agents have discovered, unfortunately, that the people of Guinea have succeeded, after long decades, in breaking out of the economic blockade that had been organized against them. And the fundamental element in this economic success has been the economic stability that has permitted of a growing awareness by the people.

Consequently, the imperialists are stopping at nothing in their endeavor to plunge Guinea once again into political chaos by physically eliminating you.

Your Excellency Mr President, we the former members of the entourage of your lamented Osagyefo brother, Dr Kwame N'Krumah, wish, in conclusion, to assure your august person, the Democratic Party of Guinea, and all the people of the Republic of Guinea of our unswerving loyalty, our steadfast backing and our inflexible intent to be at your side the instant you may call upon us.

We remain your comrades-in-arms.

Signed:

A. Mensah, Andrews Kofi Bah, Kofi Aneko and Yakubu Dalinkai

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CSO: 4400

WOMEN CENTERS RECEIVE NORTH KOREAN EMBROIDERY TRAINING

Conakry HOROYA in French 17-18 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Amirou Barry]

[Excerpts] Comrade Andree Toure, wife of the head of state, presided, on Saturday morning 16 August at the Cameroun CRPF [Regional Women Promotional Center], the opening of a nationwide specialized training course being given to some 60 women from our 36 Women Promotional Centers installed throughout the national territory.

Among the notables accompanying the wife of the head of state were comrade Jeanne Martin Cisse, member of the BPN [National Political Bureau] and minister of social affairs, members of the URFG [Revolutionary Union of Guinean Women], and other women officials at different echelons of the state political party.

As part of the broadening of militant cooperation ties between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and our country, this training course, which will last 1 year, will undoubtedly contribute to the occupational qualification and promotion of Guinean women.

As regards the course itself, it is designed to help our women learn machine as well as hand embroidery techniques. Three Korean specialists will dispense the training in these techniques, which our state party plans to popularize through our Women Promotional Centers.

It is pointed out that this course is viewed as one of the many concrete results of Guinean-Korean cooperation, which was further strengthened during the visit made by our head of state, his wife, and a large delegation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea last October. We will report further on this topic at a later date.

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BRIEFS

SAUDI ARABIAN ROAD CONSTRUCTION LOAN--Today 1 July 1980 in Riyadh, a loan agreement was signed between the Saudi Arabian Development Fund and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. According to this agreement, the Fund grants a loan of 100 million Saudi riyals, equivalent to around $30,121,000, to contribute to the financing of the Gueckedou-N'Zerekore road project. This project calls for the construction of a 303-kilometer road between the cities of Gueckedou and N'Zerekore. The road will cross the Guinea woodlands zone, thus facilitating the development of the zone and permitting access to the iron ore deposits in Mt Nimba and Mt Simandou. It is pointed out that this road will link N'Zerekore to the capital, Conakry. The overall completion cost of this project is estimated at $81 million. Its completion is scheduled for November 1982. The signature of this agreement is an eloquent translation of the fruitful cooperation that exists between the two friendly nations. This report is being sent from Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 1 July 1980. [Excerpts] [Conakry HOROYA in French 24-25 Jul 80 p 3] 9238

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH PRC--An important protocol was signed yesterday, Wednesday evening, on which economic and technical agreements are to be based, between our country and the PRC [People's Republic of China]. The signing took place in the conference room of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of International Cooperation. Comrade Saikou Barry, minister of banks and insurance, initialed the documents for Guinea. He was accompanied by comrades Seydouba Yattara, Bangaly Dabo and Kemoko Gbemou, respectively principal private secretary, head of the Policy Division, and head of the Agreements Section, all of the Foreign Affairs Department. His Excellency the Ambassador of China, also accompanied by his closest advisers, signed for his government. It is pointed out that these agreements, a product of the sino-Guinean relations entered into at the dawn of our independence, involve a credit, at no interest and with no attached conditions, totaling 50 million people's yuans over the period 1 July 1980 to 30 June 1985. This credit is to cover the major portion of the necesary expenditures accruing to projects covered by previous credits under the economic and technical cooperation agreements signed in Peking and Conakry by the two governments in 1966. [Text] [Article by Amirou Barry] [Conakry HOROYA in French 21 Aug 80 pp 1,3] 9238

CSO: 4400

FIRM CITED AS EXAMPLE OF AID TO NATIONAL ECONOMY

Nairobi TAIFA LEO in Swahili 11 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "This Is Development"]

[Text] The economic development of a country like Kenya usually depends on various industrial enterprises. Enterprises like these are expected, often, to discover how they will be profitable and to make the country prosperous by also providing more work places for the citizens to help them to improve their standards of living.

But it is surprising that some of those with considerable capital do not appreciate a situation like this. For some people with capital their need usually is personal profit without considering the economy of the country, where instead of seeking means of expanding their business, or establishing new industries, for the benefit of the community, they want only to seek markets for foreign goods.

But also here in the country there are some very few examples of companies like the House of Manji group which appreciates Kenya's economic development.

This company was established during the second world war when its founder, Madatally Manji, purchased for himself a small bakery in Ngara District, Nairobi. At this time some Italian prisoners were in the country, but they lacked the kind of food they were used to. Thus, Madatally took this opportunity to produce this food. Later, he expanded his business and after the war he went to Europe to study how to operate a bakery.

This enabled him to establish an independent in the country and later he joined with other traders and opened the Whitehouse Bakery which was on the road now called Haile Selassie Avenue. By 1949 this bakery was baking 25,000 loaves of bread every day.

During the time of the dangerous situation [presumably Mau Mau revolt], which was propagated by imperialists in the country, when some merchants gave up hope and closed their enterprises, Madatally established the

House of Manji whose success was a good example of industrial development in the country. Apart from baking loaves of bread this company is also producing biscuits and this has been its task since this time.

Now this company has strengthened itself greatly and is using its profit for further development and for expanding its enterprises. Also it has tried to improve agriculture to obtain more wheat, which is being used in loaves of bread and biscuits. This company has helped also to improve the work of producing equipment which is used to load its goods. This is the spirit of economic development which is required in the country. Other companies must try to the extent possible to imitate this good example, because it has the objective of producing stability in the national economy. Now this industry is hiring many citizens and also providing for thousands of citizens their means of subsistence as a result of its work.

But the merchants who do not understand this matter deserve to be criticized for interrupting the development of our economy.

We say bravo to the House of Manji, which the day before yesterday celebrated their 25th year of helping to strengthen Kenya economically.

CSO: 4407

TRAORE INTERVIEWED ON FORTHCOMING PARTY CONGRESS

AB192100 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Preparations are under way for the extraordinary party congress. It will be recalled that in his Circular No 256, the secretary general requested that all the branches submit to the central executive bureau their proposals for the amendment of the statutes and internal regulations of the electoral code and the constitution by 15 September, the deadline. Four days after the expiration of the deadline, the secretary general of the UDPM [Malian People's Democratic Union], General Moussa Traore, gave an interview to the National Press:

[Begin recording] [Question by unidentified journalist] Mr secretary general, the Malian People's Democratic Union is over 1 year old now. In your opinion, what are the major problems that the party has been confronted with up to this point?

[Answer] I have already pointed out that the UDPM is a young party; it is less than 2 years old. The party, the vehicle for the mobilization of our people, their intellectual capacities and their energies for national reconstruction, after devoting itself to bringing our country back to a normal constitutional life, found itself, as is always the case in the evolution of all political organizations, confronted with some evils that called for caution on our part, namely, the sceptism of some people, the (?assent) of others and the indifference of those who did not believe in it, not to mention the hostility of the enemies of our party. Having become more than a reality, the UDPM, the budding meltingpot and the life forces of the nation, was bound to be the target of criticism. Some of this criticism was constructive, but some, unfortunately, was not well intentioned. It was negative because it only put forward slogans and cliches that did not square with any reality or any truth.

The main difficulty with which the UDPM has been confronted is undeniably the crisis of confidence resulting from what I will call a loss of hope in the future stemming from the bitterness and disappointment left in the trail of the practices of the former regime. To these scars left by the former regime must be added 10 years of political inactivity,

which made the work of mobilization difficult. All these realities led to the decision which you well know, namely, that of holding an extraordinary congress for the purpose of initiating all the necessary corrections that will permit effective mobilization of all the militants and give new impetus to the party. The extraordinary congress will be the occasion for our people to make the UDPM an incomparable tool of development.

[Question] Mr secretary general, will the resolutions which the extraordinary congress may adopt be able to initiate changes in the constitution of Mali and her (future)?

[Answer] All the resolutions adopted by the congress will have executive force. It is certain that the constitution will be revised if the implementation of the resolutions calls for that. This revision will be in conformity with the pertinent provisions of the constitution.

[Question] Mr secretary general, will the amendments to the organic texts of the party which will be adopted by the extraordinary congress bring about important changes in its structures?

[Answer] In the first place your question is a bit [word indistinct] and ambiguous. What do you mean by strctures? Does that mean a change of structure in relation to administrative structures or changes in the authorities? If there must be changes at any level at all, they will not be de facto but rather de jure, in accordance with the prescribed statutory provisions. Moreover, the various circulars addressed to the committees of the subbranches and branches on holding regular general meetings and conferences in order to discuss democratically possible amendments to the statutes and internal regulations of the constitution and the electoral code are quite explicit. The circulars point out the need to search for adequate solutions to the problems that confront the party in accordance with the terms of references given to the central executive bureau by the national council during its ordinary session of 8-12 April 1980. The circulars in question stress the actions to be undertaken to fill in the identified gaps in order to give the statutes and internal regulations of the party more stability and therefore more effectiveness. There is, therefore, no exemption; everything is subject to change. [End recording]

CSO: 4400

MMM HAS REJECTED STALINISM

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 28 Jul 80 pp 5-6

[Interview with Paul Berenger, MMM Reader--date and place not given]

> [Text] What is the direction in which the MMM is evolving? This question, as has been seen, is assuredly one which has aroused considerable interest. A change in tactics or in depth? Opinions vary. Furthermore the question will come up again in a few weeks, this time at a meeting of the party's regional delegates.
>
> What has changed? What has not? To find out more, the MAURICIEN chose to interview Mr Paul Berenger once again, first about his own ideological choices, those of his party, and about other aspects of the policy of a possible MMM government. For two hours on Thursday Mr Berenger received our chief editor, Lindsay Riviere, and Alain Gordon-Gentil. Here are the main points of this talk, which we are publishing in two sections.

[Question] Paul Berenger, quite a bit of confusion surrounds the current debate with respect to the orientation of the MMM. This confusion stems, in a large measure, from the fact that the MMM wants to be, on the one hand, the meeting place of often very different ideological tendencies, and, on the other hand, a political current different from what is found elsewhere, and therefore not subject to easy categorizations. We will come back to this in detail, but what interests us at the outset of this conversation is your personal evolution which we believe is a determining factor in the general evolution of the MMM. It has been said of you, even in our own columns, that you are an orthodox Marxist-Leninist. We think that you have, from the beginning, been a leftist in the very exact sense of the term. And besides, you defended leftism in 1975, after having stated that Mauritius "will be the first country where leftism will find itself in power" legally. So, are you an orthodox Marxist-Leninist, a neo-Marxist which realities cause to evolve, a leftist who is losing his illusions, or just simply an opportunist?

[Answer] I will remind you, first of all, that as the leader of the MMM I have not been the general secretary all the while since 1969. I feel that I am the one who is in the least favorable position to talk about myself, about my evolution. I leave to others the job of evaluating my personal evolution since 1968-1969. What I can say is that in my personal life there is one thing that I consider absolutely basic: an incessant quest for lucidity. This requirement for lucidity carried as far as possible, just as much where international politics are concerned as where political theories are concerned or where my personal life itself is concerned, guides me in everything that I do. At the same time I force myself to take a good dose of humor regarding life in general, in spite of all that is tragic and unbearable about it. And in particular I make an effort to be myself, to discover all aspects of myself. That enables me to understand how, despite the fact that I believe deeply in some things, I keep a distance with respect to those things, which is explainable through the lucidity that I am talking about and that I demand of myself.

I said so at the conference the other day, and since you ask me to talk about myself--which I do not like to do--I will tell you that we are, I am, a child of May 1968 and the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Soviet tanks. I feel that that makes it possible to place me. May 1968, I specify, added to that invasion of Czechslovakia, that was the birth point of a new socialism in life, in creativity, in spontaneity, in laughter, in joy, but also, as I was saying a while ago, in lucidity, above all in face of the Eastern bloc.

Lucidity in face of the American role in Viet Nam and elsewhere had preceded by some months, if not by some years, that lucidity which the invasion of Czechoslovakia imposed on all of us young socialists in May 1968. I was in Paris in May 1968, and that certainly and deeply left its mark on me. I remind you that one of the first political demonstrations of an international nature in Mauritius was organized by my friends and me in May 1968, when, near the Rose-Hill statium, we, youngsters that we were, waved placards of two kinds: one denouncing the aggression of the Americans in Viet Nam and demanding their withdrawal, and the other denouncing the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union.

[Question] How did you take the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia? As a betrayal?

[Answer] No, not only as a betrayal. But as the coronation of betrayal. There is a fundamental difference. I will say that we did not discover anything, we of May 1968, about the nature of the Soviet regime. There were others before us. I can quote a list of men who died for having understood the USSR before we did. Men who spent time in prison, who died and who were deported well before the children of 1968, and who therefore had discovered the truth about the USSR. That is why I will say that it was rather the coronation of betrayal.

[Question] May 1968, that is the big leftist holiday!

[Answer] That is where I am not especially fond of labels. That is what upset Herve Masson at the time when I came on with a heavy dose of leftist provocation (as I very often do in my statements) to get certain people all riled up, beginning with the Soviets. If you call being leftist all the socialists who turn away from the Eastern model, and who want (especially since May 1968) throughout the world, in the third world, in France, in Spain, in Italy and elsewhere, to invent a new way towards socialism, that way which we call "self-managing socialism," then yes, I am a leftist! But if you mean by "leftist" somebody who is always skidding off base, always dreaming, then no, definitely not!

[Question] Leftism is above all characterized by emphasis on spontaneity, decentralization.

[Answer] That is where I am a leftist!

[Question] And what remains of all that after eleven years?

[Answer] Everything, but also everything remains to be done. And, wanted or not, it is getting done throughout the world. Socialism of this type is developing, is taking root, is preparing the future.

[Question] How do you live as in 68?

[Answer] Not, in any case, within the framework of a party. But rather in the outburst of life which takes everything in its wake, including the parties that were in deep in the current of 1968. The SP was on the sideline and it got carried away by this current, and today it still is, more than ever. Moreover, that, while on the subject, is the importance of May 1968 for France, for the socialist parties. As for me, I went through May 1968 like the consecration of everything that I had discovered throughout the months, the years which had preceded, and which therefore had produced an awareness, especially regarding the peoples of the East.

[Question] How does a leftist look at the Marxist-Leninists of the Soviet Union?

[Answer] You are using the Marxist-Leninist label in a way that could get you into serious trouble with the Soviets because the Soviets swear by orthodox Marxism, whereas traditionally they reserve the term, Marxist-Leninist, for the ex-Maoists. Figure out where you stand in the middle of all that now that China has moved ahead by several steps, after a big swing in you know what direction. The distinction has to be made between those who still cling to "orthodox socialism" as it still lives, or rather as it is surviving in the East, and those who want to go by a "self-managing socialism" with all sorts of shades of meaning, which is what I myself go by. This distinction is basic, not only in terms of approach and of ideology, of ideological thought, but also in terms of political practice. It is this attitude regarding Soviet Marxism, Soviet "communism," that is

currently raising a lot of problems for the left in France, in Spain, in Portugal, in the entire world.

[Question] At the Hall movie theater on Sunday you were talking about a "break" with that kind of Marxism.

[Answer] I was indeed provoking several times! I had quoted Rocard. I quote him to you again from a page in a small book that is worth reading: "What is Social Democracy?" with a number of socialist French authors. Rocard writes that "when we talk about socialism, about a double bypassing of Stalinism and social democracy, it is probably necessary for us to avoid confusion. In face of Stalinism, of the totalitarian fact, it is not possible to reason in terms of bypassing, but rather of breaking completely. Our divergence with social democracy, whatever it may be, cannot have the same meaning as the one which makes us object to Stalinism." We took up that difference again to show clearly that for us, the MMM, it is a matter of our leaning on what already exists to perfect democracy, therefore to get beyond social democracy, the more or less wobbly parliamentary democracy which exists but all the same contains the seeds, the elements of democracy, whereas, as Rocard says, in face of the totalitarian bloc of the East, it is no longer possible to talk about bypassing, the talk has to be about breaking completely. I do not need to remind you that at this very time when the Olympic games are going on, I am more interested in the workers who are struggling in Russia than I am in the intellectuals, even though I do not want to diminish their role in any way. But while the Olympic games are taking place, workers attempting to form unions independent of Soviet power are getting deported, as are feminists, intellectuals, etc. I therefore approve the distinction that Rocard makes between the Stalinist totalitarian bloc that must be bypassed, simply leaving it behind, and social democracy which must be bypassed, making it more democratic and perfecting it.

[Question] You yourself were in Moscow three or four years ago. How did that confirm or change your ideas?

[Answer] In no way. Basically in no way! When you go to Moscow, you do not see much of anything except what the officials are willing to let you see. It is quite possible that the language problem and other reasons have something to do with it when you are an official guest. I have been to Moscow twice. One time there was a lot of snow; so I saw much snow on the corners of the streets. Another time you could see many people on the corners of the streets, and in the streets I did not see many smiles.

The deep-down, fundamental cracks in the Soviet system cannot be seen with the naked eye.

[Question] In 68 you experienced what you call revolutionary romanticism, that is a definite interest in different new experiences, a definite interest in the cultural revolution, in China, in different socialist experiences. Today, 11 years later, how do you look at these different experiences?

[Answer] I do not believe that I ever was, at any time, one of those people who placed all their hopes on Cuba or on the China of that period, and the main current, the majority of May 68, did not swear by such models. To be sure, hope being so necessary to the human animal, many people hoped that hope was continuing to live somewhere and to get nourishment from itself and its accomplishments. But in any case May 68 was not above all a reference to a foreign experience. May 68 was the explosion of life; it was life developing in liberty, in creativity.

We got our inspiration, none the less, not only from May 68, but also, and deeply, from the rise of the third world, from decolonization, etc. So after having spoken about these beginnings, what I should like to add is that during the 10 or 11 years that have followed, as for me, I have forced myself to follow closely in political terms all of the experiences that have developed in other countries, the problems, the successes, with the same lucidity that I was talking about earlier. Thus while it may be that many hopes have been deferred, hope certainly is not dead. The self-managing socialist experience, from my point of view, is functioning everywhere in the world. Whether it is in the Third World, in Western countries, wherever it is, that force of the people at the base shows up everywhere. Therefore I do not think that many failures, many deferred hopes must bring on a disillusionment, a pessimism which I reject.

[Question] In LE MAURICIEN we have put forward a certain number of explanations of your personal evolvement, particularly that starting in 1973 you seem, after a "rethinking," to be correcting all of the general strategy of the MMM, adopting a fixed electoral line which, furthermore, follows a certain democratization of public life after 74, 75, 76. In short, the conditions of a certain traditional democratic game.

[Answer] Very true. Absolutely true! I will not contradict that at all, but I want to take advantage of the opportunity to provide a clarification. It is true that there has been a basic change between the MMM of 68-69 and the one of today. The change must have come about, as far as I can remember, around 1970. In the 68-69 period, where we were concerned, the whole gang was totally rotten. It was necessary to destroy the whole gang and start again from zero. I mean the neocolonial and dictatorial society. I will not forget that at that time we had just gone through some communal scuffles, through the putting off of the general elections, the betrayal coalition. Our personal convictions then were based on direct democracy, which we call self-management. Our convictions were confirmed by Mauritian reality, where neocolonialism reigned, where communal division was tearing the country apart, where democracy was deeply violated with the putting off of elections and the betrayal coalition. But from the outset, I point out to you the clarification that I wanted to make: from the outset, when we brought fully back into question that parliamentary pseudodemocracy that we were talking about (and which at that time was really a parliamentary pseudodemocracy), we were bringing it fully back into question with all the enthusiasm of the young leftists that we were, but we were not bringing the whole shebang into question to submit ourselves

to the East. Not at all! On the contrary, from the time of our first writings, we were bringing everything into question with reference to self-management, to direct democracy, which at that time was immediately to assume an ideal form in Mauritius. I remind you of an example in our first document: democracy was really supposed to be a pyramid of democratic life. That is village and city councils electing an assembly representative who in turn would elect another executive, with the whole thing being revokable at any time, etc. The mistake was going at top speed in the direction of democracy. Anyhow that scared certain people, and that I can well understand! Finally there was the country's evolution towards the elections of December 76. Whatever anybody says in the end about Ramgoolam--and you know how critical I am regarding Ramgoolam--the country could have and unfortunately still can take an entirely different direction, can take the direction of a real dictatorship. Let at least that be said to the credit of Ramgoolam, who stirred the country up towards the general elections of December 76! Since then in Mauritius a real parliamentary democracy has existed, with its defects, with its limitations, but all the same it exists: which could have not been the case!

[Question] After three years of parliamentarism, do you feel that the present parliamentary framework allows the socialist action that you envisage?

[Answer] I am obliged to come back with all the force of which I am capable to an absolutely total commitment on our part. That is to say, to go all the way to the general elections in a fully legal way, to rise to power only through legal channels; once in power strictly to respect legality and the constitution (naturally with leeway to amend it by virtue of the written clauses already in the constitution, etc); therefore, to govern in a strictly legal framework, in respect for liberties, in pluralism, and to respect even more fundamentally the possibility of rotation in power.

That is to say, we commit ourselves absolutely formally to coming back in front of the population five years later and saying: "Here is what we promised to do; here is what we have succeeded in doing, taking into account the majority from which we benefitted, and here is what we are proposing to you to do during the next five years; it is up to you to choose." This commitment is absolutely total, and thus it is in this sense that we respect the existing parliamentary institution, on the off chance of having to make some adjustments to make it more democratic.

[Question] Today if you had the possibility of spending a day with one or several politicians of international status to discuss socialism and the world's future, which one or which ones would you choose?

[Answer] I already regularly have the opportunity, and I shall again have the opportunity, to have discussions with country leaders whom I consider to be of very, very high stature, like Ratsiraka or Rene. I consider myself today as a personal friend of Ratsiraka's, and naturally we talk over

the current situation of the world, the world's survival, the world's future, etc. Apart from that I never miss an opportunity to meet all politicians, wherever they come from.

To talk about the world, we Maritians, who are of the third world, to talk about the major problems and finally the world's survival, to talk about the North-South dialogue and conflict, about the future of the third world, about international chaos, about South Africa, about the Middle East, about the militarization of the Indian Ocean, it is much more stimulating, interesting, enriching to have discussions with Ratsiraka, Rene, Ms Gandhi, with President Nyerere and what have you! That is why I recently let it be understood that the MMM has decided fundamentally in favor of a Mauritian way towards socialism, which will get its inspirations from the successes as well as from the mistakes of other countries, including those of the third world.

9498
CSO: 4400

ADDITIONAL DISCUSSION OF CHANGES IN MMM POLITICAL IDEOLOGY

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 8 Aug 80 pp 5-6

[Text] In a long interview granted to LE MAURICIEN the secretary general of the MMM plunges into a new attempt to explain the positions that he has taken, and does so between an ideological convention and an assembly of the regional delegates of the party on the same topic. The remarks made during this interview, alas! only add to the impression of general confusion which the MMM produces, and do not convince anybody.

For ten years the MMM has mobilized debate and occupied ideological grounds, insuring the indoctrination of its basic militants in cells in the manner of a traditional communist party, steeping them in class struggle ideas and in the proletariat's vanguard role.

Today the secretary general of the MMM makes one think of a high priest breaking his idols and their altars. What makes Mr Berenger burn today what he worshiped yesterday? Essentially two things.

The MMM filled its tank on the extreme left while leading the MMMSP; the other small groups, such as MCPS, automatically aline themselves according to the positions taken by the big brother party.

The party functions admirably on the Stalinian principle of democratic centralism. The MMM is again a unanimous party. (Oh, Bizlall! Oh, Virah Sawmy!) The general secretary's theses take the place of thought; the general secretary pompously proclaims: "I am the thought of the left."

The result of all this is that the MMM's "hinterland," its hunting ground, is henceforth located on its right and includes the non-Marxist left, left center and all of the progress democrats.

Holding forth with a speech that does not correspond to its political thought, the MMM is living through an identity crisis; hence incoherence and contradictions.

It is a good thing to clarify the MMM's stance, starting with basic principles.

I. Marxism

Perhaps not everybody is a Marxist encyclopedia. But everybody knows that Marxism presents itself first of all as a concept of the world and a doctrine aimed at transforming the world.

R. P. Calvez in "Karl Marx's Thought" describes it as "a complete system of man, nature and history."

Marxism comprises a philosophy which is dialectical materialism, a theory of history which is historical materialism, an economic theory and a policy.

Of course, neither Marx nor Ingels described Marxism in four distinct phases: philosophy, history, economics and politics, and this partitioning is artificial.

Thus the Marxist theory of economics cannot be studied without letting loose the conclusions which interest the proletariate: that is to say economics flow into politics.

It is this economic-political dimension which quite obviously comes under this debate.

It is this reference to Marxist economics which the general secretary of the MMM withdraws in his concern about being reassuring at all costs.

What does the MMM choose to put us on the wrong track? The label, leftist!

II. Leftism

Mr Berenger's interlocutors declare to him right off, starting with their first question: "We believe that you have been, since the beginning, 'leftist' in the very precise sense of the word." A loaded question par excellence, for there is nothing more imprecise than leftism.

Leftism includes the Maoists just as much as it does the Trotskyists, the Leninists, the anarchists, the independents, and many other noncatalogued sensitivites.

The general secretary of the MMM ascribes a leftist image to himself by affirming that he is "a child of May 1968. One of the main slogans of May 1968 was: "It is forbidden to forbid." However seductive this phrase may seem, in the dimensions which it attempt to give to the idea of Liberty, there is no way to avoid discovering an anarchist ferment in it. For such a philosophy runs down all principles of social organization and living in society.

It brings into question authority within the family, discipline at school, hierarchy at work, and religious prohibitings and taboos.

The arguments of alienation through family, school, work and religion of those who want to cancel out everything are well known.

It can be said of May 1968 that it was nothing but an "epiphenomenon," as Georges Pompidou wrote ("The Gordian Knot") or, as Maurice Clavel put it, that it was a "cultural earthquake." Leftism includes as much as anybody could want in the way of sensitivity, spiritual states, ways of life, exacerbated libidos, anomy; everything except an economic framework. Now, that is exactly the essence of the debate for a country in the process of development. Economics for the leftist is contained in the May 1968 slogan: "Property is theft."

It is unknown whether the general secretary of the MMM is being cynical or provoking when he affirms that he is in favor "of a new socialism in life, in creativity, in spontaneity, in laughter, in joy," when the recent events of August 1979, among others, are recalled. Bergson must have overlooked some of the mechanisms of laughter and joy.

III. The Impossible Synthesis

The MMM advocates self-managing socialism as a "model of socialism in the process of developing, in the process of taking root, in the process of preparing the future," claiming to bring about in that way a synthesis between socialism of Marxist inspiration and self-managing of libertarian or leftist inspiration.

Now, that is the MMM's dangerous illusion.

Let us quote Mr Pierre Livet and Mr Andre Oraison in their study on the MMM which appeared in the "Almanac of the Countries of the Indian Ocean" (p 91).

Talk about Utopia. Mauritius is still an underdeveloped country concerning which it can be affirmed that it has no room for "libertarian socialism," mastery of which the West has not even succeeded in insuring, inasmuch as the Chilean experience tends, on the contrary, to prove that synthesis is difficult--or indeed impossible--between pure Marxism and humanist socialism.

It can likewise be said that the act of setting up rigorous procedures of semidirect democracy and preaching total self-managing can only lead to dangerous overflowings through the base. And it might be added that the "human dimension" of Mauritius undoubtedly is not altogether unrelated to the blossoming out of a certain amount of Rousseau-like daydreaming."

The MMM's "self-managing socialism" is not a dialectical synthesis, but simply an antithetical formula, simply a contrast of opposites which do not make each other fertile.

On the practical level, the only known examples of attempts to achieve a socialism approaching the MMM's arguments, the Ujamaas' Tanzania and Algeria, and the leaders of these countries are having second thoughts about their illusions.

And so, the affirmation of the general secretary of the MMM, "The socialist self-managing experiment, to my way of thinking, is functioning throughout the world," is not only erroneous; it reveals the ingenuousness and irresponsibility of the statements of a political figure due, in some people's eyes, to rise to power.

IV. Being or Appearing

From this fundamental difficulty of "reconciling the irreconcilable" come all of the incoherences of the MMM's political thought. The spoken words do not correspond to reality any longer. There is complete imbalance between remarks and facts.

Thus, with respect to the very identity of the MMM, Mr Livet and Mr Oraison write: (p 57) "As Herve Masson wrote, one of the ideologists of the movement, the MMM is more a front than a party. In it can be found Marxist-Leninists, orthodox Leninists, libertarian Marxists, just plain libertarians and others whose ideology remains unclear."

Lindsay Riviere speaks of a "melting pot" which "strikes a balance in the reflection of the various components of the party, the traditional ideological references (Marxism, third-worldism, ecologists, leftists)."
The general secretary approves: "The MMM is, in fact, a front. It always was, and it still is."

But what is the cement that holds this mosaic together?

Let us quote Mr Livet and Mr Oraison in their study of the MMM (P 58): "It is obvious that a single and unique cement solidly links all of these tendencies: class struggle. For the MMM that is a constant which is beyond questioning and which constitutes the very foundation of its policy.

There is nothing more fundamentally Marxist than class struggle." The general secretary of the MMM goes further: (LE MAURICIEN 29 Jul 1980): "What keeps us united in the MMM is above all our party's constitution. Chapter I of our constitution contains all of the essential references, that is our sources of ideological inspirtation, the model of the society that we want to build."

On this subject, let us refer to the comments of Mr Livet and Mr Oraison (p 52): "On the level of general principles, the Mauritian Militant Movement advocates a total break with capitalism; it has no intention whatever of being content to manage it."

And further on (p 53):

"In economy matters, the MMM foresees the setting up of an effective planning service enabling the state to keep its hands on the levers of the economy" and also (p 53): "Nationalizations represent another of the major objectives of the MMM, fitting quite well into the global framework of class struggle."

Break with capitalism, collective appropriation of means of production, class struggle, these are fundamentally and essentially Marxist themes. Why does the MMM refuse to acknowledge its Marxist inspiration? We have had an opportunity to bring to light the tactical reason behind this measure. When today, through the mouth of its general secretary, the MMM upholds talk (reformist) which does not correspond to its nature (Marxist), the conclusion to be reached is an identity crisis or a disguise.

For us there is not the slightest doubt that nature comes out on top and the talk is circumstantial. By wanting to appear to be something that it is not, the MMM is behaving like a political transvestite.

Incoherences and Contradictions

Out of this identity crisis of the MMM, this voluntary refusal to assume its own nature, flows a series of incoherences and contradictions.

1. Political Economy

Through a bewildering acrobatic feat the MMM went from a "break with capitalism" linked to a "search for a new socialism" to a "break with Stalinism" and "a perfecting of social democracy," the latter being the basic attainment.

We quote the general secretary of the MMM (LE MAURICIEN of Monday 28 July 1980): "In face of Stalinism, of the totalitarian fact, it is not possible to reason in terms of bypassing, but rather of breaking completely."

"Our divergence with social democracy, whatever it may be, cannot have the same meaning as the one which makes us object to Stalinism."

And further on:

"...social democracy which must be bypassed, making it more democratic and perfecting it."

When it is known that social democracy's ambition is to reform capitalism, you can see just how far you are from the "break with capitalism" which is a part of the MMM's manifesto itself, and to which the MMM says it is still attached.

It is also important to note that the general secretary of the MMM wants to put in a good word for Jean Ellenstein's argument to the effect that Stalinism (the totalitarian fact) is a historical perversion of Marxism, whereas for Bernard-Henri Levy ("Barbary with a Human Face") or Andre Glucksmann ("The Cook and the Maneater, the Master Thinkers") Marxism carries within itself totalitarian poison.

2. Nationalization-Conversion to State Control

The general secretary of the MMM states that MMM nationalizations "will not be nationalizations-conversions to state control" to the extent that the management of current business will be left up to the employees. It is hard to see how the state, holding the capital and controlling by means of rigid planning production, investments and self-management, can bring about a certain flexibility. And there is no need to specify that all that does not evolve as market economy.

3. Attitude Regarding Soviet Imperialism

As Proof of his "lucidity" regarding the Soviet regime, the general secretary of the MMM mentions the demonstration organized in 1968 against the invasion of Czechoslovakia. But in 1980 the MMM was curiously absent from the demonstration in front of the Soviet embassy against intervention in Afghanistan. And further still today, while Afghan resistance is being bombarded continually and Afghan villages are being wiped off of the map by the Soviet offensive, the MMM keeps quiet even as it devotes all its efforts to arguing against the means of defense which the West is setting up in the Indian Ocean.

4. Economic Management

The MMM is changing its economic options upon discovering in 1980--hold tight!--the techniques of administration, budgetary mechanisms, financial control, management methods accounting analysis, and naively admits its wonderment. On reflecting that all that constitutes the daily intake of the merest student of economics, one truly wonders how much weight can be given to the competence of the MMM's leaders and to the seriousness of their analysis.

That is what is known as training on the spot...and late in the day!

The Archipelago

We shall not do the general secretary of the MMM the injustice of believing that--as Monsieur Jourdain did with prose--he practices Marxism-Leninsim without knowing it.

The play that is being performed right in front of our eyes is not "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme"; it is "Tartuffe."

An objective analysis of the argument maintained today by the general secretary of the MMM fully demonstrates that there is a flagrant contradiction between the MMM's innermost thoughts and its rhetoric.

In case of an ultimate rise to power by the MMM, considering the lack of seriousness in its analyses, its incoherences and its contradictions, and the fragility of its economic theses, nothing in the country's situation will change--particularly the economic situation.

Indeed, everything is certainly bought to get worse when the parade of nationalization-state control measures starts to be applied.

There will then be, quite naturally, a bringing back into question by the population, of the MMM's competence and its ability to manage. Which will be interpreted by our master thinkers as "reactionary maneuvers," "rightist plots," or "attempts at destabilization."

And the result will be the well-known procession of controls, restrictions, constraints and coercion with the mobilization of the base and getting or not getting the aid of foreign troops.

Then our island will have become an Archipelago.

Democrate

9498
CSO: 4400

ISSUE OF RODRIGUES SECESSION DISCUSSED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Is it necessary to dismember the Mauritian national territory further, after the Chagos Islands and Tromelin?

Yes, says the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party], if the MMM wins power in Mauritius in the next general elections. "If the people of Rodrigues vote against the MMM and the PMSD elects its two deputies, I would urge secession," the leader of this party, Gaetan Duval, said in effect yesterday in an interview granted to LE MAURICIEN. He went on to say that in his view the MMM is a "communist" party and the people of Rodrigues should not be forced to live under a "communist" regime "if they do not want it." This statement made by Mr Duval yesterday provoked profound indignation in the ranks of the political parties and the government. "Any incitement to Rodrigues to secede, any encouragement of the dismembering of Mauritian territory, any attack on the territorial integrity of the nation under any circumstances and under any political regime whatsoever would be an act of high treason pure and simple," the Labor Party, the MMM and the PSM responded.

We were unable to reach the leader of the Organization of the Rodrigues People (OPR), Serge Clair, by telephone, but it is known that this party does not urge the secession of Rodrigues, but only greater autonomy on the administrative level, with the island remaining within the Mauritian state. The OPR has expressed willingness to work with any government which might win power in Mauritius.

The PMSD is thus the sole party which foresees a possible dismembering of the Mauritian territorial heritage to allow Rodrigues to secede. Even its partner in the coalition, the Labor Party, does not perceive such a possibility if the MMM wins power in Mauritius.

Minister of Education Khersing Jagatsingh, who is secretary general of the Labor Party, told LE MAURICIEN this morning that he was profoundly indignant on reading Mr Duval's statement yesterday.

"This is a very serious business. It is a question of an anti-national statement on the part of Mr Duval. Personally, I think that there is also here a negation of the parliamentary system and of democracy. I must emphasize that even if the MMM wins power in the coming general elections, I will remain in Mauritius to continue to aid the advance of my country as best I can. I condemn any statement reflecting childishness and lack of political vision. One must not be a coward and seek to flee, for many people have placed their hope in us."

Mr Jagatsingh added forcefully:

"Any incitement to secession, to the dismembering of our territorial heritage, would represent an act of treason which we could not and would not allow. Such irresponsibility is intolerable."

Paul Berenger, secretary general of the MMM, for his part, commented as follows:

"We in the MMM regard this as an extremely serious matter. So serious that we are holding an emergency press conference today to denounce what we believe to be an incitement to the dismembering of the country. For us, to urge secession is the equivalent of an act of high treason. We will today face the individuals affiliated with the PMSD, i.e. Ramgoolam, Boolell, Guimbeau and the others, with their responsibilities. We will also appeal to all the patriots in this country to frustrate any suggestion that a part of our territory secede."

The number-three man in the government, Sir Satcam Boolell, who was also questioned by LE MAURICIEN this morning, was reluctant to comment on Mr Duval's statement straight off. He believes however that the statement is of a very serious nature, but that Rodrigues will not secede. Sir Satcam preferred "not to take seriously" this statement by Mr Gaetan Duval.

In the ranks of the PSM, very keen indignation was also provoked by Mr Duval's "little comment." Mr Kishore Deerpalsingh, speaking on behalf of the party, told LE MAURICIEN this morning that Rodrigues "is an integral part of the national territory on the same basis as any other region in the country, such as Curepipe, Rose-Hill or Vieux Grand Port.

"Thus if we follow the ridiculous reasoning of the PSD leader, we could say that if Curepipe or any other region in the country voted for PMSD deputies in the coming elections, that region should secede from the Mauritian state," Mr Deerpalsingh commented. "In our view in the PSM, any incitement to a part of the national territory to secede would be the equivalent of an act of high treason. The PMSD is a part of the government and as such should not have been the author of any such statement. The PMSD should on the contrary wage a battle to safeguard the territorial integrity of the country under all circumstances. We hope that the Labor

Party, the partner of the PMSD in the coalition, will react energetically to the statements by Mr Duval and will oust the PMSD from the coalition government."

The PSM, Mr Deerpalsingh explained, thinks that "if the Labor Party does not react as it should to the position taken by the PMSD, this would constitute tacit approval of Mr Duval's position.

"What the PSM proposes for Rodrigues," Mr Deerpalsingh went on to say, "is an island council which would have district council status in order to allow the people of Rodrigues to exercise the authority, in full independence, necessary for the administration of their island within the framework of the Mauritian state. Secession is not a solution to the Rodrigues problem."

PMSD leader Gaetan Duval flew to Rodrigues this morning, where he will remain until Sunday. This visit is of a "private" nature, according to those in the entourage of the PMSD leader.

5157
CSO: 4400

PSM LEADER CHALLENGES PRIME MINISTER

Port Louis THE NATION in French 11 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Mr Harish Boodhoo, the leader of the PSM, challenged the prime minister again yesterday morning. Responding to Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, who had said during a press conference that he was prepared to make Diego Garcia an electoral platform issue in his district, Mr Boodhoo said that if partial elections were reestablished, he was prepared to challenge the prime minister for his seat. The electorate would then have an opportunity to express its view on the secession of Diego Garcia.

Mr Boodhoo emphasized the contradictory statements made by the various spokesmen of the government on this question, arguing that these contradictions illustrate the attitude of the regime.

It was at a regional congress of the PSM in Triolet that Mr Boodhoo took advantage of the opportunity to announce that he had sent petitions to the governor general and the head of the civil service pertaining to the political involvement of a civil servant.

5157
CSO: 4400

FIVE CITIES TO HOLD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Port Louis THE NATION in French 9 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Municipal elections will be held next November in the five cities of the country, to-wit Port Louis, Beau-Bassin/Rose-Hill, Quatre Bornes, Vacoas/Phoenix and Curepipe. This decision was adopted yesterday by the Council of Ministers to put an end to the administrative instability in certain towns since the administrative commissions were appointed last December. The date for the municipal elections will be established later by the electoral commissioner, by decree of the minister of local government.

The last municipal elections in Mauritius were held in April 1977, and they should have been held again last December. However, for financial reasons, the government decided to postpone them, in particular since the country was harshly affected by hurricanes and floods. Meanwhile, the administrative commissions were set up, but the results achieved in municipal administration were not positive.

We should note that the last municipal elections came after the general elections in 1976. But the elections this coming November will be held 13 months prior to the December 1981 popular consultation, barring unforeseen developments.

5157
CSO: 4400

READER COMPLAINS ABOUT SERVICES INEFFICIENCY AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 24 Aug 80 p 50

[Article by Joaquim Luis Madeira, Mexixine, Zambezia: "Some Basic Observations"]

[Excerpts] In the District of Namacura, Province of Zambezia, there is a political subdivision called Mexixine or Vila Candida, halfway between the district seat and the administrative town of Macuse (Muibo Road) to which it is linked.

Inhabited by several thousand souls, Mexixine during colonial times experienced some of the most revolting expressions of colonialist exploitation, paralleled by the total absence of any benefits.

On the other hand, during colonial times, Mexixine never had a government school, it only had two missionaries; the only hospital (or, rather, first-aid station) was run by the two missionaries who, to tell the truth, got a lot out of it. Supplies were provided by the four private merchants who made every effort to supply their own homes where we had to go to do our purchasing, without any haggling or alternatives; that is where we obtained the daily necessities which we purchased with the miserable few escudos earned in the mines of South Africa which is where we were forced to go because of unemployment; or we had to swap our copra which many times was undervalued.

Today, after the triumph of the armed liberation struggle, in which many of our young people had joined, we are in the 5th year of our independence.

Now what do we find in Mexixine?

In terms of health care, we have gone back to zero. After nationalization, nobody bothered to continue the health care we had been getting. As a result, the most insignificant diseases eventually lead to death.

The well construction drive which the missionaries promoted strongly, lapsed into absolute silence. The initiative involving popular contributions to the construction of a hospital was stopped because the money we got was wasted.

As for our supplies, when the four private shopkeepers left, we were practically on our own.

It suffices to say that the people's stores developed with their own sad history although we never had any of them in Mexixine. As a result, we felt really abandoned, until soap turns to gold, as we say here, even though we did produce much copra; loin-cloths are becoming fashionable again, in addition to the indescribable shortage of other daily necessities. Nobody can guarantee us the shipment of our surpluses out of the area, except for some private individuals who have not yet purchased them and who sometimes are victims of reprisals by district officers.

To make the situation worse, there are certain work attitudes or methods (such as we call them) employed by some of our government officials which remind us of colonialism. For them, they prefer to threaten rather than mobilize us.

Their main concern is "to do away with religion in Mexixine" rather than organizing life and seeking prosperity for the people. This is why they prevent the celebration of Christmas by the Christians, in spite of the tolerance permitted. But they are not concerned with the miserable bridges and highways, nor do they encourage popular initiatives--if anything, they do the exact opposite. These officials forget that the fight against obscurantism is an ideological fight which cannot be won with merely administrative measures. They only create fanaticism in response.

But those officials act this way because they are convinced that Mexixine is the land of the backward, where nobody can report them for what they are doing which is why any work method is used and which is why they pick the easiest--threats and even aggression, in summary, prepotence. But they are mistaken and they are wrong. Are they not turning the fruits of liberty into bitterness?

In conclusion I would like to make it clear that, at the point where our people's political and organizational offensive is underway, Popular Vigilance in Mexixine should be denouncing the infiltrators, the incompetents, the negligent individuals, the saboteurs, and the opportunists who, in the name of the offensive, are exspoliating the assets of the people in order to take control of them, thus ruining the political content of that offensive.

3058
CSO:4401

VACATIONING STUDENTS FROM CUBA DEPLORE LACK OF CONTACT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Aug 80 p 5

[Article by Rogerio Sitol and Francisco Sinela]

[Text] "Emulation is a thermometer that registers each student's capacity for integration into society." That is what our reporters were told by one of the 16 Mozambican students who, along with many others, are studying in Cuba and who have been rewarded for their example and dedication to study with a trip to Mozambique.

On being questioned at the place where they are lodging, they emphasized that as a result of their commitment to all the educational, productive, and other activities that constitute a way of implementing one of the principles of socialist education--that of linking theory with practice--they were rewarded with a visit to their homeland, Mozambique.

Julia Inacio, a seventh-form student, said, "We were not the only ones honored in this campaign. There were others, but they did not come with us simply because of economic difficulties and the lack of transportation."

Concerning the results of their school work, it was concluded that the percentage of those passing was higher than last year. This demonstrates "the correct performance of the teaching personnel and the dedication of the students to the goal of studying more and more in less and less time," Julia Inacio also said. Parallel with that priority activity, the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] sponsors sporting and cultural events, principally but not solely in connection with commemorative dates. Sometimes Cuban young people and those from other countries also participate in those events.

How the Present Offensive Was Viewed

"We followed closely the offensive underway in our country by reading the newspaper NOTICIAS, the magazine TEMPO, and even the Cuban media. All of it stirs us considerably. To understand it better, sessions were organized for the study of documents concerning it, and this was reflected in the improvement of our organization and in application to our studies in order to

meet the country's needs in a suitable manner." That is what Antonio Bartolomeu, a seventh-form student, speaking in response to questioning by our reporters, wanted to emphasize as the important thing in activity by our students in Cuba.

As another means of implementing some of the directives arising from the offensive, those students gave their attention to beautifying the facilities made available to us by Cuba. Flowers played an important role in this endeavor, with the result that medical clinics and other workplaces now have a better appearance than they had before.

Difficulty in Corresponding With Those at Home

Several difficulties were also mentioned by the group. Almost all of them, however, concerned contact by the students with their home country, relatives, and friends.

The delayed arrival of letters in that country--it takes several months for a letter to reach its destination--makes it difficult for the students to remain in contact with their country, but most serious is the fact that some relatives do not write regularly, and when they do, it is only for the purpose of announcing some misfortune or other.

The sector of the MEC [Ministry of Education and Culture] responsible for our students' stay abroad has emphasized on previous occasions that those young people show concern over the lack of sensitivity revealed by some relatives in not maintaining permanent contact with them. An indirect appeal is therefore being issued once again to all relatives of our young "ambassadors" to maintain permanent contact, something that is essential to their well-being.

We recall that 2,400 students are in that country. They are scattered among four secondary schools made available to Mozambique by the Cuban Government. This is the second visit of this kind. The first took place last year.

11798
CSO: 4401

GENERAL STAFF CHIEF ON MILITARY OPERATIONS, MANEUVERS

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 24 Aug 80 pp 26-29

[Interview with FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] Chief of Staff Sebastiao Marcos Mabote by Arlindo Lopes: "Armed Forces Will always Accomplish Mission"]

[Text] "I would like to underscore the fact that our military maneuvers are being conducted within the context of the political and organizational offensive launched by our party's and government's supreme leadership; the important thing is to follow through on the watchword to "turn the weapons against the domestic enemy"--the forces of reaction who are trying to sabotage our revolution, including the bands armed by imperialism." When FPLM Chief of Staff Sebastiao Marcos Mabote made that statement to me, several days ago, in his office, at GHQ, about a month had passed since, throughout the country, the military operation was announced which finally led to the destruction of the main camp of the counterrevolutionary groups in the zone of Mossurize. In the midst of these military exercises, we asked this high-level leader of the FRELIMO Party and the government to give us a detailed analysis of the operation but the interview had to be postponed due to the situation. But one day, at the Beira airport, we happened to run across the FPLM Chief of Staff after the victory at Sitatonga II and an interview was definitely scheduled for Maputo. In this interview, Sebastiao Mabote draws a picture of the abnormal situation which developed in that frontier area; he analyzed the political-military operation of the FPLM and concluded with the following observation: "The offensive is permanent; we are permanently alert against any aggression. The armed forces will know how to accomplish their mission." Here are the questions and the answers.

[Question] What is the significance of the recent military operation in the frontier area of the province of Manica as far as the FPLM are concerned?

Sebastiao Mabote: First of all, I would like you to know that the military exercises conducted for a period of 2 months first of all had the essential objective of wiping out some armed bands which were operating along the border between Zimbabwe and Mozambique. These elements had infiltrated Mozambique after our independence, especially when we ordered sanctions against the British colony of Southern Rhodesia. These operations were primarily confined to certain areas, along the border, where they were operating for the purpose of destroying certain particularly economic targets in order to hinder the country's economic development.

But the basic point is that this type of military exercise is a general thing for us, in the People's Republic of Mozambique. With or without a physical enemy, we are conducting maneuvers in order to prepare our soldiers, to train our troops to operate in all kinds of terrain.

[Question] What phase is the operation in now?

Sebastiao Mabote: I am not going to say that the operation is still in progress but the exercises are underway now because we are responding to the order issued to the effect that we must participate in the political and organizational offensive now underway in the country. The armed forces participate resolutely, in military and organizational aspects, by supporting the offensive in zones threatened by armed bandits.

[Question] What is the record of this operation so far?

Sebastiao Mabote: Generally speaking, what we have accomplished so far is already known to you to a great extent; we have successes, we obtained our objectives almost to the extent of 90 percent. We inflicted more than 1,000 casualties (dead and wounded) upon the enemy; we captured more than 500 armed personnel and miscellaneous military materiel of capitalist origin, as well as many commodities which have been stolen from communal villages and people's stores in the regions of Mossurize, Macata, and Espungabera. But we hope to capture even more materiel scattered there.

[Question] What did the reactionary groups do after the operation of the FPLM was launched?

Sebastiao Mabote: We can say that, after we took the main camp in the mountains of Mossurize, the situation became stabilized. Our forces are there with all of their firepower and continue to pursue their search and capture operation aimed at fugitive individuals in order to restore life in the villages and that of course also applies to the political-military system in that border region. Right now, you can still see evidence of one or another bandit as he engages in some kind of criminal act but most of them have surrendered to our authorities with their own war materiel.

The party and government agencies are doing their job with the support of the armed forces and all of the operations along the border are being conducted briskly. The armed forces have absolute control of the situation.

[Question] Was there any other major military operation after the attack on the main camp of those groups?

Sebastiao Mabote: No, nothing worth reporting after that assault. Some scattered bandits still attempted some isolated operations, without success, such as, for example, a small group which fired at the hydroelectric power station of Revue, where two or three of them were captured later on.

[Question] Did these isolated actions interfer with traffic on National Highway No 1, from Maputo to Beira and Chimoio?

Sebastiao Mabote: There was no enemy action that was really capable of interfering with movement on that highway. Some scattered bandits tried to ambush some trucks but the armed forces went into action and nothing further happened. Here again the armed forces have complete control of the situation.

[Question] Getting back to the main phase of this offensive--the destruction of the camp of the counterrevolutionary groups--what are the factors that contributed to their getting a foothold in this region?

Sebastiao Mabote: There were various factors. First of all, they were able to operate in the mountains of this border zone which are difficult to get at and they found shelter in caves. In this favorable terrain they also had an opportunity to receive outside support by helicopter and aircraft.

The second factor which the enemy exploited was the low political consciousness of the people there. The tactic was to organize certain individuals among the local population who could be used to help them while at the same time this would make it easy for those groups to hide out. There is also one other important aspect to consider: the region is very rich, as you were able to see for yourself, it has various crops, cattle, small animals, much millet and mapira. All of these factors are very important from the logistic viewpoint.

[Question] What kind of activities did these groups conduct in order to persuade the less politically aware elements of the population to join them and how did they get those people to cooperate with them?

Sebastiao Mabote: Imperialism uses various methods to obtain its objectives. But money is one of the most important ones. This is why we saw that many of the armed individuals were persuaded to join with the help of money.

They told them that, if they managed to destroy a truck, they would get 3 contos or $300. They thus were mercenaries since they are also commanded by mercenaries.

Another aspect which they exploit is the lack of knowledge of the national situation and the ambition of certain persons. They tell them: "If you manage to "liberate" 3 kilometers in a certain border area, we will proclaim 'independence.' And one of you might get to be 'president' or commander." Other people they would offer stores and shops inside and outside the country.

Finally we must realize that they force their "soldiers" (we call them bandits because they have no real ideology, they have no cause) to smoke suruma. Now, a person who has been drugged very often does not know what he does; he has no awareness of the horrible crimes he commits.

[Question] During a meeting held in Chimoio, Your Excellency announced that the captured individuals would be returned to productive activities. How is this working out in practice?

Sebastiao Mabote: This mission is being implemented right now with the support of the local structures. Minimum conditions were created to enable them to work, to clear the roads which they themselves had mined and to rebuild bridges. This work is going on normally within the plans that have been drafted.

We are thus reintegrating those individuals who have been deceived and we are thus continuing with the policy of clemency which the Mozambique Liberation Front implemented throughout our armed national liberation struggle. Our job is to reeducate them so that they can serve the country.

As for the social problems of the population, we are tackling them through intensive mobilization so that many persons who have been deceived have now been recovered. The main effort which the party and government agencies are making at this moment is aimed at improving the living conditions of the population groups in the previously hit zones.

[Question] What are the main difficulties encountered during these military maneuvers?

Sebastiao Mabote: There were no major difficulties. Our manpower and materiel losses did not come up to 1 percent thanks to the excellent planning of Operation "Leopardo" (as we called it) and the way the soldiers performed.

[Question] What was the general performance of the FPLM during this operation when various branches operated in a coordinated manner for the first time?

Sebastiao Mabote: By way of a general and specific critique, I would say this: first of all, from the viewpoint of discipline, in the zones where the operation took place and with relation to the population groups, our forces acted as mobilizers of the population. From the viewpoint of military discipline, they did their job with zeal and this is why they managed successfully to beat the banditry back.

Another important aspect is that, in the course of those maneuvers, we managed to train both the new and the old soldiers--those who participated in the national armed liberation struggle and those repelled the aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique after the application of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. All of them got combat experience under difficult conditions. The morale and initiative of ground forces and air unit commanders rose considerably and showed that they are ready to defend the country and to repel any kind of attack no matter where it comes from. The important aspect however is this: in the People's Republic of Mozambique, all of our experienced soldiers are in the thick of the fighting. Now our task is to improve those qualities even more even though we no longer have a physical enemy to confront.

[Question] Finally, what are the action prospects for the immediate future?

Sebastiao Mabote: We must always be vigilant. Imperialism will never stop opposing us; this is the basic point that has to be understood. It will always try to create trouble because that is its nature; Comrade President Samora Machel teaches us that "where there is revolution, there is reaction." This is the class struggle. This is why it is not astonishing to find these bandits. Why are they fighting us? Because we are in the process of making a revolution. But they are doomed to failure.

We will continue to fight them, no matter where they may come from. The Comrade President also teaches us that the political and organizational offensive is permanent. This is why the armed forces will also continue permanently to operate, since all of us have been given the assignment of turning our weapons inside our country, against the domestic enemy.

5058
CSO:4401

NEWLY-ESTABLISHED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE GOALS DETAILED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] The bylaws of our country's Chamber of Commerce have now been approved and made public. It has been established that the chief role of that organization has to do with the international market and the world economy. As a result, it has the mission of establishing and developing relations of cooperation with other organizations and institutions for international trade, signing accords, agreements, and contracts with similar organizations abroad, and studying and analyzing the organization and operation of foreign trade in other countries.

Domestically, the chamber is responsible for providing its members with legal and technical support. That support will extend to operations by the latter in the field of foreign trade and to the training of their cadres. It is also responsible for gathering and publishing, on a periodic basis, information and advertising materials in its area of responsibility. Such materials will make the potentialities and capabilities of the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] better known both to visitors and to businessmen.

Also as part of its role within the country, the chamber is to organize receptions for foreign trade delegations, issue certificates of origin for merchandise exported from the RPM as well as any other certificates that may be required in the pursuit of foreign trade, and cooperate in the organization of international fairs and exhibits within the country or abroad when Mozambique takes part in the latter.

As for its makeup, the Chamber of Commerce will have active, honorary, and corresponding members. Its membership is open to enterprises under the Ministry of Foreign Trade or those whose production has to do with foreign trade, international transportation enterprises, insurance companies, and other organizations or institutions connected with foreign trade.

Listed among the rights of the members is that of receiving all possible support in the solution of problems in their area of responsibility and of enjoying priority over other users in utilizing the chamber's services.

In return for those benefits, all active members are required to accept the chamber's bylaws, comply with decisions reached by its governing bodies, and provide all information required by the Office of the Chairman when necessary for correctly carrying out the functions and pursuing the objectives for which the chamber was established.

Corresponding members--whether enterprises, institutions, organizations, or private citizens--will be admitted provided that they agree to cooperate with the chamber in activities within its field. Honorary members may be named when, having rendered service of outstanding usefulness to the performance of the chamber's functions, they are nominated and accepted as such.

The Chamber of Commerce has the following organs: the General Assembly, the board of directors, the Office of the Chairman, and the Control Commission. It will have the Foreign Trade Court of Arbitration as an associated body.

11798
CSO: 4401

PRODUCTION DIFFICULTIES HINDER LIMPOPO COMPLEX

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Aug 80 pp 1,4

[Excerpt] Despite its present rate of growth and intensive mechanization (currently 85 percent of the entire production process in ricegrowing), the Limpopo Agroindustrial Complex [CAIL] is not yet producing yields consistent with the investments made there. This is a major problem to be overcome so that CAIL, which is of strategic importance, can develop and contribute to victory over underdevelopment. This question was explicitly discussed in a speech on 18 March by President Samora Machel, who said at the time that the enterprises are not only supposed to produce but also to generate profits so that other sectors can be brought into being and the life of our people improved.

Production at CAIL is increasing steadily, however, and this reveals great effort on the part of certain sectors, but the problem of profitability is far from being solved: many millions in invested meticais are being lost every year.

The material conditions for constantly increasing yields at the complex have already been created, but various limitations exist. The need for further refinement of the production technology, for a more rational use of equipment and other material means, and, above all, the need to keep the irrigation system operational through permanent maintenance are some of the chief limiting factors.

The need to accumulate capital for new investments is one of the main problems being posed at present with respect to CAIL as a state enterprise. The state has bestowed every attention on this enterprise through the application of material, financial, and human means. This is because of its strategic and priority character. As the "future granary of the nation," it has a great responsibility in supplying the country with rice and the city of Maputo with a certain quantity of some garden products.

But the nature of the enterprise itself, the conditions in which it emerged, and the difficulties with technical cadres, combined with soil factors--especially as regards drainage, crop varieties (particularly rice), and the current phase of production technology, among other things--have so far prevented the achievement of yields consistent with the investments made.

11798
CSO: 4401

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES DEPARTMENT FOUND DEFICIENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Aug 80 pp 1,3

[Article by Antonio Matonse]

[Excerpt] Moamba, 12 Aug--The Advisory Council of GODCA (Department for the Organization and Development of Agricultural Cooperatives) met in full session yesterday afternoon. Discussion of the report submitted to the meeting by that department of the Ministry of Agriculture led to the conclusion that the management of GODCA, in the person of its director, Amir Molg?, is incompetent.

Following speeches by several participants, who criticized the report and the work done by the organization in question, Mario da Graca Machungo, minister of planning and agriculture, concluded by saying: "There is absolute incompetence in the management of GODCA, and it is made worse by a lack of conviction concerning the importance of the cooperatives."

According to the minister, the incompetence of GODCA's director "reveals a class attitude" that was manifested in the excessive bureaucratization of that organization at the central level, since only paperwork was being done, with the result that "it has become isolated from the peasants."

Before the minister's speech, and as happened in the case of the provincial GODCA's, several participants criticized the report and the work done by the central GODCA during its 16 months of existence. Luis Pereira, director of the Ministry of Agriculture's Planning Office, said, "Despite its being a rendering of accounts, the report limits itself to describing and drawing attention to what has been done." Carvalho Neves, administrator of the BDP [People's Development Bank], added, "It does not succeed in synthesizing what the cooperative movement is today."

It is recalled that this type of report was presented by almost all the provincial GODCA's and that the true situation in the cooperative movement was stressed only by the cooperative members attending the meeting.

The speeches by the delegates to this council meeting also led to the conclusion that the central GODCA, in addition to not having maintained close ties with other Ministry of Agriculture structures involved in the problems of rural development, has shown very little interest in familiarizing itself with the problems of peasants belonging to the cooperatives.

Discussion of Provincial Reports Complete

Yesterday morning saw the conclusion of discussion concerning the reports by Sofala, Inhambane, Gaza, and Maputo provinces. In those discussions, it was revealed that MECANAGRO [expansion unknown] did 50 percent of its work in the cooperatives at the wrong time.

To that and other questions, MECANAGRO's national director responded by saying that its capacity in terms of farm equipment is not adequate at present for meeting the growing demands of the agricultural cooperatives. In addition, priority in the use of farm equipment is given to farms devoted to crops covered by the plan and the programs, with the cooperatives coming in last.

In this connection, Minister Mario Machungo said it was important for the Advisory Council to study mechanisms for making better use of MECANAGRO's current equipment capacity.

11798
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

GDR YOUTH BRIGADE--A brigade from the Democratic Youth Federation of the GDR, made up of 14 individuals, spent 3 months doing volunteer work in CAIL (Limpopo Agribusiness Complex) for the purpose of providing support in the training of the workers of that production unit. All of them are specialists in the branches of mechanics, while some of them are engineers from agricultural enterprises in the province of Neubrandenburg, GDR. According to information reaching our editorial office, this is not the first time that this volunteer team has been participating in the rice harvest in an African country. It had done so earlier in Ethiopia. Commenting on the team's participation, the leader said: "We did not come to be work supervisors. Our objective is to make sure that the Mozambican workers will over the next several years be able to handle those harvests by themselves, relying on their own strength. We can say that we are achieving this objective. The mechanics and operators now have a better knowledge to run the harvest combines." [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 3 Aug 80 p 2] 5058

PRIZES FOR BEST WORKERS--In the afternoon of the day before yesterday, about 30 workers in seven of the capital's hotel establishments were rewarded for having distinguished themselves in the first Socialist Emulation Campaign in support of the elections in the city of Maputo. The workers were awarded furniture, household electrical appliances, and articles of clothing at various ceremonies held at the Polana and Turismo hotels and at the Hotel Industry Literacy Center, where a party organized by the workers themselves was attended not only by members of the enterprise's management and structures but also by officials from the national headquarters of the Production Councils. At all three places, the prevailing feature was the atmosphere of happiness and satisfaction and the participation of a number of workers, who praised their colleagues for their high level of organization, discipline, punctuality, and diligence, which constitutes an example. As we were told in private by one of those in charge, those parties were a stimulus that others will try to imitate. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Aug 80 p 2] 11/98

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

SOVIET WEAPONS--SWAPO is strong enough to drive South Africans out of SWA/Namibia without foreign troops, declared SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma last weekend in Copenhagen. "But we need weapons from the Soviet Union and from other communist countries. Although we need weapons, the West refuses to support us. Whereas socialist countries, including the USSR, provide us with weapons. We have the right to accept arms from any country whatsoever," emphasized Nujoma. "Therefore we are still far from dependent on that country." African countries can provide SWAPO with advice but "they are not arms manufacturers, and arms are the central issue." Foreign troops are another matter, said Nujoma. "I am not of the opinion that Cuba can afford to be dispatching soldiers to any and every country. We do not require any foreigners for our liberation struggle; we have sufficient people of our own and we are able to keep training more." [Text] [Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 8 Sep 80 p 2]

CSO: 4403

MEASURES REGULATING NUMBER, PAY OF CIVIL SERVANTS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 22 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Abdallah Faye]

[Text] The Ministry of Public Offices, Work and Employment, which manages 57,000 civil servants, costing the state 5 billion francs per month, has a very large role to play in the area of budget savings. It must see that recruiting capabilities are adequate for personnel requirements.

From now on, due to circumstances that will no longer tolerate blind flying and confusion in filling positions, recruiting will be very strictly supervised, after the ministerial departments have calculated their actual personnel requirements.

In addition, recruiting has been frozen to allow for a judicious redistribution of personnel among the different governmental departments. The Ministry of Public Offices, which is supervising this task, is being assisted by the Office of Organization and Methods and by the ministerial departments. Next, the creation of flow charts for the ministries will streamline their organization and will make stricter management of personnel more feasible.

However, the freeze on recruiting does not involve civil servants from professional schools (ENAM, Ecole superieure normale [college of education], etc.), who were already included in the planning when they were admitted to these institutions.

Last year, 2,819 civil service workers were recruited into the civil service ministry, the majority being made up of teachers.

The minister of public offices, work and employment told us that where personnel are concerned, his department has always been very concerned about the problem of retirement among government workers. In fact, several workers were kept on in service past retirement age.

Some took advantage of an extension because they had dependent children, others (Mohammedan judges, jurors) took advantage of a waiver, but a large number of employees who were not in either of these two situations remained in service, because the circulation of payroll statements took too long, or because they were not informed of their retirement privileges.

Therefore, they continued to receive pay to which they were no longer entitled, because their names continued to appear on payroll statements when they should have been deleted, after the order for their departure was issued.

The situation is going to improve soon, because the Ministry of Public Office is proposing to institute an "almost daily" check to find out ahead of time who should be eligible for retirement, so as to be able, within the time allotted, to notify the payroll department, in writing, of any action taken in this area. This will have the advantage of reducing the time required for carrying out the required action.

Already in September, the pay of all government workers over 55 years of age will be suspended. All workers who have reached this limit and who are not entitled to either an extension or a waiver will be asked to stop working after having been paid, for the work done for the government.

For those workers who are on half-pay, or who voluntarily leave their positions, and who continue to receive their wages, the use of an attendance list will make it possible to keep track of these irregularities. By using this attendance list, only active workers--those still working--will be paid.

Moreover, the planned personnel administration information will make it possible to proceed with promotions, appointments, and retirements, on time; which will result in considerable savings for the government.

The measures imposed by the present situation do not, however, lose sight of the problem of employment, which is still a present-day problem in the civil service ministry.

The ministry tends to control employment more and more. And from this point of view, it has turned over all of its authority to the manpower department, which is required to refuse anything to do with personnel recruited without its knowledge from now on.

The employment situation has incited those responsible for the civil service ministry to refuse all unjustified reduction of personnel.

In an effort to protect the employment of citizens, recruiting of emigrants is always strictly regulated. If the emigrant does not have a higher level of education than the Senegalese, says the Minister of Public Offices, Work and Employment, he is served with a rejection notice. In hiring, the priority is reserved for Senegalese graduates, of whom a list is furnished every year to the various ministries and employers, so that they can recruit the graduates according to their requirements.

9174
CSO: 4400

STRICT IMPLEMENTATION OF CIVIL SERVICE MEASURES ESSENTIAL

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 22 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Cherif Elvalide Seye]

[Text] The situation which prevailed in the Senegalese Ministry of Public Offices and which the government has decided to put an end, was nothing less than anarchy. The working force, some 57,000 civil servants for a country of approximately 5 million inhabitants, is too large. This condition arose from the fact that while the working force was already topheavy at the time of the country's accession to independence, the employees have continued to increase although common sense advised a halt to recruiting.

In fact, the capital of French Western Africa, Dakar, should administer the entire region. Thus, although all of the officials employed in Dakar were not Senegalese, the fact remains that our compatriots make up a huge majority, already too numerous for a single country.

In the absence of strict control, the working force has continued to grow, with the administration becoming the only opportunity for attractive promotion. By means of unfair promotions, many people were recruited with no qualification. Employers even used several employees for the same work instead of just one. The Public Offices, therefore, developed in an ill-considered manner, becoming an enormous, totally disjointed "house" where almost anything was possible: to be paid without having worked, but also to work for many months without being paid due to a very complicated circulation of payroll statements.

Under these conditions, it is obvious that the reorganization being undertaken by the government can only be unreservedly appreciated. Its very character of economic healthfulness makes the strict application of established measures imperative. Everyone must be made aware that these measures, under penalty of their being drained of all substance, must not suffer the slightest delay.

It is from waiver to waiver and from exception to exception that we have arrived at our present unanimously denounced evils.

9174
CSO: 4400

REASONS FOR INCREASE IN TAZARA RATES SET FORTH

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 12 Sep 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] The rates of the Freedom Railroad established [between] the city of Dar es Salaam and Kapiri Mposhi, Zambia have been increased. The fare for the transport of passengers has been increased by 20 percent and the rate for the transport of freight has been increased by 10 percent. The new rates will begin to be used on the first day of next month.

The increase in the rates of the Freedom Railroad is a matter which could not be avoided. An organization like the Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority [TAZARA] must conduct its work successfully. Conducting its work successfully includes ensuring that it does not incur losses in its operations, as its manager said.

The chief [presumably manager] of TAZARA, Charles Nyirenda, said the day before yesterday [that] the rates and cost of transport on the Freedom Railroad were below the cost of operation by 84 percent. It is obvious that a situation like this needs to be corrected to enable this authority to conduct its work with excellence.

During the 4 years since the Freedom Railroad began operations, its rates have been lower than any other railroad or other means of travel in East and Central Africa.

The TAZARA authority established these low rates because: TAZARA is an agency for serving Tanzania and Zambia and their people and not for accumulating for itself exceedingly large profits by squeezing these people by means of high rates.

But, the situation which existed 4 years ago is not the same as the present situation. The cost of nearly everything has increased and thus the cost of operating the Freedom Railroad has been increased by a large amount. Under conditions like these the directors of TAZARA have no other means than to increase the levels of rates, in order that they may be similar to those imposed by other railroads to control the cost of operations.

We believe that the people in the countries of Zambia and Tanzania will understand without difficulty the good intention of TAZARA in increasing its rates. Thus, as they have done in the past, they will continue to use the Freedom Railroad fully and ensure that the freight to be transported does not diminish.

Along with various steps which are being taken by the managers of TAZARA to correct the state of affairs, of which the increase in rates is one step, it is important not to forget the topic of labor productivity among our brothers who are serving this railroad.

The record so far has been good. [During] the meeting attended by [representatives] of the three countries of Zambia, Tanzania and China, which was held in Lusaka, Zambia recently to seek means of revealing the problems of TAZARA, it was acknowledged that the work of TAZARA was not bad [even] along with the problems which affect the railroad.

Our citizens from Tanzania and Zambia who are using the Freedom Railroad must take this pronouncement not only as praise but make an effort to fulfill their responsibilities with greater excellence for the benefit of our countries. As we expect the customers of TAZARA to understand the good reasons for all the changes which are bieng made by that authority, so we expect the staff of TAZARA to understand that the customers will expect greater efficiency in the transport of passengers and freight in accordance with the changes which are being announced by TAZARA.

CSO: 4407

BRIEFS

HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI VISITS PARK--Arusha--President Pal Losonczi of Hungary and his wife, Mrs Losonczi, were accorded a rousing reception when they arrived at the Manyara National Park to view game animals. Accompanied by the minister for foreign affairs, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa, President Losonczi and his delegation were met at the Manyara airport by the party secretary for Arusha region, Ndugu Pater Siyovelwa, and a large number of residents of Monduli and Mbulu districts. Before heading for Manyara Hotel where the guests will stay, he watched dances by cultural groups and pupils. Tomorrow, the guests will go to the park to view game animals. [Text] [LD201938 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 20 Sep 80 EA]

CSO: 4407

MUGABE BACKS FREEDOM FIGHTERS IN ASSEMBLY CAMPS

LD191020 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 18 Sep 80 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says the government is resolved to end the very unfair treatment of freedom fighters suffering in assembly camps. Answering debate in the House of Assembly today on the defense vote he launched out at critics of the plan to move the former liberation forces into urban areas. Comrade Mugabe, who is also minister of defense, said the treatment we have given these freedom fighters so far has been very unfair. Government is resolved therefore to bring an end to the suffering which they have endured all these months that they had been in assembly points.

The prime minister discounted fears that the move of the armed men to the high-density suburb of Chitungwiza and to a similar town in Bulawayo will lead to more violence. He said: The necessary precautions will be taken to ensure that the new situation will not lead to disturbances, and I have asked the Joint Military Command to give me a plan to ensure that they are going to be in full control so that discipline will be maintained.

The prime minister asked if critics of the plan expect the freedom fighters to live permanently in rural areas while members of the former Rhodesian Army remain in comfort in urban barracks. Where do you want these sons of the soil to live? he asked. Permanently in the bush like animals? Comrade Mugabe concluded: We are not going to discriminate against them. They are the instrument which led to the settlement at Lancaster House.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MUGABE REJECTS MILITARY AIRFIELDS--The prime minister today rejected suggestions that Zimbabwe should begin constructing defenses such as military airfields in preparation for war with apartheid-ruled South Africa. The prime minister told the House of Assembly: I do not think our priorities at the present moment allow us to sink funds into a project of this nature. He added: One would want to believe that the Pretoria regime also wants peace and that it will not indulge in aggressive activities against us. [Text] [LD191017 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 18 Sep 80 CA]

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END

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ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES OF S. AFRICAN INVASION REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Jul 80 pp 2, 11

[Text] With the systematic policy of aggression that the current invasion has been demonstrating--to even the most incredulous--in its true dimension, the racists of South Africa have not been attacking only military objectives that--in their view--could reinforce support by the People's Republic of Angola for the heroic people of Namibia, in the form of militant aid to the SWAPO, its revolutionary vanguard. Over and above the destruction, the looting, the killing, the South African policy has been characterized by a systematic attack on structures of our country, trying in this way to destabilize our economic life and impede the glorious process of national reconstruction now underway.

We all know the importance of Kunene province in the nation's economic life. A leading cattle-producing province, with a herd of over 1 million head, a strong state marketing network has been set up there in order to establish firm ties between the countryside and the city, buying cattle for slaughter from farmers and delivering essential consumer goods to them. The prospect of processing 60,000 head of cattle a year in this province, equivalent to 10,000 tons of dressed meat, was considered a realistic possibility. In their systematically destructive way, the racists have been attacking purchasing stations and means of cattle transport, trying to prevent shipment of animals already marketed, thus forcing the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] to make an enormous financial effort to assure, through imports, the supply of a product essential to the people. Were it not for this destabilizing situation, the RPA would have to resort to imports on a much smaller scale and would achieve self-sufficiency in a much shorter time. At the time that the illegal occupants of Namibia invaded our territory in a series of aerial incursions, there were over 2,000 head of cattle at the main shipping point, ready to go to Lubango and Luanda; they could not be shipped, raising by tens of millions of kwanzas the material damage they have caused us in the livestock sector alone--and for which they will have to account to our people, as the UN Security Council decided recently. But there are other effects of the aggression against the people's supply of meat. Beyond the panic and insecurity they have caused among farmers in the Canama region, considered a leading feedlot area, the enemy has tried--

although without success--to attack the city of Tchangongo. The major facilities of the national enterprise for buying, slaughtering and distributing meat to the country's southern region are located here. After the numerous studies that the importance of the investment called for, an Italian company was contracted to construct a modern slaughterhouse with a daily capacity of 120 head, which would greatly improve the nation's meat supply.

Continual incursion, bombing and destruction forced completion of the undertaking to be postponed, as it was not possible to guarantee the complete safety of the foreign experts who would be supervising the work and to safeguard such an important financial effort.

But, although predominant, livestock is not the only economic activity in Kunene province. With willful sadism, the South Africans have tried systematically to involve the Manquete region, one of the most fertile regions in the southern part of the country. In that region, more specifically, in Chivemba, results have been either destroyed or irreparably damaged in a study center for agricultural research. It has been pursuing a series of experiments, mainly in rice production. Kalueque is also under constant attack, even endangering the significant hydroelectric and hydroagricultural infrastructure existing there. The Kalueque Dam is the inalienable property of the Angolan people who, aware of their militant obligations to the occupied people of Namibia, are perfectly willing to permit its use for the economic recovery of an independent Namibia, led by the SWAPO. The waters of the Kunene will be used, not only to improve the quality of life of the Angolan people, but, on the opposite side of the river, to be transformed into foodstuffs for the Namibian people.

Another concern of the South African racists is to prevent the People's Republic of Angola from effectively carrying out the so-called Kunene Plan, conceived originally by the satanic alliance of the South African racists and the Portuguese fascists as a way of creating a buffer zone through establishing hundreds of thousands of colonists, which, they thought, would guarantee for South Africa forever the inhumane policy of apartheid and permit them to illegally occupy Namibia indefinitely. To facilitate that, South Africa supported Portugal not only with technical means but mainly with powerful financial resources. This plan, which in its concept is inevitably doomed, can, however, be radically changed and utilized not only for the direct benefit of our people but also for the Namibian people. The entire project, which will be described in some detail on another occasion, consists of a series of dams to be installed along the Kunene River from the Gove dam, a little to the south of Cuima in Huambo province, to the Kalueque dam at the Ruacana Falls. These dams are intended for hydroelectric and and hydroagricultural use, making it possible to irrigate tens of thousands of hectares and guarantee not only national self-sufficiency in foodstuffs but also an exportable surplus of products such as rice, corn, cotton, tobacco and so forth. Angolan technicians have analyzed the series of projects prepared at that time and the RPA has met with specialized companies

in various countries to discuss their accomplishment. Our capability to do it, our commitment to carry out the task successfully, can be shown by the reclamation already carried out at the Matala dam and by the vigorous transformation of the erstwhile Folgares farming settlement in the Capelongo Agro-Industrial Complex. Here, where the work is developing steadily, the RPA is showing the South African racists how their policy is the antithesis of what we practice: about 50 families of the former settlers who remained in the settlement are working fraternally side by side with the Angolan farmers, one and all with the same objective: the battle of national reconstruction carried out through establishing just relations of production, with the disappearance of any difference based upon racial prejudice. Here, as in other places from Cabinda to Kunene, we are showing what we really want to do and could do better and sooner if it were not for the continual, systematic and destabilizing attacks that frequently force us to shut off the tractor, put down the hoe, abandon our herds, in order to take up the rifle in defense of our nation's soil.

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CSO: 4401

NAMIBIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PROPOSAL CONDEMNED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Mountain Brought Forth a Mouse"]

[Text] The grotesque farce staged by the racist Pretoria government Wednesday in Windhoek to "institute" in Namibia an illusory "council of ministers" did not surprise the People's Republic of Angola, the Frontline Nations and the SWAPO, vanguard of the Namibian people in the struggle.

In frequent appeals to public opinion, in communiques and in the international courts, the respected voice of the People's Republic of Angola was raised more often recently to unmask before the international community the latest maneuver the South African racists were carrying out in Namibia, under cover of the brutal invasion of the southern part of our country.

On Wednesday, at the very hour that South African troops were massacring the defenseless population of Cunene and Kuando-Kubango provinces, international news agencies were reporting from Windhoek the inauguration and swearing in--of allegiance to Pretoria and apartheid--of a "council of ministers" with 12 members presided over by Dirk Mudge, a puppet of the South African racists, leader of the "Turnhalle Democratic Alliance," an organization created by Pretoria to serve the so-called "internal solution" of the Namibian problem. Thus was consummated the latest insult to the international community and, specifically, to the UN Security Council, resolved to implement in Namibia Resolution 435, which provides for creating a demilitarized zone on the borders of Namibia with Angola and Zambia, as a first step toward organizing free elections under the direct control of the United Nations.

And that is the reason for the resounding slap in the face the racist Pretoria government just gave the international community, provoking the Security Council and the UN secretary general himself with the grotesque farce it staged Wednesday in Windhoek.

That is the latest insolent provocation by Pretoria, contrived under cover of the criminal invasion of the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

But Angola knows, as the other front-line countries and the Namibian people in struggle under the leadership of the SWAPO also know, that the mountain did not bring forth more than a domesticated mouse, an ephemeral puppet "government."

The South African racists have just installed "their" Muzoreva in Namibia. But in Namibia, as in Zimbabwe, the victory of the fighting people is inevitable. Even the racist government of Pretoria knows that.

As a matter of fact, in an interview granted in Windhoek to the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK a few days after beginning the military invasion of the south of our country, Gen Jannie Geldenhuys, commander of the South African occupation forces in Namibia, asserted, in a brief flash of enlightenment, that his troops were engaged in a war they knew beforehand was lost, adding that only a political solution can solve the Namibian problem.

Why, then, does the Pretoria government resist the political solution recommended by the UN Security Council?

In the same magazine, Lt Col Andre Koetze, commander of one of the most important military bases set up by Pretoria in northern Namibia, next to the Angolan border, declared that if the United Nations would organize free elections now in Namibia the SWAPO would win with over 60 percent of the vote. This is the real reason for the panic that has seized the South African racists.

In the agony of approaching defeat Botha again launched his troops--enlisted by the former mercenaries of Ian Smith--against the People's Republic of Angola in order to destabilize our revolution and cover up installation of a puppet government in Namibia which represents only the interests of South Africa and international imperialism.

In Angola the racist troops found, in the combative determination of the glorious FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and the ODP [People's Defense Organization], in the entire people united behind the MPLA-Labor Party and Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, a response worthy of our revolutionary traditions.

In Namibia there is no doubt that the mountain gave birth to a domesticated mouse, one that is a deliberate affront to the international community gathered in the United Nations.

The MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola government, while reaffirming their internationalist support for the people of Namibia through their vanguard, the SWAPO, vehemently condemn the latest maneuver staged in Windhoek by the racist Pretoria government and demand that the UN Security Council take immediate and concrete measures to once and for all put an end to the arrogance and continuing insults against the international community by the South African racists.

The struggle goes on! Victory is certain!

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INCREASED PRODUCTION LINKED TO SUCCESSFUL DEFENSE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Gustavo Costa: "Strengthen the Economy to Liquidate the Invasion!"]

[Excerpts] The fascist and racist military command of South Africa has just ordered an unexpected increase in the lackey forces who since 7 June have been invading our country in flagrant defiance of the international community.

The sudden increase in the number of South African invaders not only seems to be an omen that the Pretoria authorities will pursue their violence against our territory with even greater intensity on an unparalleled scale but also reveals the setback that the racist troops were already beginning to suffer from the prompt and determined response of our people's armed forces.

This invasion should be seen as a typical Hitlerian adventure sustained by the inhumane irresponsibility of the Pretoria gorillas supported, in one way or another, by the leading Western powers--citadels of crime, of looting and of unbridled exploitation of natural resources belonging to peoples struggling for peace and social progress.

The current aggression of which our nation is a victim requires adoption of serious preventive measures that put the home front in a permanent state of alert to confront the invaders. The home front, in effect, is called upon to mobilize the utmost effort to support the fighters stationed on the front lines of combat against the invaders.

This mobilization presupposes, as a determinant factor, widespread increase of production in all work places.

Workers engaged on the production front are called upon to assume their responsibilities in order to strengthen our economic power, a large share of which must be concentrated on the war against imperialist aggression.

The situation thus demands a rapid buildup of efforts to guarantee the necessary material and logistical support to combatants on the military front engaged in repelling and liquidating the Pretoria gorillas.

At this moment, hundreds of Angolans have been violently assassinated in the regions affected by the aggression. Many others, exposed to Pretoria's Hitlerian pursuit, run the same risk. Although worrysome, the moment is not, however, one of dispair. Rather, it demands the greatest serenity so that, with a cool head, we can demonstrate once again that the Angolan people will never bow before the boot of any aggressor.

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VITAL ELECTRIC CABLE PLANT PRODUCTION PARALYZED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Jul 80 p 4

[Article by Pires Ferreira: "Production Completely Halted By Lack of Raw Materials"]

[Excerpts] The Avila factory, located in the Viana industrial zone, produces electric cables for various uses and, inasmuch as Angola's present development stage puts special demands on this type of article, its economic importance is not hard to understand.

But this factory is now completely shut down. This situation is more serious because there is only one other plant in Angola doing this work (CONDEL), also now closed down for the same reasons.

So we went to see what is going on.

The Avila electric-cable factory works exclusively with raw materials from Portugal and Belgium, specifically copper and special plastics for insulating cables. The company has enough copper but plastics shipments have been delayed and will force this plant to remain closed until about November, which will cause enormous losses.

Thus, although the plant was shut down only 15 days ago, it will remain closed a long time and will require an inquiry into responsibilities because closing a factory of such economic importance to the nation cannot go unpunished. These plants produce a product that is very expensive in the international market and whose importation represents an expenditure of foreign exchange needed to buy other goods abroad which we do not produce in Angola at all, such as industrial equipment, farm implements, and so forth.

A mixed-economy company in which the Angolan state controls 75 percent of the stock, Avila does not appear to measure up to either the enormous trust placed in it by the nation or its new status as an economic unit truly at the service of the Angolan people, as the production plan for this year uses no more than 30 percent of the plant's capacity, despite the fact that this represents a 20 percent increase over the 1979 output of 178 tons.

The company's technical director, Barbosa Miguel, gives us some explanation:

"I don't know whether we will be able to carry out our plans for this year, because we are waiting for raw materials that we have not heard a word about. We have copper here, but we do not have the plastics imported from Portugal that are irreplaceable for insulating electric cables. We hope to receive them in October, but we doubt that because the usual delivery time until arrival in Angola is about 6 months.

"Under such circumstances, unfortunately, we will have to keep the plant closed for a much longer time, because we do not use any domestic raw material..."

Barbosa Miguel told us this about the lack of trained specialists:

"We can say that our workers have only practical knowledge. They work without theoretical background but they get good results because of their long experience. And in this area we really don't have serious problems, because we have been able to overcome difficulties within our own capabilities."

The plant received assistance in 1977 and 1978 from some Cuban experts in planning and mechanics. Right now the arrival of some trained Portuguese specialists--contracted to teach courses in occupational training and thus contribute to forming cadres in the company--is being awaited.

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COFFEE HARVEST REGISTERS POOR RESULTS

Kwanza-Norte Failure

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Jul 80 pp 3, 2

[Text] The most outstanding aspect of the National Coffee Campaign--which is now underway in several regions of the country, especially in the traditional coffee-growing provinces--during the past 2 weeks was the staggering failure of activities occurring in Kwanza-Norte.

In fact, this region, having fulfilled only 30 percent of the established quotas, was far behind the forecast plan and the other regions.

This situation is explained by several reasons, the major one being the weak organizational structures that seem incapable of responding properly to the many demands of the harvest.

To this factor must be added the lack of an internal system of information and control and a high rate of absenteeism that results in serious reduction of worker productivity.

The product's late ripening--which in relation to Luanda represents the main reason for the delayed start of its harvest--although it has much influence in the case of Kwanza-Norte--cannot, however, be considered the number-one cause of this situation.

The current state of the harvest thus requires prompt intervention by the appropriate parties in order to revitalize this activity in Kwanza-Norte so that the region can meet the forecast plans.

The other provinces, however, have essentially fulfilled their plans, among which should be singled out Kwanza-Sul, whose workers' performance led to accomplishing 127 percent of their goal. Uije province, although recording a fulfillment of 108 percent, reported in the last 15 days a drop to 103 percent.

Organizational deficiencies and lack of internal information--factors that require a prompt and vigorous solution--persist in this region also.

In regard to the measures recommended by the last meeting of the National Coffee Commission, although provisions remain irregular and hence incapable of meeting the needs of the workers, the ministries of Domestic and Foreign Commerce have begun an effort to provide workers engaged in the harvest with the goods they need.

However, the precarious medical and medicinal situation persists, which has as a consequence a significant lack of health care for workers. The problem of fuel was given a boost through its transportation in railway cars to Lucala, where storage capacity is estimated at 200,000 liters, so that both Uije and Kwanza-Sul can be supplied within 1 day.

Also in respect to trained personnel, the National Commission for Restructuring Coffee has a contingent of 60 pupils that were in Cuba for 1 year where they attended various courses concerning specialized farming techniques, plant health and administration. Moreover, a course in practical agriculture will be concluded soon at the Saidy Mingas School in Gabela, a municipality in Kwanza-Sul. These are some of the more substantive problems reported in the last 15 days whose solution requires once again the mobilization of various national groups to make this productive activity, so important for our economy, more vigorous and efficient.

Foreign Advisers

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Jose Aragao: "Agriculture Minister Led Coffee Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting to study reports about the 5th People's Harvest in Kwanza-Norte province took place last weekend in Kibaxe, seat of Dembos municipality. It was directed by the agriculture minister and member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

The national director and municipal directors of ENCAFE [National Coffee Company], members of the Restructuring Commission and other agriculture officials also participated in the meeting.

In speaking at the opening of the meeting, Manuel Pacavira recalled the importance of coffee in the national economy and the efforts made by the late Comrade President Agostinho Neto and the then planning minister, now chairman of the party and president of the republic, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to solve the problems that held back the increase in coffee production and productivity that would permit us to regain the levels of 1973.

"We are seeing this year," the agriculture minister went on to say, "that coffee must be radically restructured. For this very reason we established a restructuring commission, we contracted a foreign firm to act as consultants and suggest the best ways to create and implement territorial enterprises. And here in Dembos we are going to try to set up the first territorial enterprise to be included in the coffee restructuring program."

Failure to meet the established goals, with the exception of Samba Caju, was verified at the meeting. Failure was due to various factors, such as the disorganization prevailing in some production units and the negligence of certain officials.

At the end of the meeting Manuel Pacavira criticized the harmful behavior of certain municipal directors and ordered construction of houses for workers with resources available locally by the end of this year.

On Sunday, after participating in a voluntary work campaign, the agriculture minister met with members of the Coffee Restructuring Commission and technicians of ADL, the American company contracted to help restructure coffee.

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HIGH RATE OF ABSENTEEISM REPORTED FOR MAY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Contrary to expectations, some situations were observed during May that contributed in large part to the decline of some production levels in the nation's economy and a widespread increase in absenteeism of about 0.21 percent over April and 0.51 percent over March, with the largest increase recorded in Luanda, 6.68 percent, caused especially by illness and problems with food supply and workers' transportation.

These data were announced during a meeting held yesterday morning in the UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers] headquarters between the director of the National Department of Socialist Emulation, Comrade Mario Tendinha, and representatives of the mass media to report on socialist emulation for the month of May.

Besides the matter mentioned above, Mario Tendinha, in a brief introduction, stressed that there is still difficulty in obtaining the necessary information to classify and grade companies and workers on the basis of what is established in union bylaws and declarations of commitment signed by business managers in association with union and party officials. A large number of companies make no reports, thus evading their public, democratic and revolutionary duty. Generally, he continued, the companies not reporting are those that have failed to fulfill production plans and that have the most disorganized production processes. The number of companies that failed to make any report during May represented about 36 percent of the 362 controlled companies, 60 of which are in the Benguela administrative area. For that reason, until the situation changes, Benguela has now become considered as "the rearguard province." In this context, it was possible to ascertain only 73 outstanding companies, a figure that could change if the local representatives of the National Department of Socialist Emulation would make more of an effort to collect more precise and verified data.

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CSO: 4401

ARCHITECT'S INNOVATIVE SOLUTION FOR HOUSING CONSTRUCTION DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Jul 80 p 4

[Excerpts] The solution for the Angolan housing problem, especially in large rural areas, is undoubtedly self-construction, which would make it possible to accomplish vast programs to benefit the people through this basic right.

Self-construction in Angola is a directive recommended by government authorities and is intended to increase the creative initiative of the masses in directly solving their housing problems. The idea is to give each citizen the opportunity to build his own house, providing him with the basic materials.

A recommended experiment for that purpose (building on simple and efficient bases) has been made by a Brazilian adviser who is working in Angola, Fabricio Pedroza, architect for the Ministry of Construction and Housing.

His basic concern, throughout his work in Angola in the National Directorate of Urbanization and Construction, was directed toward solving with materials of local origin (brick and cement only) one of the factors that is usually the most difficult in building low-cost housing: the roof.

As a result, he eventually arrived at an extremely simple and effective solution that can be adopted by our country for massive self-construction not only of homes but also of other urgently needed small buildings, such as schools.

Although he has not discovered anything spectacular in the civil construction field, Fabricio Pedroza had the distinction of finding a desirable way to cover small buildings without resorting to traditional materials, which are zinc, fibrous cement, roofing tile or grass.

They are materials with certain disadvantages and which sooner or later affect the comfort or price of the work, because beyond altering the atmospheric conditions of the home, they must be replaced regularly and become expensive.

Fabricio Pedroza studied a permanent type of roofing that would be easy to construct, using only brick and cement. Besides dispensing with the traditional wood framework, interior papering and waterproofing, this type of roofing can be constructed by relatively unskilled labor and allows for a certain margin of technical imperfection that does not imperil the dwelling's safety--conditions that, after all, are to be expected when self-construction becomes widespread in Angola.

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BRIEFS

COFFEE WORKERS TRADE UNION--The National Council of the Coffee Workers Union, which concluded its work recently in the municipality of Libolo, decided to expel nine of its members from its ranks: Joaquim Manuel of Kwanza-Sul and Torres Avelino of the same province; Domingos Carlos, of Kwanza-Norte; Domingos Luis of the same province; Albino Major and Armando Kimbungo of Uije; Maria F. do Amarel and Eurico Joao Lemos of Luanda; and Mateus Guida of Cabinda. Their expulsion was due to various negligent and liberal attitudes they assumed, not having appeared at a single session since the union's national council was elected. The meeting's business centered on the production record of coffee workers and their social situation, which led the participants to study the issue. In analyzing worker discipline, it was verified that much of the problem was due to, among other causes, shortages of food, medicine, transportation and housing, as well as the delay in receiving wages. The problem of worker vacations and the high rate of absenteeism merited a special recommendation of the Coffee Workers Union National Council. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Jul 80 pp 2, 10] 8834

OPA MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS--About 1 million children are enrolled in the OPA --Agostinho Neto Organization of Pioneers, it was revealed to ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] by the first national secretary of the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth. After announcing that the broad reorganization movement in the Agostinho Neto Organization of Pioneers now underway has the objective, among others, of studying the best ways to enroll the pioneers in schools, Renato Tito said that "the intention is to transform the organization into a real school of revolutionary thinking." The leader later stressed the need for teachers having more contact with the OPA-Agostinho Neto Organization of Pioneers leadership in order to help enroll pioneers and carry out work more vigorously. Regarding international exchange, Renato Tito assured that delegations of the organization he directs will soon be going to [illegible] friendly countries to learn the history of their respective peoples and explain the Angolan situation. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Jul 80 pp 2, 10] 8834

CSO: 4401

ABSENCE OF UNION LEADERS AT PDCI PRE-CONGRESS SCORED

AB231926 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 21, 22 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial by Auguste Miremont: "Patriotic Fiber"]

[Text] I was both surprised and shocked at the reaction of some leaders of trade unions, a few days ago, to the call made to them to participate in the preparations of the seventh congress of the party. Hiding behind some legal subterfuges such as "we are not authorized by our members to engage them in such actions" they spurned the honor given to all Ivorians to show their faith in the change promised by the PDCI-RDA [Ivory Coast Democratic Party-African Democratic Rally].

We all know better than anybody else, through the declarations of the honorary chairman of the party, that it concerns a congress rightly described as very important for the strengthening of the stability of our country and the consolidation of the peace and national unity it will bring about. It should, therefore, interest each one of us. The intellectual or trade union sublteties at this crucial hour both for our future and that of our country is ill-timed.

I say subtleties, for how can one get hold of a trade union if it is not through its leaders who, after being informed of what is expected of them, in turn, turn to their members. Certain situations can also arise when leaders should assume their responsibilities and take immediate decisions.

One should not think I refuse to believe in the militancy of Ivorian cadres nor should I be taken for somebody who has an axe to grind with these trade unions. I simply believe that by relating these facts at this time when we should all be mobilized to present a clear and clean image of our country by actually taking part in the preparations of the congress, when we should all volunteer to provide the best possible welcome to our invited guests and make their stay here a happy one, it is the patriotic fiber which should stir within each one of us and not the wish to show publicly our intellectual independence.

I am, however, happy that these trade union leaders have demonstrated another proof that individual freedom exists in the Ivory Coast. In other places this "act of independence," considered a "crime of high treason," would have placed these leaders in the category of "dissidents," with all the consequences that this entails. I still regret, however, the systematic refusal to become involved by this minority of Ivorians on whom tomorrow's Ivory Coast will also rely.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AGREEMENT--A 5-year rural development program has been planned for the population at the northeastern part of the Ivory Coast. An agreement on the joint financing of this project was signed this morning by the World Bank, the Aid and Cooperation Fund of the Council of Entente, and the Government of the Ivory Coast. Some 4.5 billion CFA francs will be used to intensify the production of corn, groundnuts and rice in the Bouna and Bondoukou regions. [AB172007 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 16 Sep 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

DIVISION IN SWAPO RANKS NOT CONSIDERED SERIOUS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] Windhoek -- The suspension of SWAPO's Deputy Leader Mishake Muyongo and the subsequent breaking away of his Caprivian comrades probably will not make any big difference in SWAPO's international status or in its internal support, according to the views of political observers.

Experts with whom DIE BURGER spoke voiced the opinion that the greatest influence which this can have will be to heighten SWAPO's picture of Wambo domination and also to weaken its following in the Caprivi.

In SWAPO circles the split with Muyongo is being compared with the breaking away of Andrea Shipanga from SWAPO a few years ago. In the long run this did not cost SWAPO very much in terms of support and status.

However, observers believe that SWAPO has leadership problems and serious ethnic and ideological differences. The organization's last congress took place in Tanga, Tanzania, in January 1970. Despite a great deal of dissatisfaction about this and the frustrations of quite a large number of ambitious people, who believe that they will be getting positions of leadership if a new crop of leaders is elected, there is now no talk of holding a congress in the foreseeable future.

According to the observers, ideologically SWAPO is being dominated by Marxist "hawks." This is especially true with respect to Secretary of Defense Peter Nanyemba, Nimo Amaambo, commander of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), and Deputy Secretary of Defense Richard Kapelwa, who are strongly Moscow-oriented and in complete control of SWAPO's military forces.

According to reports, Nanyemba, Amaambo and David Meroso, the national deputy chairman of SWAPO, have the strongest influence over SWAPO President Sam Nujoma.

East Germany

It was only yesterday that Nujoma engaged in discussions with Gerard Gruenenberger, a member of the East German SED Politburo. According to reports from East Berlin Mr Gruenenberger promised his country's continued support to SWAPO.

Additional "palace revolutions" against Sam Nujoma are likewise not excluded, but it is not expected that these will succeed easily. For example, the suspended Muyongo has intimate friends in SWAPO's top hierarchy and Administrative Secretary Moses Garoeb and Shapu Kaukungua, the West Europe representative, who are not very happy at all about the suspension, are amongst them.

Observers in the Caprivi are predicting that, as already indicated, SWAPO will try to gloss over the Muyongo affair by maintaining that Muyongo was merely a temporary deputy leader and that the actual deputy leader, Brandon Simbawaye, also a Caprivian, is still under detention in South Africa.

Simbawaye, who along with Muyongo was cofounder of the Caprivi African National Union, was arrested in 1964. His confinement was ended when the UN group visited South Africa in 1972. Shortly thereafter he disappeared without a trace.

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CSO: 4408

ACTIVITIES OF MALAGASY INNOVATIONS INSTITUTE DISCUSSED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 19 Jul 80 pp 1,5

[Article by J. M. Vanivato: "From An Idea to the Hitsikitsika--Everything About the IMI"]

[Text] Following the remarkable performance of the Hitsikitsika during the great parade held to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Madagascar's independence on 26 June last in Mahamasina, we sought out Mr Rabearivelo Andriamalagasy, director of the Malagasy Innovations Institute (IMI) in an attempt to learn more about what the IMI is and the extent of its field of action. In particular we wanted to know what reasons guided the IMI in its choice of wood as the material for the building of a plane in a period when aircraft builders seem more and more interested in such light metals as aluminum or titanium, not to mention light alloys such as aluminum bronze or duralumin and also alpax in airplane construction.

Our interview with the director of the IMI on Friday 4 July last had its natural extension in a guided tour of the Hitsikitsika made possible for us on Tuesday, 8 July , by a whole team of officers from the Ivato Naval Air Base, including Col Henry Aime Clovis, Lieutenants Andrianiaina and Randriambelomanana, and Second Lieutenant Ratsirahonana.

Fascinated by the graceful sweep of the Hitsikitsika in the skies over Mahamasina during the great parade commemorating the 20th anniversary of Madagascar's independence on the morning of 26 June last, we wanted to know more about this new aircraft which has just added a unit to the air fleet of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. Our inquiries led us to Tanjombato. This complex, situated at the southern gate to Tananarive is in fact the location of the Malagasy Innovations Institute. There we visited Mr Rabearvivelo Andriamalagasy, the director of the IMI late in the afternoon last Friday.

He is a young director whose good cheer, easy manner and precise speech, added to a natural simplicity of gesture and dress, give him at the very outset a very winning aspect. Put at our ease, we asked him directly for personal background before asking him to outline for us a brief history of the IMI, followed by a brief summary of the major line of research

pursued by this establishment. Our interview with the IMI director very naturally led to a discussion of the performance of the aircraft baptised the Hitsikitsika.

At our insistance then, Mr Rabearivelo Andriamalagasy described his career. A truly impressive record, as you can judge: doctor of space astrophysics, he worked with the Skylab program. He has a doctorate in management and is an informatics engineer. He is now director of the IMI and to top it all, advisor to President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

A Spectacular Denial

The Malagasy Innovations Institute is a state body which was created by Ordinance 79-0-14 dated 13 August 1979. Its stated goal is the development of original technological models adapted to our socialist choice through research and development of technology based on the natural and human aspects of the country, working basically with renewable resources and according to reproducible models. In simpler terms, the IMI seeks to adapt technologies to the local context by making maximal use of the potential of the receiving country in terms of raw materials and human resources.

Our interlocutor took the opportunity to insert a parenthetical statement for greater precision. "In a discussion of technology, many industrialized countries or those in the process of development regard certain techniques as the private preserve of the developed countries, and thus inaccessible to little countries such as ours. The IMI proposes to contribute a spectacular denial to this method of thinking. The IMI is moreover firmly convinced that the obstacles to development encountered in the undeveloped countries are less of a technological than a psychological nature. Strong in this conviction, the IMI has developed a prototype hovercraft. It is an apparatus affiliated with a technology of a strategic nature. Currently, this apparatus is serving as the basis for other ever more profound studies.

The building of the hovercraft involving vanguard technology, sweeps away many prejudices, just as it strengthens the concept to the effect that the realm of technology is not necessarily close to us either by difficulties of any sort or in terms of the materials used in the building of the apparatus.

An All-Terrain Vehicle

Another field in which the IMI wants to disprove commonly but erroneously widespread ideas is automotive construction. Vehicle lovers must have noted in the streets of the capital a miniscule red all-terrain vehicle with the license plate 1 TK, built by the IMI. We have given it the name

"Karenjy." We want to be able to build many others in small-scale production, with a team of about 20 persons, without sizeable investments, but rather using the domestic manpower skill we propose to train simultaneously.

Hitsikitsika

A third research direction pursued by the IMI pertains to aviation. Wooden aircraft exist throughout the world, thousands of them. In Madagascar, a wooden aircraft inspires little confidence because it is associated with a "prehistoric" model. The Hitsikitsika is an airplane built entirely of wooden parts which the IMI proposes to produce on the assembly line, and the best advertising guarantee for the IMI is found in the demand from foreign countries for this item.

In the aviation sector, the IMI program calls for the building of a transport plane in wood and organic substances (resins and other products).

At the Malagasy Innovations Institute, according to its director, it is believed that numerous difficulties encountered in providing access to an economic region, in terms of the problems in building and maintaining roads, can be averted through the use of a rather simple but intensive air service.

And our interlocutor went on to say that at present, 1 kilometer of roadway costs about 40 million Malagasy francs, and thus to link two points on the island relatively distant one from the other, the bill comes to 1 billion for the 25 kilometers of roadway.

In the IMI proposal, a rather simple landing field for each fivondronana could resolve many difficulties. The aircraft which the IMI proposes to build should cost a few hundreds of millions of francs. The overall economic costs show that under these conditions, the plane could compete with the truck. In fact, when truck transport by road is used, the trucker never takes the amortization of the road-building costs into account in his rate. For purposes of comparison, if amortization of the road is added to the cost of operating the truck on the one hand, and if we consider on the other the amortization of simple runways in addition to cost of operating the plane, the competitive aspect of the aircraft becomes clear.

The hovercraft, the all-terrain vehicle and the airplane each represent a technology pertaining to the transport sector. But the activities of the IMI are of such great diversity as to cover many other fields.

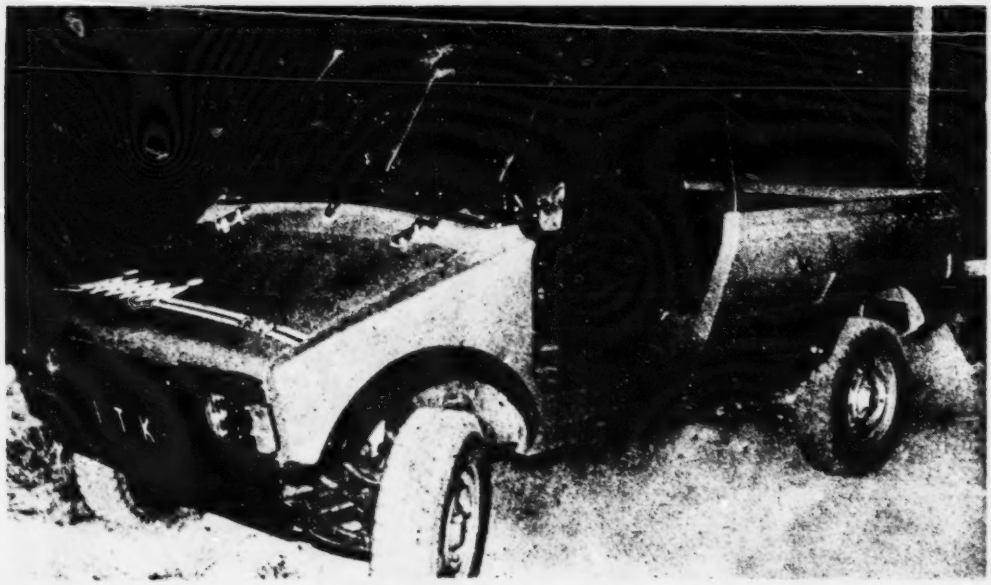
From Buildings to Windmills

By way of example, the director of the IMI mentioned its activites in the construction sector, in particular the building of the Fianarantsoa Regional University Center (CUR), where the cost price per square meter today is less than for other procedures used in this CUR operation. The expenditures in foreign exchange account for less than 30 percent of this cost, for comparable time periods with other techniques used elsewhere.

The IMI also has a program pertaining to energy, and generally speaking, the IMI director explained to us, the efforts of his establishment had to do with the improvement of living conditions for the citizens of Madagascar, and in particular those living in the rural sector, through the use of technologies which are not new inventions but often techniques retrieved from the four corners of the earth and adapted to the level of capacity of the masses and the raw materials available to them. By way of illustrating what he had just said, Mr Rabearivelo Andriamalagasy explained to us that the IMI has built a prototype windmill with canvas blades and supports or footings (also called posts) of wood. In the building of this windmill, metal elements were kept to a minimum so that any deterioration of the system can be repaired by any craftsman in the locality where this energy source is placed, without requiring the use of welding equipment or other tools which are more complicated and costly to buy.

Rabearivelo Andriamalagasy, doctor of space astrophysics, has worked on the skylab program. He has a doctorate in management and is an engineer in informatics. He is the director of the Malagasy Innovations Institute and advisor to President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Admire the beauty of the line of this entirely wooden plane built without, naturally, the motor and the fuel tank.... An airplane of the Hitsikitsika type offers the unquestionable strategic advantage of virtually escaping radar detection.... This airplane developed in the FRG is registered to the IMI, the state organ which will be playing a major role in what is known as "transfer of technology."



"Karenjy," which literally means "rover" has a very high performance. As a "copilot" and without safety belt, I experienced a rather strong sensation in the course of a little drive aboard the "Karenjy," driven by the director of the Malagasy Innovations Institute.... This small all-terrain vehicle has tremendous power. Nothing stands in its way: huge gaps, ups and downs of steep slopes, sand or mud. With or without dogclutch, which shifts softly even at full speed, the IMI prototype has a good future.

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WOODEN HITSIKITSIKA AIRPLANE DESCRIBED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 19 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] An additional unit, quite recently acquired, has expanded the air fleet of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar: the airplane named "Hitsikitsika" registered as 5R-MII (5-Romeo-Mach-India twice). That is what avoids any confusion in the name of this airplane which distinguished itself last 26 June in the course of a great parade in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the independence, held in Tananarive, through its voluptuous development and its "loops" in the skies of Mahamasina.

A School Airplane

According to Rabearivelo Andriamalagasy, director of the Malagasy Innovations Institute, the airplane was developed in the Federal Republic of Germany [FRG]. It was carried in pieces in the hold of a Boeing 747 of Air Madagascar. In Tananarive it took only 3 days for three people to assemble it.

It is a twin-seat wooden airplane, i.e., the passenger or the student sits behind the pilot or instructor. It is a single engine twin controls plane, in a way a training aircraft.

A Car Engine

The airplane carries an advanced Volkswagen Combi engine developing 60 hp. This engine which uses high octane gasoline, which is available at service stations, can naturally run just as well using aviation fuel known in flying circles as 100/130 (high octane number), but whose steady supply is becoming ever more problematical.

What distinguishes the motor of the Hitsikitsika from that of a serially manufactured Volkswagen Combi is, in particular, its starting system which uses a magneto instead of the conventional delco, and its carburetor with direct fuel injection as used by some advanced cars, Mercedes in particular, as we learned yesterday by a group of officers from the Ivato Naval Air Base, which included Col Henry Aime Clovis, Lieutenants Andrianiaina and Randriambelomanana, and Second Lieutenant Ratsirahonana.

The "Hitsikitsika" has a wingspan of about 15 meters. To the untrained eye this may seem exaggerated compared to the fuselage. That is

why the uninformed quite hastily assumed that the "Hitsikitsika" was a glider. Yet, anyone even vaguely interested in aeronautics would know that a glider has no engine. . . . Each of the plane's wings has a hinge toward its middle which enables half of the wing to fold back on the other half (on the fuselage side, naturally), when the airplane is on the ground. Deployed, each of the wings is equipped with a "balancing," a prop with a roller as one finds on some models of Mirage fighter planes.

Each of the wings has a system of air brakes or retracting flaps.

The fuselage is supported by a main gear with a single wheel which is sufficiently wide in terms of the size of the very small and very classical rear wheel.

Also very conventional is the tail whose turns are synchronized with the rear wheel and the depth governor.

Specifications

With its twin blade wooden propellor, 1.40 meters long, the Hitsikitsika, weighing 600 kilograms, requires a runway of no more than 100 to 150 meters for takeoff. The IMI director told us that on 26 June last the airplane could have landed on Mahamasina Stadium but, for additional precautionary measures, the fence at the end of the runway would have had to be removed to make the takeoff possible.

With its two reservoirs full, with a respective capacity of 38 and 60 liters, carefully distributed between the two wings, the airplane can fly a good 12 hours. This is quite a performance for an airplane whose cruising speed ranges between 150 and 180 kilometers per hour. Its minimal air speed is 75 kilometers per hour. At maximum speed it can fly 250 kilometers per hour.

The "Hitsikitsika" can reach an altitude of 5,000 meters and certainly even higher. In such a case, however, its passengers must wear an oxygen mask. We already mentioned that the plane was not a glider which could not take off unless dragged by an airplane until it would gain altitude and then fly on its own. Actually, once in the air, the Hitsikitsika can glide. For example, at an altitude of 1,000 meters, at the Antanjombato verticle, the pilot could cut off his engine and peacefully land on the Ivato Airport, 20 kilometers away. The distance becomes greater in the function of the altitude reached by the plane at the time when the pilot decides to cut off the engine. For example, it could cover more than 20 kilometers should its motor be switched off at a height of 3,000 meters, as the distance covered grows with the altitude. . . .

The airplane could land with the engine turned off.

Manpower Utilization

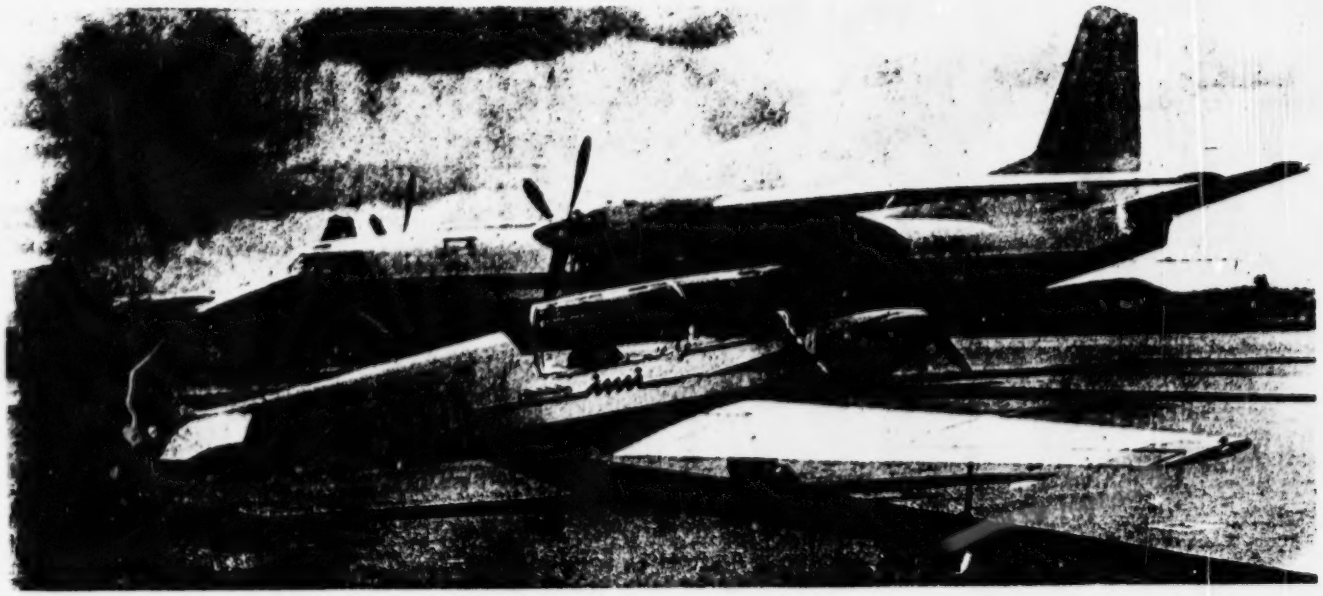
When we asked Rabearivelo Andriamalagasy, the IMI director, why were they still building wooden airplanes today, and was that not a case of backward thinking, he smiled, indicating to us what little notion we had about the "resistance of materials." The IMI director told us that the use of wood offers an advantage over metal in the sense that wood has virtually no fatigue. As an example he told us the following: "play around" for some time with a sheet of metal. For a while it will resist and then the metal will break. . . . If it is a question of wood, the wood would either break immediately or else it would stay firm for good.

Another advantage of a wooden plane is strategic. The wooden plane is certainly an advanced technology in the sense that wood is not detectable on a radar screen. The reflecting surface which the radar may pick up is reduced to the motor and the fuel tanks alone, in the case of the "Hitsikitsika." The propeller is wooden. The fuselage and the wings are wooden as are the controls which are made of plywood and pressed wood and put together with glues and all sorts of resins, and covered with a fabric.

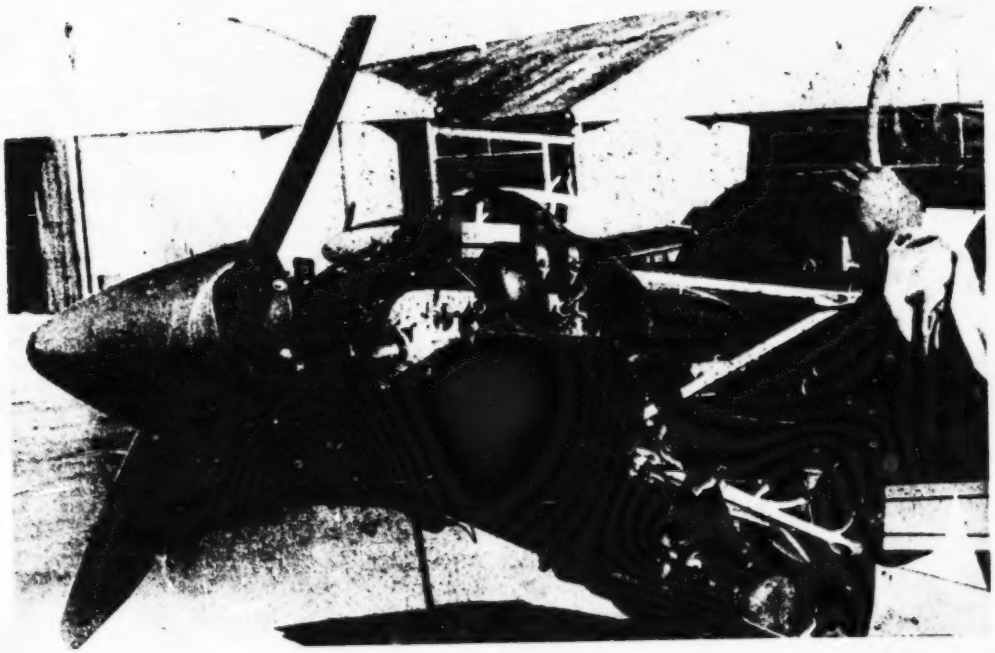
A third advantage in the manufacturing of a wooden airplane is that it allows the use, not to say the reuse, of the knowledge of the craftsmen doing the work rather than a consideration of investments in machinery. The building of a wooden airplane helps to enhance the dignity of manpower using tools.

FOOTNOTE

1. An experiment was tried in the 1960's. From an altitude of 10,000 meters over Paris, a Caravelle-type aircraft cut off its two jet engines. The airplane glided and landed at the Dijon Airport, in Burgundy, or approximately 300 kilometers away from Paris. Another example mentioned on 9 July 1980 on Radio France International stated that a heavy carrier such as the Airbus could cover 150 kilometers should its captain decide to turn off the engines at an altitude of 10,000 meters.



Photograph of the Hitsikitsika next to an Antonov 26. The twin engine airplane should not be confused with the four-engine Antonov-12. Here the "Hitsikitsika" looks quite small.



The "Hitsikitsika" is equipped with an improved Volkswagen engine, properly located in the nose. The twin-screw propeller is 1.40 meters long. It is made of wood. The Hitsikitsika has no foot-brake but a manual brake.

Do you remember this strange bird? That was the "Hitsikitsika" in the 26 June demonstration in Mahamasina. This airplane is very maneuverable and its flexibility enables it to perform impressive flight tricks.

The photograph properly shows the two seats of the "Hitsikitsika." The cockpit is open and the double controls are clearly visible.

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BRIEFS

MADAGASCAR-GDR ACCORD--Madagascar and the German Democratic Republic have signed an agreement in Berlin on the production of 5,000 tons of pork a year. The Malagasy ministers of finance and rural development, Mr Rakotovao-Razakaboana and Mr Simon Pierre, reported on the agreement on their return to Antananarivo last Sunday, at the end of a joint mission to the GDR and France. The two ministers in Paris discussed with French authorities the setting up of a sugar factory in Monrovia (West Coast). [Paris AFP in French 0857 GMT 15 Sep 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

MMM PLANS STRATEGY TO RECOVER DIEGO GARCIA

'A Vessel for Diego Garcia'

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 30 Jul 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] "A vessel for Diego Garcia." This was the idea put forth yesterday by the MMM at a forum organized by the Mauricius Association of Students in Chemin Grenier. "It is time for all parties, the islanders and the sympathizers with the cause of return, to think of chartering a vessel to sail to Diego Garcia, thus calling world attention in original fashion to the occupation of this part of Mauritian territory and the problems of the islanders." This, in substance, is what the secretary general of the MMM, Paul Berenger, said at this first forum of the Mauritius Association of Students, held in the Rialto Cinema and attended by some 700 persons.

Mr Berenger stressed the "total demilitarization" of Diego Garcia and the Indian Ocean, warning those present against the presumption that once the United States has withdrawn from the Diego Garcia base, the Soviets will move in. The representative of the PSM, Mr Kishore Deerpalsingh, for his part, denounced "the blame borne by Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam in this matter, while the other two participants, Mr Eddy Ramdass (son of an islander) and Mr Alain Laridon, of the United Workers Federation (FTU), provided the background on the occupation of Diego Garcia by the Americans and spoke of the deplorable conditions in which the islanders live.

Mr Berenger, speaking of the idea of sending a ship to Diego Garcia, noted that this proposal, repeatedly suggested by the opposition in the legislative assembly, had always met with "the prime minister's irony." The MMM, he said, had even asked a delegation of parliamentarians to travel to Diego Garcia in order to see what is happening there. The main problem encountered with regard to the chartering of a vessel is the risk of seizure by the Americans. However, Mr Berenger added, the committee of islanders should consider this idea and its chances of success. He also said that for his part he would take certain steps to make it a reality.

Earlier, Mr Berenger had made a point of denouncing the role played by the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] and the PT [Labor Party] in this

whole affair. "History has shown," he said, "that the PMSD is the main culprit in the exclusion of Diego Garcia from Mauritian territory." The secretary general of the MMM stressed that this party has always "come out in favor of a Western base in the region,"expressing disagreement only on the matter of the amount offered in exchange. After speaking of the immediate reaction of India, which has indicated its disapproval, Mr Berenger said that the prime minister could not say now that he did not know that Diego Garcia would be made a military base. He cited as proof a statement to this effect made on 10 November 1965 by Mr Greenwood, then colonial secretary. This was exactly 2 days after the exclusion of Diego Garcia, which he said would be used "for defense purposes by the British and United States governments."

He then went on to discuss how the islanders were forced to remain on Mauritius beginning in 1968. In that period, some had come to Mauritius for medical care and were subsequently prevented from leaving. And when they were all sent back to Mauritius Island, the government, which was solely responsible for their transfer, established no structure at all to accommodate them. The whole attitude of the government toward the islanders is "a crime against humanity," this speaker exclaimed.

In conclusion, the spokesman of the MMM stressed to those present that four aspects of the Diego Garcia problem merit emphasis: 1) its immense wealth, fishing, minerals and other possible development, and 2) the military aspect. In this latter connection, Mr Berenger said, the MMM believes that the United States should withdraw and that at the same time the Soviets too should leave the Indian Ocean. 3) The tremendous human problem posed by the islanders, whose living conditions should make the government ashamed. And 4) the problem of the country's sovereignty. The speaker said that all patriots should do everything to ensure the return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius.

In this connection, Mr Berenger said that the MMM "has no faith in the International Court of justice." He referred to the judgments handed down by that court against France, which have not been implemented at all. The problem for the MMM is that this court "does not have the means of enforcing its judgments."

Mr Kishore Deerpalsingh, the representative of the PSM, spoke of the forced evacuation of some 1,600 islanders and the "criminal responsibility" of the government toward them. The islanders, he said, live today in the most abject poverty, while a government statement dated 10 January 1973 said that houses would soon be built for them with playgrounds, a community center and schools. This statement, which specified that such projects would be carried out at Pointe-aux-Sables and Roche Bois, also mentioned the facilities which would be provided to the islanders for livestock raising and vegetable growing. Seven years later, none of this has been

done, Mr Deerpalsingh stressed, except for the payment of laughable compensation, and even that some 200 persons have not received.

In the view of the PSM representative, it is the prime minister, whom he called a "lackey of the imperialists," who is mainly to blame. He also denounced the attitude at that time of the PMSD, which refused to participate in the constitutional conference. History will judge these two parties as the two main culprits in this sad affair.

After denouncing the laxity of the government in the struggle to regain Diego Garcia, Mr Deerpalsingh also came out in favor of the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean.

Mr Eddy Ramdass, a member of the Joint Islanders Committee, and the son of an islander, described the history of the history of the deportation of his compatriots to Mauritius.

It should be noted that at the beginning of the speeches, the chairman of the forum criticized Mr James Burty David, who was invited to participate personally, for his absence.

Diplomatic Success for the MMM

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 7 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] Mr Jean-Claude de l'Estrac, the MMM spokesman on the international campaign to develop support for the return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius, expressed satisfaction yesterday with the results of the mission he undertook in recent days abroad in this connection. Mr de l'Estrac returned to the country Monday after raising the question at a pan-Arab conference, explaining the issue to French and British political leaders, and informing the international press about the Diego Garcia problem. He spoke yesterday, during a press conference at which Mr Paul Berenger was present, of the "diplomatic success of the MMM." Moreover, Mr Berenger will travel further in Europe and Africa, while Messrs Aneerood Jugnauth and Kader Bhayat, president and vice president of the MMM respectively, will travel to India shortly to pursue the party campaign on this issue.

Mr de l'Estrac participated first of all in an international symposium held in Beirut from 23 to 25 July on the initiative of the permanent secretariat for solidarity with the Arab peoples and their main cause, Palestine, on the subject "Egypt 10 Years After Nasser." "This conference," Mr de l'Estrac said, was "an overwhelming success," both in terms of the number of delegations participating and in terms of the quality of the speeches. The work of the symposium made it possible to establish a documented report on the situation prevailing in Egypt today, characterized according to Mr de l'Estrac by "ferocious repression" of every form of opposition to President Sadat's regime. There was much discussion of the Camp David agreements and their effects on the Arab world.

On the subject of the campaign for the return of Diego Garcia, it "began most auspiciously," according to Mr de l'Estrac, and has been enriched by a major diplomatic victory for the MMM. In fact, Mr de l'Estrac was able to get this question placed on the agenda for the Beirut conference, which enabled him to make a substantiated explanation of the entire question, after which the participants unanimously approved a resolution supporting the Mauritian claim, as proposed by the MMM, for the return of Diego Garcia. This was the first time, Mr de l'Estrac remarked yesterday, that an Arab conference has taken such a clear position on the matter. Thus, following the resolution approved by the OAU at the last summit meeting in Freetown, there is a powerful Arab-African bloc supporting the theses of the MMM on the matter. It was this which led Mr de l'Estrac to speak of the "diplomatic victory" of his party.

The Diego Garcia problem has aroused such interest that following the work of the conference on Egypt, Mr de l'Estrac was given a special invitation to participate in a working session of the permanent secretariat. It was decided there to hold an international conference on security in the Arab Gulf and the Indian Ocean, with particular reference to Diego Garcia, before the year's end. It was also proposed that this conference be held in Mauritius but "in view of the numerous reversals of the government on this matter, this will not be possible," he said.

Other International Meetings

In addition to this conference on the Indian Ocean, other international meetings were scheduled during the sessions of the permanent secretariat. There will be a conference on solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriya from 30 August to 1 September, to which 500 foreign delegations will be invited; a conference on solidarity with Syria; the holding of an "international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people" is scheduled for 24 November; and finally, there will be an Arab-African conference which may be held in Zimbabwe. Not only has the MMM been invited to participate in all of these gatherings, but it will be working closely with those organizing these efforts.

After visiting Beirut, Mr de l'Estrac went to Paris, where he had talks with the officials of the leftist parties, including the French Communist Party (PCF), Socialist Party (PS) and Unified Socialist Party (PSU). The representative of the PS in particular stressed his party's intention of raising the question of the return of Diego Garcia at an imminent meeting of the European parliament. In addition to the discussions with the political parties, Mr de l'Estrac also met with a certain number of newsmen, and in the weeks to come, articles on the whole of the problem will appear in the international press, including AFRIQUE-ASIE, JEUNE AFRIQUE, L'HUMANITE, LE MATIN and LE MONDE.

After visiting Paris, Mr de l'Estrac traveled to the British capital, where he also made profitable contacts with the British Labor Party. He met with

a journalist and professor of international relations at the University of London, among others, and that individual will in the future provide the MMM with active support there. An article on the return of Diego Garcia has already appeared in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE under the heading "Mauritian Politician Seeks Restitution of Diego Garcia," and a second will come out in another British newspaper, THE TRIBUNE, in a few weeks. Mr de l'Estrac also made contact with a "very represenative" British organization pursuing a campaign against nuclear armaments in England and in Europe. It promised to support the MMM by distributing information provided by the MMM in Europe.

In Beirut, Mr de l'Estrac granted two interviews, again on the same problem, to the Syrian newspaper AL THAORO and the Italian newspaper PAESE SERA. In the course of these interviews and his meetings with political leaders, Mr de l'Estrac made a point of pointing out the governmental doubletalk on the problem of Diego Garcia, which he said has aroused "considerable indignation."

Assignments of Other Leaders

Mr Paul Berenger, for his part, announced that the MMM campaign will be intensified with the assignment of other party leaders abroad. The MMM is meeting now with the leaders of the two islanders' organizations so that along with the campaign for the return of Diego Garcia, one can be pursued to benefit the islanders, obtaining compensation for them, to which they are in fact entitled, from the Mauritian and British governments. At the end of the month of August, Messrs Aneerood Jugnauth and Kader Bhayat will visit India, where they will meet with political leaders, while Mr Berenger will go to the Seychelles next weekend. He hopes to visit Tripoli at the end of the month to participate in the conference on solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriya to which Mr de l'Estrac referred, before proceeding to London, Paris, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Mozambique and Madagascar.

Mr Berenger explained that the MMM is especially interested in President Ratsiraka's proposal and is favorable to the idea of an international conference on the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean in 1981, but it would like to know more about it, particularly since an international conference will be held on the initiative of the United Nations in Sri Lanka in 1981 on the same subject. Mr Berenger plans to discuss this first of all with Messrs Albert Rene and Ratsiraka in order to try to prevent the two superpowers from sabotaging the Sri Lanka conference, insofar as this is possible.

Mr Berenger hopes to be able to join other MMM leaders in their efforts personally, for unfortunately it is possible that in connection with the first anniversary of the 23 August agreement ending the strike last year, he may be obliged to "join directly and personally" in any action on which the GWF [General Workers Federation] may decide. The secretary general of the MMM did not want to say more on this subject.

In conclusion he announced that the MMM has already sent a message expressing its solidarity with the Palestinian people and protesting against the "renegade law" of the Israeli parliament making Jerusalem the capital of the state of Israel in fact, a decision condemned by the United Nations and all the countries which desire a peaceful settlement of the problem in the Middle East.

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MMM STRATEGY ANALYZED BY LABOR PARTY LEADER

Port Louis THE NATION in French 27 Jul 80 pp 1-3

[Text] How is the political situation in Mauritius developing? Eighteen months from the expiration of the parliamentary term, the MMM is attempting to give itself a new image. It is seeking "to reassure" by turning to Michel Rocard, one of the leaders of the Socialist Party in France, while at the same time claiming it is adhering to the "hard kernel" of its program in order to avoid an explosion at the base level.
Mr James Burty David, president of the Labor Party, analyzed the new trend within the MMM and the development of political events in recent days in an interview granted to THE NATION.

[Question] For some weeks, the MMM has been pointing to a new orientation in its policy in favor of social democracy. In what context do you place this new strategy?

[Answer] In attempting to set itself apart from its past, the MMM is finding itself again in a whirlwind of confusion and ideological contradiction. At the very beginning, the MMM was launched as an anti-electoralist movement, urging direct democracy, and going as far as preaching the recall of those elected, no matter when, and dreaming at a given time of making the island of Mauritius into a "little Cuba" in the Indian Ocean. It missed no opportunity to propagandize "the base" against the sworn enemies, which was how it then regarded the private sector and the whole bourgeois clique. Today, in the view of the leaders of the MMM, these positions adopted are but a wave which has passed, a distant reference, while "the base" for its part is entitled only to such nostalgic phrases as "the MMM program remains basically the same" and "the conditions under which the MMM wants to build socialism remain the same." One might be surprised, after a brief analysis, to see that even such phrases have undergone changes. I would cite for example two statements made at the MMM congress on 13 July. "The MMM must thus adapt its program in order to deal with certain realities," and "the MMM is destined to change to a certain extent, once in power."

It is a question of knowing along what line the MMM has embarked. What does this change mean? What is its nature? The MMM, its leaders say, has "evolved." It is surprising to note that even Mr Maurice Paturau, who was interviewed last Thursday by Finlay Salesse, says that "the MMM has evolved." Now the word evolution has become a catch-all for the MMM, a password used precisely to justify everything, even the most obvious contradictions and deviations.

The strategy is obvious. Berenger himself told LE MAURICIEN: "The MMM has been trying to provide reassurance for years. To do this, the MMM has had to accept the break with radical theories while stating that the 'hard kernel' remains inviolable. It claims it is 'doomed to change' while maintaining that the MMM retains the same strategy, the same ideology and the same program." The party appeals for popular and trade-union mobilization while flirting with Messrs Mervyn Coombes and Maurice Patarau. It rejects the concept of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" while urging the workers' struggle. It rejects the USSR as an "anti-model of socialism" while stressing that the aid of the USSR will be needed by the MMM to build socialism in Mauritius. It talks of the danger coming from the "domestic and international right wing" while claiming to be ready for "dialog with the devil." It asserts its Third-World commitment while condemning Libya, Algeria and Mozambique, calling some of their experiences "errors" and "excesses" (without explaining which). It has always claimed to respect freedom and democracy while claiming that it has become (and thus is now) "more tolerant with regard to the cadres and intellectuals." And this is the mire of contradictions in which the MMM finds itself today. In trying too hard to rid itself of its past, the MMM is not succeeding in finding its place in the present. It is this whole accumulation of vaguenesses that the MMM so proudly calls evolution. It is obvious that if the MMM has sought to reestablish its virginity, it is for strictly electoral reasons.

[Question] The MMM terms the socialism of the Labor Party "electoralist socialism." Is such an interpretation justified?

[Answer] The MMM has tried, and awkwardly moreover, to project its blemishes and weaknesses on the Labor Party. Not only has the president of the MMM engaged in a superficial analysis, stating that the socialism of the Labor Party is only electoralist, but he has vainly tried to conceal the deviations of the MMM. It is the socialism of that party which is electoralist. I would like to answer your question in two parts, showing first that it is the MMM which is using the socialist vocabulary for electoral purposes, and then to refute the weak argument of the president of the MMM.

Let us take some examples of the profound changes in the MMM, to begin with, the private sector. After having supported the owners' "lockout" in July of last year, the MMM recently expressed satisfaction at the presence of Mr Mervyn Coombes at the head of the MEF [Mauritian Employers Federation],

the owners' union, and termed Mr Maurice Paturau, the coordinator of the private sector, a man with an "open mind." In this connection I would like to recall that Mr Paturau himself, speaking of nationalization, said the following to LE CERNEEN on 7 December of last year: "It is not by means of some harebrained criticisms and fake nationalizations that the private sector can be deflected from the path it has always set itself." And in this new embrace with the private sector, the MMM is nurturing great dreams of love. It sees a private sector which will exist for many long years yet, and playing the ardent admirer, condemns what it calls "the anti-private-sector hysteria," going on then to agree that "the great revolutionary upheaval" will not take place. What is still more surprising is that Mr Maurice Paturau had also stated on 7 December 1979 to LE CERNEEN that "some, in order to reestablish their political fortunes, have claimed that a revolutionary change in structure was indispensable for our recovery. Now nothing could be more false!" These are very surprisingly coincidental statements, you must admit.

Also, look at the changes in the foreign policy. After having stated openly that USSR aid will be needed by the MMM to build socialism in Mauritius, after solemnly explaining that "the danger for a socialist MMM government in the Indian Ocean would not come from the Soviet Union" (J. Claude de l'Estrac in WEEKEND, Sunday, 17 July 1978) and after having tried to make of the island of Mauritius a "little Cuba," the MMM is launching a war against the USSR, accusing it of providing the world with a caricature of socialism. In the same breath, the MMM criticizes all of the Eastern countries for having "falsified and contaminated" the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It makes a clean sweep of communism, which it calls "dictatorship." Following these repudiations, the MMM represents Rocard as its new mentor and told Richard Luce, who visited us recently, that if the MMM ever wins power, a closer rapprochement with Great Britain can be expected. The MMM is thus wiping out a period in its history in which it urged its members to demonstrate at the Saint-Jean roundabout and at the university against Princess Alexandra, the symbol of neocolonialism, it claimed. It continues ironically to boycott the ceremonies for the inauguration of the Legislative Assembly, which are too imbued with British traditions, it believes. One could never finish the long list of reversals and contradictions, but I wanted to point out these two most striking examples.

Socialist Struggle

As to the socialism of the Labor Party, it no longer today needs to be demonstrated. Our lengthy history bears firm witness to the work we have done for the benefit of the workers' class. Dr Cure was able to say in 1963 that "the history of trade unionism in Mauritius is merged with the history of the Labor Party." The long socialist struggle of the Labor Party has included profound revisions in the constitution to allow the workers' class to be represented in the Legislative Council, the right to organize in unions at a time when talk of trade unionism was taboo, more humane

regulations in industrial relations, the creation of democratic structures, the introduction of social security and pensions, the struggle for national freedom through the extension of the right to vote and respect and freedom for others. We would be the first to admit that this struggle is not ended. There remain still other fortresses to conquer and our past is the guarantee that we will be able to take charge of the workers' struggle. Our struggle has not ended: it is dynamic and the present circumstances are challenges we are capable of meeting. All the struggles, from 1936 to the present day, have been but a succession of tests of strength to bring us closer to the goal--greater social justice. We must push capitalism toward the crisis in order to prevent its adaptation at the rate of successive changes toward the socialist ideal.

The president of the MMM who was on the side of the Labor Party during the period of the struggle for independence should know that for us, socialism is neither an abstract theory nor electoral propaganda. He would do better to engage in the criticism of his own party today.

[Question] Can the MMM as it is today truly embark upon the path of socialism and draw closer to the Labor Party?

[Answer] The MMM would do well first of all to put order into the positions it has adopted, which are now more than ever entanged and confused. Lindsay Riviere, in his editorial in WEEKEND on Sunday, 20 July, wrote with justification that the MMM has situated itself in a "permanent blur" and that its ideological congress seemed to have raised more questions than it resolved.

[Question] With the new trend within the MMM, how do you foresee the political future of the country for the coming years?

[Answer] It is no longer possible to establish the true nature of the MMM, now that it has made such statements as "the MMM is destined to change," "the MMM will continue to correct its aim," "the governmental program of the MMM must change in order to adapt." Following the recent ideological gymnastics, other stunts are certain to follow. However, in adapting to reality, its slogan, the MMM seems to have cast off the mantle of intransigence and militant action to put on that of flexibility and accommodation. With this as a basis (desire to adapt, to change, to correct its aim, etc), many compromises by the MMM become possible. When it comes to change, we have recently seen how far this party is prepared to go. After clasping to its bosom the representatives of the owners' class and after the public admission that a dialog with even the devil could be foreseen, no further ideological surprises are possible from the MMM.

[Question] The Labor Party electorate demands certain changes within the party and in its political approach to settling certain questions on the national level, including transportation, water and housing. Can the Labor Party meet the challenge?

[Answer] The Labor Party must meet the challenge. It has met greater ones in the past. Since 1936, the party has undergone innumerable and immeasurable tests of strength. Events have shown that we were right.

Water and transportation were very serious problems 2 years ago. I would not say that we have totally overcome these difficulties, but we are beginning to see the light at the end of the tunnel. Housing is still a thorny problem. Every means must be put to use to resolve it.

Where the changes the labor electorate is demanding within the party are concerned, I believe that they are justifiable. Our supporters want to see the Labor Party struggle with militant determination and without compromise against those monopolizing our national wealth. They are entirely right and they should ask this commitment without reservation from us. The day the Labor Party and the workers' class cannot identify one with the other, our struggle will have no meaning. This is why I demand of our supporters unrelenting exigence in order to prevent our becoming bourgeois or deviating. As to our political attitude toward the various problems, it must, while taking the requirements of the moment into account, go beyond them, moving inexorably toward our socialist goal.

David and Goliath

[Question] As president of the Labor Party, you are pursuing a campaign for a better-defined housing policy, which puts you in open conflict with Minister Francois. Doesn't this battle between David and Goliath risk hindering relations between the two parties?

[Answer] My campaign for a better housing policy is in fact based on two different approaches. As negotiator for the CHA Employees' Union, I am combating this mismanagement which has led to the fact that 760 cottages are standing empty today awaiting tenants at a time when the housing problem is acute. I am combating that indifference which has resulted in the fact that houses have been built on marshland in Flacq and Saint Pierre. As a politician profoundly imbued with socialism, I stand beside the widows, pensioners and other impoverished groups who cannot pay the price increases imposed. As you say, this campaign has somewhat hindered relations within the coalition. I must say that it is necessary to avoid clashes. What would be harmful and irreparable above all is if our relations with the people were hindered. This must not happen.

The Pirates

[Question] The prices of rice, flour and bread have just been increased. Isn't this a harsh blow for the working class and in contradiction with the socialist policy of the government?

[Answer] Yes, it is a harsh blow. The government must find ways of compensating for this new erosion of the purchasing power. However, it is not

solely a matter of being for or against, but of analyzing this increase within the context of a world economy thrown off balance. Since 1973, the economy on the international level has become capricious and unpredictable. The government authorities in Mauritius must give a straight explanation to the people of the reasons for this increase, with supporting figures.

The opposition pounced on this increase to attack the government. It has a very short memory if it does not recall that last year, during the famous "civil disobedience," the committee of 30, which included a number of members of the opposition, submitted a memorandum to the minister of finance demanding among other things elimination of the subsidies for rice, oil and flour. In 1976, the opposition demanded the elimination of subsidies on these foodstuffs during the debates in the assembly. Thus they should not shed tears today.

However, it is not isolated solutions which will resolve the price problems in Mauritius. It is necessary to be bold enough to take the national assets where they are to be found and to share them with the vast mass of the workers, the cadres and the people of the middle bourgeoisie. Modern pirates have monopolized our assets. It is our duty to take them back.

[Question] There has been much talk in the past of a possible coalition with the MMM. Does such an alternative still exist, above all with the changes urged by the leaders of the MMM?

[Answer] In politics, all situations exist potentially. They take shape according to the demands of events.

The Rocard Line

[Question] What do you think of "the Rocard line" currently being urged by the MMM?

[Answer] Rocard has suddenly become the mentor of the MMM, which has sought to make of him the author of "economic austerity," and "self-managing socialism." Finlay Salesse wrote naively in LE NOUVEAU MILITANT last Thursday that "in 1972, it was as if a light dawned in the PSU. The result of its labors was a concept which will flourish--that of self-managing socialism." This ignorance of socialist thought is surprising. Self-managing socialism does not date from 1972, much less is it the "product" of Rocard. We recognize his contribution to the socialist struggle in France, but this does not make him the author of a new socialist tendency capable of becoming an historical reference point in itself. If the MMM wanted to take Rocard as its inspiration, nonetheless, it overlooked the essential point--modesty. In seeking to establish a socialism never seen elsewhere in Mauritius, the MMM is ignoring Rocard's warning. I will quote it: "This is why, since it will not have tested the validity of its proposal in experience in government, self-managing socialism must evidence an additional quality--modesty."

I would also like to recall that the MMM makes no reference to other socialist experiments in the Third World. I am thinking, for example, of this new concept of populocracy in Libya, the analyses of Sanrir Amin, the experience of Sekou Toure, the socialist thinking of Nehru and Nasser. These are all trends which should inspire us in our daily struggle.

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CSO: 4400

FRENCH NAVAL COMMANDER DISCUSSES INDIAN OCEAN PROBLEM

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 8 Aug 80 pp 1, 4, 8

[Interview with Vice Adm Philippe Lejeune, commander of the French naval forces in the Indian Ocean, by Jean-Clement Cangy, date and place not given]

[Text] Vice Adm Philippe Lejeune, commander in chief of the French naval forces in the Indian Ocean, granted Mauritian newsmen a frank interview yesterday. The potential and role of the French forces in the Indian Ocean, French policy in the region, the strengthening of the American base on Diego Garcia, demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, French interests on the scattered islands in the Mozambique Channel, the stationing of troops on the island of Reunion--these were the subjects brought up with the admiral by LE MAURITIEN during this press conference.

On the policy of France in the Indian Ocean, Vice Admiral Lejeune said that its goal is "the maintenance of peace in this region."

On the American base in Diego Garcia: "I do not see Diego Garcia really becoming a fundamental strategic base. It is useful as a relay supply base . . . Diego Garcia has modest and limited means."

On the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean: "A very desirable thing. But one must not be carried away by the magic of words. Total demilitarization of the Indian Ocean is unfeasible."

On the scattered islands in the Mozambique Channel, ownership of which is claimed by Madagascar and Mauritius: "Currently there is a de facto situation. The fact is that these islands are French."

[Question] Some observers believe that the French forces in the Indian Ocean are contributing their support to the Americans there. What is the real role of the French forces in this region of the world?

[Answer] I believe that to specify the role being played by the French forces in the Indian Ocean, it is useful to go back a little in space and ime. You know that for 24 years now--since 1966--the armed forces of

France have been withdrawn from the integrated military organization of NATO. But France has remained a member of the Atlantic Alliance (which has rallied the riparian maritime powers of the Atlantic Ocean since 1947), and thus it has obligations as an ally to the member nations of this pact. The meaning of this action is that France believed it had an independent path to pursue and that this independence of action meant that military actions would not necessarily be strictly linked with those of its allies. I believe that this provides the framework for our actions in relation to those of the Americans. It is true that in the Indian Ocean, the commitments to the riparian nations of France and the Americans are not necessarily the same. We are currently in a period of crisis. The implications of the various crises are not strictly the same for us and for the United States. It can be seen that the activities of the French forces in the Indian Ocean are totally independent of those of the United States. They do not have the same goals. They are not concerted. I would add that the consequences of this are very clear in fact, and that for about a year now, following the events which occurred in Asia, we have seen a very substantial strengthening of American and Soviet forces in the Indian Ocean, while the activity of the French forces has not changed because of that, and the size of the force in use has not changed either.

LE MAURICIEN: Does France then have a specific policy in the Indian Ocean?

[Answer] Yes. I would answer this question in relation to what is under my control. It is not for me to establish the general policy of France here. In my activities I try to serve that policy. Where the French navy is concerned, the first thing we seek to achieve is to encourage the maintenance of peace in the Indian Ocean insofar as possible. I know that this is the concern of all the riparian nations. This is one of the main guidelines of our activity.

France has a certain number of commitments in the Indian Ocean. The first is the very existence of Reunion, which is a French department. Thus if there were any threat to Reunion whatsoever--I know of none at the present time--it would be a matter of defending it.

The second thing France has to do is supervision of the exclusive economic zone around Reunion. And I was happy to see the publication recently in the French government journal of the Franco-Mauritian agreement on the delimitation of their respective economic zones.

The third point on which the navy is active with regard to Reunion is the whole complex of what we call the actions of the state at sea. A riparian nation has a certain number of responsibilities with regard to the sea which surrounds it. These responsibilities have to do with the safeguarding of goods and persons in the event of accidents at sea. These are the rescue operations in which we are directly involved. It also involves accident prevention--I am thinking above all of hydrocarbon pollution accidents. Finally, there is the matter of aid in castrophes. I would

add that the French navy has been given responsibility for the Omega radio navigation station in Reunion.

The other focus of interest for our activities in the Indian Ocean has to do with the existence of the Republic of Djibouti, with which we have defense agreements. We have a responsibility to aid the government of Djibouti to safeguard its independence and stability. This is why we have troops stationed on the territory of Djibouti. We are helping the young Djibouti army to get started. We are its allies in a defensive position.

The third aspect of our activity has to do with the substantial maritime traffic crossing the Indian Ocean in all directions, which is essentially oil traffic, not to speak of other raw materials, including ores.

France believes that it is very important that this maritime traffic can function in full calm and that it be protected from stress. And under these conditions, we regard a naval presence as a factor in keeping the peace.

LE MAURICIEN: In brief, you are there to protect the oil routes, among other things.

[Answer] Protecting the oil route is saying a great deal. I do not believe we can say that the few gendarmes we have in France on the highways protect traffic on them. I think nonetheless that if there are a few gendarmes on duty, things go better! Moreover, France regards it as very important to have friendly and peaceful relations with all the riparian nations in the Indian Ocean. We are trying to be a factor in peace.

LE MAURICIEN: Isn't there a paradox in stating that you are working to keep the peace in the Indian Ocean while sending warships there?

[Answer] I would say to you that the state of Mauritius seems to me basically peaceful. I think that the state is working to maintain peace in the cities of Port Louis and Curepipe. Is it then a paradox to see gendarmes or policemen there?

LE MAURICIEN: In fact, there are a number of policemen today in the Indian Ocean--the Soviets, the Americans, the French. Isn't there a rivalry among the powers?

[Answer] The French have no intention of rivaling either the Americans or the Soviets on the level of power. It is not for me to assess what is happening between the Americans and the Soviets where their naval presence is concerned. That is not my business. I note that the level of their military presence has increased considerably in the past year. I must say however that the level of the French presence has not changed. The French potential has remained stable for about a dozen years. But until last year, it was the most significant naval presence. But since then, when

the Americans sent aircraft carriers to the northern part of the Indian Ocean and at more or less the same time the Soviet presence increased substantially, the naval presence of these two countries became much more substantial than that of France, which has remained stable. But I have difficulty seeing, if at a given moment some troublemaker or other (I am not thinking of any nation in particular) were to create trouble by using blackmail on maritime traffic, for example, how it could be combated if a minimal means of action were lacking. I do not see how a police force would be credible if, no matter what happened, no policemen were ever armed. A policeman carries a weapon so that he will be respected, but he should do everything possible to avoid using it. However, it should be very clearly understood that if the need to use force arises, he will do everything possible to make the most effective possible use of it.

LE MAURICIEN: How do you view the strengthening of the American base on Diego Garcia?

[Answer] I do not feel that it is very serious. I am not familiar with Diego Garcia. I have never been there. But I do not believe that it could ever become a strategic base which would revolutionize the conditions of military action in the Indian Ocean, because the land surface is too small. If I were the American admiral responsible for naval operations in the zone, I would find Diego Garcia convenient enough for my air transport, my communications. It is useful as a supply base, as a stop, as a midpoint.

I do not see how Diego Garcia could really become a fundamental strategic base, if you will. I have read here and there that Diego Garcia would become a very important base for attack, but from what I know of it--and I repeat that I have never been there--the facilities on Diego Garcia are modest and limited, and I absolutely do not see it becoming a very important base for aggression.

LE MAURICIEN: How do you view the problem of demilitarization of the Indian Ocean?

[Answer] It is a very desirable thing. I think however that one must not be carried away by the magic of words. I think it is inconceivable to think of the total demilitarization of the Indian Ocean.

I think that any riparian nation and any nation having major interests in the Indian Ocean would want to have there a military force allowing it to demand respect for its sovereignty and its major interests. On the other hand, if the military forces remain at a reasonable level, allowing respect for the sovereignty and the actions of the state at sea, there is always the risk of tension, and that tension could become a serious conflict. What is dangerous in all the zones of the world, in fact--and it is true for the Indian Ocean, as elsewhere--is deploying military forces on such a high level, accompanied by political crisis, that there is a risk of explosion one day.

I think that total demilitarization is something of a utopia. The reduction of military means and tensions is a goal toward which one should work.

LE MAURICIEN: It is solely in the eventuality of a reduction of forces that you could conceive of a future withdrawal of French forces from the Indian Ocean?

[Answer] You are asking me a question there which is really outside my domain. It is not for me to define the military policy of France. That is the duty of the president of the republic. I think however that any reduction in tensions results in the reduction of the means provided to deal with them. I cannot tell you what the intentions of the French government with regard to the French presence in the zone might be.

LE MAURICIEN: Admiral Schweitzer said some time ago that "France has a fortune in the Indian Ocean. One does not leave one's wallet lying along the road unguarded." Does this explain the interest of France in the scattered islands in the Mozambique Channel, ownership of which is claimed by Madagascar and Mauritius?

[Answer] Listen. This too is a political matter which does not concern me. Currently there is a de facto situation. The fact is that these scattered islands are French. I know that! Where the economic zones are concerned, I do not believe that the inventory has been entirely concluded. I cannot tell you much more on this subject.

On the other hand, there is an exclusive economic zone, and that is entirely clear, the zone around Reunion. And in this kind of business, it is necessary to ensure respect of its rights and to settle matters peacefully with its neighbors. This is what we have done with Mauritius by delimiting the respective exclusive zones where there was a conflict between the Mauritian zone and the French zone.

LE MAURICIEN: You mentioned the case of Reunion a moment ago. You must know that the French military presence is criticized by certain public opinion sectors in Reunion which regard it as an intimidating force, at a time when, they say, a process of decolonization is beginning on the island. What do you think about this?

[Answer] I note that for the moment Reunion is a French department and I do not see why the stationing of some troops in a French department constitutes a provocation of anyone whatsoever. Moreover, if you look closely at the size of the troop contingent stationed in Reunion, I do not see to whom this could be a provocation or a threat. In Reunion there are, roughly speaking, one regiment, two transport planes and some support facilities for French vessels. I think that the average density of the troops in Reunion is probably the lowest of any of the French departments.

LE MAURICIEN: Do you regard the French forces in the Indian Ocean as a dissuasive force?

[Answer] I sincerely believe that our forces are dissuasive. First of all, if you will, the French strategy in the world as a whole is entirely defensive. In this connection it is currently pursuing no expansionist plans, no hegemonistic efforts, seeking solely to allow France to live in peace, and in respect for a certain number of international commitments. I believe that if you have a defensive strategy, it is inevitably dissuasive. In other words you are seeking to prevent a troublemaker from disturbing your calm. In this sense, our forces are dissuasive. Dissuasion functions on all levels. It utilizes all means. And in some cases, if you seek dissuasion, to prevent a troublemaker from disturbing your peace, you will have to strike. I will take the previous example of the policeman. From time to time he comes along with his ticket pad. This is already a small blow in a policy of dissuasion. In other cases, he uses his billy-stick. Sometimes he must use his gun or summon all the police in the country.

Real dissuasion, if you will, seeks to show what action can be taken. In this sense this French policy, designed as dissuasive, is also active.

Our naval presence is a manifestation of our desire for peace, but it would make no sense if our vessels were not armed and capable of acting. All I hope is that we will not need to use the weapons.

I also think that there is too much of a tendency to associate the word dissuasion with the word nuclear. But a defensive policy is infinitely more dissuasive when it can rely on nuclear weapons, which are a serious matter and lead to reflection.

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BOTHA SAYS NO ELECTIONS THIS YEAR, REASSERTS WHITES' RIGHTS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Potchefstroom -- Prime Minister P.W. Botha has announced that several ministers will be serving in the Presidential Council. At the same time he also indicated that he is not going to hold a general election this year.

At a gathering of the Nationalist Party here the prime minister told a crowd of about 1,000 enthusiastic party members that the government is now approaching prominent South Africans (whites, coloreds, Indians and Chinese) to serve in the Presidential Council which is going to be an influenctial body.

The chairman of the Presidential Council, who will also be South Africa's vice president, is going to be an illustrious person and the Prime Minister's Department will be providing secretariats to the Presidential Council so that, with its balanced composition, the council will be providing the government with valuable advice.

The prime minister said that many people had read a certain English language Sunday newspaper which stated that a general election was to be held in May of this year. When this did not take place the newspaper speculated that he would not hold a general election in September, and the latest is that he will be setting an election date in November. The prime minister wants to make it clear that there is not going to be an election.

The government is going ahead with a great deal of work, which of course it must do, and at the appropriate time after the [words illegible] to get the confidence of those who stand behind South Africa.

There was loud rejoicing when the prime minister stated that the white people of South Africa have the right to govern themselves and to have their own schools and residential areas, because he believes in a friendly and faithful nationalism which also holds the other people of South Africa in respect.

7964
CSO: 4408

SOUTH AFRICANS WARNED AGAINST MUGABE'S PROMISES

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Aug 80 p 10

[Editorial: "ANC and PAC in Zimbabwe"]

[Text] Reports that the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress have both banned South African terrorist organizations and will probably be allowed to open offices in Salisbury, do not come as a great surprise. Although Zimbabwan Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has already stated on several occasions that he would not allow terrorist bases against South Africa in his territory, he actually has been promising moral support to the terrorist organizations just as regularly.

The question now arises as to just where Mr Mugabe is going to draw the line between moral and active support if he should in any sense be allowed to make decisions alone in this respect. Although he may be very sincere, there are far too many Marxist extremists in his party leadership who would be only too glad to get involved in a struggle against South Africa. There is also the Tekere affair which, whatever the legal decision may be, will demonstrate how firmly Mr Mugabe stands in the Chamber.

It is impossible to see how Mr Mugabe will be able to physically prevent the establishment of ANC and PAC bases. There are large areas of Zimbabwe where armed dissident groups will have their way; these being areas where even the police and the security forces will not dare enter. If the Zimbabwan authorities cannot even control these regions, how can Mr Mugabe be able to restrain the ANC and the PAC effectively, especially if these organizations still enjoy the support of some of the local inhabitants?

These are factors which South Africans must keep in mind. The attack against South Africa will be increasing in violence and those who seek this country's downfall will not easily be stopped by Mr Mugabe's talk. It is vital, therefore, that all South Africans continue to strive for a greater measure of preparedness in order to resist this attack.

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CSO: 4408

NIGERIAN PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON AFRICAN ECONOMY CRITICIZED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Aug 80 p 14

[Editorial: "Sweep in Front of Your Own Door"]

[Text] This week two reports with an interesting interrelationship were received rather accidentally within a few hours of each other.

One report from Lagos concerned the opening speech given by the Nigerian head of state, President Shagari, in the course of a conference of jurists from the confederation. In the course of the speech he dwelt on the existing gap between the rich and the poor of the world, or between North and South, as this is now being called. He accused the rich northern part of the world of being concerned only with nuclear problems while "poverty, like the nuclear bomb, has the potential of destroying the world." He stated that the fact that the rich industrialized countries wade in wealth and luxury, while the poor underdeveloped countries suffer from hunger, can no longer be condoned.

The other report is from Geneva and deals with the account prepared by the International Labor Organization on the conditions in Africa south of the Sahara. In the light of this ILO report leaders such as President Shagari should be counseled to sweep in front of their own doors before they reproach the "rich North." This is especially applicable to President Shagari whose country is now receiving enormous amounts of money for its oil.

According to the report there are now in Africa great inequities in the area of wealth and education. This can lead to the growth of rigid class differences which can perpetuate poverty and inequality in this part of the world.

According to the report, two thirds of the total income ends up in the pockets of 20 percent of the population of the various countries of Africa, and the gap between rich and poor is becoming increasingly wide. Much too often education is designed to meet the requirements of children of well-to-do families and health services are too expensive for the poor.

The report also points out the general malady of investing a lot of money in modern capital intensive industries and neglecting agriculture.

A few days later Nigerian scholar Dr Adebayo Adedegji, who heads the UN Economic Commission for Africa, also warned about the failure of developing agriculture. Today's serious food shortage, he stated, "is the result of 20 years of neglect and wrong policy." He regards it as ironical that Africa is now experiencing a food shortage in light of the fact that this is pre-eminently an agricultural region which 20 years ago produced enough food for its own consumption.

It is not the North's fault that now there is too little food.

7964
CSO: 4408

ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES OF LAND REAPPORTIONMENT DISCUSSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] Johannesburg -- A reapportioning of land could lead to more job opportunities for people within the borders of black national states and to a more significant economic structure.

This is the view expressed by Mr A. La Grange, senior economist of the Bureau for Economic Research, Collaboration and Development (BENSO), in a publication which appeared this weekend. In this publication he and other colleagues discuss the progress of black development from the point of view of researchers who provide counseling on policymaking.

Four possible methods are being followed, and according to these, land redistribution could produce benefits. First of all, the borders of black states could be brought closer to growth points in the white area.

Secondly, a few white towns could be included as growth points in black states.

Thirdly, some of the black residential areas could be included in black states.

Recognition

Fourthly, by reapportioning land a system of joint management of industrial growth points at border areas (collaboration areas) could also be rendered possible.

Underlying all four possibilities is the recognition that it is impossible to create enough jobs at or near the border of black states for allowing a meaningful number of people to live in the region.

Mr La Grange says that with respect to borders close to white areas the greatest success with decentralization is attained in regions located near white growth points. Thanks to government help a development axis has already been developed north of the PWV-region. This runs from Rustenburg over Brits, Rosslyn and Babelegi. With additional help this can be extended to Bronkhorstspruit, Witbank and Middelburg.

Competition

While the distances between Bophuthatswana, KwaNdebele and Lebowa on the one hand and Bronkhorstspruit, Witbank and Middelburg on the other is very great, this is the only solution for drawing the borders of the national states closer to white regions.

With regard to the inclusion of white towns in black areas, Mr La Grange stated that certain growth points in South Africa sprung up long before separate development came into being. The regions were not included in black national states when these were formed. The black states had no chance to compete with such growth points. The possibility of incorporating such areas into black states must be examined. The recent announcement with respect to Mafeking is a positive example in this respect.

With regard to black residential areas in white regions, he states that there are already so many people living there that it has become impossible ever to send them back to their own regions. One method of settling them in their own region is to make the region in which they live a part of the black state.

Cheapest

Providing jobs for a large number of people in their own area is certainly the cheapest conceivable method.

As for the joint control of border regions, Mr La Grange says that often the black states express the view that such a development is taking place at the expense of the development of their own states. Moreover, they must provide the infrastructure for their side of the border, yet they do not share in the profits of the border industries. Regions of collaboration must therefore be considered.

A.A. Lighthelm, another senior economist of the bureau, states in an article that not less than 50.6 percent, or 9.9 million, of all the blacks lived outside of the black areas in 1978.

Fundamental

"The solution must not only be given fundamental consideration and presented semantically, but any solution must also be apllicable in terms of the objectives that are being sought," he writes.

In the reality of homelands development and demographic distribution the solution of the problem of relationship in South Africa cannot be obtained in the concept of complete area separation.

The economist continues, "The creation of separate freedoms on a national basis, which must be the point of departure for the thinking which revolves around a constitutional solution, must thus be limited to separate political freedoms.

"The solution of the problem of relationship in South Africa is not to be found along the path of creating a series of separate economies, but rather along the way of economic collaboration and a system of separate political sovereignties or political separateness."

The concepts of a constellation of states in southern Africa and also a council of states represent subjects which are now under consideration.

The idea of a constellation need not find expression in a large formal organization immediately. Rather this suggests a grouping of states having common interests and a willingness to work together.

In contrast with a constellation of southern Africa in which Zimbabwe, Botswana and Malawi could possibly be included, there is considerably greater economic interdependence, technological and infrastructural integration and the granting of developmental aid between the states in the traditional South Africa.

7964
CSO: 4408

BRIEFS

BOAD LOAN--The West African Development Bank (BOAD) has approved a loan proposal of 1 billion CFA francs for the extension works on the Ouagadougou diesel electricity generating plant. This was made known by the board of directors of the bank which ended their meeting in Lome. [Excerpt] [AB141429 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 14 Sep 80]

FRG AID--A financial cooperation accord of 460 million CFA francs was signed yesterday afternoon between our country and the Federal Republic of Germany. This amount, which West Germany is putting at the disposal of Upper Volta, will help in financing a project called the vehicle testint center. Signatories to this financial cooperation accord were the minister of planning and cooperation, Mr Georges Sanogoh, for Upper Volta, and for West Germany, the charge d'affaires of the FRG Embassy in Upper Volta, Mr Burkhart Ranet. [Text] [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 13 Sep 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

TEKERE REMANDED--The Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Edgar Tekere, and seven of his bodyguards made a brief appearance before Mr J. Makaza at Salisbury Magistrates' Court yesterday. They were remanded to appear again tomorrow. Mr Tekere and his bodyguards, Abel Bakochera, Gwinyai Chimbadzwa, Gibson Matayamanja, Joseph Chakanetsa, Abby Nyenganyenga, Crispen Zvenyika and Soul Gomo are facing allegations of murder and attempted murder. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 80 p 2]

VACANT FARMS--The Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, said yesterday it was not the intention of the Government to acquire farms already being productively run for its resettlement programme. Addressing the Wenembi Intensive Conservation Committee at the Ruzawi Country Club near Marandellas, Mr Mahachi said the Government would rather look to vacant or under-utilised farms near heavily populated areas. He added that a considerable number of farms have already been offered for sale to the Government, more than the Government had had funds for. Resettlement was not a crash programme, he said. It required planning, availability of funds and suitability of the land being bought. He praised the role being played by the Department of Agricultural Development in restoring and improving peasant agriculture. Although priority was being given to the intensive resettlement schemes, the more sophisticated types of resettlement scheme were not being overlooked, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 80 p 2]

IRON, STEEL POTENTIAL--The iron and steel industry in Zimbabwe showed "tremendous potential in the light of the changing political situation in Zimbabwe," Mr John Rheim, a Risco planning engineer, told the mining section of the economic resources conference yesterday. Mr Rheim said new development projects being considered would, if put into action, greatly expand the industry and extend its life. As it was, the influence of the industry was felt in every aspect of Zimbabwean life. Iron and steel production employed a considerable number of people and those manufacturing industries who depended on steel employed many more, he said. This was a far cry from the days before 1938, when all iron and steel requirements had to be imported. It was then that a group of

Bulawayo businessmen started the first smelter in the country to melt down scrap metal. Under the auspices of the Government, the forerunner of RISCO was started in 1942, with the first blast furnace being commissioned at Redcliff in 1948. Since then, a further three furnaces had been added to cope with the ore extracted from Redcliff itself and that mined at Buchwa in the South-East of the country. At present, the local market required between 18 and 25 percent of the total iron and steel production. The remainder was available for export, said Mr Rheim. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 80 p 13]

CHROME RESERVES--In the years ahead the United States and Europe should be looking more strongly at moving their chrome production plants to Southern Africa, Dr Donald Slatter told the mining section of the economic resources conference yesterday. Dr Slatter, of the Zimbabwe Mining Research Institute, said 97 percent of the world's chrome reserves were in this area. Taking the official estimates which were conservative, Zimbabwe's reserves stood at about 560 million tonnes, compared with the rest of the world's reserve of 90 million tonnes, he said. Coupled with this was the fact that other world sources of chrome were rapidly being "mined-out." These two facts had important implications for Zimbabwe, he said. The only other producer of chrome in this area was South Africa, whose ore was of lower quality but whose mining costs were lower. However, in the future political considerations might mean investment in that country would be out of the question. Foreign investment in Zimbabwe's chrome mining industry would depend largely on a stable political and economic climate, Dr Slatter said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 80 p 13]

MEDICAL SERVICES--The Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, yesterday briefed a combined caucus meeting of ZANU (PF) and Patriotic Front Mps on the progress of his Ministry. According to Dr Frederick Shava, the Government Chief Whip, Dr Ushewokunze said the free medical services scheme introduced at the beginning of the month was "getting on very well." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 80 p 2]

ZANLA POLICE FORCE BOOSTED--About 160 ZANLA policemen and security staff arrived in Salisbury on Tuesday from training in Belgrade, Yuboslavia. The men, some of them in dark blue uniforms with red stars on their berets, were flown in by a chartered plane, political sources said yesterday. The sources said the men had undergone intensive police and security training in Yugoslavia and would join more than 300 others who returned to Zimbabwe at the end of May and the beginning of June. There was no official Government comment on the men's arrival and their distribution. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 80 p 13]

PRESIDENT TO VISIT ROMANIA--President and Mrs Banana would pay an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania later this month, a Government House statement said yesterday. The visit would be at the invitation of the Romanian President, Mr Nicolai Ceausescu. Dates of the Presidential party's departure will be announced later. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 80 p 1]

RISCO PROJECT--Preliminary work on the construction of a $60 million sinter plant has begun at Risco's foundry at Redcliff. The project should get off the ground early next year. The sinter plant is aimed at recycling large stockpiles of wasted "fines" of ore and coke which have been built up over the years. The process basically converts the fines into lumpy material before the material is put into a blast furnace. The furnace, where iron is smelted out of the ore at around 2 000 degrees celsius, can only accept hard and lumpy material. Fines cause clogging which in turn can put out the fires. A Risco spokesman said yesterday: "The testing and laboratory work is being done on the ore and coke fines to determine the parameters of the sinter plant which must be very carefully designed in relation to the feed material." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 11 Sep 80 p 1]

LABOR SEMINAR--The Engineering Workers' Union of Zimbabwe was to hold a seminar to be attended by trade union representatives from several African countries and Geneva, Mr David Chimusoro, the union's general secretary, said yesterday. He said he expected the seminar to be opened by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbiral Kangai, on October 8. Mr Chimusoro said the problems facing workers in the engineering industry in Zimbabwe and the role of trade unions in the development of the country would be raised at the seminar, expected to last a week. Representatives from other countries had been invited to advise "us on how to run trade unions efficiently--particularly in a newly independent country like Zimbabwe. We expect to learn more from this seminar, which is the big est yet in the history of our union in Zimbabwe. We are looking forward to its success." Mr Chimusoro appealed to the members of his union to be on guard against bogus trade unionists. "These are con-men and must be ignored. They just want to take people's money under false pretences." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 80 p 3]

OVERSEAS LOANS FOR INDUSTRY--Medium-term foreign loans are to be used to finance a number of industrial projects in Zimbabwe. The projects are not specified, nor are the sums involved. But Mr Nick Cambitzis says in the Industrial Development Corporation's 1980 annual report, he is confident the funds will be forthcoming after talks during the last four months with overseas financial institutions. In his chairman's statement he says: "By the end of the year a number of agreements will have been concluded with the corporation for the provision of foreign medium-term loans at reasonable rates of interest to approved industrial developments in Zimbabwe." For the last financial year the IDC has turned in a record $2,4 million operating profit, an increase of 40,5 percent on 1979. Net profits almost doubled to $2 043 120. Results would have been higher had the IDC not been hampered by having a high proportion of its funds tied up in short term investments which yielded an average interest of only 3,8 percent. The corporation's balance sheet, however, shows it to be in a healthy state with net assets of $33,5 million (1979--$29,6 million). Reserves rose by 20 percent to $23,5 million. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 11 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

END

SWAZI AIRLINES TO FLY TO ZIMBABWE, MADAGASCAR

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 15 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] **ROYAL SWAZI airlines are to extend their services with weekly flights to Zimbabwe and Madagascar, and in addition they hope to re-open regular flights to Blantyre.**

This means that the national airline will be flying Swaziland's flag in a total of eight countries. And there is also a possibility that Royal Swazi might start a regular service to the Seychelles.

This week chief executive Mr. Dan Langeler told Business Times of plans for Royal Swazi which will make the airline one of the busiest in this part of Africa.

He said that a regular service to Madagascar had been launched on September 1. "Subject to the Government's approval, we also intend to reopen services to Blantyre," he said. "And we also hope to start a regular service to Salisbury from November 1."

Mr. Langeler said the Swaziland Government had already given the "thumbs up" for the Salisbury service and he was just waiting for the Zimbabwe Government permit.

Within a few days of the announcement that the Seychelles Government was to halt all flights by South African Airways, Mr. Langeler said he was in telex communication with authorities in the Seychelles discussing the possibility of opening a service. He said: "We're taking a very strong look at the Seychelles at the moment. We have been looking at this possibility for quite a while."

Mr. Langeler praised Swaziland Government officials who had been helping Royal Swazi to establish new routes. He said: "The good working relationship we have with the Ministry of Works, Power and Communications has greatly assisted this airline in going where it's going.

"We get a lot of help from the Ministry and our Board. Whenever we have been able to come up with the right figures they have given us their approval."

Royal Swazi's passenger carrying now exceeds 30,000 passengers a year and in two years the airline has grown from an operation of three flights a week to one of eight flights a week.

And there are even more plans afoot to extend the airline's services into large-scale freight carrying. The present Fokker aircraft is limited in the amount of freight it can carry because of the size of its hold.

"We're considering the possibility of leasing a back-up aircraft and we're studying freight operations," said Mr. Langeler. "There's oodles of freight going north and south. Swaziland has meat, pineapples and all sorts of fruits and vegetables and general cargo to export."

He said he was considering a back-up aircraft which had a "quick-change format" meaning it could be rapidly converted from a passenger-carrying layout to freight-carrying.

He announced that Prince Matatanela who joined the airline last year and who had worked in various departments of Royal Swazi, had just been appointed market research manager.

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6 October 1980

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2302

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UNESCO PLANS TO SOLVE AFRICA'S ENERGY PROBLEMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] UNESCO may help solve Africa's energy problems.

UNESCO Southern Africa regional information officer, Mr Mamdom Thiam Moctar, said this at a news conference held at the regional offices after his arrival in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Thiam is here to finalise arrangements for Zambia News Agency to communicate information to otner Southern African countries during the 21st session of the UNESCO general conference which takes place in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from September 23 to October 28.

Mr Thiam said UNESCO had decided to solve the energy problems of the African countries within the context of the research work the organisation was undertaking in various fields.

Avert

"The question of energy problems now facing African countries has been taken care of by UNESCO because there is a strong feeling that something has to be done to avert serious consequences," he said.

Mr Thiam said UNESCO would help in feasibility studies on solar energy in Africa, investments and other technical services to enable African countries to benefit from solar energy.

He said African countries had great potential for solar energy, except that they needed massive investments to benefit from it.

On the selection of Zana to feed other Southern region countries on deliberations of the UNESCO conference, Mr Thiam said this had been done because the news agency had bilateral agreements on the exchange of information with countries like Angola, Mozambique and others.

He explained that Africa's participation to this year's conference will be given extensive coverage as its own reporters would be available, unlike in the past.

Mr Thiam said past experience showed that many Western reporters covering conferences, were more interested in what "America, the Soviet Union are discussing" than in talks by African countries.

This year's conference, he said, would emphasise problems facing the youths and assistance to member countries which want to develop a chosen national language.

Development of an African language, he explained, was needed for promotion of any form of life.

An international commission for the study of communication problems, is another subject on the agenda.

CSO: 4420

SWAZILAND PRESENTS REPORT TO SOUTHERN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] SWAZILAND presented a report on progress on the subject of manpower development for the Southern African region at the Development Co-ordination conference which was held in Salisbury, Zimbabwe, last week.

The report was received by the meeting with appreciation and the recommendations were unanimously endorsed by the Ministers who attended the meeting.

Swaziland was represented by the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, who was accompanied by officials from the Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Works Power and Communications and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Economic Planning.

The recommendations in the progress report included among other things, the continuation of a survey of existing training institutions in the region and their better use on a regional basis, and also the establishment of a co-ordinating committee and a small secretariat to service the committee.

Other subjects discussed at the meeting covered transport and communications, regional food security and agriculture, manpower development, industrial co-operation, the establishment of a southern African Development Fund, energy and the institutional mechanism for servicing the region.

In all these areas, the meeting reviewed concrete project proposals in the preparation for a Donors' conference due to be held in Maputo at the end of November.

While in Salisbury, the Deputy Prime Minister also met Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, to whom he delivered a special message from His Majesty, King Sobhuza.

CSO: 4420

ZIMBABWE TRADE DEAL WITH ZAMBIA REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Zambia and Zimbabwe were poised for an economic boom, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr Kabuka Nyirenda, said yesterday.

In an interview, he said Zambia would soon sign a trade agreement which would strengthen economic relations between the two countries.

Zambia and Zimbabwe were anxious to normalize their relations politically and economically. Preliminary talks on the pact started in May this year when Zambian Government officials met their counterparts in Salisbury.

"These discussions continued during the Zambia Trade Fair and all that remains is to put finishing touches before an agreement is signed."

Accord

The accord would be broadly based to involve Zambia's National Commission for Development Planning, said Mr Nyirenda, who was with the Zambian delegation which attended last week's economic conference in Salisbury.

The conference was also attended by Malawi, Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. Meanwhile, Zambia and Malawi are building a railway link costing about $4,5 million.

The Zambian Government recently started a World Bank project involving about $200 million. The project includes the renewal of 112 km of track between Mookamunga and Livingstone, work on the existing Kafue Bridge, installation of a centralized signalling system and replacement and repair of existing diesel engines.

A total of 915 wagons and two cranes which have since broken down will be replaced under the World Bank loan.

CSO: 4420

ZAMBIA DOES NOT SEEK RELEASE OF FISHERMEN SEIZED BY ZIMBABWE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

THE Ministry of Foreign Affairs is not negotiating the release of Zambian fishermen jailed in Zimbabwe last May for contravening that country's Parks and Wildlife Act, permanent secretary, Mr Peter Kasanda, has said.

"It is impossible for us to do anything because those people were tried and convicted (by a court of law)," Mr Kasanda said.

The 17 fishermen were jailed by a Karoi magistrate when they pleaded guilty to fishing illegally on the Zimbabwean side of the Zambezi river.

The court was told that the men, using boats and nets, caught 3,791 kg of fish in three days and later sold it to buyers from Lusaka and Chirundu.

Originally 27 Zambians were arrested for allegedly committing the offence, but ten of them were released after questioning.

Of the 17 convicted by magistrate, Mr G. Romilly, Rapson Kaponya and Mathew Mafungautsi were jailed for 21 months on two counts and were ordered to pay between them K5,400 to the State while a 12-month jail term imposed on George Leonard Jeffreys, 80, was suspended for five years because of his age.

Eight of the accused were sentenced to 15 months three of which were suspended.

They are Rupenga Lanas, Maxwell Phiri, Phineas Chimuka, Bornwell Moyi, Stephen Kapini, George Tembo, Watson Janana and Vincent Peter.

Seven others were sentenced to 12 months each but had three months suspended.

They are Barman Jeffreys, Samson Pongo, Wilson Kamwata, Mabvuto Daga, Mathew Katobola, Bernard Tembo and John Lupanda.

Mr Romilly ordered Daga, Katobola, Tembo and Lupanda to pay K182 between them.

It was reported last week that the ministry had been negotiating the release of the men and that Mr Kasanda had gone to Salisbury for discussions with officials in that country.

But Mr Kasanda, explained in an interview that if a foreigner contravened the law in another country and was convicted, the convict's home country could not do anything to save him.

"The only thing we can do is secure consular representation to visit the convict in prison or detention. But, there is nothing we can do once they are jailed.

"They can only be deported after serving their prison sentences," he said.

Mr Kasanda, who had just returned from Zimbabwe, said he went there to lead a Zambian delegation to the Southern Africa coordinating conference which took place in Salisbury, "not to negotiate the release of Zambian convicts."

CSO: 4420

ZIMBABWE EXPORTS BRICKS TO SOUTH AFRICA

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] **ZIMBABWE is propping up the South African building industry, through the export of millions of bricks this year. Besides earning foreign currency the trade is providing much needed business for the hard-pressed industry in this country.**

The reason for South Africa demanding our products is because of the unprecedented building boom in the country. Brick manufacturers are way behind in orders, quoting as much as 18 months ahead, and they are turning to any source of supply.

Britain is also supplying South Africa and has offered 100 million bricks — but at a price. On rail to Johannesburg they will cost R310 for 1 000 ($258). Zimbabwe's prices are about $119 for 1 000.

The main exporters have been the Salisbury-based firm of Willsgrove Brick and Potteries. A spokesman said they had been sending bricks to South Africa since the beginning of the year. These were mostly high quality face bricks.

In Bulawayo MacDonald Brothers has also been supplying and is thinking of going into production full-time. At the moment it is largely engaged in low-cost housing projects for the city.

Building sources said this country is so much cheaper than Britain that a "killing" could be made if the brickyards had the capacity. Rail costs to South Africa are about $70 for 1 000, from Salisbury while Bulawayo is $20 for 1 000 cheaper.

Botswana has also helped keep the Zimbabwe industry going and a steady supply for housing is being sent to that country.

Even though costs for South Africa importing from Zimbabwe and Britain are much higher than for their domestic supply, building costs will not rise by much.

An average three-bedroomed house uses 35 000 bricks, representing six percent of the total cost. With inflation it pays a houseowner to build now with imported bricks rather than wait until local supplies are available.

In the first six months of this year Zimbabwe exported a total of 2,3 million bricks which brought in $96 000. Last year's total exports were only 250 000 bricks, worth $13 000.

The South African demand has meant that the yards in Zimbabwe are out of the doldrums to a large extent. There is only low-cost housing going on at the moment with virtually no home building.

The building industry began to pick up recently, especially in Salisbury where building plans approved by the City Council have increased tremendously.

However, these projects take 18 months to two years to come on stream and for the moment builders have to bide their time and seek what work they can.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ZIMBABWE-SWAZILAND AIR LINK--Swaziland's Royal Swazi Airlines would begin weekly services to Salisbury from November 3, an Air Zimbabwe spokesman said yesterday. The airline's Fokker 28 aircraft will land at Salisbury en route to Lusaka on Mondays, and call again on the south-bound journey the next day. The spokesman said Royal Swazi did not have traffic rights between Salisbury and Lusaka and AZ was not at this stage considering operating reciprocal services. Air fares will be the same as for the Salisbury-Johannesburg service. The F28 seats about 50 passengers. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 80 p 5]

CSO: 4420

AGRICULTURAL ADVANCES, PROSPECTS EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Sep 80 pp 1817, 1818

[Text]

THOUGH dissatisfaction at the performance of the agricultural sector is becoming a welcome concern of many governments in West Africa, the complaints that have been made recently in Benin, deserve closer attention. A recent tour of the provinces by Ministers resulted in criticism of the insufficient extention services, of stealing from co-operatives and of excessive bureaucracy.

For Col. Kerekou's regime, the development of the agricultural sector has been one of the principal aims of a government which is keen to see the country become self-sufficient and less dependent on the exterior in its economic development. Since 1976 the revolutionary government in Benin has attempted to impose some more order in agriculture; co-operativè structures were set up gradually. Though government's had tried since independence to instill a degree of communalisation of agricultural exploitation, lack of proper publicity and extension work had merely reinforced peasant apathy. The Kerekou regime then decided on a gradualist approach.

A structural base was thought out which would revolve around the Groupements Révolutionnaires de Vocation Co-opératife (GRVC). In the last four years these have been spreading all over the country. Their aim is to provide for a socialist base for agricultural production. However, given the nature of society in Benin — it is ethnically very divided producing interest groups which are powerful and which have to be respected even if the Kerekou regime has managed to instill a degree of political stability unthought of in the sixties — there has always been emphasis on a gradual approach to change. For this reason, therefore, Benin's changes in the last few years have not been in the limelight but represent an experiment that is worthy of generous attention whatever the difficulties it may be facing at prsent.

The organisation of the GRVC reflects the government's pragmatism. Made up of smallholders and agricultural labourers, they organise work on the land which is communal, with the exception of a small area kept by each peasant for his own needs. While landowners do not lose their title to the land, they do not receive rent. Peasants are free to sell their produce to state or private traders. Experience has shown that in the south the collectives have been far slower in getting off the ground because of the regional disinclination to approach agriculture communally. Furthermore, private traders continue to flourish; in fact,

they constitute a major proportion of the service sector of Benin's economy.

It has been generally acknowledged that the reforms in Benin have provided the peasant with a number of benefits; the rational use of collective agricultural land, facilities for mechanisation, improved productivity, the possibility of easier access to short and medium term credits and means by which political and technical organisation can be made easier. Cash crop production though, had been disappointing if one goes by the results of the 1978-79 season. Groundnuts dropped to 1.341 tonnes (a reduction of 1,375 tonnes on the previous season) but the cocoa crop rose to 4,111 tonnes (a rise of 2,738 tonnes) cotton, after a number of bad seasons rose to 18,740 tonnes (and improvement of 3,851 tonnes), karite fell seriously by 8,026 to show figures of 248 tonnes, while palm production rose by 11,632 tonnes to a figure of 23,432 tonnes.

If one takes production of groundnut, palm, cotton and tobacco together it can be seen that while the 1978-79 season showed an encouraging improvement rising to 43,681 tonnes as against the 22,633 tonnes of the previous season, this compares badly with the total of 83,703 tonnes produced in 1974-75 and the 77,177 tonnes produced in the following season.

The recent complaints about the performance of the co-operative sector made by two ministers, M. Garba, the Minister for State Farms, Livestock and Fishing, and M. Azodeghehou, Minister for Rural Development and Co-operative activities, point clearly to the problem areas. Foremost is the spasmodic effect of the extension services. Any attempt to improve production, especially in the context of the reforms desired by the Benin government, requires consistent, diligent provision of extension services. The authorities in the regions were criticised for not co-operating sufficiently with the co-operatives and they suggested that there had been too many conflicts between the co-operatives and the bureaucracy.

A further problem has been the high level of theft from co-operatives. In one region alone, Mono, it was estimated that 30 per cent of production somehow went out of circulation.

There are reasons for government optimism, however: by its pragmatic approach, acknowledging the cultural diveristy as well as the disparate and powerful interest groups — a commercial bourgeoisie in the south and a political aristocracy in the north, the government has not antagonised the peasant. Secondly, there has been a traditional inclination towards co-operative agriculture in Benin. This was reflected in the early efforts of the governments just after independence. A further advantage is that after over a decade of political tumult in which the representatives of the regional interests never managed to establish a system of authority with any permanency, Col. Kerekou has brought to the country a degree of political stability which has permitted the government to look to longer-term economic reforms.

CSO: 4420

DISPARAGING ATTITUDES TOWARD MOSLEMS REVIEWED

Mecca THE JOURNAL OF THE MUSLIM WORLD LEAGUE in English Aug 80 pp 46-49

[Article by Mustapha Ibrahim]

[Excerpts] The word Ulema which is a plura of alim means scholars in Arabic, the singular being alim, and this term has been corrupted by the Hausas as Malunma plural and Malam singular. This term is loosely accorded to any one who has any sort of book learning, and rarely indicates his degree of learning. In the modern Islamic Ghana, the influence and status of the traditional Ulama, who, in actual fact, are not qualified Ulema is gradually being whittled away especially in the urban centres. But those who have done intensive work in traditional Islamic disciplines still hold a great position in the Islamic community and the Muslims cannot resist their impact.

CSO: 4420

MOI SAYS CHINA, KENYA SHARE COMMON PROBLEMS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Cornelius Nyomboki]

[Excerpt] President Moi called on the super-powers to stop violating the territorial integrity and policital independence of the Third World to achieve their own selfish ends.

Speaking at a banquet given in his honour by Chinese Prime Minister Zhaop Ziyang, President Moi said: "The Third World must not accept perpetuation of these injustices and inequitable relations. [as published]

Mincing no words, the President declared: "Politically the major international institutions are effectively controlled by a few powerful nations. Although almost all Third World countries are now politically independent, they continue to be seriously disadvantaged and exploited in the economic field."

Referring to Kenya and China as sharing common problems, President Moi said as a group we press for the acceptance and establishment of a new economic order, equitable international relations and respect for the accepted principles of international law and behaviour.

He noted that the Third World must be allowed to participate fully in all decisions that affected their peoples, stressing that Kenya and China should give great weight to the fact that they belong to the same group of countries which for many years have been downtrodden. The President pledged Kenya's full support in seeing that all forms of colonialism, oppression and economic suppression by the super powers was eliminated.

Criticising big powers for spending a lot of their money on building up arms stocks, President Moi said: "One feels so unhappy about today's trends and developments at the international level.

While today many people were suffering from hunger, and other social problems in the Third World, some powerful nations were spending huge

quantities of valuable resources on the sterile and dangerous programme of stock-piling armaments," he said.

President Moi observed: "Peace and stability will not come from acquisition of more and more arms, lasting peace and stability can only come from human contentment in each and every country".

Economy

Kenya, he added, strongly believed in disarmament and in using the resources and technologies available for human development. In this connection, he declared, the 1980s would either be years of great achievement or a truly dangerous period for the human race.

President Moi said the purpose of such State visits as he was making was to enable him to exchange views and ideas on many matters including seek-economic co-operation.

He pointed out: "At the bilateral level, Kenya and China have co-operated in a number of projects and, during this visit, we shall look forward to signing a number of agreements to facilitate even closer co-operation.

He said Kenya was grateful for the offer given by China of constructing a national sports complex in Nairobi.

CSO: 4420

BOY: NOVEMBER COTU ELECTIONS UNLIKELY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Sep 80 p 4

[Excerpt]

COTU'S elections are now unlikely to take place as planned in November.

The majority of affiliated unions will not have completed their national elections by that time, Cotu secretary-general Juma Boy said yesterday.

Mr. Boy was speaking in a telephone interview with the NATION from Kisumu where he was attending the elections of the Kenya Tailors and Textile Workers Union.

He said less than 10 of the 30 affiliated union's had so far completed elections. These include the National Seamen's Union, the Dockworkers Union, Agricultural Plantation Workers Union, the Kenya Pilots Association, Shoe and Leather Workers Union, Amalgamated Metal Workers Union, Engineering Workers Union and Building and Construction Workers Union.

The Quarry and Mineworkers Union is to hold fresh elections after the original election was nullified by the Registrar of Trade Unions.

Another high-ranking Cotu official, who requested anonymity, told the NATION: "The earliest date I can foresee Cotu elections is the end of the year."

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT RAPS PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Sep 80 pp 1, 24

[Text] THE Kenya Government yesterday issued the following statement:

"The attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement carried in yesterday's issue of the "DAILY NATION" in which the so-called Parliamentary Defence and Foreign Relations Committee rebuked some segment of the Kenyan Press and, by insinuation, some other leaders for having expressed their disgust at the anti-Kenya propaganda that has been coming from some neighbouring countries.

"While the Government would not wish to muzzle any person or group of persons from expressing their views on the various issues of national or international concern, it would, at the same time, not condone situations where groups of individuals assume an air of authority to censure others in the due excercise of their rights to make their views known, or in legitimate performance of their office.

"The Government wishes to state that the so-called Parliamentary, and Foreign Relations Committee has no mandate, leave alone authority, to make any statements on behalf of either the Government or the President of Kenya and would have wished to know whose views the group of six MPs was airing.

"On the one hand, Parliament is not in session, and the group cannot therefore convince the Government that their views were those of the majority or the entire National Assembly.

"On the other, the group should have taken its own advice of being content with the statement made by the Foreign Minister and should not have appointed itself Kenya's Foreign Affairs spokesman.

"All said, however, any person or group of persons holding the belief that putting the name of the President of our Republic into ridicule is a good joke must be seen as contemptuous of the reverence and esteem to which the Head of State must be held.

"Likewise, anyone who feels that vile utterances against this country should be excused and let to continue unabated cannot be a true son of this land, leave alone a follower of Nyayo.

"Anybody who feels that Kenyan leaders over-reacted to the slanderous attacks vented against Kenya must be seen to be in sympathy with those anti-Kenya elements operating from across our borders.

"It should be the concern of every Kenyan when an incongrous band of people in a neighbouring country should have the courage to slight on our nationhood, so jealously guarded by His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi.

"It is even worse when this amorphous band speaks from borrowed courage.

"It is therefore necessary for everybody to understand that His Excellency the President has created in his Government proper machinery through which the country's stand on various issues, defence and foreign relations included, can be stated. The Parliamentary Defence and Foreign Relations Committee is not part of that machinery.

"The Government would also wish to appeal to the Press to try to understand more clearly Kenya's interests." —KNA

CSO: 4420

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL OPERATION TO OPEN WILDERNESS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] ONE of Kenya's last wildernesses looked at the weekend as though it had been finally opened up after a major international operation involving troops and civilians.

A cable link has been established with the unique Central Plateau of the dormant Susua volcano enabling scientists and explorers to examine the area in detail.

Experts are predicting that the plateau — which has been cut off from the rest of Kenya for centuries by a massive circular gorge — will reveal a multitude of unusual plants and animals and possibly provide an important future tourist attraction.

A 1,250-feet steel cable was stretched across the gorge to act as a lifeline for a team which will camp on the plateau. Although only 40 miles west of Nairobi, the central area of the volcano has eluded explorers over the years. The deepness of the gorge, lack of water and the daytime heat have prevented people from staying there for more than a day. And the heavy vegatation has made air supply drops difficult.

But now the multi-national Operation Drake, in co-operation with various Kenya Government agencies, plan to use the cable to ferry quantities of water and other supplies to a scientists' camp, enabling them to stay for days, even weeks, at a time.

The work was carried out by young explorers, which included several Kenyans, and a team of British Army Royal Engineers.

"The site is unique and has been like a lost world over the years", said Lt.-Col. John Blashford-Snell, who commands the project.

"Its isolation and its unusual vegetation means there could be some surprising findings."

The Operation Drake team hopes to establish a camp in the next couple of days on the central plateau.

CSO: 4420

MINISTRIES MUST PROTECT CITIZENS FROM 'GREEDY LANDLORDS'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] The way some landlords are collecting rent these days leaves a lot to be desired. Their actions are brutalising wananchi unnecessarily. These crooks are hiring thugs to collect rent for them, and do a lot else. Early last week we carried a tragic story of tenants who were attacked by seven hired thugs when they were sleeping. The thugs came armed, not just to beat up the tenants but also to remove doors. They terrorised the tenants for several hours, beating children and adults alike so systematically that none escaped without a cut, a bruise or a broken bone. These tenants were beaten by people acting on instructions. The landlord argued that they had not honoured his quit notice. For their part they argue, quite consistently, that they were looking for alternative accommodation, but that, given the short notice and the generally tight housing situation, they had not succeeded.

In the middle of the week, in Mombasa, a magistrate authorized a landlord at Maweeni Kongowea to demolish houses occupied by 70 families who he claimed owed him rent arrears totalling 24,000/-. The demolition squad was hired by a court broker. Lawyers have assured us that the tenants, who were kicked out at night, will also be required to pay for the demolition costs! Whatever the legality of the eviction, is it fair to evict tenants at night and at the same time destroy their belongings? Even if they were squatters, why were they not allowed to take away their belongings? The sentiments expressed by the Mayor of Mombasa, Coun. Rajab Sumba, that the people were "subjected to downright humiliation and harassment under the pretext for law" are noble, but they do not in any way help the poor tenants.

Towards the end of the same week 600 people were evicted by hired agents at Mbotela, Nairobi. Here again the agents broke down doors and physically manhandled the people. These tenants were waiting for a rent dispute hearing on September 20 before the Rent Tribunal, yet the landlord chose to hire people to brutalise the tenants. It has been

reported that the tenants, who work for one company, used to have their rent paid by the company. The landlord broke this arrangement so as to get a chance to raise the rents since it is easier to harass individuals than to tangle with companies, who usually insist on written contracts being honoured.

The Mayor of Nairobi reacting to the earlier Nairobi evictions, said the incident highlighted the activities of "get-rich-quick greedy and selfish landlords that was giving Nairobi a bad name". Although we agree with him about the reputation of the city, we think the issue of people being mistreated is much more important than the reputation of our august capital. It is in this context that we are encouraged by the action of the Provincial Commissioner's office in Nairobi about the Mbotela evictions. We are told it has instructed the DO of the area to reinstate the evicted tenants until such time as alternative housing is found for them. We hope that in future any landlord who humiliates wananchi in a similar manner is taken to task in a similar manner.

In the past, it seems, law enforcers and other authorities have been seen by the landlords to always be on their side. In the first case cited, the landlord went to the police and denied having sent the thugs! The police are therefore stuck. In the Mombasa case, the local MP Said Hemed, had to travel all the way to Nairobi to make representations to the authorities.

Nobody denies landlords the right to get a fair return on their investment. As Mayor Kahara said last week, tenants have an obligation to pay reasonable rents mutually agreed between them and the landlords. If this fails, there is always the Rent Tribunal to arbitrate. What is not acceptable to the people of this country is the practice of throwing tenants out in the cold even when their side of the story is valid. They are entitled to decent treatment even though they are poor. The molly-coddling of crooks should end since the way they treat Kenyans is not in keeping with the aspirations of this country.

It is time the Ministry of Local Government as well as the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing get together and define legal and administrative ways of protecting wananchi from greedy landlords. They should ensure that the kind of abuse which is being inflicted on tenants by crooks is stopped immediately. The law on rent enforcement needs updating to protect tenants. Buy also important is the need to find ways and means of controlling land speculation, which is the single most important cause of runaway rent increases, and by implication some evictions.

Many landlords are important people. Perhaps this explains why the authorities are reluctant to apprehend them. Even if this is the case it is still wrong that they should act as they wish and they must be made to comply with the law, as nobody is above it.

CSO: 4420

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION SYSTEM MUST BE LOCALIZED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] PRESIDENT Moi has challenged the University of Nairobi and the National Council of Science and Technology to advise the Government on how the country should manufacture industrial spareparts and thereby save foreign exchange. It is important that this challenge be taken up by these and other institutions, who, in some respects, have more to do with production than either the University or the council.

Spareparts for machinery needed in this country are usually imported at fantastic cost. The reason is simple: We do not have a machine-tool industry worth talking about. This is a basic weakness of our economy. The blame for this is shared equally by the Government, the private sector and the technical schools and, perhaps most important, the technical professions. All these have in the past been import-oriented — whether one talks about ideas, designs or methods of organising production. For a long time, when they saw a problem the natural response was to run to some overseas country where they knew a similar problem had occurred.

They never approached industry to try and convince it to start fabricating the desired items. Industry, for its part, found it more profitable to trade in items made in other countries. This mentality was also encouraged by official credit schemes which, in their own way, favour the distributive rather than manufacturing trade. It is important to note that the emphasis on distributive trades is tied to the historical fact that Africans were not allowed into commerce in the colonial period and that, as the political pressure for Africanisation of trade mounted in the Sixties, they moved into this sector since it was relatively easy. Some members of the foreign communities quit general trade to go into semi-processing, but because of their own political insecurity they do not appear to be keen to tie up vast amounts of capital in a machine-tool industry.

In this context it becomes necessary for the Government to rethink its approach to industry. So far emphasis has been on building small-scale industry in the rural areas. This is commendable, but they need to be oriented to locally-produceable machinery. Also, some of them

should be made to produce simple tools which are needed in those rural communities. Facilities to repair equipment in the rural areas also represents an opportunity for some rural industries to be supported by Government programmes. So far there is very little activity in this sector and individuals can usefully be spurred to invest in it.

Perhaps the most potent policy instrument the Government possesses to start forcing engineers industrialists and consumers to think about spareparts self-sufficiency is drastically to reduce the allocation of foreign exchange for the importation of such spares. If this is done a lot of the money tied up in spareparts imports and storage will be released for investment in their manufacture. This will also force users to go to designers to get local substitutes created for fabrication here. This should even make industry consult local engineering talent both at the university and in the professional bodies, something they have been reluctant to do in the past.

The issue of spareparts also raises a much more serious question about the myriad types of machines we import. Those who have studied this problem argue that at some point we must begin to indicate areas where we need standardisation of machinery. Such an approach is desirable from a cost-cutting point of view. It would reduce not only the cost of importing the original machinery but also of setting up a repair and spareparts system. Again, this is an area to which the bodies charged with the responsibility for allowing imports should exercise themselves.

Many students of the activities of the professions in Kenya have uniformly reached the conclusion that all professions show a fantastic bias for things foreign. The usual explanation is that they were trained overseas and that they never sat down to think out the application of their training to local conditions. This is an area in which the University can make a fundamental contribution since it is producing a significant proportion of our national manpower. They should be trained always to think of local conditions.

When they come out we expect them to be better than the older generation whose values and intellectual preferences were moulded abroad. However, as our society is still dominated by the older generation, which continues to be foreign-oriented, one must point out that our young, local-oriented professionals have a hard struggle ahead as they try to sell their ideas to a fossilised older generation. This is where the President's and the ruling party's leadership will be important in the future. Our people must be told in clear terms that there is need to localise the industrial production system by using indigenous talent for design and production. This message will, however, only be taken seriously if the political leadership is seen to be committed to the idea.

Universities the world over are created to lead society in basic research and teaching. It is most encouraging that President Moi has reiterated this yet again in the Kenyan context. All that remains now is for the University to become more creative and to come up with concrete proposals on this important issue.

CSO: 4420

KTDA CONSTRUCTING PLANTS, EXPANDING PLANTING

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] The Kenya Tea Development Authority is to construct 11 new tea factories at a cost of Sh. 22 million.

Five of these will be ready this year. They are: The Iriani Tea Factory in Nyeri, the Gatunguru Tea Factory in Murang'a, the Theto Tea Factory in Kiambu, the Kapset Tea Factory in Kericho and the Sanganyi Tea Factory in Kisii District.

The rest will be ready by next year, Agriculture Minister G. K. M'Mbijjewe said in a speech read on his behalf by Assistant Minister Patrice Ivuti at Baraton, Nandi District, during the West Rift Valley Tea Growers field day.

Mr. M'Mbijjewe, however, said farmers should grow enough tea to provide the new factories with enough tea leaves.

He said the KTDA had now entered its fifth plan under which the planting of 25,000 acres was under way.

At the end of the plantation programme in 1982, the total tea acreage under the KTDA will be 135,140, the Minister said.

He called for co-operation among the tea growers, the KTDA and Government officials to ensure the success of the programme.

Speaking at the occasion, Nandi DC Ben Makosewe said farmers in the district expected to harvest two million bags of maize this season.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ESSENTIAL GOODS LIMITED--Only Kenyans will be allowed to trade as wholesalers and retailers in essential commodities in future. This was one of the moves announced in Mombasa yesterday by Commerce Minister Eliud Mwamunga in a bid to place business in local hands. Mr. Mwamunga also said that no trader will be allowed to operate both wholesale and retail trade with effect from next January. The measures, he said, would enhance Kenyanisation and involve more Kenyans in business. Addressing the Coast branch of the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Minister said the Government was determined to spread business activities among Kenyans and his Ministry would employ all measures to achieve the objective. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Sep 80 pp 1, 24]

CSO: 4420

DOE ASKS 'TRADITIONAL FRIENDS' TO INCREASE AID

Doe's Radio Address

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 10 Sep 80 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] The Liberian Government has appealed to her "traditional friends" to increase their level of assistance to meet our pressing needs, "many of which border on the survival of the state."

In his radio address this week, Head of State Doe thanked all friendly governments that have given moral, material and diplomatic support since the revolution. However, he said "while we appreciate the efforts of our traditional friends, we are disappointed over the level of assistance thus far received from them.

"Our traditional friends", he declared, "are quite aware of our pressing needs..... yet, many who call themselves our friends, have not gone beyond token assistance. Their interests, which we continue to protect in Liberia, require them to do more."

"As we continue to stand by the principle of genuine non-alignment, I must make it known that if more serious efforts are not made at increasing the level of assistance given us by our traditional friends more especially military equipment, we will have no alternative but to seek aid from other sources that are prepared to help us," he added.

Friends Should Come to Aid

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 10 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] *IN AN EFFORT to get financial assistance from abroad to help the PRC Government meet its commitments to the Liberian people, the government had to adopt certain measures, such as imposing more taxes and tightening the belt to generate funds to meet the basic requirements of our economy.*

HAVING RESORTED TO these, assistance has been forthcoming, but not to the extent as to give us that thrust which would put vibrancy into the revolution and get the country moving faster .

ANYTIME THERE IS a revolution or social change, a nation stands at the crossroads. This is the time true and genuine friends are looked up to for guidance and for succour. Once at the crossroads, it is the direction to which a country finally turns that would determine its course of history in the coming years.

LIBERIA STANDS AT the crossroads today. And there is no doubt that she is in dire need of assistance. There is a teeming army of unemployed, there are spattering slum areas throughout the city which cry out for development, there are roads needing repairs, and there are villages yearning for roadways to market .

ON TOP OF it all, there is the vexed problem of improving the conditions of the people by giving them better housing, adequate food at cheaper price, and a quality of life that would provide them the incentive to be productive and self-reliant.

WE RECOGNIZE THAT we cannot by ourselves succeed with our meagre resources at hand, thus, we expect that those whose friendship we have long cherished and to whom we have offered our hospitality as co-partners in progress, should now come to our aid in a far greater measure as the occasion demands.

THE LIBERIAN REVOLUTION, it must be repeatedly made clear, is not directed against any group of people, but is intended to wipe away the unwholesome features of the past which were eroding the fabric of our society.

IT IS HOPED that out of the revolutionary debris a new nation would emerge, a nation of equal opportunities, a nation which will give birth to new avenues of growth, development and prosperity.

INDEED, A NEW nation, nutured with the help of our friends – our traditional friends in particular–will never forget to express its appreciation to these nations for helping its people in times of great need .For a friend in need, is a friend indeed .

MEANWHILE, WE APPEAL to all concerned to help foster a peaceful and favourable political and business atmosphere that would encourage our friends to urgently respond to our call for aid .

CSO: 4420

BOL MANAGEMENT TAKEN OVER BY NATIONAL BANK

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 8 Sep 80 pp 1,116

[Text]

Following a "flight of assets" and insecurity by shareholders and depositors in the viability of the Bank of Liberia, "the only true Liberian bank", the National Bank of Liberia with the assistance of the Bankers' Association of Liberia has taken over the management of BOL.

The take-over, which was effected last Friday came as a result of a request by shareholders of BOL to government that it "take over the ownership of BOL effective as at close of business on Friday, September 5, 1980".

This step, according to NBL sources, is in furtherance of the desire of the government of Liberia and the National Bank to ensure that the interest of BOL's depositors and shareholders be protected and to ascertain the "continued existence of an important Liberian institution".

In a note communicated to the former President of BOL Dr. A. Romeo Horton, the Governor of the National Bank, Mr. Charles Greene, informed him that arrangements "for the take over" included an "order to audit the cash, checks and other monetary instruments, securities, books, registers, records and physical assets at BOL".

Mr. Greene also instructed Dr. Horton to have his staff assist with the auditing as required by NBL representatives.

The note also mentioned that effective today's date, NBL authorized representatives would be in control of the day-to-day management of BOL.

"For this purpose, we require that BOL staff of the grade of manager and above should tender their resignations addressed to the Governor, NBL effective as at closed of business on Friday, September 5, 1980. [as published]

He however assured Dr. Horton that "it is envisaged that the majority of these officers will be re-appointed and that appropriate duties and responsibilities will be assigned them".

Mr. Greene concluded his note by rapping Dr. Horton that "I am sure you share with me feelings of relief that it has been possible to resolve the crisis at BOL without a temporary closure of the bank".

After the April 12 coup, the Bank of Liberia like other financial institutions, experienced numerous problems first the flight of assets from the bank, the pulling out of the staff of Chemical Bank which is the parent bank of BOL--based in New York City--and the continuous downward trend in the handling of the affairs of the bank. [as published]

The government of Liberia by virtue of the seizure of assets at the bank of former "corrupt officials" of the erstwhile administration, automatically became the majority shareholder of the total asset of BOL.

CSO: 4420

DETAILS ON NIC INVESTMENT CONTRACTS NOTED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 8 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] Investment contracts totalling $235.6 million for projects in Liberia are being negotiated by the National Investment Commission (NIC) with a number of investors.

This includes an $18 million iron and steel plant for which a contract is being signed between the Government and some American investors.

The NIC is also in the process of concluding negotiations with a group of investors for the construction of a $51 million brewery.

In July this year an investment incentive contract was awarded to the Indo-Liberia Glass Company for an $8.5 million factory. The NIC is awaiting the ratification of the contract by the PRC.

Other investment contracts awarded include the building of a steel rolling mill to manufacture steel rods, etc, and a factory for the manufacture of clay bricks, dry cell batteries, nails and umbrellas. [as published]

Contracts have also been awarded for the expansion of a number of existing enterprises, such as the Liberia Glue Company, the Baker Home Grown Poultry, Maryland Wood Processing, and Monrovia Breweries.

According to reports, Prof. Dew Tuan-Wleh Mayson, Acting Chairman of the NIC, "an important feature of all these...is that they are, for the most part, using local resources. [as published]

He said that for example, the steel plant will use local iron ore, the glass factory will use local deposits of silica sand, and the brewery will use local rice, etc.

Another important feature of these projects, he said, is that NIC has insisted on the companies implementing training programs to ensure early Liberianization of the staff.

"We consider this aspect of the new investment contracts to be of major importance, for this is the only way we can ensure that the necessary technological skills and training are passed on to Liberians," Prof. Mayson was quoted.

CSO: 4420

FREE EDUCATION PROGRAM 'MIGHT TAX COUNTRY BEYOND RESOURCES'

London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Sep 80 pp 1833, 1834

[Article by Sarcone Bryon]

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT of the People's Redemption Council of Liberia has started measures to put its free education programme into action, a commitment made to the people shortly after the Revolution, "to bring the country in the mainstream of contemporary African development". The programme aimed at acclerating the belatedly growing literacy rate in the country to maximise the much needed skilled manpower for development.

The overriding priorities of the programme are building schools, employing qualified teachers, training more teachers and providing good facilities for teachers to be able to "upgrade public schools to compete effectively with private schools" in providing quality education for the people. These priorities seek to meet the impending student explosion that might result from the attendance of the majority of the school age population who might take advantage of the programme.

According to the population division of the Planning and Economic Affairs Ministry, of the 1,527,378 school age population in 1979, only 240,076 attended school. The majority of those who did not attend during the period that 71.2 per cent of the 1.7m. population were illiterates in 1979, but the figures receeded to 69.5 per cent in 1980, showing an 11 per cent increase in literacy.

This rate may be acceptable, but is not substantial, given the fact that majority of the literates merely read and write and are handicapped by inadequate availability of facilities to acquire the technical skills needed for development programmes and competitive jobs openings.

The Education Ministry recorded 5,064 school teachers in 1979, but only 1,625 were certificated. The Ministry also recorded 214,193 students .from 1,321 schools during the same year. Schools have been unable to accommodate the growing student population, let alone the impending student explosion that might compound the student accommodation problems.

Estimated to cost $24m. annually, the programme might tax the country beyond its resources, for shortly after the PRC Government came to power, the Planning and Economic Affairs Minister declared that the deposed Government "left the country broke".

But, in spite of the declared bankruptcy of the country, Master Sergeant Doe is unwilling to compromise his Government's commitment and is initiating meaningful measures for its implementation to "lift our people from the dark crevices of ignorance" and to "alleviate the burden of exorbitant fees which cuts deeply into the meager income of our poverty-striken masses".

The Head of State committed the 17-man PRC, to "donate two months' salaries — August and October" — amounting to $76,659.54, to the programme. Two days after the PRC's pledge, Master Sergeant Doe presented a cheque for $150,000 to the Education Minister, Dr. H. Boima

Fahnbulleh, also for the programme. This money was retrieved from a local bank as accounts of the defunct True Whig Party.

Master Sergeant Doe had earlier commissioned a committee, headed by the Education Minister, to study the high cost of school uniforms which "imposes unbearable financial constraints on the poor families".

As the first stage of the programme, the Education Minister has "abolished fees for public schools up to high school level". He also declared Government's commitment to "subsidise 50 per cent" of local college students' tuition.

The Education Ministry initiated another measure to enhance the productivity of public school teachers and to provide jobs for unemployed trained teachers. Last July, it sacked "75 persons" otherwise employed and doing part-time teaching at public night schools; many more are expected to be affected in the exercise.

The Ministry has appealed to private schools to reduce fees, "to conform to the Government free education programme." But private school authorities are said to be unyielding and are construing the appeal as an attempt to take over their schools.

The Government spends $3m. annually to subsidise private schools, covering "55 to 60 per cent" of their annual cost. Despite this astronomical subsidy, private school fees are not only exorbitant, but continue to soar. The Government is said to be re-assessing the programme in respect of private schools.

For instance, the Government gives a $300,000 annual subsidy to Ricks Institute, a Baptist Junior College, of which the monthly cost is said to be $25,000. Thus it appears that the Institute is being funded entirely by the Government. But its fees are still said to be so exorbitant that only the wealthy families can afford them.

The programme has earned the Government increased popularity, particularly among the poor. Nevertheless, given the situation of the ailing economy, it needs a "lot of sacrifices" to ensure its success.

But from the uncompromising manner with which the Government is spearheading the programme, the people seem convinced that it is not just one of those political promises they have been accustomed to.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

REPORTED MRM SUCCESSES--The Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM) has claimed in a clandestine broadcast heard by Durban radio hams in the city late on Sunday night to have killed at least 14 Frelimo soldiers and to have destroyed 14 army trucks. The broadcast, which came somewhere from inside Mozambique, claimed the losses incurred by the forces of President Samora Machel had been between July 23 and August 28. The broadcast also claimed that several bridges had been blown up and as a result, many trains derailed. It said the MRM forces had operated near the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border but did not give a definite area. This is the first time clandestine broadcasts have been heard in Durban since May when the Machel regime arrested several MRM members and brought them to trial. Later Mozambique radio reported that the "terrorists" had been executed. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Sep 80 p 8]

CSO: 4420

OAU DISSENSION BENEFITS NAMIBIA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Sep 80 p 6

[Text]

THE 1980 SUMMIT meeting of the Organisation for African Unity in Freetown, Sierra Leone, was reported to have come closer to open rupture between moderate and leftist African states than any previous summit.

The summit reached unanimity only on the "decolonisation" of Southern Africa and adopted resolutions demanding economic sanctions against South Africa but failed to resolve the burning issues concerning the conflict in the Western Sahara and the civil war in Chad.

The Africa Institute publication 'Bulletin' reports that much of the summit's time was focused on SA and SWA, particularly the recent attack by SA on Swapo bases in southern Angola.

Other resolutions that were passed concerning SA and SWA were:

- nuclear collaboration between the Western countries and SA
- oil supplies to SA
- the creation of an oil bank for SA's neighbours in the event of an oil embargo against SA
- the question of overflying rights for airlines on their way to and from SA
- condemnation of SA's military action against targets in Angola
- criticism of the Western powers that have continued to support the SA regime, and SWA/Namibia.

With the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe at an end, the OAU has served notice on Windhoek and Pretoria that its entire liberation effort has now been redirected at Swapo and the ANC.

The OAU's future course of action regarding SA is clear — unqualified support for the ANC's challenge of white rule and any new government force that might evolve through consultations between Pretoria and Black "internal" leaders.

However, what might yet be a blessing in disguise for SWA and Pretoria is the fact that a large number of moderate states made a concerted effort to counter moves by the radical group to have the Polisario government-in-exile accepted as a full member of the organisation.

The vehement rejection of the Polisario Front — to the extent that several member countries threatened to leave the OAU — proves that the moderates do not regard their membership of the OAU as sufficiently important to justify continuing subordination to the progressive majority, and that any ideas the leftist progressives may have had if following up the acceptance of the Polisario Front with similar recognition of Swapo and ANC governments-in-exile have been thwarted — at least for the forseable future.

CSO: 4420

WESTERN THRUST ON NAMIBIA BOGS DOWN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 80 p 6

["Looking Around" column by Jean-Jacques Cornish: "Western Thrust on Namibia Bogs Down in the Sand"]

[Text] THE African bloc's move into the United Nations Security Council following the SWAPO solidarity conference at UNESCO here last week has brought the Namibian diplomatic saga the full circle.

It started with a Western admission in April 1977, that urgent steps were needed to force South African compliance with the Security Council demands for uncontrolled elections in the disputed territory.

While the Africans withdrew, the West put maximum diplomatic pressure on Pretoria. Eventually, the Western settlement plan was hammered out. It was accepted by both SWAPO and the South African Government and embraced by the Security Council.

At one stage, in mid-1978, even militant SWAPO officials were giving their country a 50-50 chance of peacefully gaining its independence.

Then South Africa dug its heels in.

It produced a succession of reasons for delaying implementation of the U.N. settlement plan — which is essentially the Western proposals it had agreed to.

This stalling over issues such as the size of the U.N. supervising force, reciprocal release of political prisoners, details of the demilitarised zone and, now, U.N. partiality for SWAPO, has run the Western initiative into the sand.

Britain, France and the United States — the three permanent members of the Security Council — are thus faced once again with deciding whether to veto an African call for mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

The U.N. charter reserves such action for situations deemed by the Security Council to threaten world peace.

The Western powers remain reluctant to make such a deliberation on Namibia. They are expected, therefore, to block an African sanctions bid if it comes to the vote.

But they know this will be very damaging for them.

They cannot afford to return to the pattern in the mid-seventies of repeatedly and unpopularly using their veto to protect a system they unreservedly deplored.

So they are obliged to demonstrate their recognition of the deterioration in the situation.

At the height of the election campaign, U.S. President Carter must do everything possible to avoid alienating the black vote with what would amount to a vote for South Africa.

His administration has previously toyed with the idea of abstaining on a sanctions vote. But such an ineffectual response will not be popular with the broad mass of the electorate.

'GRATUITOUS'

Even Tory-ruled Britain has little patience for South African delaying tactics. Whitehall officials have been particularly put out by what they see as "gratuitous" language in Pretoria's latest reply to U.N. Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim.

France's traditional unashamedly expedient foreign policy will have it keep its options open till the last minute. But since reluctantly accepting the arms embargo, France has come closest of all three to actually voting for sanctions against South Africa.

All three will be hoping that once again the moderate core in the African group at the U.N. will prevail to offer the Western powers some way, albeit limited, around a veto.

Algerian Ambassador Mahomed Sahnoun, who will lead the Paris conference's delegation to the U.N. spoke about the possibility of a deadline for South Africa.

This could mean the Africans reluctantly agreeing to hold fire to create the opportunity for another Western demarche on South Africa.

Part of the trade-off for this time could be a demand for the disollution of the so-called five-power Western contact group.

West Germany and Canada, who complete the five, were members of the Security Council when the 1977 initiative was launched.

When their membership ended in 1978 they stayed with the group because they were familiar with the issues.

It is difficult to see how West Germany, with its historic ties to Namibia would give up its role.

And the three permanent Western members of the Security Council are the only powers with peaceful, i.e., economic and political leverage on Pretoria.

Their active participation in any negotiations settlement bid is, therefore, vital.

CSO: 4420

NAMIBIA MAY BE FOLLOWING IN ZIMBABWE'S FOOTSTEPS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Sep 80 p 6

[Text]

SIMILARITIES between the SWA situation and the situation which existed in Zimbabwe prior to the Lancaster House talks are becoming increasingly noticeable, according to Dr Mike Hough, Director of Strategic Studies at Pretoria University.

He spelt out his views in the latest issue of the Africa Institute bulletin.

Dr Hough gives two main reasons for his thinking:

- The definite attempt to strengthen the SWA Administration internally by the creation of the Ministers' Council;
- And the more aggressive military policy that is being conducted, reflected in "Operation Smokeshell" and the demolition of the Swapo transit camp at Chitado.

Both the political and military developments could strengthen the power base and credibility of the present SWA Administration, says Dr Hough.

In this sense, he reckons, the assumption in Zimbabwe that Muzorewa did not "deliver the goods" undoubtedly seems to have played a role, hence the attempts to avoid making the same mistake in SWA.

However, it should be remembered that Zimbabwe went one step further and elected Muzorewa Prime Minister of an "independent" Zimbabwe.

Therefore, he says, whether politically speaking the SWA Administration can be given a firmer power base than was the case with Muzorewa, without UDI, is questionable.

The attempt in SWA to strengthen the internal base is seen by critics as a prelude to UDI.

From the military point of view the SWA situation has been marked by increased activity aimed at pre-empting Swapo attacks, disrupting their logistical bases and hopefully deterring future attacks to some extent, Dr Hough says.

He maintains that it has become abundantly clear that the Frontline States, the OAU and seemingly even the UN General Assembly are intent on having a Swapo Government in SWA.

It could be argued that only a Swapo election victory will end the war, as it will at any rate not accept an election defeat, even in an internationally recognised election.

Although, in such a situation Swapo operations would be more difficult, it could still create a problematic situation as long as Angola is prepared to lend support to Swapo.

Regardless of these possibilities, the aim is SWA should be a free and fair election which is internationally recognised. Obviously this would imply Swapo participation in the election, and although it would be preferable for SA to have a moderate government in SWA, a Swapo victory in an election would have to be accepted, he says.

Although internal political developments in SWA and military action against Swapo could give the internal parties a better chance of election victory, the SA aim should still be a free and fair election. Ideally, this can be brought about by the complete cessation of hostilities.

Dr Hough warns however that although internal political developments in SWA and increased military actions against Swapo could strengthen the internal parties, it is not clear whether these developments will bring about

LEADING academic and researcher in SA, Dr Mike Hough, argues that SWA could now be moving along a similar road to Zimbabwe and that it would be prudent for the SA Government to achieve a just political settlement as soon as possible, even if it means a Swapo election victory. His views on the subject are extremely interesting.

more acceptance of the Republic's case regarding SWA by the international community, or necessarily persuade Swapo to end its attack. Obviously Swapo will attempt to increase its power base as much as possible before agreeing to participate in an election.

That there is an urgent need for a political settlement in SWA is clear, Dr Hough concludes.

In addition to the increasing call for sanctions against SA, there are indications that Swanu is attempting to forge links with Swapo.

For Swapo, too, a speedy settlement should be important, especially in view of the heavy military casualties suffered in recent months. But it should be borne in mind that the basic assumptions of a revolutionary insurgency movement often differ vastly from what could be rationally expected.

CSO: 4420

CHIRAC SUGGESTS FRANCE SHOULD HOST A CONFERENCE ON NAMIBIA

Paris LE MONDE in French 21-22 Sep 80 p 6

[Article: "Chirac Criticizes France's African Policy"]

[Excerpt] Floating the Notion of a Conference on Namibia

"The United Nations has failed in its search for a negotiated settlement in Namibia. A new procedure must, therefore, be discovered if we are to speed up the process of decolonialization in Windhoek," said Jacques Chirac on Friday, 19 September. At city hall in Paris he had met with about 10 correspondents who were experts on African affairs. Before he was to talk with the mayor of Algiers, who was passing through the capital for a few hours, Chirac spent over an hour and a half discussing the situation in the dark continent, especially the situation in southern Africa.

After paying homage to black nationalist Robert Mugabe the mayor of Paris stated: "The Zimbabwe question was settled on the initiative of Great Britain.... A solution to the problem of Namibia is urgently called for since violence in that part of the world has escalated dangerously.... It is up to France to concern itself with the issue for two reasons: 1) the five Western powers have so far failed to make any concrete recommendations; 2) the negotiations begun under UN auspices are not yielding and will not yield any results.

"France cannot restrict its endeavors only to French-speaking African countries," Chirac went on to say. "The French Government should propose that a peace conference on Namibia convene in Paris. To be sure, we would consult our most serious African partners, the UN secretary general, SWAPO, whose leader, Sam Nujoma, seems favorably inclined in this direction, our Western colleagues, the Republic of South Africa, which is suffering from the increased military outlays, the frontline African states, including Zimbabwe, which seem inclined to give us a hearing..."

Urged to clarify his line of thought, Chirac said: "First a favorable climate has to be created.... Obviously the South Africans will have to make some gestures, if only by signing the non-proliferation treaty and freeing Namibian political prisoners.... France could then issue invitations to the conference that I am recommending should be held."

For Chirac, it is to France's advantage to promote anything that might help preserve stability in southern Africa. Actually, he believes that French-South African trade relations have grown considerably, especially since South Africa has become France's number one coal supplier, leading even Poland, and owing to the extent of French purchases of South African uranium. Politically, France should help keep the peace in an area that is especially vulnerable on the strategic level; morally, Chirac believes France has a responsibility firmly to support any initiative likely to contribute thereto.

He indicated that he would like to see Pretoria's leaders "abolish apartheid and alter South Africa's power structures to permit the establishment of a confederation of states." The mayor of Paris then raised the possibility of "a preliminary conference with an African elder statesman, say, Ivory Coast president Felix Houphouet-Boigny, in Abidjan." He also insisted on the need to "reintegrate the Republic of South Africa into the community of nations." Not only is it the sluggishness of the Western powers that has induced Chirac to recommend the initiative for a conference on Namibia, but also, he says, "the Federal Republic of Germany's lack of an African policy, with 35,000 individuals of German ancestry in Namibia. And the paralysis of the United States which will not take any action pending the November elections..."

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

ZIMBABWE CONFERENCE--SWAPO would be happy to talk to the SA Government at a conference hosted by Zimbabwe on Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe. SWAPO leader Mr Sam Nujoma made this clear in Paris yesterday. According to a report in today's REPUBLIKEIN, Mr Nujoma will only participate if the conference is observed by UN representatives. Mr Nujoma also wants members of the OAU to attend. Significantly, SWA's AG Dr Gerrit Viljoen suggested recently that the SA Government may have to come to some agreement with the Frontlines States on SWA if the Western initiative collapses. The SA Government however has always made it clear that it will not do anything that will prejudice the interests of the inhabitants of SWA. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Sep 80 p 2]

SWAPO LOSES 38--The Second in Command of the SWA Territory Force, Brigadier Pieter Bosman has announced that another 38 SWAPO fighters have been killed in operations during the past 14 days by the SWA Territory Force and the SADF. During this time contact was made mostly with small groups of terrorists. In the early hours of September 6, shots were heard and, with first light, the security forces went to investigate. They found that a Cuca shop had been burnt down and a local citizen murdered. They followed the tracks and in the afternoon made contact with a group of three terrorists. One of the terrorists was killed and the other two fled, but later the same day a second terrorist was killed. On September 6 the security forces also made contact with a group of terrorists hiding in thick bush. A short firefight followed and 4 terrorists were killed. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Sep 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FERTILIZER INDUSTRY--The proposed fertilizer manufacturing industry for Kano State is estimated to cost 400 million Naira. This was disclosed by the state's Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Co-operatives, Alhaji Muhammadu Adamu, while welcoming a delegation from the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB). According to the commissioner, plans had reached advanced stages for the establishment of the industry. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Sep 80 p 9]

NEW LOCAL GOVERNMENT--A local government will be carved out of Gwaram District of Kano State, it has been announced. The district is currently under the Birnin Kudu Local Government area. The announcement was made by Governor Mohammed Abubakar Rimi, the state governor, when he received a delegation from the district at Government House, Kano. He said when the local government is created, the people of Gwaram would have a free hand to elect qualified people to run the affairs of the area. He, however, urged them to be patient, assuring them that new local governments were necessary to bring even development nearer to the people. The delegation had complained of the uncooperative attitude of the Birnin Kudu Local Government Caretaker Committee to affairs of Gwaram District. They also alleged that suspended village heads were making life difficult in the district. [Abdulhamid Babatunde] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Sep 80 p 3]

GOODS DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM--A new method of distributing goods in the country is soon to be introduced by the Federal Government. The method will provide for a central distributive system for all goods. It is aimed at checking the present practice whereby manufacturers and importers also take on the jobs of the distributor. Disclosing this in Lagos yesterday, the Minister for Commerce, Mr. Isaac Shaahu, described manufacturers and importers as the enemies of free and fair distributive trade system in the country. He was briefing the members of the Committee of the House of Representatives on means and ways of alleviating the problems of the high cost of consumer goods in the country. Mr. Shaahu said he was aware that the problems of the people stemmed from an irregular distributive trade system which had been operating in the society for quite some time. A lot of issues were being mismanaged by the manufacturers and importers. The Minister then promised to send to the legislature, a bill which would guarantee a central distributive system. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Sep 80 p 32]

RESETTLEMENT FOR DAM--A comprehensive data on the movement and payment of compensation for the people to be displaced by the 100 million Naira Goronyo Dam is being prepared, the General Manager, Sokoto Rima Basin Development Authority (SRBDA), has announced. He explained that payment of compensation had not yet started because no one had been asked to move out of the project site. He, however, added that massive information campaign had been mounted in order to enlighten the people in the area about the importance of the project. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Sep 80 p 18]

AID FROM BRAZIL WANTED--Senate President Dr. Joseph Wayas has called for aid from Brazil for the execution of the Green Revolution programme. Dr. Wayas, currently on an official visit to Brazil, told the Governor of Brazilia, Mr. A.I.M. Lamaison last Tuesday that the slogan of the present administration in Nigeria was food and shelter and noted that the government was relentlessly working for the realisation of these objectives. "Since your agriculture is accepted everywhere in the world, it is worthwhile that you help us in this area," Dr. Wayas pleaded. He also noted that the two countries could also co-operate in housing and telecommunication. The Senate President noted that co-operation between the two countries had grown over the years. In his reply, the governor pointed out that economic co-operation between both countries was desirable because there was tremendous similarity in the social life of the peoples. On bilateral trade, Mr. Lamaison appealed to Nigeria to increase its supply of oil to Brazil. [Yinka Guedon] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Aug 80 p 1]

IRRIGATION TO BOOST AGRICULTURE--The Niger River Basin Development Authority has embarked on various projects aimed at boosting the green revolution scheme of the Federal Government. They include irrigation of 60,000 hectares of farmland within the next five years on which two or three crops would be grown on rotational basis per year. The Authority also plans to produce enough day-old chicks to meet the needs of farmers in Niger, Kwara and Kaduna states. The Minister of Water Resources, Alhaji Ndagi Mamudu, disclosed this at the official opening of the authority's secretariat and headquarters in Ilorin. The minister said the authority would also engage in the production of fodders for cattle. Fish production on the Niger and Kaduna Rivers, Kainji, Kangimi and Tatedu Lakes would also be stepped up. He announced that the Federal Government was planning to award contracts for the construction of irrigation on 42,500 hectares of land in the three states of the authority before the year ended. Alhaji Mamudu said that Basin authorities in the country were expected to tap of both surface and underground water resources for multipurposes with emphasis on irrigation. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Aug 80 p 28]

SOVIET STEEL EXPERTS, EQUIPMENT--Malam Mamman Makele, acting Minister for Steel Development has expressed satisfaction with the pace of work on the Ajaokuta Steel Complex. The minister was speaking during a meeting with the Consellor for Economic Affairs of the Soviet Embassy in Nigeria, Mr. Garry I. Kuznetsov in Lagos on Friday. Malam Mamman Makele who has just returned from a tour of the steel plant said that most of the equipment required for the project "had been rolling in at the plant," adding that "I personally received the ship that brought some equipment from Russia at Warri." He told Mr. Kuznetsov that he was aware of the problems facing the project and promised that the government would do everything possible to ensure that steel rolled at Ajaokuta by the middle of 1983. On accommodation of workers at the site, Malam Makele said that contracts for the construction of 8,000 housing units would be awarded shortly. He also disclosed that contracts for the civil work at the steel plant would also be awarded soon. In his own speech at the meeting, Mr. Kuzentsov disclosed that four Soviet experts had arrived in Nigeria to work on the steel training centre for Ajaokuta. He said the Soviet Government was committed to the steel plant and would endeavour to complete the project on schedule. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Sep 80 p 13]

ARMY DESERTERS FROM SOKOTO--One hundred and thirty eight out of the 140 candidates of Sokota State origin, who were recruited into the army, have deserted. This development was revealed in Zuru by the Governor, Alhaji Shehu Muhammed Kangiwa, while addressing a public gathering. Governor Shehu described the mass exodus as very deplorable. He said the desertion of the candidates from the army was so rapid that their number dwindled to 20 and later went down to two. Governor Shehu observed that the people of Zuru area have always been the "saviours" of the state as regards mobilisation into the armed forces. He urged them not to disappoint the state over their appreciable patriotism. Speaking on agriculture, the governor expressed optimism for a bumper harvest. He said this was a sure sign of the goodwill nursed by everyone in the state. He informed the gathering that his visit was to ensure the fulfillment of a campaign promise. He said peaceful co-existence was important because it was the only way to progress. Governor Shehu said as brothers and sisters, the people should only engage in things that would further cement their unity and those of the state and the nation as a whole. He stressed that a united community would always be invincible until when they break themselves up. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Sep 80 p 16]

FUNDS FOR BAKOLORI DAM--The Bakolori Dam Project would need about 200 million Naira between now and 1983 to meet its contractual obligations. The amount is in addition to the 180 million Naira already spent to complete the dam which constitutes 40 per cent of the project under the Rima River Basin Development Authority. The General Manager of Rima River Basin Development Authority, Alhaji Mohammad Arzika, said apart

from the project itself, the Impresit Bakolori--the firm constructing the dam, alone submitted a claim for 28.9 million Naira to cover losses incurred during the farmers' uprising. The general manager said the remaining 60 per cent was made up of irrigation projects and the provision of infrastructure which involves the preparation of 23,000 hectares of land. He claimed that the federal authorities refused to make funds available for the project on the basis that its work had been completed with the commissioning of the Bakolori Dam by retired Major-General Shehu Musa Yar'adua in December 1978. He said the dam and its irrigation project, on completion in 1983, would provide an annual output of 32,500 tonnes of maize, 12,000 tonnes of millet and 33,000 tonnes of rice. Others include 77,000 tonnes of cotton, 2,500 tonnes of groundnuts, 60,000 tonnes of vegetables, 2,000 tonnes of beans and 1,000 tonnes of fish annually. [Ibrahim N. Salihu] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Sep 80 p 1]

LAR: GREEN REVOLUTION NONPOLITICAL--The Plateau State Governor, Mr. Solomon D. Lar has appealed to all governments and those responsible for the execution of the green revolution to disregard politics in the appointment of agricultural board members and the distribution of tractors, caterpillars and fertilisers to farmers. Governor Lar explained that the green revolution should be insulated from politics because what the country needed was abundant food production to feed its people. The governor argued that when people go to buy foodstuff from the market, they don't care whether the seller or the buyer was from a different political party. In view of this, Governor Lar said board members of all agricultural schemes should be made up of people who can genuinely offer useful advise to farmers on farming, irrespective of their political leanings. Governor Lar who made this call when the chairman of the Agricultural Credit Guaranteed Scheme, Chief E.O. Ashamu, paid him a courtesy call in Jos yesterday also emphasised the need to grant loans to capable farmers. Replying Chief Ashamu commenced Governor Lar for his interest in agriculture and assured of his continued support and assistance to farmers in particular and the state government in general. He told the governor that his unit had a farm at Kafanchan from where the state government's Bokkos and Lafiya farm projects receive grain seeds. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Sep 80 p 3]

DAMS FOR GALMA RIVER--An appeal has been made to the Federal Ministry of Water Resources and the Niger River Basin Development Authority (NRBDA) to construct two dams at Galma River in Saminaka Local Government area of Kaduna State. The call was contained in a motion moved by Major Ahmed Abdu (Kubau West) in the Kaduna State House of Assembly. Major Ahmed Abdu told the House that Galma River stretched from Saminaka to Kadaru through Dutsen-Wai Zuntu and Gubuchi in Ikara Local Government area, a distance of about 250 kilometres. He argued that if the two dams were built in the area, they would provide electricity to the state and the neighbouring states of Bauchi, Plateau and Kano. He said farmers would greatly benefit from the project because according to him, million hectares of land would be available for irrigation of wheat, rice, tomatoes, onions and other agricultural products. [Aliyu Modibbo] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Sep 80 p 3]

FOOD SHORTAGE ALLEVIATED--The first consignment of 3,600 bags of rice, has arrived in the Sokoto State capital, Sokoto. This followed the recent acute shortage which hit the whole state. Speaking to the NEW NIGERIAN in his office, the General Manager of the Nigerian National Supply Company NNSC who owns the consignment, Malam Umaru D. Abdullahi, complained that a mamoth crowd which immediately besieged his office at the sight of the rice had caused damage to the door and table of his office. He explained that the consignment had already been distributed on the following basis, 30 per cent each to the state's Co-operative Consumer Shop and the State Supply Company, while 10 percent each was given to TRADEV Sokoto, and all federal institutions in the state. The balance of 20 per cent was distributed to individual customers on the ration of one, two or three bags. Malam Umaru D. Abdullahi revealed that another consignment but of unknown quantity was expected anytime from now. Meanwhile, sugar has now become a scarce commodity in the state capital. The Saint Louis brand in blue packets now sells at one Naira per packet and 13 Naira per carton, while the Family Cube has disappeared from the markets. The Sunsweet type sell at 60 kobo per packet and about 14 Naira per carton. Malam Umaru D. Abdullahi revealed to me that the NNSC has 65,000 cartons of milk in its store here in Sokoto. He said the company has decided to wave off 20 kobo for anyone buying from 250 cartons upwards. He said the price per carton was 11.78 Naira but for public benefit it has been reduced to 11.50 Naira. [Ibrahim N. Salihu] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Sep 80 p 12]

AGRICULTURAL LOANS IN KANO--About 2,800 co-operative farmers in Gezawa Local Government Council area of Kano State have benefitted from agricultural loans this planting season. This was announced by the chairman of the co-operative union in the area, Alhaji Lawan Husseini, recently. A government bulletin quoting him said 200,000 Naira was granted for the loans. In an address to the "lucky" farmers the caretaker Councillor for Education and Social Welfare, Malam Abdu Tela, urged them to strive to repay the loans on the specified time. [Abdulhamid Babatunde] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Sep 80 p 12]

AJAOKUTA STEEL INTERESTS SWEDISH--When the first finished products roll off the Ajaokuta Steel Complex in Kwara State, one of the interested parties from the business world will be Central Bolaget for Kemiska Industries AB of Sweden. This is because the products of the complex will go a long way in influencing the establishment of a branch of the company in Nigeria for the purpose of manufacturing sandblasters and anti-corrosion equipment. Disclosing this at the end of a five-day hectic business tour of the country, the Managing Director of the firm Mr. Gronlund, said discussions have begun with the Swedish firm and its Nigerian partners, Bank Craft & Company, (Nigeria) Limited on the issue of local manufacture of sandblasting machines. He stressed, however, that the take-off of the industry would depend on the availability of steel locally as the venture would not be profitable if steel were to be imported. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Sep 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

LAND USE LAW--A university don has called for an amendment of the Land Use Decree. He said that the decree should be amended to make for personal security, fairplay, revision of credit, housing, medical, educational and health facilities. Professor Martin Ijere of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka observed at a public lecture in Nsukka that the migration of rural population to urban areas had persisted, in spite of the decree. This, he said, was because the existing infrastructural and social facilities in the rural areas were inadequate. These, he said, included good roads, water, electricity, hospitals, recreational centres. Besides, the rural dwellers enjoyed no benefits during ill-health, unemployment, death, invalidation accidents or for one child care, he added. Professor Ijere said only a negligible fraction of bank loans went to farmers, adding that the rural farmers were often discriminated against in the award of loans. He observed that many of those who should have benefited from the Land Use Decree were in the low income group who often had no funds to purchase or develop land. "It should, therefore, become a matter of policy for the law to make specific stipulations that Banks give loans to those wishing to develop land." "Since modernising agriculture implied the provisions of roads and other forms of infrastructures," he said, "the decree should stipulate that these duties be carried out by the Federal, state and local governments because individuals cannot bear their costs." Professor Ijere observed that such a step would allow the decree to stop the drift from urban to rural areas. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 27 Aug 80 p 24]

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON MINISTERS' CONTACTS WITH ARABS

Houdoul Visits Lebanon

Victoria NATION in English 11 Sep 80 p 2

[Article entitled: "Palestinian Struggle Both Impresses and Shocks Minister Hodoul"]

[Text]

SEYCHELLES' Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jacques Hodoul, recently left Southern Lebanon after a three-day visit a shocked and wiser man after seeing first hand the heart-rending results of Israeli aggression against the Palestinians, a valiant people waging a bloody struggle for their inalienable rights.

"What really shocked me was the cruelty of the Zionist forces towards the Palestinian people," he said to our reporter recently when talking about his visit at the invitation of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation. "I knew that Israel was very aggressive but was apalled to see for myself the results of this aggression and their atrocities which continue day and night," he added.

From September 3 to 5, Minister Hodoul had talks with PLO leaders, including their President, Mr. Yasser Arafat. and spent much time touring Palestinian-held West Beirut, where he visited the Sons of Martyrs movement and the Palestinian equivalent of the Red Cross, the Red Crescent, and Southern Lebanon which is controlled by the Lebanese Arabs and their Palestinian allies. Among the PLO officials accompanying him was their ambassador to Seychelles, Mr. Fouad Bitar.

The party visitied the site of the battle for the historic and huge Citadel of Beaufort two days after Palestinian forces repulsed a strong Israeli attempt to capture the fortress. The battlements built during the Crusades, crown a strategic hill in Southern Lebanon and the Israelis had launched a brutal attack that lasted over several days. By the time it was all over a village of about 2,000 people at the foot of the hill on which the castle is perched had been razed to the ground.

"What struck me was how the Israelis had massacred the local population," Minister Hodoul said in a quiet voice that showed how touched he had been by what he had seen. "Nothing remains of the village after the Israeli bombardments. Women and children were killed. We saw young children orphaned by the Israeli attack running around and women without legs and arms."

Minister Hodoul also visited the port of Saida where he was shown around by the PLO Chief of Staff. The party had hardly left for the larger and more historical port of Tyr to the south when another Israeli bombing of Saida began.

"Some of these towns that are continually bombarded look like ghost towns and it is difficult to understand the courage of their inhabitants who refuse to leave despite all. They have amazing endurance." Minister Hodoul said.

The Minister found much of Tyr, a major port of the area since Roman times, reduced to rubble. "I never realised the Israeli forces were so barbarous," Mr. Hodoul continued. "I have heard their representatives speak in UNESCO and other international forums of the need to protect historic monuments as well as human lives but from what I saw in Lebanon they seem to be doing the most destruction in this sphere.

What made the Israeli cruelty towards the Palestinians astonishing, Minister Hodoul said, is that the Jewish nation is always complaining of Hitler's atrocities against them during the Second World War. "I cannot understand how they can now act in more or less the same way...", he added.

"On the other hand it may be understandable if we realise that Zionism does not represent all Jews but a group of fanatics. On top of this these fanatics have the support of United States' imperialism.

"We cannot condemn Zionism if we do not condemn those who give the Zionists the means to attack the Palestinians. If Israel did not have the military, moral and financial support of US imperialism the Palestinian problem would have been solved long ago".

Despite what the Palestinians are going through, Minister Hodoul was very impressed to see how they tried their very best to keep day to day life running so as to feed and develop their nation. In Southern Lebanon the people, under the guidance of the PLO, have constructed schools, crèches, hospitals and other public services and run several factories with the little means that they have. They also plant extensively and Minister Hodoul was impressed to see villagers from around the Beaufort Citadel who had fled during the fighting, returning to harvest their crops.

Visit to Libya

Victoria NATION in English 17 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

THE FRUITFUL development of co-operation between Seychelles and progressive Arab states gained momentum in the education and information sectors with the recent successful visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah of Seychelles' Minister for Education and Information, Mr. James Michel.

Invited to Tripoli by his counterparts in education and information, Dr. Abdu Al Hafiz Zlitni and Mr. Mohammed Hejazi, to attend the 11th anniversary celebrations of the September 1st Revolution and for bilateral talks, Minister Michel accompanied a Seychelles People's Progressive Front delegation led by the Front Political Secretary and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jacques Hodoul.

As well as calling on the Libyan Foreign Minister with Mr. Hodoul, Minister Michel also had talks on education and information.

With Minister Zlitni he reviewed the two countries' experience putting into practice new education systems adapted to the aspirations and characteristics of their

respective revolutionary societies. Both Seychelles and Libya, Mr. Michel said, are determined to integrate their education systems into the lives and wishes of their respective peoples in their hard struggle towards socialism.

Only this will enable them to throw off, once and for all, the remaining vestiges of the colonial system of education that bears no relation to the realities of the socialist systems the two peoples are striving to set up, he added.

The two countries agreed to exchange visits to allow education officials to see how the respective education systems work and to explore future avenues for co-operation.

In the information sector Ministers Michel and Hejazi examined ways in which Libya could help Seychelles in developing its information services whether in the field of television, radio or news agency.

It was agreed that a Seychellois technical mission will visit Libya in the first half of October for follow-up talks and to identify the precise areas for future co-operation.

CSO: 4420

SUCCESS OF CZECH COOPERATION TALKS REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 17 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE REPUBLIC of Seychelles and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic are poised for fruitful development co-operation, following a highly successful three-day visit to Prague by a two-man delegation from the Ministry of Education and Information led by Minister James Michel.

After friendly talks with the Czech Ministers for Education and for Culture, Mr. Milan Vondruska and Mr. Milan Kusak and other officials, agreement has been reached for Czech co-operation in the fields of education, information, culture, sports and health and for exchanges at Party level.

Mr. Michel was invited to visit Prague by his Czech counterparts through the Czechoslovak Ambassador to Seychelles, Mr. Jaroslav Hes, who presented his credentials to President Rene in July. Minister Michel, accompanied by Mr. Patrick Berlouis, an Education Officer in the planning division, travelled on to the Czech capital after a visit to Libya.

He carried with him the fraternal greetings of the Seychellois Head of State, President Rene, and his Government to President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia and the Seychelles' wish to develop friendly ties and co-operation.

For Seychelles, Minister Michel said of his trip, it was the normal continuation of the development of relations with friendly countries, particularly those sharing similar ideals aimed at establishing a new society that makes the welfare of the people a priority.

Wide-ranging talks were held as to how Czechoslovakia would be able to help Seychelles in her development, and Minister Michel said that he was struck not only by the esteem in which his hosts held Seychelles, but also by their warmth and their sincerity in wanting to help us according to their capabilities and our wishes.

The Czech Government has agreed to send to Seychelles various qualified, technical personnel and equipment in the education, cultural, health and sports sectors. These include, among others, physical education, sports, gymnastics and swimming coaches for our schools and National Youth Service, music teachers, doctors and medical specialists.

In the cultural field it was agreed to hold a Czech film week in Seychelles next year to be followed by an exchange of folklore troupes, all aimed at cementing solidarity between the two peoples.

In the field of political relations, an exchange of visits between the two countries' political organisations and their affiliates was discussed. Minister Michel said he was impressed at how highly advanced the Czech youth movements were and said that the exchange of visits at party level would also include Seychelles' national youth and women's movements and the National Workers' Union.

All these talks and agreements are to be incorporated into a co-operation agreement that has yet to be drawn up and signed.

The Seychellois delegation also visited technical and secondary schools for a first-hand inspection of the Czech education set-up and were impressed by the Charles University, one of the oldest in Europe, founded in Prague in 1348.

Several hundred Third World students from Africa, Asia and Latin America are now studying at this university. Czech education officials heve opened their universities to Seychellois students, offering as many places as the Republic can use.

In all Mr. Michel found the Czech system of socialist education to be an advanced one, especially in the integration of education with society.

He also noted that all educational and vocational institutions had their own sports complexes including gymnasiums and swimming pools.

As a result, every five years thousands of schoolchildren from all over the federation converge on Prague's colossal stadium for a magnificent Spartakiad. Before a crowd of 250,000 as many as 30,000 schoolchildren at a time show their gymnastic and sports skills.

Explaining the Czechs' warm-hearted willingness to

share their knowledge, experiences and gains with the Seychellois, Minister Michel noted that Czechoslovakia had suffered greatly from Nazi persecution and occupation during the Second World War.

They know the miseries and heartbreak of strife and, having also been cruelly subjected to capitalist and feudalist abuse, of economic and political exploitation.

"During their 33 years of socialist construction," Minister Michel explained, "the hardy Czechoslovak people have succeeded in creating a better society for themselves. In doing so they gained much experience and know very well the problems encountered when trying to create a really just and equitable society as we are. For this reason they are sincerely prepared to extend a helping hand to other countries who have set out determinedly on the same path."

CSO: 4420

CONTRACT FOR PRASLIN POWER STATION SIGNED

Victoria NATION in English 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

A R. 6.7 million contract for the construction of the Baie Ste. Anne power station on Praslin was signed yesterday by the Minister for Planning and Development, Dr. Maxime Ferrari, and representatives of the Seychelles Construction Company.

Meanwhile, SCC, which has been mobilising in the last few weeks ready for the official go-ahead, has nearly completed the foundations of the power house and expects to launch the construction of the main building shortly.

The contractors have in all undertaken to build the power house for three 650 kilowatt generators, offices and stores at the power station and seven houses for the Electricity Corporation staff who will run the power station and electricity system.

Minister Ferrari described the contract as proof of Government's intention not to neglect Praslin's progress. "This signing shows the Seychelles Government's determination to do something substantial for the development of Praslin," he said.

The Electricity Manager, Mr. Jim Romanos, who was among several Government and SCC officials witnessing the signing, said that the contractors expected to finish the power house in 14 weeks. This will be followed by the installation of the generators in November. These are now stored on Mahe and will be taken over by the *Cinq Juin*. The first public electricity is expected to be generated on Praslin by the end of February.

Signing for the SCC were its technical and commercial managers, Mr. H. P. Wyss and Mr. J. Klaus, who pointed out that the contract was not only the largest within the project but also the largest their company had ever undertaken for the Govern-

ment.

Finance for the contract signed yesterday comes from BADEA, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, to the value of R. 7.5 million, which will also finance the installation of the power station's fuel depot and submarine pipeline.

In addition there is also financial co-operation with the Abu Dhabi Fund for Economic Development, which is providing funds for the construction of substations, overhead lines, underground cables and consumer services throughout Praslin as well as part of the power station electrical works.

The generators were financed by Oman and all other works are funded by Seychelles. In all the project costs almost R. 24 million.

CSO: 4420

BROKEN BIT SLOWS DOWN TEST OIL DRILLING

Victoria NATION in English 11 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] A broken drill bit in the Owen bank oil exploration well has forced the Amoco Seychelles-chartered drill ship, Diamond M Dragon to stop normal drilling operations for about two weeks.

The drill ship was test drilling at 4,374 metres (14,357 feet) deep on the Owen Bank west of Mahe when the drill bit broke off in a very unusual manner.

Oil company and drilling staff are at a loss as to how the pin end of the bit--the threaded part where the bit screws into the drill pipe--could have snapped off, effectively blocking the well as the bit could not be extracted.

"It just happened...it is just one of those things that we certainly do not wish for but which can happen," a baffled Amoco Seychelles spokesman told our reporter.

A broken drill bit in a well is one of the very costly hazards all drillers and oil companies fear like the plague. Only the potentially disastrous blow-out could be worse. The company had to bring in special drilling crew from Europe equipped with a specialized 'Dyna drill' so as to go round the offending "fish"--as an obstruction in a well is called.

First of all, once the drill pipe was pulled out, a cement plug was pumped into set above the "fish." Then about 30 metres higher the Dyna drill, deflected by a steel wedge on the cement plug, bored at an angle through the well casing and into the surrounding rock in a gradual curve that goes round the sealed part of the well. This process is known as side-tracking.

The Dyna drill was then pulled out and the ordinary drill, with a new bit, went back into the well. The side-tracked part of the well is some 300 metres long and wide enough to allow the flexible drill pipe to follow the contour easily.

The Diamond M Dragon expects to resume normal drilling either today or tomorrow but is now well behind schedule. It had expected to reach the target depth of 4,572 metres (15,000 feet), where it hopes to find an oil pocket, late last August but now does not expect to finish the well until the end of this month.

Once the Owen Bank well is completed the drill ship will move to another exploration site on the Reith Bank, also west but closer to Mahe.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MINISTERS RETURN--The Minister for Education and Information, Mr James Michel returned home yesterday morning from an overseas visit which took him to the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Czechoslovakia. In the Libyan capital of Tripoli, Minister Michel had talks with his Libyan counterpart on cooperation in education and information between Seychelles and Libya. Mr Michel travelled to Tripoli at the invitation of the Libyan Government to attend the 11th anniversary celebrations of the 1st September Revolution and for discussions on matters of mutual interest. The Minister also had fruitful talks in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on cooperation in several fields. His visit to the Central European country followed the visit to Seychelles last month by the Czechoslovak Ambassador, Mr Jaroslav Hes, when the diplomat presented his credentials to President Rene. The Minister for Administration and Political Organization, Mr Guy Sinon, was also expected back home yesterday. Mr Sinon, who is also Secretary-General of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, left for an official visit to the People's Republic of China last month accompanied by a delegation of SPPF branch members. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 15 Sep 80 p 1]

CHINESE DONATION TO HANDICAPPED--The National Council for Children has been given a donation of R.2,000 for handicapped children by Mrs Xu Hanbing, wife of the visiting Vice Prime Minister of China, Mr Ji Pengfei. Mrs Xu Hanbing and other members of the Chinese delegation paid a visit to the School for the Exceptional Child, the playground and Cheshire Home, where they met some of the children and staff. Donations to the handicapped fund are still coming in from the public. Two businessmen, Mr Srinivasan Chetty and Mr Cuppini Nelo, gave R.2,000 and R.1,000 respectively. The NCFC on Thursday handed over baby clothes and linen, toys and sweets to Sister Superior of St. Elizabeth Convent for the children of the orphanages under their care. The baby linen and clothes were bought from a donation by Seychelles Round Table. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 13 Sep 80 p 2]

ZAMBIAN FLIGHT--Zambia airways, the latest foreign airline to operate to Seychelles, has made its official inaugural flight carrying on board the Zambian Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Mr J Banda and his wife. The Minister, who is on holiday, was met at the airport by the

Under Secretary for Information, Mrs Sheila Gemmell. On board the flight on Wednesday were also several businessmen, including representatives of the travel trade from both Zambia and newly-independendent Zimbabwe. It is expected that in the near future Seychelles, Zambia and Zimbabwe will exchange educational tours to find out what each country can offer to visitors. Zambia airways which is opening up the southern Africa tourist market, has been operating twice-weekly flights through Seychelles since April on its Bombay route. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 12 Sep 80 p 1]

SPPF DELEGATION RETURNS--A delegation of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, headed by the Secretary General of the Front, Mr Guy Sinon, returned home at the weekend from a four-week visit to the People's Republic of China. The delegation, which also included Mr Maurice Micock, Chairman of the Cascade Branch and Mrs Erline Adonis, Vice-Chairman of the Cascade Branch, were the guests of the Chinese Communist Party. Meetings were held with officials of the Chinese Communist Party and its Chairman, Mr Hua Guo Feng, the Chinese leader. The SPPF delegation learned the policies and functions of the Chinese Communist Party and visited several projects. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 16 Sep 80 p 2]

NEW GENERATOR--A new electricity generator is being installed urgently at the Victoria "B" power station as the demand for electricity supplies continues to increase. The new generating set, with a capacity of five megawatts, the largest so far on Mahe, has already arrived on the island and is expected to start functioning before the middle of next year. A statement from the Department of Works explains that without this new set, it is likely that during the peak hours of consumption in the morning and evening, load shedding would have to take place. Preparations for the new generator's installation are well underway with the completion of a R. 1.6 million contract to make the site ready for the foundation of the engine bed. Tenders are now being invited for the construction of the engine bed within the existing powerhouse, which already has four generating sets of 2-1/2 megawatts each. Extension works on the powerhouse are also needed to provide additional floor area for the planned installations of the 6th and 7th electricity generators. Work on the construction of the engine bed and powerhouse extension should start in November. These projects are being financed by loan funds from Britain and the Commonwealth Development Corporation. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 17 Sep 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

EDUCATION MINISTER SEES STUDENTS AS REFLECTING NATIONALISM

London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Sep 80 pp 1834, 1835

[Article by Roland Buck]

[Text]

STUDENTS' demonstrations which plagued parts of West and Central Africa in the sixties, hardly touched Sierra Leone. If Sierra Leonean students were apathetic, in the sixties, to their political situation and condition 1977 saw a dramatic change, with the students not only questioning the political direction and leadership but demanding a say in the political process.

In 1977, students demanded a reduction in the number of ministers in the Cabinet and MPs in the house; in that they were merely echoing President Steven's call at his inauguration for a reduction in the parliamentary representation proportionate to the population of Sierra Leone. The students had also called for a free all-party election, the disbandment of the Internal Security Unit (ISU).

President Stevens countered by saying that the students held no mandate from the people of Sierra Leone, who had elected representatives, at the same time conceding that some of the matters raised were of constitutional proportions, which only Parliament could handle.

Although it was not stated, the Government made some concessions: elections, graduates in the cabinet, a special assistant in the office of the President to advise on youth affairs and the declaration that 'brains' were now needed to run the affairs of Sierra Leone.

The students of Sierra Leone have, since 1977, been growing in political stature, they have expressed solidarity with Liberian students, with Liberia's 'MOJA' and 'PAL' and threatened demonstrations and strikes. Njala University, the country's only agricultural college in the Northern Province, where there are still pro-SLPP sympathies, despite the one-party system, has always been restive, living conditions at the campus have always provided a basis for unrest and their actions have always been supported by the other colleges in Freetown and also by secondary and primary school pupils.

The Government of Sierra Leone recently announced that it is taking over the supply of electricity and the provision of water supply to the College. Education Minister Koroma, who was in London recently, remarked that this move should not be seen as a reaction by the Government to student pressure and demands but rather as the Government discharging its proper responsibility to the community of which Njala is a part.

Needs not theories

The Minister rejected allegations that Njala is a hot-bed of student unrest and a manifestation of students acting as a political pressure group. What happened at Milton Margai Teachers' College, Fourah Bay and Njala should, according to Mr. Koroma, be seen as student trends left over from the sixties; like students all over the world, they were only reacting to their various needs. Contrary to reports, Mr. Koroma said, no grants, scholarships or bursaries had been withdrawn, reduced or curtailed. The Sierra Leone Government and its Ministry of Education has a policy of giving grants and scholarships according to the needs of the country.

Sierra Leone students are not, according to Mr. Koroma, seen or regarded as any political pressure group, rather they are seen as reflecting the nationalism of the nation, like the many other groups in the country, their actions, therefore, are seen by the Government as a purely healthy and welcome trend in the development of the nation.

CSO: 4420

LABOR PARTY REJECTS PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

Hendrickse Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 80 p 2

[Excerpt]

THE Labour Party leadership yesterday reiterated its rejection of the President's Council and dismissed claims that a prominent member of the party had accepted an invitation to join the council.

Party leader, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, said he was approached to serve on the council, but had not received a written invitation. He was not aware that any member of the party had decided to join the council, as reported in the Nationalist newspaper, the Burger, yesterday.

The Burger claimed that several prominent members of the Labour Party, including Mr David Curry, Mr Carter Ebrahim and Mr Jac Rabie, had received invitations to join the President's Council.

Mr Hendrickse described the Burger's article as "speculation" and said the Afrikaans press was trying to sow division in Labour Party ranks.

Party members would remain loyal to a decision not to participate in the President's Council, he said.

The party objects to the exclusion of blacks from the council, the retention of laws such as the Group Areas Act, Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality Act and the continued detention of people opposing apartheid.

Mr Curry, the party's chairman, confirmed yesterday that he had received a written invitation, but said he would "write back to the minister and tell him that I will not accept the invitation". He rejected the suggestion that a party member had decided to join the council.

'THE CAPE TIMES' Comment

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 9 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial: "The Reasons Why"]

[Text]

THE LABOUR PARTY's rejection of the President's Council in its present guise was unanimously re-affirmed at the weekend. At the same time, the party's view on the matter seems to have hardened considerably, reflecting public opinion in its electorate. The Labour Party leader, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, has emphasized that his executive would be happy to review their attitude if the Prime Minister took certain steps to make this possible. What would Mr P W Botha have to do to secure their co-operation -- and, through them, the co-operation of the coloured community, which the Labour Party indisputably represents?

It is not only a question of Mr Botha giving way on the central issue and including blacks. As the Labour Party argues, other preliminary steps are indicated to help create the right climate for negotiation. Essential preliminaries, in this view, are the abolition of the Group Areas Act, the Mixed Marriages Act and other discriminatory laws which are experienced as insulting and oppressive in the so-called coloured community. If there is to be real consensus, the Labour Party argues, the practice of whites unilaterally setting up constitutional structures for the rest of the population is wholly unacceptable. The Labour Party itself favours a national convention as the appropriate structure to set about a negotiated constitutional reform. But it is prepared to keep talking.

Mr P W Botha's reply to all this has been brief and to the point — and hardly helpful. Individuals and not parties are invited to join the President's Council, he says. Unless Mr Botha changes his mind, the road ahead is now distressingly plain. The Botha administration is going to constitute the President's Council, meeting behind closed doors, in a way which makes no pretence at creating a representative body. The people who accept nomination will represent nobody but themselves. And there are to be no black representatives. In this atmosphere, it is difficult to see how the President's Council can do much good. Being set up unilaterally by the Botha administration, this body is now to be *imposed* on the unfranchised majority of the population. This is a recipe for confrontation.

The official Opposition, in standing aloof, has been demonstrably correct. The job of the PFP, in the national interest, is to do everything in its power to bring the government to wiser insights and to help avoid confrontation. The attempt to impose consultative structures on the unfranchised population groups has been imprudent in the extreme. The prime minister will need to act quickly if the President's Council is to be salvaged as a viable starting-point on the road to constitutional reform.

CSO: 4420

SCHLEBUSCH DENIES COMMITMENT ON BLACKS IN PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Sep 80 p 7

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

MR ALWYN Schlebusch, Vice State President-designate and chairman of the President's Council, yesterday rejected allegations in weekend newspapers that the Government has given private undertakings to certain individuals that Blacks will sit as full members of the Council before the end of next year."

Mr Schlebusch was asked to comment on a report that said at least one senior Cabinet Minister had told prospective members of the President's Council that Blacks would eventually be full members of the Council.

"I know nothing about any assurance to anyone that Blacks would become full members of the President's Council," Mr Schlebusch said.

He said: "Government policy, as laid down by legislation, provides for membership of the President's Council" and that Legislation does not provide for Black participation in the Council.

A newspaper report yesterday quoted an Indian member of the President's Council as saying that he would resign from the Council unless Blacks were included as full members within a year of its inauguration.

The report left the impression that this member, Mr Pat Poovalingham, was given the assurance by a Cabinet Minister that Blacks would sit on the Council in two years' time.

Asked whether he had been given any such undertakings, Mr Poovalingham is quoted as aying: "No comment. You can draw your own conclusion."

CSO: 4420

NEW HYDROELECTRIC POWER PROJECT PLANNED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 15 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] THE Swaziland Electricity Boards' plan for a new E45 million power station near the foot of the Malagwane Hill could save an outflow of about E2 million a year from the country in terms of money saved by the reduction in power bought from South Africa.

Details of the power station were released by the Electricity Board at the end of last month.

The output of the station will be 20MW - enough to power 20,000 single-bar electric heaters for one hour, or 200,000 ordinary 100-watt household lightbulbs.

The S.E.B. hope to go to tender on the project at the beginning of next year and they hope the first sod of earth will be turned about next August.

The station will house two 10MW turbo-alternators, fed with water diverted from the Usushwana near Siphocosini. Annual output will exceed 90 million kilowatt hours.

The Usushwana will be dammed by a 40 metre high rockfill embankment about two kilometres downstream of the bridge on the Mbabane-Mhlambanyatsi road. From near the dam wall, engineers will construct a 4,5 km tunnel through the solid granite of the Luphohlo Mountain which will lead the diverted water to the Ezulwini Valley.

From the tunnel a steel pipeline will take the water to the power station, 250 metres below.

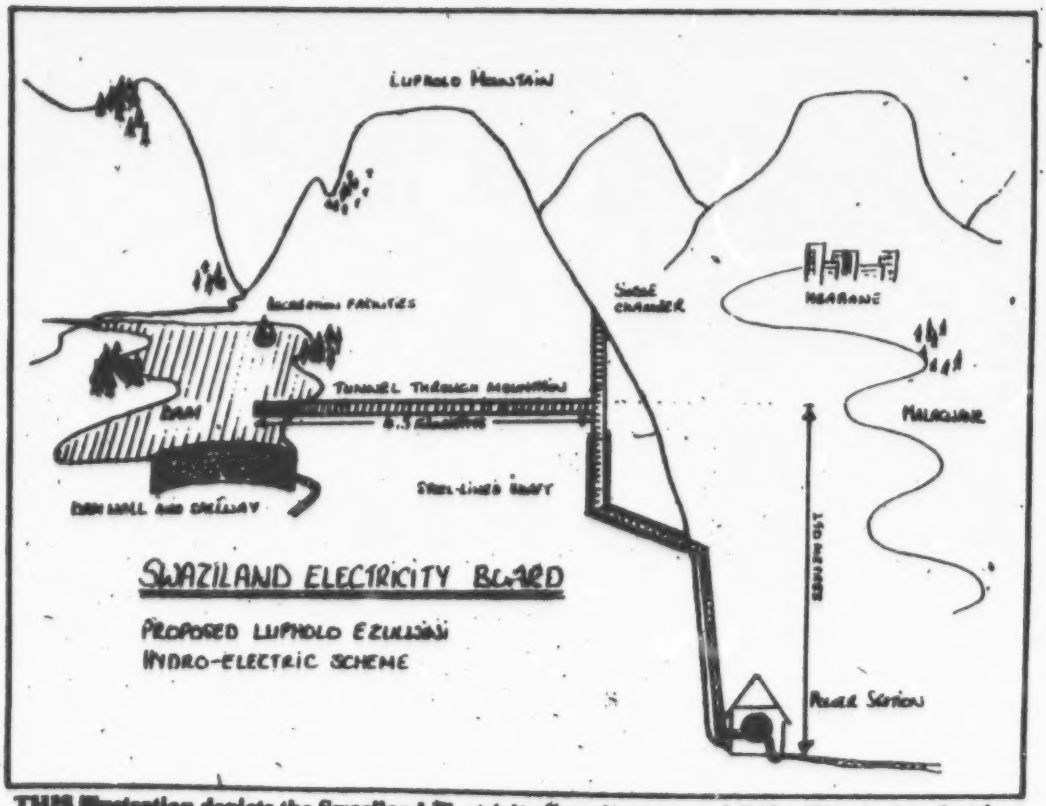
After the water has passed through a turbine it will discharge into rivers which rejoin the Usushwana near Lobamba. The water will then be used again in the Edwaleni Power Station and a third time at Maguduza.

The dam near Siphocosini will fill up in the rainy season and will be gradually drawn down in the dry season. The storage of flood waters will allow the Edwaleni and Maguduza stations to increase their outputs by three million kWh in the dry season of each year as well as improving the irrigation potential of the Lusutfu, downstream of Maguduza.

The entire scheme will take three years to complete and will cost E45 million. It is hoped that international lending agencies will lend E30 million and part of the rest of the cost is likely to come in the form of loans by the Swaziland Government and the Swaziland National Provident Fund, with the Swaziland Electricity Board contributing the balance.

By the time the station is complete in 1984, the annual requirements of the S.E.B. are estimated to be in the region of 450 million kWh, of which the existing Edwaleni and Maguduza stations contribute 130 million kWh.

The S.E.B. has also been considering plans for another new power station, on the Lusutfo near Sidvokodvo. It would be an 8MW, 30 million kWh a year station. But the scheme has been shelved for the present until more loan finance is available.



THIS illustration depicts the Swaziland Electricity Board's proposed E45 million hydro-electric scheme, to be completed by 1984.

CSO: 4420

MPHEPHU STATES VENDA'S DEMAND FOR MORE LAND

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Sep 80 p 10

[Text]

THOYOHANDOU. — Venda would be satisfied by nothing but acquisition of the additional land it had asked for, the Venda President, Paramount Chief Patrick Mphephu, said at the weekend.

Addressing the Venda nation on the first anniversiry of their independence, at Thohoyandou Independence Stadium, he said: "We have asked the South African Government to incorporate Louis Trichardt, Tshipise, Messina, Soekmekaar and Levubu into Venda.

"These areas will be growth points to act as springboards for Venda's economic development.

"Although the request may appear radical to some people, we believe South Africa has to be restructured in such a way that the aspirations of the Blacks are satisfied.

"Whites and other racial groups in those areas should not fear to be incorporated in Venda. Those who wish to retain their properties and land can do so even after the incorporation of these areas."

He called upon all leaders of Southern African states to maintain peace and stability in the area by keeping the closest friendly relationships with one another.

"The existing economic links could be used to promote the friendship," he said.

When his country had opted for independence, many critics thought Venda had committed a heinous crime. "I am proud to tell you that we have nothing to regret on this decision. Today we are enjoying the fruits of our independence.

"Adverse Press comments prohesised division and disagreement, and I am happy our achievements have proved the opposite.

"I challenge those who still have misgivings and doubts about Venda to come and see for themselves what we have achieved within a year of our independence."

Developments at the towns of Thohoyandou, Makhado, Vuwani, Shayandima, Mutale and Makwarela and the building of the airport would accelerate the tempo of Venda's economic growth.

Compulsory education was Venda's ultimate objective and parents should pledge to keep their children at school. The planning of a university was at an advanced stage and construction would start in January 1981. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

MANAGEMENT-ASSISTED NATAL SUGAR UNION EVOKES CRITICISM

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 5 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Omar Badsha]

[Text]

Trade unionists in Natal have reacted strongly to the *Muslim News* disclosures that the management in the sugar industry had helped finance a union, and are especially shocked at a TUCSA official's response to this new development.

The reactions are the latest development in the growing controversy in the trade union movement after last week's admission by Mr Selby Ntsibande that his newly-formed union was given a 5-year interest-free loan of R10 000 to help get it established.

The loan was given to Mr Ntsibande's National Union of Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employees by the sugar industry employers in Natal.

Mr Alec Ervin, secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU), the largest federation of non-racial independent unions, said that the setting up of a 'company union' by management was a blatant act of interference in trade union activities and an obvious move to undermine the rights of workers to freedom of association.

In an obvious attack on TUCSA, he said, **'Unlike some trade unions FOSATU would have no dealings with a management-created union.'**

He said that company unions went against all the traditions of the workers' movement and would, in the final analysis, undermine the position of any workers' movement which went out of its way to encourage its growth.

Mr Michael Mugabane, secretary of the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union, which has been organising for the past two years in the sugar industry said, **'My union is going to mount a campaign to inform workers about the existence of the financial links between the new union and the sugar employers.'**

Mr Mugabane told *Muslim News* that many workers were suspicious of the new sugar union, especially when workers learnt that one of the union organisers was a former senior personnel officer at Tongaat Mills, and that he was also the chairman of the union.

The startling comment of Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, secretary of the 18 000-

strong National Union of Clothing Workers, to a question posed by *Muslim News* as to how she viewd the problem of so-called African unions being financed by management was:

'I see nothing wrong in a union approaching management for financial assistance — providing the union pays back the loan.'

The management loan to the newly-established sugar union can be directly linked to Mrs Mvubelo's admission that she was invited, together with four other trade unionists, by sugar industry employers, to address members of the Liaison Committee from the sugar industry on aspects of trade unionism. The seminar was held on January 29 at a well-known conference centre at Botha's Hill, outside Durban.

Mr Arthur Grobbler, secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA), when approached for comment by Muslim News, said that his organization has had dealings with the new sugar union.

When asked how TUCSA viewed the management's move in financing a new union he said, 'I tend to look at these things in a rather cool sort of way.

'Quite candidly I think that things are to be given a chance. One must see how the union develops; whether it is worthwhile for furthering the workers' aspirations.

When Mr Grobbler was told that many unions took a strong view of this sort of development he said, 'You know it is a fact of life that many unions have been given some sort of financial assistance, and quite frankly, some of them get financial assistance from quite suspect sources.

At the time of going to press Muslim News was unable to contact the person in charge of Labour Relations at the Sugar Millers' Association for comment on the new development.

CSO: 4420

EIGHT BLACK TRADE UNIONS REGISTERED THUS FAR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 80 p 14

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG. — Eight black trade unions have been registered since the government's new labour dispensation came into effect last October, the Director-General of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Jaap Cilliers, said yesterday.

In addition, there are now 40 mixed trade unions — many of whom are believed to have received permission to enrol black members.

Approached for figures on the composition of the registered union movement, Mr Cilliers said yesterday that 182 trade unions were now registered.

Of these, 80 represented white workers only, 54 coloured workers only and eight black workers. Another 40 were mixed, either for white, coloured and Asian workers or for all four races.

This meant, he said, that the all-white unions were now in the minority.

There are no figures available on the number of black or predominantly black unions in the country at present, but it is believed that at least 20 are still unregistered.

None of the black or predominantly black unions affiliated to the two major black union co-ordinating bodies, the Federation of SA Trade Unions and the Consultative Committee of Black Trade Unions, have been granted registration.

Labour observers regard the government's reaction to their registration applications as a key test for the new dispensation.

Thus far, only "parallel" unions — those with close links to their non-black counterparts — or black "company unions" have been registered.

Recently, several Fosatu-affiliated unions were granted permission by the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, to apply for registration on a non-racial basis.

Some labour observers have criticized the fact that most of the "independent" unions — those not closely associated to registered non-black unions — have not yet been registered despite the fact that they applied several months ago.

However, its supporters reply that many registration applications took up to a year to process before black workers were allowed to join registered unions.

Several black or non-racial unions have decided not to seek registration, arguing that to do so would be to submit to increased government control.

CSO: 4420

SASOL CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES OIL STOCKPILE, ENERGY SOURCES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Gordon Kling]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA's oil stockpiles are capable of sustaining the country for longer than those of any other country in the world and they were obtained at rock-bottom prices.

This was stated in Cape Town yesterday by the chairman of Sasol, Dr D P de Villiers, who also disclosed that the stockpiling programme had been virtually completed before the oil-price spiral began in the early Seventies.

This means the country has seen the value of its investment go up by at least 12 times times in the past seven years alone. South Africa could have been expected to make purchases at Opec prices below $3 a barrel in the early 1970s compared with current prices of about $38 a barrel.

Speaking at the dedication ceremony of the Cape Technikon, Dr De Villiers said it had not been necessary to use "one drop" of the strategic crude oil reserves, and regular tests indicated that the quality of the reserves remained constant.

Referring to South Africa's leading position in synthetic fuels, he said that of the first $100 million allocated by the United States Department of Energy for design work on these fuel products, $90 million had gone into projects in which Sasol was involved in either a consulting or licensing capacity.

Other examples of progress made in energy included the coal-export programme which took into account the desirability of conducting two-way international trade in energy while improving the investment climate for coal here, and the substitution of fuel oils by coal gas as a source of energy for industries in the country's main industrial area.

Numerous plans for the production of ethanol for motor fuel had fallen by the wayside because they were too costly, he said, but the time was likely to come when many of these schemes would become economical.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FOREIGN AWARDS--The following have been authorized to accept foreign awards as indicated: Lt Gen Nicolaas Johan Nieuwoudt SM, "The Grand Cordon of Resplendent Banner" Government of the Republic of China; Commodore Johan Andries de Kock "Commandeur de l'Ordre National du Merite" Government of France. [Summary] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 5 Sep 80 pp 31, 32]

CONFERENCE IN FRG--Professors Sampie Terreblanche and Ben Vosloo of Stellenbosch are leaving on 20 September with eight other South Africans for a conference at the Haus Rissen-Institute in Hamburg, West Germany. The conference will discuss changes in South Africa. The group will also have talks in Bonn with German government leaders before Professor Vosloo returns on 27 September. However, Professor Terreblanche will continue to London, Brussels, and Paris, returning on 11 October. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Sep 80 p 5]

CSO: 4420

REPORT ON 1976 CENSUS RELEASED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 15 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

SWAZILAND is on the threshold of a massive population explosion which could double the present population of about 500 000 in the next 20 years - and send it rocketing to more than seven million by the year 2050.

According to the official report on the 1976 Population Census - just released - the Swazi population of Swaziland is one of the fastest-growing in the whole of Africa, with a huge rate of natural increase of 3.36 percent a year.

Even census officials were surprised that the figure was so high. The report - prepared by the Central Statistical Office of the Department of Economics, Planning and Statistics, part of the Prime Minister's Office - warns:

"The continuance of high fertility and declining mortality appears less realistic, as they would generate such high rates of growth that they could not be sustained for long. Thus if this set of projections is extrapolated beyond the end of this century, they show the de jure population passing the two million mark before 2015, and reaching a figure of between seven and eight million by 2050."

The report also says: "The close agreement between the estimated rate of natural increase and the inter-censal growth rate of the Swazi population born in Swaziland suggests that the estimated rates of fertility and mortality may be regarded as a reasonably sound basis for the construction of future estimates and projections of the African population of Swaziland, until such time as a new census or survey throws fresh light on these important questions."

The census also reveals that Swazi women give birth to an average of 6.87 children each. Women with primary schooling have more children than women with no schooling at all. And only among women with secondary education was there any significant indication of reduced fertility.

Swazis are living longer. Estimates based on 1966 census data gave an expectation of life at birth of about 44 years for both sexes combined. The 1976 analysis indicated life expectation at birth (for both sexes combined) is now about 46,5 years. Infant mortality has also decreased.

But one distinctive feature revealed by the census is that Swazi men die a lot earlier than their womenfolk. The average lifespan for a man is 43 years, while for a woman it is 49 years.

The report says: "Male mortality rates are higher than female at all ages. This is usually the case in both African and European populations and many Asian ones. However, the differential in Swaziland, especially in early adulthood and middle age, are unusually large. For example, male rates are about 35 percent higher than female rates in the twenties, and about 50 percent higher in the forties."

This feature is also reflected in Botswana and Lesotho.

The report compares statistics from other African countries on the numbers of women whose parents were still alive at the time of the census. Proportions for Swaziland fall half-way between the extremes for the other countries.

The report says: "A striking feature of this table are the very large differences between proportions with surviving mother and proportions with surviving father in Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho compared with Malawi and Uganda. This may indicate a high excess male mortality among adults in Swaziland and its nearest neighbours."

This contributes to an imbalance of the sexes in adult ages, in a population which already has a very low male female ratio due to the large number of men who work outside Swaziland.

Swaziland also has a high proportion of children and a low proportion of old people, which is attributable primarily to the high level of fertility.

Census experts used statistics gathered in the 1976 census to look into the possible future for Swaziland. They based their projections on three different assumptions:

(1) That both fertility and mortality will remain constant at the estimated

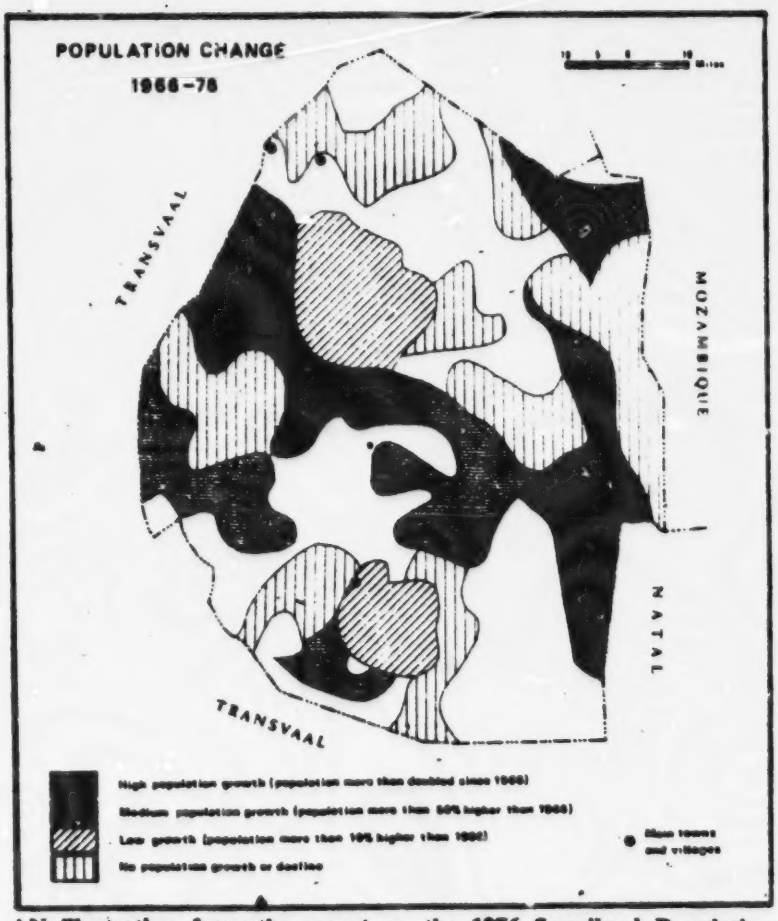
1976 levels: a total fertility of 6.87 births per woman and expectations of life at birth of 42.94 years for men and 49.47 years for women.

(2) That fertility will remain constant and mortality will fall steadily in such a way that the expectation of life at birth will increase by one third of a year annually, reaching values of 50.78 years for men and 57.46 years for women in the year 2 000;

and (3) that both fertility and mortality will fall, the latter as outlined above and the former in such a way that the total fertility rate declines by 0.1 annually, thus reaching a figure of 4.47 by the year 2 000. The patterns of fertility rates by age envisage this decline as occuring both as a result of rising age at marriage and of family planning.

The report says: "Of the three different sets of assumptions, the second - constant fertility and falling mortality - would appear to be the most realistic in view of the fact that when compared with the estimates derived from the 1966 census, the 1976 results indicated a modest improvement in mortality and virtually no change in fertility."

Also on the basis of the second set of projections, the report attempts to forecast the number of children of primary school age for each year up to 1986. It concludes: "... if the Government's target of universal primary education for six - to 12-year-olds by 1986 is to be achieved, at least another 49,000 primary school places will have to be created, while to accommodate a corresponding proportion of the 13-19 age-group could require another 35,000 places."



AN illustration from the report on the 1976 Swaziland Population Census just released. This drawing shows changes in the distribution of population in the decade between the last census and that of 1966. Greatest increase - 162 percent - was at Tjaneni, while the populations of Big Bend and Siteki declined.

The number of jobs needed in the future is another aspect of the report. In 1976 a total of 236,681 Swazis were of working age - between 15 and 65. Of these, 43 percent of the men and 13 percent of the women were in full-time paid employment.

The report says: "If this level of employment is to be maintained, a further 22,000 jobs will have to be created by 1986." But it warns: "In practice, however, the demand for jobs is likely to be appreciably greater than this, since with increasing education, the proportion of the labour force who would be content to derive their livelihood from subsistence farming will diminish."

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

AIRPORT SITE SELECTION--Another step forward towards the establishment of Swaziland's International Airport was taken recently when King Sobhuza II was shown the selected site at Sikhuphe in the Mpaka area. A spokesman for the Ministry of Works, Power and Communications, disclosed to THE TIMES yesterday that a Japanese survey team selected a number of sites from which a final choice could be made. The King is reported to have approved the team's first choice and saw the site while driving to Hlane The area is reported to be not very far off from the main road. No further details were available about the team's report which is still being studied by government. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19 Sep 80 p 1]

SENTENCE FOR BORDER VIOLATION--One of the three men charged for having unlawfully crossed the country into Maputo without a passport has since been convicted. He has been sentenced to imprisonment for six months without any option of a fine. He is the 19 year old youth, Vusumuzi Elvis Mazibuko, of Ngwane Park in Manzini. He was charged with the two others, Ernest Vusumizi Thwala, 31, of Nzongomane in Shiselweni, and Simon Ngwenya 34, a journalist originally from the Gundvwini area. Later, after Mazibuko had been sentenced, Twala went into the dock for his own trial. The case continues. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT RELIEF FOR DISASTER AREAS PRAISED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

WE take our hats off to Mr Willima of the Cabinet Office for acting promptly on the sorry situation in some parts of Senanga and Sesheke districts, particularly Imusho.

That is the type of reaction the masses expect from officers employed by their Party and its Government. Public offices are not for ostriches.

It is indeed gratifying to learn from Mr Willima that hundreds of bags of food are already on their way to the affected region.

The magnitude of the problem is seen from the amount of money the Party and its Government are going to spend on relief.

And Mr Willima estimates that the relief supplies will be enough to sustain the people in that area until their next harvest of crops in the new year.

The committee, includes permanent secretaries and general managers of relevent ministries and chaired by Mr Adamson, has so far bought 45,700 bags of maize worth K309,739 and 1,190 bags of groundnuts worth K59,500.

However a word of caution is called for here. The "high - powered committee" must work hard in overseeing the distribution of the relief food to the people.

If distribution is going to be left in the hands of junior officers, before long there will be a flood of reports that food is not reaching its destination or it is being sold for personal gain.

Such a prospect cannot be dismissed: It has happened over thirty bags of maize which were sent to the area in June.

While people are dying of starvation some of that maize is still lying uneaten and is becoming wasted because the villagers are destitute and have no money to buy it.

Those who could afford the K10.61 for a bag later resold to their neighbours for much more.

Now that the Party and its Government have officially moved in the situation should improve. That is why the Adamson committee's job task is onerous

Officers charged with distributing relief will have to travel long distances over difficult terrain. The area is thinly populated.

Worse still is the fact that there are landmines which were planted by South African soldiers when they occupied the area.

So the relief teams will need to be guided by members of the Zambia National Defence Force who have performed commendably in restoring peace there.

We suggest that for security and effective supervision of stores, food depots should be set up at strategic points to which villagers can go for their rations.

Local Party cadres, MPs and information men must go all out and spread the word for the people to know the depot sites.

It is no use having mounds of supplies which cannot reach the mouths of those for whom it is intended.

CSO: 4420

MEMACO PRE-TAX PROFITS REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Sep 80 p 4

[Text]

THE Metal Marketing Corporation (MEMACO) has scooped a pre-tax profit of K7.5 million during the financial year ended March 31, 1980.

Chairman Mr James Mapoma, who is Zimco Director-general said in Lusaka yesterday at the presentation of the report, that this signified the continued soundness of the company and efficiency of management.

The company made K3.9m after tax profit last year.

Mr Mapoma told guests at a reception that he was proud of Memaco because of its good results.

"It gives me pride for a company like Memaco which has a share capital of K500,000 to produce such a result and now it is sitting comfortably on reserves of more than K4 million and this is how a company should be run," Mr Mapoma said.

He said already a tax of about K3.6 million had been paid out to the Government.

"We are proud to pay this money and because of this good performance the company has decided to declare dividends worth K1.8 million," he said.

The mining industry had also done exceptionally well this year with pre-tax profits of K288 million.

Even in difficult times the industry had continued to provide the Government with revenue because of sound business management.

Mr Mapoma explained that Zimco's unconsolidated profits now stood at K238 million, an improvement of about 100 per cent more than last year's figure of 181 million.

He added that during 1979 the group was earning an average of K100 million per month in foreign exchange for the country.

"This shows that the economy is still very dependent on the mining industry," he said.

He called on other Zimco companies to be more profitable for the general well-being of the country's economy.

In the report, Mr Mapoma says that the quantity of non-ferrous metal prices handled by Memaco from April 1979 to March 1980, outstripped the four preceding years with an average London Metal Exchange copper settlement level reaching K1,705 per tonne.

"It is clear therefore that in real terms the prices of non-ferrous metals have not risen, but fallen substantially in terms of cost of other goods and services.

"Indications are that major economies may be thrown off course again this year," he says.

During the same period the prices of other main metals marketed by the corporation rose between 1.4 per cent and 400 per cent. Cobalt rose by 400 per cent, lead by 240 per cent and zinc by only 1.4 per cent.

These figures must, however, be discounted by factors which are largely outside the control of the mining industry such as escalating costs in mineral exploitation, unprecedented high interest rates and declining ore grades in old mines, he said.

"The supply-demand outlook which the combination of these factors portends, if left unchecked could strike at the very roots of mining and the pattern of world trade in these metals," Mr Mapoma said.

He adds that therefore the country's priorities must remain to secure metal prices which are remunerative to producers and fair to consumers within the present general economic climate.

"Needless to say that lack of revenue has greatly hampered the development of our country's infrastructure and transport facilities. To this we have had to suffer serious damage to existing facilities as a result of our support for the liberation struggle in neighbouring Zimbabwe," Mr Mapoma says.

He adds, however, that he is hopeful that the risk of interruptions suffered in the flow of exports in previous years because of transport difficulties will be reduced.

On cobalt, Mr Mapoma says the metal will continue to contribute to the profitability of the operating companies and Memaco will spare no effort that the present and future production is marketed to best effect.

CSO: 4420

COPPERBELT TEACHERS THREATEN TO STRIKE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

TEACHERS on the Copperbelt have threatened to boycott this year's primary and secondary school examinations unless the Government reviews their salaries by the end of next month.

Zambia National Union of Teachers Copperbelt regional secretary Mr John Mulenga described the situation in the province as "very bad".

He would travel to Lusaka tomorrow to consult ZNUT general secretary Mr Shiyenge Kapini on the matter.

Mr Mulenga addressed meetings in Kitwe, Mufulira, Chingola, Luanshya and Ndola and at each of the meetings, the teachers' tempers "were high".

He said the teachers now felt that the time taken by the Government to review their salaries according to the demands and proposals made early last year was too long.

Downed

Meanwhile, teachers at a primary school in Ndola's Kawama township, downed chalks on Monday and only resumed work yesterday after demanding that Ndola council provides the institution with water.

Intulo primary school has been without water for 15 days.

Workers at the Workmen's Compensation Board and International Labour Organisation-run Vocational Rehabilitation Centre in Ndola, are meanwhile demanding the removal of the manager with immediate effect or they will resort to strike action.

Ministry of Labour and Social Services, permanent secretary, Mr Bwembya Lukutati, yesterday spoke to some members of staff to avert a sit-down protest by the 16 workers.

Mr Lukutati told the workers that he had instructed acting centre director Mr Shantondo Chiyanika and other officials to look into the workers' demands to have the manager transferred elsewhere

CSO: 4420

ILLEGAL ALIENS ROUNDED UP IN SHANTY TOWNS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

A TOTAL of 236 aliens was rounded up from Ndola's Sinia and Chipulukusu shanty townships yesterday when armed police, soldiers and National Service personnel launched a dawn operation clean-up.

The foreigners, who were cornered when security officers surrounded the townships at about four hours in the morning, were whisked away to Kamfinsa prison in Kitwe where they are being screened.

Copperbelt deputy police chief Mr Levy Bwacha said in Ndola that several suspected criminals were among those rounded up and a number of television sets, radios and other items believed to have been stolen were found.

The exercise caused workers to be late for work because they were stopped from leaving the township until the search started.

A **Times of Zambia** team which visited Sinia was not allowed to leave until later.

Workers who could not produce identity cards were ordered to join others who had been grouped at points guarded by soldiers.

Mr Bwacha said: "We have rounded up 236 foreigners from the township and taken them to Kamfinsa prison where they will be thoroughly checked to determine how they came into the country without proper documents."

He denied reports that a man who wanted to flee from the township was shot dead by soldiers.

But he added that a man collapsed at Kitwe immigration office and died while his papers were being processed.

In Kitwe, a woman was admitted to the central hospital yesterday with leg injuries sustained after a stray bullet fired by police officers who were chasing two suspects in Luangwa township hit her.

Mr Bwacha said one suspect was arrested but the other escaped.

Acting hospital senior medical superintendent, Mr Harry Sunkwa-Mills, described the condition of Mrs Keneti Mulenga who was injured in the left leg as satisfactory.

A number of Kashitu township residents in Livingstone were rounded up and taken in a truck to the police station yesterday in a surprise clean-up exercise.

Most of those picked up were said to be aliens and armed police and soldiers confiscated property believed to have been stolen.

Southern division police chief, Mr Christopher Mutemwa, declined to comment on the operation.

Police are still compiling a list of people rounded up in their "operation clean-up" in some Lusaka township, Inspector-General Mr Crispin Katukula, said

Listing and counting of the people and property involved was still being carried out and figures would be ready by today or tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Zambia Congress of Trade Unions chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba said the ZCTU was appalled at the rate at which crime was being committed in the country.

Commenting on the crime wave, Mr Chiluba said workers wanted to find out from the Government how long it would take for peace to return.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT URGED TO IMPLEMENT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ACT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Sep 80 p 4

[Text]

THE Government has been urged to put into effect the revised Industrial Development Act soon as one of the measures needed to improve the economy.

Chairman of the Zambian Industrial and Commercial Association Mr Hellins Chabi yesterday expressed fears that Zambia's uncontrolled population growth would be doubled by the end of century.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the association, Mr Chabi noted that Zambia continued to register a positive trade balance while all the major economies in the world with the exception of Canada, West Germany and Australia, were experiencing trade deficits in the last 12 months.

On copper Mr Chabi pointed out that supply and demand relations for the metal over the past three years had been such that Zambia had been unwise to over-produce it in the light of falling prices.

Circles

"We hope that efforts being made in international circles, in particular the Lome Two accord, will go a long way towards convincing the industrialised countries to pay their prices for the exports from the Third World," Mr Chabi said.

He praised the Government for its incentives towards the farming community as well as efforts by the Bank of Zambia in reducing payments arrears.

But Zambia will not make any headway in tourism because of prohibitive air fares.

CSO: 4420

ZICA CHAIRMAN EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER STRUGGLING ECONOMY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

THE economy continues to cause concern although the situation has now begun to improve, chairman of the Zambian Industrial and Commercial Association Mr Hellins Chabi has said.

Mr Chabi says this in an annual report presented to the association's general meeting and released in Lusaka on Tuesday.

He calls for hard work to reverse the rate of economic decline.

On the performance of agriculture, Mr Chabi says production in this sector remains at a level where the country is unable to supply all food requirements for the rest of this year while further imports are expected during 1981.

Recent incentives announced by the Government to encourage non-Zambian farmers to produce more maize, wheat and soya beans, is a step in the right direction.

"This is a step in the right direction and we hope further incentives and allowances will be granted to boost production of other agricultural goods," Mr Chabi says.

The exodus of highly qualified and experienced mining personnel is still going on. "It is, however, gratifying that the industry has returned to profitability."

He calls for fair prices for Third World exports to help boost economic growth and create new markets for further exports from the developed world.

On manufacturing and trading, Mr Chabi says industries and concerns are still facing foreign exchange problems and while the situation improves, these areas will play a substantial role in helping curb the level of unemployment in the country.

The country still registers a positive trade balance and in 1979 there was an overall balance of payments surplus of just over K158 million.

CSO: 4420

IMPLEMENTATION OF 1978 CANADIAN CROP AID AGREEMENT DELAYED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Sep 80 p 7

[Text]

THE implementation of an agreement signed between Zambia and Canada in 1978 under which the latter was to build 64 maize and fertiliser storage sheds in Zambia worth K18 million has been delayed because of a rise in costs.

This was disclosed in Lusaka yesterday by the second secretary development at the Canadian high commission, Mr David Viveash.

Mr Viveash said under the agreement, Canada was expected to have started building the sheds last year, but for the significant rise in costs.

He said that after the agreement was signed, his government has sent a team of experts to inspect the sheds and review the estimate.

Later it was discovered the costs had increased significantly, especially the prices of cement and other building materials.

Mr Viveash said the new estimates, which he could not reveal, had already been sent back to his country's treasury board—committee of ministers — for verification and approval before work on the project could start.

He said the Canadian high commission in Lusaka expected to get a reply from the board in the next six weeks.

When a reply is received the high commission would advertise for local tenders for the work to start, Mr Viveash said.

Meanwhile, Mr Viveash said a planning mission from the Canadian International Agency for Development (CIDA) is expected to arrive in Zambia next month to review Canadian-backed projects and to identify new areas where more aid was needed.

Similar

He said the mission which was similar to one which came to Zambia in November 1976 would be involved in agriculture, although other sectors would also be covered.

Canada has a technical assistance scheme with Zambia Railways.

Canada has given Zambia a K10 million loan to boost the agricultural and fish industries, in addition to the K1,318,000 loan clinched from the Canadian Government by the Development Bank of Zambia for food production.

Presently 640 hectares of land have been cleared in Mbala, Northern Province, for a rain-fed wheat project, and Mr Viveash said 360 more hectares would be cleared for the same project.

To complement this, he said, Canada had seconded two wheat experts at Mount Makulu agricultural research station to see how Zambia could increase its wheat production and prevent crop diseases.

CSO: 4420

LAND DISTRIBUTED TO VILLAGERS IN SOUTHERN PROVINCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources has given portions of land to villagers in Southern Province to alleviate the shortage in the area.

This is in response to complaints from villagers that there was a critical shortage of grazing and farm land.

Lands and Natural Resources Minister, Mr Clement Mwananshiku, announced at a news conference in Lusaka yesterday that the Government had given land to the "aggrieved" villagers and that they were free to settle anywhere. He did not say how much land had been given out.

President Kaunda last year announced that a commission of inquiry would be set up to look into the problem of land distribution in Southern Province.

He said the commission would find out how much land was under occupation so that those with too much of it could share it with others.

But asked for details of the presidential inquiry results yesterday, Mr Mwananshiku said this was outside his jurisdiction.

"The Prime Minister's office would answer that one," he said.

In January, Bweengwa Member of Parliament, Mr Rex Natala, warned there might be a mass exodus of people from Chiefs Nyamusonde, Choongo and Monze if the shortage of land there was not solved.

Mr Mwananshiku also warned his ministry would repossess idle farms.

Commenting on 15 Zimbabwean farmers in Chelston whose farms were recently repossessed by the Government and given to Zambians because they were allegedly being wasted, Mr Mwananshiku said the commissioner of lands was under instructions to repossess any farm which was not utilised.

Mr Mwananshiku, who has just returned from an international seminar on parks and game reserves in the United States, said the Party and its Government were in a "hurry" to boost food production and would not condone laziness by farmers.

Although he was not aware of the 15 farmers who he said had not yet approached him over the matter, his ministry would take appropriate action against erring farmers in line with Government policy.

"I wish to warn farmers that if they do not use land leased to them for long periods, they should give it up voluntarily instead of waiting for the ministry to repossess it," he said.

On housing plots, Mr Mwananshiku said people given plots should know that the same rules would apply to them. They should build houses within the stipulated two years or the ministry would move in.

"It is not my intention to disturb plot owners. The onus really is on them to develop the land given to them and help the Government improve the housing situation in the country," he said.

Those who were interested in developing housing estates should approach the commissioner of lands.

Mr Mwananshiku said an aerial survey by the Government and a Swedish company in Western Province was going according to plan and it should be completed before the end of the year.

Meanwhile, the Zambia National Farmers' Union has called on the Party and its Government to re-organise the agricultural development programme and give a chance to the peasant farmers to produce more food for the nation.

The union said the K54 million intended for importing yellow maize should be given to the Agricultural Finance Company.

Chairman of the union, Mr David Malimba, said in a statement yesterday that the Government should create a department of extension officers in which graduates from the National Resources Development College and the University of Zambia would be involved.

CSO: 4420

POLICE DESCRIBE DISCOVERY OF ANTI-KAUNDA LETTERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

TWO senior police officers described in a Ndola magistrate's court yesterday how their search led to the discovery of a stencil reproduced into about 753 "seditious" letters urging President Kaunda to resign.

Chief Inspector, Johnson Mazala, and Assistant Superintendent Moses Munkambe, were testifying in a case in which Chisala Mukunto, 38 of Washa farm in Ndola Rural and Abel Mukuka Chileshe, 43, personel officer of Mwata Kazembe Crescent, Ndola, are charged with sedition.

Mr Munkambe told senior resident magistrate, Mr Claver Musumali that on August 2 last year he was instructed by the assistant commisioner Criminal Investigation Department (CID) to search the house of Mukunto at his Kabwe road farm house.

Mr Munkambe said he found 253 copies of "notorious and subversive" letters talking about the Government in a car. He later went to Ujamaa grocery in Northrise belonging to Mukunto where he found about 500 more copies.

Mr Mazala said he was instructed to search Chileshe's office at Northland Engineering and his house.

He did not find anything relevant to State security matters at the house, but when he went to Chileshe's office, he found a cut copy of a photostat stencil letter addressed to President Kaunda.

He took the items to Ndola Central Police Station.

Mukunto is charged with five counts of publishing, distributing and having seditious publications while Chileshe faces one charge of having seditious materials.

The trial continues.

● A 33-year-old man was yesterday jailed for eight months for theft by agent.

Joseph Musonda of Masala township pleaded guilty to the charge before Ndola magistrate Mr Robby Mutemwa.

CSO: 4420

AUSTRALIAN TRAINING ASSISTANCE SOUGHT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Sep 80 p 7

[Text]

ACTING Foreign Affairs Minister, Professor Lameck Goma, has urged Australia to train Zambia's manpower to enhance development.

The liberation war of Zimbabwe in which Zambia was "embroiled" left no room for the country to enjoy its independence, but now that the issue was resolved it was time to devote "our energies to development," he said.

Speaking in Lusaka yesterday when acting Australian high commissioner to Zambia, Mr Michael Potts presented his letters of introduction to him, Prof Goma noted that Zambia's lack of trained manpower in many fields made a mockery of the development concept.

He said: "One of our major problems is lack of trained manpower. We need your help in many fields because you cannot talk of development when there are no skilled people."

Zimbabwe's success, he said, was an enormous achievement for the Frontline states. "It is a success of humanity and of all progressive forces that believe in the dignity of man."

Prof Goma, who is Education and Culture Minister, called on Zambia and Australia to strengthen the Commonwealth by agitating for the removal of tension and unhappiness in the world.

"We can reduce tension and unhappiness however little this may be. But the important thing to note is that by so doing we can go a long way in influencing world bodies like the United Nations on this course," he said.

As members of the Commonwealth, the two countries should pressure industrialised countries to halt the arms race. "That way we shall move forward as members of a family," he added.

He paid tribute to Australia for the role she played during last year's Commonwealth summit in Lusaka preceding the Lancaster House talks which led to Zimbabwe's eventual independence.

Mr Potts pledged his country's support for the liberation struggle in Southern Africa and called on the progressive world not to lose hope.

He said Australia would continue to help Zambia's economic development.

CSO: 4420

NDOLA COUNCIL APPROVES CONSTRUCTION OF HAMMARSKJOELD MUSEUM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

NDOLA council has approved the construction of the K100,000 Dag Hammarskjoeld memorial museum at the site where the plane carrying the late United Nations secretary-general, Mr Dag Hammarskjoeld, crashed on September 18, 1961.

According to the latest returns of approved plans for last month, the museum is among three principal projects approved at a total cost of K650,000.

Plans for the construction of the museum were initiated by the Dag Hammarskjoeld Foundation five years ago, but until this year no major financial contributions were donated.

In May, it was announced that Swedish companies in Zambia and the Swedish government had donated K50,000 towards the construction of the museum which is expected to be completed by September next year.

The completion of the museum and its official opening were planned to coincide with the 20th anniversary of Mr Hammarskjoeld's death, according to the committee.

Announcing the Swedish contribution, his nephew, Mr Knut Hammarskjoeld told Ndola mayor Mr Julius Sakala and other officials at a brief ceremony held at the site outside Ndola that the museum should be a place where visitors should be able to gather knowledge.

He said: "The museum should not be concerned exclusively with Hammarskjoeld himself.

"I think my uncle would have had objections to such an individualistic project.

"What each visitor should bring back with him when leaving the museum is the importance of service, dedicated service of each of us to our work, to our respective nations, and to the international community."

Mr Sakala, who spoke for the foundation chairman Mr Tom Mtine said some local companies had promised to help and see the project off the ground.

CSO: 4420

OFFICIAL TO PROBE BEHAVIOR OF STUDENTS IN ROMANIA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Ministry of Education and Culture is sending the secretary of the bursaries committee to Romania to investigate reports of Zambian students who drink too much.

Minister of State for Education Mr Alan Chilimboyi warned yesterday that should the reports be true the students involved would be recalled.

Mr Chilimboyi said the Party and its Government were spending thousands of Kwacha training Zambians abroad in science and technology in order to produce the manpower needed to develop the country.

He said students on courses abroad who became indisciplined were not only doing injustice to themselves, but were also betraying the country.

"Zambia as a developing country, is still lagging behind and needs every manpower available to bring her in line with other countries in science and technology," he said.

Mr Chilimboyi said the findings of the report by the secretary of the bursaries committee would determine the disciplinary measures to be taken by the ministry against the culprits.

And permanent secretary for the ministry Mr Peter Siwo has appealed to district education officers to ensure that examinations in all districts were conducted properly.

Mr Siwo said this in Lusaka yesterday when he opened a workshop for 27 district education officers from Central, Lusaka, Eastern and Western provinces.

He said over the past few years there had been many malpractices and thefts of examination papers in districts and this had caused great concern to the Government and the public.

He told the education officers to ensure that examination papers were evenly distributed to all schools and other centres in their areas.

Mr Siwo told the participants that the ministry headquarters and the examinations section were to introduce measures to improve the situation.

"Already some of these measures have been implemented while others may take a little longer because of certain constraints," he said.

Demanding

Mr Siwo outlined the role of district education officers in the educational system, saying their work was "very demanding" as they were in close contact with headmasters and staff in schools.

He described their role as a link between the local community and the educational system.

Because of the importance of their work, district education officers must fully understand the regulations governing conditions of service for teachers and problems their schools were experiencing.

He said as society changed and imposed new demands on the educational system, the responsibilities of the education officers also increased, and it was for this reason that they should relate the changes in the economic, social and political development to the educational needs of people.

Mr Siwo said directives from the Central Committee had been issued so that education officers could be instruments for mobilising both human and material resources.

The post of district education officer, although upgraded since January 1, 1979, did not come into effect because of constraints which were being looked into by the ministry, he said.

A similar workshop would be organised for other provinces at a later date.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO FRANCE--Zambia's exports to France during the first five months of this year amounted to about K91 million against her import bill from France of about K7.4 million. The French charge d'affaires in Zambia Mr Jean Michel disclosed this in Lusaka yesterday and noted that the trade was in favour of Zambia. He said in 1977, Zambia exported goods to France worth about K89 million against goods imported from France for about K15.2 million. In 1978, Zambia's export bill to France stood at about K71.8 million compared to her import bill of about K0.94 million, he said. Zambia exported to France goods worth about K183.2 million and imported about K9.2 million worth of goods last year. Meanwhile, a trade and investment mission from the London chamber of commerce and industry will visit Zambia in November in a bid to boost British-Zambian relations. The team is expected to have discussions with Government officials and parastatal chiefs and private businessmen. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Sep 80 p 2]

ZAMBIAN-ZAIREAN AMITY--Party Secretary-General Mr Mainza Chona on Sunday called for love between Zambians and Zaireans in spite of the border dispute between the two countries. Mr Chona told a rally at Puta Primary School in Nchelenge that Zambians and Zaireans should love one another because they were blood-brothers as they shared a common border. It was Party and Government policy to work for peace and goodwill throughout the world and for peaceful settlement of inter-state disputes. "We have to accept that all Africans are one and most Africans are half-castes," Mr Chona said. He added: "No one can say he is a pure national in his country without any ancestors having come from another African country." He had been briefed on the situation on the border by member of the Central Committee for the Luapula Province Mrs Mary Fulano and promised to make a report to President Kaunda. It was earlier reported that Zairean authorities had claimed part of Zambian territory at Kaputa. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Sep 80 p 1]

INFORMATION FLOW--Agriculture and Water Development Minister of State Mr Noah Dilamonu has urged rural information officers to devise an effective communication system between the masses and his ministry. It was important for them to have knowledge and skills for effective communication to

enable the flow of information between the town and village communities, he said. Mr Dilamonu was officially opening a two-week provincial rural information officers seminar at Palabana training institute east of Lusaka yesterday. Noting that the seminar was being held when the Government had launched the K400 million "operation food programme," Mr Dilamonu said officers would be instrumental in the success of the programme. "If you are properly organized, you can play a very effective role in our food programme. Rural information service is a big link between my ministry and the rural community. The onus, therefore, rests on you to make it an effective tool for development," he said. Earlier, rural information services chief Mr Wittington Vuttah told Mr Dilamonu that the department had launched seminars throughout the country to equip officers with skills for efficiency. The seminars were being conducted by the department and the Friedrich Neuman Foundation. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Sep 80 p 5]

CSO: 4420

MUGABE OPPOSES ANTI-SA WAR PREPARATIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday rejected suggestions that Zimbabwe should begin constructing defences such as military airfields in preparation for war with South Africa.

"I do not think our priorities at the present moment allow us to sink funds into a project of this nature. One would want to believe that South Africa also wants peace and that she will not indulge in aggressive activities against us," Mr Mugabe told the House when discussing Zimbabwe's defence programme for the coming year.

Mr Mugabe said it was not only former Selous Scouts who resigned and went to South Africa after the February poll. He said he wished the UANC leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, was in the House to comment on the fact that numbers of black Security Force Auxiliaries went to South Africa--"They were recruited by the South African regime and are still in the Transvaal", he said.

Mr Mugabe said the week he left for the Organisation of African Unity conference in Sierra Leone 29 former auxiliaries were arrested (by the South Africans) trying to cross into South Africa and were brought before a South African court at Messina.

Mr Mugabe said the 29 had pleaded in their defence that they were recruited by a man called Marais, on behalf of South Africa, operating from the South African diplomatic mission in Salisbury.

Mr Mugabe said it had been revealed that black and white Zimbabweans had been recruited by South Africa and kept in camps in "the northern part of the Transvaal". He said he regretted it was not known what South Africa intended to do with these recruits who were reported to number 5 000.

Before the South African mission in Salisbury was closed he had asked the mission head what South Africa intended to do with these recruits "and whether this was in accordance with a policy of peaceful co-existence".

Mr Mugabe said he had told the South Africans: "We ourselves did not want to attack South Africa and there was no reason why South Africa was holding them."

The Prime Minister told MPs he regretted that Government plans to integrate guerillas and members of the former Rhodesian army into a Zimbabwean army would not materialise by the end of the year.

To date three battalions (3 000 soldiers) of ZANLA and ZIPRA forces had been integrated, but there had been resistance from the former Rhodesian regular forces.

"The former Rhodesian regular forces are not yet integrated. Perhaps here there was a difference of opinion or approach between the way Government saw things and the way the army saw things and I must also mention here that there has been some resistance . . . and it did not come initially from ZANLA or ZIPRA but from the other side," he said.

However a delegation from the Rhodesia African Rifles had visited him a fortnight ago to ask why they were not being included in the integration exercise.

Mr Mugabe said a programme was now being worked out to integrate the first unit comprising all three sides of the new army and the Joint High Command had assured him it would in future work on full integration.

He expected the army to produce nine integrated battalions the end of the year.

Mr Mugabe emphasised the Government's determination to include in the army all guerillas who chose a military career. About 7 000 bush fighters had been demobilised, he said. They had been either too young or old to remain in the army, had physical handicaps from war injuries or illness, or had voluntarily opted out.

"Those who remain in the army and have chosen to make the army their career will remain in the army and they will become part of the army. The Government is determined that they become part of the army, whatever expense the Government has got to go to in achieving that position," he said.

He defended the plan from criticisms that the State could not afford to sustain such a vast force of men, outlining the scheme for an army that would be martial and productive — armed with spades as well as guns.

He warned: "If there are any old-fashioned ideas to the contrary, those ideas just have to go.

"A soldier has in addition to being armed with a gun, also the function of carrying a hoe, or carrying a hammer, or a spade and doing productive work, including, of course, construction."

In this way the army would become a source of revenue. "If they are going to produce and produce systematically, on a large scale basis, then obviously some of the expense the Government would incur will come from revenue from the commodities and products they are going to produce."

The vote was approved.

CSO: 4420

RENEWED VIOLENCE BETWEEN ZANU, PF FOLLOWERS, ATTACKS ON POLICE REPORTED

Grenade Attack in Chitungwiza

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

TWENTY-SEVEN people were injured, three seriously, after a grenade attack inside the Kubatana beerhall in Chitungwiza on Saturday night. The attack was the second in the area in three days. The first was on Thursday night.

A spokesman for Harare Hospital said yesterday that 27 people were admitted to casualty.

"Three of the patients were admitted to hospital and the rest were sent home. The three that have been detained are in a very serious condition," he said.

Mr Thomas Jonga, the manager of Kubatana Beer hall, said the grenade was hurled at the counter, where there were nearly 100 people waiting to buy beer.

He said the incident happened at about 8.45 p.m. He was lucky to escape uninjured.

"The grenade was very powerful. It ripped a hole in the concrete floor. It damaged some of the brickwork on the counter, blew out three light bulbs and tore through the corrugated iron roof," said Mr Jonga.

A security officer at the beerhall, Mr Chenjerai Shana, was waiting by the counter when the grenade was thrown.

Bang

"There was a loud bang and people fell to the ground. After that people got up and started running away. There was blood everywhere. We did not see where the explosive had come from. Everyone was in a state of panic," he explained.

"I watched in horror as one girl, who works in the kiosk on the premises, was hurled onto the floor by the blast. She staggered up, started to run and fell down. Her face, right hand arm and her right leg were injured. She was covered in blood."

Mr Shana suffered injuries to both legs.

A police spokesman said yesterday that the make of the grenade was not yet known.

"But police investigation into the case are continuing. Our team is still at the site".

Attacks in Salisbury, Magondi TTL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

A MAN was killed and 12 people hurt when grenade-throwers attacked three houses, and six shacks were burnt in political violence in the Salisbury area at the weekend.

Among those hurt in the incidents in Harare, Salisbury, and Chitungwiza, are four of the attackers, wounded when a grenade exploded before it was thrown.

Three people, including two of the attackers, are said to be in critical condition.

The man who died was Mr Marufu Tsande, who was killed in the Red Cross section of Seke, a Chitungwiza suburb, where six shacks occupied by war refugees were burnt on Saturday night.

The occupants of the houses and many of their neighbours have fled the area and are being looked after at the Patriotic Front's Salisbury offices.

The daughter of the dead man, Miss Maude Tsande, said he was attacked at a party on Saturday.

Speaking at a Patriotic Front Press conference, she said the attackers were shouting ZANU (PF) slogans.

The first of three grenade incidents on Sunday happened at a Seke house at 8.10 p.m.

Mrs Imelda Gwalazimba, the wife of the owner, said the house was under attack by stone-throwers for about four hours.

All the windows were smashed and the inside of the house was wrecked.

A police spokesman said a group of about 12 men attacking the house fled when stones were thrown back at them.

After chasing the attackers, the owner, Mr Aaron Gwalazimba, returned to the house to find four people lying hurt outside.

Mrs Gwalazimba said she and her two-year-old son had hidden under the bed and her husband and her brother, Mr Kesi Moyo, hid behind the door as the stones crashed through the windows.

Arrested

She said the attack ended when the explosion injured some of the attackers.

Other attackers went to the police station at St Mary's claiming a grenade had been thrown at them.

Her husband arrived at the police station while they were there and they were arrested, she said.

Mrs Gwalazimba said she and her husband were active members of the Patriotic Front.

The second grenade incident happened at the home, in Sanyanga Road, Harare, of Mr Bhunu Muchando, who said he was treasurer of the Shinga branch of the ZANU (PF).

Two grenades were thrown at the house while the family was asleep. No one was hurt.

The third grenade attack happened about 10 minutes later at the home of Mr Phillip Mahere in Pazarangu Avenue, Harare, about a stone's throw from Mr Muchando's house.

Mr Mahere, who is a PF branch secretary, said he was giving a party for his son, Samuel, who left for Britain yesterday, when a grenade exploded outside the house.

He said there were about 15 people in and around the house.

Among the eight people taken to hospital were his children, Josephine and Oziza.

He said there was panic and people started to run to neighbouring homes, unaware that they were hurt.

About 80 people, many of them injured, gathered at the PF Press conference. It was claimed that they had lost relatives, homes and property in attacks in the Seke area at the weekend.

Mr Kotsho Dube, an official of the party's publicity department, said ZANU (PF) had "unleashed a wave of unprecedented violence against other parties, especially the Patriotic Front".

Never Muchikwas (18) said he was chased by

ZANU (PF) supporters, who caught him and took him to his mother's house in Unit J section of Seke.

He and his mother were beaten up with iron bars and bricks, he claimed.

Mr James Samushongo said he went to investigate the attack on Mr Muchikwas and was assaulted and left for dead while on his way to report the incident.

He said he did not know any of his attackers, but they knew he was a PF supporter.

Mrs Esther Clayton said the same group chased her to the home of a ZANU (PF) supporter, where she was beaten and left lying on the ground.

The group returned and carried her to her own house.

She said eight of her attackers were her neighbours.

Mrs Dolly Zimondi said a group of people in her area on Saturday afternoon went around saying they wanted to kill all PF supporters.

Police Officer Killed in TTL

A POLICE inspector and an armed dissident have died as a result of a shoot-out yesterday between four dissidents and a Support Unit patrol in the Magondi Tribal Trust Land, 60 km south of Sinoia.

The policeman, Inspector William Gloss, was injured in the contact and taken to Salisbury's Andrew Fleming hospital, where he died yesterday afternoon, a police spokesman said last night.

In a separate incident on Sunday night a businessman was murdered by a group of armed dissidents in the Kanzamba business centre in the Umfuli TTL, about 60 km west of Sinoia.

Sinoia police believe the two shootings are not related. A spokesman said the same gang which murdered the businessman later shot and injured another man in a nearby kraal.

The Support Unit patrol was called out to Zambara business centre in the Magondi TTL yesterday morning to investigate a reported dissident presence.

The patrol traced the gang of four armed men to a nearby kraal.

"One of the dissidents opened fire on the police patrol and Inspector Gloss was hit in the arm, leg and back. The dissident was killed when the patrol returned fire and the other three escaped," a police spokesman said.

Shamuyarira Lays the Blame on PF

BLAME for the wave of political violence was last night placed by the Minister of Information on the Patriotic Front. The Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, issued the following statement:

"Above everything else, the people of Zimbabwe want peace. The Government is sparing no efforts to create conditions of peace. All evidence from independent observers shows that it is the Patriotic Front that is trying to disturb the peace.

"Having lost dismally in the last general election that party is now trying to intimidate Zimbabweans to vote for it in the district council elections next month.

"In the last 36 hours alone, the Press and the police have reported that ZIPRA elements from Romeo assembly point were carried to Sinoia specifically to promote unrest and civil strife.

"They attacked our ZANU (PF) office in the middle of Sinoia on Saturday, then at about 9 p.m. on Sunday our offices in Chinhoyi township (Sinoia) were sprayed with fire from an automatic weapon. No one was injured and no serious damage was done to the building.

At 9 p.m. on Saturday, a man was abducted by six Patriotic Front men who stabbed him five times and tried to cut his throat. He is now recovering in a Salisbury hospital.

"He says the six men who carried him away were making derogatory remarks about the Prime Minister and ZANU (PF).

"In the Salisbury area, evidence of dress, literature, remarks made, even the weapons used, shows that it is ZIPRA elements that have unleashed violence on the innocent population.

FALSE

"The Patriotic Front has never held a meeting in the Salisbury area to put its case to the general public, but resorts to injuring people peacefully drinking their beer or sleeping.

"We call upon all Zimbabweans to dismiss the false allegations of ZAPU (PF) and to be vigilant in tracking down all those elements trying to disturb the peace.

Those responsible for the grenade attacks of last weekend must be exposed and brought to book. We should unite to defend the peace and to uphold the people's wishes and their verdict.

"We must make it clear to all defeated political parties that violence on peaceful Zimbabweans will not be tolerated; and that no one will come to power except through the ballot box. The police are requested to take stern action without favour or partisanship."

President 'Horrified'

PRESIDENT BANANA said last night he was "horrified" at what he described as the "brutal and senseless attack" at a beerhall in Chitungwiza on Saturday night in which 27 people were injured.

The President, who was interviewed on television, spoke of the need for a state of peace, unity and good government in Zimbabwe.

The country now enjoyed relative peace, he said.

There were still "isolated incidents of violence", but he was confident that the Government, in the process of maintaining law and order, would respond appropriately.

Before long it would be possible to eliminate the individuals who were trying to create panic.

"We need unity among all our people. All of us must strive towards fostering a sense of unity among our people.

"Therefore, any tendencies towards things like tribalism, regionalism, sectionalism and racism must be des-

troyed to bring real peace to Zimbabwe," the President said.

Credit must be given to the forces of law and order and to the "remarkable way in which the people have responded to the Prime Minister's call for reconciliation". Iana quotes the President as saying.

"Ours is a people's government, and the people must be seen to direct affairs and be seen to shape the economic destiny of the country.

"It is a government that is highly capable and we are also fortunate to have a leader in Comrade Mugabe who is not only capable and dynamic but perhaps one of the greatest statesmen of our time."

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON POLITICAL VIOLENCE, GOVERNMENT COUNTERMOVES

Mugabe, Nkomo Meet

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] **THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, discussed with the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Nkomo, the outbreak of politically motivated violence throughout the country at a meeting on Monday.**

Sources said yesterday the leaders talked about ways of stopping the violence which they both fear could escalate as the district council and local government elections draw closer.

Clashes have occurred between rival supporters of ZANU (PF) and the Patriotic Front in Salisbury townships and in Sinoia, but police reported yesterday that peace had returned to Salisbury's local government area.

As leaders of their respective parties, which are partners in the national front Government, Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo are said to be both committed to the elimination of inter-party strife.

The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, who is in charge of State security, is understood to have attended the talks on Monday.

Observers believe the Government will soon issue a stern warning to unruly political party supporters that tough action will be taken against those who breach the peace.

Dr Nkomo was reported as having left his home yesterday evening for a meeting, thought to have been a second session with the Prime Minister over the law and order situation.

IMPROVED

The improved situation in Chitungwiza, the scene of two grenade attacks last week, was confirmed by a council official yesterday.

He said there had been two reports of trouble — an abduction and the chasing of people by an Army vehicle — which, on investigation, had been found to be without foundation.

The "abducted man" had been traced and the Army vehicle found to have been on patrol in the township, said the official. In two former troublespots — Harare and Mufakose — police reported an uneventful Monday night.

This was supported by political party officials who said they had not received any reports of disturbances since Sunday night's attacks in which one man died and 27 were injured, three seriously.

Cover-up Tactics Alleged by PF

THE Patriotic Front yesterday accused the leaders of ZANU (PF) of lacking control over "a large number of ZANLA fighters."

Claiming there was "mounting confusion" within the ZANU (PF) hierarchy, the Patriotic Front, in a statement by the publicity and information department, said leaders of the dominant party in Government had resorted to lying as an instrument of government.

"The impression created by some Ministers is one of a government turned against itself, plodding in a maze of confusion and lack of policy; and apparently out of touch with the urgent needs of the people."

ACCUSATIONS

The statement came after accusations by the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, that the PF was responsible for the wave of politically-motivated violence sweeping parts of the country.

The party leaders had also adopted "cover-up tactics", including blaming victims for being victimised, said the PF statement.

Turning to the media, the statement alleged information adverse to ZANU (PF) was being suppressed. "Atrocities by ZANLA and ZANU (PF) supporters have been swept under the carpet" because radio had become "an extension of the department of information of ZANU (PF)".

When the Press reported some of the atrocities and events unfavourable to the majority party, it was threatened with banning or censorship.

The bodies of four "unarmed ZIPRA cadrés" abducted at Harare Musika last week were later found buried in shallow graves near Assembly Point Foxtrot after the victims had been shot through the head, claimed the statement.

It went on to say there were areas in the eastern districts which were inaccessible to both the police and journalists because ZANLA had declared its supremacy there.

Ministers were making "reckless statements" without regard to unity and the creation of a foundation for solving the social, political and economic problems the country was facing, the statement added.

Violence Condemned

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial: "End Violence"]

[Text] **HORRIFYING, brutal and senseless. These were terms used by the President to condemn the outbreak of political violence that has already resulted in a toll of death and injury.**

There have been claims and counter-claims about who is to blame, but, in such circumstances, it is difficult to establish where responsibility lies.

The essential now is that the violence must end. Surely, Zimbabwe has suffered enough during the bitter years of war.

There seems little doubt the new conflict is connected with the local government elections to be held in November and, unless very firm measures are taken now, the prospects for those elections are grim.

There are, however, even more vital issues involved. A continuance of faction fighting will not only obliterate the fine efforts made so far towards reconciliation, but will do harm to Zimbabwe's image in the world community in which we have so recently taken a place.

The two major participants in the war of liberation, ZANU (PF) and the Patriotic Front, must recognise the danger

We ask the leaders of the parties to defuse the tension while the violence can still be described as "isolated". If they fail to do so, the future is bleak.

As the President wisely said: "Any tendencies towards things like tribalism, regionalism, sectionalism and racism must be destroyed to bring peace to Zimbabwe."

Police Attacked

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] A grenade was thrown at a police vehicles yesterday when a crowd tried to stop the arrest of a man at the Manedi beerhall in Seki Township.

A spokesman said the police were called at about 5.30 p. m. to the Manedi beerhall where a man was said to have torn a T-shirt off a PF supporter. On trying to arrest the man the police were deterred by a crowd.

The man was later arrested and put in one of the police vehicles when a standby riot police unit was called to the scene. The crowd tried to rescue the man from the vehicle, resulting in the police having to use teargas.

A device, believed to be a grenade, was then thrown at the vehicle. The police spokesman said there were no injuries.

He appealed to the public not to try to deter the police from carrying out their legal duties.

Most families who had fled their homes in Red Cross township in Chitungwiza after a wave of political violence yesterday went back to their homes as relative calm returned to the area.

There were only a few women still squatting yesterday at the ZANU (PF) office in Zengeza where scores had taken refuge.

Officials at the office said that most people had complied with the request by three Cabinet Ministers who rushed there on Wednesday that they go home as measures were being taken to protect them.

The women at the office said they had gone back to their homes as requested, but left again after allegedly being threatened.

Party officials said the visit of the ministers had done a lot to calm emotions which had been building since the fighting.

The ministers were Mr Eddison Zvobgo (Local Government and Housing), Dr Nathan Shamuyarira (Information and Tourism) and Mr Kumbirai Kangai (Labour and Social Services).

Rioters Sack Party Office

VIOLENCE broke out in Tshabalala, Bulawayo, yesterday over the enrolment of lodgers in the coming local government elections.

Police vehicles were stoned, police saved eight people being chased by an irate crowd, the Tshabalala ZANU (PF) office was ransacked, and a crowd invaded the suburb's municipal offices to tear up application forms.

Three people have been arrested and police expect to make more arrests.

Police were called to the scene at about 9.45 a.m. yesterday when a crowd of about 200 gathered at the Tshabalala shopping centre.

About 100 people, mostly women, stormed the municipal offices adjacent to the shopping centre and tore up forms used by lodgers applying for votes in the forthcoming elections.

Part of the crowd then moved on to the nearby ZANU (PF) offices where rioters smashed furniture. Eight people were chased by the crowd, three were assaulted and police vehicles were stoned.

Asked to comment, a police spokesman said the injured — two men and a woman — had "only superficial injuries".

One police vehicle was "very slightly damaged"

The unrest continued late into the evening as a crowd of about 200 PF supporters roamed the suburb.

Riot police armed with rifles and batons arrested several people, and one man wearing a ZANU (PF) T-shirt was caught by the crowd and had boiling water poured over him.

Mugabe Comments on Inter-Party Strife

POLITICAL education and awareness, coupled with restraint in the public statements of leaders, could prevent the wave of politically motivated violence in the country.

This is the feeling of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, who commented in Parliament yesterday on inter-party strife.

The violence, he said, was politically motivated. That meant there was a political leadership behind it and that leadership ought to go to the people and calm them down.

"Let us guard against statements which promote division, which lead into acts of violence. Let us be calculating in what we say," Mr Mugabe said. "Let us observe peace, let us observe the law and give the necessary direction to the people who elected us."

He said neither side was guiltless. "Let's not dodge it. Both sides are guilty of some hypocrisy in this matter."

Appealing for unity and understanding, he advised that there were statements made which caused division and infuriated others, causing them to react.

Mr Mugabe was giving replies to the defence debate during which some Patriotic Front MPs complained about statements by some Ministers threatening to "crush" others.

He urged all leaders to avoid statements which created insecurity, and appealed to parties to meet at party political level, drink together, and treat each other as friends.

Although recognising their differences, Zimbabweans should cease to be hostile to one another. By giving political support by way of statements conducive to peace, leaders could encourage people in assembly points to work towards the same goals.

Pledging his commitment to work towards reconciliation, Mr Mugabe said political differences should not turn people into enemies. "There should not be any further violence. Why should we continue to kill each other?"

The Prime Minister said it was a tragedy that any more lives should be lost now that the war was over.

PF Official's Home Attacked

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Se. 80 p 3

[Text] A SMALLARMS attack was launched on Thursday night on the home of a Patriotic Front official in the Pangani Mine, Filabusi, housing area.

A Filabusi police spokesman said yesterday that no one was injured in the attack launched at about 9 o'clock. The house was hit several times and a car parked outside was set alight.

The occupier, Mr Siphambaniso Dube, chairman of the PF's Pangani branch, said he was asleep when the firing started. "I heard the bullets hitting the house and coming through the window," he said.

"I rolled on to the floor, then jumped out of the window at the back and ran to the office.

"I could hear the bullets hitting the car. There was an explosion and the car caught fire," he said.

A Pangani mine policeman, Sergeant Major Johnson, said he saw two men near the ration store firing at the house. They fled from the mine after the brief attack.

Two mine constables found a 14-year-old girl, named Treasure, hiding in the house. They took her to the mine office and looked after her for the night.

The shooting was heard by the police in Filabusi, a couple of kilometres away and a reaction force of 11 immediately formed and set off for the mine.

The police spokesman said 39 cartridges were recovered.

The incident occurred a day after a vehicle carrying ZANU (PF) supporters was ambushed as they returned from a political meeting at Mahole, near Filabusi.

Mr John Mbedzi, a party official, claimed the

ambush was launched by ZIPRA men from the nearby Operation Seed farm at Silalabuhwe.

Police said the ambushers had not been identified. Investigations were continuing.

CSO: 4420

PM PUTS BRAKE ON MILITARY PROMOTIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Promotions in the army have been discontinued until a new Zimbabwe National Army has been formed, the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr Mugabe, told Parliament yesterday.

There are, therefore, no plans to appoint a successor to General Walls, who was dismissed as head of the Joint Military Command on Tuesday, until that exercise is completed.

Mr Mugabe is happy with the present arrangement whereby the four members of the Joint High Command--ZANLA commander Mr Rex Nhongo; the commander of ZIPRA, Mr Lookout Masuku; the army commander Lieut-General Sandy McLean; and the commander of the Air Force, Air Vice-Marshal Frank Mussell--are "working on the basis of equality".

In his reply to queries and issues raised during a debate on the defence vote, the Prime Minister said: "We would like promotions to take place only in the context of a single army.

"Until that exercise is complete, the arrangement whereby they (Joint High Command members) are working on the basis of equality should continue."

Since General Walls went on leave in June, pending retirement in December, there has been speculation that Mr Mugabe might invite a Commonwealth military man to head the army before a Zimbabwean is appointed later.

The Prime Minister touched on a wide range of defence issues yesterday. Defending the planned movement of guerillas from assembly points to Chitungwiza and Entumbane, he asked:

"Where do we want these sons of the soil to live--permanently in the bush like animals?"

Instrument

Mr Mugabe made the point strongly that guerillas were not to be excluded from urban areas while those they fought against in the war were accepted.

"We are not going to discriminate against them. They are the instrument that brought about Lancaster. The treatment we have given them so far is unfair."

The Prime Minister has asked the Joint High Command to present to him a "satisfactory plan" to ensure discipline will be enforced in the temporary accommodation to which guerillas are to be moved.

The long-term plan, he explained, was to house them in military barracks where their arms would be properly stored and released to them when necessary.

He criticised some elements of the police force, saying he had received "very disturbing reports from all over the country about the conduct of some members".

"The teargas-minded policeman has no room, in my mind, in our force," he warned, and referred disapprovingly to the incident on Independence night when police fired teargas in Rufaro Stadium.

Some members of the police had tarnished the name of the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, and his own by claiming they were performing unpopular acts on the instructions of the Minister and himself, Mr Mugabe said.

Ordered

Saying there were elements in the force which must transform, Mr Mugabe told cheering MPs that the police had been ordered to cease raiding shebeens and harassing hawkers. But he did acknowledge that police moves against them had been correct in law.

The Prime Minister spelt out the dual role for the Army as security and production and announced that a programme to integrate ZANLA and ZIPRA forces with the RAR was being worked out.

Because of initial problems of a lack of infrastructure, not more than nine battalions of ZIPRA and ZANLA would be integrated by the end of the year.

While accepting there had been problems caused by some guerillas in assembly points, Mr Mugabe felt only a minority "not anywhere near 1 000", compared to about 35 000 guerillas still in APs, had been involved.

He identified three causes of the incidents--provocation, boredom and indiscipline, and added: "I think rather than denigrate them, it is time we paid them compliments for their behaviour."

CSO: 4420

RF CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] BRANCH members of the Rhodesian Front have come up with some hard-hitting resolutions for consideration at the party's national congress in Salisbury on September 27.

They attack the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, for "undermining existing and future medical services" with his "offensive behaviour and insulting language".

The congress will also be asked to deplore "the present state of lawlessness in Zimbabwe" while calling on the Government to enforce law and order "without fear or favour".

The nine resolutions to be discussed are that the congress:

● Deplores the present state of lawlessness and calls on the Government to enforce law and order without fear or favour.

● Is deeply concerned at the attitude of the Minister of Health which is undermining the existing and future medical services.

"His offensive behaviour and insulting language is threatening the high standards of the health service in this country."

● Deplores the flood of anti-white, anti-Western, pro-communist propaganda disseminated through the national broadcasting media which has done more to destroy good race relations established in this country than any other single factor.

● Is concerned that the high standard of services provided by the Government and statutory bodies in this country is being eroded by the Government policy of considering party before merit in the appointment of staff.

● Requests the Government to make real and positive steps to save the agricultural industry from collapse.

● Asks that the Government agree to retain the Agric-Alert system by the farming community until such time as the security situation renders it unnecessary.

"Thereafter, negotiations with the PTC should take place to integrate Agric-Alert with their present services, thus assisting the Government with its declared intention of improving communications throughout the country."

● While fully supporting the principle of reconciliation in the development of the country, does not accept that it implies that white Zimbabweans must meekly accept the denigration of his achievements and past. On the contrary, reconciliation implies the acceptance of the white man and his past.

● Appoints a national committee with powers to co-opt to determine the party's future policy and strategy.

● Seeks an assurance from its elected representatives that they will continue, in all aspects, to abide by the spirit and letter of the party's principles and policies.

RF's chairman Mr Geoff Kluckow said in Salisbury yesterday: "The resolutions should produce a lively congress at the Italian Club and we hope to see a good attendance of members."

CSO: 4420

EEC 'LOME' ADMISSION TERMS 'DISAPPOINTING'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] THE terms of the European Community offer to Zimbabwe on its entry into the Lome Convention were described by British officials last night as "disappointing".

Details of the trade and aid deal between the Community and Zimbabwe were finally wrapped up by EEC Foreign Ministers meeting in Brussels.

But afterwards, the Minister of State in the British Foreign Office, Sir Ian Gilmour, referred to the offers — on beef, sugar and tobacco — as "a bit disappointing".

The proposed terms, which will form the basis of negotiations starting next month, are:

- An annual export quota of 8 100 tonnes of beef, tariff free;
- A sugar quota of 12 000 tonnes;
- And an unspecified limit on tobacco exports to the community.

The Foreign Ministers also agreed to make £65 million in financial aid available over four years.

Opposition from some EEC members, particularly France, led to the disappointing sugar quota.

A minimum of 12 000 tonnes has been fixed, but this may only rise to 25 000 tonnes, if there is a shortfall from other Lome Convention countries.

Because of the current animal health restrictions in Zimbabwe the beef exports may not start for about another two years — and the current Lome Convention expires in just four years' time.

No guarantees have been given for the future

on the beef question--and if the weak market situation in the European Community continues there is certain to be opposition when this is raised again.

After persistent Italian opposition the nine Foreign Ministers agreed to limit tobacco imports to 80 percent of present levels.

If imports into the EEC go beyond this the Italians want safeguards for their producers.

Speaking after the daylong meeting, which was largely devoted to the Zimbabwean offer, Sir Ian Gilmour said that although many statements were made on the strategic importance of Zimbabwe these were not translated into action.

"It is essential for Zimbabwe to join Lome," Sir Ian said.

CSO: 4420

LOME CONVENTION TERMS CAUSE CONFUSION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

CONFUSION surrounds the details of Zimbabwe's accession to the Lome Convention and even the Government delegation to the Brussels talks, which has just returned to Salisbury is not certain of the latest position.

Headed by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr David Smith, the delegation is waiting for official details from Brussels, amid a welter of reports giving different terms for the export of the country's beef, tobacco and sugar to the European Common Market.

A spokesman said yesterday that the negotiating team would probably have to return to Brussels at the weekend to sort out the proposals.

Reports have given varying figures for sugar exports ranging from 12 000 tonnes to 25 000 tonnes a year.

Similar differences have been given for the acceptance of the country's beef and tobacco.

Officials of the industries concerned are declining to comment until they know the exact terms. The Zimbabwe Sugar Association said it had been given conflicting reports.

European Common Market foreign ministers in Brussels yesterday agreed on trade and aid terms to offer Zimbabwe, diplomatic sources said.

The conditions will be negotiated between the two sides as terms for Zimbabwe's planned accession to the Lome Convention, reports Iana-Reuter

An aid package totalling U.S.$110 million for the four years the accord has to run was agreed, but was considerably less than what Zimbabwe sought, the sources said.

The accord between the EEC nine was delayed for several hours as Ministers wrangled over how much beef and sugar Zimbabwe would be allowed to send, and terms for its tobacco.

The Ministers agreed on a figure of 20 000-25 000 tonnes of sugar a year, the sources said.

On beef they set a figure of 8 100 tonnes to be reviewed after two years. Tobacco can come in from Zimbabwe without restriction under the convention rules. But at Italian insistence the EEC will seek a safeguard clause allowing it to take measures to protect its own production.

CSO: 4420

ADMISSION OF QC BLOM-COOPER MAY DELAY TEKERE HEARING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] LAWYERS representing Cabinet Minister Mr Edgar Tekere, who is facing a murder charge, have posted notice that a British Queen's Counsel, Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, will seek admission to the High Court in Salisbury.

The notice, which appears on the Registrar's board at the High Court, says the application for admission will be made on October 15.

Mr S. M. Taylor, an attorney of Gill, Godlonton and Gerrans, the firm which posted the notice, said last night that it had not yet been decided if Mr Blom-Cooper would be instructed in the Minister's case, which is due to start on Monday.

"If it is decided to instruct him he would not be eligible to appear in the court until October 15 because in terms of the Advocates' Admission Act 30 days' notice of an application for admission must be given.

Mr Taylor said that in the event that Mr Blom-Cooper was instructed an adjournment would have to be sought.

Our London Bureau reports that Mr Blom-Cooper once described himself as "an excessive individualist and radical".

He has been refused a passport to South Africa, ordered out of Tanzania, and was persona non grata with Mr Ian Smith in the days of UDI. He has campaigned against capital punishment, intervened on the part of Pakistan's former leader Zulfikar Bhutto, and been in conflict with the Soviet Union authorities over his attempts to attend the trials of Russian dissidents.

Apart from this, his harassment of certain otherwise complacently accepted trial processes in Britain is as least as durable and impressive as his 28-year-old legal career.

CSO: 4420

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY PRAISE MUGABE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Black and white MPs united in the House of Assembly yesterday in praising Prime Minister Mr Mugabe for his diligence and success in handling Zimbabwe's problems. Congratulations poured in from all sides of the House during committee of supply consideration of the $6 455 000 Cabinet Office vote.

Wing Commander Rob Gaunt (RF, Highlands) said: "As one of the more outspoken critics of the ZANU (PF) and Government, I feel it would be more than churlish of me if I did not extend my thanks and congratualations on the manner in which he has come into office and deported himself since becoming Prime Minister of Zimbabwe."

Wing Commander Gaunt recalled a song from the musical My Fair Lady which asks "Why can't a woman be more like a man?" he asked: "Why can't the Prime Minister's Cabinet Ministers be more like him?"

There was a hearty round of applause when Mr Andre Holland (RF, Mazoe/Mtoko) said he believed that behind every successful man there was a successful woman, and paid his respects to Mr. Mugabe's wife, Sally.

Mr Holland commented on the Prime Minister's "dignity and charm", which he said had won the country many friends all over the world.

Mr Dennis Divaris (RF, Kopje) said he knew the Prime Minister worked nearly 24 hours a day and added: "We on this side of the House will strive our best to try and make his term of office a success and ensure that he never has cause to complain that we on this side are trying to intimidate him or force him to do things he does not wish to."

"Giving honour where honour is due," Mr Henry Elsworth (RF, Midlands), said Mr Mugabe had surprised the world, and certainly the people of Zimbabwe, with his reasonableness, the command with which he had taken office, and the confidence with which he carried out his duties.

Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central) said Mr Mugabe had given confidence where it was most needed, to the man in the street.

Mr Richard Cartwright (RF, Hatfield) offered his support and that of his constituents for Mr Mugabe's efforts to maintain peace and prosperity in the country.

Miss Jane Ngwenya (PF, Matebeland North) thanked the Prime Minister for the "very high respect" he had shown the women of Zimbabwe by appointing them to high office in Government.

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland East), told MPs to "practice what you preach". He said: "I hope that we will all strive, and strive hard indeed, to help the Prime Minister to achieve the objectives which he has set for this country."

The policy of reconciliation was a miracle. Dr Mangwende asked: "If this is not a miracle to some of you who have always regarded the other party as manhunters, if this is not a miracle, then what is?

"We have commun unity in agreeing that the Prime Minister is doing a wonderful job. We must transcend our agreement in practising what we have agreed on."

Many of the speakers contratulated Mr Mugabe on the economy of the vote for the Cabinet Office, up only $800 from $6 454 200 last year.

Miss Naomi Nhiwatiwa (ZANU-PF, Manicaland) praised the Prime Minister for the way in which he had transformed the country from one "torn by barbaric war and racial hatred" into one of peace.

She compared the atmosphere which he had created in Parliament today to the transfiguration of Christ on the mountain.

"Today we have spoken the same language as our comrades on the other side of the House," she said.

For the first time she saw the opposition as follow Zimbabwean citizens and not as the Rhodesian Front, she said. Miss Nhiwatiwa said she hoped this spirit would continue.

Miss Nhiwatiwa also congratulated Mr Mugabe for the way in which he had promoted women to play an important role in Government affairs; she said Zimbabwe stood out as an outstanding country for this reason.

Mr Albert Taderera (ZANU-PF, Victoria) said he found it "staggering" that a man who had been described by the propaganda machinery as a dictator and a marxist should have managed to "diffuse and defeat lies by truth".

Mr Mugabe thanked all the speakers who had "showered compliments and words of praise" for the role he had played in trying to unite people on the path of reconciliation.

On behalf of his wife, Mrs Sally Mugabe, he thanked MPs who had praised her for her supporting role.

The Prime Minister also thanked members on both sides of the House for their "constructive criticism and for the constructive way in which they had presented genuine grievances".

He urged all people to work together for reconciliation and peace in Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe said the Cabinet vote had not been increased "even though we feel we need to do so" because there were other areas of priority.

He assured Mr Andre Holland that any money spent under the $5.1 million Special Services vote (for Zimbabwe's "hush-hush activities") would be well used and the amount audited.

"Government must be satisfied that the funds are well-spent," said Mr Mugabe.

CSO: 4420

ASSEMBLY PRAISES, RAPS MUGABE, SENATE HITS HEALTH MINISTER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 5

[From the House of Assembly, Senate reports]

[Text] THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, was praised and criticised in turn by Rhodesian Front MPs for his decision to move former guerillas from assembly points to Chitungwiza, when the $233,2m. defence vote came before the House.

Mr Andre Holland (RF, Mazoe - Mtoko) congratulated Mr Mugabe for "doing something positive about the assembly points". But he wanted assurances that the move would be "orderly and conducted in the finest traditions of the armed forces".

But Wing Commander Rob Gaunt (RF, Highlands) said he was "absolutely terrified and horrified" at the decision.

"I view with absolute horror the move of 17 000 armed troops of whatever denomination or faction to a densely, highly populated area such as Chitungwiza," he said. "If this move takes place and unless the strictest discipline is enforced the lifestyle of civilians in the surrounding areas will be absolute hell."

Wing Commander Gaunt said he believed the security situation in Zimbabwe was as bad as it had ever been.

"The life of the individual has not been eased to any marked degree, if at all," he said to cries of "nonsense".

Wing Commander Gaunt said there had been grenade attacks, use of weapons and policemen beaten up. In some cases murders had been committed and the perpetrators had gone into the assembly points "where the police dare not go".

Wing Commander Gaunt said he believed the stage had been reached when "absolute and positive action" must be taken by the Government and leaders of the security forces to control the various armies.

He said he believed it was "highly regrettable" that Mr Mugabe had not taken the opportunity to back the forces of law and order during his visit last weekend to the troubled assembly point X-Ray at Mtoko.

"I believe we are in very grave danger of the Government and the people of this country dividing and the consequences are too dreadful for law-abiding citizens to contemplate," he told MPs.

On the integration of the armed forces within the regular army, Wing Commander Gaunt asked the Prime Minister what progress had been made so far and whether the Government's target of December 1980 for completion of this was likely to be met. If not he asked what the alternative timetable was likely to be.

Earlier Mr Holland said the biggest problems facing the country were the assimilation of the three separate armies and the existence of the assembly points. He said it frightened people and scared off investors.

Mr Holland said he did not agree with those who said the move of former guerillas to Chitungwiza would result in "chaos and the complete breakdown of society". He thought the move was right and he supported it.

He said the present "clumsy arrangement" had been partly caused by the British who had "typically got out and left the rough stuff to us". Another factor had been the death of the former

ZANLA commander Josiah Tongogara.

Mr Holland said he represented farmers who had sunk everything into this country and were determined not to leave now. He hoped that by this time next year there would be a united army.

"This is undoubtedly one of the most stabilising influences we have," he told MPs.

Several black MPs spoke on the plight of guerillas cooped up in overcrowded assembly points for months on end, and asked the Prime Minister what plans had been made for the early removal of these men.

Mr Stephen Nkomo (PF, Matabeleland South) also asked what moves had been taken to help guerillas demobilised from the camps, but left with no employment or educational openings and little money.

He said some of the former guerillas had been promised jobs or education, but had been compulsorily demobilised with neither.

Dr Swithun Mombeshora (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland West) stressed the need for a strong national army to counter any threat of invasion by South Africa.

"South Africa has stated very clearly that if and when it considers there is any breakdown of law and order it will move in," he told the House.

Mr James Bassoppo-Moyo (ZANU-PF, Victoria) agreed that Zimbabwe was threatened by the possibility of a military invasion from South Africa, and urged the Prime Minister to build a big military airfield at Fort Victoria as a defence against this.

He also called for promotions for blacks in the army, a question also raised by Mr Nelson Mawema (ZANU-PF, Victoria) who suggested former guerilla commanders be given formal military status. He suggested both commander Rex Nhongo and commander Lookout Musika be made lieutenant-generals.

On a motion by the Minister of Transport, Mr Ernest Kadungure, the Committee of Supply reported progress before Mr Mugabe replied to the questions raised. The House adjourned until today.

Gaunt Expresses Fear

WING COMMANDER Rob Gaunt (RF, Highlands) who was last week described as a "baby elephant" by the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, was yesterday called a monkey by ZANU (PF) whip Mr Nelson Mawema, in the House.

"I have been called an elephant and now a monkey — I wish they would make up their minds," Wing Commander Gaunt protested angrily to the chairman.

Wing Commander Gaunt had said he was "absolutely terrified and horrified" by the prospect of 17 000 former guerillas being moved into Chitungwiza and Mr Mawema had interjected: "Get out then, you monkey".

Wing Commander Gaunt asked that Mr Mawema should be ordered to withdraw the remark, but Mr Mawema claimed that he had said: "Sit down, you man from Wankie".

ZANU (PF) members laughed and applauded.

When Wing Commander Gaunt retorted: "Not only are we dealing with ignoramusses, we are dealing with liars as well", he was ordered to withdraw his words.

Wing Commander Gaunt was involved in an earlier clash with Mr Mawema when the House began debating the $233.2 million vote for the defence portfolio, held by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

Wing Commander Gaunt expressed grave fears of the consequences of divisions being deepened between Zimbabwe's people by current security problems and Mr Mawema interjected: "Do you want to engineer an uprising".

Looking in the direction of Mr Mugabe, Wing Commander Gaunt protested: "To engineer an uprising." "That is the sort of stupid, ignorant ridiculous remark that causes more trouble than anything else".

Bleak View of Farming Prospects

A BLEAK picture of Zimbabwe's agricultural prospects was painted by several white MPs in the House. A private Member's motion, proposed by Mr Esmond Micklem (RF, Northern), and seconded by Mr Henry Elsworth (RF, Midlands), called on the Government to take urgent steps to halt "further deterioration" in the agricultural industry.

The motion also appealed to the Government to give "definite undertakings to the industry which will ensure that this country will be able to meet its own food requirements", and asked for more generous terms for farmers in compensation and sales tax.

Mr Micklem told the House that clear "danger signals" were evident when looking on Zimbabwe's future as a producer of wheat and beef.

Hampered by "ponderous methods of price negotiation", farmers and ranchers had cut back on output and entered serious and rising levels of debt.

Wheat farmers, said Mr Micklem, had seen no real increase in prices for their product since 1965, and the beef industry was at "a very, very critical stage" because of the unprecedented slaughter of breeding stock.

He said the importance of wheat production was illustrated by rapidly rising consumption — more than 10 percent a year — and he implored the Government to ensure Zimbabwe maintained the status of an exporter of this food.

The beef exporting industry, he said, was also seriously threatened. And he expected that even local consumers would face a critical shortage by the end of the year.

Seconding the motion, Mr Elsworth said the agricultural industry in general was in trouble in this country.

He told the House the beef industry had reached a "crisis point" with the breeding herd shrinking by about 25 percent in a few years to only 780 000, and with the likelihood that two of the country's cold storage works would have to be closed.

With more people with more money to spend, the demand for beef was likely to rise rapidly "but this beef is just not there", he said, predicting a "massive shortage" by next year, and a possible "general collapse of this once-great industry".

Mr Elsworth said it would take the country about seven years to reach capacity production of beef again, and suggested that one of the problems confronting the industry was that ranchers received only 50 percent of the retail value of their stock, while butchers, who sometimes handled carcasses for only a few days, got 40 percent.

The cost of maize for use as cattle feed was prohibitive, he added, and suggested struggling farmers be awarded compensation to keep them on the land, and relief from some forms of sales tax.

Mr Des Butler (RF, Eastern) called on the Government to give "urgent consideration" to the food problem.

Mr Andre Holland (RF, Mazoe/Mtoko) suggested Government get together with farmers' unions to discuss an all-hazards insurance policy to cover farmers.

Wing Commander Rob Gaunt (RF, Highlands) said it was absolutely essential for the Government, to make a clear statement on its compensation policy.

Salisbury Hospital Nurses Praised for "Excellent Work"

RECENT remarks made by the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, at the Andrew Fleming Hospital were sharply criticised in the Senate when the debate on a take-note motion on health policy was resumed.

Senator Ken Fleming said the charges made against the nurses were totally unjustified. The nurses were second to none and now there was a danger the country might lose the services of some of them.

He, congratulated the Minister on introducing a free health service for the lower income group, but warned that he would have difficulty in providing for the more remote areas. He hoped the Minister was making provision for adequate finance.

Large numbers of workers would be required for the clinics and rural hospitals. Basic training could also be given to women in a kraal area to deal with simple illnesses and administer first aid.

Senator Fleming welcomed the Minister's intention to bring the nganga and other

traditional healers into the country's health structure.

He believed their knowledge and usefulness would be greatly increased if they could be given instruction in Western medicine and tropical diseases. The formation of the Zimbabwe Traditional Healers' Association was a step in the right direction.

He urged that the present educational standards for entry to the medical school should be maintained and nothing done to lower the quality of future doctors and nurses.

Senator Fleming protested against the Minister's threat to forbid the building of private hospitals, which he regarded as interference with individual rights. No Government money would be involved and the health services would benefit by the provision of more private hospitals and nursing homes.

Senator Lou Ankers also protested about the Minister's speech to the nurses on September 12 and described the Minister's remarks as "slanderous". He went on to praise the nurses for their work.

He told the House he understood the Minister's criticism arose because two friends of his who had been injured in a car accident in Mozambique were brought into the Andrew Fleming Hospital.

After being treated in the casualty department they were moved to a regular ward. They had regarded the accommodation as inferior and had complained to the Minister.

In spite of his criticisms, he wished the Minister well in his difficult task, urging him to avoid making provocative remarks which could only arouse antagonism.

Senator Chief Musikavanhu congratulated Dr Ushewokunze on the progress he had achieved in introducing free health services and said this would go far to win the trust and confidence of the people, especially the poor and the displaced.

Chief Musikavanhu felt that Dr Ushewokunze's plans for health at "village level" were realistic objectives.

Chief Musikavanhu asked the Minister to explain how those earning more than $120 a month would be charged for health care, and how they would be identified by the staff dispensing the services.

Senator Blasts Ushewokunze

BLACK Senators reacted with outrage when Senator Michael Oatt claimed the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, had a past conviction for receiving stolen property and had been struck off the medical rolls.

Senator John Shoniwa, actin leader of the Upper House, protested: "That has nothing to do with the debate," and another black Senator shouted: "That is outrageous."

Senator Oatt, a high-ranking police officer until the beginning of this year, made the allegations and then asked: "Is it for these reasons that he (Dr Ushewokunze) is carrying out a witch-hunt?

"Are these actions part of a personal vendetta against the profession that trained him?"

Senator Shoniwa interjected: "He doesn't like racialists, that is all."

Senator Oatt claimed that Dr Ushewokunze had behaved "like a rogue elephant" in his tours of Ingutshene Mental Hospital, Gwelo Hospital and Salisbury's Andrew Fleming Hospital.

"He seemed preoccupied with theft in Gwelo," claimed Senator Oatt. "I wonder whether it is because the Minister himself stands convicted of receiving stolen property . . ." The rest of the Senator's remarks were drowned by angry interjections.

"Is it because he was once struck off the rolls?" Senator Oatt alleged.

Senator Oatt said that if Dr Ushewokunze persisted in undermining the health services, precious skilled men would quit the country.

Senator Shoniwa commented angrily: "For every blackmailer who leaves this country I can bring you five good people from the U.K."

Senator Oatt claimed that Dr Ushewokunze's actions "indicate a lack of discipline in the ruling party", and he appealed for him to "mend his evil ways".

CSO: 4420

TEKERE'S LAWYERS WIN POSTPONEMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE TRIAL of Mr Edgar Tekere was postponed until November 3 when the High Court, Salisbury, was told yesterday the defence had run into difficulties in preparing its case.

A court packed with spectators and journalists heard that defence counsel Advocate Chris Mercer had withdrawn from the case and that the defence legal team had financial problems.

Mr Justice Pittman was told an application for him to recuse himself would be made, but that it would not be on a personal basis. The judge raised a point of etiquette, saying it was unusual for the court to be given notice of a recusal application through "the daily Press".

He agreed to the application being submitted to him in writing on or before October 20, and if it involved all the judges in the country he would discuss it with "others of my brethren".

The judge warned the accused that no further applications for postponement would be granted unless some "entirely novel crisis" arose.

Throughout the hearing, which lasted about 90 minutes with a short adjournment. Cabinet Minister Mr Tekere, who is charged with the murder of Mr Gerald Adams, and with attempted murder, sat impassively in the front bench of the public gallery.

Beside him were his seven bodyguards who face similar charges.

Advocate Nick McNally, brought into the case only hours before the start of the hearing because of the withdrawal of Mr Mercer, began the proceedings.

Mr McNally said: "My instructions in this matter are to apply for a postponement. I have no further instructions in the matter."

Addressing Mr Justice Pittman, who sat without assessors, he said: "I understand you have been given some notice of this application and I apologise for the inconvenience that will be caused if the application is granted.

Difficulties

"The position is that the defence has had difficulties in preparing its case. Counsel has withdrawn from the case and I have been involved only since this morning.

"There have been financial problems. English counsel is not available at the moment and will not be available until the end of October."

Asked by the judge to suggest a date for the trial, Mr McNally said: "November 3, and that continuation of bail be extended until that date as they stand at present.

"There is one other matter merely by way of giving notice, partly because there has been mention of this matter in the Press. My instructions are that although the defence will be ready to proceed with the trial on November 3 there will be as advised on that date an application for recusal of your Lordship.

"I am not instructed in any detail in the matter of this application. I am merely stating it at this moment to give notice.

"It is an application which does not concern you personally. You may have seen speculation in the Press that a foreign judge be appointed to hear the matter as is possible in terms of the Constitution.

"I merely give notice of the application in this case and I am not aware of the full background to it.

The Director of Public Prosecutions, Advocate C. J. Glaum, said: "The State is ready to go to trial but I would have liked the matter to commence at the earliest possible date. In the interests of arriving at a definite date I would be prepared to agree to November 3.

"One matter that does cause me concern is the possible application for recusal. As a result of this postponement I will have one important witness on a year's study course in Britain and I will have an important witness in South Africa who will have to be brought back with the agreement of his new employer.

"You can appreciate the inconvenience to him and his employer, to bring him back here only to find that no trial takes place because of a recusal.

"You are also aware that I have more than 40 witnesses on my list whom I wish to call and all of those would have to be recalled.

"I would ask for any application for a recusal to be made before November 3 so that one can be sure that the trial will be held on that date.

"If there are any of the accused, who because of their financial standing, are unable to brief counsel, the Attorney General is in a position under the Legal Subsistence and Representation Act to issue a certificate which affords legal aid to the accused, if they make out a case that they are not in a position to brief counsel.

"There is also the procedure whereby the judge himself can grant legal aid."

Asked by the judge what date he would suggest for the recusal application, Mr Glaum said: "I would prefer a fortnight. You appreciate that it would only be your lordship to recuse himself and I gather this may be something of a general nature.

"I am assured by Mr McNally that it is not a personal qualification, and that would suggest to me that any local judge would be unacceptable to the defence."

[passage indistinct]

Mr Justice Pittman: "I must also point out that it is not only the persons in this case who will be inconvenienced.

"There are all the other accused persons whose trials have been put back. These are cases which are going to be dislocated if the postponement is granted.

"I think it may be of use to the accused to be told that they are not only causing inconvenience to the court staff and all the persons involved in this case, but also that they are causing unfair treatment to other accused persons whose trials have been set down.

"The application for recusal would have to be made on October 20."

Mr McNally: "There is a difficulty. I am instructed that the accused very much wish counsel of their choice to make that application for recusal and that counsel, despite the fact that an application for his admission has been made for October 15, will be in the West Indies on that date.

DIFFICULTY

"In the circumstances we would have to ask that the recusal hearing be on November 3 and that the trial be a fortnight after that. The difficulty is that the counsel of the accuseds' choice will simply not be able to be here."

Mr Justice Pittman: "I appreciate the unusual circumstances of this trial have made the observance of ordinary etiquette and behaviour if counsel difficult to observe.

"But it is worth noting that when a recusal is asked for it is normal to approach the judge in private and to give him a clear statement of the grounds of the application which is to be made.

"The judge can then, without embarrassment to anyone, including the structure of the judiciary, consider the merits of the application and he would normally only persist with the appointment, to preside over the trial if he felt there was no substance whatsoever in the application.

"It is unusual, to say the least, for the court to be given notice of this through the daily Press instead of in a confidential manner as I have mentioned."

Mr McNally: "I can only say that I have given notice as far as I am concerned in public this morning on the clear position that it is not a personal matter."

RELEVANCE

Mr Justice Pittman: "I am not apportioning any blame in this matter. I hope that something like this will be followed by the persons making such an application.

"That has relevance because even if counsel whom the accused wish to represent them is not available on November 3 there is nothing to prevent him from drafting grounds of recusal and submitting them to the court.

"Only if the court decides that they are unjustified and the application is refused because they do not appear to have any substance then the court would say, 'No, I will wait for you to make the application in court'.

"If the grounds of the application are forwarded to me something like a fortnight before November 3 then the difficulties you have mentioned about other witnesses could perhaps be cut. Would you like to consider that?

SUBMITTED

"I am suggesting that there be an order that any application for recusal be submitted in writing to me and that the matter be dealt with privately by normal etiquette.

"I am only asking now that the application for recusal be submitted in writing on or before October 20 and that the trial be set for November 3, and that I am working on the basis that it is not a personal ground for recusal. If it is a personal ground it is a different matter.

"If there is no personal ground for recusal but a general one involving the entire judiciary structure then the grounds for such an application for recusal be submitted in writing. And if I consider that the application has substance I may find it necessary to ask the Attorney-General to give his views on the matter, but that can be done in writing too.

"If the application for recusal is successful and if based on the idea that there should be a wholesale recusal of all the judges in the country then it will become clear that I will be sitting on behalf of the judiciary as a whole and that the case will not proceed on November 3. However, I am merely giving you random thoughts on the matter.

"I would now like to take instructions on the matter and discuss with the Attorney General to find some way of fixing a trial date . . ."

After an adjournment Mr McNally said he wished to make a point in explanation in relation to publicity concerning the recusal application.

"My instructions are that the Press approached a member of the defence team on having heard a rumour that such an application was to be made and was advised that it was one of the matters being considered. It arose as only a matter of speculation on the part of the Press.

"The defence is ready to accept the suggestion made by the court that an application for recusal be made in writing on or before October 20."

Mr Justice Pittman: "The written grounds of the application must be given on October 20. I will then consider these grounds and if they are personal to me I shall indicate that . . .

DISCUSS

"If they are on general grounds, then if I think there is a prima facie substance in the application I will put it to Mr Glaum for any reply which he may wish to make and I will in a representative capacity discuss it with others of my brethren.

"If we come to the conclusion together that the application be granted — and I have no indication from Mr Glaum that he wishes to argue the matter — we will come to a decision and no doubt Mr Glaum will make arrangements for the trial on November 3.

"But if I say no, then of course the matter will simply be argued at the start of the trial. We will be faced with the possibility that the application will then be granted as I may be impressed by the verbal argument more than I was with the written argument.

"Is it now agreed that the matter be postponed to November 3 and if any application for recuse is to be made notification is to be given on or before October 20 in writing with the grounds to be set out in writing. Now is there any need for further notice of trial to be granted?

"If you consider it necessary you will give formal notice of trial for November 3.

"I must say that concessions have been made to the accused and I think it would be right to say that unless some entirely novel crisis has arisen an application for a further postponement is not likely to be successful on that date.

"The trial is to be postponed until November 3, bail conditions to stand until that day.

"If there is any application for the recusal of myself as the presiding judge — I do not think this refers to the assessors in any way — then the grounds for the application which is to be made on November 3, unless it is accepted beforehand, will be filed on or before October 20."

After the hearing was adjourned Mr Tekere's lawyers held a Press conference at which they spoke about their proposal to have Mr Justice Pittman recuse himself from the case.

The lawyers also showed the journalists a letter which they said had been received yesterday morning threatening Mr Tekere with death.

The lawyers said they had not yet had a chance to submit the letter to the police.

CSO: 4420

OFFICIALS SEEK TO EASE TENSION IN CHITUNGWIZA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] By Gilbert Mawarire

THREE Cabinet Ministers yesterday visited Chitungwiza in a bid to ease tension following continued violence in the area.

The three Ministers—Mr Eddison Zvobgo (Local Government and Housing), Dr Nathan Shamuyarira (Information and Tourism), and Mr Kumbirai Kangai (Labour and Social Services)—rushed to Chitungwiza from Parliament after receiving a report of more violence.

Earlier in the day, police used tear gas on a crowd who staged an impromptu meeting.

A senior police officer at St Mary's Police Station told the Ministers the crowd demanded to be addressed by a ZANU (PF) official from 88 Manica Road and also wanted to send a delegation to the Prime Minister's Office to seek peace guarantees.

ZANU (PF) officials complained to the Ministers that the police action was unnecessary as the crowd was orderly.

The Ministers found scores of men, women and children squatting with their belongings outside a party office after fleeing their homes in Red Cross Township two nights ago after being harassed and having their homes stoned or fired at.

would have themselves to blame if they were shot by "people detailing" the ZANU (PF) office.

Armed police were yesterday guarding the office and patrolling surrounding areas.

Two people have died and scores injured in the fighting which has continued since Thursday last week.

The police told the Ministers that a number of arrests had been made and that investigations were continuing.

A school had been closed after two men who were being chased by about 20 people ran there to seek refuge, the police said.

The police told the Ministers that reinforcements had been called for from every station in the Salisbury South district.

"There has been a snow-balling effect with one incident triggering off another and if police were to leave the area, there would be hell."

Addressing the refugees, Mr Kangai asked them to go back to their homes as action was being taken to protect them.

"If there is any more trouble — we are from the bush — we will come and sleep here," Mr Kangai said.

Mr Zvobgo said: "This is a terrible situation. We cannot allow a situation where people are afraid to live in their own houses. We will make sure that law and order is maintained."

The Ministers reacted angrily when a police officer told them that they

About 80 police who were sent to quell one incident over the weekend had to leave the scene as they were badly outnumbered by the warring factions, the police told them.

● Several police vehicles were damaged and a man slightly injured when a crowd of about 100 people, gathered at a meeting in Zengeza 4, threw stones at the police yesterday morning, a police spokesman said last night. The crowd dispersed after the police used teargas, the spokesman said in a statement.

The injured man was Mr Martin MacDonald, employed by the ESC.

"Despite requests by the police to disperse quietly the crowd refused to do so and in fact grew up to a strength of about 400 people. The police then used teargas to disperse the crowd, which only dispersed at about 1.20 p.m.," the spokesman said.

CSO: 4420

ZVOBGO PLEDGES TO UTILIZE FORMER DCS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] ALTHOUGH there would soon be no personnel left with the title District Commissioner, those who had held these posts would not be made redundant, but would be absorbed in the new consolidated Ministry of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo told the Senate.

Speaking at the end of a take-note debate on his Ministry's policies, Mr Zvobgo said former DCs had no need to panic as he was determined to ensure that all who wished to contribute to the nation's development would have the opportunity to do so. They would be absorbed as assistant secretaries in the Ministry.

Mr Zvobgo advised Senator chiefs that the September 15 deadline by which all chiefs were supposed to move back to their home areas was "flexible" but it made no sense for chiefs, who were receiving Government allowances, to be allowed to reside indefinitely in urban areas.

Mr Zvobgo hoped that as the threat from dissidents was removed, there would be no need for chiefs to employ messengers to safeguard their lives. It was not possible for his Ministry to continue to provide militia guards to chiefs.

The Minister said that although chiefs' messengers were paid only $16 to $18 a month, the personal bodyguards ZANU (PF) Ministers had with them received no pay at all.

He told Senator Chief Ndiweni: "They are doing better than those guarding the Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers, because they do not earn a penny."

Mr Zvobgo said he wished it to be fully understood that Ministers' guards who had been employed ever since the Government came to power had not received a cent of the taxpayers' money.

CSO: 4420

NATION HAS OWN UNIQUE CULTURE, SAYS PRESIDENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] **THERE was no need for the amalgamation of foreign and traditional cultures in Zimbabwe as the country had its own culture which was unique and authentic, President Banana said on Monday.**

Speaking in a wide-ranging interview with the ZTV the President said that if the cultures were integrated there was the danger that Zimbabwe would have an adulterated culture.

"I think the emphasis must be on evolving a Zimbabwean culture that is adequate in itself," he said. "I have spoken on other occasions about the need for mental decolonisation and you cannot get that if you are going to indulge in the amalgamation of cultures."

This would create Zimbabweans with capitalist mentalities. This was what the blacks had been fighting against all these years, he said.

The President said he was satisfied the broad masses in Zimbabwe were now enjoying genuine political rights because the ZANU (PF) party in power had the support of the majority of the people.

"I have every confidence that this situation of democratic principles and democratic rights will be exercised and the situation will be maintained for all time."

Looking back at the five months in which he had been Head of State, the President said it felt like five years, considering the remarkable progress and achievements that the present Government had realised during its short span of existence.

Instead of creating a replica of the old order the Government wanted to bring about a situation in Zimbabwe where there was a united nation. The intention was to have people referred to purely as Zimbabweans, not as blacks, whites, Asians or Coloureds.

CAPABLE

Zimbabwe was fortunate to have a Government that was highly capable, he said.

Talking of his office, the President said he had enjoyed sharing with Government Ministers, the Prime Minister and the broad masses of Zimbabwe, in the activities of the country.

"I feel I cannot live in a cocoon," he added. "I have to participate, I have to take a full part in the administration of this country."

An effort was being made, he said, to bring in African character to Government House. Already sadza was on the menu there and people in traditional dress were being entertained. People from all walks of life had to be catered for.

CSO: 4420

OFFICIAL ACCUSES 'HERALD' OF PUBLISHING LIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] THE Deputy Finance Minister, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, accused the Herald of publishing "blatant untruths".

"This is not going to be allowed to continue," Dr Munyaradzi, a member of ZANU (PF), warned during an adjournment debate. He said the newspaper was helping to destroy the Government's policy of reconciliation.

His view was contested by Mrs Ruth Chinamano (PF), who said there would be no peace in the country unless the Press was allowed to operate without intimidation.

RECONCILIATION

"There is no doubt that the Herald has been consistently trying to stir up trouble," the Deputy Minister said. If the spirit of reconciliation was being destroyed the blame "should go to the Herald".

There was laughter from black and white MPs when Wing Commander Rob Gaunt (RF, Highlands) interjected "... and the rest to the ZBC".

The Herald consistently went out of its way to create problems Dr Munyaradzi said. With a reference to Press censorship practised immediately after UDI, he added: "The fact that it has been allowed to continue publishing without blank spaces, or indeed blanked out completely, is something this Government should be proud of.

"This is not going to be allowed to continue for too long because we may have more problems than we can solve because of newspaper reports."

TRUTH

He was not suggesting the newspaper should support the Government or ZANU (PF), only that it "print the truth and nothing but the truth".

He became "incensed" when he read reports in the Herald that the Government did not have the support of the people and that the electorate regretted voting the Government into power.

This was "blatantly untrue", as were stories that the Government had only won the election through intimidation. "That's correct," Wing Commander Gaunt called out.

Dr Munyaradzi said: "Unless the local newspaper will try to give a lead and start reporting the truth and stop twisting the events that are happening in this country, we are forever going to have problems."

CSO: 4420

RESPONSE TO CIVIL SERVICE INCENTIVE SCHEMES DISAPPOINTING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] **THE incentive schemes introduced for members of the public service appeared to have encouraged many people to leave rather than to stay, the Minister of the Public Service, Mr Richard Hove, said yesterday.**

About 10 percent of those eligible to benefit from the schemes had already tendered their resignations, which left the Government in a position where it was unable to plan its staffing requirements.

Opening the 62nd annual conference of the Public Service Association in Salisbury, Mr Hove said the effective running of the country was at the mercy of the civil servants.

He was disappointed so few people had given the new Government a chance to prove its good intentions. Considering it had been in power for only a short time, the Government had already achieved much, including advances in the public service field.

The Minister quoted as an example the legislation introduced to end the disparity between men's and women's salaries.

The situation in the public service which existed when the Government came to power would not be tolerated, said Mr Hove. The President had issued a directive to the Ministry to rectify the racial imbalance in the public service and this exercise was under way.

This was one of the most contentious issues facing civil servants, he said. It was totally incorrect that the career opportunities of whites would be affected by the policy of African advancement.

In fact "whites will, and have been, promoted," the Minister said.

However, the exercise was a complicated one and had taken longer than expected. This had affected the service in some areas but it was better to be slow and sure rather than make mistakes which would do the service "irreparable damage".

The Minister also praised the role of the Public Services Commission, which during the past few months had to surrender its independence to "political necessity".

He said the Government intended to retain a loyal civil service. H had been assured that the majority of civil servants would serve the Government loyally.

CSO: 4420

PROBE OF ILL-TREATMENT BY POLICE CONTEMPLATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Tarisai Zlyambi, said yesterday his Ministry was considering setting up "an impartial body that will go into the question of investigating reports from the public of ill-treatment by the police".

Interviewed in a ZTV news broadcast, the Deputy Minister said many complaints had been received during recent days and still more were coming in.

"I personally have received a lot of these complaints and the Prime Minister met similar indications when he was addressing a meeting in Mtoko. I urge all the people who have been ill-treated, harassed or manhandled to feel free to make a report to us in the Ministry," he said.

"In view of the fact that more and more of such reports are coming in I think we have to look into the matter much more seriously, even to the extent of establishing some impartial body that will investigate every such report brought to our attention by members of the public."

Mr Zlyambi said it was important that the good working relationship of police and the public be maintained "in the interests of the public and the police".

He said recent bombings and assaults were politically motivated and said he had visited the Sinoia area and found the situation there serious.

CSO: 4420

INTEGRATION OF POLICE FORCE UNDERWAY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] *Political Staff*

THE integration of ZANLA and ZIPRA policemen into the Zimbabwe Republic Police has started and about 50 will join the regular force each month.

Problems with conversion training facilities and instructors for the foreign-trained men and women have been overcome.

Making the announcement in an interview yesterday, the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Senator Tarisai Ziyambi, said 12 ZIPRA women had already been taken on as patrol officers and more from both sides were being considered.

During the war, both ZANU (PF) and ZAPU sent people for police training in countries in and outside Africa, and large trained groups have been arriving in Zimbabwe since independence.

Most ZANLA policemen who have come back were trained in Yugoslavia, while some of the ZIPRA men were trained in Russia, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

About 700 ZANLA and ZIPRA men are known to have returned to Zimbabwe, and more are expected when they finish their training.

In yesterday's interview, Senator Ziyambi said 50 had already been attested for service in the ZRP and "many more are coming in".

"What was holding us was the provision of training facilities, but we are now ready and we are now taking them in.

"We will be taking in about 50 a month."

There would be no discrimination in the integration exercise, he said.

While hoping that the majority will be taken on, "some will obviously have to drop out for reasons such as health and age".

"The (conversion) training is obviously strenuous as men joining the police will have to attain a certain standard," the Deputy Minister said.

Senator Ziyambi said the first batch of ZRP officers trained in Britain would arrive next month.

It is from this group and subsequent ones that the Government will choose Zimbabwe's first black Deputy Commissioner, four senior assistant commissioners, four assistant commissioners and a number of superintendents.

CSO: 4420

POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIP EXAMINED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Good Relations"]

[Text] EXCEPT for the criminal fringe, most Zimbabweans look to the police to protect their lives and their property. Without the police, law and order would break down.

When relations between the public and the police are strained — as they appear to be in Zimbabwe today — law and order comes under virtual threat.

Mutual suspicion feeds on itself and in the end it is society which suffers. No government worth its salt would countenance such a situation.

The Government is to consider setting up an "impartial body" to investigate public allegations against the police and this may be the best way to deal with the situation.

Allegations have been made against our law enforcement agency. Some of the complaints must surely be of the spurious type, made out of spite. Yet there can be no doubt that something is wrong. The police have a tough job to do and it must not be made more difficult for them.

To defuse the situation, the Government has decided it will consider the establishment of a body through which the people can channel their grievances against the lawmen.

For their part, the police should not view the setting up of this "impartial body" as an indictment. They should adopt the attitude that anything that can be done to improve their relations with the public (and enhance their image) is for the good of the country.

The Government has long recognised that the police force needs to be "reorientated". The Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Nkomo, announced last month that reorientation schemes would be included in the general training courses of the police.

The "impartial body" which is under consideration may be the surest way of restoring public confidence in the police.

CSO: 4420

SQUATTING PROBLEM SEVERE IN MANICALAND

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] A severe squatter problem has hit Manicaland. Hundreds of squatter families are moving illegally on to farms and estates, particularly in the Odzi, Penhalonga and Inyanga areas. Nyamkwarara in the Stapleford Forest area is one of the hardest hit. About 1 000 people have moved on to the land owned by the Forestry Commission.

Another commission property, Nyangui forest land, is facing a similar problem. About 200 squatters are now settling in the area.

The area surrounding the proposed Condo Dam in the Odzi area is also faced with a massive influx of squatters. Families have moved on to Romsley Estate and farms such as Perseverence, Denderi, Rothnick and Braidwood.

The families of squatters are clearing the land on these farms and cattle are being moved into grazing areas.

Huts have been built by squatters on Adroston Farm in the Odzi area. The squatters already on the land refuse to leave it, claiming they have permission to settle on the farm.

Another 200 people have moved on to Hulley's plots, from the former protected village in the Honde Valley. The squatters claim they were told to move in by "comrades".

Although no violence has been reported from the areas where the squatters are in position, on Monday afternoon, a group of 30 men and women chased a tractor driver working on Adroston Farm.

"They told me that the land belonged to the people in the TTLs and that I needed the permission of ZANU (PF) to plough in the area," said the driver.

A Herald Reporter writes:

Although the Government has acquired some land north of Inyanga, on which it is intended to resettle displaced persons, a spokesman for the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development said yesterday that the squatters' move was illegal.

"The Minister has warned that squatters will face eviction. He has told these people not to make such moves. Their cases will be dealt with according to their particular needs."

He said if these squatters occupied private farms, the owners should report the matter to the police.

CSO: 4420

CIVIL SERVICE 'AFRICANIZATION' PROGRAM NEARS COMPLETION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] THE chairman of the Public Services Commission, Mr Stan Hardwick, said yesterday his staff had been working "flat out" on the Government's Africanisation programme and that it was nearing completion.

He told delegates at the conference that once the exercise was complete, the freeze on promotions would be lifted and that merit would then be the only basis for advancement.

"In this exercise we are finding many black Zimbabweans who will be a credit to the service and to the country," he said.

It would be a sad day for the service if the independence of the commission was threatened.

Civil servants were "sitting targets" for criticism while knowing that the code of the civil service did not allow them to reply personally.

"We ask only that reciprocal considerations are given by the Government," said Mr Hardwick.

A spirit of co-operation was essential between the two and the civil servant must accept that the Government elected to power must govern.

A visiting British Conservative MP, Mr Paul Dean, told the conference he hoped there would be a flow to Zimbabwe of development capital, for which there was "an impelling need".

However, before this money would be forthcoming, investors would have to have confidence in the country and this "will not come overnight".

The British Government's financial aid was substantial, considering the tight economic situation and its commitments elsewhere. It would do its best to persuade other governments and agencies to aid Zimbabwe, said Mr Dean.

There was also tremendous admiration in Britain for the way in which the people of this country were tackling the tasks of reconstruction, resettlement, and development, he said.

Office bearers elected for the coming year were: Mr Malcolm Pratt (president); Mr Stan Mutasa and Mr Chris Seddon (vice-presidents).

CSO: 4420

HEALTH MINISTER REACTS TO WHITE NURSES' STRIKE THREAT

Calls for Stand-by Staff

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Health Minister Dr Herbert Ushewokunze last night called on all black nurses working at Salisbury's Andrew Fleming Hospital to report for duty today following reported threats by white nursing staff to resign en masse.

The Minister, who has accused the staff of negligence and assaulting patients and charged that white nurses and doctors ill-treat black patients, also asked all unemployed nurses to report for emergency stand-by duties at the Ministry of Health's headquarters today.

Dr Ushewokunze launched the scathing attack on staff policies and attitudes of the 600-bed hospital at a special meeting of the mainly black staff on Thursday.

The hospital's principal matron, Miss Frances Healey, has called an emergency meeting today to discuss the situation after white nurses threatened to resign because of the allegations, reports Iana.

In another Government hospital at Bindura, 45 km north of Salisbury, black patients were yesterday moved for the first time into what were white-only wards.

Matron Miss Ann Jones moved 10 black patients into the wards, saying it was wrong to have patients overcrowded in other sections of the hospital when there was room in the white wards.

Dr Ushewokunze had stressed his determination to scrap all traces of racial discrimination in the country's medical structure during the meeting at the once all-white Andrew Fleming Hospital.

Favorable Response To Plea

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, praised nurses of all races for turning up for duty at Salisbury's Andrew Fleming Hospital yesterday when rumours of a threatened strike at the hospital proved unfounded.

He said: "I am grateful to those nurses for showing their high professionalism in reporting for their work in spite of the tense atmosphere of the past two days."

Dr Ushewokunze was speaking after he had issued a call on Sunday for off-duty and unemployed nurses to register on stand-by in case the rumoured strike broke out.

The rumours arose after nursing staff at the hospital were told an emergency meeting was to be held yesterday to discuss the nurses' position in the light of remarks Dr Ushewokunze had made in an address to the Andrew Fleming staff on Friday.

The Minister accused white nurses of discriminating against black patients at the hospital.

Yesterday the principal matron at Andrew Fleming Hospital, Miss Frances Healy, said the emergency meeting had been cancelled.

Dr Louise Westwater Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Health, told Iana: "The staff are all on duty and the patients are all being looked after. I don't think there is any 'situation.'"

In response to the Minister's call, more than 170 off-duty and unemployed nurses yesterday registered for stand-by duties at the Ministry of Health Offices in the Earl Grey building in Salisbury.

Thanking the nurses for their enthusiastic response, Dr Ushewokunze said the unemployed nurses had been offered jobs to fill a number of vacancies in Government hospitals throughout the country.

Their application forms would be processed in 48 hours, he told them before they started registering. Some of the nurses were from as far away as Fort Victoria, Gwelo, Filabusi and Umtali.

In his statement Dr Ushewokunze said he had made his stand-by appeal after "there were a number of rumours circulating at Andrew Fleming Hospital about the possibility of a strike among a certain section of staff there."

There had been a satisfactory response to his appeal with more than 100 nurses arriving at the Ministry of Health by 11 a.m. "I am happy to say, however, that their services on a stand-by basis will not be required.

"A full complement of nurses of all races--both on- and off-duty--arrived for work at Andrew Fleming Hospital this morning." The nurses had shown that their first concern was for the patients.

"I am certain that only good will come of this general airing of all our grievances," Dr Ushewokunze said.

Dr Ushewokunze flew to Brazzaville yesterday to attend the 30th session of the World Health Organization. He is expected back within 10 days.

CSO: 4420

PSA BID FOR A SALARY REVIEW REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] THERE was "an appalling lack of communication" between the Government and civil servants, a legacy from past administrations which the new Government had an opportunity to rectify, the outgoing president of the Public Services Association said yesterday.

Speaking at the annual conference of the association, Mr Barry Lennox said the fact that many civil servants were resigning was not because of the new Government, but because of the way they were treated previously when there was "a complete lack of concern for the individual".

To retain staff, the Government would have to look seriously at both salaries and some form of personnel management, which was almost non-existent. Because of the economic pressure on wage and salary earners at present, there was a need for a salary review.

Members of the armed forces had been given more frequent salary reviews because of their position during the war.

Civil servants, who were now given the important task of "winning the peace" should be given similar reviews, Mr Lennox said.

He added he was pleased to see that the submissions made by the association on African advancement in the past few years were at last coming true.

It was disturbing to see the division of the association along racial lines at the various annual meetings.

He said he was aware the Africans regarded the association as a white preserve. However, if the association was to remain strong and therefore an effective bargaining force, these differences would have to be settled.

CSO: 4420

SA SUGAR OFFICIALS ATTEND OPENING OF ETHANOL PLANT

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] **AMONG the hundreds of guests at last Friday's official opening of Triangle's $4m. ethanol plant by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, were leading figures from the sugar industry in South Africa.**

Prominent among the 18-man party was Mr Chris Griffith, a main board director of the Anglo American Corporation responsible for its commerce and industry division. He was appointed a director of Triangle's parent company, Huletts Corporation, on February 12 this year.

Accompanying him were most of the Huletts board, including chairman Mr Chris Saunders (also an Anglo director), managing director Mr Cornelis van der Pol, Mr Warren Clewlow, and deputy managing director Mr N. E. Duncan.

Their presence was significant not just because of the Huletts link, but for the fact that last month Anglo American took control of Triangle's parent company in a complicated R97,6 million deal involving Barlows, Tongaat and C. G. Smith.

The manoeuvre left Anglo with a voice in around 70 percent of Huletts' shares and Barlows with an option, which expires on March 31 1981, to acquire 35 percent of Triangle from its immediate holding company, the Luxembourg registered Baissieres Holding S.A.

Business Herald first disclosed the details of the shake-up on August 28.

Spokesmen for both Anglo and Triangle have been reluctant to comment on the deal and remain so. However, no one has denied that Anglo has effectively taken control of the Lowveld sugar industry in Zimbabwe, thereby widening its already substantial agricultural interests in this country.

But Anglo's sweet tooth has also bitten off another large chunk of South African sugar industry.

Only weeks after the Huletts deal Mr Chris Griffith snapped up around R31 million's worth of sugar estates in Natal for Anglo in the wake of the worst cane crop for years.

CSO: 4420

NEW CHROME COMPANY FORMED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] UNION CARBIDE, the dominant force behind Zimbabwe's chrome industry, has formed a new company to consolidate its valuable mining interests in this country.

Zimbabwe Mining and Smelting Company (Pvt.), registered on August 19 with a $32 000 nominal capital, is to acquire the assets of African Chrome Mines and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Rhodesian Chrome Mines.

The group, controlled by the Union Carbide Corporation, the second largest chemical company in the United States, is also likely to bring Union Carbide Rhomet (Pvt.) under the new umbrella.

UC Rhomet owns a ferro-alloy plant at Que Que capable of producing 40 000 tonnes a year.

The directors of the new company are James W. Rawlings, William H. Magruder, Leo G. Kimble and John A. Shirley.

When contacted about the consolidation plans this week Mr Kimble refused to comment. "I have nothing to say until the official announcement is made, which will be shortly," he said.

As the files of Union Carbide's companies in Zimbabwe are still restricted under Emergency Powers Regulations it is impossible to place even an estimate on the value of the group's assets. However, the figure is known to run into millions of dollars.

Union Carbide accounts for about 75 percent of chromite production.

National production in 1979 was 541 800 tonnes, of which Rhodall, UC's only other competitor, produced 95 000 tonnes, according to the latter's 1980 annual report.

Official statistics valued last year's chrome ore production at $16,3 million and for the period 1965 to 1979 at $169 378 000.

CSO: 4420

AUSTRIA MAY SET UP TRADE COMMISSION

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

AUSTRIA will probably set up a permanent trade commission office in Salisbury early next year. The commercial attache of the embassy in Lusaka is visiting the city to sound out prospects.

Dr Wolfgang Harwalik told Business Herald: "I am confident we will set up an office in Salisbury in the first three months of next year."

The country has 85 trade commissions throughout the world, coming under the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber. This is a statutory body to which every registered business must belong.

Renewed Austrian interest is also being shown through a trade delegation coming here from October 6 to 10. Eleven industries will be represented, centred mostly on capital goods.

The country's biggest industrial company, Voest Alpine, will be one of these and already has set up an office in Salisbury. It employs 80 000 people in Austria and makes a very wide range of heavy machine and engineering products.

PROFITABLE

Dr Harwalik said the mission would be contacting motor trade representatives, plastics processors, steel industry specialists, mines and the National Railways of Zimbabwe.

During his short stay here he has been surprised by the wide range of consumer goods manufactured and says: "In fact, I think you might be able to set up a profitable export trade to Austria and Europe in general."

Businessmen wanting to make appointments with the trade mission can contact ACCOZ and CZI offices in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

CSO: 4420

MINT SEEKS RIGHT TO STRIKE COMMEMORATIVE COINS

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 5 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Strikes of a different kind will soon take place in this country if negotiations, currently underway between the authorities and a local company, are concluded successfully. The company, Livingstone Mint, located in Bulawayo, is applying for the right to strike commemorative coins similar to the recent British 25p coins celebrating the Queen Mother's 80th birthday.

Zimbabwe's coinage at present is minted by the Pretoria Mint. Mr J.S. Boscome, vice president of Livingstone Mint, considers that it is now time to start thinking about doing our own minting, beginning with the commemorative issue. Not only could we mint our own coinage, said Mr Boscome, but that of our neighbouring countries as well.

Contracts

These countries now have their coins struck by either the Royal Mint or the Italian Mint. Deliveries from both these mints are delayed by considerable business backlogs. Mr Boscome feels that Zimbabwe should take advantage of this situation.

"We consider this to be an opportune time to get into the market for the whole continent of Africa," he said, adding that, "South Africa not only has poor relations with these countries but poor quality blanks to work with as well."

Home Industries

Mr Boscome is confident that Livingstone Mint can produce coins of the same quality as the Royal or the Italian Mints as the technical know-how is as good here as anywhere in the world.

"All we need," said Mr Boscome, "is the proper equipment, which we shall soon have."

Livingstone Mint is expecting new minting machinery from Germany to arrive in October. This machinery will use blanks imported from Germany and Italy.

In operating since 1979, Livingstone Mint is part of the Matthew's Manufacturing Co. (Pvt) Ltd., which has been involved for over twenty-five years in engraving, die sinking, and the manufacture of medals and badges.

Said Mr Boscome, "It's time to look to new horizons. We can't keep flogging Rhodesiana for the next twenty years."

Despite the ambitious scope of future development, Livingstone Mint has no intention of going into competition with the Krugerrand. In the past, however, the company did try to interest the authorities in the minting of a Zimbabwe silver dollar.

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT BANANA VISITS ROMANIA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana last night announced that his Government backed SWAPO in Namibia and the PAC and the ANC in South Africa.

Speaking at a State banquet given in his honour by the Romanian President, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, a few hours after he had arrived here, President Banana did not say what form this support took.

"Our external policy is guided by socialist principles hence we support SWAPO of Namibia in its struggle against injustice; the ANC and PAC of South Africa against apartheid; the Polisario Front of Western Sahara and the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation)," he said.

President Banana said his country was working towards a regional common market that would exclude South Africa, to which his country was presently tied economically.

He thanked the Romanian Communist Party for the material aid to Zimbabwean guerillas during the eight years of war.

"Comrade Ceausescu is a sincere and devoted friend who was united with us in blood," he said.

Romania, he said, was training Zimbabwean students and his own State visit should be viewed as a "consolidation of our friendly and strong revolutionary ties that bind the people of our countries."

The President said his Government was seeking ways of transforming the Zimbabwean economy to a socialist one.

Earlier, thousands of flag-waving Romanians had jostled to catch a glimpse of the President.

After landing, Mr Banana and his wife, Janet, were given bear hugs and kisses by Mr Ceausescu and his wife, Elena, and a 21-gun salute boomed in the background.

Reviewed

As the band played military music, Mr Banana reviewed the guard of honour, but stopped halfway to shout in Romanian: "Buna ziua soldati" (good day, soldiers). The troops shouted a throaty reply: "Sa traiti tovarase Presedinte" (may you live long, Comrade President).

The Zimbabwean leader then greeted several party leaders and received a bouquet of flowers from two young "pioneer girls" of the Romanian communist youth wing.

The visiting party was later driven in a procession of shining black Dacia 1300 vehicle along a 14 km route, lined with people, to Bucharest's Spring Palace, where the President is staying with his entourage.

Mr Banana came here with a 40-man delegation which includes the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, and Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, the Minister of Lands and Resettlement.

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT BANANA'S VISIT TO ROMANIA 'FITTING'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Fitting Visit"]

[Text] IT IS fitting that President Banana's first State visit should be to Romania, a country which has consistently supported the African liberation struggle.

There is no doubt that the President, a man who carries his office with dignity, will do Zimbabwe proud on his visit.

President Banana has demonstrated repeatedly that he intends to bring to the presidency a dynamism with which the office would normally not be associated.

He has spoken out on political issues which touch the lives of every Zimbabwean, including the role of the churches in our new society.

He has not hesitated to criticise certain anachronistic structures and attitudes in the country. His recent interview on television showed that his vision of Zimbabwe is one which encompasses the lives of all Zimbabweans, whatever their race.

His trip to Romania may be strictly ceremonial, but there can be no doubt that political and economic ties between the two countries will figure prominently in conversation with his hosts.

For instance, it is significant that he will be joined by the Minister of Mines and Energy, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, who is already in Bucharest.

Romania has a thriving, modern mining industry and no doubt Zimbabwe could learn a few new techniques from her.

We wish the President and his delegation success on their visit.

CSO: 4420

HEALTH, REHABILITATION PROGRAM OUTLINED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] **THE Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze, said yesterday the Government intended to involve all non-Government organisations in its health and rehabilitation programmes and to help them in every way.**

Opening the 16th annual conference of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign in Salisbury, he said that women's voluntary organisations could also play a constructive part in the prevention of disease and the promotion of good health.

He outlined the Government's plan for the health service structure in Zimbabwe. At the grassroots level specially trained health workers would operate in the villages. The next step would be primary health clinics, dealing mainly with mothers and children.

Then would come health-care centres, with a senior medical official in charge. District hospitals would deal with serious cases, and then would come the large hospitals in the urban centres.

"For the next 10 years or so, emphasis is going to be placed on this concept in an effort to cover as much of the population as possible."

In his report, the chairman of the campaign, Mr J. M. Hammond, said: "When people have to make some contribution towards these things by way of fees—no matter how small—it is a great incentive to increased production.

"It is also an inducement to limit the size of families without which we may soon reach the stage where even the basic needs of our people may be denied to many."

He said two problems would be encountered in the coming year. One was the rising population rate and the other was the attempt to educate the rural populace in ways of improving agriculture.

The campaign had received much financial support from the Deutsche Welthungerhilfe of West Germany. "They have already provided funds for a tree-planting scheme to be organised by the Zimbabwe Young People's Services.

"Projects which we hope to undertake with their support include the improvement of the water supplies and sanitation, the distribution of high-protein foods, the provision of seed for the 1980/81 season, nutrition education by the establishment of nutrition villages . . ."

In the past year, the campaign had distributed some $150 000 worth of food to refugees and other displaced people, he said.

CSO: 4420

DETAILS ON ECONOMIC RESOURCES CONFERENCE GIVEN

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 5 Sep 80 p 9

[Article by Dolores Clay]

[Text] After several days of briefings, tours, and socializing, visiting foreign delegates to the International Economic Resources Conference on Zimbabwe were pleased with the organization of their respective programmes and the openness of the company officials whom they met.

Visitors were divided into eight groups in accordance with their respective interests: agriculture, banking, commerce, human resources, infrastructure, manufacturing, mining, and tourism. Each group had 2-1/2 days of briefing by leaders from government, business and the academic world and a one-day field trip to various parts of the country which contain the installation of businesses of their spheres of interest.

Non-banker's hours were kept by the group who had to rise before the sun to catch transport as early as 6 am for Salisbury Airport. If there was a common complaint, it was not the 12-hour day but that the food was too good and too abundant.

Infrastructure

Those taking the infrastructure excursion toured the Wankie Power Station and the Wankie Colliery. Despite two hours flying in the venerable Air Zimbabwe viscounts and two hours of bone-rattling busing there were two bonuses to the trip: overflying Victoria Falls which responded to its national duty by producing a splendid rainbow and having a tyre declared unservicable just before the return flight.

This seeming disaster for those anxious to return to Salisbury for the booze hours was mitigated by being bused to the Safari Lodge where a herd of elephants hove into view at a propitious time just to welcome libations were poured around.

More Power

At the ESC power station now under construction, Engineer George Charlton and John Hamill, assigned here from the consulting firm of Merz & McLellan at Newcastle on Tyne, England, escorted the group, mainly from Japan, with a sprinkling from the UK, Holland, Germany, and the US, with great good humour and patience.

The ESC plant construction commenced in 1974. With the escalation of the war and the handicaps of sanctions, only the civil engineering work could be completed, such as cooling towers, settling tanks, water reservoir, and building exteriors. Construction is now on schedule, but behind the original timetable by five years.

Stage One is expected to be completed in 1982 and Stage Two in early 1984. When completed, 1680 megawatts will be generated to feed into the national grid system. Only a small construction force is now employed but 1500-2000 will work on site eventually.

It is the policy of the ESC not to buy turnkey facilities, but to construct in stages by separate tender. World Bank procedures are complied with in respect to advertising internationally for tenders and so forth, but the ESC does not expect WB financing as its procedures are too timeconsuming for an impatient Zimbabwe. Consumption of electricity is growing nationally at a steady rate of 8-1/2%.

Coal Power

After a tasty lunch at the Wankie Colliery guest house which restored the visitors no end, Wankie GM George Julya guided the group to an open pit operation mining bituminous coal. Most mining at Wankie is on the surface, 180,000 tons per month, but 100,000 tons are derived from underground. A conveyor belt feeds the coal from the pit face directly to the power plant which has been designed to take the high ash content coal which perhaps might be wasted.

Mr Julyan capped the day with a big blast, not a party but by using 3,3 tons of explosive to knock out 25,000 tons of matter. Only the elephants and the sable were more exciting.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION CONGRESS

PM Supports Conservation

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] **PLEDGING the Government's full support for the conservation movement, the Prime Minister last night announced that December 6 each year would be National Tree Planting day in Zimbabwe.**

Mr Mugabe, who was opening the first national conservation congress of the Natural Resources Board, also said that every effort was being made to contain the serious upsurge in the destruction of wildlife by excessive hunting and poaching.

He told about 600 delegates and guests at the Harry Margolis Hall in Salisbury: "I can assure you that it is in the interest of the country and future generations that we preserve our wildlife."

The Prime Minister spoke of his great concern over the way the tree cover of Zimbabwe was being rapidly eliminated.

"We appreciate that people must have wood fuel to cook their food and keep themselves warm and poles to build their houses and other structures, but the trees are being used up at a much greater rate than they regenerate naturally.

"There is therefore a very urgent need to create an awareness among all our people that we must replace what we use and also for us to develop alternative fuels and building materials to reduce our dependence on trees."

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Water Development was pursuing the matter in conjunction with the Forestry Commission and the Natural Resources Board.

He urged everyone to join him in planting a tree on December 6 of each year.

Mr Mugabe said that he had been told there was "a great deal of anxiety" within the conservation movement regarding the Government's attitude towards conservation and the NRB.

He was not sure why this should be "because they would surely be a foolish people today who did not obey the laws of nature and conservation — particularly in view of what had happened in the history of man elsewhere in the world".

History and modern research had shown that the abuse of natural resources had contributed to the fall of empires.

He gave an assurance that his Government would give every support to the Natural Resources Board and the conservation movement in their endeavours to ensure the conservation of the country.

"Modifications will, of course, be required to the Natural Resources Act to bring it into line with the changed situation, but I do not visualise major amendments, because after all it has withstood the test of time."

Referring to the poor state of conservation and productivity in Tribal Trust Land areas, the Prime Minister said considerable development was planned for the areas and maximum productivity on a sustained yield basis was the objective.

He urged the conservation movement to help in this and said that the Natural Resources Board should work through the district councils which were being set up. This would give it a good working base and total cover.

Mr Mugabe also spoke of the importance of women in conservation strategy.

NRB Pledges Tight Rein on Spending

ALTHOUGH money earmarked for conservation in Rhodesia had been used for other purposes, an "impartial and apolitical" Natural Resources Board was now supporting plans to reduce expenses with a computer-assisted information centre.

At the first national conservation congress, which opened at Harry Margolis Hall in Salisbury last night, the chairman of the Natural Resources Board, Mr Lance Smith, said the conservation movement in Zimbabwe had about 1 600 elected volunteers running 230 committees throughout the country.

Although they had been charged with "being the conscience of the nation as far as all natural resources are concerned", because the conservation movement was the "best organised" body spread over the commercial farming areas, committees became involved in many matters which were not conservation-orientated.

These were the responsibility of other organisations and could be looked upon as "unwarranted interference which used up time, effort and money earmarked for conservation".

The NRB had earlier this year decided both it and the conservation movement, of which it was the parent body, would restrict their activities to conservation matters and would be completely impartial and apolitical, Mr Smith said.

The board supported the establishment of a proposed three-year pilot project that would be "relatively inexpensive and of great benefit to this country".

At the heart of the project would be a computer-assisted resource information centre which would show the environmental effects of implementing rural development programmes.

If the effects were unacceptable, the centre could show "in a very short period of time" the result of changing one or more of the variables.

At present, Mr Smith said, Zimbabwe did not have the hundreds of draughtsmen required to provide such information and, even if it did, they would take years to provide it.

The board would associate itself with any appeal for funds to run the scheme for the first three years.

He stressed it was "essential" to determine at the planning stage the likely environmental effects of rural development projects. This was based on "economics, not emotion", since an impartial body such as the board could point out potential environmental problems and inexpensive ways of eliminating them before the scheme was started.

Very often, he said, it was only after projects became operational that problems came to light. At that stage correction could be "very expensive indeed".

Land Settlement Projects

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 80 p 5

[Reports by Stan Winer and Mike Overmeyer]

[Text] THE Government was planning a variety of commercial settlement projects, with units varying from 2 ha irrigation plots providing a net income of $550 a year, to larger mixed farming operations capable of earning the settler $1 600 a year.

Addressing the natic resources conference Salisbury yesterday, the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, said settlers for these units would be chosen from people who could run them productively.

He did not see why a landholder in the former purchase areas should not relinquish his holding and apply for a new unit if he believed it would be to his benefit.

Already, the Deputy Minister said, commercial farms bought by the Government were being settled by former refugees and displaced persons.

The aim was to provide a residential site and sufficient arable and grazing land for each settler to earn an annual net income of at least $400.

Not all the settlers had farming knowledge, but he was confident that by supervising them carefully and providing adequate extension advice "these farms can be as productive — if not more productive — than they ever were".

It was also hoped that younger, single people would join co-operative farms that the Government intended to establish. Under guidance, they would be encouraged to farm as a community.

"These farms will not only be productive but will also provide facilities for the training of these young people in various farming skills and even in skills which can, at a later date, be used in other fields of endeavour," Mr Mahachi said.

Turning to conservation, the Deputy Minister said it had been suggested a photographic record of resettlement areas be kept to pinpoint any future conservation problems.

Action Before Damage

GOOD conservation in the national interest was above politics and should never be allowed to become a football in the political arena, the Minister of Natural Resources and Water Development, Senator Joseph Msika, told delegates attending the national resources conference in Salisbury yesterday.

It was therefore necessary that strategic Government policies should at least try to anticipate significant economic, sociological, and ecological events, "rather than simply react to them".

Such policies should not only promote recycling and the economic use of residual wastes, but should also promote human health and wellbeing, the protection of the living resource base, and the adoption of resource-conserving settlement patterns, transport systems, and modes of trade and consumption.

Adoption of such policies, the Minister said might pose difficulties.

"By their very nature they require action before damage to the environment has created a demand for it. They also incur the costs of planning, research and preventive action, and sometimes of delays or modifications to particular developments.

"Yet, in general, these difficulties are heavily outweighed by the advantages. Anticipatory policies, enable societies to avoid the high and usually recurring costs of environmental mistakes that can waste resources, frustrate development and impair the very capacity for development."

Measures to prevent environmental depradation, taken at the design stage of products and development projects, were more cost-effective than measures taken once a problem had arisen.

Such measures were not only beneficial to society through avoiding high external economic, social and health costs, but also profitable to the enterprise concerned.

And with resettlement and an inevitable intensification of land-use patterns, the task facing his Ministry and its Division of Natural Resources would be greater.

'Conserve People'

PEOPLE were natural resources and "we are compelled to mobilise all our energies for their conservation", the Director of the Family Planning Association, Mr Peter Dodds, told the conference yesterday.

Zimbabwe was capable of setting a pattern that the rest of Africa could "beneficially adopt as a starting point", but it was essential that there was first a "coming together" of peoples.

A country with an overabundant population could expect to be assisted with resources by its neighbours only for so long as it tackled its fertility levels with "real energy".

Mr Dodds continued: "A fairy tale told by the Amazonians is pertinent. They tell their children the story of a priest speaking with God about the difference beween heaven and hell.

" 'I will show you hell,' said God. They went into a room where a delicious beef stew sat on a table surrounded by people looking desperately famished.

"They held spoons with long handles that reached into the pot, but which were too long to get the stew back into their mouths. Their suffering was terrible.

" 'Now I will show you heaven,' said God, and they went into a second room. There sat the same savoury stew and people with identical spoons and handles. But they were well nourished and joyous.

"The priest was baffled until God explained: 'Quite simple. You see, these people have learned to feed each other.' "

Piped Water a Necessity in the Rural Area-Obeng

THE United Nations Environment Programme would co-operate with governments as they developed rural areas so that they incorporated methods which would not destroy their environment, the programme's director, Dr Letitia Obeng, said yesterday.

She denied reports that the U.N. programme would "boost and back" Government rural development projects in Zimbabwe

The environment programme is aimed to promote "a good life quality" in the use of natural resources without destroying them in the process.

While in Zimbabwe to speak at the NRB conference she had been particularly impressed by the enthusiasm for land conservation in the country.

"The type of agriculture in Zimbabwe requires conservation principles," she said.

Dr Obeng also stressed the role of women in the conservation of natural resources and praised "the high level of conservation consciousness" in this country.

Commenting on parts of her address to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women at Copenhagen in July, she said: "Rural water supply needs to be revolutionised to stop women from carrying water."

She criticised the urban-based view that rural people needed appropriate technology rather than piped water supplies.

"We need to change our approach to permanent and lasting water supply systems for all people instead of sources that break down," she said.

ESSENTIAL

Wherever water could be piped to people at home—if conditions for this were feasible — this had to be done, Dr Obeng said.

Regardless of the initial cost it was essential that everybody had the right to easily accessible water supplies in the home.

"A change in attitude to the solving of the rural water supplies once and for all is necessary," she added.

She said it was criminal that in the 20th century people had to go without water or walk kilometres to fetch it.

Change of Name for ICAs

THE conference yesterday adopted a resolution calling for Intensive Conservation Area Committees to be renamed Natural Resources Committees.

In support of the motion calling for a name change, a spokesman for the Upper Umgusa Intensive Conservation Area Committee said: "There is a degree of resistance from landowners to the conservation movement. This resistance, in fact, stems from a lack of understanding of the objects and precepts of the movement.

"In addition to this resistance there appears to be a lack of knowledge as to what the short title ICA stands for.

"This committee feels a suitable change in title would arouse more interest in so far as the common man is concerned and so achieve the main objective."

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Massive Water Schemes

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] **THE resuscitation of the countrywide conservation movement headed by the Natural Resources Board is vital in the light of the poor productivity of the tribal trust lands, said the Minister of Natural Resources and Water Development, Senator Joseph Msika, yesterday.**

The Minister told a National Affairs Association meeting in Salisbury that the movement "has become a casualty of the war".

The Government intended to rectify the poor state of conservation in the tribal areas by settlement schemes on land it bought in commercial farming areas and irrigation schemes in the TTLs.

Senator Msika said it would be the aim of the NRB to work with district councils and other ministries involved in conservation—such as the Department of Agricultural Development (Devag) and the Department of Conservation and Extension (Conex).

Plans were afoot to improve accommodation in Parks and Wild Life estates. "Priority will be given to the popular tourist attractions—the Zambezi Camp and the camps in the Wankie National Park," said the Minister.

He would also take steps to encourage more use of the parks by Africans "as another way of furthering appreciation of the value of our wildlife".

Despite the advantage of having softwood plantations that achieved a maximum yield in about 30 years, Zimbabwe had "inadequate" land under timber.

A tax incentive scheme to encourage private enterprise to plant timber with an agreed programme might have to be considered for "our future national well-being".

"Regrettably the private sector has no plans to extend its plantations to meet the shortfall, and the Forestry Commission must, and is, taking steps to ensure that we do not have a national deficit at the turn of the century."

The Forestry Commission had also been charged with developing fuel-wood and pole plantations to meet short-term needs to prevent the country's large areas of indigenous trees disappearing "at quite an alarming rate".

The campaign by the commission to get local authorities to plant fuel-wood was at last having the desired effect and plans were afoot to establish nurseries and tree planting programmes in rural areas, said the Minister.

Publicity for the annual national tree planting day on December 6 recently announced by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, would begin in earnest soon.

Senator Msika said the main effort in plans to develop water for irrigation for mining, industrial and urban use was being directed at the potential of the middle and lower Sabi areas.

The first stage would be the expansion of the "comparatively small" scheme at Chisumbanje to its full potential of 40 000 ha.

"This development will require the construction of a major dam on the Sabi River at the Condo site —about 40 km south-west of Odzi.

"The site lends itself to staged construction, and present proposals are to build the dam in three stages—the first of which will create a lake of about two-thirds the size of Lake Kyle," said Senator Msika.

The dam would eventually have a capacity of 2.5 times that of Kyle and be the second largest dam in the country after Lake Kariba.

The Minister also outlined other water development plans for the country, including the raising of Mwenje Dam in the Mazoe Valley to irrigate Chiweshe TTL; work on three rivers to irrigate 35 000 ha of fertile land in Rutenga, and the augmentation of water supplies for Gwelo, Bulawayo, Umtali, Marandellas, Fort Victoria, Beitbridge and Mtoko.

"It is my ultimate aim to provide everyone with reasonable access to a piped, potable water supply," said Senator Msika.

CSO: 4420

PARTIES GO ON PROPERTY BUYING SPREE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] **ZIMBABWE'S two main political parties, ZANU (PF) and the Patriotic Front, have bought a number of properties in recent months.**

Official records show that since April ZANU (PF) has spent $830 000 on buying houses.

The Patriotic Front has spent more than $488 000 on houses and land in the past few weeks, according to the Register of Property Transfers. Party members sold the houses and land to two PF companies.

The ZANU (PF) company, M & S Syndicate, has bought 25 houses, mainly in the Borrowdale, Highlands, Mount Pleasant and Mabelreign suburbs.

Files at the Companies Register in Salisbury show that Mrs Ophelia Muzenda and Mrs Margaret Sumbureru are directors of the company. Both are married to the principals of a Salisbury firm of lawyers, Chirunda Chihambakwe and Partners.

The main activities of M & S are money-lending, hire-purchase and discounting.

Although no details of shareholders have been submitted to the Registrar of Companies, a letter on file dated November 15 1979 states that among those entitled to buy shares in M & S would be members of the Muzenda and Sumbureru families. The number of units to be issued would be large, but not large enough for the company to go public. Nominal capital is $32 000 divided into $1 shares.

A spokesman at ZANU (PF) headquarters said yesterday the properties bought by M & S were to house party workers and refugees.

"As long as there is a housing need we will continue to provide housing for our people," he added.

The Patriotic Front uses three known companies for its business activities.

Zimbabwe Commercial Investment Company, based in Bulawayo, has as its directors Mr Albert Nxele and Mr Simon Moyo, who were appointed on June 16 when party leader Dr Joshua Nkomo and his wife resigned. No shares are shown as having been issued, but a document on the company's file records that directors / members would be Dr Nkomo, Mr Amon Marembo and Senator Joseph Msika.

The second, Zimbabwe Property Investments, based in Salisbury, is run by directors Dr Nkomo, Mr Josiah Chinamano and Mr Stephen Vuma. No details of shareholders are available.

J & A Investments, also Salisbury based, is a subsidiary of the first PF company. Its directors, Mr Nxele and Mr Amon Jirira, own nine shares.

The Patriotic Front's deals include buying Balla Balla near Bulawayo.

As previously reported Dr Nkomo bought the Salisbury Motel complex 16 km outside Salisbury on the Bulawayo Road in a $300 000 deal some months ago with American businessman Mr Larry Hautz.

Neither Dr Nkomo, nor any high-ranking member of the Patriotic Front were available for comment yesterday.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NFZ OPPOSES ELECTIONS--The National Front of Zimbabwe says the spate of inter-party violence is linked with the forthcoming local government elections and questions the wisdom of holding the poll. "Why hold elections if the price is loss of life, destruction of homes and property, torture and harassment of innocent people?" the party's organising secretary, Mr Richard Madanire, said in a statement yesterday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Sep 80 p 3]

RF-MP ASSAULTED--The Rhodesian Front MP for Lundi, Mr Donald Goddard (28), was beaten up outside a central Salisbury hotel on Monday night. Mr Goddard told Iana yesterday that he had gone to the hotel at about 8 p. m. to meet a farming friend. When he got out of his car he was approached by a group of about 10 people, including three women. He said the people started shouting abuse at him. Mr Goddard said he thought that one of the gang had said something in Sindebele and when he replied in the same language he was attacked. He said his attackers had shouted ZANU (PF) slogans during the incident. The MP suffered two black eyes and a gash on the nose. Another man who tried to intervene was also assaulted. Mr Goddard said he did not believe the attack had been planned. Mr Goddard left yesterday on a tour of his constituency with the leader of the RF, Mr Ian Smith. A police spokesman yesterday confirmed there had been an incident outside the hotel on Monday night and that the matter was being investigated. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 80 p 2]

NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION--The committee on foreign and constitutional affairs of the Norwegian Parliament met the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe in Parliament Building yesterday to discuss the situation in Zimbabwe. The committee, headed by Mr Arvid Johanson, arrived in Zimbabwe on Sunday to study ways of spending the $16 million loan allocated to Zimbabwe by the Norwegian Government. Mr Johanson said after the meeting there were proposals for a $6 million grant to be given to Zimbabwe between 1981 and 1982. "We have always followed Zimbabwe's struggle closely and I must say that given the right atmosphere there's a lot of hope in Zimbabwe. If we take into account the troubled places of the world, Zimbabwe is a spotlight for optimism," he said. The delegation, comprising 10 parliamentarians, is leaving today bound for Lusaka on their way back to Norway.

In the picture, the head of the delegation, Mr Arvid Johanson shakes hands with the Prime Minister after the meeting. Also in the picture are, from left, Mr Trygve Bratteli, Mr Per Karstensen, and Mr Odd Lien. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 80 p 7]

COMPENSATION FOR WAR VICTIMS--The War Victims Compensation Bill was introduced in the House yesterday by Local Government and Housing Minister, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, on behalf of Labour Minister, Mr Kumbirai Kangai. Mr Zvobgo said the Bill would "provide for the payment of compensation in respect of injuries to or the death of persons caused by the war; repeal the Victims of Terrorism (Compensation) Act and the Indemnity and Compensation Act; amend the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Pensions Review Act". The Bill will be read for a second time on Tuesday.
The Guardianship of Minors Amendment Bill, which seeks to give courts a greater say in safeguarding children of broken marriages, passed through its committee stage yesterday without amendment or debate. It will be read for a third time on Tuesday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Sep 80 p 6]

ZANU (PF) COMMISSAR FINED--A ZANU (PF) political commissar based at Mrewa village was yesterday fined $200 (or two months) by Salisbury Magistrates' Court for inciting a member of his party to resist arrest. The magistrate, Mr A. Mnkandla, imposed a further two months' jail conditionally suspended for five years. The State case was that on June 11 two people reported to Mrewa police that they had been assaulted at the ZANU (PF) offices in Makunde Restaurant. The two complainants went to the party office with three policemen. At the office a Mr Chiworora Mabhunu was pointed out by the complainants as the man who had assaulted them. Batanayi Marudzi (23), a political commissar, prevented Mr Mabhunu from accompanying the police. He told the police that he had to obtain permission from his superiors in Salisbury for Mr Mabhunu to go with them. Giving judgment, the magistrate said Cabinet Ministers had gone out "loud and clear" condemning violence and that the police needed to be assisted in carrying out their duties. Marudzi pleaded not guilty. He was represented by Mr A. S. G. Mhari, who gave notice of appeal. Mr H. Simpson prosecuted. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 80 p 2]

NEW ANGLICAN ARCHBISHOP--Bishop Walter Mkudu of Botswana was yesterday elected the Anglican Archbishop of Zambia, Malawi, Botswana and Zimbabwe. A spokesman for the church in Salisbury said the election took place in Lusaka, in which Bishop Paul Burrough of Mashonaland took part. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 80 p 1]

UANC CONDEMNS URBAN VIOLENCE--The UANC yesterday condemned the outbreak of violence around Salisbury and in parts of the country. In a statement appealing for peace and unity, the publicity secretary, Mr Chris Sakala, said his party was "profoundly disturbed" by the violence. "The people of Zimbabwe want love, peace and unity. That is what the people want," he added. It was deplorable that the country should wake up each morning to be greeted by news of shootings and deaths. "They may please only the few bloodmongers who are used to a life of killing one another." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 80 p 1]

MT DARWIN TO HAVE BARRACKS--Mount Darwin, administrative centre for the north-east corner of Zimbabwe, is to become a garrison village. Sources there confirmed yesterday that the Government planned to base a battalion of the national army in new barracks to be built 2 km north of Mt Darwin village alongside the main tarred road to Centenary North. "The exact location of the barracks, which are expected to take 18 weeks to build, has not yet been decided," said the source. "But the project has a high priority and the army is considering accommodating the men in tents while the barracks are being built." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Sep 80 p 1]

TTL TRANSPORTATION--The Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Mr George Silundika, has declared a state of emergency on road transport and said that small transport contractors will be granted free licences to operate in the tribal areas and former purchase areas, according to a Press statement released yesterday. A Ministry spokesman said the declaration, published in yesterday's Government Gazette, "was because of the need to carry out as speedily as possible the resettlement and reconstruction in these areas". The free road permits valid for up to 90 days would be issued to small operators. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Sep 80 p 1]

WOMEN'S CONGRESS--More than 200 delegates and observers will attend the 53rd annual congress of the National Federation of Women's Institutes of Zimbabwe in Gwelo. The congress will be held on September 23 and 24 and will be opened by the vice-principal of the University of Zimbabwe, Professor W. K. Kamba. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 80 p 3]

EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES APPROVED--Zimbabwe's estimates of expenditure, totalling $1 112 457 000, were approved yesterday after more than 65 hours of debate. The final two votes--$368 000 for the President and $2 048 000 for the Parliament of Zimbabwe--were approved without debate soon after the House had completed consideration of the vote for defence. The report was adopted without objection and an Appropriation Bill was then introduced by the Deputy Finance Minister, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, which immediately went through all three stages. The House adjourned until today. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Sep 80 p 4]

ZVOBGO WARNS 'HERALD'--The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, yesterday told the Herald to change or face possible banning or censorship, according to a ZBC news bulletin. Mr Zvobgo told a meeting in Waterfalls that the Herald had a habit of "writing in order to facilitate the enemy," said the bulletin, which added that he said the Herald "is here to subvert the ideas of the people to the advantage of the enemy," Iana reports. Mr Zvobgo also announced his Ministry's plans to build houses for people in rural areas. Rents for such houses would be in the form of crops, goats, hens and other domestic animals where tenants fail to raise the needed money. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Sep 80 p 1]

ZCTU WARNS FIRMS--Certain companies were opposed to the formation of workers' committees as demanded by the Government, the deputy general secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe said yesterday. He said his organisation was gathering information on "all these companies which are anti-workers' committees and trade unions." Mr Mugabe said the ZCTU would not like to quarrel with the employers, but "if they behave in this manner, we will act against them." He said that when such employers were found out his organisation would have no hesitation in recommending to the Government "that these companies are taken over." "We are dismayed that some companies in Zimbabwe are frustrating the policy of the Government in regard to workers' committees." Mr Mugabe said he strongly believed that the companies which were against workers' committees were "engaged in economic sabotage of the country." The ZCTU would like to see workers' committees in every company to ensure that there was peace and understanding between the workers and employers. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 80 p 5]

KARIBA FERRIES--Kariba ferries have stopped their passenger service between Kariba and Mlibizi. Mrs S. Fletcher, the manager of Mitchell Cotts Travel, Bulawayo, said yesterday that the Sea Lion passenger ferry was stopped because not enough people used it. It was therefore converted into a 15-car ferry. The ferry leaves Kariba every Monday at 8 a.m. and arrives at Mlibizi at 6 a.m. on Tuesday. It then leaves Mlibizi at 8 a.m. the same day arriving at Kariba at 6 a.m. on Wednesdays. Trips cannot be confirmed until at last nine cars are booked. [as published] [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 9]

ZANU (PF) OFFICIALS AMBUSHED--Eight ZANU (PF) officials yesterday came under smallarms and rifle grenade fire when returning from addressing a meeting at Mahole in the Filabusi area. Mr John Mbedzi, political co-ordinator for the party in both Matabeleland North and South, claimed the ambush had been carried out by ZIPRA cadres from Silalabuhwe, 15 km from Mahole. "When at the meeting we noticed a number of people that belonged to the ZIPRA forces. These chaps left just before the end of the meeting towards Filabusi," said Mr Mbedzi. The party Land-Rover was ambushed about a kilometre from Mahole "Mortars, rockets and smallarms were used in the attack. We drove the vehicle fast and did not stop. None of the eight passengers was hurt," he said. Filabusa police confirmed the ambush had taken place but could not say how many attackers could have been on the scene. "Only smallarms and rifle grenades were used in the ambush, not mortars and rockets. We cannot at this stage attribute the ambush to any one particular political party," said a police spokesman. Police investigations are continuing. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 1]

ARRESTS IN CHITUNGWIZA--Police investigating political violence in Chitungwiza, near Salisbury, at the weekend have arrested 16 people, including four with grenade wounds. A police spokesman said yesterday that five people had been arrested in connection with the stoning of Mr Aaron Gwalazimba's house in Seke, a Chitungwiza suburb. Of these, four were hurt at the height of the stoning when a grenade exploded before

being thrown. The spokesman said 11 people were helping police with inquiries into the stoning to death of Mr Marufu Tsanda in the Red Cross section of Seke, which was established by the Red Cross for war refugees. The 11 were also being questioned about "numerous assaults" and the burning of six shacks in the section. There have been no arrests in connection with the attacks on the Kubatana beerhall in Chitungwiza. Asked to comment on a Patriotic Front claim that the bodies of four ZIPRA cadres had been found in a shallow grave near Assembly Point Foxtrot after the victims had been shot through the head, the spokesman said police had found four bodies in the Sabi TTL on September 5. He said the bodies were in a shallow grave and in an advanced state of decomposition. "The incident is being treated as murder and police investigations are in progress," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 1]

EMIGRATION DECLINES--Emigration dropped by six percent and immigration rose 43 percent for the first half of 1980 compared with the same period for last year. Figures released by the Central Statistics Office show that 7 018 people left Zimbabwe between January and June while 2 568 new immigrants were registered. Of those who left 4 455 (63 percent) went to South Africa and 1 126 (16 percent to Britain. The remainder left for the Antipodes, Europe, America and a smattering to other African states. Over 37 percent of immigrants, on the other hand, came from South Africa and 27.5 percent from Britain and the rest from other parts of the globe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 1]

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM SYMPOSIUM--Zimbabwe will be represented at the first exhibition and symposium for the international tourism industry to be held at the World Travel Market, Olympia, London, from December 3-7. The organisers, IPC Exhibitions, have divided the exhibitors into regional blocks--Africa, Asia, Pacific, Europe, America and the Caribbean--with a gallery set aside for international organisations. National tourist boards are the major customers within the regional blocks and they will allocate space to companies and travel organisations from their areas. So far bookings for stands at the exhibition have been confirmed by more than 130 exhibitors, including African countries such as Kenya, Tunisia and South Africa. Full details of the event can be obtained from the Exhibition Organiser, World Travel Market, IPC Exhibitions Limited, 40 Bowling Green Lane, London EC1R 1. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 1]

RESOURCES CONSERVATION CONGRESS--Zimbabwe's first natural resources conservation congress will be opened by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, at 5 p.m. today. He is expected to address 200 delegates from conservation committees throughout the country. The Prime Minister's opening address would be followed by an address by the chairman of the Natural Resources Board, Mr LB Smith, and presentations would then be made to individuals who had made outstanding contributions to conservation in recent times, an NRB statement said. The key address will be given tomorrow by the regional representative and director of the United Nations Environment Programme's regional office for Africa, Dr Letitia Obeng. Dr Obeng, who is based in Nairobi, is expected to use the UNEP slogan, Development without Destruction, as the theme of her address. The congress will be chaired by the vice-chairman of the NRB, Professor Geoffrey Bond. Among subjects to be dealt with are water, wildlife, forestry and mineral conservation, the monitoring of pollution and conservation in TTLs. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Sep 80 p 5]

END

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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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8 October 1980

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2303

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MUDENDA CALLS FOR AID TO SWAPO

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 22 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

A MEMBER of the Central Committee has said all progressive forces must assist Namibians in order to accelerate the process of their independence.

Chairman of the Social and Cultural Sub-Committee, Mr Elijah Mudenda, made the call in an interview with Tass News Agency during a stopover in Moscow over the weekend.

Mr Mudenda, leading a six-man Zambian delegation, was on his way to Sofia, Bulgaria, to attend the World Parliament of People for Peace which begins tomorrow.

He said the rulers of racist South Africa were stubbornly seeking to keep control over Namibia to which they had assumed an important role in the course of creating a 'buffer zone' separating the regime from independent Africa.

"We resolutely condemn that strategy of the regime and come out in support of SWAPO", he said, adding: "All progressive mankind must render help to the Namibian people in order to hasten the process of their independence.

He stressed that everything possible must be done to attract the attention of the world to the problem of Namibia.

And 70 supporters of expelled SWAPO vice president, Mr Misheck Muyongo, have registered as refugees with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Lusaka during the past two weeks.

Confirming the registration over the weekend, a highly placed source at the commission said the 70 include families of the expelled leaders and students at the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

The commission decided to register Mr Muyongo's followers and offer them humanitarian assistance following consultations with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The source, who described the matter as sensitive, said the registered former SWAPO members live in Lusaka and surrounding areas.

The commission had decided to assist the former SWAPO members purely on humanitarian grounds and did not intend to interfere with SWAPO's internal affairs.

A spokesman for the UN Institute for Namibia, however, said he was not aware that any of the students had registered as refugees.

"We do not know anything about any of our students registering as refugees. If they have done so, they have not told us," the spokesman said.

The source explained that the former SWAPO members lost their status as freedom fighters when they were disowned by the organisation and it became imperative for them to register as refugees. - Zana.

CSO: 4420

KAUNDA PLANS TO MEET MOBUTO TO SOLVE BORDER CRISIS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda told the nation yesterday that he would soon meet President Mobutu Sese Seko to iron out the border dispute between Zambia and Zaire.

Addressing a news conference at State House yesterday, Dr Kaunda said he would have met his Zairean counterpart towards the end of this month had it not been for national commitments.

"Comrade Mobutu was away and I was away, so there was no time to meet. But I am hoping to meet him soon," he said.

Dr Kaunda said this when he was asked to comment on the long-standing border dispute at Kaputa which Zaireans have claimed to be theirs.

A Zairean flag has been hoisted at Muliro in the Kaputa area, about 19 kilometres inside Zambian territory and customs and immigration posts set up there.

Zaire consul-general, Mr Bomele Ikaki, has clarified earlier Press reports that his government had appointed Mr Banze Kalolo as consul in-charge of border problems on the Copperbelt.

Reconcile

Mr Bomele said it was he who had assigned Mr Banze to the job.

Meanwhile, Dr Kaunda said Zambia and other Frontline states were trying to work out a formula to reconcile SWAPO and dissidents led by expelled vice-president, Mr Mishake Muyongo.

But the President made it clear that Zambia only recognised SWAPO as the authentic liberation movement fighting for the independence of Namibia — not any other organisation.

Dr Kaunda said this when he commented, for the first time, on the split caused by the expulsion of Mr Muyongo from the organisation two months ago for allegedly trying to compromise the liberation struggle.

Mr Muyongo was expelled for allegedly attempting to revive a secessionist liberation movement called the Caprivi National Union (CANU) which aimed at breaking away from Namibia.

Dr Kaunda said the policy of the Party and its Government was as it was clarified by Home Affairs Minister, Mr Wilted Phiri on Sunday, that CANU did not exist in Zambia "as far as we are concerned."

"If you ask whether we are doing anything to bring them (SWAPO and the Muyongo group) together, I can tell you that we are trying to see if methods can be worked out to reconcile them.

"Zambia is doing this together with other Frontline states because it is not the problem of Zambia alone," Dr Kaunda said.

But the Muyongo group, about 70 supporters including students from the United Nations Institute for Namibia, are reported to be seeking refugee status from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON MALAGASY-SEYCHELLOIS COOPERATION

MTRT General Secretary's Speech

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 2 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] Here is the complete text of the speech delivered on behalf of Minister Jean Bemananjara by Mr. Miniminy, general secretary of the MTRT [Ministry of Transportation, Food and Tourism]. It is a speech whose dominant features are South-South solidarity and cooperation.

"The friendship and solidarity between the Seychellois and Malagasy peoples no longer have to be proven. They have just been demonstrated and crowned by the recent visit of the president of the Republic of the Seychelles to Madagascar on 15 June on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution, a visit which honored and pleased the Malagasy people and for which we reiterate the sincere thanks of the Revolutionary Government.

"Our visit to the Seychelles, those beautiful, hospitable islands, the pearls of the Indian Ocean, is in keeping with that friendship between our two presidents and between our two peoples, which is based on the militant solidarity of progressive countries.

"Our visit here is no surprise to the friendly Seychellois. We have come to further strengthen the ties uniting us, for according to the well-known saying of the Malagasy people, 'He who visits often is loved by his relatives,' we are bearers of the greetings and message of brotherhood from the Malagasy people and their revolutionary leader, President Didier Ratsiraka, to the Seychellois people and their distinguished president, France Albert Rene.

"The Seychellois-Malagasy Week, to which you have kindly given special significance and enhancement, Mr Minister of Transportation and Tourism, by your personal presence at its opening today, demonstrates once again that the friendship, brotherhood and solidarity which I just mentioned have not simply remained at the stage of intentions. Your visit illustrates and gives concrete proof of this, stemming from the political similarities of both countries; shared feelings for developing 'South-South' cooperation; the feeling of belonging to the Indian Ocean zone, that ocean which unites rather than separates us and which we fervently hope will become a zone of peace;

the common concern for finding the many areas of possible regional cooperation.

"Splendidly located in the Indian Ocean in a setting combining 'charm and grace,' which, according to the poets, add to their beauty, our islands which have long been ignored by history, are succeeding in developing mutual cooperation, cooperation which we want to be exemplary and equal to that charm, grace and beauty.

"Our islands have special economic callings because of their relationships and surroundings.

"More specifically: in the area of tourism, the many contacts which his excellency, Mr Servina, Seychellois minister of transportation and tourism, has had with his Malagasy counterpart, Minister Bemananjara, have made it possible to evolve a joint policy and strategy for making the tourist industry a tool for real and beneficial economic development for the welfare of the Seychellois and Malagasy peoples. Indeed, with the law of competition becoming harder and harder in this area, joint efforts are absolutely necessary between countries of the same region to combine all assets and diversity capable of attracting our clients.

"In connection with research on the development of tourism, the role of the air transportation sector is decisive. We are not unaware, however, that the international context of this mode of transportation is very delicate. As proof, I will mention only the fluctuations of transportation rates due to the constant increase of operating costs and the problems connected with calling into question the legal framework of transportation laws on the international level.

"The survival of developing countries' airline companies, like our own, therefore depends on close cooperation in the most varied areas: training of personnel, maintenance of flight equipment, sales promotions, other arrangements.

"On the occasion of this Seychellois-Malagasy Week, a Malagasy exhibition of objets d'art in Victoria already provides proof of the complementarity of our possibilities with regard to tourist attractions.

"The same is true with respect to the cultural and folkloric wealth of our two countries. Indeed, besides the concern for strengthening the close ties which should unite the Seychellois and Malagasy peoples through the discovery of the Malagasy soul and profound feelings via the folklore which this company will perform, the aforementioned folkloric wealth also constitutes an undeniable tourist attraction. The combined harmony of the Malagasy 'Salegy' dance and the Seychellois Sega, among others, reflect the aforementioned complementarity.

"Economically and commercially, the extent of the area of possible cooperation is immense. With the exhibition and other demonstrations held during this week, our Seychellois friends will have the opportunity to evaluate the 'Made in Madagascar' products which we can offer them.

"But our cooperation does not stop there; it embraces several other areas, some of which have already been opened: training of personnel and technical professionals (the hotel trade, merchant marine, fishing, civil aviation, etc.).

"Mr Minister, gentlemen: We have come here with the firm conviction that the few demonstrations held in connection with this Seychellois-Malagasy Week: exhibition, folklore and sports matches, which will have given our respective teams the opportunity to become acquainted on the technical level and to establish friendly relations, will have helped to further strengthen the militant and progressive brotherhood between the Seychellois and Malagasy peoples.

"Long live Seychellois-Malagasy friendship and cooperation!

"Long live the president of the Republic of the Seychelles, Albert Rene.

"Long live the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar [RDM], Didier Ratsiraka."

Seychellois-Malagasy Week

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 2 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] The Seychelles coordinated with Madagascar for the week of 3-10 July, thanks to a successful initiative of the Ministry of Transportation, Food and Tourism and Air Madagascar, which is, as everyone knows, very interested in developing air traffic with the Seychelles, to which it has provided service once weekly for 3 years.

The idea received a very favorable response from the Seychellois Government and the Malagasy Government, which want to intensify relations between the two sister islands with the same basic options politically.

This explains why a very large official delegation composed of representatives of various ministries and headed by Mr Miniminy, general secretary of the MTRT and representing Minister J. Bemananjara (Sports and Youth, Economy, Foreign Affairs, Interior, Information, etc.), visited the Seychelles on that occasion.

Initially a week for promotion of shipping routes and intensification of trade, with the support of both governments that week has become no more nor less than a week of Seychellois-Malagasy friendship. The "Seychellois-Malagasy Week" celebration was visited by the Malagasy minister of transportation, food and tourism in person, a move which greatly pleased the members of the Seychellois Government and the Seychellois themselves.

This week of Seychellois-Malagasy friendship and promotion has been highly successful, as the number of persons participating in the various cultural, sports, economic, commercial and gastronomic (Malagasy cuisine prepared by

Hilton chef Rakotomamonjy) demonstrations has been estimated at 25,000 to 30,000.

Two songs in Seychellois creole, very popular in the Seychelles and learned by the Voninavoko company several months prior to departure at the request of Air Madagascar, came as a great surprise to the general public of the Seychelles. The songs were "Sega l'Amitie" and "Zoli Sesel," accompanied only by typical Malagasy instruments (valiha, tsipetrika, apongavilany, kiloloka,. This was a very successful undertaking, which greatly touched the Seychellois working class, again demonstrating the sincerity of the Malagasy people's desire for friendship.

It was also this same working class which was most attentive and sensitive to the Malagasy folkloric performances themselves, whose subjects were chosen from among those most deeply rooted in old Malagasy folk culture and tradition (famadihana [cult of the dead] of the high plateaus, bilo and ringa of the south). This Seychellois curiosity and sensitivity is better understood on learning that some Malagasy settled in the Seychelles more than a century ago and that the ancestors of many Seychellois, although today no longer speaking solely creole, include Malagasy.

These very professional and well-structured folkloric performances of the Voninavoko company, advised by Mrs Radaody Ralarosy, as well as the fashion shows were also loudly applauded every evening in the verdant and imposing setting of five large hotel complexes in the Seychelles by an international audience estimated at 500 persons each evening. This international audience--the Seychelles are starting their high tourist season--was also able to appreciate Madagascar's cultural wealth with wonder. These evening performances were also an opportunity for Air Madagascar to demonstrate its active presence in the Indian Ocean.

There were three football matches, public folkloric performances in the Mahe People's Stadium, tennis tournaments, fashion shows by Seychellois (Pirates Treasure) and Malagasy (including "Ny varavarana de Nosy By") companies, a permanent crafts exhibition by CETA [Economic and Technical Crafts Center] and a permanent exhibition of the SOTEMA [Majunga Textile Company] company of Majunga. It was later learned that commercial contracts have been signed by the latter two companies with Seychellois import companies and that most of the products exhibited were sold.

Moreover, Malagasy hotel businessmen (Holiday Inn, Rotonde, Hilton, Residence d'Ambatolaoka, etc.) and travel agents (Transcontinents, Trans 7, Somacram, CRTV) met with their counterparts from the Seychelles (Blue Safari, Coralline United Touring, Leon's Tours, Mason's Travel, Paradise Travel, SITA, Travel Services Seychelles, Ltd.) and other countries (MVM of France, Linblad of New York, etc.) in working conferences at the Mahe Chamber of Commerce and in a large hotel to examine the extent to which they could develop tourist relations between the two countries as well as regional travel. These technical conferences were followed by film and slide shows on the Seychelles and Madagascar.

This week of Seychellois-Malagasy friendship was also another opportunity for both countries to demonstrate their desire for rapprochement by their decision to twin the city of Toamasina with the city of Mahe. A statement of intention to this effect was signed by representatives of both governments in the National House of Victoria in the presence of Mr Lahady Samuel, chairman of the Executive Committee of the faritany [province] of Toamasina, and Mr Stephen Jacques, fivondronana [towns and cities] chairman. A Seychellois delegation will visit Toamasina before the end of this year after the decision is approved by the Toamasina People's Council.

The friendship between the two governments and the two peoples was further sealed on the occasion of the receptions held by both governments, including the one held by the Malagasy delegation at the residence of the RDM consul in Mahe, Mr Jumeau.

Birth of EAFRIOTO

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 2 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] The Seychellois-Malagasy Week was broadened to include neighboring countries in the sense that it was also selected for studying the possibility of establishing a regional tourist organization whose founders are the Seychelles, Madagascar, Tanzania and Kenya and which will be titled the East African and Indian Ocean Tourism Organization (EAFRIOTO).

Whereas the Malagasy folkloric and sports groups and businessmen left the Seychelles on 10 July, the proceedings of the organization's constituent conference continued to 13 July. The leader of the Malagasy delegation, high officials of the Ministry of Transportation, Food and Tourism and Air Madagascar representatives actively participated in that conference.

Several commissions were set up to examine matters concerning tourism in and around the Indian Ocean. Among the new organization's objectives are the joint promotion and marketing of Indian Ocean and East African countries in tourist-producing countries, the operation of joint tourist offices abroad, the establishment of joint agencies to research the impact of tourism on the cultural, social, economic and spatial environment, etc., and the adoption of a poly- [as printed] the use by members of the association of existing hotel or tourist schools in those countries instead of seeking training elsewhere at prohibitive costs.

Such steps seem very propitious at a time when the operating costs of infrastructures and travel promotion costs are continually rising. They will make it possible to keep the sales prices of tourist products to the Indian Ocean at reasonable levels without, however, reducing the tourist revenues of the countries in question.

Learning from the failure of the former ATOI [expansion unknown], EAFRIOTO intends to rely heavily on tour operators (airline companies, tours, operators, travel agencies, hotels) in very specific operations and well-structured

programs. These tour operators will be separate members of the organization's Executive Committee, which will include the official tourist authorities of each member country.

It was unanimously decided to continue the proceedings of the regional tourist conference in Madagascar.

Twin Cities

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 2 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] The twinning of cities is a custom which has been somewhat discarded. The Seychellois-Malagasy Week has remedied this. And noting the similarity of choices of both countries, the Seychelles and Madagascar, the significance and value of such a step can easily be grasped. The twinning of Mahe and Toamasina will officially be celebrated sometime this year following its approval by the Toamasina People's Council. Preliminary operations were launched in the Seychelles in the presence of Mr Lahady Samuel and Mr Stephen Jacques, respectively chairman of the Toamasina Faritany Executive Committee and chairman of the fivondronana of Toamasina.

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BERENGER'S VIEWS ON REUNION INDEPENDENCE, INDIAN OCEAN ISSUES

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 1 Aug 80 p 6

[Text] Saint-Denis de la Reunion (AFP/ANTA)--The general secretary of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM opposition party), Mr Paul Berenger, believes "intellectually" and "honestly" that Reunion is "destined for independence," as he stated in an interview which he granted to QUOTIDIEN DE LA REUNION.

"It is for the people of Reunion to choose the path which their country will follow," Mr Berenger said, according to whom "Reunion will inevitably move toward independence and integration in the region."

Mr Berenger is also of the opinion that "interisland cooperation will inevitably develop." In particular, he sees this in "the context of the countries of the Africa-Caribbean-Pacific group (ACP, as defined in the Lome Convention) of the region," maintaining that there is no "question of our being supervised by the European big brother."

We will receive more support from certain countries in the forefront of the nonalined movement, such as India, the Scandinavian countries, Canada, Australia ... Nigeria, Mr Berenger contends, advocating a "fiercely neutralist policy."

Finally, the general secretary of the MMM believes that the transfer of Diego Garcia to Great Britain in 1965 was "illegal" and that the island of Tromelin, under French jurisdiction, should be returned to Mauritius.

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BEIRA PIPELINE SEEN AS KEY TO SA OIL EMBARGO

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Sep 80 p 7

[Article by Brendan Nicholson]

[Text]

SALISBURY — The Beira-Umtali pipeline may be the key to an intensified oil embargo against South Africa.

The pipeline, which fed Mr Ian Smith's UDI regime with oil until British warships began the Beira blockade, fell into disuse when Frelimo came to power in Mozambique.

Only a short length of it was damaged during the war but the Umtali refinery fell into disrepair as time went by.

Now the Zimbabwean Government hopes to have it back in action in six months to a year.

According to a source in Salisbury, the reactivated pipeline, supplemented by the rail links to Beira and Maputo, would make Zimbabwe independent of supplies from South Africa.

A Dutch Member of Parliament, Mr Nico Scholten, who is a leading anti-apartheid campaigner, has just left Zimbabwe after talks with the Government aimed at assessing the effect of a South African oil embargo on neighbouring black states.

Mr Scholten would not discuss the results of his talks other than to confirm that they had been "fruitful."

The Dutch Government had already promised a "considerable" amount of aid to help the black states repair or construct their own oil lifelines, he said.

The Salisbury source pointed out that Botswana could be fed oil through Zimbabwe once the pipeline was opened.

Swaziland could get its supplies through Mozambique.

Lesotho used so little fuel that supplies could be flown in once an international embargo became fully effective.

Once this was done, international political pressure on oil producers and shipping lines to cut South Africa's oil supplies would become more effective, the source said.

CSO: 4420

'HORIZONT' CARRIES ANGOLA'S MPLA DECISION ON PARTY CONGRESS

AU241231 East Berlin HORIZONT in German Issue Nr 38/80 pp 25, 26

[Decision of the MPLA Labor Party Central Committee on the convocation of the First Extraordinary Party Congress]

[Text] In keeping with the directives issued by the First Party Congress in 1977, the Central Committee of the MPLA Labor Party will hold the First Extraordinary Party Congress in December 1980. After a year-long, embittered, but ultimately victorious, struggle against colonialism and its followers, on 10 December 1977 Angola's People's Liberation Movement constituted itself as a Marxist-Leninist party. Thus it created for the workers and peasants, for our people and for the entire society an instrument of decisive importance for building a people's democracy and socialism on scientific foundations in our country.

After setting up provincial and municipal party committees and after correcting and improving the working methods in all walks of social life, after a national corrective commission had been set up and after a careful purging action had been implemented within the ranks of the MPLA movement, we must now set up the party's basic organizations. In doing so we should proceed from the principle that "those who demand more than they deserve, should not belong to the party."

The working people's critical approach was a remarkable contribution to the corrective movement. Thus a road was initiated which will also be pursued in the future for the purpose of keeping the party pure. Thus the party will be enabled to fully and effectively play its role, which our unforgettable President Agostinho Neto characterized as follows: "The party is the foundation upon which the country's entire political, economic and social life is based. It is the party of the workers class which, basing itself on Marxism-Leninism, directs all socioeconomic and political structures."

The first congress adopted significant decisions for the future economic-social development of the country. As stated in the preamble of the "Basic Lines for the Socioeconomic Development of the People's Republic of Angola for the Period 1978-80" the conditions existing at the time of the first

congress--a congress during the course of which lack of experience in planning problems, considerable shortage of cadres and the absence of important statistical information became clearly apparent--did not permit the elaboration of a unified national plan for the period until 1980 containing detailed data on working methods and deadlines.

These tasks had to be solved in an atmosphere characterized by the unfavorable heritage left us by colonialism and two national liberation wars. In addition to this we must deal with a continuous undeclared war, imposed on us by imperialism in this part of Africa with the help of the racist and fascist regime in South Africa and its puppets.

In his desire to hamper national reconstruction work and intimidate our people because of their consistent internationalist assistance for the liberation of peoples, the enemy violated our borders, massacred old men, women, young people and children and inflicted heavy damage on our economy. Irrespective of all the difficulties ensuing from this, effective steps were taken in the realm of developing agriculture, industry, health care and education and other spheres, thus working toward the solution of the problems besetting our nation. Nowadays incontestable successes can be observed.

The death of President Agostinho Neto, our unforgettable leader, who stood at the head of our people in a protracted and complicated struggle, was a heavy blow against the revolutionary process in Angola. His death greatly affected the entire nation.

Thanks to their confidence in the MPLA Labor Party our people quickly succeeded in transforming their sorrow into determination in order to continue to struggle untiringly for the legitimate interests and strivings of the working masses, particularly the workers and peasants and to take active part in guiding the destiny of the country.

Faithful to the oath of the Central Committee and all party members to our unforgettable President Agostinho Neto, faithful to his behest and his teaching, the party members elected Jose Eduardo dos Santos president of the MPLA Labor Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola and supreme commander of the armed forces. He is continuing the work of our immortal and unforgettable leader, following in his footsteps.

There have been remarkable efforts of the state apparatus in the various spheres of social life of our nation to solve the problems of the working people to the degree that is possible under the prevailing circumstances.

We have also succeeded in convincing the world of our reliability in international relations. During the two liberation wars our people obtained internationalist assistance from the socialist countries, from some African states and from friends in all continents. Now we give the same internationalist support to Africa's embattled peoples.

The recent Extraordinary Party Central Committee session was of great importance because it analyzed the experience gathered so far. The guidelines adopted at this session will make it possible to solve the country's economic and financial problems in a realistic and tangible manner.

The 6th regular Central Committee session will also formulate decisions and guidelines aimed at fulfilling the great goals of the party. This particularly affects the task of forming a people's assembly and strengthening the unity of the party. These are important guarantees for our national unity.

It is for that reason that the Central Committee of the MPLA Labor Party convokes the First Extraordinary Congress from 4 to 10 December 1980 for the purpose of examining the guidelines on the country's socioeconomic development and complementing the Central Committee.

As President Jose Eduardo dos Santos pointed out "the party will hold the First Extraordinary Congress to assess the fulfillment of the tasks pertaining to national reconstruction in the socioeconomic field and to approve the directives for development plans to 1985. A balance sheet will be drawn of the party's organization work, the composition of the social basis will be analyzed and, at the same time, discussions and deliberations will be held on the admission of workers and peasants to the Central Committee."

The congress is the highest forum of the MPLA Labor Party on the national level. It is convoked every five years. This forum examines the entire life of the party as well as all spheres of social life and adopts pertinent decisions.

It is the task of the congress to define and determine the guidelines for the country's socioeconomic development and the methods for its implementation.

The congress, as the highest expression of democracy within our militant alliance, reflects the will of the entire party. Delegates were chosen from all party levels. This took place in an open and democratic discussion of the problems and documents that will be submitted for discussion.

The politically active masses participate actively in the elaboration of decisions.

Because of the special nature of the First Extraordinary Congress and in keeping with the guidelines determined and approved by the Central Committee, the congress will be attended by:

The members and candidate members of the Central Committee; the section chiefs of the Central Committee; five members of each provincial party committee; members of the government and ambassadors; members of the National Secretariat of the JMPLA, the party youth; members of the National Secretariat of the Women's Organization (OMA); members of the General

Secretariat of the National Union of Angolan Workers (UNTA); one representative of each trade union who is, at the same time, an active party member; delegates of the basic organizations of the defense and security organs; delegates of the basic party organizations in all the provinces.

The MPLA Labor Party Central Committee demands that all party members coming from the various areas of social life be represented in an adequate manner at the congress.

The Central Committee has already formed a National Preparatory Committee for the First Extraordinary Congress. This preparatory committee will be responsible for the entire preparation and organization of the congress.

Stress will be laid on the following activities:

1. Determine and mobilize the preparatory organs on all levels;

2. Prepare and carry out meetings in enterprises and prepare and carry out conferences on the communal level;

3. Hold conferences in the provinces; and

4. Carefully organize the congress and successfully implement all the initiatives in connection with the congress.

In addition, the Central Committee urges all workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals, all working people who are members of the party or members of the party youth or of mass organizations to intensify their efforts once more, to increase labor productivity, improve their discipline and vigilance and wage an even more consistent struggle against any maneuvers of the enemy, against petty bourgeois behavior and customs, such as sabotage, laggardness in work, tribal ways of thinking, parochialism and racial prejudice, thus defending our achievements in an even more effective manner, in honor of the First Extraordinary Party Congress and as an expression of our consolidated national unity.

The MPLA Labor Party Central Committee calls upon all the people to help effectively in preparing the First Extraordinary Congress and form a National Assembly.

In close alliance with the MPLA Labor Party Central Committee and the president, Jose Eduardo dos Santos--who loyally continues the work of the glorious and immortal leader of the Angolan revolution--let us lead the First Extraordinary Congress to another victory in the struggle for the consolidation of the revolutionary achievements of our people:

The struggle continues: victory is certain:

Central Committee of the MPLA Labor Party

Luanda, August 1980, year of the First Extraordinary Party Congress and the formation of the National Assembly.

CSO: 4403

BRIEFS

NEW AIRCRAFT PURCHASES--The Government of Angola ordered a Fokker F27 Maritime at the recent Farnbourough International Air Show. The aircraft will be delivered in a few weeks. Stationed in Luanda, the F27 Maritime will be flown and maintained by TAAG-Angola Airlines. Prospective missions include fishery protection, offshore installation control, search and rescue operations and sea surveillance duties along the 1,600 km long coastline. Sonangol, the state oil company of Angola, has bought an F27 Mk500 Friendship to replace an obsolete DC-3 Dakota. Following delivery in March 1981, the aircraft will be used to transport personnel of Sonangol and several foreign oil companies from Luanda to oil drilling locations in Soyo and Cabinda in the northwest of Angola. For this purpose the aircraft is fitted with 56 seats. But since it is a combi-version of the F27, various combinations of passengers and cargo can be flown. The quickly convertible interior in combination with the large cargo door permits regular transport of materials and supplies to the drilling locations. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Sep 80 p 1853]

EDUCATION DELEGATION RETURNS--The Angolan deputy minister of education in charge of primary education returned home yesterday after visiting the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic. He led a delegation of the Central Committee Department of Education, which met officials in the two capitals. They exchanged experiences in the field of education and teaching. [Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Sep 80 AB]

AGRICULTURAL LOSSES--The minister of agriculture has estimated agricultural losses resulting from the incursions of the South African army into Cunene province since 1978 at about $36 million. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Sep 80 p 20] 9516

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

FRENCH ASSISTANCE TO BANGUI--France has granted the Central African Republic a loan worth 700 million CFA francs in addition to budgetary aid. It will be used to buy new equipment for the administration of divisions and subdivisions which received no aid from the imperial regime for many years. In addition to this, a sum of 2 billion CFA francs will be made available next month for paying off state debts to the private sector and for compensation to those who were victims of the 21 September 1979 looting. [Paris AFP in French 1742 GMT 26 Sep 80]

CSO: 4400

'AFP' REPORTS ON ALGERIAN PAPER'S INTERVIEW WITH CHAD'S ACYL AHAMET

AB221820 Paris AFP in French 1132 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Algiers, 22 Sep (AFP--In an interview published Monday by the Algerian daily newspaper, EL MOUDJAHID, Mr Ahamet Acyl, the Chadian foreign affairs minister, stated that President Goujouni Queddei's National Union Government of Chad (GUNT) is determined to defend to the very end the Lagos accords, which remain the only legal framework and the only hope for saving the Chadian nation.

After formally denying rumors that there is tension within the GUNT, Mr Acyl vigorously denounced Egypt's interventions in the Chadian conflict in support of Mr Hissein Habre's troops. He explained that heavy transport planes belonging to Egypt land at Abeche, where Egyptian technicians are training the rebel forces.

He also lamented over the attitude of President Leopold Senghor of Senegal toward the GUNT. After declaring that we are not harboring any Senegalese opposition members, the Chadian minister stated that if Senegal has any internal problems or has any problems with Libya, those problems are between her and Libya. We are an independent people and are therefore free to deal with any peace and freedom loving country of the world. We hope that President Senghor will reconsider the decision that he took on the GUNT during the previous OAU summit in Freetown.

On France, Mr Acyl explained that she gave us repeated assurances that she would support the GUNT. But as a matter of fact she has put at the disposal of the rebel all her information services, he added, referring to Mr Hissein Habre.

In answer to a final question on the military situation in Chad, the Chadian minister explained that several positions held by the opponent, both in the capital as well as in the interior have been captured by our troops.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

FAN FORCES' ACTIVITIES--Mr Miskine, vice president of the command council of the Armed Forces of the North [FAN], whose leader is Mr Hissin Habre, last week in Ndjamena accused France of delivering arms and muntions to the forces of Mr Guokouni Oueddei, the president of Chad. In other news, according to witnesses, the grand mosque in the Chad capital city was bombarded on Friday at the hour of prayers, from the [premises of the] president of the republic, held by particals of Mr Goukouni. These shots reportedly left many wounded. Finally, in Dakar, where he has been since Saturday, Mr Hissin Habre was received by President Sekou Toure of Guinea, who is presently visiting Senegal. (AFP) [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Sep 80 p 7] 9516

CHADIAN STUDENTS TO USSR--Thirty-six young Chadians will soon leave for the Soviet Union at the invitation of this country, to pursue studies at the Soviet universities. On the other hand, observers note that students living in the sector controlled by the Armed Forces of the North (FAN) of Mr Hissein Habre have decided not to leave their country for academic reasons as long as the civil war continues. [Paris AFP in French 0846 GMT 16 Sep 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

EEC AID MISSION CONCLUDES TALKS, RESULTS ANNOUNCED

AB290835 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Excerpts] A new era of cooperation between the European Economic Community and the People's Republic of the Congo is about to begin--the new phase of cooperation provided for by the second Lome convention. This is the result of the visit to our country by the programming mission of the fifth European Development Fund. This mission, which arrived in Brazzaville on Tuesday evening, concluded its discussions last night with the representatives of the Congolese Government. The talks concerned the preparation of the new program of aid to be granted to the Congo within the framework of the second Lome convention. According to the joint communique issued at the end of the discussions yesterday evening, the meeting took place in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding.

During the discussions, the Congolese delegation disclosed the main objectives of its development plan as well as the orientation of its economic and financial policy. It announced the amount of money which should be invested to achieve these objectives and which it was requesting from the EEC. For its part, the EEC programming mission informed the Congolese Government that a maximum amount of 32 million units of account, that is about 9.4 billion CFA francs, will be placed at Congo's disposal in the form of a grant. The People's Republic of the Congo will also receive special loans amounting to 22.7 million units of account, that is about 6.6 billion CFA francs, and 9.7 million units of account, that is about 2.7 billion CFA francs, to finance its national development projects.

The two delegations exchanged views on regional cooperation and an amount of money ranging from 50 to 60 million units of account, that is from 14.6 billion to 17.5 billion CFA francs, will be reserved for the financing of regional development projects in Central Africa.

CSO: 4400

NAVY RECRUITING BECOMES INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Sep 80 p 15

[Article]

[Excerpts] The new commandant of the navy, Commander Jean Lapique, solemnly received the pennon of the corps from the hands of Colonel-major Idriss Ngari, in the roadstead of Port-Gentil (Ogooue-Maritime). Beside the chief of staff of land and sea forces, Idriss Ngari, were Lt -Col -Major Anguile, Captain-Major Ratanga, and Lt Manyaga.

Col Idriss Ngari promoted the new commander, Jean Lapique, to this position to replace Commander Alain Beck, who has served for two years at the head of the Gabonese naval units.

During the two years he spent at the Port-Gentil base, the departing officer noted that active strength was increasing only slowly. This year, the navy was only able to recruit 27 elements in the high-schools and colleges, out of 50 available positions.

The reason for this deficiency in qualified naval personnel is above all the lack of inclination and information among the populace in the interior of the country. Still according to the opinion of Commander Alain Beck, only the coastal provinces of the Estuary, Ogooue-Maritime, and Nyanga, have supplied men to the national navy.

Further, the budget allotted to this corps, while clearly improved, was still insufficient.

As to Commander Jean Lapique, who has just been named head of the navy, he has 22 years of experience on French warships.

9516
CSO: 4400

REVIEW OF FIRST YEAR OF CONSTITUTIONAL RULE

London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Sep 80 p 1809

[Article by Nii K. Bentsi-Enchill]

[Text] Nii K. Bentsi-Enchill gives a personal assessment of the first year of civilian rule in Ghana--a year dominated by bad economic news.

THE GOVERNMENT of President Hilla Limann and the People's National Party will be one year old on September 24. Spokesmen for the government have given assurances that significant progress has been made and prospects look good. While these sources are using the "restoration of foreign confidence in Ghana" as a criterion of progress, the internal situation continues to show deterioration, or steady stagnation. The government says it is laying a firm foundation for the future through its cautious rehabilitation of the "shattered economy". Approval of its approach has come from foreign sources from whom nearly £1,000m. in loans has been received or promised. The thing that has shattered in Ghana is the fiction that such an economic structure can work, or even stagger along without falling down. We are witnessing clear illustration in Ghana of the truth that bankruptcy is serious when it is only financial, but crucial when it is economic and political.

Some observers see no coherent strategy from this government to address the basic structural problems of the economy. The internal politics of the People's National Party has demonstrated a related kind of blockage: a generation of mature political heads (some discredited) dominate the party by muscular stifling of more youthful dissent; it is not their representativity that is questioned but the nature of the interests they represent. After nearly a decade of military rule, Ghana finds itself with five relatively indistinguishable political parties; the PNP has 71 members in Parliament, and until the Justice Apaloo affair brought them back to life, the other parties are also-rans. The democratic form exists, but what about the content?

Stability sought

After the June 4 upheaval last year and the handover to civilians, the watchwords of all the politicians were "stability" and the "success of the democratic experiment". What are the criteria for success — the mere existence and maintenance of democratic institutions as a satisfactory form where stability is proven by the absence of *coups d'état* but threatened by rising and generalised frustration; or the gradual achievement of social peace through institutions visibly responsive to justice and the needs of the population and tailored in thought and practice to fulfilling popular aspirations?

Topical illustration of this is the issue of the remuneration of parliamentarians. The daily minimum wage for workers has been ¢4 since 1974 (or ¢1,460 a year). MPs are reportedly in line to receive ¢4,050 a month (or ¢48,600 a year). Any argument on the lines of "no worker in Ghana gets so

little anyway . . ." is invalid — the minimum wage is a guideline which at present is well below starvation level. Any argument justifying the MPs' salary (on the grounds of the research staff necessary for a meaningful parliamentary role, etc . . .) and excusing the workers' minimum is also invalid. What are those MPs doing anyway? The fact is that the government is outside of Parliament's control, especially when the government party has the majority there. But that is not the problem.

The problem is government policy. With regard to the sections of the population most affected by the hard times in Ghana, the government has now directed that workers of public corporations embarking on "illegal strikes" will be dismissed; public corporations should first show profit before consideration can be given to their employees' demands for a living wage. The mass dismissals of GIHOC workers and Black Star Line officers was a preview of the new policy. It gambles on the growing reserve pool of labour, but unskilled only. It is also counterproductive: firstly, the International Transport-Workers Federation boycott of Black Star Line vessels shows the possible international repercussions; secondly, it will irrevocably confirm the anachronism of the present TUC, and workers will categorically reject the mediation of leaders whom they clearly see as no longer representing their interests. Most importantly, however, this labour policy aims at the effects and not the causes.

This approach has at times characterised other government activity. The retirement of Flight-Lieutenant J. J. Rawlings, and Brigadiers Nunoo-Mensah and Quainoo last November marked the start of the "purification" of the Armed Forces. This was linked to a review of Forces' conditions of service and permanent surveillance of people seen as security threats, as well as a campaign of rumour on tribalist lines. For at least half of the PNP's first year in office, it saw the military as the major threat. It feels this threat has been neutralised by the above actions. However, no *coup d'état* has occurred in Ghana at a time of prosperity. In any case, the soldiers seem a little passive after the June 4 experience. One lesson to be drawn is that a mutiny is not a revolution. Another, more pertinent now, is that you cannot legislate worker discontent out of existence.

The semblance of social peace should not be taken for the reality. The basic fact in Ghana is the misery of daily life. Attendant facts are the exodus of skilled and unskilled people, persistent breakdowns in transport and communications, shortages of local and imported commodities, and rising prices of these and of local foodstuffs. Another basic fact comes in two parts: first that there is always a minority who flourish in times of general adversity or can at least maintain reasonable living standards, and secondly that the interests of the ruling party and of other existing parties are more visibly linked to those of the privileged groups.

In the face of these facts, the performance of the Limann government has been of interest. On the economy, it has been adventurous only in terms of its coercive intent. Otherwise there has been no notable departure from basic economic options of the past. In fact, to counter the traditional "mismanagement", foreign management consultants are back to Ghana. Agriculture, the "cornerstone of PNP policy", is to undergo a two-year crash programme without any radical change in budgetary allocation, manpower deployment or even in the tenor, rhetorical declarations of intent.

Press freedom

In its management of the political situation, the PNP continues, apparently to court controversy because it knows it will only have to answer questions from the electorate in 1983. Debate about the tardiness of the Supreme Court to come into existence, the rejection by 71 PNP members of Parliament of Chief Justice Apaloo, the forthcoming cases of the "AFRC convicts", are all of interest. The work of the Press Commission will also be significant in theory — in practice, no amount of formal freedom will give bite to toothless journalism. The fact is that the ruling political party has the mandate of power to do as it sees fit and then manage the consequences until next election time. If the prognosis for the world economy is one of unrelieved gloom, an adequate (and printable) description must be found for Ghana's economy and the politicians in charge of it.

CSO: 4420

COURT OF APPEAL CONFIRMS APALOO AS CHIEF JUSTICE

AB231933 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The full bench of the Court of Appeal today unanimously declared that with the coming into force of third republican constitution, the person who was chief justice immediately before, became the duly appointed Chief Justice of Ghana.

Giving his judgement in the suit by Dr Amoaka Tuffour on the constitutional status of Mr Justice Apaloo as Chief Justice, the presiding judge, Mr Justice Sowah, a Supreme Court judge, said under the Ghanaian system, the office of Chief Justice is to be determined according to its law, in other words, it is [two words indistinct] and he has been appointed as such. Consequently, his nomination for consideration and that consideration by the judicial council together with the submission of the incumbent chief justice of himself for approval parliament were each unlawful under the constitution. [as heard]

This judgement, Mr Justice Sowah said, was reached after due consideration of all the relevant pleadings and arguments of counsel, the case laws cited and with reliance on both the letter and spirit of the constitution.

Dr Amoako Tuffour, who filed his writ on the 9th of this month, was himself in court to hear the judgement. He was represented by a team of five lawyers led by Nana Akuffo-Addo. The others were Dr Osei Tutu Prempeh, Mr Tsatsu Tsikata, Mr Amoaka Glover and Mrs Joyce Reindorf. The case of the defendant was conducted by the Attorney General, Mr Joe Reindorf himself; the Deputy Attorney General, Mr Djabatey; and the Solicitor General, Mr Charles Tetteh. Other defense lawyers were Mr Isaac Oddoye and Mrs Cecelia Campbell, both principal state attorneys.

CSO: 4420

PARLIAMENT MEMBERS' SALARIES CONSIDERED EXCESSIVE

London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Sep 80 p 1808

[Text]

THE VEXED problem of how much a legislator should be paid has come to the surface again in Ghana, where the members of parliament are to receive ₵48,600 a year. This compares with the minimum wage for workers of ₵1,460. There has been a similar public controversy in Nigeria — not fully resolved — on the rate for the job of talking politics all day. The principle is clear: sitting in Parliament is regarded as a full-time job in both countries (but not in Britain, incidentally) and it should be rewarded in such a way that people of quality are attracted. In other words, a man who earns a good living as an accountant, or businessman, or lawyer, should be able to stand for Parliament without causing himself and his family financial hardship. A legislator should also be sufficiently well-paid to be able to resist offers of bribery. On the other hand, a person should not be tempted for financial reasons to go into politics: a man standing for Parliament should be motivated by a desire to serve his country rather than by an ambition to make his fortune. Another factor that needs to be considered is that a member of Parliament normally (and honourably) finds that opportunities come his way to make money: many firms would wish to have an MP as director or adviser, many banks would be glad to lend him money for investment, and so on.

There is thus a line to be drawn. The indications are that the Ghanaian level has been set considerably too high, and the authorities stand accused of insensitivity. Ghana has special circumstances because everyone is being urged by the government to tighten his belt; indeed, most people are forced by economic constraints to tighten their belts whatever their wishes. In those circumstances it does not behove legislators to be seen to be getting fat. The other special circumstance in Ghana derives from the argument that both main political parties to some extent represent the interests of the better-off sections of society (this argument, which President Limann's PNP would indignantly reject, is developed in an article on the opposite page). It is certainly important that the Ghanaian working man, who has much to put up with and whose discontent is making itself visible in the rash of industrial disputes in the country, should not feel that the politicians who rule him are of a different, privileged class.

President Limann's first anniversary in power has been slightly blighted by this dispute. It is also a reflection on the PNP that after a year there is still no operational Supreme Court. Some journalists feel that the composition of the Press Council also reveals an insensitivity.

As has been argued before in *West Africa*, these defects (if they are defects) have to be set against the huge advantages of having a constitutional government that respects the rule of law. Ghanaians have had a year of freedom: they are not in danger of being arrested without due process of law, of being beaten-up by soldiers in the market-place, or of being shot without proper trial. Ghanaians are also able, if they do not like the way this government is acting, of replacing it by means of the ballot-box in 1983. These are precious things.

CSO: 4420

LIMANN PROVIDES DETAILS OF AMNESTY MEASURE

AB241531 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The President, Dr Limann, has appealed to Ghanaians to sink their differences and unite to ensure a peaceful and stable society for national development. Dr Limann was addressing a parade of workers and voluntary organizations at the Independence Square in Accra today to mark the first anniversary of the third republic.

A number of prisoners and all political exiles and refugees have been granted general amnesty to mark the anniversary. The instrument granting the amnesty was signed by President Limann and takes effect from today. Under it all ordinary prisoners serving sentences of 5 years or more have their sentences remitted to half. If they have already not served half or more of their sentences a remission is granted in respect of the remainder. The sentences of all others under sentence of death who have remained in the condemned cells for a year or more are also commuted to life imprisonment. Those serving life imprisonment and have not served 15 or more [as heard] have also been granted remission in respect of that part of their sentences exceeding 15 years. Those serving life imprisonment and have already served 15 or more years are to enjoy a remission in respect of the remainder of their sentences.

All convicted persons, who are aged 70 years or more, and have served 3 years of their sentences, are also to be released.

The amnesty does not however apply to persons convicted in absentia or those wanted for criminal offenses. It does not also cover persons convicted by court for such offenses as murder, the use of offensive weapons, causing bodily harm, rioting with weapons, mutiny, robbery or those with two or more previous convictions.

Similarly, those convicted by the special court set up by the dissolved AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] and the special tribunal will also not benefit from it.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

GHANA-CANADA AGREEMENT--Ghana and Canada yesterday signed a technical assistance agreement involving a grant of 4.5 million Canadian dollars. The grant will be used for rural development in the northern region. The deputy minister of finance and economic planning, (Dr Nyakoteh), signed for Ghana while the Canadian high commissioner in Ghana, Marc Faguy, signed for his country. Under the agreement, the grant will be used to finance the foreign exchange component cost of the program to adjust the cost of technical experts. [Excerpt] [AB281221 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Sep 80]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

REPORTED FAMINE DEATHS DENIED--The government has issued a statement denying recent press reports that some people had died as a result of famine in Turkana area. The report, which was published culminating from allegations by two Turkana MP's, was described as baseless and misleading. The statement added that during the last financial year the government spent over 34 million shillings in buying food which was issued free of charge to Kenyans in the famine-striken areas, including Turkana. The government also stated that it was continuing with distribution of food in the areas hit by drought, and in Turkana alone, the government spent 610,000 shillings and sent some 2,000 bags of maize and 800 bags of beans to supplement stocks already sent there. [Text] [LD272246 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Sep 80 EA]

CSO: 4420

SIGNIFICANCE OF DOE'S NATIONWIDE TOUR NOTED

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 23 Sep 80 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text]

LAST WEEK THE Liberian leader Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe, accompanied by high ranking officials of government including cabinet and PRC members, flew into Lofa County on the last leg of a nationwide tour to acquaint himself with the problems and needs of the people while at the same time explaining the policies, aims and objectives of his six-month old regime.

THE VISITS, THOUGH brief, provided an opportunity for rural Liberians to see their new Leader in person and discuss with him and members of his government issues which affected their existence as the broad majority of the people of this country.

HEAD OF STATE Doe also used the occasion to inform the rural dwellers that his regime, steered by the People's Redemption Council, did not come to being as result of mere greed for power but rather to redeem the Liberian people from the shackles of oppression and depression and other forms of social injustices.

BUT WHY ARE such visits necessary? Why did the M/Sgt. embark on such arduous tour of towns and villages in the rural areas to acquaint the masses with the course of the new government?

MORE OFTEN THAN NOT, new leaders are jittery in rounding-up support from the majority of the people they lead, primarily because the speeches of their predecessors were characterized by promises of all sought and rhetorics which are either short-lived or unrealizable.

BUT FROM THE frank and fair talks M/Sgt. Doe held with his rural people throughout his eight-county tour, it can be seen that his main motive was to get first-hand information about his people's needs while assuring them at the same time that the PRC belongs to them all.

HE INFORMED THEM openly about the appalling conditions of the state of the nation's economy, thereby cautioning them not to expect too much too soon from his government no matter how good-intentioned his government's pledges so far to them.

THE PRC GOVERNMENT, M/Sgt. Doe told his people, would do all that is in its economic powers to provide them with those essentials of life needed to help alleviate their long-suffering conditions.

NOW THE TOUR is over and the rural population has been made to understand that all ther needs could not be met in a matter of months.

BUT HEAD OF STATE Doe has made it clear by his visits that his government is that of the people and for the people.

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN MINISTER MATTHEWS MEETS WITH EGYPT'S KAMAL ALI

AB222047 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Gabriel Bacchus Matthews has reaffirmed Liberia's commitment to the Organization of African Unity, OAU, and the nonaligned movement.

Minister Matthews, who is representing Liberia at the United Nations General Assembly in New York, was speaking last Friday, when he met with his Egyptian counterpart, Hasan Kamal Ali, to improve relations between Liberia and Egypt. He told Mr Ali that the government of the PRC is dedicated to building a just society and improving the living conditions of the Liberian people. He assured Mr Ali that despite the change of government the new Liberian leadership will maintain the friendly relationship between his country and Liberia.

The Egyptian minister for his part said that his country would provide technicians to assist in the development of Liberia.

A release from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Monrovia said Minister Matthews, accompanied by Liberia's permanent delegate to the UN, (Wilson Tassman), and assistant foreign minister, (Alphonso Kawa), also had discussions with Mr (Costanzo), vice chairman of City Bank in the United States. Minister Matthews told Mr (Costanzo) that confidence in the Liberian economy is now moving smoothly.

The vice chairman indicated to Minister Matthews that his institution was closely watching the International Monetary Fund's stabilization program with the Liberian Government. He said that as soon as City Bank is satisfied with the viability of the program he would spread the word to other financial institutions to assist Liberia revive its economy.

CSO: 4420

PROPERTY OF TOLBERT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CONFISCATED

AB242221 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The cochairman [of the People's Redemption Council] Weh Syen has announced the immediate confiscation of the properties both real and personal of 20 persons who are wanted by the People's Redemption Council. Those affected are former vice president, Bennie Warner; former Sinoe senior senator, (Harry C. Breachbea) and former Montserrado council senator S. Edward Peal.

Others are: former marshall territory representative Leroy E. Francis, former army chief of staff Gen Henry Johnson and the former secretary general of the defunct True Whig Party, Mr Clarence Simpson, Jr.

Other officials of the ousted Tolbert government whose properties have been confiscated are Miss Florence Chenoweth, former minister of agriculture; Mr J. Oliver Bright, a former minister of justice and the former youth and sports minister, Estrada Bernard, as well as Mr William Dennis Jr, of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation.

Others are: The former managing director of the National Ports Authority, Mr Joseph (Garbah); the former managing director of ELEC-TV, (Mr Chimanos Karl Williams); Mr (J. Heward) Wilson of the Liberian Development Corporation and (Woolbroke Clark) of the General Services Agency.

Properties of Mrs (Greta Billy), Esther (Billy), (Camina Tolbert Doe), Mrs (Steven Bamba), (Edwin Rollings) and the president of the Liberian Bank for Development and Investment, (Ellias Salibi), have also been confiscated.

Earlier this month, the PRC Government issued a public warning calling on 21 former government officials to return home by the middle of this month or have their properties confiscated. Up to now, only one of them, (Mr Joe Richards) a former managing director of the Free Zone Authority has returned home.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER ON CONGO PEOPLE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 15 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt]

The revolution is against corrupt individuals and not the minority Americo-Liberians as negatively believed, Information Minister Gabriel Nimely said last Friday.

The so-called "congo-people" are citizens and are important to the nation as anyone else, Minister Nimely said.

"We all must work together as one people, with one destination, to build a progressive Liberia," he said.

The Information Minister, who was speaking when he installed the Assemblies of God High School Afternoon Session, student government officers, said it was only corrupt elements within the society that were being weeded out.

The Minister however said frankly that corruption cannot be wiped out totally from any society. He noted that what the P.R.C. was endeavouring to do was to minimize this immoral practice.

Minister Nimely admonished government officials to perform their duties with integrity and conscientiousness, as April 12 was a living testimony that those who trample the rights of the people would have to pay the penalty one day.

CSO: 4420

OFFICE OF REACQUISITION ESTABLISHED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 12 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Samuel Johnson]

[Text]

An office to manage all confiscated property belonging to former government officials has been set up.

Named "Office of Re-acquisition" it was originally entrusted with the management of farms of the late William Tolbert, James T. Phillips, Jr., and Charles King. Its functions will now include real estates, corporate shares and other effects confiscated.

It is headed by Captain S. Kalongo Luo, who is also Assistant Agriculture Minister for Technical Services, with a 6-man supervisory board chaired by Army Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa.

The office, temporarily at the Agriculture Ministry, will work along with other agencies in carrying out its duties.

Speaking in an interview Wednesday, Captain Luo and his chief assistant, J. Yanqui Zaza, said their duties also entail the locating and assessing of confiscated assets.

They said it was not so much the matter of taking away former government officials property, but one of reacquiring those things that "the people considered as having been gained illegally."

Noting that plans were being worked out to use the property to benefit the nation, the officials said those assets "ably" managed by others under government supervision will not be taken over by them.

On confiscated houses, the officials said tenants occupying those houses will stay and the rentage will be paid into government revenue.

Soldiers occupying confiscated houses will continue to live there for the time being, the officials said.

The officials also spoke of the possibility of having ransacked houses renovated.

CSO: 4420

DOE CONFIRMS APPOINTMENTS TO PUBLIC

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 15 Sep 80 p 8

[Text]

The appointment of five managing directors and board members of seven public corporations has been confirmed by the Head of State with the advice and consent of the People's Redemption Council.

J. Armah Karmo has been appointed managing director of Liberia Timber and Plywood Corporation, with Samuel Carlor, Bai M. Gbala; Captain Roosevelt Savice and Sandel Cooper as board members.

Charles B. Roberts, Jr. goes to the Liberia Telecommunications Corporation as its managing director, while Edwin Sambola becomes chairman of the board. Also on the board are Col. Emmanuel T. Twegby, Henry Grimes, and Dr. Peter Naigow.

The National Housing Authority is headed by Jacob Dougbeh with Dr. Thomas Boker as board chairman. Other board members are Hilary Dennis, Mayor Gayflor Y. Johnson, and Walcott Benjamin.

The Liberia Electricity Corporation managing director Harry Yuan retains his post, while Mrs. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf becomes chairman of the board. The board members are Francis Cooper, Col. Mack M. Kollie, and George Svandnick.

Dr. Foday Fromah is now board chairman of the Liberian-Libyan Holding Company with Counsellor John Wleh Togba and John G. Sumo as board memebrs.

The National Social Security and Welfare Corporation is now headed by George Bolo , while Health and Social Welfare Minister Dr. Kate Bryant is made board chairman. The board members are the Ministers of Planning and Economic Affairs, Finance, Labour, Youth and Sports, and the Governor of the National Bank of Liberia.

Commerce Minister Joseph Douglas is board chairman of Air Liberia with Lawrence Doe, Henry Sargette, and Miss Maitta Beyslow as board members.

CSO: 4420

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE MEASURES INSTITUTED TO STABILIZE ECONOMY

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 24 Sep 80 pp 1, 10

[Article by J. Blamo Robinson]

[Text]

The government of the People's Redemption Council has instituted strict revenue and expenditure measures designed to stabilize the nation's economy in view of the present world inflationary conditions.

As of September 1, 1980, a variable rate surcharge was imposed on all dutiable imports with the exception of essential items, such as medications, foodstuffs, and other items beneficial to the poor masses.

A 7.5 per cent consular fee plus a 10 per cent stamp fee was levied on selected duty-free imports and a 5 per cent consular fee levied on all non-essential duty-paid imports, in view of the extraordinary circumstances facing the country which has given the urgent need to share equitably the burden of adjustment among all sectors of the economy.

A decision has been made to sell certain government assets, while income tax and excise duty rates have been revised upward. This means that the more money one makes, the more taxes he has to pay.

The government has also decided to introduce a 10 per cent tax on tickets for international air travel, to double the airport departure tax, and to increase other miscellaneous fees and licenses.

With regard to expenditure, all unspent salary allotments will not be reallocated, and vacancies will not be filled, except for a few urgent cases. No further wage and salary increase to government employees will be granted during 1980/81.

The government is also determined to strengthen fiscal discipline in the execution of the current and capital budgets, since the sharp growth in expenditure has been partly due to inadequate expenditure control and transfers.

The Minister of Finance, Major Perry G. Zulu, revealing the decisions taken by government in a nationwide radio and television broadcast Wednesday night, blamed the past government for planning and fiscal policies which, he said, have resulted into the present economic problems.

He said in the face of the slump in economic activity, following the recession in the mining sector, the former regime undertook a vast expansion of public sector investment, the financing of which led to a sharp increase in external debt.

Minister Perry instanced that between 1967 to 1974, when the growth, the national external debt stock increased by 17 per cent from $173 million to $203 million. But

from 1974 to 1979 when the economy was declining, the national external debts stock increased from $203 million to $557 million, an increase of 224 percent. Associated with this was an increase in domestic demand which resulted in substantial decline in the domestic saving rate, the Minister stressed.

He attributed some of the major causes of the present financial difficulties to poor financial performance of the many public corporations that proliferated during the administration.

In some case, he added, public corporations were burdened with additional objectives, resulting in the central government's subsidizing of certain services inconsistent with economic efficiency and financial profitability.

"As a result the productivity of public investment turned out to be quite low, resulting in the low generation of funds to service loans that were secured to finance these investments. Moreover, insufficient attention has been given to the agricultural sector," the Minister explained.

He pointed out that the rapid increase in the budget deficit was due to increase in government expenditure, coupled with the low productivity of public investment, citing fiscal year 1978/79 when government spent $141 million, which was more than what it had collected in revenues.

He said the following year, 1979/80, government spent $95 million more than what was collected, noting that these unfavourable conditions occurred because for example, over the fiscal year just ended, June 30, 1980, government collected $186 million in revenue when it was estimated that $212.7 million would have been collected.

"Fortunately, during that period, government realized $13.9 million from International Monetary Fund sources and $1.13 million from confiscated funds. However, during the same period government spent $307 million, thus a deficit of $95 million emerged."

CSO: 4420

BUSINESS LOANS NEGOTIATED IN NETHERLANDS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 24 Sep 80 p 12

[Text]

The Acting Chairman of the National Investment Commission, (NIC) Prof. Dew Tuan-Wish Mayson, is in Holland to negotiate $8 million loans to finance Liberian businesses.

About $4 million of this amount is to be provided by the World Bank, while about $2.5 million is expected to be given jointly by the Netherlands Development Association (FMO) and the Swedish International Development Association (SIDA).

These funds, along with additional funds which the NIC executive is expected to negotiate from other sources, are intended to be the running capital for the Commission's assistance program which is about to be launched as part of its efforts to promote the development of Liberian businesses.

Prof. Mayson is also expected to brief the business executives on the new program of the NIC towards providing financial aid to small and medium scale enterprises operating in Liberia.

One of the major thrusts of the NIC has been the promotion of Liberian-owned businesses. To this end, Chairman Mayson, while in Europe, will speak to investors about the conducive investment climate in Liberia.

The visit of Chairman Mayson and his delegation came at the invitation of the Dutch associations which was approved recently by the Head of State and Chairman of the People's Redemption Council, M/Sgt. Samuel Kanyon Doe.

CSO: 4420

DOE DETAILS COUNTRY'S MARITIME POLICIES

AB262034 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The Liberian head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, M/Sgt Samuel Kanyon Doe, has declared that Liberia will continue to uphold its obligations to all international maritime conventions designed to promote and ensure safety at sea as well as efficient operation of vessels flying the Liberian flag.

In an address on the occasion of World Maritime Day, head of state Doe noted that Liberia had manifested this desire through the establishment of stations for inspection at practically all major ports of the world. The purpose, he said, is to ensure that Liberian registered vessels are manned by competent and experienced personnel.

Master Sergeant Doe further declared that Liberia would continue to implement the highest possible standards set by the International Maritime Consultative Orgarization, IMCO, along with other necessary regulations in conduct and pursuit of its own maritime program. The Liberian leader called on maritime nations to unite efforts and promote good will, friendship and cooperation among nations that ply the ocean routes. In this connection, he hoped that the Liberian flag could be considered a general flag of service, friendship and cooperation among all nations of the world.

On Liberia's role in international maritime operations, head of state Doe revealed that Liberia is the leading maritime nation with 2400 vessels with approximately 76 million gross tons. He reassured the international maritime community that Liberia supports existing maritime and corporate registration programs. [Few words indistinct] intact, its ship mortgage laws and regulations which formulated those programs. He added: So will our revenue and finance laws remain.

On safer shipping and cleaning oceans, Master Sergeant Doe urged traditional and developed maritime nations as well as all other concerned organizations to assist developing countries with training facilities.

CSO: 4420

PRC 'SHOULD TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS' TO END RICE HOARDING

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 12 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] *ONE LIBERIAN POLITICIAN once succinctly observed that "what is wrong with us is us." This observation holds true for many aspects of the Liberian society, the rice situation in the country being no exception.*

IT CAN HARDLY be reasonably denied that the question of rice has come to occupy a very vital position in the policy considerations of our authorities. It has been made quite clear in the recent history of our country what it would mean to deprive the average Liberian of his staple food .

WHILE THE 1979 rice argument cannot factually be said to have been the prime motive behind the April 14 showdown, it nonetheless was the precipitating factor that punctured the Tolbert administration and ominously rendered it an ineffectual regime that had outlived its usefulness.

PEOPLE NEED TO be reminded also that many of the great upheavals and Revolutions like those of the French and Russian in 1789 and 1917 respectively, were triggered off by food shortages. The old saying- a hungry man is an angry man, lay behind many mob actions.

THUS, MANY ENLIGHTENED Governments do not take the task of providing food for their people lightly. Little surprising, therefore, that one of the initial concerns of the PRC Government few weeks after the coup, was to insure adequate supply, if not more, of rice on the market Besides short-term measures, sych as giving the go-ahead to all rice dealers to import rice into the country, the Government immediately entered into negotiations with foreign bustnesses for help in this direction .

WITHIN A MATTER of weeks on embarking on this policy, the United States Government positively responded and the outcome was a generous even if modest $5 million worth of parboiled rice to be delivered on an aid assistance basis.

IN AUGUST, 155,000 bags of pussawa were expected, the consignment of which was supposed to have temporarily eased the scarcity of this all-important commodity on the market But it is becoming clear that some unscrupulous anti-revolutionary marketeers are bent on fanning the embers of discontent by obstructing the flow of rice supplies to the people.

IT IS A well-known fact that in their mad rush to acquire fast dollars at the expense of the Liberian people, some rice dealers indulge in hoarding (storing large quantities somewhere), thereby occasioning artificial shortages. The practice is for most of them to sell the rice in small cups while feigning ignorance about the reasons for the shortage.

WHILE NOBODY IS denying rice dealers and their collaborators the right to make modest profits, the disdainful habit on their part to dangerously hoard a commodity that is near to the hearts of our people can only be interpreted as open sabotage to the efforts of the PRC Government, for in the final analysis, the situation would tarnish the Government's image as one that lacks the ability to provide for its people.

BUT MENTION SHOULD be made also of the suspicion in the minds of many Liberians that while rice dealers are largely to blame for this anomaly, it would appear that some big fishes either at the Freeport where rice supplies are initially deposited upon arrival, or in the various agencies, may have also been contributing to the unwholesome dealings.

IT NEEDS TO be emphasised that the time for responsible behaviour, honest dealings and patriotic sympathy is becoming ever more pressing and evident in this period of our nation's thrust for higher heights. We need to know when it is necessary to place the interest of the state above our own selfish interests.

THE STRUGGLE FOR rice and rights does not and cannot mean a rat-race struggle to put more money in unscrupulous pockets, but a life and death struggle to ensure at least a bowl of rice for every man, woman and child in every home.

THE PRC SHOULD take immediate steps, therefore, to discourage this trend which is threatening to back-pedal our nation's progress.

LIBERIA, MALAYSIA SIGN OIL PALM AGREEMENT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Klon Hinneh]

[Text] A $49 million agreement for oil palm development at Decoris, near Pleebo City, Maryland County, was signed on Wednesday at the Agriculture Ministry in Monrovia between the governments of Liberia and Malaysia.

The project which will provide jobs for nearly 1000 people, will also generate an annual income of $11 million by 1983.

Agriculture Minister, 1st.-Lt. Alfred T. Suah, signed for the Liberian Government while the General Manager of Kumpulan Guthrie Sendirian Berhard (KGSB), Mr. Kenneth James Pestana, signed for the Malaysian Government.

The project, which is financed by the African Development Bank, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association and the government of Liberia, will cover about 12,400 acres of land, according to the agreement.

In remarks, the Agriculture Minister said, the major objective of the revolution, as always emphasized by the officials of the PRC government, is to improve the standard of living of all Liberians and to promote development through an integrated approach, with agriculture as the main focus.

He said the signing of the agreement, which is over a seven-year period, was a great stride in the direction of attaining such objective.

He hoped that the company would train local personnel to assume full control of the project within a four year period and would provide the utmost efficient services possible.

For his part, Mr. Pestana said a new era of cooperation has opened between Liberia and Malaysia, adding that "we will do all we can to make the project a success."

CSO: 4420

RECORD OIL PALM PRODUCTION DISCUSSED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

Oil Palm production in Liberia hit an all-time high this year with the cultivation of an additional 9,800 acres of land in Sinoe and Grand Gedeh Counties.

This was disclosed by Liberia Palm Produce Corporation (LPPC)Managing Director Melvin J. Thornes in a recent interview with the Liberia News Agency (LINA).

According to the report monitored here by the NEW LIBERIAN, 7,500 acres were planted in Sinoe County,while 2,500 acres were planted in Grand Gedeh County.

Mr. Thornes is quoted as saying that the Sinoe project had progressed at a faster pace because it was partly financed by the European Economic Community (EEC) while the Grand Gedeh one was solely financed by the Liberian Government.

According to the report, a Small Farm Holdings Project which the Corporation had embarked on in Grand Gedeh County had still not been able to get off the ground because of financial constraints.

Mr. Thornes is said to have indicated that the project was nearing its industrialization phase which would require about $38 million to implement.

It might be recalled that LPPC, a subsidiary of the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation (LPMC), was established in 1977 to industrialize oil palm production.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

REPORTED RICE SHORTAGE--The Co-Chairman of the PRC Committee on Commerce, Industry and Transportation, Captain Robert B. Nowoku has expressed grave concern over reports of alleged shortage of rice on the Liberian market. Speaking to consumers and businessmen at the Capitol last Wednesday, Captain Nowoku said the PRC Government was determined to alleviate the situation. He said his Committee headed by Lt. Col Fallah G. Varney will work with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation to find a solution. In brief remarks, Col. Harrison T. Pennue, Member of the Committee said the lifting of monopoly on the importation of rice and other essential commodities would help solve the problems of shortage. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Sep 80 p 8]

PRC COCHAIRMAN IN SWITZERLAND--The Co-Chairman of the People's Redemption Council, Major General Thomas Weh Syen, is in Zurich, Switzerland, on a special mission. Major General Weh Syen left here yesterday at the head of a three-man delegation which includes Dr. George Saigbe Boley, Minister of State for Presidential Affairs; and Emmanuel L. Shaw, Deputy State Minister for Economic Affairs. The Vice Head of State told newsmen shortly before his departure that the delegation would inspect facilities of Finoma Real Estate LTD, a Swedish Company which has presented proposal to Manage Hotel Africa in Virginia. [Excerpt] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Sep 80 pp 1, 6]

CSO: 4420

BEYE SPEECH AT FEZ CONFERENCE ON JERUSALEM

AB232229 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Alioune Blondin Beye returned to Bamako yesterday in the late afternoon. He represented our country in Fez, Morocco at the extraordinary meeting of the Islamic Conference on Jerusalem. Here is the speech made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Fez Islamic Conference.

[Begin recording] Mr Chairman, Your Highness, Your Excellencies, Dear Colleagues, Honorable Delegates, permit us to thank in a respectful and brotherly manner his majesty the King of Morocco, his people, his government, the enthusiastic and warm-hearted people of Fez for the discreet and delicious Islamic and African welcome they have given us since we set foot on Moroccan soil.

Your Excellency, it is in fact the entire world community that the Israeli Zionists have again decided to defy with unacceptable impunity. Yesterday it was with this unjust impunity that it attacked and occupied Muslim territories. More than that, as though to mock us it carried out the profane gesture of setting the famous (al-Aqsah) Mosque in Jerusalem on fire on 25 August 1969. It is because these wilful acts, which are the expression of a medieval hatred of the (Uma), have been left unpunished that the dire enemy of the moslem world is continuing its acts of desecration. This is how today, in defiance of the pertinent resolutions of all world bodies, particularly the most universal organization, the United Nations, the Zionist [word indistinct] state has accorded itself the nonexistent right to declare Jerusalem the unified and eternal capital of Israel and ordered all national institutions to move to that city, which is [few words indistinct] and 30 centuries old.

Your Excellency, as His Excellency President Senghor said in his talented manner, there is absolutely nothing to justify this arbitrary act by those stubborn Zionists. This act has neither historical, legal, nor moral justification. On the contrary Jerusalem should not have undergone such an unacceptable measure because of the historical, legal and moral consideration due the 2 billion Muslims and Christians and all the faithful adherents of the three revealed religions.

For how long will we continue to tolerate the whims of this minor entity? For how long will our patience, which is characteristic of our deep religion, the Muslim religion, and which is being abused by the sworn enemy of our cause, for how long will this patience last?

Mr Chairman, Your Excellency, it is time, high time, for us to organize ourselves efficiently to wage the war of the century, the great war which will rid humanity of this cancer and will contribute towards saving the world [word indistinct] the primordial aim of Islam. Mr Chairman, the war that we must wage together must in other words conform to the three following rules:

First, we must be convinced of the fact that it is a holy war, as was usefully recalled by his royal highness Prince al Sa'id Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in his recent historic call to the Muslim people.

The second principle which should guide our strategy is the intangible principle of the unity of our common struggle. Our war for Jerusalem is linked with the heroic war of the Palestinian people under the firm and clear-sighted leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, their unique and legitimate representative, against Zionism.

Our war for Jerusalem, in other words our war for a free Palestine, is similar to the war being waged by SWAPO in Namibia against racist South Africa. It is true that the Pretoria-Tel Aviv axis is no longer a possibility but a preoccupying reality.

Finally, the third principle which should support our just war: We must make sure we isolate the enemy and take away any credibility of its actions by exposing the sacrilegious character of its actions in order that the unconditional support it has and from which it derives its arrogance may collapse.

Mr Chairman, on such solid foundations the success of our war will be insured. The Malian Government, its head, President Moussa Traore, on behalf of the Muslim people of my country, has charged us with the duty of supporting recommendations made by the ad hoc committee. More than that, the delegation which we have the honor of leading has been charged with insisting on the drawing up and planning of concrete, realistic and decisive, that is, only those which are likely to dissuade the common enemy. And in addition to these numerous measures which have already been outlined by the eminent orators who spoke before me, we would like to insist on the one which in the present circumstances appears likely to destroy the enemy because it is [word indistinct] practical and operational. It is not the expulsion of the delegation from every, United Nations General Assembly. This measure, which could concretely be obtained by the [word indistinct] of the procedure for the verification of mandates, should be adopted by our conference as a sure possibility if by the 36th session the Zionist body has not repealed its wicked law.

Mr Chairman, Your Highness, Your Excellencies, Dear Colleagues, Honorable Delegates, yesterday, today and always the Muslim Malian people, our government and our head, President Moussa Traore, are proud and ready to join all

the forces of the Islamic (Uma) in its difficult but noble fight against the Zionist racist entity. The Malian people will make their modest contribution to this war. The Malian people will provide, in the interest of all, the only wealth it possesses; this wealth comes neither from the soil, the subsoil, the mastery of technology, nor the unfair mechanisms of commercial exchanges, but from our history, our ancestral values based on bravery, courage, steadfastness, honesty and the sense of [word indistinct] pride. This strength, which is also that of Islam, will be used in the interest of safeguarding the certain values of Islam [few words indistinct] which measures its real dimensions more than us.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO PRC--A delegation of our party led by Col Youssouf Traore, secretary for information and culture of the BEC [expansion unknown], has recently visited China at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party. In a 21-day period, it had numerous working sessions with the authorities, and traveled some 4,000 km. At the end of the trip the delegation was received by President Hua Guo Feng, Comrade Li Xian Nian, vice president, and Deputy Prime Minister Comrade Ji Penfei. In the course of the interview accorded his guests from the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People], President Hua Guo Feng put the accent on the excellence of relations existing between Mali and the People's Republic of China. This situation, the Chinese president said, permits us to being each other help, assistance, and mutual respect. I am convinced, President Hua Guo Feng concluded, that we will be able to maintain and develop our relations in the ties which are going to be established between the two parties. The Mali press was represented in the UDPM delegation by our colleague Abdoulaye Sidibe, chief of the news division of Radio Mali. He is delivering to us here his impressions of the trip. [Text] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 6 Aug 80 p 3] 9516

SYRIAN AIRCRAFT DONATION--The national company "Air Mali" is being endowed with a new piece of equipment. The Super Caravelle, offered by President Hafez El Assad to General Moussa Traore during his official visit to Syria in February 1980, and delivered officially to Mali on Friday 18 July, in the presence of the deputy secretary general of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People] and of the ministers of transport, of trusts, companies and state enterprises, of AE [expansion unknown] and of international cooperation, of the director and certain officials of Air Mali--will starting from today be utilized on the African network: Upper Volta, Niger, Ivory Coast, Togo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Senegal. Colonel Amadau Baba Diarra, who presided over the ceremony, expressed the hope that the board of directors and the agents of Air Mali will make good use of this equipment which will play an important part in the recovery of the company's economic health. As for Syria, it went all the way in its gesture by putting at the disposition of Air Mali a team of 3 persons and a maintenance team for 3 months at no charge. One must also point out the gift of a sizeable lot of spare parts. [Excerpts] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 21 Jul 80 p 3] 9516

CSO: 4400

AGENDA FOR PLANNED MMM DELEGATES' ASSEMBLY DISCUSSED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 24-30 Jul 80 pp 3, 10

[Interview with Paul Berenger, secretary general of the MMM, date and place not given]

[Text] Following its congress-debate last Sunday, at which it clearly defined its concept of socialism, the MMM has scheduled an assembly of delegates on the subject "The Strategy of the MMM Before and After Winning Power," to be held on Sunday, 3 August, in Beau-Bassin. This assembly comes within the framework of consideration by the membership of the problems of building socialism in Mauritius. The discussion will deal with the basic themes in the party's governmental program, in particular nationalization and self-management. With this coming assembly of delegates in mind, LE NOUVEAU MILITANT asked the secretary general of the MMM, Paul Berenger, some questions, with a view to clarifying certain discussion subjects.

[Question] In what context is the coming assembly of MMM delegates situated?

Paul Berenger: The Central Committee of the MMM has naturally turned its attention again to the discussion in progress in and about the MMM on the subject of the socialism the MMM is seeking. Since the congress-debate held last Sunday at the Cinema Hall in Rose-Hill clarified and specified matters, the Central Committee wanted to go farther and above all to go deeper into discussion on the question of how our declarations of intention should really be translated into fact. Before discussing this further, I would like first to emphasize that in our view the discussion about the socialism of the MMM has not been concluded.

There remains a certain amount of confusion to be eliminated about what has changed in the MMM since its creation in 1969 and since the December 1976 general elections, on the one hand, and about what has not changed and what is essential in our view, as we have already said, on the other.

It is concerning this essential part, that is to say the hard kernel of the MMM governmental program, the nationalizations, self-management today and

tomorrow, that the discussion is in progress and must continue. Moreover, we have wanted also in these recent days to make it very clear that if the MMM seeks to build a Mauritian socialism in Mauritius in freedom, pluralism, respect for those of our traditions which merit preservation and in lucidity, this in no way diminishes our Third-World solidarity with the nonalined progressive countries struggling against imperialism and the plundering of the Third World, and against the situations which are continuing in the Middle East, Southern Africa, the Western Sahara and the Indian Ocean.

For my part, I believe that it is above all on the subject of self-management and the nationalizations that debate will be carried further. On the subject of self-management, it seems to me that a confusion which I was combating as early as the beginning of last year, within the framework of a discussion with the various trends existing within the MMM, still continues. The confusion involves what self-management is and is not, while for us self-management means self-managing socialism in progress, a long process already undertaken. It is a whole self-managing fashion of building socialism precisely on the basis of and relying constantly on initiatives at the base level, the level of the enterprises, the associations of tenants, taxpayers, the trade unions in the enterprises, neighborhood committees, etc.

I will thus make an effort to review this confusion again in order to eliminate it. And this leads me to speak of the subject of the assembly of delegates which will be held on Sunday, 3 August, in Beau-Bassin, on the subject "The Strategy of the MMM Before and After Winning Power." This also leads us to the very heart of self-managing socialism, which is what we urge, and which led me to say in recent days that if the MMM, strong in the experience it has acquired since December 1976, and within the context of the economic crisis which developed and is deepening in Mauritius--if the MMM has seen fit to place much more stress than in the past on the economic austerity indispensable if we are to rescue the country from its present bankruptcy and the problems of management and profitability in general, we have at the same time insisted that the way in which we want to build socialism in Mauritius--and which is, I repeat, the very heart of self-managing socialism--is the same as always. In other words, we want to build this socialism from the base, from the base upward, with the most intensive participation of everyone on all levels, in the most extensive and lucid popular mobilization. The theme for the assembly of delegates on 3 August shows that we do not want to stop with declarations of intention. We want to examine with the party members, our intellectuals and our deputies how this declaration of intention can concretely be translated into fact. We will thus need to discuss again the concrete actions working in this direction, the overlapping of the trade-union struggle and the political struggle, the priorities to be established in order once again to translate this declaration of intention into fact. I have already said that for my part I think it desirable for the militants to abandon great declarations which are unrelated to reality and are not reflected in concrete and sustained action. Thus it will be necessary for all of us together, at

this assembly of delegates, to establish the concrete proposals which will emerge from the discussion about the socialism of the MMM itself.

[Question] Some militants say, rightly or wrongly, that to speak of economic rigor under the current system is to use rightist language. How would you answer that?

[Answer] The economic realities and the mechanisms of the economy do not unfortunately yield to desires or to revolutionary dreams. The best way, above all in an economic context such as ours currently, of slowing the socialist struggle is to fail to keep in mind constantly and in the greatest detail the economic mechanisms and realities, in order, naturally, to change them gradually. When I urge absolute economic rigor for the MMM when it wins power, I am urging first of all a perfect knowledge, on the part of all those who will find themselves heading the various ministries in the future, of their histories and the problems with which we will all as a team be faced. Then I urge a strategy in terms of an economic policy which will allow us to advance constantly and will not, on the contrary, provoke an upsurge in inflation, increase unemployment again, budget chaos which would play into the hands of the right wing, in order to avoid giving that right wing the tools with which to limit our advance. If there is one lesson we should all have learned from what has been happening in many of the East European and Third World countries since 1971, it is that the socialism we want to build cannot be built except in perfect and constant lucidity, above all where the economic policy to be pursued is concerned.

[Question] Aren't self-management and the dictates of austerity and economic profitability incompatible?

[Answer] It is not a question of self-management we would like to launch. It is a question of self-management already in progress, to be built and made more profound each day. As I said on 8 February 1979 in an editorial entitled "Self-Management: Myth and Reality," there are those who believe in a self-managing myth, an ideal which either does or does not exist and has no intermediary stages. It is in this sense that some people have rightly spoken of the "self-management escape" and said that the demand for self-management has disappeared into the myth. We see things differently. We differentiate between the distant ideal of widespread self-management, on the one hand, and on the other the stages by which one must inevitably pass to make constant progress toward this ideal. And it is thus that one must speak of self-management practice, the embryo of self-management, islands of self-management. For this concept, while retaining its nature as a distant ideal, is also an endless process anchored in reality and the concrete aspect of daily life. Either there is continuous progress or it is but a dream! Day-to-day self-management is the "self-management way" of functioning for a party or a trade union, it is the constantly increasing power of the wage-earners in the enterprises where they work, ever more profound participation in the cooperatives, neighborhood committees, autonomous associations of all sorts, etc.

And I hardly need add that none of this is in any way in contradiction with the economic rigor I urge at the head of tomorrow's socialist government, as well as in the individual enterprises, for it is an insult to the workers, to the small planters and to the cadres to believe that, provided with all the information, they will be incapable of showing all the good sense necessary.

5157
CSO: 4400

MMM TO RETAIN SAME POLITICAL STRATEGY

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 4 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] The general strategy of the MMM prior to and since it assumed power, as defined in the interviews granted by its secretary general, P. Berenger, and during the recent congress held by this party in the Cinema Hall, will undergo "no change." At least this is what can be concluded from the first assembly of delegates of this party this year, which was held yesterday morning at the New Devton Secondary School on Meldrum Street in Beau-Bassin. One hundred twenty-five delegates from all regions of the island, the members of the Central Committee and only 5 party deputies (Madun Dulloo, Jerome Boulle, Jugdish Goburdhun, J. C. Bibi and Suren Poonith) participated in this 4-hour meeting.

The general opinion expressed by all was that the discussions of the development of the party policy have been "extremely enriching, and thus positive." This is also the view of the president of the MMM, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, who was questioned on this subject this morning.

However the line adopted by the MMM, which some termed "moderate" again, did not have unanimous support from all regional branches of the party prior to this assembly. Serious reservations with regard to the current party line reached the Central Committee in the form of a 4-page document entitled "Lanaliz de Klas" drafted by a group of influential militants in Quatre-Bornes. The document, signed by Paya Veerapen and Dev Ramano on behalf of the group of militants, warns the party leadership against the "rise in Mauritius of a new bourgeoisie" engaged in local industry, and against the tendency of the party leaders to push "into the background the struggle of the proletariat," which, this group of militants say, "should be the spearhead of any social change Mauritius undergoes."

Speaking during the discussion yesterday, Dev Ramano discussed the main suggestions contained in this document, in particular that the MMM turn its attention again to the popular demonstrations against the increases in living costs (water, rice, flour, etc) and that the party "refuse to yield to the temptation to pursue its activity on the parliamentary level alone."

Mr Ramano demanded a reorganization of the branches of the party on the level of militant training, the organization of the unemployed, tenants, students, parents, teachers and small planters.

In response to Mr Ramano, the secretary general of the MMM pointed out the specific actions of the party and gave certain assurances concerning the "important" role the manual workers play in the strategy of the MMM. Mr Berenger also reiterated his condemnation of the superpowers (the United States and the USSR) because of their ambitions in the Indian Ocean.

No resolution was approved during the gathering yesterday morning. The discussions on the MMM strategy are continuing.

The president of the party said this morning that it would be well "for such discussions to occur more often in the MMM."

5157
CSO: 4400

'ADVERTISER' URGES LEADERS NOT TO SCORN UN INITIATIVE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial in column "Comment"]

[Text]

The likelihood of a settlement being reached in the near future on the SWA issue is almost negligible.

The difference, mistrust and jockeying between the parties is too great.

And yet one can't help feeling that unless there is peace, "it is to think about the unthinkable," to quote Herman Kahn's famous phrase.

The unthinkable of course is that unless peace is achieved, we will face an endless terrorist war which can only get worse.

The consequences are clear: the civilians up north will continue to suffer considerably, political and social uneasiness will spread elsewhere and the economy can only go down.

At best, our only hope then would be that the Western Five will attempt to restrain the hand of Swapo through the offices of the Soviet Union and, presumably, will fail.

Moscow, being the political opportunist that it is, will naturally do all in its power to turn on the heat so that we will eventually find it prohibitively expensive to defend ourselves in terms of both lives and money.

Indeed, we may eventually reach the point that we will be threatened on all sides at once and in desperate need for help.

The point at which the Smith Government found itself early last year.

Too late then for the moderates in this country to make the best of an internationally-supervised election.

It is for these reasons that our leaders should think twice before scorning the latest UN initiative, irrespective of the obstacles.

This may be our last chance.

It may well be argued by some that we need time to put our house in order; that being the case, then we will have to start moving a lot quicker and a lot more imaginatively than what we have done in the past.

CSO: 4420

NAMIBIA REPORTEDLY FEARS RIGHT-WING BACKLASH

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Andre Viljoen: "SWA Fears Another Right-Wing Backlash"]

[Text]

FEARS of a new right-wing backlash, fuelled by white election fever, are rife in South West Africa.

Serious outbreaks of racial violence at the Windhoek Show this week, attacks on coloured spectators at a recent stock-car meeting and a placard protest by young Herstigte Nasionale Party supporters on Friday are some of the signs that the year-long lull in right-wing activity may be over.

So far the right-wing rumblings have been confined to Windhoek but observers fear they could spread and intensify as the campaign for November's elections hots up.

Punch-ups

The power struggle between the three white parties threatens to revive the carefully patched-up animosity which erupted with the opening of hotels and residential areas to all races last year.

This week's show punch-ups, during which white hooligans assaulted and swore at two black members of the SWA Council of Ministers and turned the crowded beer tent into a bloody battleground, raised half-forgotten spectres of once regular attacks on mixed couples and mixed bars.

The Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and leader of the white Republikeinse Party, Mr Dirk Mudge, have both spoken out strongly against the show riots.

Dr Viljoen has ordered a team of investigators to identify the show troublemakers.

The Divisional Inspector of Police in Windhoek, Brigadier Kobus Botma, said three coloureds and a black had laid charges of assault arising from incidents at the show.

Mr Gregor Thiteyane, one of the two members of the Council of Ministers who were assaulted at the show, said he was prepared to publicly accuse certain policemen at the show of ignoring the cruel treatment of blacks by certain whites.

A spokesman for South West Breweries, which ran the beer tent, said the trouble was started by about five young white men who threw a young coloured to the ground and shouted that all "Kaffirs" and "hotnots" must leave.

Some eyewitnesses said well-known members of the militant Wit Weerstandsbeweging were spotted near the centre of disturbance at the show.

Others said the violence was the work of the Korthaarbende (Short Hair Gang), many of whom were local national servicemen.

Sworn at

Mr Thiteyane said he and his colleague, Mr Daniel Luipert, who were sworn at and punched when they bought cigarettes at one of the bars at the show, would decide what action to take after they heard the outcome of the Administrator-General's investigation.

On Friday, Dr Viljoen was the target of white right-wingers when a group of young HNP supporters staged a placard protest outside his Windhoek headquarters.

CSO: 4420

SWAPO STATEMENT CASTS DOUBT ON PRETORIA'S PARTIALITY

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 13 Sep 80 p 22

[Text]

WINDHOEK: In a statement on Monday, which is a response to the latest reply by the South African Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Roelof Botha, to the Secretary General of the United Nations, the SWAPO-D movement resorts to strong language. The statement says that only the most cursed and anti-national and anti-people elements in this country will be prepared to be coerced into committing this act of high treason against the people. This statement is a reference to army conscription for all South West Africans.

The statement says that Mr. Botha's latest reply is the stock reply to which the country has become accustomed over the last few years. It contains the usual recriminations, veiled threats, and is a virtual exercise in brinkmanship. The difference this time, the statement continues, is that Mr. Botha has introduced a new element for the country to consider, namely what he terms the "leadership in South West Africa".

The statement refers to Mr. Botha's references at length about United Nations partiality towards the SWAPO of Mr. Sam Nujoma.

FRUSTRATIONS BY PRETORIA

The statement says that SWAPO-D is on record as having said on many an occasion that no one has the right to impose any particular political party on the people of this country. But that is no reason for the Pretoria government to use this as an excuse to frustrate the aspirations of the people.

In his latest letter, the statement goes on, Mr. Botha deliberately tries to give the impression that he is writing on behalf of every political party in this country. His letter is couched in terms which express the opinions of every organised political body in this country.

SWAPO-D puts it on record that Mr. Botha does not speak on the movement's behalf, for the movement's views are diametrically opposed to those expressed by Mr. Botha in his letter.

HAS PRETORIA THE RIGHT TO CASTIGATE?

The statement says that in the past SWAPO-D has questioned Pretoria's political and moral right to castigate others for not being impartial. The movement sees a far worse case of partiality being practised here. The

Pretoria government is using its stalking horse, the DTA, to continue its blatant colonial rule which effectively deprives South West Africans of their right to self-determination and national independence. This is what Mr. Botha now calls the "S.W.A. leadership" which henceforth has to be involved in finding the solution to the South West Africa problem.

PRETORIA'S PARTIALITY

This "leadership" is a very special creature which came into being by degree or proclamation, or both, and passed by successive colonial governors, known as administrators general. The statement cites a few examples such as the Turnhalle Constituent Assembly being turned into a Turnhalle "parliament" with legislative powers, a DTA "government" installed with executive powers and a cabinet, and the handing over by Pretoria of its army and police units ostensibly to its colonial administrator but in reality these units are handed over to the DTA.

These, the statement says, are just a few examples of Pretoria's "impartiality" when it comes to its involvement and South West Africa's internal politics.

Mr. Adriaan Ekstoon, the South African ambassador to the United Nations, visited Windhoek last week to consult with the Turnhalle "crowd", and it is certain that back in New York he will proclaim that every party in South West Africa is in support of his Foreign Affairs Minister's letter. The South African government, the statement goes on, does not want a peaceful solution of the South West Africa problem.

FORCED CONSCRIPTION

Instead of working positively to terminate the armed conflict through co-operation with the international community and with the South West Africa people, Pretoria, through its Turnhalle marionettes is steamrolling ahead to forcibly conscript South West Africans into its army.

Why, the statement asks, should the South West African people be forced to defend their own enslavement and Pretoria's dragonian rule in this country? What Pretoria is in fact doing is to force all South West Africans to fight against their own liberation, self-determination and national independence. Only the most cursed and anti-national and anti-people elements in this country will be prepared to be coerced into committing this act of high treason against the nation.

LANCASTER HOUSE TYPE CONFERENCE

The statement, in conclusion, takes a look at the so-called Lancaster House type conference which is being peddled as the second option. When this option was first propagated, SWAPO-D was suspicious of its true origin. The statement says those suspicions have since been confirmed, because it is clear that a conference such as this will be used by South Africa to scuttle United Nations Resolution 435, which is still the most viable and practical plan for the solution of South West Africa's problems. The Lancaster House type conference has no chance of being held, let alone of being successful for what Mr. Mugabe of Zimbabwe had in mind when he offered to host a conference is totally different from what the South African government hopes to achieve by such a meeting.

Mr. Mugabe wants South Africa and Mr. Nujoma to negotiate face to face while Pretoria wants to take the Turnhalle parties along as separate delegations, something the Frontline States, the OAU and the United Nations will not agree to. Furthermore, if it comes to that, the statement says, Pretoria can bring its "internal parties" along as long as they are part of the Pretoria delegation. This would seem that Pretoria will take along the parties which are helping her to maintain the status quo in South West Africa. SWAPO Democrats and other patriotic citizens will never join such a delegation, the statement says.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SWAPO RENEGADE REFUGEES--Lusaka--Followers of the deposed SWAPO vice president, Mr Mishake Muyongo were planning to apply for refugee status, Zambian Home Affairs Minister Mr Wilted Phiri said in Lusaka. "But I have not seen their application yet. When we get it, we shall process it in accordance with our law," Mr Phiri added. The minister was commenting on reports that 70 of Mr Myongo's supporters, including women and children, had already registered with the United Nations High Commission for refugees in Lusaka during the last fortnight. According to Zambia News Agency reports, sources at the UNHCR Lusaka office indicated that the 70 members of the Muyongo group including students from the UN Institute for Namibia had registered as refugees, although a spokesman for the Institute denied the story. Mr Muyongo was expelled from SWAPO about two months ago for allegedly trying to compromise the independence of SWA.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Sep 80 p 4]

POLICE BASE ATTACKED BY TERRORISTS--A group of about 30 terrorists last night attacked the police base and technical center at (Ongavinga) in Ovambo. Radio South West Africa at Oshakati reports that the attack began at midnight and lasted about an hour. No one was injured but damage totalling between five and six thousand rand was caused to the buildings of the technical center. The security forces returned fire immediately and two terrorist are believed to have been wounded. A security forces spokesman said a follow-up operation is being conducted. This is the second time that the technical center adjoining the police base has been attacked. [Text] [LD191422 Johannesburg International Service in English 1115 GMT 19 Sep 80]

CSO: 4420

IMPORTANCE OF WORK OF NATIONAL COMMISSION STRESSED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 5 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "Increasing Awareness, Informing, Producing"]

[Excerpt] In the traditional message to the nation which he delivers each year on the anniversary of our country's independence, the chief of state analyzed the principal ills from which our economy suffers and outlined some immediate solutions to deal with them. Today in a meeting with national officials, he will continue that analysis and will examine appropriate solutions.

But it is now obvious that our main concern is still with food self-sufficiency. We are certainly enjoying a rainy season which has occurred under good conditions, but of course no one can presently predict its results. That is why we must conserve our stores of grain at all costs by sound management. That is also why certain salutary measures have been taken so that the government's food-regulation efforts will really benefit the working population and will not be diverted from their aims by a few shady government officials, shameful allies of greedy merchants. Finally, that is why, far from being an imaginary Don Quixote struggle, the fight of the CMS [Supreme Military Council] against all diversions, all confusion and all corruption must be understood as the struggle of lucid men who are determined to persevere to the end, whatever the end may be.

These efforts are part of our constant concern for order, peace and security. Thus far, it is true, we have seemed like a haven of tranquility in our part of the world. But we should have our feet firmly on the ground and ask ourselves, along with the chief of state, how long will things be that way? The fires of tension, or even of open warfare, stealthily kindled by pyromaniacs adept at the art of concealment and underground operations and diversions, but whose false friendships and deep-rooted hatred we have learned to recognize, are indeed hardly apt to reassure us.

For us all of that implies the need to organize ourselves and to demonstrate our "ability to resist outside economic or political pressures, our ability to meet all challenges, whether natural or created." This ability to resist, before being expressed in organic structures, should first exist and be expressed in each of us; it should spring from the innermost depths of our being

and our conscience, for we have a nation to shape, a country to build, a developing society to mold and we must do so in the context with which we are familiar and with the means which we know how to use.

In this regard, the greatest importance must be placed on the work of the National Commission and that of its subcommissions. This essential work, as we know, will have to lead to the conception and establishment of a new type of Nigerien society in accordance with our realities and suited to our needs. The spectacular failure here and there of fantastic models from elsewhere and totally imposed on our African societies eloquently shows us that we are right to doubt their effectiveness and to seek, by ourselves and within ourselves, what is best suited to our peoples. Indeed, it is not at all a question of an illusion of the well-being of some of the people for some of the time. Happiness must be obtained for everyone and at all times.

Our National Commission will therefore continue its analyses and considerations in depth to provide realistic and effective recommendations. It will pursue them in an even better way, since its areas of competence are broader and its responsibilities greater. In fact, beyond the specific missions already assigned to it, this commission will also be concerned, with insight and wisdom, with the country's economic and social problems and its major choices and political aims, for ultimately everything is related and all components constitute only various facets of the same reality.

The government is thus awaiting pertinent and well-founded recommendations which will enable it to better adjust its decisions and to have a better understanding of the current situation. The prefects were thus surrounded by all local members of that commission to help them to increase awareness, to inform and to further stimulate our cities and rural areas to produce more.

That is definitely a new factor in our national life. For the first time, local officials will be surrounded, for their counsel and assistance, by freely elected representatives, beyond any party pressures or arbitrary appointments, from all social strata of the nation. For the first time, farmers, workers, priests, tradesmen, young men and women, wives, students and cantonal leaders will act in unison, within the same unit and for the same purpose. It is true that the latter is enormous, since it involves building a new Niger.

However, from now on we must exorcise our old and dear demons and ultimately prevent anyone, whoever it may be, from openly or clandestinely rekindling from their ashes abhorrent oligarchic practices and insidious, pompous self-glorification. Nor does this involve the veiled resurrection of former pressure groups which behaved like oppressive groups, nor certainly the rampant establishment of secret or parallel powers apt to become an obstacle to the government and to upset the means and operations of their goals.

This involves making Nigeriens responsible partners in the management of national affairs on the basis of their national consciousness and determination. This broadening of the scope of the National Commission, the new tasks which have now been assigned to it and those which could be, prove, if there is any need for proof, the willingness always expressed by the CMS to include all Nigeriens in the work of national construction. From now on, whether members of the commission or not, every Nigerien must take this task to heart and be willing to devote himself to it.

11915
CSO: 4400

COMPLAINT LODGED ON TRANSPORT IN RIVERINE AREAS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Sep 80 p 13

[Letter to the editor by Newton Owi]

[Text]

MR F.K. Peters, the Brass constituency member in the Rivers State House of Assembly, was reported to have claimed that about 70 percent of the nation's oil wealth was obtained from the Rivers State. He was lamenting over the Federal Government's non-inclusion of riverine areas in its recently announced road rehabilitation programme.

He probably has never met Professor Ambrose Alli, the Bendel State Governor, who also claimed the same percentage of the oil revenue as being obtained from his state. Only a competent body, perhaps the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, can settle the two gentlemen's claims. The two of them, however, are in complete agreement on one issue — the appalling living conditions in the riverine areas of Nigeria. Particularly as regards transportation.

In the Rivers State, "long distance travel" simply means the journey between any Town and Port Harcourt. The traditional mode of travel, by canoes, is rather slow, so successive governments have operated launches in the area. "MV Raven" took three days to cover a 200-kilometre-distance between Port Harcourt and Akassa (stopping nights) and it made two round trips every month. Its successor, "MV Okpara" took two days (stopping nights too) and ran three times a month. These launches were operated by the Inland Waterways Division of the Federal Ministry of Transport.

After the civil war, Diete-Spiff's administration introduced faster boats, affectionately nicknamed "the water babies," which operated every week. During the last five years when no government boat has operated, the people have continued to use "engine boats." Although the engine boats are improvements on the traditional paddle canoes (which took about four days of non-stop paddling to cover the Akassa-Port Harcourt journey) they are by no means as fast as would have been the case for an equivalent journey on land. Such a journey, by public transport vessels, should last no more than four hours.

Unfortunately, no conventional vehicle exists in the world today which can run at the speeds of about 50 kph (over water) to cover a 200km journey in four hours. According to hydronautics, there is a maximum speed at which any launch of a given length can move over water. This maximum speed increases with the lenght of the vessel. Any power, (of the engine in the vessel) in excess of that required to sustain this maximum speed is simply used in making waves.

However, two unconventional vehicles — the hovercraft and the hydrocraft and the hydrofoil meet the requirements of a fast mass transportation vessel, for these vessels are able to operate at the required high speeds because they practically "fly" a few centimetres above the surface of the water and therefore do not expend a lot of their (engine) power trying to overcome the resistance of water.

Five such vessels could provide a daily service between Port Harcourt and most riverine towns of the Rivers State. A few more could also provide the same service between Warri and the riverine towns of Bendel State, and from Port Harcourt to Warri.

If such a service exists, fishermen in the Rivers and Bendel States, could send their fish fresh from the fishing grounds to the markets at Port Harcourt and Warri at a cheaper rate for consumers. No longer would it be necessary for them to spend days gathering wood with which to make fire to smoke the fishes to await the weekly engine boat service.

NEWTON OWI
Port Harcourt

CSO: 4420

PS MUST SPEARHEAD UNIVERSALLY DESIRED CHANGE

Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by writer Jean Rous]

[Text] There is uneasiness here and there concerning the situation in Senegal. Some of those sounding the alarm are no doubt doing so in good faith and want only what is good for beloved Senegal. But if so, why do they not lighten their gloomy pessimism with a few constructive suggestions? Other campaigns on this issue are more suspect. I have just returned from a stay in Senegal, and I could see on the spot that in the undeniable crisis being experienced there, the country is being pressured by international financial circles to return to the trader economy and to liberalism, even if only of the advanced type. Business circles are asking it to deregulate the chief item of trade--peanuts--as well as prices and wages. As though it did not know in advance, notably from the French example, the result of such a policy for the poor!

On top of that, such a policy is also utopian because Senegal, which has neither natural resources nor energy sources and which is reduced to its own human resources, could not return to capitalism of the type practiced in Ivory Coast without even heavier sacrifices by the majority of its population.

We are witnessing a two-layered crisis: Senegal's historical crisis and the current international crisis. The former began with the breakup of the AOF [French West Africa], since Senegal was the chief victim of that balkanization. Any other country would have collapsed without the wise policy of Senghor, who is endeavoring to put back together, in independence and despite the worst difficulties, the large federal or confederal bodies that were shattered. The current crisis results from the international crisis, which is especially severe for countries without energy sources or natural resources and subject to the worldwide inflation and the deterioration in the terms of trade. This crisis is made worse by 10 years of drought, one of whose results is that this year's peanut harvest is down by 75 percent. Moreover, the peasants have had enough of the tyranny of peanuts and want a subsistence economy, something that Senghor has just acknowledged in his report to the National Council of the Socialist Party [PS].

There is general discontent, and the desire for change is being expressed confusedly everywhere, with the result that if the Socialist Party does not take the lead in that move toward change, the way may be open to risky adventures.

The important thing is not so much to make a big stir denouncing the evil obvious to everyone, but to mobilize for applying the remedies. It seems to me that the National Council is aware of those remedies. First of all, to restore a certain moral climate, it is a question of making a number of well-chosen examples (and not among the underlings) against the corruption and carelessness which are simply a resultant. As the French are well aware, such things are not peculiar to Africa.

To move toward a self-developed and self-centered subsistence economy, structural reforms are necessary, and the previous reforms must be democratized and decentralized.

Peasant Democracy

For example, the trader economy was replaced by state organizations such as the office known as ONCAD [National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development]. ONCAD has foundered in bureaucracy, and the peasants no longer want anything to do with it. The PS National Council has recommended that it disappear in favor of the rural communities, with elections by the peasants themselves, and the reorganized cooperatives. It is not so much necessary to take care of the peasants as it is to let the peasants manage their own affairs. In this way, instead of returning to capitalist liberalism, the country will go further into peasant democracy, which is Senegal's true destiny. But the community system must be extended to the cities--as is indeed contemplated--if there is to be success in making Senegal a self-managed labor democracy insuring its own subsistence.

One reform that must be completely done over and adapted is the reform of education. What Senegal needs is not a reform taking its inspiration more or less from France, but one aimed at a more Africanized, simplified, and unified form of education, so that instead of producing unemployed graduates, it will produce Senegalese capable of doing their jobs and serving their country in its development. What is needed, above all, is a reform of mentalities.

During an equally difficult situation in 1970, Senegal was the scene of destabilizing moves.* It resisted and responded with a militant mobilization making it possible to infuse new blood into the ruling circles, establish a pluralistic democracy, and start up the rural communities while at the same

*Editor's note: A serious crisis had developed with the Portuguese, who at the time were the rulers of Guinea-Bissau.

time Africanizing the cadres. Today it is a question not of going back but of making a new beginning in order to debureaucratize the young Senegalese democracy and settle it more firmly. Senegal lacks neither cadres nor notables, but it does lack militants in high places, or at least it does not fully utilize its militants. The new phase must be that of militants capable of leading the rural and urban communities and building a new Senegal to be the driving force behind a vast African whole. The best elements in the opposition should be made partners in that task. In that way, they would become more constructive.

11798
CSO: 4400

STRAIGHTENING OUT OF PARAPUBLIC SECTOR IN 'DECISIVE PHASE'

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Aliou Barry.

[Text] As everyone knows, our country's present problems are in large measure due to the poverty of our soil and sub-soil, to natural calamities (drought), and to the constant deterioration in the terms of trade. The successive increases in the price of oil also remain a decisive factor in the difficult period we are experiencing, at present. But we must not fool ourselves. The situation in the parapublic sector is no stranger to these problems.

It is to the credit of the authorities that they have understood this. The budgetary economy measures decreed by the government prove it easily. The new proposals for financial regulation are capable of completely changing the face of the parapublic sector. The new method of preparing the budgets of companies and enterprises, the sectorization of the latter. to facilitate regulation, the implementation of private sector methods without for all that losing sight of the mission of public service, will contribute to making our semi-public services highly profitable.

Similarly, the financial control porposal, determining the total subsidy, will in one stroke make the enterprises accountable. This measure will decrease the subsidies poured out to the para-public enterprise experiencing a deficit for various mistakes. Henceforth, the social criterion of "public service" will alone determine the subsidy.

This means that the clean-up of this sector has entered into a decisive phase. A major part of our recovery will depend on it. The main point is to apply the many texts to this subject. With political determination on our side, it can be hoped that the parapublic sector will fulfill the hopes resting on it.

9516
CSO: 4400

SPANISH FINANCIAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 31 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Aliou Barry--passages between slantlines originally published in italics]

[Text] The minister of the economy and finance, Mr Ousmane Seck and His Excellency Jose Maria Alvarez de Sotomayor, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Spain to Dakar, yesterday signed an agreement of financial cooperation. By this agreement, Spain accords our country 1.5 billion for 20 years, with a 6-year grace period and an interest rate of 5 percent. This loan will permit the acquisition of railway equipment (4locomotives and 16 cars) as well as material for the construction of 20 silos for grain storage in various regions.

After the signing, Mr Ousmane Seck rejoiced at this gesture of Madrid /"which eloguently illustrates the continuity and the dynamism"/ of relations between Spain and Senegal. Financial relations between Madrid and Dakar, though of recent date, in face /"have reached a level comparable with the countries with which we have more longstanding relations."/ Mr Seck said. Then he emphasized the exceptionally favorable terms of the present loan, especially taking into account the harsh conditions of the present financial market. Ambassador de Sotomayer explains the excellence of relations by the fact that Senegal and Spain have the same Atlantic mission due to their geographic position. Spain, the diplomat maintained, is an economic power whose industrial development has come recently. By reason of which, he adds Spain takes a large view of the problems of the developing countries. Spain, he continued, is determined to put this experience to Senegal's benefit, and Spanish enterprises are by now aware of the necessity not to turn their backs on Africa. It is to be noted that this credit constitutes 25 percent of a bank technical agreement of about 6 billion between Institut du Credit de l'Espagne and the Senegal National Development Bank (BNDS).

9516
CSO: 4400

RESULTS OF MILLET, PEANUT PLANTING CAMPAIGNS NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 16-17 Aug 80 p 6

[Article by Sada Sy]

[Text] The status of the agricultural campaign, determination of its program, reports of recent special CRD [Regional Development Commissions] meetings in the Thies Prefecture on the operation devoted to basic health care and the so-called clean-up operation: these were the various items on the agenda of the Departmental Development Committee [CDD] which met in the conference hall of the Thies Prefecture. Mr Mamadou Mansour Ndiaye, prefect of the department, presided over the meeting, which was also attended by subprefects of the districts of Pout, Notto and Thienaba.

According to the agricultural committee chairman, the beginning of this agricultural campaign has been characterized by a hugh shortage of rainfall. Throughout the month of June, no rain was recorded and the first rains did not fall until 8 July, a month which showed a large shortage.

Dry plantings were already 100 percent completed before the rains, but the July precipitation did not make widespread sprouting possible. In the case of peanut plantings, it was only in a part of the district of Notto that good sprouting was noted in the case of both millet and peanuts.

Replanting of millet and widespread plantings were able to be carried out only after the rains of 27 July. Estimates of plantings as of 31 July are 100 percent in the case of millet and 65 percent in the case of peanuts. With regard to rainfall, forecasting began in July and no significant proliferation of parasites has yet been noted.

The chairman of SODEVA [Societe de Developpement et de Vulgarisation Agricole: Agricultural Development and Popularization Association] pointed out that the agricultural program has been reduced this year as a result of the elimination of its agricultural equipment and plough oxen department. Only standard production factors such as fertilizer have been maintained and there was 100 percent distribution by the first 10 days of July.

With regard to the status of the agricultural campaign itself, final ploughing before winter began late, with a notable deficiency as of 31 July in comparison to previous years. The first peanut plantings were made on various dates--10 July for the southwestern part of Secco de Notto and 26-27-28 July for the department as a whole with the exception of the perimeter of Thies city. According to the chairman, these various planting dates have already produced characteristic pockets in each ecological microzone.

With regard to crop status, the first weeding of peanuts and millet is actively being carried out in the Baback zone, district of Notto, where the first rain fell in the first 10 days of July. Millet sprouting is good in areas in which rainfall is greater than 10 mm, the chairman stated. Moreover, no instance of parasitism has yet been noted.

Prefect Mamadou Mansour Ndiaye then reported to CDD members on the two recent special CRD meetings, one held by the minister of health, Mr Mamadou Diop, and the other held by the director of sanitation. The basic health care operation and the "clean-up" campaign were thus explained. The prefect gave a clear and precise report, providing clarification of all questions raised about these operations.

Recommendations were also made for the proper course and success of the operations, which are taking on special significance.

11915
CSO: 4400

ONCAD WORKERS DEMONSTRATE FOR REPRESENTATION

AB231224 Paris AFP in French 1856 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Dakar, 22 Sep (AFP)--Some 300 workers of the ONCAD [National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development], the Senegalese Central Office of Cooperative Societies, which has just been dissolved, staged a demonstration in Dakar on Monday in order to demand their representation in a commission charged with the resettlement of the 4,000 workers of that state enterprise.

Following the demonstration a delegation of the workers handed over to the governor of Dakar region a petition demanding the opening of negotiations with representatives appointed by the workers.

The demonstration, which was carried out peacefully, is the second that the ONCAD workers have staged since the announcement of the dissolution of that enterprise and its replacement by a national company for the provisioning of rural areas which employs a smaller number of workers.

The ONCAD was charged with counselling of cooperative societies and farmers, marketing groundnuts--the main source of revenues for the Senegalese state and farmers--importing and distributing rice, the basic foodstuff of Senegalese, as well as provisioning rural areas with seeds, fertilizers and farm implements.

CSO: 4400

RAINFALL SITUATION NORMAL AS OF LATE AUGUST

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 4 Sep 80 p 2

[Article]

[Text] The water needs of the crops are almost met everywhere, as of 31 August. This is the conclusion drawn by the monthly bulletin of the Agricultural Bio-Climatology Service of the Center of Agronomic Research of Bambey. This normal situation, however, is found to be more or less tangential in the Kebemer zone and to the north of the parallel of that locality. This report should in no way excite complacent optimism.

The situation is disturbing, and will remain so until the decisive month of October. According to the monthly bulletin, if October is dry, it will be catastrophic; if it is normal, we will have mediocre agricultural conditions, and finally, if there is unusual rainfall, hope is unlimited. In all events, however, the month of September must absolutely have normal rainfall for the crops not to be mortgaged [sic].

On the river, water is sufficient at Richard-Toll and Fanaye. This tendency, however, should be maintained or improved in September and October.

Louga's first month of winter has been satisfactory. The millet is beginning to grow and the ground-nuts to fourish. In case of drought, the crops could resist up to 10-15 September.

At Thiese and Diourbel, there has been a noted resemblance to the beginning of the winter of the year 1966. Hopefully the end of the rainfall cycle will do the same, in which case rain would continue beyond 15 October. In case of drought, the crops will not resist more than two weeks.

The nerve center of the ground-nut bowl, Sine-Saloum is the most worrisome region. Winter has come late there, and varieties with 120-day growing seasons have been planted. It is predictable that without exception the end of winter will be very troublesome for the maturation and harvesting of the late ground-nuts. Besides, growing conditions threaten to be detrimental to home-grown ground nuts. A fall in production is thus to be feared in the region.

In Eastern Senegal, cotton poses many problems. Its cycle is long and many growers were not able to sow until after mid-July. Ground and Millet can pull through, but the situation will remain a cause for concern in the western part near Sine-Saloum.

In Casamance, the needs of the plants are just met. The region reveals a major rainfall deficit. At the end of August, 300 mm had been recorded, instead of 800 mm. The predicament of mangrove rice threatens to make itself painfully felt. In normal weather, there is 400 mm, which permits desalinating the mangrove rice-swamps and planning on transplanting toward the end of July and early August.

In the face of this situation which threatens to become aggravated if the rains do not follow their normal development, it appears necessary to insist on methods permitting the economizing of ground water. Thus it will be necessary to destroy weeds, to consider, if necessary, green cutting, facilitate the percolation of the water (hoeing-second dressing) by thus limiting its evaporation, and finally trying to curb its run-off. This year was marked by the hideous spectacle of a famine which decimated our flocks. In preventive actions, it is appropriate to store as much as possible of grass and straw and dead leaves. In that way, even if the crops are stricken, the livestock pourr [translation unknown] save from a devastating famine.

9516
CSO: 4400

LIVESTOCK STILL THREATENED DESPITE RAINS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 18 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] The few days of rainfall which sprinkled the region not only consoled farmers but devastated livestock breeders as well. Is this the end of a long torture borne by livestock? Is hope now possible, although it is known that animals are still dying after the first grass has sprouted?

The poor botanical composition of the plants has a great deal to do with this. In some villages, the mortality rate has climbed to as many as three animals per day, a heavy toll to pay. The specter of famine continues to hover overhead. The 90,000 dead animals represent 16 percent of the livestock and half-starved animals are looking for elusive pasture lands.

Two years which will remain engraved in the memories of livestock breeders are 1972-73 and 1979-80.

We spoke with Mr Mamadou Moustapha Dia, regional inspector of animal health and production, who was kind enough to answer our questions, thus lifting the veil on the physiological misery of livestock. It should be noted that Sine-Saloum possesses two-fifths of the nation's livestock with 558,000 head of cattle, 683,000 sheep-goats, 106,500 horses, 78,000 donkeys, 11,600 hogs and 2.760 million fowl.

[Question] Mr Dia, can you tell us about the effects of the late rainfall, the livestock mortality rate and the kinds of livestock most affected?

[Answer] I will first tell you that the high mortality rate of livestock is not due to health reasons. You will agree with me that the current livestock breeding situation is tragic. In all departments of the region, deaths from starvation have been noted and that is the result of a long famine. The scourge began with the absence of pasture lands, as a result of the late rainfall and a severe shortage of fodder crops.

Farmers and breeders did not manage to take precautions in time. The many brush fires recorded and clearings, excluding fallow land, resulted in the livestock being faced with many food problems once the drought occurred. The

mortality rate is climbing rapidly and the estimate for cattle is 18 percent for Fatick, 10 percent for Foundiougne, 25 percent for Kaolack, 20 percent for Kaffrine, 15 percent for Gossas and 10 percent for Nioro, or 16.3 percent of regional livestock. Of 558,000 head of cattle, 90,000 have died.

Young cattle have taken a heavy toll in this disaster. Forty-five percent of pregnant females had miscarriages and stillbirths. Male and female calves, whose growth is disturbed, are prey to various parasitoses and are becoming weak. The mortality rate in their case is 55 percent. Adults also have a 60-percent mortality rate.

In the case of cattle, the trees lost their branches and the rain did not come in time to remedy the situation. In the case of horses as well, physiological misery persists and the price of peanut hay has risen to as much as 1,200 francs for 15 kilograms, whereas this same weight of hay sells for 150 francs in normal weather and then again, it has to be located.

[Question] Mr Dia, what has been done to help the cattle and what results have been obtained?

[Answer] Faced with this terrible situation, the government has reacted by coming to the aid of livestock breeders, implementing the "Save the Cattle" operation. The first part of the operation involved the distribution of feed to breeders for 10 francs per kilogram. That is a cheap price, since the government bears the extra 30 francs per kilogram. The operation was carried out by livestock breeding agents who are members of sales commissions at distribution points. As of 30 July, 1.740 million tons were received and distributed at 32 distribution points: five at Kaffrine, six at Foundiougne, seven at Gossas, five at Fatick, five at Kaolack and four at Nioro.

Considering the imbalance between livestock and provisions, a second operation was launched, consisting of the direct sale to breeders from the factory. Oil cakes are being sold at a reduced price (30 francs per kilogram).

Sine-Saloum should therefore benefit from 1,200 tons stored at SODEC [expansion unknown] (Lyndiane), with transportation charges borne by the government. All of these measures, which reflect the concern of officials to get breeders out of their "bad situation," will only partially solve the problem. Hope lies in rainfall, for the lives of many animals are still threatened.

[Question] Mr Regional Inspector, while hoping that farmers and breeders will get out of this "bad situation," what should be recommended to prevent similar situations?

[Answer] In the future, serious consideration should be given to the problem of feeding cattle while providing continuous protection of pasture lands. It would be better to establish areas of fallow land for a better agricultural policy. We think that the respective authorities will be able to make rural residents aware of storing fodder reserves of peanut hay and turnip tops and establishing watering points (like Kaffrine).

In the meantime, Sine-Saloum continues to have its problems. Rainfall as of 6 August provided 92.6 mm at Fimela (Fatick), 105.00 mm at Toubacouta (Foundiougne), 94.1 mm at Ndoffane (Kaolack), 88.5 mm at Malheme-Hoddar (Kaffrine) and 70.00 mm at Medina Sabakh (Nioro). With a cumulative total of up to 8 days of rainfall, this is the highest precipitation in the region.

11915
CSO: 4400

PRAISE EXPRESSED FOR ARABIC-LANGUAGE CAMPAIGN

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 12 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

The campaign for the improvement and spreading of the Arabic language has been inaugurated by Jaalle Siad. This is indeed the initiation of a cultural revolution or the continuation of an earlier one that was launched with the writing and teaching of the Somali language. For a Somali person both languages complement each other.

This is so because the Somali personality is rooted deeply in Arabic culture and traditions. His way of life, his religion, his history and his political outlook are all Arabic. Without an Arabic background a ture-born Somali is like fish out of water. He lacks the most essential ingredients that make up for a patriotic and nationalist Somali.

During the colonial era, and later under the reactionary regimes after independence, such was the nature of the Somali person who did not write his mother tongue and had assimilated foreign cultures.

Fortunately, thanks to the heroic and patriotic resistance of our valiant people, the colonialists and their lackeys failed in their efforts to abolish our rich heritage. One of the things that baffled our enemies most was our people's prodigious memory in which they stored up all the most important verses of our great poets and the way they handed these down to posterty.

Our Arabic background played no small part in helping to fortify the genuine Somali personality, for the Somali people continued to adhere to their religion of Islam and the learning of the Arabic language.

It is not only fighting, therefore, that Arabic should be strengthened now, for today under the Revolution, our people are free, having been rid of every vestige of colonialism and the colonial mentality. The campaign will no doubt contribute to the completion of the Somali personality which is essentially Arabic. And it will further help to facilitate intercourse between us and our Arab brothers elsewhere.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SOVIET PHYSICIANS CAPTURED--A pair of Soviet physicians and their two children were captured in July by units of the "Popular Front for the Liberation of Tigre" while working in the Axoum hospital (in Tigre province), according to the London newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Sep 80 p 20] 9516

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

SAUDI LOAN AGREEMENTS--Lome, 16 Sep (AFP)--The Saudi Development Fund has concluded two loan agreements totalling 2.3 billion CFA francs (FR 46 million) with Togo, it was learned in the Togolese capital on Tuesday. The first loan agreement of 33.5 million riyals (2.2 billion CFA francs) is for financing extension work on the Lome deep water port. A new breakwater of about 250 meters is to be constructed to enable two ships to berth simultaneously. The total cost of these works, which will be finished in 1983, will amount to 8.8 billion CFA francs (FR 176 million). The Federal Republic of Germany is also participating in this project. The second Saudi Development Fund loan of about 1.675 million riyals (105 million CFA francs) will be used to finance feasibility studies for an agro-industrial soybean project in Togo. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1028 GMT 16 Sep 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

MUGABE DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL REFORMS

LD260952 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 25 Sep 80 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, has called for the establishment of a unified organization for all farmers in Zimbabwe. Speaking at the official opening of the two-day National Farmers' Union Congress in Salisbury this morning Comrade Mugabe said a unified farmers' organization is vital in ending continued agricultural apartheid in this country. He said the days of the colonial system of buffer agricultural and economic zones drawn up along the lines of colour are dead and gone. He said now that the power of correcting the racial malady is in the hands of Zimbabweans, the government is determined to adopt a uniform agricultural system.

Comrade Mugabe said the government plans to provide a state small-scale and private agricultural system in which the state will have large-scale farms and reorganized cooperative collectivization in the peasant sector. He said collectivization will be by means of education and persuasion to small-scale farmers. He said although the private sector in agriculture will be retained substantial land must be made available to small-scale farmers. Comrade Mugabe said loan facilities will not be provided to the inefficient farmer as technical and financial facilities will be made available in the interests of productivity. Comrade Mugabe said the farmers must cooperate with the government in conformity with the minimum wages act and that underutilized land must be surrendered for redistribution to the small-scale farmers. He said the government's reconstruction programme is to build a sound springboard for future development.

The prime minister condemned tribal bigots and many politicians and malcontents who are agitating violence, adding that those responsible will be dealt with very severely including the use of arms if the situation worsens. Comrade Mugabe said the national liberation struggle was not waged to introduce insular regional freedom and that divisive illusions must end. He said the two major parties must give the people political education.

CSO: 4420

END

But behind that fine facade made of constitutional, legislative and regulatory texts so carefully polished and repolished were the shantytowns of reality.

In Lagos in 1961, the jurists thought that independence was a sine qua non condition for respecting the rights of man. They were right. But their error lay in believing that this condition was adequate. Confronted with the task of building their nations, the African leaders gave priority to security and development.

In the name of security, it often happens that one particularly fights freedom of the press, freedom of association, and establishes dictatorships in order, it is said, to preserve the stability of governments.

Economic and social development also become a good excuse for making extremely grave distorsions in rights and freedoms. The very purpose of development is deformed. Actually, development integrates human rights; in other words, there is no development without respect for human rights. At the colloquium held in Dakar in September 1978 on "Development and Human Rights," it was even explicitly said that there is a right to development and that meeting this right is the responsibility of governments. According to the conclusions of the colloquium, meeting this obligation is even a condition for the legitimacy of every government.

The conference of OAU chiefs of state in 1964 felt the need to create commissions. A Jurists Commission was set up, along with a Commission for Transport and Communications, in application of Article 20. This Jurists Commission was more an instrument for legal research than it was an organ for the promotion or protection of human rights. Moreover, it never saw the light of day. It was actually dissolved in 1966 without ever functioning!

One must therefore recognize that human rights in Africa are a subject of concern today.

But we surely came to the end of the tunnel with the mechanism devised in Monrovia in July 1979 and whose purpose is the adoption of a Human Rights Convention. In opting for a "Charter of the Rights of Man and Nations," the Africans wish to show that they intend to regain the specificity of the legal and social system of precolonial Africa, while taking the needs of universal society of the last decades of the 20th century into account.

The future alone will tell if our optimism is justified.

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8 October 1980

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No. 2304

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HUMAN RIGHTS IN AFRICA REVIEWED

Dakar AFRICA in French Jun-Jul 80 pp 13-15, 98

[Article by Keba Mbaye: "Africa and Human Rights"]

[Text] An alumnus of the William Ponty Teachers Training College, the holder of a master's degree in law and a degree in advanced studies in private law from the Paris Law School, a graduate of the National School of the FOM (Magistracy Section), Keba Mbaye has been chief justice of the Supreme Court of Senegal since 1964. Formerly president and currently a member of the UN Human Rights Commission since 1973, he is also president of the Human Rights Commission Special Experts Group. He has published a number of works on human rights including: "Realities of the Black World and Human Rights" and "The Right to Development as a Human Right."

Throughout the world, the period we have been going through for two decades has been characterized by an exceptional development of standards and speeches relating to human rights. But at the same time, human rights (whether it be a question of civil and political rights or economic, social and cultural rights) are being demanded or questioned, often with savage violence. Oppression and repression echo blind terrorism and throughout the world, intolerance and hate prevail.

It is now the duty of every individual to act in such a way to ensure that nations belonging to the United Nations, which in the words of the charter proclaimed their "faith in the fundamental rights of man," and the international community, one of whose goals is "to achieve international cooperation by solving international problems of an economic, social, intellectual or humanitarian nature and while developing and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms," keep their commitments.

In the words of Rene Cassin, no country or continent can boast of having met the requirements of that common ideal of mankind which men of good will drafted on 10 December 1948 and which has become the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Africa itself has not done so and the failure of all attempts over the past 19 years to create an organ for the promotion and protection of human rights in Africa is certainly eloquent proof of this. But the methods used thus far were perhaps not the best for succeeding, through an African conception of law and human rights, in creating an instrument capable of forging effective weapons for the fight against violations of human rights.

That is why the adoption, in July 1979 in Monrovia by the 16th Regular Summit Conference of the OAU, of a resolution proposed by President Leopold Sedar Senghor asking that the secretary general convoke a small conference of high-level experts for the purpose of drafting a provisional African Charter of the Rights of Man and Nations was hailed as one of the most important phases of the political evolution of Africa. The resolution stipulated that the charter should provide for the institution of organs whose purpose would be to promote and protect the rights of mankind and nations.

The limited conference of experts met in Dakar (Senegal) from 28 November to 7 December 1979 and prepared a document that was to be examined by plenipotentiaries summoned to Addis Ababa by the secretary general on 24 March 1980. Unfortunately, the meeting did not take place because of a lack of a quorum.

Africa has long-standing traditions of protecting human rights. The African universe was peopled with gods, spirits and dead ancestors which continued to participate in the life of the group through the intermediary of priest-medicine men, omens and ordeals.

In that Africa, law designed as a rule to support and impose a claim was applied only exceptionally. Law was inseparable from the idea of protection and the idea of duty. It was crowned with the halo of morality and religion.

The remark made by Joun Des Longrais about Asia ("Confucianist Asia prefers to equality an ideal of filial relations made of attentive protection and respectful subordination") could be applied to precolonial Black Africa. Generally speaking, in Africa, staying away from court, never having to go before the courts either as a claimant or a defendant, is a sign of wisdom and something to be proud of. Therefore, African primitive law is conciliatory and not litigious. It is based on a desire for consensus and understanding within the community.

African law in general is the law of the group, not only because it applies to microsocieties (lineage, tribe, ethnic group, clan, family), but also because the individual plays a lesser role. That is why human rights in traditional Africa have their own cause, object and function.

According to the European conception, human rights are a set of principles and rules placed in the hands of the individual essentially in order to enable him to defend himself against the group or entity representing him. This conception is not found in traditional Africa. In Africa, the individual is under the control of the archetype of the totem, the common ancestor or the protective spirit.

Professor Collomb, quoted by Senghor, writes quite correctly: "Existing in Africa means giving up the particular, competitive, selfish, aggressive and conquering individual to be with others in peace and harmony, with the living and the dead, the natural environment and the spirits inhabiting it or breathing life into it." Senghor continues: "Rights take the form of the rite that must be obeyed because it commands," a categorical imperative in the Kantian sense of the term.

Traditional Africa has a coherent system of human rights. But this system is bathed in a philosophy different from the one that inspired the Declaration of Human and Civil Rights. It would be easy to choose a few examples clearly showing the almost religious respect for the fundamental rights of each man. Socialist and humanist, Africa society could not fail to have a particular regard for man.

Let us take a few examples.

In traditional Africa, the right to life proceeds from the scrupulous respect which Africans have for their traditional religious beliefs. Not only is it a matter of human life, but even the life of animals. One kills only out of necessity: in order to defend oneself, feed oneself, make a sacrifice (expiatory, conciliatory or some other form) or to protect another life or property. Furthermore, respect for life does not only obey negative rules: not killing, but positive ones as well. The right to life postulates the obligation to provide for those who do not have the means to subsist in order to ensure their survival.

Religious freedom was effectively protected in traditional Africa. Religion surrounded the sociological entity: the clan, tribe or ethnic group.

But the transmission of beliefs from father to son and the reverential respect for the aged and the dead meant that outwardly, the members of a single ethnic group had little choice. The diversity of totems and "guardian spirits" is a manifestation of that religious freedom.

Freedom of association was manifested by the different groups that Africans formed and still form. The various types of associations were freely created and prospered in the forms of cultural groups, secret associations, groups for entertainment, sports and age classifications.

Freedom of expression was recognized in traditional Africa. It took the stratification of African society and the functional equality of individuals into account.

The right to participate in leadership of public affairs existed. In Senegal, the Diarafs, the Farbas, the Diambours and also the Ba Dolo and even the Neeno had the right to participate in discussions and decisions made by concensus.

There were also other rights and freedoms, particularly the right to circulate, the right to work, the right to education, and so on. But these rights and freedoms were rarely posed in terms of conflicts. It was almost a question of services placed in the hands of members of the community taken separately or as a group. For example, the education of a child was not only up to the parents, but also to the other members of the "expanded family" and even friends and any other adult persons.

This tendency toward respect for human rights has been thwarted in dominated Africa, meaning colonial Africa and the Africa still under the foreign yoke. What characterizes that dominated Africa is the failure to recognize Africans' basic freedoms and rights. For the needs of exploitation under colonization, the Europeans repeatedly trampled the universalism of human rights.

At the time of the negotiations for the adoption of the European human rights convention of 4 November 1950, that desire was clear, despite the existence of "overseas units." The general tendency was to draft a convention of the rights of European men.

One must be realistic and admit that the different declarations on human rights were drafted for the societies to which their promoters belonged. For example, it was not until 1960 and Resolution 1514 (XV) that one saw the international community unequivocally proclaim the right to self-determination, whose principle has since been taken up by international pacts relating to human rights.

Colonized countries have always been excluded from the unrestricted benefit of rules relating to human rights. The distinction between citizens and natives was based on failure to recognize the principle of equality that is the very basis of human rights.

Colonization itself is a violation of a fundamental right: the right to self-determination.

On the occasion of the Congress of African Jurists on the "advancement of law" held in Lagos in January 1961, it was emphasized that the right of nations to determine their own fate was the first right to be demanded because on it depends the correct application of all others. Colonization, the domination of one people by another, can only be justified by the previous admission by the colonizer of the basic inequality of races. As Jea-ne Hersh has written, it is because "colonialism wanted above everything else to continue to exploit its victims and justified that exploitation by racial prejudice: that of the intellectual inferiority of those who were exploited."

But in addition, the other rights and freedoms of the people colonized were not recognized. They had but a tiny part in the direction of their country's public affairs. The distinction between citizens and noncitizens thus

made it possible to deprive the second category of all the essential elements of civil and political rights: the right to vote, right to access to public employment, the right to be elected, and so on.

A number of unfortunately famous examples could easily show that the basic human rights were in question for the colonized person: right to freedom, right to free work, right to come and go, right of association and even religious freedom.

One must therefore admit that it was only recently, in the course of the drafting of human rights standards, that anyone began to think about the peoples of Africa. The declaration of 1 January 1942 made in Washington following President Roosevelt's "four freedoms" and the Atlantic Charter concerned nations at war against Naziism. Its signatories were mainly concerned with an honorable way out of the war and its effects on their respective countries. After the war, the discriminatory practices did not thereby cease. Hitlerism had caused people to be afraid of drafting racist doctrines because it had pitted two groups of men, both white, against one another, branding the second as anathema and as being subhuman. Jeanne Hersh rightly said that "when the UNESCO Charter of 1945 stipulated that world war had been made possible by manipulating the ideal of equality, it was not colonial racism that people were thinking about but rather, Hitlerian racism."

Even today, there are aftereffects of colonialism and racism in Africa: in South Africa and Namibia.

Consequently, colonization upset the harmony of traditional society in Africa everywhere. It distorted the social relations that existed between groups and superimposed on the public or private institutions new rules of organization whose essential purpose was to facilitate the exploitation of the native masses.

The normal reaction that one could legitimately expect of the Africans after their emergence into international society, when they had long been deprived of rights and freedoms, was that they should set themselves up as the tireless defenders of human rights.

Naturally, as soon as they achieved international sovereignty, the African countries unreservedly supported the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. They drafted constitutions, going into detail about the principles and rules governing human rights. In most African constitutions, moreover, provisions relating to human rights are not in the preamble, but in the very body of the text of the charters, in the form of articles that can be evoked as a part of or positive law in trials.

Sir Tafawa Balewa said, at the Lagos conference in January 1961, that "the fundamental rights and particularly the right to individual freedom must be defined in every country by a law and ratified by the constitution."

BRIEFS

1979 KENYAN-MOZAMBICAN TRADE DECLINES--Kenya's trade with Mozambique dropped by 40 percent last year as compared to 1978. Assistant Commerce Minister W. Arap Kisiero yesterday attributed the drop to payment difficulties and the local businessmen's attitude of not going through Government authorities such as the Kenya External Trade Authority in export promotion. Mr. Kisiero was speaking at Kenyatta International Airport on his return from the two-week international trade fair in Maputo which ended on Monday. Several Kenyan businessmen had displayed goods at the Kenya stand. Mr. Kisiero said Kenya's trade with Mozambique amounced to Sh. 3.6 million in 1976 and rose to Sh. 29.8 million in 1978. "But the latter amount dropped by 40 percent last year," Mr. Kisiero said. He said the Kenya stand had attracted a record crowd which included President Samora Machel. Mr. Kisiero said he had held discussions with the Mozambique authorities aimed at boosting trade between the two countries. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Sep 80 page not given]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NORTHEAST DEATHS, FPO COMMUNIQUE NOTED--In less than 2 weeks, between 19 and 30 August, approximately 50 children died of starvation in the northeastern part of the Central African Republic, in the Birao region. An inter-ministerial mission, led by Mr Jean-Pierre Lebouder, minister of state for planning, went to the scene to investigate. Several tons of grain obtained through the UNDP were distributed to the people most directly affected. The famine was provoked by the ravaging of the crops, first by floods, then by migrating locusts. The arrival in mass of refugees from Chad, fleeing the civil war, has aggravated the problem of provisions for the population. A further complication was the perturbation of the normal seasonal cycle, which has upset the agricultural calendar. In other developments, the FPO [Ubangi People's Patriotic Front], led by Dr Abel Goumba, international postal official in Benin, has released a new communique demanding "the immediate withdrawal of French occupation troops from Central Africa," and "the resumption of the 'round table,' with the aim of constituting a provisional government of national unity responsible for setting up free legislative and presidential elections." [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 7-8 Sep 80 p 4] 9516

FORMER OFFICIALS UNDER POLICE PROTECTION--Mr Henri Maidou, former vice president of the Central African Republic, and Mr Bernard-Christian Ayandho, former prime minister, both discharged from their duties Saturday 23 August by President David Dacko, have been placed "under the protection of elements of the police and the Central African army," it was confirmed on Tuesday 26 August in Bangui (LE MONDE of 24-25 August). This measure was taken, according to the authorities, "because of their unpopularity, which gives rise to fears of demonstrations." The president of the republic, who also has the duties of head of government, pending the naming of a new prime minister, is supposedly considering "disclosing the facts" in the upcoming days about an "affair which has been ripening for a long time." [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Aug 80 p 7] 9516

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

FRANCE DENIES FAN ALLEGATIONS--The Quai d'Orsay categorically denied, Monday 1 September, the assertions of the command council of the Armed Forces of the North [FAN] of Mr Hissene Habre that the French Government is delivering arms and munitions to the forces of President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad (LE MONDE 2 September). Elsewhere, it was in Conakry--and not in Dakar, as an agency dispatch mistakenly reported--that President Sekou Toure (of Guinea) received Mr Habre on Saturday. The latter arrived in Dakar, where on Monday he met Mr Diouf, the Senegalese prime minister. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Sep 80 p 3] 9516

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

BOMBS EXPLODE IN ASMARA--Members of the enemy's forces have wounded many people in bomb attacks in two big cinemas in Asmara. Members of the enemy force opposed to the rule of the fascist Dergue [as heard] planted bombs in the Empero and Roma cinemas, on 12 September 1980, the anniversary of the day the fascist Dergue usurped power. Many people were wounded. [sentence indistinct] The Dergue soldiers also attacked the people who survived the explosion and were running for their lives, thus (?wounding) many others. [Text] [LD182248 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 18 Sep 80 EA]

TIGRAI LIBERATION FRONT--Tigrai--Reports from the TPLF [Tigrai People's Liberation Front] confirm that on 25 September 1980 the heroic TPLF fighters attacked the enemy military camp in the town of Sekota, in the Wallo region housing over 700 soldiers. This is the second time that TPLF has brought the town under its control. Most of the soldiers in the camp near Sekota had been forcibly conscripted into the people's militia. In the surprise attack carried out by the heroic TPLF fighters, over 50 Dergue soldiers were killed, over 50 wounded and another 50 taken prisoner. Moreover, 3 military lorries; 147 assorted light and medium weapons; a huge quantity of ammunition; over 2,000 quintals of grain and dried milk; 60 quintals of sugar; 1,500 tins of butter; 12 quintals of coffee; various types of medicines, and other items were captured. Following the fall of the town, the residents held 2 days of demonstrations, denouncing the Dergue and hailing the victories of the people of Tigrai. The TPLF victory over the fascist Dergue, at a time when the fascist Dergue is mounting an invasion to crush the legitimate struggle of the people of Tigrai and is committing untold atrocities against peaceful civilians in the process, is very encouraging for the people of Tigrai and their liberators and a major blow to the Dergue. [Text] [LD282000 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 28 Sep 80 EA]

NAVY DESERTERS' REMARKS--Three petty officers of the Ethiopian Navy who deserted in Asmara have given themselves up to the TPLF for safe conduct out of the country. In a statement to our radio reporter, the officers discounted COPWE as a mere grouping of people who did not represent the people of Ethiopia. In spite of the bumper harvest, they added, people were dying of hunger because grain, including the Ethiopian staple grain teff, was being shipped to the Soviet Union in exchange for arms used to oppress the people. [Summary] [LD182236 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1600 GMT 18 Sep 80 EA]

CSO: 4407

SEKOU TOURE DISCUSSES UPCOMING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

AB292043 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Excerpts] In accordance with the directives of the 11th Congress of the Democratic Party of Guinea, the next 5-year economic and social program of our country is being prepared actively. Given the importance of the program and with the experience from the previous programs, the central authority will soon be working hard (?to this end).

As prelude to this, the head of state, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who is chairing the preparatory sessions of the ministerial council, gave important instructions for the drawing up of that program of social and economic development at the cabinet meeting held on Saturday, 27 September 1980. Male and female militants of the party-state of Guinea, we invite you to listen to that important statement by President Sekou Toure:

We will not count solely on our own resources in some sectors--namely those depending on foreign investments--thanks to international cooperation, additional resources may be made available following negotiations with foreign partners. In this respect, there is no restriction. Any new possibility granted us within the framework of cooperation with a state, an organization or an individual will be used in addition to our own resources.

In my present statement, I want to indicate the procedures and methods to be followed in the preparation of the next program.

The rural sector will continue to enjoy a priority place in our program. Our goal is to obtain an increase in production and productivity in order to achieve food self-sufficiency with regard to cereals and products of animal husbandry and fisheries. Measures must be taken to reduce considerably the loss of agricultural products during harvest time and stocking. Cereal production will take first priority, without neglecting the production of various tubers, in order to embark on a policy of substituting some tubers for certain cereals the production of which remains insufficient. The development of agricultural production will

rely on farming at the level of communal agro-pastoral farms, FAC, subdivisional agro-pastoral farms, FAPA; cooperative societies and private farming companies; as well as joint farming companies and state companies.

With the next program, methodical and systematic efforts will be made to progress from the present system of fluvial agriculture to irrigated farming. This implies the construction of a dense network of small hydro-agricultural dams and small ponds. The national hydraulic authority will be reorganized to comprise a division for hydro-agricultural development and for the exploitation of our water resources.

In the sphere of animal husbandry, the goals to achieve will be improving the productivity of cows and goats. We will seek to develop poultry and cattle raising [passage indistinct]

In the sector of manufacturing industries, the stress will be on improving management and utilizing our capability to establish new industries and revive existing units. The development of the food, textile building material, mechanical and timber industries will help exploit our local raw materials and create indispensable new job opportunities. Incentives will be provided in order to encourage the development of medium-scale enterprises, both private and public. An office has already been set up for this purpose.

In the mining sector, we will at first aim at increasing the productivity of existing units; then we will insure their diversification and prepare for the processing industry stage. In this respect, particular attention has been given to the construction of an electrolytic aluminium processing industry. This will make the Konkour electric dam more profitable.

The exploitation of bauxite, iron ore, oil, gold, diamonds, uranium and other rare metals will be important aims in the mining sector. Our strategy will consist of intensifying large scale mining in those sectors bringing in foreign exchange, which, added to international assistance within the framework of cooperation, will enable us to finance the projects contained in the program and leave enough surplus to satisfy the current needs of the people. Therefore, we need to make an estimate of the foreign exchange earnings that can be derived from these mining industries. The creation of this commercial scale is of prime importance.

In the energy sphere, priority will be given to the creation of (?three types) of hydroelectric complexes--for the renovation and extension of production systems, for the distribution of electricity, and for water distribution in the main cities of the country. We must stress that the potential hydroenergy resources of Guinea are great and that energy resources must be systematically tapped, since without energy no economic and material development can be effective and it is

uneconomical for Guinea to base its development on the use of petroleum products which it does not currently produce and which are increasingly expensive. We need to use our potential oil resources for other purposes, that is, for transformation into electrical power, as we all know that we need to electrify the countryside, even in the smallest villages.

Important work must be done in the sphere of communications. In the field of telecommunications we must complete the national microwave transmission network, extend the international network, extend and modernize the telephone exchanges and networks, develop the radio and television networks, develop the rural telephone system for the FAPA [agro-pastoral district farms]. In the field of public works and transportation we must bu nd renovate national roads, repair roads and feeder roads in order to improve the transportation of agricultural produce to the consumer areas of the [few words indistinct]. We must link the national network with those of neighboring countries, to build and extend bridges, renovate railway tracks and create marine transport companies [few words indistinct]. Particular attention will be given to the transportation of (?service) goods.

In the field of education, the aim will be to satisfy the needs of the various sectors for average and highly qualified and competent personnel. An adequate scientific and technical infrastructure will be created. We will create many highly practical professional schools especially so that each engineer will have highly qualified technical aides and so that each qualified technician will have at least 10 specialized workers. Special attention will be given to the promotion of scientific and technical research for our development. Instead of limiting ourselves to merely imitating the [word indistinct], we must realize that Japan, for example, took pains to digest and assimilate the technologies of others and then it created its own technology, which has permitted it to beat the others today and pulverize the [few words indistinct].

In the social sphere, improving and modernizing as well as expanding the infrastructure of the sanitary systems in both rural and urban centers will constitute an important objective in a sector that has always received the attention of the party-state. We must point out here that although we need to save our resources, we must nevertheless invest in vital spheres such as health, so we must organize preventive and collective medical schemes in the rural areas especially. [break in transmission]

CSO: 4400

CHANGE IN PRC-KENYAN RELATIONS NOTED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 19 Sep 80 pp 17, 18

[Text]

NOTHING could be more apt in showing the change undergone by Kenya's relations with China than President Daniel arap Moi's opening remarks, as he was being welcomed to Peking on Sunday by China's new Premier, Zhao Ziyang. "I am happy to be here in China, a great country," said President Moi, who pointed out that it was his first visit. Kenyans, he said, had a lot to learn from China. He expressed the hope that his tour of China would give him a true reflection of what Kenya would be able to import from China, "both ideologically and economically."

Moi was speaking in Peking because of improved relations between the two countries. He himself was instrumental in injecting warmth into Kenya-China relations when he reopened Kenya's embassy in Peking at the end of 1978, thus closing a difficult chapter in the two countries' relations dating back to the early 1960s when Kenya was going through a power-struggle between the radicals and conservatives in the ruling party Kanu. The Kenyan authorities suspected that China, then at the height of its radical cultural revolution, was sending some money to Kenya's radical group. After several warnings and expulsions of junior members of the Chinese mission in Nairobi, Kenya finally expelled the Chinese ambassador on June 29, 1967. The Chinese retaliated by expelling Kenyan diplomats from Peking on July 3 the same year. But while the Chinese later reopened their mission in Nairobi, Kenya waited until President Moi took Kenya's leadership after the death of the founder of the nation, Jomo Kenyatta.

But China has also undergone substantial change. Revolution is no longer one of its exportable commodities. Indeed, *Quotations from Chairman Mao*, which President Moi banned in August 1967 (and which is still a proscribed publication in Kenya) when he was vice-president and minister for home affairs, is no longer the source of infallible wisdom and inspiration to the Chinese leaders. Just over a week before President Moi's visit, the Chinese leadership put the final seal on its move to the right with the adoption of an economic programme that would have been condemned as heretic during Mao's time and which is closer to Kenya's own line of thinking. While Chine is still officially a communist country, it shares with Kenya a similar stand on a number of international issues. Both are willing to work closely with the United States against the expansion of the Soviet influence in Asia and Africa. Specifically, they are opposed to Soviet military intervention

in Afghanistan and have taken every opportunity to make public that opposition.

At a banquet given by Zhao on Sunday night, the concurrence of views by the leaders of the two countries emerged very clearly. President Moi took the opportunity to renew his call for the superpowers to stop violating the territorial integrity and political independence of the third world countries just to achieve their own selfish ends. To the Chinese the worse offender of the two superpowers is the Soviet Union in its intervention in Afghanistan, directly, and in Cambodia, by proxy of Vietnam. Zhao had the Soviet Union clearly in mind when he said his country was determined to unite with all "justice upholding and peace-loving countries in a just effort to wage a campaign against the policies of war and aggression pursued by hegemonists (a term used to refer to the Soviet Union). The Communist Party's organ, the *People's Daily*, had earlier praised Kenya's non-alignment and opposition to superpower rivalry.

It is, however, not clear how high the international crisis featured in President Moi's talks with the Chinese leaders. After the welcome by Zhao at the Great Hall of the People, the two leaders went immediately into talks attended, on the Kenya side, by the six ministers accompanying President Moi, the civil service head, Jeremiah Kiereini, presidential economic adviser, Philip Ndegwa and Kenya's ambassador to

CSO: 4420

MOI'S PRC TRIP SHOWS 'KENYA TAKES NONALINEMENT SERIOUSLY'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Moi wound up his tour of China yesterday and we congratulate him on what, by all accounts, was a very successful official visit, the first to China by a Kenyan Head of State. The Chinese Government and people gave President Moi an enthusiastic welcome befitting our Head of State.

When President Moi announced that he was going to China there were many sceptics who wondered whether any constructive results would stem from the visit. They argued that relations between Kenya and China had been cool, if not non-existent, since 1964 when the then Premier, Chou En-lai, made a statement in Mogadishu, Somalia, that Africa was "ripe for revolution". Rightly or wrongly, this statement was understood to have been targetted at Kenya, which at the time was fighting internal dissidents backed by Somalia.

Fortunately, things have changed for the better since then. Both Kenya and China now have different leadership and history, which, in its own mysterious way, has shown the two countries that they have some things in common and they can co-operate in some areas to their mutual adyantage

What is important for some foreigners to understand is the fact that Kenya takes its non-alignment seriously. Shortly before the trip several foreign States' news analysts said it was puzzling why the trip was being undertaken. Some of them are the same persons who in the past have accused this country of being in one recognised camp, thereby not following the true path of non-alignment. They cast doubt on Kenya's ability to have healthy relations with different powers if it suited its interests. In a way, the same powers were showing off, claiming to be holier than Kenya in their practice of non-alignment. By this visit they have been proved wrong.

Also, some of our friends have also wondered, rather loudly, in their media organs, whether the visit can be interpreted as showing that Kenya is abandoning other friends. This attitude was more explicitly shown by

Western media representatives in Peking who were reported to be clamouring for an interview with President Moi in order to get a clue on the interpretation of a possible "new" alliance being forged between the two countries. They too misunderstand Kenya's right to choose her friends without being dictated to by any nation or group of nations.

The leaders of this country have never kept it a secret that, in order to speed development, they will seek aid from their friends, all or any of them. In pursuing that objective, they have built contacts with many nations. Some of these are in a better position to aid Kenya with respect to very specialised areas in which they are leaders. China has expertise in such areas as rural industry, irrigation, rice, culture and afforestation, among others. These are areas of major concern in the development of our country and therefore any help in these sectors, or for that matter any others, will be very welcome.

Sometimes the Super-Powers, as well as other nations who are not so powerful but who claim to have areas of trading and political interest in parts of the globe, do not understand that small States have a right to be involved in the great debates about issues which are of concern to mankind in general. The small countries have intensified their campaign to get their point of view on global issues heard. The most recent attempts, on a very critical issue, was the inconclusive debate which has just ended in the UN General Assembly on the organisation of the world economy. Other issues include peace and regional security, the law of the sea and energy.

President Moi has expressed himself quite strongly on most of these issues, which constitute some of the major problems of our times. His trip, therefore, also served as an opportunity to make his views known to the new Chinese leadership at first hand. Since some of these issues will long to be before international forums, where one needs friends to help push one's point of view, the relations established now ought to bear fruit in the international arena in the future.

Areas of agreement between governments are usually subjected to the normal State procedures which, among other things, leave the announcing of details to the relevant authorities. Although it is broadly known that agreement was reached in the areas of cultural exchanges and aid for a sports complex and some rural industries, we await the return of the President for the details.

It is important to point out both to our friends and enemies that President Moi and the people of Kenya are committed to pursuing an active role in international affairs since they believe seriously that issues which are of concern to mankind should be discussed by all the nations of the world and not just a select few who in the past have often usurped the right to speak for all. Towards that end, we are sure President Moi will continue to speak on these issues and travel abroad to put the Kenyan point of view to other leaders in person since that is the way of true non-alignment.

CSO: 4420

IRAN-IRAQ WAR 'LIKELY TO AFFECT' NATION'S OIL SUPPLY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Sep 80 p 44

[Excerpt] Kenya's oil supply is likely to be affected if the Iran-Iraq was continues much longer.

The country's maximum storage capacity is for about 30 days and fears are being expressed that the reserves might soon run out if the war continued.

Tankers from Kenya are already reported in the vicinity of the Gulf area and any delays in their arrival could result in "a shortage situation." Normally, they take only about 10 days enroute.

Contacted yesterday, a Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Energy, Mr. Mbote, said the Government was "monitoring the situation very carefully." He said there were still "sufficient stocks" to cushion a temporary disruption of supplies from the Middle East.

He did not say for how long the remaining stocks would last. But the situation remains fluid in case Iran finally decides to close the Hormuz Straits--the narrow passage through which over three-quarters of the world's oil supplies pass.

Kenya gets its 18 million barrels of crude a year from the Gulf countries. It is not clear how much oil Kenya now gets from Iraq. But the Total Oil Co., which accounts for 14 percent of the market here, gets most of its supplies from Iraq.

A year ago the picture would have been different as Kenya received 14 percent of its supplies from Iran.

At least one tanker with 70,000 tonnes of crude was due to arrive in Mombasa yesterday and another four by the end of October, according to a source at the Kenya Ports Authority. But it was not immediately known how long it would take to process the cargo since the refinery plant in Mombasa is closed till mid-October for the annual cleanup operations.

In normal circumstances, 70,000 tonnes of crude would only be enough for 16 days.

"If we can have at least two tankers arriving in Mombasa in the next couple of days, we will be in a good position for a few more weeks," an industry source told the NATION.

Some 18.5 million barrels of oil pass through the Straits of Hormuz every day. Most of this goes to Western Europe, North and South America, Japan and Africa.

Although there is an alternative outlet through a strategic pipeline connecting Iraq and Saudi Arabia with the Mediterranean Sea, it can only handle two million barrels a day.

Apart from oil, Kenya is not likely to be hurt by the conflict as its trade with the countries of the region has not been substantial.

Confirm

The Kenya Ports Authority confirmed there was "no ship with general cargo" which had recently left for the Gulf.

Associated Press reports from London that tanker traffic moved normally yesterday through the Straits of Hormuz, escalating Iran-Iraq war.

CSO: 4420

SWEDISH TRADE DELEGATION ON TEN-DAY VISIT

Ministers' Remarks

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Sep 80 p 16

[Text]

KENYA encourages industries which generate employment and earn foreign exchange.

This was said yesterday by the Industry Minister, Dr. Munyua Waiyaki, when he received in his office an eight-man Swedish trade delegation led by Prince Bertil of Sweden who was accompanied by Princess Lilian.

Dr. Waiyaki told the visitors that Kenya was concerned with creating a political atmosphere conducive to foreign investment and assured them that the Government would always try to protect the investor.

The Minister said Kenya welcomed investors in industries which were import-oriented and called on potential investors to involve the locals in their joint ventures.

He told the delegates, who are on a 10-day visit to the country, that 90 per cent of Kenya population was in the rural areas. He urged them to consider setting up small-scale industries in rural areas which could use the raw materials readily available there.

He asked the delegates to exchange ideas with Kenyan officials to understand what each country could offer another.

Dr. Waiyaki thanked the Swedish government for the assistance it had given the country and hoped it would continue to help in the future.

He also noted that Sweden's relations with African countries "are very cordial".

Prince Bertil thanked the Minister and the Government of Kenya and hoped the delegates would have an opportunity to study the country's industrial and commercial sectors.

At another function yesterday, Commerce Minister Eliud Mwamunga urged Sweden to improve its trade terms with Kenya.

He said there was currently an imbalance in trade between the two countries which did not favour Kenya.

The Minister was speaking at a lunch at a Nairobi hotel in honour of the Swedish delegation.

He said Kenya was eager to increase its trade with Sweden and was currently working on programmes to promote Kenyan products in Sweden, He noted that trade between the two countries had risen from Sh. 336 million in 1976 to Sh. 406 million last year. He said coffee made up 90 per cent of Kenya's exports to Sweden while imports ranged from raw materials like steel and iron ore to motor vehicles.

Sweden Can Help Kenya

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Swedish delegation now in Kenya could not have come at a better time. The mission, which includes presidents and managing directors of some of the leading names in Swedish industry — including Volvo, LM Ericsson and Tetra Pak — seeks to strengthen the growing trade links between the two countries and will also investigate the setting up of new joint industrial and commercial ventures. These aims are fully compatible with the Government's economic strategy of encouraging foreign investors, especially in industries which generate employment and earn foreign exchange.

As it has done in the past, the Swedish Government has indicated that it will continue assisting Kenya to lessen its dependence on the international community while at the same time stimulating the development of democracy by raising the living standards of the people in the rural areas. Sweden has done this by helping to construct health centres and water projects, especially in semi-arid areas such as West Pokot.

The Swedish Government has also assisted in the development of our rural areas by financing the Sh. 54-million Kitale Technical School which is expected to be ready before the end of next year. Graduates from the school will eventually find rural employment where they will be engaged on projects that will benefit the majority of Kenyans while also helping curb the migration of young people from the rural to the urban areas in search of employment.

While welcoming the aid given so far and hoping that it will continue, we hope the Swedish Government and industrialists will also assist us to correct the current trade imbalance between the two countries. They can do this by diversifying their imports of Kenyan products. As of now, Sweden only imports agricultural products — especially coffee — from Kenya. The success of Kenya's effort to break into the international market, including the Swedish one, will be speeded up considerably if the international community agrees to transfer technology to Kenya without making us pay prohibitive fees for it. This is an area that we hope the Swedish industrialists will look at closely with their Kenyan counterparts.

The Kenyan hosts can also learn valuable lessons from their Swedish guests. The first is that Sweden, a small and geographically isolated country, has been getting richer and richer because the Swedes are a very hard-working people. Unlike other countries which look down on scientific researchers, Swedish scientists are encouraged and supported by rich industries even when the research findings are not likely to bear fruit in the near future. Additionally, although Sweden is not a rich country by Western standards, the government ensures that Swedish industry has the resources necessary to produce goods that are highly competitive in the world markets.

It cannot be over-emphasised that competition is the name of the game in the world markets, although it is true that more and more countries are setting up tariffs to curb imports. The few openings that are left are taken up by countries which produce quality goods at competitive prices. This means that, while the Swedes may help us by launching import programmes for our goods, our industrialists must do much more than some seem to be doing to improve the quality of their products while ensuring that they are competitively priced. This is one aspect that we need to pay urgent attention to.

The sober truth is that we have to diversify the markets for our manufactured products if we are to arrest the deteriorating balance of payments position brought about partly by the erratic oil price hikes and the falling prices of our agricultural exports. This situation has been made worse by our over-reliance on markets in developing countries for our manufactured products, which constitute 86 per cent of our products. The Western developed countries take up 11 per cent, while the centrally-planned economies and the petrodollar markets take up the rest.

This over-reliance has meant that Kenya's exports have suffered whenever there have been misunderstanding between Kenya and some of these developing countries, especially in the immediate neighbourhood. The recurrent civil strifes in these countries have also contributed to lessening Kenyan exports. What is more fundamental, however, is the fact that these countries are also trying to set up industries that are similar to those in Kenya in their own bid to limit imports.

These factors mean we must ensure that we break into the international market for our economic survival. Other developing countries, especially in South-East Asia, have illustrated that, as long as a country can produce the goods that the world needs, the markets are there. Sweden and our other trading partners can help us to do this, we hope. But we must help ourselves first.

CSO: 4420

TASKS FACING NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DETAILED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

PARLIAMENT resumes today and members ought by now to be ready to tackle some of the business left outstanding from the last sitting. Many people seem not to understand that Parliament is a very important institution in the governing of Kenya. It is the third branch of Government and is charged with the very basic responsibility of passing the laws which guide this country. Members of Parliament are required by the Constitution always to ensure that the law is revised to keep up with changing circumstances, be they economic, political, or social.

Of course, they do not pluck ideas from thin air, but they are supposed to represent the interest of the constituents who elect them. Sometimes this point is lost in the clash of debate in the House where even the parliamentarians themselves seem to want to censure some of their colleagues who either talk too much or talk on subjects which may at times be of little interest to the majority. Sometimes outsiders join in the clamour that some parliamentarians are too vocal or have views which are extreme.

These views, if pursued to their logical conclusion, would lead to limiting either the debates or the number of speakers. This would be dangerous since it would tend to limit the sources of ideas about our society and, more important, the approaches and methods necessary for improving the well-being of all Kenyans. There are many things which, theoretically, we can do to attain the ideal of improved standards of living for the majority of the people. These have to be debated, agreed on and enacted into law so as to give some measure of agreement and purpose to the society's ultimate objectives — which are always more important than those of any particular individual. Those who invented the parliamentary method were convinced that short of bringing all the people to one public meeting to get their views and preferences, the next best thing was to bring the people's representatives together.

What emerges is better than rule by a dictator or even rule by a committee of bureaucrats who are neither elected nor asked by the people to be their representatives. Kenya adopted a parliamentary system at independence because it recognised the need for the people to be represented. As is well known it is from those elected that the country chooses the President, who becomes Head of State only after having first been elected a representative of the people.

In the last sitting and before, one could argue that some Members did not appear to take the business of the House seriously since, on many occasions, there was no quorum. What was even more strange was that, on occasion, the Front Bench had only one or two representatives present. This meant that some Ministers and Assistant Ministers were not there either to listen to the views of MPs or to lead the discussion in some of the debates. Although one can understand that they are busy it should always be clear to them that they have a basic duty to attend Parliament. If they feel that this is a waste of time, then there must be something which needs putting right.

There are many issues of major interest to our future development. Perhaps most important is soil and water conservation. It looks as if we have reached the limits of agricultural growth unless we introduce some very major programmes in soil and water conservation. This area also embraces programmes on reafforestation, which will not simply aid conservation but also make a significant contribution to our energy resources. Conservation of energy, as well as the need for creating institutions to supplement the existing ones in this sector, is an area which needs to occupy the Members' time. So does the organisation of trade and the regulation of urban housing rents.

Parliament is resuming after President Moi has just returned from his State visit to China. During that visit, he not only took with him members of the Cabinet, but also civil servants, backbenchers, and, perhaps most significantly, students from the University. All these representatives were taken so as to allow them to see how a different society is coping with development problems. They were ambassadors and they all should be in a position to help us rethink some of our approaches to problems. It is important also that what we learn from others can be quickly translated into action so as to make for more meaningul development. We believe that knowledge, from whatever source, should always be used in re-evaluating how we have done things in the past and how we can do them better in the future. Parliament has a role in making sure that such knowledge is quickly translated into the law of the land.

Recesses give MPs time to go to their constituencies to consult with their people.

Fast changes demand that Parliament, like all other institutions in society, think more and more about the future implications of their actions of the day. Parliament must therefore always anticipate the future in its deliberations.

CSO: 4420

ODINGA'S 'IMMENSE INFLUENCE' IN LUOLAND CONTINUES

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 26 Sep 80 p 17

[Text]

HE was the man who wasn't there. As Mr. David Okiki Amayo and Mrs Phoebe Muga Asiyo battled it out for the Karachuonyo parliamentary seat in this week's by-election, Kenya's former vice-president, Mr. Oginga Odinga, was in England where he had gone three weeks ago on a business trip on behalf of the Cotton lint and seed Marketing Board of which he is chairman. In his defeat, Amayo is reportedly blaming Odinga for his political misfortunes in Karachuonyo. He is even accusing sitting Luo MPs, virtually everyone of whom campaigned for or favoured Asiyo, of being Odinga men. While there is no doubt that Odinga was an influence in Karachuonyo where Amayo's past virulent anti-Odinga politics may have alienated many voters, any attempt to explain Asiyo's victory purely in terms of Odinga's pervading influence in Luoland is simplistic, and coming from Amayo, it is merely an echo of the kind of politics which no longer seem to make much sense in Luoland.

One inescapable fact is that Asiyo was immensely popular in her own right. Final figures showed that she won nearly half of the votes cast in East Karachuonyo, Amayo's home area. Elsewhere in the constituency, she beat Amayo almost five to one in votes. A better area to look for reasons behind this kind of landslide victory is the sympathy vote which was generated in favour of Asiyo by the tension and violence which erupted towards the end of the campaign. At one point Asiyo and her driver were manhandled by Amayo's supporters and there must have been many women in Karachuonyo who voted for her as if to make ammends for the maltreatment she had received.

Perhaps just as relevant is the fact that some of the people who campaigned for her or favoured her candidacy, men like Mr. Zablon Olang, an assistant minister for constitutional and home affairs, have not in the past been known for keen support of Odinga. "What brought all of us together," Olang told *The Weekly Review*, "is that we can work with Phoebe but we can't work with Mr. Amayo." One problem for Amayo was that prior to the 1979 general election she had adopted the view that he was a more loyal supporter of the president than any other Luo leader, something which seemed to rile other leaders who considered their loyalty as being second to none.

After the Ugenya and Karachuonyo by-elections, it is not possible to deny the immense influence which Odinga, either as a person or through the magic of his name, still has in Luoland. But it does not make sense to try and read everything which goes on among the Luo in terms of pro-Odinga versus anti-Odinga politicians any longer. Politics being what it is, what is going on in Luoland is probably not a case of if you can't beat them (Odinga and his group) join them. Most probably after more than two decades of bitter personality squabbling, Luo leaders are generally getting tired of negative politics and are trying to forge ahead in activites which would uplift their community as fast as possible. In any case, a whole generation of new leaders has come up during the past twenty years; they seem more at home with development-oriented projects than with bickering, and this could explain the new spirit of accommodation in Luoland rather than the supposed sweeping resurgence of Odingaism. ■

CSO: 4420

NCPB REPORTEDLY 'HEADED FOR ROUGH TIME'

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 19 Sep 80 p 26

[Text]

THE National Cereals and Produce Board has just started buying maize from farmers within the country; nevertheless it looks like the organisation is headed for a rough time. To date, the board has only managed to buy just under 100,000 bags of maize from all the provinces. The Rift Valley Province tops the list with 80,000 bags bought from it so far, Western Province follows with 6,000 bags, Nyanza Province comes third with 5,000 bags. But even within the leading maize-producing provinces, maize production seems concentrated or mainly coming from a few areas. In the Rift Valley, for example production has been mainly from the southern parts, encompassing such areas as Kilgoris, Narok, Kericho and Loitokitok. The latter area has in actual fact provided the National Cereals and Produce Board with the biggest haul of maize — 40,000 bags. In Western Province, maize production seems concentrated in Webuye, while in Nyanza Province, the maize production area encompasses mainly Kihanja, Kisii and some parts of Homa Bay.

The cereals board even suggests that the country might be forced to continue the importation of yellow maize. Adverse weather conditions have played havoc with the maize production of the rest of the province, and the board finds it difficult to foresee any reasonable output of maize coming from the Central Province; 100,000 or so bags of maize may be bought from this area, but this would be very minimal, according to the managing director of the board, Mr. C. Webb. The weather condition has been particularly bad in the lower parts of Central Province. Total crop failure has been registered in the Eastern Province, and the government, according to board, might be forced to feed the region for the rest of the season. North Eastern Province and Coast Province appear not to be in a better position and seem to have suffered the worst cases of drought which is claimed to have been mainly responsible for the crop failures in these regions.

The government had earlier on forecast a "bumper harvest" of maize in 1980. Apparently this forecast was on the basis of the weather conditions which looked promising earlier on in the year. This speculation on the harvest of maize might also have been a result of the healthy green maize plants that abounded in the fields, or even a psychological tool to quiten the restive population. Whatever the reason, the government finally expected the maize yield for 1980 to be in the region of 24-28 million bags. The Cereals Board, however, thinks, that the forecast was rather on the high side. The prevailing drought and storm conditions in many parts of the country indicate that production would be much lower than

expected, and a conservative figure of close to 15 million bags is suggested. A higher yield could have been possible if the weather condition had remained as it was a month ago, but as things stand now, only a miracle can raise the expected yield to a higher level.

Of the 15 or so million bags of expected maize yield, only about one third will reach the cereal boards silos. The farmers are expected to consume the rest of the yield. In this case, according to the board, the government might be forced to continue the importation of yellow maize to keep the reserves at a reasonable level. The Central Bureau of Statistics also seems to register this imminent shortage in maize production. In its earlier forecast for 1980, it had indicated a gradual fall in maize prices to a national average level of shs.1.98. This was in expectation of a very high level of maize production. In its latest market information bulletin report, this expection seems to have been dashed by the reality of things. The national maize price is as high as shs.4.50. The continuing rise in prices of maize is a pointer that the supply of the commodity is declining, and will continue to decline if weather conditions remain as they currently are. One thing which is for certain is that there is not going to be any bumper harvest as projected by the authorities concerned. ■

CSO: 4420

CIVIL SERVICE REVIEW COMMISSION PRESENTS REPORTS TO MOI

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 19 Sep 80 p 12

[Text]

AFTER ten months of deliberations, the Waruhiu Civil Service Review Commission presented its report to President Moi last Friday. Even before the contents of the report are known, civil servants are likely to have their expectations heightened in the hope that their conditions are at last under consideration. They probably will not be wrong to expect big improvements in their terms of service. Initially, the commission was expected to take six months conducting its investigations and compiling its report, but when its work was already in progress, the commission's original terms were broadened to include the Teachers' Service Commission and the University of Nairobi together with its constituent institution, the Kenyatta University College.

The setting up of the Commission marks the third time in a period of two years that the government has launched comprehensive reviews of various government services including parastatal corporations. A similar review was mounted to look into the terms of service of the country's armed services and presented its report early this year. It is widely believed that the recommendations of the Armed Forces Review Commission have already been implemented, resulting in better conditions of service for members of the armed forces. A similar study was carried out on the operations of parastatal corporations. While presenting the report of the parastatal review commission, its chairman, Mr. Phillip Ndegwa, had warned that some parastatal corporations had not been operating efficiently. Others, the report had said, had outlived their usefulness and the commission advised that they should be wound up. And although no parastatal corporations have been wound up as a result of the report, there has been a reshuffle of senior officers of parastatals which many observers think were aimed at increasing the efficiency of public corporations.

The setting up of the Waruhiu commission also marks the second time in about ten years that the government has undertaken a major review of the civil service. A similar review, headed by Mr. Duncan Ndegwa in 1972, proposed a wide-ranging study of the civil service, making many recommendations in the process. The Ndegwa commission's report has, however, attracted a lot of criticism for having recommended that civil servants could engage in private business. Critics of the commission have often singled out this recommendation and point out that many civil servants have as a result become involved in businesses which sometimes lead to a conflict of interests between their official duties and their private commercial undertakings. Whatever other grievances the Waruhiu Commission might have encountered in their enquiries, they could not miss to notice the pervasive complaint about low salaries in the civil service.

This would appear to account for the noticeable migration from the civil service to the private sector.

Salaries in the civil service were the subject of another review in 1977. This review did not, however, affect all grades but covered employees in job groups G to Q. An employee in job group G starts with a salary of K£864 per annum which works out to Shs. 1440 per month. The highest he can hope to advance is K£1212 per year which is shs. 2020 per month. But to get to the highest salary for his grade it would take ten years. At the lowest end of the scale, employees in job group A earn a salary of K£219 per annum which amounts to shs. 365 per month. At the highest end of the hierarchy, senior civil servants in job group Q earn between K£4584 to K£5514 per year, figures which translate to shs. 7,650 and shs.9,190 per month respectively.

Civil servants argue that comparable positions in the private sector pay better salaries than they get in the civil service. A permanent secretary in a ministry would compare with the chairman, general manager or managing director of a large limited company, but would, however earn, they argue, one third or a quarter of his counterpart's salary in the private sector. Executives in the private sector, however, argue that work in the private sector does not normally permit them to indulge in private businesses. The higher remuneration in the private sector, therefore, acts as compensation for the lack of freedom to operate businesses and generally, for the reduced job security as compared to the civil service, employees in the private sector claim. In the teaching profession, the position is almost similar. An arts graduate teacher starts at a salary of Shs. 2020 per month, whereas his science counterpart earns an initial salary of shs.2100 a month. In industry or commerce, the same graduate would probably earn one and a half times more at least. The Waruhiu Commission cannot have failed to notice this discrepancy. Probably civil servants will have their salaries reviewed upwards to make their jobs more attractive. This must, however, remain speculative until the contents of the commission are disclosed. ■

CSO: 4420

MINISTER QUESTIONED ON KENYANIZATION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

SOME expatriates will never be forced out to make way for Kenyans.

Parliament was told this yesterday by a Minister of State in the Office of the President, Mr. Nicholas Biwott.

He said it would be unfair to Kenyanise posts held by people who had invested their money in Kenya. However, expatriates employed by such investors would eventually be replaced.

Mr. Biwott was replying to a question from Bungoma South MP Lawrence Sifuna, who had asked how many expatriates with work permits were working in the private and Government sectors.

Mr. Biwott said there were 10,177 expatriates in the private sector, 792 in Government and 1,050 teaching. There were 432 expatriate accountants, 65 secretaries, 2,947 general managers, 375 technical managers and 69 advisers.

By the end of June this year, 721 expatriates had been replaced, he said.

The Minister said Kenyanisation of secretarial posts was under constant review and the number of expatriates in that field was falling.

He said he had issued an order to the tea and coffee industries to progressively replace expatriates.

Answering a question from Nyandarua South MP Kimani wa Nyoike, Mr. Biwott said he was satisfied with the progress being made by the Kenya Commercial Bank and the National Bank of Kenya in replacing expatriates.

Any replacements had, however, to be properly trained, he said.

Seventy-five per cent of managerial posts in banks were held by Kenyans, and, said the Minister, the Government was aiming for total Kenyanisation at the banks.

CSO: 4420

RECURRING SHORTAGES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES NOTED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 26 Sep 80 p 33

[Text]

WITHIN the last few weeks Kenyan consumers have been considerably inconvenienced once again following recurring shortages of essential commodities like milk, butter, rice and now, cement. Apart from the oftensang reasons for these shortages — hoarding and smuggling — also responsible are poor planning in the distribution systems, a shift in consumer eating habits and rapid population growth. Production facilities for some commodities seem to be stagnant in their growth, and this has also affected supplies, particularly of rice.

There is still a registered shortage of butter despite the assurance from the managing director of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Mr. Gitahi Ngaruro that the country has more butter than it needs. Ngaruro stated that retailers normally require a higher quantity of butter than their regular stock, then hoard the surplus and later charge higher prices for it. Because of this behaviour, the KCC has tightened its distribution of butter, he explained. But this move by the KCC seems to be so tight that the organisation has inadvertently created a shortage.

Ngaruro further asserts that the position of milk has not changed from last week. Drought in Nyeri, Murang'a and Kiambu continues to affect the supply of milk in Nairobi. Nairobi is usually supplied with 25,000 crates of milk a day, but because of the drought in the mentioned areas, this level had dropped to 19,000 crates a day. A little rain in Nakuru late last week helped raise this level to 22,500 crates a day, but in spite of this, Nairobi residents still complain of milk shortage.

Whereas Ngaruro blames retailers for the milk shortage, the situation in Kericho could give the impression that it is actually the KCC which is to blame. Reports are that a lot of milk is wasted in Kericho by farmers due to lack of a milk depot and cooling facilities. Farmers find it too expensive to transport their commodities to Sotik, the nearest KCC depot. Ngaruro says, however, that this situation is temporary as the plant in Molo will soon reopen.

Other facilities to improve the milk supply will be opened in Kericho, Kapsabet, Muranga, Meru and South Nyanza. An increment in the producer price of milk might also help to improve the situation:- farmers are currently being paid at the rate of shs.6 per gallon, a price which was set in September 1976.

The managing director of the cereals board, Mr. C. Webb, states that between 35,000 and 37,000 tons of paddy rice are produced in Kenya each year, but that the facilities for rice production have not changed. Added to the fact that more people are eating rice, this leads to a great strain on the rice supply. ■

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

UK ROAD AID AGREEMENT SIGNED--Vice-President Mwai Kibaki yesterday signed an agreement in which Britain will grant Kenya Sh. 236 million for a major link road between Embu and Meru. The British High Commissioner to Kenya, Mr. John Williams, signed on behalf of his government. Mr. Kibaki commended the British Government for its assistance and said the road would open up fertile agricultural areas and enable produce in the area to be marketed more easily. The new link will shorten the road between the two towns by 30 kilometres and benefit the local population of over one million. The Vice-President said the total cost of the project was Sh. 317 million and that work would start as soon as tenders had been submitted to the Kenya Government. Britain will pay for the redesign of the Thuchi-Chuka section, the construction of the whole road and the construction contract. Kenya will be responsible for land acquisition and compensation. Mr. Williams said the trunk road was the biggest project undertaken by his government in Kenya. He said his country agreed in 1978 to take on Embu, Meru and Isiolo districts as an area of concentration for part of British capital aid and technical cooperation in Kenya. This was at the request of the Kenya Government. He said a number of other projects in the agricultural and rural development sectors were under discussion. [Excerpt]
[Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Sep 80 p 3]

PETROLEUM RATIONING PROGRAM UNDERWAY--The Government is drawing up a programme to ration petrol in the country and maximise the use of diesel. Vice-President Mwai Kibaki said the new programme would force those who were frequently on the road like matatus, to switch off their engines when not moving. He was launching a new diesel engined Chev Luv by General Motors in Nairobi at the weekend. Mr. Kibaki said the new programme would be announced soon because oil had become an "expensive luxury." He said Kenya would spend 30 percent of all her export earnings on oil alone, this year. "We cannot possibly have a higher proportion of our earnings going to the purchase of one item only," he said. "Some of measures have already been outlined; the Energy Minister and we are preparing a comprehensive document," he said. He appealed to Kenyans to voluntarily conserve oil and urged those with more than one car to use one most of the times. [Excerpt]
[Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Sep 80 p 3]

SWAHILI-ENGLISH LANGUAGE PAPER--Nairobi--Unless Africans venture into the "business" unknown, they are unlikely to progress, a prominent Kenyan journalist who has recently launched a Swahili newspaper has said. The journalist, Mr F. Khamisi has recently launched "Chemsha Bongo" newspaper, which he plans to circulate in all Swahili-speaking East and Central African countries as a contribution to promoting the language as well as providing information to the millions of Swahili-speaking Africans who are unable to read English or French. The paper is bilingual: being in Swahili and English. It will endeavour to cover events in East and Central Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 3-9 Sep 80 p 15]

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER REPORTS ON REORGANIZATION

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 511, 27 Jul 80 pp 24-26

[Article: Socialism Requires a Functional Supply System]

[Text] The principal aspects of the reorganization carried out in the central organs and state enterprises subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Trade [MCE], together with the objectives underlying the new system for the supply and distribution of imports, were disclosed by Minister of Foreign Trade Salomao Munguambe when he met last 17 July with all the workers of that sector to inform them of the most important conclusions reached on the basis of the studies conducted within the jurisdiction of his ministry in connection with the Political and Organizational Offensive.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade also outlined the evils of the former system of supply and distribution of imports and announced the abolition of the present licensing system and the Bulletin of Import Registration (BRI), which is an inherent feature of that system. A simpler and more operational set of regulations will replace that system for the duration of this year. For the time being, changes will be introduced into the BRI's with a view to simplifying them and preventing them from continuing--per se--to be an obstacle to progress in respect to the process of importation.

In the course of the meeting the heads of the aforementioned agencies and state enterprises were also introduced, and a report was presented concerning the future plans of the Office of Control and Discipline of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Failure of the Enemy's Plans

Minister of Foreign Trade Salomao Munguambe began by stating that the Political and Organizational Offensive had made it possible to detect serious problems which were afflicting everyone, and that the broad popular participation made it possible for all of us to become aware of the importance of initiating an economic struggle in which the enemy is hunger, poverty and deprivation. He appealed for everyone to adopt the position that the offensive has not ended. "The offensive has been shifted to the area of

our everyday activity," he said. For this reason, he added, "we have the daily task of combating the negligent, the incompetent and the corrupt."

The minister said that the workers of this sector have important responsibilities, inasmuch as it is the Ministry of Foreign Trade that must plan, direct and monitor implementation of the foreign trade directives as set forth by FRELIMO and by the state. "It is our task," he said, "to direct the activity of the foreign trade enterprises, and these enterprises in their turn must successfully conduct the transactions for the sale and purchase of merchandise in an efficient manner and under the best possible conditions."

Minister of Foreign Trade Salomao Munguambe also stated that "during the offensive it became apparent that our ministry is one of the enemy's principal targets, and that the ministry was used to organize various forms of sabotage and the illegal outflow of foreign exchange, and to create a bureaucratic and complicated system for the entire foreign trade process. The situation is even further complicated by the lack of clarification of the functions of each structure involved in the process, and by the inadequate articulation of the various stages of that process all the way from preparation of the plan to the placing of the order.

"We are still inexperienced," the minister said. "We are unfamiliar with the markets and products with which we are dealing. Our enterprises grew very rapidly, passed through a necessary phase of great concentration, and have not yet assumed a dynamic role as the principal executors of the development of our foreign relations. Our cadres are still few in number and poorly prepared to carry out the leadership role which is demanded of them in the management of the process."

On the other hand, the other structures that form part of the foreign trade circuit also present diverse problems and different levels of organization, as is the case with the enterprises (subordinate to various ministries) in charge of distribution and utilization. The banking structures also need to be adapted to the new reality, while the customshouses, ADENA EMOSE and ANFRENA are not yet able to respond to the requirements of the revolutionary process. The port structures in their turn present a number of problems, including a sizable proliferation of powers within their midst.

All of this has given rise to the situations that were publicized throughout the offensive. The minister of foreign trade alluded to some of these, and added:

"Negligence became prevalent. Work habits became increasingly lax. The enemy found conditions favorable for gaining a foothold, and he didn't waste the opportunity.

"There was a widespread lack of discipline, and a spirit of routine was beginning to prevail," he said. "Incompetents were finding their way into positions of leadership.

"The counter-revolution established itself within our midst," he continued, "in defiance of our government. Their plan was to turn the foreign trade sector into their headquarters, from where they proposed to strike at the people and at the construction of socialism. They knew that this is the sector in which the importation of supplies for the people takes place, together with the importation of the raw materials used by the production sector and the equipment necessary for the large-scale development projects.

"If we do not produce," he said, "we likewise do not export. If we do not export, we will not have the means for acquiring what we need.

"The enemy's plans," he said, "failed, and some of them were exposed."

Demolish Rather Than Adapt

The minister of foreign trade spoke of the work being accomplished by the Office of Control and Discipline of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. He spoke of its important task and of the qualities necessary in order to be a worker in the state apparatus, and added that "the offensive served to demonstrate the fact that we have not yet succeeded in making profound changes in the system we have inherited."

As a consequence, although measures have been taken to ensure a monopoly over foreign trade in respect to the system of imports, new mechanisms have not been created and new laws and norms appropriate to the economic situation and to the new conception of foreign trade have not been elaborated.

The minister of foreign trade emphasized that "successive adaptations were made in various areas of the system which resulted--in general--in a very complex, bureaucratized and sluggish mechanism. Socialism requires a functional system of supply," he added.

"The work we accomplished," he said, "enabled us to plan the new supply system for imports. This in turn enabled us to act upon the imperative necessity of dismantling--rather than adapting--the outmoded system that responded only to the requirements of the capitalist economy.

"It was necessary to adopt emergency measures," he said, "to correct the situation and also to plan the actions to be taken over the medium term and long term."

How the New System Functions

The new system is based on the premise of improved coordination among the various structures involved in the foreign trade sector. It presupposes the joint elaboration of a Foreign Trade Plan, a plan covering trade operations for the foreign trade enterprises, and the corresponding foreign exchange plan--that is to say, it presupposes guarantees that the new system will function.

The foreign trade enterprises of the state are defined as being--in principle--import and export enterprises. These enterprises--which will buy and sell--will be governed in their larger-scale transactions by import and export contracts and by internal contracts with their domestic suppliers and customers.

To take care of contingencies of an organizational nature during a transitional phase certain foreign trade enterprises will accumulate the function of distribution, although this function will be restricted to the port cities of Maputo, Beira and Nacala, according to Minister Salomao Munguambe. Munguambe also pointed to the necessity for decentralization of the direct acquisition of products of lesser economic value--products of great specificity or diversity--to be supplied directly to the entities utilizing them.

Among other aspects, emphasis was also placed on the fact that private enterprises will be authorized to import certain types of products--products which by their nature and relatively lesser importance in the overall spectrum of purchases made abroad tend to distract the attention of the state enterprises from the principal products, to the detriment of the more important activities of these enterprises.

This new system will give particular attention to the imports destined for the great integrated projects; guarantee that the importation--and customs clearance--of the goods imported under the provisions of the plan cannot be conditioned by domestic credit; and seek to ensure the unification and standardization of bank debts and of the structures that function in the port with a view to speeding up the process and simplifying the calculation of costs.

The introduction of this new system has in turn led to the necessity of reorganizing the central organs of the ministry in correspondence with the new conception, in order that these organs may exercise a genuine leadership role in the foreign trade sector by rectifying existing errors and improving their functionality. The principal objective of this reorganization is basically consolidation of the state monopoly over foreign trade.

Principal Areas of the Ministry

The minister of foreign trade continued by speaking in detail of the three principal areas of the ministry. He began by announcing the abolition of the National Directorate of Trade Economy "and its replacement by the National Directorate of Trade Operations--a structure that is more functional and better adapted to the task of coordinating and managing the foreign trade enterprises.

"The National Directorate of Trade Policy," he said, "will have the responsibility of creating, in foreign markets, the best possible conditions for execution of the plan," while "the Planning Office basically has responsibility for preparing for and coordinating--in conjunction with the organs of the MCE--the elaboration and supervision of the execution of the Foreign

Trade Plan (annual and prospective) and should also participate in the preparation of the Foreign Exchange Plan."

After introducing the principal officials of these areas (see below) and those of the foreign trade enterprises, Minister Salomao Munguambe declared that "all the above-mentioned officials are to assume their posts tomorrow." He emphasized the importance of the Enlarged Consultative Council (to meet from 28 to 30 July), which he said will constitute "a moment for evaluating our activities, a moment of profound reflection on our tasks. We believe this will be an important step in the organization of our future work," he added.

Lastly, this member of the government outlined several courses of action it is pursuing, which include (among others) rapid progress toward improvement of the situation in the export sector; completion of the work already undertaken to reorganize the customs service and ADENA; and establishment of the party's presence in the enterprises.

The principal changes planned in respect to the enterprises will be designed to diminish the giantism of the larger enterprises by having the latter specialize in more specific areas. The trend will be toward the creation of new enterprises based on the existing ones, with the new enterprises being endowed with greater capacity to respond to the requests made of them.

With a view to simplifying the system, it will be possible to achieve greater functionality and a more precise definition of the respective areas of responsibility. Implementation of a system of domestic and external contracts will, moreover, enhance the possibility of controlling each transaction by limiting precisely the respective spheres of action of the various participating entities.

Top Officials of the Central Organs

After defining the three principal areas of responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Minister Salomao Munguambe introduced to the workers the principal officials in charge of these areas:

1. Jose Dias Marques, national director of trade operations and secretary of the Office of Control and Discipline.

2. Pacheco Faria, deputy national director of trade operations and member of the board of directors of the Office of Control and Discipline.

3. Daniel Gabriel, national director of trade policy and deputy secretary of the Office of Control and Discipline.

4. Benedito Wetela, deputy national director of trade policy.

5. Ezequiel Vicente, director of the Planning Office.

6. Luis Correia, deputy director of the Planning Office.

7. Mario Possolo, chief administrative assistant to the minister of foreign trade.

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CSO: 4401

REPORTAGE ON RESULTS OF VISIT BY FRG CABINET MINISTER

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 511, 27 Jul 80 pp 37-38

[Text] Headed by Minister for Economic Cooperation Rainer Offergeld, a delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany [FRG] visited Mozambique from 17 to 19 July. While in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] the delegation held talks with a Mozambican delegation led by Minister of Ports and Land Transport Alcantara Santos. The main purpose of the talks was to study the possibilities for cooperation and to define the possible areas of that cooperation.

This visit has had the effect of opening up prospects for cooperation with the FRG, which is one of the most highly industrialized countries of capitalist Europe. These prospects are particularly favorable in the areas of transportation, telecommunications and energy, as Minister Rainer Offergeld stated. Other areas of cooperation may also be developed, with everything depending on the future contacts that have now been initiated. Both delegations emphasized that this cooperation must be bilateral and long-term in character, with advantages for both countries.

The FRG in Africa

According to data supplied by the FRG embassy in Maputo, our continent is--for the Federal Republic of Germany--an area of great economic importance to the success of its cooperation with the developing countries. The FRG imports from Africa copper, iron, manganese, aluminum, cobalt, cotton, cacao, petroleum and timber; the countries exporting these products are Zambia, Liberia, Gabon, the Congo, Guinea-Conakry, Zaire, Egypt, Ghana, Libya, Algeria, Nigeria and the Ivory Coast.

As Minister Rainer Offergeld stated, of all the industrialized countries the FRG is the country most heavily represented in the African states.

Serious implications are posed for the struggle for the liberation of the continent by the fact that the FRG also maintains relations with the RSA [Republic of South Africa], with the aggravating circumstance that many of

its enterprises have extended this cooperation to the field of military technology. Responding to one newsman's question concerning relations with the RSA and the fact that adoption by the FRG of more forceful positions would reduce the margin for maneuver of that racist country, Rainer Offergeld replied: "I believe that finding a solution to the problem of Namibia is of paramount importance. The possibility now exists for implementation of a democratic process of decolonization in that country," he said, "and the FRG supports the plans of the UN and has introduced initiatives within the framework of relations among the five Western states with respect to the problem of Namibia.... The RFA--just as all the countries of the international community--firmly believes that the racist regime in the RSA should be superseded. It is necessary--I repeat--that a process of peaceful transition take place in the RSA and that efforts be made toward this end."

The Talks

The talks held by the two delegations were primarily for the purpose of exchanging information on which to base future economic cooperation between the two countries. This objective was attained, although several questions remain that require further study. An invitation was therefore extended to Minister Alcantara Santos to engage in new contacts early in 1981 for the purpose of evaluating the progress made. The two delegations also visited the port of Maputo.

The German delegation was also received by President Samora Machel, who bade farewell to the minister and his party and expressed best wishes for the success of the talks. The president of the RPM declared that the principle of cooperation with all states regardless of their respective economic systems is written into our country's constitution and that the establishment of economic relations among nations strengthens peace and international security.

The FRG delegation was accompanied by a rather large group of journalists, who despite the brevity of their visit were able--through the contacts they established and the press conference granted them by the minister of information--to learn something of the reality of our country.

Just before his departure Minister Rainer Offergeld announced that in view of Mozambique's current difficulties in respect to food his country would send foodstuffs as a token of solidarity.

PHOTO CAPTION

1. p 38, top. "We don't want aid; we want cooperation," President Samora Machel told Minister Rainer Offergeld.

10992
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

INTRODUCTION OF MILITARY RANKS--President Samora Machel, commander-in-chief of the People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM], has announced the introduction of military ranks in the armed forces, together with the respective insignia on uniforms. He announced this yesterday when addressing a meeting attended by senior party officials, senior cadres of the defense and security forces and provincial governors in Maputo. President Samora Machel also analyzed the evolution of our armed forces. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 23 Sep 80 3/A]

CSO: 4401

RECOMMENDATIONS OF NATIONAL STUDY COMMISSION NOTED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 11 Sep 80 pp 1, 3, 4

[Article: "The Apprenticeship of Democracy"]

[Text] The work of the full National Study Commission for the establishment of the Development Company ended last night at the Niamey Socio-Cultural Complex.

Speaking to hundreds of participants at the official closing of their work, Major Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou, chairman of the above-mentioned commission, spoke of what is appearing on Niger's horizon, that is, the Development Company, the apprenticeship of democracy.

He then exhorted them, as true representatives of the people, to explain to the people the concept of the decision to establish this Development Company.

Recommendations of the Full National Study Commission

The commission noted the directives of the chief of state that were contained in the message to the nation this past 2 August relative to the broadening of its prerogatives and in particular those of the 14 members at the departmental level.

This important decision expresses the will of the Supreme Military Council and of the government and seeks an institutional recovery to the basic matter of the voluntary and active participation of the people with respect to the economic and social development of our country.

It requires of all the members, and through them of all the social levels represented in the commission, a greater political commitment, more vigilance, a greater sense of responsibility.

The commission is pleased with the chief of state's trust in it and assures him of its complete approval of the establishment of the Development Company.

The commission pledges to do everything possible to not betray this trust.

Having been vested by the chief of state with important dossiers relating to:

- Security;

- The supply of primary goods;

- Juvenile delinquency and the rural exodus;

- The situation of joint management and services companies; and after having listened to the reports of the ministers of interior; economic affairs, commerce, and industry; and mines, the commission recommends:

1. With Respect to Security:

- Considering that our country lives in an international context that is greatly characterized by conflicts of interest;

- Considering that there can be no development without security;

- Considering the global and collective nature of national security, the commission recommends:

- That the government take all necessary steps to implement this collective security;

- That the population become more acutely aware and more vigilant;

- That the members of the commission be asked to conduct a continuing awareness campaign among organized social groups so that the security of our country will be the concern of all.

2. Supply of Primary Goods

Considering the fact that our country belongs to the Sahelo-Sudanese zone and that it is an enclave; considering the extensiveness of our country and the inadequacy of its road infrastructure; aware of the great amount of financial, material and human means that would be needed, and without minimizing the important endeavors already effected by the state in this regard, the commission recommends that the government take all necessary steps to guarantee the food security of the population, specifically by:

- Mobilizing surplus agriculture;

- Invigorating the structures that are charged with assuring the supply of goods to our population and by increasing the purchasing power of salaried workers;

- Requiring greater strictness in the management of stocks;

- Requiring the population to avoid waste;

- Requiring the authorities to show more moderation and to avoid the consequences of demonstrations;

- Requiring the government to be continuously on the watch regarding the strict application of directives having to do with avoiding all forms of waste.

3. Uranium

Having taken cognizance of the government's policy to utilize our mining resources for the exclusive use of national development:

- Aware of the endeavors that have been undertaken for 5 years to valorize out mining resources, uranium in particular;

- Aware of the complexity of the problem and of the conjunctural economic difficulties of the uranium market;

- Aware of the important contribution of uranium with respect to the financing of our priority projects, the commission supports the Supreme Military Council and the government in the pursuit of their efforts to valorize our mining resources and recommends the positive application of a strict policy of financial austerity.

4. Juvenile Delinquency and the Rural Exodus

- Considering that the problem of juvenile delinquency and of the rural exodus constitutes a serious social phenomenon that is linked to the social crisis that affects the family cell and the national community;

- Considering the harmful influence of outside culture on the development of these two calamities;

- Considering that the young people constitute a precious capital for the future of the country;

The commission recommends that the government strengthen and increase re-education and training structures, like that of the Apprenticeship

Center of the National Museum and the one in Dakoro, and pursue a policy that will valorize our national culture.

In the matter of joint management and services companies,

Having taken cognizance of the situation of the joint management and services companies and their role as economic operators:

- Aware of the troubling situation of certain joint management and services companies;

- Aware of the austerity policy sanctioned by the chief of state;

The commission recommends the implementation of a strict policy of improvement of conditions in this sector.

8253
CSO: 4400

SOUTH AFRICAN TREATMENT OF NAMIBIAN PRISONERS CRITICIZED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 28 Aug 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Atrocities by the Racists"]

[Text]

FOR too long, racist South Africa has persisted in its unjust and inhuman treatment of its indigenous population. Various resolutions adopted by the international community with the aim of ensuring that the basic principles of democracy such as the freedom of movement and association as well as the right to equality are observed there have been brushed aside by the racist cabal in Pretoria.

And now, apparently because of the encouragement it has been receiving from the Western alliance in its defiance of world opinion, the racists have carried their inhuman acts a step further. Not satisfied with the oppressiveness that has all along characterised their treatment of the black majority in their territory, they have set about a systematic elimination and brutalisation of freedom-seeking Namibians.

According to the chairman of the United Nations Commission investigating human rights violations in Southern Africa, Mr Justice Keba M'baye of Senegal, many Namibians captured by the South African forces during an attack in May 1978, are at present in danger of being murdered by the racists. Many of them have already suffered serious mutilations in a concentration camp in Namibia.

Nearly 600 men, women and children, were killed and several people detained, following the 1978 Cassinga attack, which the racists said was against a nationalist training camp of the South West African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO).

Mr Justice M'baye stated that increased repression by the South African authorities was one of the main findings of his team, and linked this uncivilised development with "the enormous propaganda campaigns, above all in Western countries," aimed at persuading the world that the apartheid regime was changing.

It is indeed disappointing that many of South Africa's mentors which have adequate intelligence reports on developments in that area have failed to prevent the renaissance of Nazi German tendencies which the said concentration camp in Namibia represents, at this time.

This disappointment becomes accentuated when it is recalled that those nations which exported democracy and have been championing the human rights cause the world over are ironically the ones backing South Africa in its inhuman acts at home and in Namibia.

The time has therefore come for the United Nations Organisation to take a decisive step against South Africa And countries like the United States, Britain, France and Western Germany, which have been egging South Africa on, should see the need to honestly check their mad dog, before it causes more damage, capable of destabilising the international system.

CSO: 4420

SOKOTO GOVERNOR ON CONSEQUENCES OF RELYING ONLY ON OIL

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Sep 80 p 7

[Article by Ibrahim N. Salihu]

[Text]

GOVERNOR Shehu Mohammed Kangiwa has reiterated the consequences of relying so much on oil rather than developing agriculture on a large scale.

He warned that we were putting the future of this nation in great danger because whenever the oil wells dried up, the situation would cause Nigeria's greatest despair.

The governor made this observation in a goodwill message he sent to the first biennial delegates conference of Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of Nigeria (AAWUN), through its secretary in Ibadan.

He pointed out that time was long overdue for the nation to reverse the present trend in which a net food and cash crops exporter had become a net importer.

Alhaji Shehu Kangiwa stated that the situation was in fact more alarming whenever we realised that the value of our food import bill was higher than "the budgetary allocation of many developing countries."

Observing that our total dependence on imported food was a sad happening, he said our abnormal population growth must have dictated to all of us the necessity to work round the clock "to see ourselves over the hill as far as self-sufficiency and food production are concerned."

He requested the union to render an unqualified support and assistance to the green revolution whose main objective is to avert hunger and eradicate poverty.

Governor Shehu Mohammed Kangiwa then informed the delegates that his administration intended to turn Sokoto State into the nation's grannery, with the co-operation of AAWUN and other related bodies.

While promising them 2,000 hectares of land for agricultural production, office and residential accommodation, he asked them to advise his administration as to how much of the 10 million Naira available to the union they had earmarked for his state towards the enhancement of agriculture. He said they should, however, take into consideration that Sokoto State had more agricultural [incomplete sentence as published]

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN COUNTRIES BLAMED FOR COAL PRODUCTION DECREASE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 27 Aug 80 p 3

[Editorial: "The Coal Agreement"]

[Text] In the rightful desire to develop at a pace dictated by the realities of the 20th century, Nigeria has had to commit some of her resources to the development of infrastructures. To develop these infrastructures, the country had to depend on more advanced countries for the supply of certain basic goods which are not available locally. Such goods include expert personnel and advanced technology.

An unfortunate result of this dependence has been that Nigeria has sometimes found herself in the position of a hostage in relation to foreign technical partners. The country learnt recently that the steel development project was being held up by the foreign technical partners. Another foreign technical partner has again been accused of delaying development of the coal mines at Enugu.

The country's plight in the production of coal at the Enugu mines is hard to understand. The Federal Government signed a mechanisation agreement with the current foreign operators at the mines on a promise that production will be increased to 1,000,000 tonnes a year when the machines are installed. The foreign experts have not been able to deliver the goods as promised. We hope their excuse will not include "unforeseen circumstances" because the terms and the intentions of government were made very clear when tenders were invited. If the foreign experts failed because they under-estimated the problems or over-estimated their ability, then this country should not pay for their shortcomings.

Failure at the Enugu mines will mean a great set-back for Nigeria. Coal is an important ingredient in the development of our steel industry. The steel industry itself is designed as the mainspring of this country's take-off into industrialisation. Secondly, as the Minister of Mines and Power pointed out, coal is intended as an alternative to oil as an energy source. The consequences of failure in a vital sector such as coal are therefore serious enough to require an uncompromising attitude from the Federal Government.

A delay in the coal production programme of the proportion reported at Enugu is therefore a serious threat to the economy of this country. The Ministry of Mines and Power and the new board of the Coal Corporation therefore need to tackle the problem with the despatch and seriousness it deserves. The board has the primary duty of making the expatriate experts sit up and conform to the terms of the contract.

As a last resort, the Federal Government should immediately begin to make contingency plans for a revision of the mechanisation agreement with the corporation's foreign partners. Since Nigeria has complied with the terms of the agreement the country has a right to demand that the technical partners deliver the goods or be prepared to be booted out.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER SAYS TRANSPORTATION COSTS WILL DECLINE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Sep 80 p 16

[Article by Loko Salau]

[Text]

COSTS of transportation of goods and people within and outside the country is to become cheaper, the Minister of Transport, Alhaji Umaru Dikko, has announced.

This is because the National Shipping Line, the National Cargo Handling Company, the Central Water Transportation Company and the Government Coastal Agency, have become limited liability companies.

Inaugurating the newly established boards of the four companies in Kaduna yesterday, Alhaji Umaru Dikko said they have been turned into liability companies so that they could operate in such a way that "they do not run at a loss while at the same time their operations will help to stabilise prices and so play a role in controlling inflation in our economy."

Alhaji Umaru emphasised that the cardinal aim of the present administration was to reduce the cost of transportation by land, sea and river.

He however warned members of the board not to submit a deficit balance sheet.

Alhaji Umaru continued, "we expect you to make a reasonable profit so as to justify the existence of your organisation and investment in which the government is involved."

The government, he said, would not tolerate late submission of annual accounts, adding, "there can be no excuse for accumulating annual reports and accounts."

It is only by prompt and proper submission of these vital information that the government could know your operating results, areas of success and failure, he charged the board members.

Alhaji Umaru reminded them that we are operating a democracy and as such all their actions, and decisions must be defendable.

He warned that any chairman or board member that set out to operate for his selfish end would be instantly removed.

On recruitment of manpower, the minister urged the companies to always look for capable and qualified Nigerians but this, he pointed out, should reflect the federal character of the country.

According to the minister, if we were to succeed in building a happy and stable society, we must ensure equitable distribution of the national cake and national opportunity.

But where manpower is not available in the country, he advised the companies to always fill the gap by recruiting from other friendly countries while at the same time taking steps to train Nigerians that would take over within the shortest possible time.

Responding on behalf of the chairmen and board members, the Chairman of the Nigerian Shipping Line, Alhaji Kam Salem, urged the government to give the board of directors free hand in the discharge of their duties

CSO: 4420

UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL DEFENDS TRADITIONAL FARM METHODS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Owen Anikwue]

[Text]

THE Director of the Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (AERLS) of the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Alhaji Imrana Yazidu, has defended the traditional system of farming in the country.

Alhaji Imrana said that judged against the latest scientific knowledge in agriculture, "our traditional system of farming is sound."

This was contained in a paper he presented at the national seminar on culture and technology in Kaduna.

Alhaji Imrana explained that the traditional system "is in harmony with the environmental setting and is also at equilibrium with local tradition and social norms."

The traditional system of agriculture, he said, had become so perfected that there was hardly any room for further development that would not seriously alter the existing technical, social and economic equilibrium.

He cited the example of an experiment conducted in 1942 at Ilorin Farm Centre by the then research section of the Department of Agriculture, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, to determine the efficacy of the practice of ridging and staking of yams, adding that, "the results showed conclusively that farmers' practices were scientifically sound."

Alhaji Imrana further claimed that under modern commercial farming system, farmers try to "maximise their profits", but under the traditional system, the farmer, he said, aims to "minimise his losses."

He said that traditional agriculture was the result of "long experience of trial and error" which resulted in good adaptation to environment, adding that, the widely practised inter-cropping system in Nigeria in which more than one crop was grown on the same field, "is unknown in Europe and America."

In conclusion, Alhaji Imrana emphasised that the traditional system of farming in the country "is sound" but was limited in terms of drudgery and limited labour available in rural areas, adding that, "there is need for more investigation to determine suitable means of eliminating these bottlenecks, if our agriculture is to meet the challenge of food needs of future generations."

CSO: 4420

COTTON PLANTATIONS REPORTED PLANNED FOR 10 STATES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Aug 80 p 12

[Article by Mike Reis]

[Text]

A 10,000-HECTARE cotton plantation is to be established in each of the ten cotton producing states in the federation.

The project is expected to cost about 135 million Naira.

These facts were made known by the Chairman of the Nigerian Cotton Board, Alhaji Lema Jibrilu in an interview with the New Nigerian.

The project, which will take off in January 1981, he said, is now awaiting the approval of the Federal Government.

Alhaji Lema said the plantations would boost the production of cotton in the country which had sharply declined recently. Until two years ago, he said, Nigeria was an exporter of the commodity, but regretted that we might have to import cotton if necessary action was not taken to gear its production.

He said the country now only produced the minimum amount of cotton lint needed by textile industries in the country. The total requirement of the textile mills is put at 240,000 tonnes.

The chairman said the plantations would increase the production of cotton by about 60,000 tonnes.

Alhaji Lema, however, expressed optimism of better yields this year. He said reports reaching the board indicated that farmers have grown more cotton this year than other cash crops. He attributed this to the enticing price of 400 Naira per tonne for the commodity as approved by the Federal Government.

Alhaji Lema said with the favourable weather conditions his board was expecting that cotton production would reach 150,000 tonnes this year.

Speaking on the distribution of cotton seeds to farmers, Alhaji Lema said the cotton board would set-up two delinting plants at Funtua in Kaduna State and Kumo in Bauchi State to treat seeds before distributing them to farmers.

The mechanical delinting plant would be sited at Funtua while the acid delinting plant would be located at Kumo, he explained.

The plants, he said, which would cost about one million Naira, are expected to return a profit of 2.5 million Naira in the first year of operation.

Alhaji Lema said this was necessary to check the action

of state governments who divert cotton seeds meant for farmers for other uses.

He said the board distributes about 24,000 tonnes of cotton seed to farmers annually. He said it was, however, discovered that only 17,000 tonnes of such seeds were given out to farmers while the rest were used to feed cattle.

The director said his board had also discovered that states demanded more cotton seeds than their usual capacity while some that did not even produce cotton requested for cotton seeds. He said seeds delinted could not be used for other purposes than planting.

Also giving reasons for the scarcity of cotton seeds for crushing at mills in the country, Alhaji Lema said that only the Funtua and Gombe Mills were established for crushing cotton seeds.

He said 16 mills set-up purposely to crush groundnuts joined the queue of cotton crushing plants when groundnuts production in the country declined.

Alhaji Lema said as a result, the cotton board could not cope with the demands of the oil mills.

Meanwhile, a new general manager for the Nigerian Cotton Board has been appointed. He is Alhaji Abubakar Tunau Gusau, the Sokoto State Commissioner for Trade and Industry.

Alhaji Abubakar, who has already resigned his state appointment, is expected to assume duty on September 1, this year.

He succeeds Alhaji Bello Adamu who died in a motor accident on Kano-Zaria road early this year.

CSO: 4420

MOKWA FARM PROJECT TO PRODUCE 5,000 TONS OF GRAIN

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Sep 80 p 24

[Article by Samaila Adamu]

[Text]

THE Mokwa Mechanised Farm Project of the National Grains Production Company in Niger State is expected to turn out a total of 5,000 tonnes of food-grains by the end of this harvest season.

This was disclosed by the project manager Mr. I.A. Trendafelov when the New Nigerian visited the project site in Mokwa last Wednesday.

The farm project which is under the direct management of the National Grains Production Company (NGPC) had planned to cultivate a total area of 4,000 hectares by the end of 1982.

Mr. Trendafelov revealed that about 2,000 hectares had been planted with maize, sorghum and groundnut this year with maize covering the largest area of 1,040 hectares.

The project manager said that operations on the farm works smoothly with the support of 32 permanent staff out of which 30 were Nigerians and two expatriates from Bulgaria, who were all on full time employment.

He said that the construction of two warehouses with a capacity for about 1,000 tonnes each had reached an advanced stage. When completed, he continued, they would serve as part of the storage facilities at the project site for the packed grains. Bulk storage facilities with necessary 'grain drying devices would soon be established, he added.

With the help of four professional farm managers and a qualified project manager, the project manager said, the Mokwa mechanised farm planned to cultivate about 3,000 hectares during the next planting season.

Mr. Trendafelov added that one variety of maize, five hybrid varieties also of maize and three hybrid varieties of guinea corn were currently undergoing field trials at the farm, adding that next year some Bulgarian varieties would be introduced.

All these, he said, were aimed at ensuring high level of yielding of varieties for massive production of grains.

On the problem of soil erosion which often plagued large scale farms, one of the farm managers, Mr. S.L. Ladokun explained that as of now, contour farming was being practised as a first step while major soil concentration works planned for the farm would take off after this year's harvest.

Mr. Ladokun disclosed that one of the greatest problems confronting the farm this year was the control of a particular obnoxious weed called *Rottboelia exaltata* which usually affected the growth of both maize and sorghum.

Mr. J.O. Elechi, the company's principal production manager, who conducted the New Nigerian round the project said that adequate provision was made for the training of all categories of staff in form of seminars, workshops, and in-service training programmes.

He disclosed that two of the managers would be leaving shortly for a training and farmiliarisation workshop organised by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Hyderabad, India from September 10-20, this year.

CSO: 4420

IRON ORE DEPOSITS REPORTED FOUND IN KWARA STATE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Leke Salau]

[Text]

IRON ore deposits estimated at 420 million tonnes have been discovered in two different locations in Kwara State by the Exploration and Mining Division of the National Steel Council.

Briefing the acting Minister of Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele, on the activities of the division, the head of the department, Mr. J. A. Adewumi, said coking coal, about 162 million tonnes, had also been discovered in Obi/Lafia area of Benue State.

Giving a breakdown of the figures for the iron ore, Mr. Adewumi said 360 million tonnes were reserved in Itakpe hill of Okene area and 60 million tonnes in Ajabanoko hill in Lokoja area, both in Kwara State.

Other mineral deposits found in large quantities by the division, Mr. Adewumi said, included 4.5 million tonnes of limestone at Ubo, 1.8 million tonnes of dolomite at Osara, both in Kwara State and refractory clays at Onibode.

The head of the exploration division informed the acting minister that by 1983, the country would be self-sufficient in raw materials for steel industry.

Malam Makele had earlier sought to know whether the country would be self-sufficient in raw materials needed for her steel industries.

According to Malam Makele, the Ajaokuta steel plant alone would require about 2 million tonnes of iron ore, 1.2 million tonnes of coking coal, 700,000 tonnes of limestone, 240,000 tonnes of dolomite, 70,000 tonnes of refractory clays and 90,000 tonnes of manganese ore, annually.

The Delta Steel Plant, which will go into production next year, also requires similar quantities of raw materials, he said.

Malam Makele charged the exploration division to translate into reality the policy of the present administration by ensuring that the country is self-sufficient in raw materials for the steel industries, and urged them to intensify their exploration activities to meet these requirements.

FINAL RESOLUTION PASSED BY PS NATIONAL COUNCIL

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 21 Jul 80 p 5

[Article: "The Final Resolution" --passages between slantlines originally printed in boldface]

[Text] The National Council of the Socialist Party (PS) met in Dakar on Saturday, 19 July, under the chairmanship of Comrade Alioune Badara Mbengue, assistant secretary general.

It discussed the following agenda:

1. Introductory report, by Comrade Leopold Sedar Senghor, secretary general of the PS;

2. Report on "Senegal's Forest Policy: Achievements and Prospects," by Comrade Cheikh Cissokho, deputy minister for waters and forests;

3. The PS's activity and training program for the second half of the year 1980, by Comrade Moustapha Niasse, political secretary.

I. The National Council gave its undivided attention to the secretary general of the Socialist Party, Comrade Leopold Sedar Senghor's report, which stated, for the party's militants and staff, the chief lines of approach and the major goals of the work to be carried on in the immediate and long term, in order to allow the PS to effectively proceed with the implementation of its program. Far from surprising or discouraging us, the press campaign launched from abroad against the PS, its administration, and its staff proves how accurate the PS's doctrine is, subtended as it is by our desire to "think by ourselves and for ourselves." It constitutes, by virtue of this fact, a goad and stimulus in the fight that we are carrying on to accept the different challenges that have consequently been thrown out to us.

For this reason, the PS's National Council,

--Considering the campaign of systematic disparagement orchestrated by a certain press in Europe, particularly in France;

--Considering the bad faith that characterizes the attacks on our country;

--Considering the attempts at neocolonial domination directed against the country of Senegal;

--Considering the whims, that we know are bound to fail, of some countries determined to destablize the Senegalese regime because of its attachment to national independence;

--Considering the dangers of neocolonization that are threatening this continent;

--Considering the various mechanisms for neocolonial exploitation, in particular indirectly through world trade, that continues to be stigmatized by the persistent deterioration of the terms of trade;

--Declares that it can distinguish between the constructive criticism of our true friends, desirous of helping us better diagnose our ills so as to better cast them off, and the systematic disparagement tainted nevertheless by racism;

--Harshly blasts the slanderous campaigns against our staff by some press that do not forgive us for having chosen socialism and democracy;

--Demands that socialist militants and staff remain vigilant to combat, with lucidity, those fishing in troubled waters;

--Asserts its belief that the country, mobilized behind its government and the PS, has sufficient resources of every kind to get through the situational difficulties with which it, like all the countries in the world, is currently confronted.

II. On the report prepared by comrade Cheikh Cissokho, the national council notes, with satisfaction, the government's desire to carry on the struggle against desert encroachment intelligently and methodically. The latter should be the major concern of the eighties, because experts warn us that, if we do not undertake an intensive campaign, Senegal in 20 years will be part of the Sahara. Indeed, out of the 20 years it has been independent, Senegal has experienced 10 years of drought, with 60 percent of our country living in semi-arid conditions, hence, the priority that should be given to the problems pertaining to forests and the struggle against desert encroachment, as the secretary general of our party vigorously reminded us at the rostrum of the OAU [Organization of African Unity] at Freetown and at Lagos.

For this reason, the PS's national Council,

--Having conducted a detailed study of comrade Cheikh Cissokho's exhaustive report on "Senegal's forest policy" and begun an extensive discussion;

--Considering the interest that this report provoked because of the current interest and the priority of the problems it raises;

--Considering the cry of alarm sounded by comrade Leopold Sedar Senghor, calling on Africans to recognize the serious danger that desert encroachment represents and that threatens the continent;

--Considering the fact that Senegal is one of the 15 countries to the north of the equator directly threatened by the desert's unrelenting advance;

--Considering that this situation is not irrevocable but is due, in part, to man's thoughtless behavior;

--Considering the interactive ties between the amount of rainfall and ground cover;

--Considering, consequently, the close ties that exist between rural development, which is linked to climatic conditions, and the protection and expansion of our forest inheritance;

--Considering the numerous aspects that Senegal's forest program should assume: the protection and conservation of natural resources, the procurement of all kinds of wood products, the development of open farm land, soil protection and restoration, the organization of hunting activities, the improvement of domestic piscicultural resources, etc.;

--Considering the magnitude of the devastation caused by brush fires;

--Considering the extent and depth of the evil calling for a general, national, and continental mobilization;

--Considering that such a mobilization is possible only by the education of the masses as to the mystique of trees;

--Considering the energetic campaign that the government has decided to carry on to eradicate the evil, the major divisions of which are set forth in the report;

--Adopts the assessment of the situation and the suggestions included in the report of the deputy minister for Waters and Forests and gives its backing to the camaaign program as well as to the outlined lines of approach;

--Records, with satisfaction, the interest that the forest problem has aroused in the country, an interest that is the expression of a sharp realization of the stakes and that should materialize into concrete deeds and attitudes;

--Demands that the government establish an interim, emergency plan for the principally threatened areas;

--Takes into account the appeal issued to the countries belonging to the OAU by President Leopold Sedar Senghor, then president of the Pan-African organization, for a continental battle front against desert encroachment;

--Lends its support to the idea set forth by the Senegalese head of state leading to the creation of a /Commission to struggle against desert encroachment/ on a continental scale and to the preparation of a plan to definitively stop the desert's advance by the year 2000;

--Adopts the goal for a plant cover of 30 percent of the country's territory, a goal that even conforms to what experts consider a reasonable balance;

--Backs the draft of an /administrative plan for forest development/ at a reforesting rate of /10,000 hectares a year/ and demands that the government accelarate its establishment;

--Approves all the steps leading to a reduction of pressure on forest utilization: locally manufactured stoves; gas stoves for housewives and gas ovens for bakeries; the manufacture of small boats from different synthetic materials; increased monitoring and restraint, etc...;

--Demands the strict implementation of the penalties established in the forest and hunting laws intended for those who trample on the laws on forest utilization, hunting, and fishing;

--Records, with satisfaction, the progress made in the struggle against brush fires, with the aid in particular of /ad hoc committees/ set up in the villages;

--Demands that Waters and Forests be largely the payee in the areas that will be irrigated, under our project for 13 dams, farming being inseparable from the plant and animal environment;

--Congratulates the coordinating departments that have included reforesting in their activities and encourages others to do the same, more particularly the Socialist Women's Movement and the Young Socialists' Movement:

--Recommends a sustained campaign to educate the masses on the mystique of trees and the implementation of appropriate positive reinforcement and negative penalties;

--Deplores the worsening of the continental fishing situation and approves the advocated institutional measures;

--Demands that strict measures be taken against poaching, that is seriously threatening the large fauna, particularly in the park of Niokolo Koba and in the dog hunting areas of Faléme and Thiayanga;

--Adopts the slogan "one man, one tree" after that of the international year of the woman, "one woman, one tree," and demands that all working masses implement it in tree planting as well as tree upkeep;

--Encourages communes, rural communities, and cooperatives to provide for in their budgets and include in their plans the creation and maintenance of collective woods with the appropriate species;

--Encourages the departments in charge to continue to study and work to develop local species and acclimate new ones;

--Demands that the government accelerate the procedure for the publication of the decree prohibiting industrial peanut farming in the area of the Sahel and the northern maritime border, taking care, however, that other activities make up for the effects of such a decision on farmers' revenues;

--Demands that a similar step be taken in other areas, particularly in Casamance, in order to encourage crop diversification and protection of the soil;

--Demands that the public authorities see to it that all allotments provide for green, open land and that any contract involving the construction or upkeep of highways expressly include the planting of rows of trees

III. The PS's national council took cognizance, with interest, of the training and activity program presented by comrade Moustapha Niasse, the party's political secretary, for the second half of the year 1980.

The national council noted, with satisfaction, the importance that the PS is giving the continuous education of militants and staff.

Responding to the delegates' unanimous vote, the national council,

--Considering the need for every militant to base his commitment on a firm and well tested ideological training;

--Considering the desire for knowledge shown by militants of every rank, especially young people;

--Considering the substantial audio-visual equipment that the party's staff school has at its disposal;

--Considering the popularity that the regional antennas of Diourbel and Tambacounda have experienced since their installation;

--Considering the need for the party's leadership to reach out to the militants at the bottom levels in the regions, departments, and wards;

--Considering how modern-day generations can benefit from the experience of their elders, particularly that of comrade Leopold Sedar Senghor's first associates and of the founders of our great party;

--Considering the need to catalog and carefully record the historical events and the accumulated experience of the 30 years of the militant struggle so as to put them at the disposal of the youngest members;

--Demands that those in charge, at every level, support the educational program of the party's school and that the militants continue to extend the same interest to training and research problems;

--Expresses the wish that the party's school emphasize more strongly its "Research and Documentation" dimension, the history of the PS, the work and ideas of our comrade secretary general, the exemplary feats of the great militants, and the noteworthy deeds of our victorious struggle;

--Takes advantage of this opportunity to express its gratitude to the brother socialist parties who have helped the party's school for the sake of socialist solidarity;

--Congratulates the party's school's authorities for the results already recorded in Dakar as well as in the regions and encourages them to go on with their work of training militants of the PS;

--Exhorts the PS's staff to make a contribution of high quality to socialist research so as to give a unique content to the future "inter-African socialist party," an illustration of our desire to "think and act" as Africans, "by and for ourselves";

--Adopts the schedule for the installation of the party school's regional antennas and the party's program of activities in the second half of 1980;

--Invites coordinating departments to do everything possible to properly carry out this program, and recommends, especially, that everything be done to satisfactorily implement the socialist youth's public lecture series.

IV. The national council took cognizance, with pride and admiration, of the decisive action of its secretary general to save the OAU from breaking

--Expresses its satisfaction with the firm reaction of the government vis-a-vis the "Libyan challenge" and encourages it to inflict the same lesson of dignity on any state that attempts to impose its laws on Senegal;

--Approves the positions taken by President Senghor, to lead the African organizations, and in particular the OAU, to attack today's real problems, which are economic and dominated, in what concerns us, by the world energy crisis and the danger of desert encroachment;

--Supports, in this category of ideas, President Leopold Sedar Senghor's positions on the establishment of an energy commission, at the continental level, and of a committee to fight desert encroachment with an appropriate campaign schedule intended to avert the danger by the year 2000;

--Gives its backing to the campaign draft of Lagos, that establishes a strategy of development suited to Africa;

--Supports without reservation the work of President Leopold Sedar Senghor to establish an organic community of the countries that are partly or entirely French-speaking, the installation of which Senegal should wholeheartedly harness itself to;

--Congratulates itself on the success of the summit conference of the OMCG [Gambia River Development Organization] and welcomes the backing of this organization by the sister republic of Guinea;

--Notes with satisfaction the success that rewarded the efforts exerted to consolidate the OMVS [Senegal River Development Organization] and the OMVG, as well as the gradual implementation on the Senegal and Gambia Rivers of planned projects;

--Encourages the efforts of the secretary general to set up an inter-african socialist party and to make the international socialist party more open to the problems of the Third World and black Africa in particular;

--Reasserts its conviction that only respect for law and injustice, the basis of the negro-African mystique of dialog, can ensure peace among nations.

V. The PS's national council,

--the edge of a still uncertain winter season,

--vis-a-vis the persistence of the difficulties of all sorts that are the aftereffects of the terrible years 1970-1980,

--Considering the government's oft-proclaimed desire to pursue unfailingly its policy of strictness and austerity;

up and to restore a realistic and relevant definition to its goals. The national council noted, with satisfaction, the more than favorable reception that the world press, even the one the least suspect of complaisance towards Senegal, gave the 17th regular summit at Freetown as well as the economic conference in Lagos.

The national council adopts its leader's assessment of the situation prevailing in Africa and of the events that the continent is currently going through.

Referring unceasingly to the principles defined by the party's secretary general in the area of foreign policy, the national council,

--Considering that, to respond to its vocation, the activities of the OAU should be based on enduring principles;

--Considering the Senegalese head of state's untiring activity to respect these principles, an assurance of unity and cohesion;

--Considering the fact that Africa's problems are, today, essentially economic and dominated by the desert's slow but unrelenting advance;

--Considering the need, after 20 years of independence, to rethink our vertical and horizontal relations with the rest of the world;

--Considering the theory of development in concentric circles, based on regions and subregions, perfected by comrade Leopold Sedar Senghor;

--Considering the need to develop our regional and subregional open land with a view to strengthening our ties of solidarity with neighboring countries;

--Considering the vital nature of dams in the economies of the subregions;

--Considering the need to foster solidarity, on the world as well as on the African level;

--Shares the uneasiness expressed many times by its secretary general with respect to the disturbing situation in Africa, particularly in the Western Sahara, Chad, and South Africa;

--Encourages comrade Leopold Sedar Senghor to continue untiringly in his courageous campaign so that throughout all Africa justice and reason will have the last word.

--Congratulates comrade Leopold Sedar Senghor for his lucid and resolute action in the OAU, action that, in the general opinion, contributed to avoiding the dissolution of the continental organization;

--Considering that the rural sector constitutes the priority on which our economy is established and that farming is the principal moving power behind our development;

--Proclaims again its active solidarity with the rural people who have gone through 10 years of drought since 1960 and demands that the public authorities research and implement concrete demonstrations of this solidarity;

--Exhorts the rural populations to increase their fervor and drive to cope with the difficulties of the times;

--Demands that the public authorities do everything possible so that, because of the particular economic situation, assistance to rural people and help of all kinds be set up with dispatch;

--Approves as a whole the steps taken by the government leading to a reduction in the government's way of life;

--Reiterates its active support of the /medium-term economic and financial recovery plan;/

--Demands that the government carry on its meritorious efforts to successfully complete our program to construct 13 dams as soon as possible;

The PA's national council,

--Congratulates again comrade Abdou Diouf's government and encourages him to perservere in the path of realism and courage that he has decided to follow;

--Reassures him of its active support in the untiring struggle against corruption, nepotism, and conciliation;

--Congratulates him on the determination and lucidity that he has been able to exhibit with the support of the CNTS [National Confederation of Senegalese Workers] and the national federation of parents of students to foil the attempts to destabilize the regime carried on by SUDES [expansion unknown] under the cloak of so-called labor demands;

The PS's national council,

--Expresses its pride and admiration vis-a-vis the steady increase in the African and international stature of this nation's father, its secretary general, comrade Leopold Sedar Senghor;

--Notes with satisfaction the estime and respect that the Senegalese head of state has in Africa and in the world, confidence and estime that he devotes to serving Senegal and Africa;

--Encourages him to pursue his untiring crusade across Africa and throughout the world, everywhere that Senegal's interest and the trust of friendly countries calls him;

--Renews to him its feelings of faultless attachment and affectionate appreciation.

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CSO: 4400

MEASURES AGAINST SPECULATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

AB241619 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Agriculture must contribute a large extent to increasing national revenues, to insuring food self-sufficiency to a satisfactory degree, to supplying part of the necessary foreign exchange for the purchase of equipment and to creating favorable conditions for industrialization through the exploitation of agricultural raw materials. This was stated by the director general of the FAO on 23 June last, at the opening ceremony of the 11th FAO regional conference for Africa. On the same occasion, a distinguished person, President Gnassinbe Eyadema was present at the ceremony. He did not fail to explain the Togolese experience in the agriculture sector. In order to insure the rural development of our country, a series of measures have been taken, including the organization of agricultural fairs designed to reward the best farmers, gradual mechanization, the construction of dams and above all greater investment in the rural sector amounting to 35 percent.

In addition to these measures, which make agriculture the priority of priorities, the principle of agricultural seasons has been adopted. The national helmsman, who wishes not to promote a deficient agricultural policy with a big start but no prospects, launched a new agricultural season last week--a campaign on which we must rightly lay emphasis, for its objectives are noble because they stress the determination of our leaders to do their best possible so that our people might meet the challenge of its economic takeoff in 1985.

What are the essential objectives of the last season: putting an end to speculation in agricultural production in general, and in food crops in particular; pursuing the farmers' interests by protecting them from national and foreign speculators who do not hesitate to go to the remotest areas of the country in order to purchase crops in large quantities on farms before they are ripe. In this respect, the party forbids the selling of any agricultural product without previous authorization.

We have stressed the cases of yams and cereals because they are our basic food crops. It must be clearly understood that the measures against the selling and buying of unprocessed agricultural crops apply both to subsistence and industrial crops. No one has the right to mortgage or stock any agricultural crops for his benefit or for any commercial purposes. The seller of such crops will have to pay a fine worth half the price at which the crops were sold. Therefore, we call on all RPT [Togolese People's Rally] militants and all the laboring masses to help the authorities channel the crops towards the market places inside the country. Our peoples--workers and farmers--must use all means to fight this type of exploitation, for the RPT condemns the exploitation of man by man.

In this regard, whoever buys any unprocessed crop will have to pay a fine worth double the price of the crop purchased, which will be forfeited to the state. Such measures aim at protecting the farmers from speculators and insuring regular supplying of consumers with food crops.

Agriculture is one of the priorities of our development policy. This is why the party has decided to establish five training centers for young farmers. Once they have acquired the necessary training, they will settle down on their own and bring their contribution to our development.

CSO: 4400

KAUNDA CALLS WORLD PEACE VITAL FOR MANKIND

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has reiterated his call for world peace as a way to ensure the survival of mankind.

Addressing a Press conference at State House yesterday, the President said Zambia as a non-aligned nation had a duty to contribute towards world peace and help defuse tension among the superpowers.

President Kaunda said: "We must not only condemn the big powers. We must help them. Let us help them understand each other because we owe it to mankind to do that."

World peace, Dr Kaunda said, involved all mankind and it was vital to ensure that it prevailed at individual, national, international and continental levels.

The President asked non-aligned countries to make suggestions and study them before the next non-aligned conference to be held in India. The suggestions, he said, would go a long way in reducing world conflicts.

His visit to Eastern Europe, Iraq, India and Japan, Dr Kaunda explained, was aimed not only at mobilising human and material resources for the K400 million "operation food programme", but also to discuss peace especially in Indo-China and the Middle-East.

"Peace is a very important ingredient in all that we see, think and do. Without genuine peace nothing we can ever do will make sense to an ordinary man.

"This is why I asked my colleagues what they see beyond co-existence and detente. Over the last few months, I have been anxious about where mankind is going," Dr Kaunda said.

The President noted that mankind basically wanted peace. Both East and West were genuine in their desire for world peace which would lead to world government. But the big powers genuinely distrusted each other because of the arsenal they have.

Asked why big powers failed to honour their promises on peace initiatives such as economic sanctions against South Africa, the President said it was necessary to understand the complex nature of Western society in terms of economic control.

He said the Western investors would continue to pour billions of Kwacha into South Africa because they were certain the white man would ensure safety for the investments, while the oppressors used cheap labour from the blacks.

"Some sincere leaders in the West who want peace in South Africa find themselves in a dilemma because of the combination of the fears of the whites in control and the common interest of themselves as investors," Dr Kaunda said.

Western capitalists would continue investing in Pretoria although some of them wanted to see peace through majority rule, "but their exploitative international capitalism" with its off-shoots of colonialism, neo-colonialism, fascism and zionism did not allow such ideas, he said.

CSO: 4420

KAUNDA TOUR SEEN USHERING IN NEW ECONOMIC ERA

Favorable Response

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda returned home yesterday after one of his longest and most successful trips overseas yet.

Special assistant to the President for Press, Mr Milimo Punabantu said the marathon trip to Eastern Europe, Iraq, India and Japan was an "eye-opener" and laid the foundation on which Zambia would be able to cooperate with the other countries in many industrial ventures.

Zambia, he said, would soon establish agro-industry complexes, new mining ventures and industries following Dr Kaunda's successful tour as soon as feasibility studies had been undertaken and completed by experts.

Mr Punabantu said many countries that President Kaunda and his delegation visited had responded very favourably to requests for their participation in the economic development of the country.

The emphasis was on the establishment of agro industries which would greatly reduce the current food shortage in the country.

Speaking in an airborne interview with Zambian journalists accompanying the President, Mr Punabantu stressed that the tour was an eye-opener since Zambia had succeeded in getting what she wanted.

Many bilateral and technical cooperation agreements were signed with various countries signifying the importance of the trip and how successful it was, he said.

One other aspect achieved by the President's tour was the establishment of new relations and the cementing and strengthening of existing ties.

Mr Punabantu also said Zambia had played an important role in trying to strengthen the cause of peace in Eastern Europe.

The German Democratic Republic (GDR) would be sending experts to carry out feasibility studies on uranium mining, Mr Punabantu said.

Other countries have also expressed interest in copper fabricating in order to boost the copper related industries in the country.

Japan is expected to boost the diesel engine related industries with emphasis on

agricultural farm machinery to boost the new agricultural development programme, according to Mr Punabantu.

Many more exchange trips between Zambia and the countries visited would be intensified within the next few days to ensure the successful launching of the ambitious programmes.

Mr Punabantu said the President would brief the nation within the next few days on his eight-nation tour and how successful it was.

President Kaunda who arrived yesterday morning, visited the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Romania, Iraq, India and Japan.

On arrival at the International Airport, Dr Kaunda was welcomed by Party Secretary-General Mr Mainza Chona, and his wife Yolanta, Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo and Secretary of State for Defence Mr Grey Zulu and his wife, Mary.

The presidential delegation which was expected to arrive at 09.30 hours jetted in at 06.45 hours. - Zana

Operation Food Production

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Text]

ALL is set for the ten-year K400 million "operation food production programme."

President Kaunda announced this in Lusaka yesterday at a State House open air news conference to brief the nation on his one month economic assistance trip to Eastern Europe, Asia and the Far East.

Dr Kaunda, who described his trip as the most successful, said 30 agreements had been signed during the tour—almost one every day of the tour.

"We have got what we wanted for our operation food production programme. Money, manpower and equipment should arrive here very shortly. From socialist countries, we are getting manpower and equipment and from other countries such as Iraq, Japan and India we are going to get direct investment and financial assistance," he said.

He told the news conference which was attended by Secretary-General of the Party, Mr Mainza Chona; Prime Minister, Mr Daniel Lisulo; members of the Central Committee, cabinet ministers, Party and Government officials, and members of the diplomatic corps that he was very impressed with the economic set-up in both socialist and capitalist countries.

Their economies were such that they involved people at all levels.

The system of production his delegation had witnessed in the socialist countries he visited "really petrified and impressed us. It was a big eye-opener," he said.

"They have massive agro-industries organised and run by the people themselves and these people are very humble, not different from Zambians.

"It is, therefore, quite clear to me that they cannot be organising such progress and only wish that progress to be destroyed in nuclear wars. The same goes for the Western nations I have visited."

War

"Why then are there threats of war? That is the question we must ponder and it is here that the non-aligned nations can and should come in to help — especially the genuine non-aligned nations," Dr Kaunda said.

Dr Kaunda explained that the food operation programme would have State participation and peasants' lima programmes. Soon the National Commission for Development Planning under his chairmanship would start working out details of how the State and lima programmes would be implemented.

The President said the participation in the operation food programme by the socialist countries he had visited would be "on a very sound basis.

"It will enable them to participate with Zambia in industry or farming on the basis which will enable us to pay back in kind after their own projects have succeeded," he stressed.

"And they will see to it that they succeed through sending to Zambia the necessary skilled manpower, machinery and capital.

"So they are coming in a big way and Zambia must simply be ready to receive them and prove to them that we too are a hard working nation," he said.

President Kaunda announced the formation of a ministerial committee under his chairmanship to spearhead the implementation of the operation food programme.

Dr Kaunda said the committee would plan and ensure the smooth operation of the food drive.

Members of the Central Committee for each province would be responsible for co-ordinating the envisaged projects at provincial level.

Zambians must therefore organise themselves and get ready for these programmes. Peasants should become more organised to form cooperatives. The State would set up two farms in every province which would eventually become people's cooperatives.

Fraud

Dr Kaunda assured the nation that aid received from foreign countries was not a fraud.

Answering a question on whether Zambia would not become a dumping ground for rotten agricultural and other equipment as a result of too much aid from the developed countries, President Kaunda said: "We are dealing with honest people. You can tell all the doubting Thomases that the loans and equipment we receive are genuine and there is no cheating about it."

Dr Kaunda said once the equipment was in the country and experts came to train Zambians how to handle such equipment Zambians should be prepared for hard work

"We should realise that this country cannot be developed just because of the aid we receive. It is up to every Zambian to see that the aid we receive is put to good use," Dr Kaunda added.

Under the agreement signed the Party and its Government would shoulder the responsibility of paying salaries of manpower teams from donor countries during their stay here as loan payment. Other loans would be repaid in kind.

That was why he had to ensure that the whole Zambian leadership was involved in the programme. It was to that end that two committees both under his chairmanship had been formed to monitor "work being done on the ground".

One would be a ministerial committee and the other would be composed of provincial members of the Central Committee.

Dr Kaunda said the reception his delegation had received during the trip was "simply fantastic. We were received very warmly".

He said his hosts had commended Zambia for the contribution she had made to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa and further told him that Zambia played a major role in the liberation of Zimbabwe

"Honestly speaking, I did not know until now how the outside world appreciated Zambia's contribution to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa. All the countries we visited showed appreciation of our contribution.

"I told them that Zambia did not do this just to make a name for herself, but did so for genuine reasons to help her oppressed neighbours liberate themselves from imperialism, colonialism and apartheid," he said.

The President also paid his personal tribute to members of his delegation for working so hard.

"They came out remarkably well. The self discipline they maintained for 30 days is not a joke at all."

The aim of his tour had been twofold. First he wanted to mobilise resources "both human and material" in support of the operation food production and the lima programme.

He explained that lima was specifically for the Zambian peasants and was principally a State programme. But both would outgrow conceptually to give economic power to the people as dictated by Humanism.

The second aim was to gauge how the leaders of the socialist countries he visited viewed world peace and what they saw beyond co-existence and detente.

Eye-Opener Trip

[Source TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda is back from what his special assistant for Press Mr Punabantu aptly described yesterday as an eye-opener trip to Eastern Europe and the Far East.

Since he left almost a month ago, we had been following the President from one country to another. He visited the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Romania, Iraq, India and Japan in that order.

Everywhere Dr Kaunda was forthright in his speeches both at informal and official gatherings of his hosts.

He preached love because, as he said, hatred brought misery to mankind; he warned that if resources were not used to improve the lot of man the next global war would come about because of hunger.

President Kaunda chided the miserly industrialised countries for lack of morality in denying the poor nations development.

Of course Dr Kaunda was quick to shower praise where it was due.

As a nation dying for economic resuscitation we have however to look at the presidential tour from a developmental perspective.

In an airborne Press briefing Mr Punabantu summarised what the tour had achieved and said Zambia had succeeded in getting what she had asked for.

Well and good. Each country visited has promised to help in specific fields of development — agriculture, mining, manpower training, et cetera.

Soon money, machinery and expert personnel from those countries will start coming in. Zambia will be a "hive of activity".

This is where we must warn ourselves. That "activity" has to be by us — not by people who will come from other lands. They are mere helpers to progress.

The President himself stressed this point when he announced the ambitious K400 million food production programme in Lusaka last May. He said Zambia turned to her friends for help but it is the Zambians who ought to work to benefit from that aid.

The enthusiasm generated by the President among our friends in Berlin, Sofia, Belgrade, Bucharest, Baghdad, New Delhi and Tokyo should not be allowed to die down because of our laziness.

The Japanese, for instance, will be disappointed if they come here in three to four months to find that we are a nation too lazy to work even eight hours a day.

Certainly the onus is on us. If we are not prepared to exploit this opportunity to develop Zambia we might as well say goodbye to the future.

We shall then remain in a state of perpetual poverty and posterity will not forgive us.

Food Power

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

ZAMBIA is now on the threshold of a new era. Food power is the name of the game. Operation food production and lima are the battles which must be won at all costs. The fighting has already started.

It began with the careful coordinated planning for the ten-year K400 million operation food production to enable the State to enhance the lima programme specifically designed for Zambian peasants.

Then the President went on a whirlwind tour of socialist countries to mobilise the necessary resources: machinery, skilled manpower, and capital with which to launch the battle for food power.

Many cynics and ill-wishers thought he was day-dreaming. They together with the Zambian doubting Thomases failed to see the determination behind the two new programmes hatched by the Party.

To them Zambia would remain a lazy nation always begging for food and other obsolete equipment for her bare existence. Now they have been proved totally wrong.

Even as Dr Kaunda was still on his whirlwind tour, the promised "tanks against hunger" in the battle for food power began rolling into Zambia from the German Democratic Re-Republic (GDR).

Already 132 of the 254 fifteen-gear tractors, each with a 100 horse power, ordered from the GDR have arrived in Zambia.

And yesterday, only two days after his return from Japan, a proud and smiling President Kaunda inspected those new "tanks against hunger" at the Lusaka Chamba valley camp of the Zambia National Service. And he did it in style.

Rather than use the conventional State House mode of travelling, he herded MCCs, Cabinet ministers and top Party and Government officials including Editors-in-Chief into two buses. He himself clambered into the rear bus for the ride to Chamba valley.

The sight of the gleaming new tractors in the Zambia traditional green was electrifying. There was no doubt about the great enthusiasm they generated

That fervour was enhanced with the assurance that workshops are to be set up in Lusaka and the Copperbelt for the proper maintenance of the GDR tractors.

The euphoria of the occasion was such that as he inspected the tractors the President quipped: "I am now commander-in-chief of tractors."

And when he clambered back into his bus for the return journey, he waved his handkerchief in farewell shouting: "One Zambia . . .

To which the accompanying dignitaries naturally responded ... "One Nation". But in his humorous self he reproached them by saying: "Ah! I thought you would say "one tractor".

That vividly shows how the President is determined to see that Zambia wins her major battle for food power.

CSO: 4420

KAUNDA VIEWS ON YELLOW MAIZE REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Sep 80 p 1

[text]

ZAMBIANS who complain about eating yellow maize were told to shut up by President Kaunda yesterday.

"I hate this attitude by Zambians," Dr Kaunda told the news conference.

The President was answering a question on how long Zambians would continue to eat yellow maize or whether white maize would become available when the ten-year food production programme was implemented.

Dr Kaunda said in fact doctors had discovered that yellow maize was "very nutritious."

Even those coming to participate in Zambia's ten-year operation food production would grow yellow maize "on my instructions," Dr Kaunda said, but added that white maize would be grown "for those who want to white-wash themselves."

The President said he ate yellow maize without grudges at all because there was no difference with the white mealie meal.

"But Zambians should not think that they are suffering because they are eating yellow maize," he said.

Visibly angered by this attitude the President said when people became lost in thinking, "they become animals. Go beyond Zambia and see how other people are suffering, if you think you are suffering," he added.

He said the questioner should have asked whether Zambians were going to starve for ten years "which we won't" instead of asking whether Zambians would eat yellow maize for the next ten years.

With the assistance of friendly countries which he visited, Zambia would use all the available water to grow various crops including yellow and white maize through irrigation schemes.

ZAMBIA's staple food is maize. It does not really matter if the colour of that maize is red, yellow, brown or white. What is vital is whether or not sufficient stocks of maize are available to feed the nation.

At the moment Zambia has ample stocks of yellow maize.

Gone are the hard days when miserable women from the townships flocked to city centres to join early morning queues for the dwindling stocks of white maize meal.

There were then pitiful scenes of women (for those few lucky ones) trudging back home through busy streets carrying on their heads bags of white maize meal, and on their backs crying children.

For the unlucky ones there was always the prospect of keeping vigil outside State shops for a remote chance to be the first in the queue.

Today the story is different. Yellow maize is in abundant supply everywhere. And as President Kaunda rightly pointed out at the State House open air Press conference yesterday, the yellow maize is more nutritious than the preferred white maize.

Zambians should consider how lucky they are instead of moaning over the scarcity of white maize meal. In other countries people are literally dying from starvation.

That is not the case in Zambia. Our staple food is there, if only in a different colour. But what is there in a colour anyway?

We are supposed to be "colour-blind" and only look at the value of people and things. The hue-and-cry raised in certain circles over the yellow maize meal only shows the depth of a colonial mentality.

To them everything "white" is super. They would prefer white sugar to brown sugar; white bread to brown bread; white rice to brown rice; and now white maize to yellow maize although all the latter are more nutritious.

Even in other spheres anything done by "whites" or anything "white" is considered superior. The President's "hatred" of this attitude is justified. It is high time Zambians disabused themselves of this wrong notion.

Of course traditionally Zambians grow white maize. But since they now cannot grow it sufficiently to "whitewash" every belly, they have but to accept the yellow maize imported for them by the Party and its Government or face starvation.

Surely we should be more than thankful for this. And therein lies the challenge to every Zambian through the 'lima' and operation food production programmes.

If we do not like the yellow maize meal, then let us ourselves, and for ourselves, be self-sufficient in the production of white maize, district by district and province by province.

Otherwise let us thank the Party for feeding us and thereafter forever keep our mouths shut.

MULTI-RACIAL REPRESENTATION ADVOCATED

[Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Sep 80 pp 1, 7

[Article entitled: "Zambia Needs Asian, White MPs"]

[Text]

"MULTI - RACIALISM," said the late South African patriot Mangaliso Robert Sobukwe, "is pandering to the white man's bigotry."

But such views have not prevented newly-independent countries from opting for multi-racial societies in their new states.

Quite to the contrary, throughout the so-called developing world multi-racialism is being proudly proclaimed as the policy for racial harmony.

By and large, those countries that have opted for multi-racialism have enjoyed and continue to enjoy a good degree of racial harmony. But it is a somewhat curious policy.

The nationalist movement particularly in Africa evolved largely as opposition to the racial policies of the settler minority.

Such racial policies as colour bar and outright apartheid provided and continue to provide the movement with its rallying point.

In struggle the nationalists talk in essence of creating non-racial rather than multi-racial societies in their countries. On the other hand, the settler minority talk of maintaining the status quo.

In Zimbabwe for instance, Ian Smith was adamant that power should remain in "civilised hands".

At no time did he talk of a non-racial or multi-racial society presumably because such a society would be incompatible with keeping power in "civilised hands".

Soon after the Lancaster House agreement however Ian Smith became one of the strongest supporters of multi-racialism and to this day his task, it would seem, is to encourage whites to stay to give Zimbabwe a multi-racial complexion.

The curious thing about all this is why yesterday's racialists should be today's multi-racialists.

What becomes clear from this is that multi-racialism only emerges after the settler minority has lost political power. It is the policy most favoured by defeated racialists.

In this way Sobukwe's assertion that it is pandering to the white man's bigotry seems to have some validity.

For essentially the nationalists set out to establish a non-racial society but they end up having a multi-racial one, why multiply the races?

However, in practice it does not really matter whether you call it a multi-racial or non-racial society.

What matters is whether racial harmony is maintained or not and more important whether the citizens participate in the affairs of their country regardless of the colour of their skin.

Zambia is a multi-racial society. The question is whether all the citizens are taking an active part in the affairs of their nation.

There are an estimated five million people in the country. The largest group is of the indigenous people, the blacks.

There are Asians and Europeans many of them not Zambian by naturalisation but by birth.

The curious thing is that there is no white Member of Parliament, minister, member of the Central Committee or parastatal managing director. Why?

There have been some non-black leaders in the past. Mr James Skinner a staunch nationalist who contributed a great deal in the struggle for independence was a minister and later chief justice.

He left the country after some thugs committed contempt of court by storming the High Court and threatening him over the court's verdict in a case involving Portuguese soldiers who had strayed into Zambia.

There were people like Sir John Moffat, the leader of the defunct Liberal Party, the Reverend Merlyn Temple, the late T. L. Desai, Sir Stewart Gore-Browne and more recently Arthur Eustace Piers who had won the Roan constituency bye-election in Luanshya. He resigned shortly afterwards.

Non-black Zambians cannot therefore be accused of not having taken an active interest in seeing this country free.

It is true, however, that they have demonstrated a great deal of lethargy about national affairs since independence.

What is even worse they are very easily intimidated even when they are right so much so that one begins to wonder whether they really feel this is their country.

The Zambian Asian community is largely content with running shops, contributing generously to a number of charities and even to the Party coffers.

They rarely however make their opinions known on national issues; they do not usually offer themselves as candidates or join the civil service.

Many of their children attend schools outside the country though quite a number are educated locally.

Despite some lassitude, the Asian community however, has by and large conducted themselves like committed citizens of this country.

Though the majority group does sometimes say some very nasty and even racialistic things about them, they have refused to budge.

They have held on tenaciously and continued trading and sometimes they hit back.

This is as it should be. Citizens must fight for their rights at least in their own country. In this way the attitude of the Asian community is laudable.

But this is not true of the other group, the Zambian Europeans. These are the most insecure group of Zambians and for no clear reasons.

They rarely speak their minds too. When they do it is usually after they have left the country and they usually speak ill of the country as General Peter Walls in Zimbabwe.

They are easily intimidated and easily renounce their citizenship. Rarely are their children who are Zambians by birth and even maybe descent educated locally.

If, for instance, a group of black Zambians went to the home of a Zambian European and complained to

him about his dog's barking at night, the Zambian European will be so frightened that the next thing you are likely to hear is that he has left to settle in South Africa or somewhere in Europe.

And that is the time too when he will speak his mind about the country but not while in the country.

Why these Zambian Europeans are so easily intimidated is difficult to understand.

One apparent reason is lack of commitment to the country which is legally their home. They seem to suffer from split loyalties in that they don't seem to really consider themselves Zambians but seem to see themselves only as part-time Zambians.

May be one of the reasons for this is that the struggle for independence usually produces much animosity between the indigenous group and the settler minority who are usually of European stock.

Whatever the reason, it is largely because of these attitudes that there are very few non-black citizens occupying powerful leadership posts in most parts of Africa.

They shy away preferring to lead what they call a "quiet" life behind the scenes. Their usual reaction to many problems is not to fight for justice as citizens but to flee at the slightest hint of trouble.

Some may say that there is need to nominate some of them for say posts in the Cabinet, Central Committee and seats in Parliament.

But that is not good enough. For, apart from being window dressing, such a move could lead to the induction of people who are not really interested in such positions.

Since they are citizens, the best thing would be for them to seek office in the usual manner. And as the election of Mr Piers demonstrated, they can be elected in a popular poll.

There is certainly a case for greater participation in national affairs by the minority Zambians.

For a start the educating of non-black nationals from the first grade to university outside the country should be discouraged. This could lead to alienation and ultimately lack of commitment to the country.

If a truly non-racial society is to be realised, minority Zambians should not restrict themselves to shop counters, commercial farms and other professional jobs but should take an active interest in politics since all programmes tend to be worked out from political forums.

The onus is clearly on them since racialism is outlawed in Zambia.

With more participation from them we could see an assortment of leaders truly representative of the country's population instead of the monotonous row of black faces being presented as the leadership of the country all the time.

More so we may be the first black country to boast a "chief Smith" or a "headman Patel."

CSO: 4420

HUNGARIAN PRESIDENT LOSONCZI GREETED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

HUNDREDS of people yesterday turned out in full force at Lusaka international airport to give Hungarian head of state Pal Losonczi a rousing welcome when he arrived for a two-day state visit.

Mr Losonczi, who is accompanied by his wife and a 55-man delegation, was presented with bouquets before he was led to the dais to take the presidential salute.

He later inspected a guard of honour as a 21-gun salute boomed.

Mr Losonczi was met by President Kaunda and his wife Betty, Secretary-General of the Party Mr Mainza Chona and his wife Yolanta, Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo, Central Committee members, ministers and other top Party and Government leaders.

He watched traditional dances before the presidential party drove to State House through the city centre where thousands of school children lined the streets to greet the two leaders.

Later Dr Kaunda and Mr Losonczi held talks aimed at expanding cooperation between the two countries.

Speaking at State House before the opening of the talks, Dr Kaunda said the existing relations between the two countries should be extended from the political level to cover all aspects of human endeavour.

The President told his guest that his visit was not a protocol one as it was aimed at making Zambians and Hungarians understand each other better.

"We take your visit very seriously. It is not a protocol one and we feel that we should build our bilateral relationships in all the five areas of human endeavour," Dr Kaunda said.

"In a humanist-socialist revolution, we always analyse relations in the context of five areas of human endeavour, namely, political, economic, social cultural scientific and technological and defence and security," Dr Kaunda said.

He thanked President Losonczi's advance party to Zambia which, he said, had met relevant Party and Government officials and made good preparations for the talks between the two leaders.

"They have made our task very easy and I welcome you to Zambia most heartily," Dr Kaunda told his Hungarian counterpart.

In reply Mr Losonczi said in the field of national life Hungary had similar policies because like Zambia, it was building a society of man fighting against imperialism and colonialism as a way to stop the exploitation of man by man.

"In this regard, we believe we can cooperate with our Zambian friends and find a common denominator for solving some of the problems facing our two peoples," he said.

Mr Losonczi, who leaves for Livingstone for a day's visit this morning, earlier visited the former Chilenje home of President Kaunda, which is now a museum and laid a wreath at the Freedom Statue in Independence Avenue.

This evening, he will be guest of honour at a State dinner to be hosted by President Kaunda. He returns home tomorrow.

SHIPMENT OF TRACTORS ARRIVES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Sep 80 p 1

[text]

ABOUT 132 tractors for the "operation food production" programme have arrived from the German Democratic Republic as part of the 254 ordered by Zambia.

And the Agricultural Finance Company announced yesterday it had recovered K4 million it was owed in loans and that it would repossess two farms in Southern Province next month in an effort to recover K130,000 it has been owed by two farmers for the past five years.

President Kaunda announced in Lusaka yesterday that ten of the 132 tractors would operate on an experimental farm near Lusaka International Airport. The new tractors sprayed in national colours are at the Zambia National Service Camp in Chamba Valley.

Dr Kaunda assured the nation that the K400 million programme would start this year.

He told the GDR representative during the viewing of the tractors that Zambia believed the GDR was a good friend on whom the country would depend.

Dr Kaunda thanked the GDR for helping Zambia in various fields of development, and this showed the two countries were together.

The fact that the members of the Central Committee, ministers and other Party and Government officials including senior civil servants went to view the tractors at the camp indicated how serious they were with the operation food programme.

Welcoming the President and his party to the camp, Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Grey Zulu said the success of the programme depended on the cooperation of leaders in the areas to which the tractors would be distributed.

Mr Zulu said some of the tractors were damaged in transit, but these were doing "clean-up jobs."

Expressing concern over the use of the vehicles by the Zambia National Defence Forces officers, he said: "We only hope that the tractors will return in good shape."

Brigadier-General Stanley Mulenga told President Kaunda and his entourage that a train with farm implements for the programme was already at Lusaka railway station.

Each district would receive about four tractors to ensure the programme succeeded.

A week ago, Lands and Natural Resources Minister, Mr Clement Mwananshiku, warned that his ministry would repossess idle farms.

The minister said this after 15 farms offered to Zimbabweans in Chelston were repossessed.

JAPANESE HEALTH, FOOD, CHEMICAL AID PROMISED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Robby Makayi]

[Text]

TOKYO, Friday.

ZAMBIA has received about K20 million worth of aid from Japan which will cover medical equipment for the children's programme at the University Teaching Hospital, food aid and the sulphuric acid plant project at Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia.

Japan has expressed its willingness to undertake a feasibility study of Zambia's microwave and the mass media link projects.

This is the result of President Kaunda's successful State visit to this oriental empire. The tour ends this weekend.

In a joint communique issued today before Dr Kaunda left by train for Kyoto where he will spend his last day before returning home on Sunday, the two sides stated that they reviewed bilateral relations in all fields and pledged to develop them further in an atmosphere of mutual cordiality, trust and understanding.

The Japanese side said that their country would continue to extend economic and technical cooperation to Zambia within the frame of Japan's aid schemes to support her economic and social development.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki reaffirmed the importance Japan attaches to cooperation in the field of agriculture.

On the various requests made by President Kaunda in connection with Zambia's agricultural development programme, both sides agreed to look into these through established channels.

Feasibility

The Japanese government, however, expressed its willingness and readiness to undertake, within this fiscal year, a feasibility study on Zambia's microwave project.

Zambia requested Japan to undertake a feasibility study of the mass media link project quickly before serious consideration was given to the financing of the project.

Japan will send a basic design survey team in connection with the children's programme at the UTH.

The possibility of extending grant assistance for the programme would be considered favourably by the

Japanese government on the basis of the result of the survey.

It will provide Zambia with medical equipment for the project amounting to K200,000 under the technical assistance programme.

Zambia has been offered food aid on a grant basis worth about K1 million.

In the industrial field, the Japanese expressed readiness to undertake a feasibility study on the rehabilitation of the Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia.

Zambia thanked Japan for the K19 million credit for the sulphuric acid plant project.

It was felt that the project will go a long way in expanding and strengthening strategic chemical industry and thereby assisting the development of agriculture.

The Japanese said Dr Kaunda's visit would greatly contribute to the promotion of mutual understanding and the enhancement of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

The Zambian delegation appreciated that Japan's economic and technical cooperation with Zambia has contributed to the economic and social development of the country.

The Japanese saluted Zambia's role in the promotion of peace and development of the international community.

At a luncheon held in his honour by Mr Suzuki President Kaunda said Japan was welcome to invest in Zambia.

"You are already our friends and trading partners. We want to work with you in agriculture, mining and industry," he said.

CSO: 4420

MUZ TORTURE CLAIM DENIED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has denied applying electric shocks to genitals of a Mineworkers Union of Zambia branch official to extract information about a planned strike last month and invited labour leaders to a meeting to discuss the issue.

Home Affairs Minister, Mr Wilted Phiri, said in Lusaka yesterday Zambia police did not use electric shocks in obtaining information from people during interrogations.

The minister was commenting for the first time on allegations by MUZ chairman, Mr David Mwila, last Sunday during a miners' rally at Chamboli in Kitwe that Kalulushi branch chairman, Mr Robert Luhanga was tortured by local special branch officers.

Mr Mwila told the rally that Mr Luhanga was allegedly tortured when he refused to give names of people advocating a strike if the Association of Copper Mining Employers failed to meet the union's demands and said MUZ had demanded the immediate removal of the officers.

But Mr Phiri yesterday said he was not aware of torture inflicted on Mr Luhanga and that union leaders were free to see him or Labour and Social Services Minister, Mr Joshua Lumina, to discuss the matter instead of going to the International Labour Organisation.

Kalulushi governor Mr Morgan Simwinji summoned Mr Luhanga to substantiate his allegations.

Mr Simwinji declined to comment after meeting Mr Luhanga.

A report on the matter was submitted to the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions. The ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba said the congress and MUZ had medical evidence to show that Mr Luhanga had electric shocks applied on his genitals.

But Mr Phiri replying to Mr Chiluba's move to take up the case with ILO said the unionist should meet him instead.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON ZNUT VIEWS ON STRIKES, INTERNAL DISSENSION

Confusion Blamed

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA National Union of Teachers (ZNUT) general secretary, Mr Shiyenge Kapini, has blamed the mounting threats of a country-wide strike by union branches on lack of clarity what the committee of inquiry into the proposed new conditions of service and salaries was offering them.

He said in Lusaka yesterday that for sometime now there had been lack of clarity and this had resulted in strike threats.

Appealing to teachers against the strike, Mr Kapini said such a move would embarrass the union.

He advised teachers to avoid such action and consider that:

- The union is satisfied that active consideration of its proposals has already been acknowledged by the Government;
- The effective date as announced by President Kaunda is already known by the union;
- The union's headquarters has established beyond any doubt that the delay being experienced (in implementing the demands) is a necessary indication of the thoroughness the committee is taking in considering all the submissions.

"It would not be in the interest of teachers and their organisation's integrity if any protest action was carried out before we know what is contained in the report for us and the Government's reaction to the report and finally what our views will be on it," he said.

Mr Kapini said teachers and their organisation should not allow themselves to "jump the gun", in this matter.

Leaders should not be carried away by emotion, he said.

Mr Kapini said while ZNUT leaders remained sad, they should not feel ashamed at the way things had been turning since the union's proposals were presented.

He called for calm and patience among members of his union and to refrain from making any more threats or deadlines and that when the time arrived, "the threats and deadlines will strike like lightning and death and you will not stand alone."

Kapini Tried To Resign

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

TEACHERS in Kitwe have passed a vote of no confidence in general secretary of the Zambia National Union of Teachers (ZNUT), Mr Shiyenge Kapini.

The teachers claimed they were convinced Mr Kapini had his sights on a higher political job, using the union as a ladder.

They have demanded that the union must lift the suspension imposed on Chingola area secretary, Mr Abson Simfukwe, early this year for urging the ZNUT secretary to resign because, he claimed, Mr Kapini had become ineffective as a leader.

Urging the union executive to lift Mr Simfukwe's suspension, the resolutions said teachers were convinced the ZNUT as a union must follow democratic principles and allow members to criticise the system and advocate the removal of ineffective leaders.

The resolutions have been sent to Mr Kapini and to Copperbelt ZNUT regional secretary, Mr John Mulenga.

Asked to comment, Mr Mulenga said there were established channels through which leaders could be replaced — "not through the Press."

The vote of no confidence in Mr Kapini is contained in a resolution after a crucial meeting of the Kitwe north branch held over the weekend that discussed salaries and conditions of service.

Area chairman Mr Benedictor Munchangani said yesterday that it was the feeling of teachers in the district that Mr Kapini should step down honourably instead of waiting to be forced out by teachers from all over the country.

The meeting resolved that if there will be no new salaries and better conditions of service in October, they would go on strike, refuse to participate in Humanism Week and independence celebrations.

"We shall also boycott all examinations concerning Grade Seven, Form Three and Form Five," Mr Munchangani said.

The teachers resolved that next year they would only teach classes with 45 pupils in primary schools and 35 in secondary schools.

"It is now common to find classes of up to 60 pupils in primary schools and 50 in secondary schools. This results in teachers being overworked," Mr Muchangani said.

Meanwhile, teachers in Chingola have threatened to go on strike because of the delay in receiving their September salaries, reports Zana.

Confirming the strike threat, ZNUT area chairman Mr Ellison Mukokweza said teachers would go on strike if they were not paid soon.

Emergency Talks Called

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Sep 80 p 7

[Text]

THE Zambia National Union of Teachers ZNUT has called for an emergency Copperbelt regional executive meeting next week to discuss recent developments in the union.

The regional chairman, Mr Alick Bowa said in Kitwe yesterday that the executive would meet shortly to discuss demands by the Kitwe branch that ZNUT general secretary, Mr Shivenge Kapini should resign and the suspension of another union official in Chingola lifted.

Teachers in Kitwe passed a vote of no confidence in Mr Kapini at a meeting recently.

The teachers claimed they were convinced Mr Kapini had his sights on a higher political job and was using the union as a ladder.

But the lifting of the suspension of Chingola area secretary, Mr Abson Simfukwe could only be made during the union's annual general conference.

Mr Simfukwe was suspended for urging Mr Kapini to resign claiming that he had become ineffective as a leader.

Mr Kapini has dismissed as "nonsense" allegations by Kitwe teachers that he wants to use the union as a stepping stone to a political job.

Mr Kapini was reacting on the vote of no confidence passed by teachers in Kitwe at the weekend who demanded his resignation because he had allegedly become ineffective as a leader.

The ZNUT boss said in Lusaka yesterday: "If the teachers are serious about their vote of no confidence, let them pinpoint the mistakes I have made."

There were a few "misguided" individuals who wanted him and other union leaders removed from office along tribal lines. Those misleading others should stop it, or they will have themselves removed," he said.

CSO: 4420

INCREASED UNEMPLOYMENT REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

THE country's rate of redundancies during the first seven months of 1980, rose by about 18 per cent over last year's in the same period, labour commissioner Mr Lufwendo Imasiku said in Lusaka yesterday.

But he was optimistic that economy would slowly pick up, adding that a drop in redundancies would soon begin to show.

Speaking in an interview Mr Imasiku singled out the construction industry as the one that laid off most workers during the period under review.

From January to July 1980, 2,675 workers were declared redundant from 82 establishments compared with 2,259 in 1979 from 96 institutions.

"From these figures, it shows that the January to July 1980 period has 416 more redundancies than in the same period last year," said Mr Imasiku.

In both periods, the construction sector was leading, followed by the agricultural industry.

Giving the breakdown of redundancies sector by sector, Mr Imasiku said the construction industry alone laid off 1,451 workers between January and July involving 19 companies against 1,271 workers in 1979 by 40 firms.

In agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing undertakings 440 workers were sacked in January-July 1980 period involving 16 establishments as opposed to 264 workers and 17 firms in the preceding period.

The manufacturing industry laid off 224 workers in the period under review from 13 companies against 171 in 1979 from only nine firms.

Mining and quarrying had a drop in the rate of redundancies when it only recorded 67 lay-offs involving three companies compared with 151 workers sacked by six firms in 1979.

The only sector which recorded the lowest number of redundancies was the electricity, gas and water which had no sackings last year, but 157 were laid off this year from one company.

Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels which sacked 40 workers during the first seven months of 1979 involving eight establishments, laid off 101 people during the January-July period 1980 from 10 firms.

Transport, storage and communications lost 31 workers from six concerns during the 1980 period under review compared to 226 workers fired from four firms in the preceding period.

Mr Imasiku added that the finance, insurance, real estate and business services which lost only two workers in 1979, sacked 20 workers in the 1980 period, while the community, social and personal services laid off 184 workers in the same period against 134 in the preceding period.

He explained that most workers were declared redundant for various reasons, but in the construction industry, lack of jobs and completion of contracts contributed considerably.

The construction industry rate of redundancy was 50 per cent in both years.

Mr Imasiku added however that to the contrary the rate of employment during the period January-April 1980 showed some signs of recovery. A total of 8,424 people were employed by all sectors of the economy compared to 8,332 recorded in the preceding period.

CSO: 4420

REPEAL OF SECTIONS OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT URGED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Department of Industrial Participatory Democracy has made a number of recommendations to Prime Minister, Mr Daniel Lisulo, to repeal certain sections of the Industrial Relations Act to give more power to works councils.

This was said in Kalulushi yesterday by deputy director of the department, Mr Alexander Kwibisa, when he addressed staff and workers at Chibuluma mine of the Roan Consolidated Mines.

Mr Kwibisa admitted that certain parts of the Act favoured managements and because of this works councils were ineffective and could not take part in decision-making of their companies.

Some of the recommendations included the extension of the term of office for works councillors, transfers and promotions of senior staff and the demand by workers that they should be informed about the outcome of queries discussed at works council meetings.

He said some managements had complained to the department about illiterate councillors who failed to interpret the Act — misleading the workers.

He hoped that once the recommendations were approved works councils would have more powers to veto management decisions.

Mr Kwibisa said it was the wish of the Party and its Government that there was industrial freedom at places of work as had been achieved in politics.

For the industry to achieve high productivity there should be cooperation and respect between workers and management.

He said the question of Party committees, works councils and union members overlapping their functions was caused by people who failed to adhere to the procedures laid out in the Act.

Mr Kwibisa castigated some managers who allegedly tried to set union and works council members at each other so they could blame the Government for introducing such organisations.

Meanwhile, Konkola division management in Chililabombwe has promised to look into expatriate miners' demands for protection in the wake of the rising crime wave in the area.

Divisional general manager, Mr Rupert Burls, made the assurance during a meeting with the miners' representatives at the Central Sports Club.

According to an NCCM statement released in Kitwe yesterday, only 60 expatriate miners took part in the work stoppage which lasted for only one-and-a-half hours.

Later five representatives of the strikers presented proposals to Mr Burls for consideration.

It was not immediately known what the proposals involved, but a mine spokesman said the management assured the miners it would give them assistance.

The miners had earlier gathered at the club demanding urgent police protection after the shooting of two of their colleagues by gunmen on Sunday.

At the same time 500 Zambian housewives marched to the governor Mr Leo Katakwe's office to complain about the soaring rate of crime in Helen Kaunda mine township.

There was no immediate comment from Mr Katakwe's office.

CSO: 2420

MINERS REJECT DECENTRALIZATION SYSTEM

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 22 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Miners have rejected the decentralisation system, and have threatened to go on strike if the Party and its Government impose it on them.

More than 8,000 miners drawn from all over the Copperbelt registered their disapproval of the new system of local government when Mineworkers' Union of Zambia (MUZ) national chairman. Mr David Mwila, addressed them in Kitwe yesterday at Katilungu Square in Chamboli to brief them on the recent negotiations between the union and the two mining companies which culminated into increased salaries.

The miners roared: "We do not want our townships to be integrated with council ones. We reject decentralisation totally, and if the Party and its Government impose it on us, we shall go on strike."

Mr Mwila told the miners that integration of townships and services had been rejected when the commission of inquiry probed into ways and means of integrating the mine townships with council ones.

"People in the mine areas rejected this because I was a member of this commission," he said.

He said decentralisation had disfranchised the masses and only a handful were allowed to vote. Mr Mwila said anybody who tampered with people's vote was actually violating, human rights.

Mr Mwila told the miners that he had a copy of the Bill now with Parliament, and the Bill is seeking to integrate mine townships and services with those of the new district councils.

The MUZ boss warned that unless the enemies of the miners who are going round telling people that MUZ leaders had called off the strike because they were cowards stopped this campaign, the leaders were bound to hit back.

He said MUZ's Supreme Council had called off the recently threatened strike because they knew that they would not achieve anything even if they went on strike at the time.

Mr Mwila said MUZ had only signed an agreement concerning adjustments of salaries and nothing more.

There are still three main demands which the mines have accepted, but they are working out details and other things.

He said MUZ has yet to sign the new pension scheme, production bonus, job evaluation agreements because these are the things the union asked for in their negotiations which opened early this month.

As regards job evaluation, he pointed out, the two mining companies have accepted the demand in principle, and are busy working out what is required and this will take 10 months to complete.

Mr Mwila explained that the two companies agreed to the contributory pension scheme, and rules and other things were being worked out. This is the most important of all demands, for the miner should secure his future for his children.

Production bonus, he said, was also accepted although some workers are already getting this. He said MUZ is pressing for the payment of the bonus to every miner.

He said the mining companies rejected payment of cost of living and opted to adjust the salaries.

Mr Mwila said this is the reason for calling off the strike. It would have been futile to go on strike without waiting to know what management had to offer.

"But we are determined to get what we want for you. We are not cowards as these enemies of the miners and the State are saying."

The people who are condemning MUZ leaders and miners for threatening to go on strike are themselves counterrevolutionaries because they are not making UNIP popular, he added.

CSO: 4420

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL CENSUS REPORTED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 25 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

The Census of Population and Housing which began last month is nearing completion except for some parts of the Western Province.

Director of Central Statistics, Mr Mpafya Mulenga, said yesterday that parts of the province had not yet been covered because of the threat of landmines.

"Because of this problem, normal transport could not be used. Instead, the department had to use helicopters to take enumerators to various points," he said.

He hoped enumeration would be completed by the weekend.

"After enumeration has been finished in all the provinces, there would be a preliminary count of all heads before the books could be sent to Lusaka for the final count," he said.

Mr Mulenga said the department had to edit the information, make records and then feed this into the computer. The results would only be known at the end of the year.

He said there would be a postmortem survey in special selected areas adding: "The postmortem survey is necessary because there is a possibility that there were mistakes in the information collected."

Mr Mulenga said as at mid-year 'this year, it was expected that the population had risen to 5.8 million. "But this would only be ascertained after all the information has been put together and have come out of the computer.

This was the second full census the country undertook; the first was in 1969 while the sample census was conducted in 1974. Mr Mulenga disclosed at the beginning of the exercise that between K7 and K8 million would be spent on the exercise.

CSO: 4420

INCREASED CHURCH ATTENDANCE REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Sep 80 p 5

[Franklin Tembo: "Zambians Turn to Churches"]

[Text]

ONE of the biggest rallies held periodically in Kitwe and which, in the view of many observers, can easily rival mass political assemblies has just ended at the Copperbelt Agricultural Showgrounds.

For four days, thousands of men, women and children from all parts of Kitwe, Kalulushi and other nearby areas flocked into the normally desolate (at this time of the year) showgrounds to share their spiritual feelings and present themselves before God as one.

They were members of the Jehovah's Witnesses.

The main arena of the showgrounds was packed to capacity by people all eager to listen to the dozens of sermons; to participate in the singing of hymns and to watch well executed sketches taken largely from the Old Testament.

One close member of the sect told me as we made our way through the masses of people: "Exactly the same sort of thing is taking place in Ndola right now. We should be having as many people there as they are here."

It was difficult to believe that one religious organisation could attract so many people.

But some quick investigation into the matter revealed that in fact, there was nothing unique about the impressive membership the Watchtower people could boast.

Three or four other churches in the country could boast as many people, if not more, if they chose to arrange their annual meetings the way the Watchtower had done.

Exactly what has been going on in the world of religion in Zambia over the past few years, to attract so many believers?

While no one can give an exact answer to this question, it is generally agreed that more and more Zambians are turning to religious bodies and have been doing so with greater zest especially during the past two to three years.

Although most church organisations I have been able to talk to in Kitwe are unable to give exact figures, almost all of them agree that they have noted an unprecedented increase in the number of people turning up for church services.

"It is difficult to say exactly when the number of people started to swell in our church," said one staunch believer, belonging to the Baptist Church in Chimwemwe township.

"But this reminds me of the early 1970s when we used to have full houses every Sunday. It can be very encouraging," he added, indicating the full church.

In Kwacha township, the same church has had full houses almost every week for a considerable period now, something many of the church leaders are at a loss to explain.

"People simply seem to have become aware of the importance of prayer. Maybe there are some other reasons, but all we are interested in is that we maintain the large congregations," a church leader in the township told me.

And pastor of another Kwacha Baptist Church, Reverend Mandefu was absent from one church service because he and his wife had to be present at two different church conferences — at Chati Industrial Plantation in Ndola Rural and Luanshya, respectively — at the same time.

"It is really impressive,"

he said at his home recently. "The young Christians have really come to understand their role in this field. They have been organising themselves exactly as the grown-ups would have done."

And according to the leader of the United Church of Zambia in Wusikili, Rev Godfrey Sikazwe, there has been an upsurge of church membership over the past few years.

"I must say that a really impressive increase in the number of church members has been noted in the UCZ here and the trend is continuing," the reverend said.

Figures

He could not readily provide figures for this year, but noted that the number of members of the church from 1978 to last year had shot up by 2,000, raising the total from 25,000 in 1978 to 27,000 last year.

Similar expressions have been made in other churches in and around Kitwe. In most of these, the majority of the new churchgoers are the young who are said to be approaching the Christian faith with a much deeper understanding than their elders.

In Kitwe, one or two churches with a rather revolutionary approach to prayers has been notable in attracting young men and women — many of whom have high academic education — which was not the case previously.

One day in such a church is said to be enough to change a person so completely that some are said to have experienced mental trauma.

There have been cases, rather difficult to verify, of some young people so moved by the churches preaching methods that they have completely, or partially gone insane.

The strange thing, according to many observers talked to, is that no new denominations have sprung up over the years in the country at all.

In other words, there has been more or less the same number of various church organisations in the country since independence.

And because of this state of affairs, it has become difficult to pin-point the reasons behind this virtually sudden recognition of the church for what it is.

Now, what has caused all this? After all, people do not suddenly become aware of something without some kind of reason one way or another.

Some of those interviewed put the reason to higher understanding of the bible among people due to more education.

Also all Christian churches in Zambia and elsewhere, have from time to time warned that the day of reckoning — when Jesus Christ would descend on earth for the final judgment — is nearing.

It would appear that a close study of the bible confirms this. There are some rather disturbing passages in the book which can be interpreted to mean the world was nearing its end.

There are many people who would show surprise to learn that thousands of years ago, some prophets talked about this era with alarming accuracy.

For example, a prophet talked about motor vehicles zooming through broadways at alarming speeds "on the day of HIS preparation", thousands of years ago?

The prophet Nahum states in the Bible: "The chariots blaze with fire of steel of the day of His preparation...The chariots rage in confusion in the streets, they run to and fro in broadways; they flash with steel making them appear like torches, they rush (in various directions) like forked lightnings..."

There could be no doubt that this is referring to cars, lorries and other sorts of "chariots" which, as far as anyone can tell, have only come into being during the present era.

And there are other prophecies in the book to alarm many an informed reader of it.

Isaiah, for example, talks of the roundness, or rather ther sphericity of the earth, something which even the early explorers of the world were not quite certain about.

He says: "Hath it not been told you from the beginning? Have you not understood from the foundations of the earth? It is he who sitteth upon the CIRCLE of the earth..."

And the prophet Job seems to have been informed that the earth was suspended in empty space.

Job states: "He stretcheth out the north over the empty place and hangeth the earth upon nothing..."

These and other revelations in the bible which seem to indicate that the bible contains more scientific truth than was ever before supposed are enough to change the life of any educated person who reads about them while keeping in mind of what is scientifically known.

A casual reader who stumbles upon these rather alarming biblical pronouncements is very likely to sit up with a jolt.

He is very likely to start wondering whether the bible is not after all, the Book of God.

"This can be enough to turn him to religion if just to find out more," reflected Baptist Church follower, Mrs Sylvia Tembo of Riverside.

But while casual reading of the bible itself might result into changing one's life and becoming a full, fledged christian, the very fact that one bothered to read it at all could mean that he was already potentially convertible.

Rate

Thus, this alone cannot account for the great numbers of people turning to churches at the rate they seem to be doing at the moment.

There has to be another reason, and may be this lies in the methods the churches themselves use to conduct their affairs and lure people.

For a long time in this country, one of the most controversial religious organisations was the already mentioned Watchtower Sect.

The sect was known for its strict observance of what it termed God's law which included the refusal to sing the national anthem and the saluting of the flag.

But with more education and an exhibition of tolerance on the part of the country's leadership, more and more sect leaders have realised that they have a part to play in the development of this country.

To date, it is rare to hear of school children belonging to the Watchtowers being withdrawn from classes because of singing the national anthem or saluting the flag.

More common are reports that the sect members are engaged in one sort of national venture or another.

And many of them agree that this acceptance has helped to increase their numbers because people no longer look upon them as enemies of the state with the same type of conviction as they did, say, some 14 years ago.

This, plus their annual conferences, or rallies, have helped in bringing more and more people to the organisation

Other religious organisations and churches have not been subjects of news headlines in the same way that the Watchtower have been, but their methods of attracting more members have been just as effective.

The Anglican Church, for example, is considered one of the largest churches in the country.

This status could be partly due to the fact that it has been established in Zambia for a considerable period of time. But equally important is that the church has made efforts from time to time to participate in general development.

The Baptist Church has also continued to receive more members more or less due to a similar approach to national problems as the Anglicans.

It is common for both churches to organise youth conferences where people meet to share ideas of not only how to serve God but also how to serve man through God.

From the above, it is obvious almost every church is engaged, one way or another, in going out to the people and helping them rediscover, not only their spiritual well-being, but also their potential to help develop the nation as a whole.

CSO: 4420

KAUNDA ADVISER SAYS RACISM RIFE IN ANGLICAN CHURCH

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE leadership wrangle in the Anglican Church Lusaka Diocese took a new turn yesterday with fresh allegations of racism by President Kaunda's former adviser on religious affairs Reverend John Papworth.

The row centres on who should become the next bishop in the diocese after the retirement of Bishop Phillimon Mataka.

The Zambian members of the church, who are in the majority, say they want a local man, but some members of the elective council allegedly intend to "impose" a bishop.

Last week more than 100 members from 13 Anglican churches in Lusaka demonstrated at the Zambia Anglican Council headquarters demanding that a Zambian bishop should head the diocese.

In a letter from London, Mr Papworth alleged that an Anglican white clergyman had racial prejudice against Zambian blacks.

The letter, which was intercepted by a Zambian group advocating Zambian bishop and handed over to the **Times of Zambia** over the weekend, Mr Papworth writes in part:

"I met a priest in London who said he may be forced to become the bishop as none of the natives are suitable."

According to the group, the "unsuitability of the natives" had been ascertained by the elective council which was now allegedly recruiting a retired white priest to become the bishop.

"This is very bad as you can see because how could one of our white priests here go to London and say natives were unsuitable when the outgoing bishop was a Zambian?" asked one of the members.

The name of the priest who had allegedly gone to London to launch this "smear campaign" against Zambians was disclosed to the **Times**.

Some sources in the diocese said the white community of the church allegedly took advantage of Bishop Mataka's old age to have their way and now feared that if a young Zambian bishop was elected, he would exercise firm control over church policies.

Meanwhile, placard-carrying women agitating for a Zambian bishop to succeed Bishop Mataka defied the usual solemn church tradition at a farewell service, held at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross for the outgoing bishop.

The women moved around waving their placards after the first and during the second Bible readings in their continued protest against the possible appointment of a foreign bishop.

Asked to comment on the leadership wrangle, Bishop Mataka said this was caused by some church members who did not understand election procedures.

"What matters are votes during the election of the bishop, and not the wishes of a sector of the church," he said.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NDOLA ELECTIONS--Ndola Urban district secretary, Mr Bedford Kang'ombe is impressed with the way last Saturday's women and youth ward elections were conducted. Mr Kang'ombe said this on Monday when he announced results of the elections for Munkulungwe, Itawa, Chichele, Chifubu, Kamba and Kawama wards. The results were: Munkulungwe ward--(Women brigade): Mrs Royce Phiri, chairman; Ivy Mulenga, vice-chairman; Faides Lukwesa, secretary; Kannes Mukalipe, publicity secretary; and Mrs Kiwa Zulu, vice-publicity secretary. (Youth): Sebasaian Chokwe, chairman; Abel Mukupa, vice-secretary; Lloyd Mulenga, treasurer; Christopher Mubukwanu, vice-treasurer, and Peter Kangowa, vice-publicity secretary. Itawa ward--(Women brigade): chairman, Lidah Njovu. (Youth): Thomas Banda, chairman. Chifubu ward--(Women brigade): Rebecca Chiyesu, vice-chairman; Edinah J. Miti, chairman and Malita Kalima, vice-publicity secretary. Chichele ward--(Women brigade): Godridah Sibiho, publicity secretary and (Youth league): Charles Kalenga, chairman. Kawama ward--(Youth league): Steven Mubala, treasurer. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Sep 80 p 2]

ZAMBIANIZATION OF BANKS--Two international banks accused of de-Zambianising posts are now working on a new Zambianisation programme. A Zambianisation committee spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday that Barclays Bank and Standard Bank gave the indication to reorganise their programmes after they were asked by chairman of the committee and Minister of State for Labour and Social Services Mr John Chafwa to place Zambians in jobs which could be done by local people. But the banks had not yet indicated exactly what they were doing on their Zambianisation programmes, the spokesman said. Last July 25, Mr Chafwa accused the banks of de-Zambianising top positions and challenged them to tell the nation in three days what they were doing or had done to prepare local people for responsible positions. But addressing an annual general meeting of the Zambia National Commercial Bank, Zimco executive director for corporate planning Mr Ignatius Muchangwe defended the banks and attacked Mr Chafwa for his charges. He said banks would not Zambianise jobs for patriotic reasons at the expense of efficiency. Mr Chafwa is on a study tour in the United States. He left Lusaka last Friday. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Sep 80 p 1]

ZAFMU STATEMENT--The Zambia Fisheries and Marketeers Union has dissociated itself from sentiments expressed by Choma women marketeers that they would surrender their Party cards if price inspectors and police continued to harass them. ZAFMU information and education secretary, Mr Newton Kaluba said in Kitwe yesterday that it was wrong for marketeers to regard the Party as their enemy each time they were harassed by price inspectors. "We at the headquarters do not support the Choma women for their anti-Party statements," Mr Kaluba said. More than 200 women marketeers in Choma marched to the office of the governor Mr Crosbery Chibanga over the weekend and threatened to surrender their Party cards for alleged harassment from price inspectors and police. On the call by the marketeers for the Government to appoint a commission of inquiry to look into fishermen's problems, Mr Kaluba said such a commission was "irrelevant." He said his union and the Government had already established the problems of fishing in the country. But Mr Kaluba urged authorities to do something about the "harassment of innocent marketeers by announcing new prices soon."--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Sep 80 p 5]

SUGAR PROFITS--Zambia Sugar Company has made a profit of K1.5 million this year for the first time in two years. Company chairman Mr Lishomwa Muuka, who is Indeco managing director announced this during the annual general meeting in Lusaka yesterday. Mr Muuka said the 1979 raw sugar crop production exceeded 100,000 tonnes for the first time. The company sold 92,247 tonnes enabling it to "return to profitability" after losing K11.328 million in the year 1978/79 and K5.2 million the previous year. But he said the K1.058 million profit was insignificant compared to more than K70 million invested in the company. Mr Muuka said a higher profit margin was required for the company to offset accumulated debts. "In the year under review, raw sugar production at Nakambala Sugar Estate was about 40 percent more than in the year 1978/79 season and this would have been higher had not early rainfall significantly limited operations during November," he said. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Sep 80 p 5]

'FARMERS NEED TRACTORS'--Land in North-Western Province is either ploughed late or entirely left unploughed because of lack of tractors, provincial political secretary Mr Musole Kanyungulu has said. Mr Kanyungulu said this when he was commenting on the problems farmers were facing in the province. The province, he said, had only two tractors which he described as "too inadequate to meet the needs of the people." "The people here have taken to farming seriously but they tend to leave land unploughed because there are not enough tractors to go round the province during the farming season," Mr Kanyungulu said. But he hoped the situation would improve this year because few farmers had secured tractor loans from the Agricultural Finance Company. Recently it was reported that the Norwegian Agency for International Development's (Norad) agricultural settlement schemes in the province were retarded because of lack of interest in farming by local people in the province. The province was reported to have soils which were too acidic and which required more lime. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Sep 80 p 5]

SCIENTIFIC CROP BREAKTHROUGH--Scientists at the National Irrigation Research centre in Mazabuka, are on the verge of discovering a new variety of crops with high resistance to attacks by diseases. A scientist in charge of the centre, Mr Charles Hill, said the discovery could greatly bolster the country's agricultural produce like rape and cabbages. Mr Hill said in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Dutch government the centre was carrying out research to produce a variety of wheat which had a high resistance to diseases. He said this was part of a world programme by the FAO and the research was being carried out in conjunction with Mount Makulu Research Station and the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development. "In addition a major breakthrough has been made in developing new varieties of vegetables which would be of high yield. However, conclusive results have yet to be made and tests completed," added Mr Hill. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

UNREST IN GOROMONZI REPORTED

Mortars Used Against Police

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Goromonzi police station was attacked with smallarms and mortar fire on Monday night. The attack is the latest in a series of similar incidents in recent months.

The attack came at about 11 p.m. from a north-westerly direction and lasted for about two minutes.

Minor damage was caused but no injuries, a police spokesman said yesterday.

During followup operations police recovered a small quantity of equipment dropped by the attackers. Investigations continue, the spokesman said.

The members-in-charge of Goromonzi police, Inspector Gerry Record, told the Herald the attack started with smallarms fire from a firing point about 200m from the camp perimetre and was followed by about four explosions.

Both mortar bombs and anti-tank rifle grenades of East German manufacture had been recovered unexploded inside the camp and were detonated as they were unsafe, he said.

Another armed mortar bomb was found at the firing position, which is thought to have been used by about 10 men.

A number of expended cartridges, four magazines and the shoulder piece of a rifle butt were also recovered, he said.

Tracking with dogs began at first light and spoor was followed due north for about 2 km before it was lost, he said.

The Goromonzi police station is about five km from Grazely and Oasis farms bought by ZANU (PF) earlier this year and used to accomodate former guerillas.

Following a number of complaints by local farmers of a deteriorating security situation in which two white farmers and one of their wives were murdered, meetings were held beetween the MP for the area, Mr Andre Holland and the ZANLA commander, Mr Rex Nhongo.

About 10 days after the killings, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told farmers at an annual farming congress that the guerillas on one of the farms were being transferred to assembly points while several hundred refugees on another were being sent elsewhere.

A man who said he was a ZANLA guerilla told the Herald yesterday he had come from an assembly point to rest at the farm and that some of his colleagues were also there.

Senior commanders and officers of ZANLA were not however, available to speak to the Herald at Grazely farm.

Iana quotes the chairman of the executive committee set up to run the farms, Mr Peter Howson, as saying yesterday that former guerillas and refugees were still being moved off the properties. About 100 had left on Monday.

A degree of farm work appeared to be in progress with workers, some dressed in camouflage, mending fences and stripping and mending farm implements and machinery.

However, they declined to give details of the numbers of either guerillas or refugees still at Grazely.

Officials Visit

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Roger McDonald]

[Text] **ZANLA commander Mr Rex Nhongo and the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, yesterday visited the troubled Goromonzi area after further armed attacks on the police camp and also on civilian targets.**

Later in the afternoon Mr Nhongo returned to Goromonzi for further discussions with both police and the men on Grazely farm.

Goromonzi member-in-charge Inspector Gerry Record said the talks, in which police explained the situation in the area, had been polite and genial. He said a new ZANLA commander had been appointed at the farm but could not give further details, nor could Mr Nhongo be reached last night.

Sources said yesterday that the Member of Parliament for the area, Mr Andre Holland, saw the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday morning and Mr Holland expressed his concern over the incidents.

In a second attack on consecutive nights, small-arms fire was directed at the Goromonzi police station, and other incidents involving civilians and police vehicles occurred. No one was injured in any of the incidents.

At 9.05 p.m. on Tuesday a cottage on Bellevue farm was fired at with a number of strikes to the building. Later that evening the homestead on Lonely Park farm was also fired on, a police spokesman said yesterday.

In the early hours of yesterday morning, at about 1.20, two police vehicles en route to the scenes of the farm attacks were ambushed near Grazely farm and were hit several times.

At 4.15 a.m. the police camp was fired on in an "ineffectual" attack and fire was returned, the spokesman said. At 5 a.m. two heavy vehicles travelling together from Ceylon Mine to Arcturus Mine were also ambushed near Grazely farm but without being hit.

Half an hour later, armed men entered and searched the Gladstone Mine compound and smashed five windows before leaving, the spokesman said.

PEPPERED

Mr Jonathan Tarr, who was in his cottage on Bellevue farm, which shares a boundary with Grazely, at about 9 p.m. on Tuesday night, said a total of 28 rounds hit his walls. Thirteen bullets peppered the surrounds of an exposed door behind which he was sitting.

Mr Tarr, who is nearly 70, said he was reading a book when all hell broke loose.

"I switched off the lights and grabbed my guns. I waited for them and after I was satisfied they were not going to investigate the success of their attack I telephoned the police.

"I am not a bit frightened but I am sick and tired of this uncertainty and this business of selecting targets simply for the sake of destroying them," he said.

Saying that unless those responsible were controlled the problem would escalate, he added: "They are not only against us, they are against the Government and law and order."

The owner of the farm, Mr Chris Johnson, said that as a result of the recent violence, a number of farmers had held discussions with police and the district commissioner.

"We are perturbed, there are no bones about it. The biggest thing is the frustration, the fact that nothing can be done about it. Till something is done, they are going to carry on," he said.

Mr Paul Retzlaff, whose property, Lonely Park farm, was also attacked on Tuesday night, said his radiogram was smashed by a bullet and his hot water tank punctured.

He said rapport between the military and production leaders on Grazely and himself was "excellent" until the attack, which he thought was the responsibility of some of the members of the lower levels of the military.

"This would appear to be an unfortunate incident in view of the good communications at higher levels," he said.

Referring to production chiefs, he said: "In my view these chaps' talents are being wasted putting them on productive farms because all the development work has been done."

All the farmers to whom the Herald spoke yesterday indicated they had no wish to leave the area.

Mr Peter Howson, chairman of the executive committee appointed to run the farms, said discussions had not been held with the men on Grazely since the incidents occurred.

"I think we are a pretty strong area and that we are quite capable of handling this sort of thing without panicking," he said.

● Gladstone Mine in the Goromonzi district came under attack at about 11 o'clock last night, according to a report telephoned to the Herald by an MP, Mr Andre Holland, who farms in the area.

A woman was injured by flying glass, he said. Mr Holland said he believed the people responsible were "powerfully armed" bandits who owed no allegiance to any political party.

CSO: 4420

NKOMO: UNITY IS IN HANDS OF YOUTH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

POLITICAL affiliation must be through persuasion and not imposition, the Minister of Home Affairs and PF president, Dr Joshua Nkomo, said yesterday.

Dr Nkomo also said that the task of building a united nation, irrespective of political attachments, now lies in the hands of the young people as the elders had played their part in spearheading its liberation.

Speaking in an interview in Chakadini Village, Marandellas, where he attended the burial of senior PF official, Mr Sylvester Bgoni, Dr Nkomo said it was up to the youth to ensure that all Zimbabweans enjoyed independence in an atmosphere of freedom and security.

"People must not be forced to belong to political parties, they must want to belong to them; they must do so of their own free will," he said, when asked to comment on recent violence.

Organised

He refused to call it inter-party violence, saying it was violence by organised groups of people and that party politics did not come in.

"Those who are confronting and beating up people are not doing so on behalf of their political parties; they are just organised groups of people bent on bringing others down," Dr Nkomo said.

He regretted that people should fight each other after winning their "long sought independence."

Those like Mr Bgoni, who sacrificed so much for Zimbabwe's independence must be ashamed of the current "turmoil," Dr Nkomo said.

Dr Nkomo alleged that people in the Eastern Districts were living "in bondage" because they had their political views suppressed.

He said he was "extremely perturbed" by a group of young Marandellas men who, he claimed, demanded "passes" from people who went to Mr Bgoni's burial.

This is not the kind of freedom we fought for all these years. We fought against such things as passes and now this is what people are being asked to produce again."

SCARED

He added: "I had heard of it, but this is the first time I have actually come across it. I was not among those asked myself, but a large number of party officials including those from this area were.

"People cannot move with freedom in the eastern parts of the country. If they see you passing, they peep through the window because they are too scared to come out and greet you in case they are identified with you politically."

He challenged all those who would doubt his claims to "shed their city clothes and big cars and come to this area by bus to see for themselves."

At the graveyard, Dr Nkomo described the late Mr Bgoni as a dedicated freedom fighter who had done a lot for Zimbabwe's independence. He regretted that Mr Bgoni did not live long enough to see real peace in Zimbabwe.

ZANU president the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole sent Dr Nkomo a message of condolence on Mr Bgoni's death.

CSO: 4420

PM PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR POLICE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government would continue to support the police in its duty to prevent crime and to arrest criminals, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.

In a policy statement to the Senate, he said the grievances some people had expressed against some elements of the police force "do not certainly vitiate the good discipline and commitment to their work which most of the police have shown".

"Naturally, during a period of adjustment and transformation when those who served the old regime and helped to sustain its policies are still viewed with suspicion, there are bound to develop serious misunderstandings between the public, with its own fresh expectations, and the law enforcing agencies as they go about their duties in accordance with the procedures they have grown used to.

"I believe this phase of suspicion and misunderstanding is a passing one. The public must soon adjust to the police and the police to the public.

"It is the duty of the police to prevent crime and it is the duty of the police to arrest criminals. Government will continue to support the police in their performance of these duties."

Mr Mugabe made the remarks after noting that both members of the House of Assembly and of the Senate had expressed their "fear and concern" about the recent spate of political incidents and "criminal acts" by people or groups in assembly points.

"There is no doubt," he went on, "that the last two weeks have seen a sharp rise in the number of politically motivated incidents."

The Prime Minister told Senators, who intermittently applauded him, that he had appealed to those responsible to take the necessary steps to prevent these incidents.

"Government cannot sit back as riotous behaviour and callous use of arms is creating grief among the people," he said, repeating the stern warning he gave on Sunday.

Mr Mugabe stated categorically that the maintenance of law and order remained the function of the police.

His statement yesterday was consistent with the views he expressed in the House of Assembly last week when he criticised "teargas-happy policemen" while acknowledging that generally the force was doing a good job.

In his wide-ranging speech, Mr Mugabe said his Government's highest priority remained the consolidation of peace through the integration of ZANLA, ZIPRA and former Rhodesian security forces into a single army.

He also reaffirmed the Government's commitment to customary basic freedoms of the individual and recalled that members of his party had been "falsely, unjustly and dishonestly accused of being vicious and inhuman monsters".

The accusations had been made by those who wanted to shield their own "outrageously inhuman actions, illegal and treasonable behaviour and downright dishonesty."

The Prime Minister assured the Senate that he was still guided by the considerations he had in mind when he formed a broad-based Government after ZANU (PF) had won the elections.

More land

Relating the progress of the exercise to resettle refugees and other war-displaced people, he said the Government still needed more land and more funds to acquire that land.

The Government would take such physical steps as it deemed fit to redress the disparity in land distribution, but the basic remedy remained that of well-planned, accelerated economic development.

"Our people must own and control their resources, for this is the surest way in which those resources can be easily placed at their disposal for use and exploitation in their interests.

"Further, it is imperative that the gap between the rich and poor, the landed class and the land-hungry peasants, the literate and the illiterate be bridged with speed," said Mr Mugabe.

The Government intended to extend programmes of free health and free education to include more people, and a "more realistic wage structure" in all sectors would be worked out on the basis of the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Incomes and Wages.

Mr Mugabe felt that programmes being followed in the private and public sectors were more remedial than developmental. "Indeed they can be conceived as being aimed at the reconstruction and rehabilitation of both th infrastructural base and the human base for the future launching of a well-planned development programme."

CSO: 4420

FINANCE MINISTER NKALA CRITICIZES U.K. AID

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] London--Zimbabwe's Minister of Finance, Mr Enos Nkala, described Britain's 75-million sterling aid programme as a "pittance" and warned British companies they would regret failing to invest in his country.

Mr Nkala, who will lead the Zimbabwe delegation as it takes its place as the 141st member of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in Washington next week, is attending the annual meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers in Bermuda.

In an interview with the Daily Express city editor, Roy Assesohn, Mr Nkala said Zimbabwe was hoping for big loans from the IMF and World Bank.

"Interest rates are so high that we cannot afford to borrow in the markets," he said.

"Even if we could afford to come to London to borrow, I would not wish to do so. My views are checked by others, but I would want to avoid the British. It's a psychological thing.

"The British have an obligation first and foremost to help us. But it is a waste of time asking the Tory Government for aid.

"The £75 million which the British Government is providing over the next three years is a pittance. We are going to have to get help from the IMF and World Bank," he said.

Mr Nkala also pointed out that unlike German, French and other companies, British groups had shown little or no interest in investing in Zimbabwe.

"Companies in the United Kingdom are being influenced by the negative attitude of the politicians and the Press. British companies will regret this one day," he said.

The Confederation of British Industry reacted with surprise to the report of Mr Nkala's comments.

A spokesman for the CBI said: "We would not agree that British companies have shown little interest in Zimbabwe--the numbers which have gone out there this year disproves it.

"Many of our members are taking a hard look at Zimbabwe but investment decisions are not taken overnight."

So far the biggest public commitment to investment in Zimbabwe has been by the multinational mining group, Rio Tinto-Zinc. In April it announced the injection of £5 million for expansion of its Zimbabwean operations.

CSO: 4420

BANANA SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Saul Ndlovu]

[Text]

BUCHAREST

PRESIDENT BANANA and his Romanian host, President Nicolae Ceausescu, have signed an agreement that their countries should co-operate, economically, technically, scientifically and culturally.

The official Romanian news agency Agerpress said: "The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Canaan Sodindo Banana, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, concluded on September 23."

During the last round of talks, the two Presidents agreed to collaborate "ever more strongly on political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other planes, to intensify and diversify their co-operation in production, to strengthen the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.

STRUGGLE

"They expressed their belief that, in keeping with the decisions made, Romania and Zimbabwe would co-operate ever more closely in the world arena, firmly supporting the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against any form of domination and oppression, for freedom, independence and social progress, actively contributing to the establishment of a climate of peace, detente, security and co-operation in Europe, Africa and in the World."

President Banana was yesterday morning received by some 16 000 cheering and clapping students and lecturers at Bucharest's Polytechnical Institute.

The Zimbabwean Minister of Agriculture, Mr Denis Norman arrived in the Romanian capital last night to join in the top-level discussions.

CSO: 4420

CHINAMANO CALLS FOR ELIMINATION OF TRIBAL BARRIERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

GWELO.

THE former guerilla armies of ZANLA and ZIPRA should not be segregated from each other when they are temporarily resettled in urban areas, Patriotic Front vice-president Mr Josiah Chinamano said yesterday.

"They should divide these people so that we have ZANLA and ZIPRA in Bulawayo and ZANLA and ZIPRA in Salisbury. This is the only way to build one nation."

Mr Chinamano also stressed that the accommodation of troops in urban areas should only be temporary—the Government must find money to build proper barracks for them soon.

In an address which underlined the need for a "true" Zimbabwean nationalism transcending tribal and factional boundaries, the PF vice-president had harsh words for those who were not heeding the Government's call for reconciliation.

He cited a number of instances where ZANU (PF) supporters were said to have violated the peace, and one instance where ZIPRA forces had taken up arms without orders to do so.

The young people of Zimbabwe no longer wanted to be divided along tribal lines, Mr Chinamano told 3000 people at a PF rally at the Risco Stadium, Torwood, near Redcliff.

"Maybe the older people still want to be divided into tribes, but the young do not. We hope the leaders of the army will see sense and take into account the national character which we all fought for," he said.

CSO: 4420

ZVOBGO WARNS ON ELECTION VIOLENCE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, yesterday warned that he would not hesitate to cancel elections in any area where there would be violence or intimidation of candidates in the November local government elections.

He was speaking at a Press conference in Salisbury at which he announced that lodgers in former African townships would have until Friday to register as voters in the election.

Mr Zvobgo said: "I want the message to go across to everybody concerned that there can be no intimidation of violence to win these elections."

The forces of law and order would ensure that trouble-makers were locked up.

There have been some incidents in Bulawayo for example, where ZAPU [illegible] members ransacking the ZANU (PF) office destroyed thousands of completed ZANU (PF) registration forms thereby making it impossible for them to vote. Fortunately, we have extended the date to enable them to register again.

If he was forced to cancel the election, the existing local urban councils would be kept in operation while district councils would have to be run from Salisbury. He did not think, however, that the level of the current unrest would force the cancellation or collapse of the elections. In fact, he expected a high turnout.

"There have been suggestions of an 80 percent turnout. There is so much interest in them that we will regret having introduced party politics into local government," said the Minister.

In response to the Prime Minister's appeal for leaders of both parties to educate their members on the need for peace, ZANU (PF) was holding meetings urging its members to exercise restraint and respect other parties rights to free speech and assembly, he said.

Chiweshe

Mr Zvobgo announced that elections would be held in Chiweshe tribal area on October 10 and that nominations for Salisbury's Wards 2 and 3 had already been submitted.

There would be no election in Ward 1 as ZANU (PF) had sailed through unopposed.

Dates of polling in other places would be announced "well in advance so that no one points a finger at me alleging private elections," he said.

On the new deadline for the registration of lodgers, Mr Zvobgo said that those who failed to submit their completed forms by 4 p.m. on Friday will not be eligible to vote.

CSO: 4420

ZVOBGO DENIES 'HERALD' IS MUZZLED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Government had no intention of muzzling the Herald as long as it was responsible and supported the Government where the national interest was at stake, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, said yesterday.

He told a Press conference in Salisbury he did not mind that the Herald attacked ZANU (PF) as a party or the programmes that it wanted to put across.

"But where there are national programmes — Government schemes that have profound implications for development, for peace, for reconstruction — we expect the paper to be constractive and to act responsibly."

The Government had allowed the Herald maximum freedom, but it had been muzzled for 15 years and did not know how to handle that freedom.

"Let them be responsible, sensitive to the national interest and they will find this Government has no interest in interfering with them."

Mr Zvobgo, who is the ZANU (PF) publicity secretary, accused the Herald of behaving irresponsibly recently, "particularly in respect of the Chitungwiza situation".

The Government had taken note of Herald reports about incidents involving guerillas in Mrewa.

"We said we hear you. This is a good thing. We do not want farmers to start leaving that area. We proceeded to make arrangements to have the guerillas moved out of there."

But when the Government announced the men would be moved to Chitungwiza, the Herald was "seeking out opponents" despite "overwhelming support" for the scheme.

The Herald had been opposed to moving the guerillas to Chitungwiza, but had offered no suggestions as to what should be done with them. "This is what I call an irresponsible view," said Mr Zvobgo.

"We are not spoiling for a fight with the Herald. Of course we could ban them if we want, or muzzle them like they have been muzzled in the past.

"But this Government finds that distasteful," the Minister said.

CSO: 4420

MP QUERIES WORKING OF COALITION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Patriotic Front Parliamentary Chief Whip, Mr Sidney Malunga, yesterday questioned the working of the coalition Government saying ZANU (PF) had projected itself as a party at the expense of the National Government.

Speaking to 5 000 party supporters at Magwegwe Primary School, Mr Malunga attacked the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation for broadcasting "partisan propaganda", and warned that this practice would have "counter-productive results"

"The question is: Is the coalition Government working or is it just nominal? Up until now it has not been honoured to the letter because there is a blatant tendency of projecting ZANU (PF) as a party

"ZBC and other mass media are national property and as such they must serve the masses of Zimbabwe as a whole."

Mr Malunga, who is MP for Matabeleland North, said there was a "disturbing piece of information" that ZANU (PF) members and supporters applying for civil service jobs had to fill in a party form in addition to the Public Service Commission form.

"If indeed this is true, then the objective is to select only ZANU (PF) applicants. I call upon the Minister of Public Service to investigate the matter and correct it."

Many people from both inside and outside the country had responded to advertisements for civil service posts.

Mr Malunga said many people were doubtful about whether the forthcoming local government elections would be fair.

CSO: 4420

DIESEL FUEL PROBLEM BEING SOLVED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

PROBLEMS with the rail transport of diesel fuel were being overcome, a spokesman for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced yesterday.

In a statement the Ministry said it wished to dispel public concern over availability and supplies of fuel and said enough was being imported to meet "all normal demands" for the time of the year.

However, as a temporary measure to prevent panic-buying or stockpiling attempts, oil marketing companies had been told to supply the fuel to customers at "normal take-off levels for this time of the year" and not to exceed these.

The full statement said: The Ministry of Commerce and Industry wishes to dispel any concern held by the public in regard to diesel fuel availability and supplies.

There have been certain temporary problems associated with rail tank-car movements, but these problems are now being overcome. The position is that diesel is being imported in sufficient quantities to meet all normal demands at this time of the year, including additional seasonal demands by the agricultural industry.

However, it will take some time before the stock position of diesel in the country is at a comfortable level and it is essential that users of diesel do not resort to any panic buying or attempt to stockpile.

Accordingly, as a temporary measure, the oil companies have been instructed to supply diesel to their customers at their normal off-take levels for this time of the year and not to supply in excess of these levels.

The Ministry asks the public to co-operate fully in the matter so as to avoid any situation where some customers could not be supplied at all.

The public can be assured that, at normal off-take levels, there is enough diesel for all users.

CSO: 4420

OIL BUYING SYSTEM COMPLETELY REORGANIZED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Martin Rushmere]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S oil buying system has been completely re-organised, leading to a more streamlined operation. ' South African rail problems have affected diesel supplies. a government source said yesterday. However, fuel stocks should increase from now.

The Government buying company, GENTA, has been wound up and the five oil organisations have joined forces to form the Zimbabwe Oil Procurement Consortium with Mr Jerry Musson of Shell the temporary manager.

The source confirmed yesterday that diesel stocks had dropped because of the shortage of rail trucks in South Africa which was having to move much greater quantities of agricultural and mining products.

FARMERS

"The problems for us began in August", he said "when there were delays in the movement of petrol. We concentrated on building up our petrol stocks after that but at the expense of diesel.

"The situation has been aggravated by consumers, including farmers, ordering bigger quantities."

The Government official said there would be no problems in meeting demand provided consumers did not take fright and try to stockpile.

"Stocks of diesel should build up from now on as the pressures ease on the South African transport system. The difficulties in supply have definitely been because of technical problems and there has been no political pressure."

Mr Musson was in South Africa recently and talked to heads of the oil companies as well as Sasol and Natref. As a result of the discussions the transport system to Zimbabwe has been considerably streamlined.

The country is still buying on the spot market, as the price is lower than for contract deals.

This is because there is an over supply in the spot market, in turn caused by a drop in consumption in Europe which has been experiencing a very wet summer.

Zimbabwe avoids buying from South Africa as much as possible because that country's price equalisation charge makes it more expensive.

"At the moment there is the crazy situation of the spot market being cheaper than the contracts market but when there is an under supply the prices will shoot up. Then we will have to look at entering the long-term market," the official said.

DESTRUCTION

It is not known how much of an effect the Iran-Iraq conflict will have on world supplies, which will certainly be affected to some extent following the destruction of the refinery at Abadan. It is thought the West has stockpiled enough to be self-sufficent for three months.

An executive of an oil company in Salisbury said: "After that it's anybody's guess as to what will happen. I am certain the spot market will be in complete turmoil."

CSO: 4420

COMPANY IMPORTS STEEL FURNACE

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

A NEW method of stainless steel casting has been introduced into Zimbabwe and a Salisbury company hopes to be able to export stainless steel components soon.

Although the method is new in Zimbabwe, it has been used in other parts of the world for many years and is known under three basic names — lost wax processing, investment casting and precision casting.

Stainless Steel Castings of Salisbury has imported a $50 000 induction furnace from the United States to produce small stainless steel components for the local and international market.

Managing director Mr D. F. Eburne says the company is concentrating on the production of items such as golf-club heads, yacht and boat fittings, riding hitch, bottle washing machine components, pump-end covers and couplings.

A 10-year stockpile of stainless steel and metal scrap has provided the company with about 400 tonnes of stainless steel, which is consumed by the induction furnace at the rate of 100 kg per hour.

The liquid stainless steel is poured into a ceramic mould at a temperature of about 1 620°C and is left to cool down before the stainless steel components can be separated from the hardened ceramic mould.

Export potential is good, says Mr Eburne, but he does not expect to compete with the more established industries overseas and in South Africa. Yacht and boat fittings, for example, are in demand all over the world and he expects to find a market for various small stainless steel items.

"The next stage in our development will be to make our own stainless steel from local materials such as chrome, nickel, manganese and iron, but this will be used for the manufacturing of stainless steel components and not for the manufacture of stainless steel sheeting," said Mr Eburne.

Apart from the importation of the induction furnace, everything involved in the production processes has been locally produced and on-the-job training has been given to the labour force, most of whom had never done similar work before.

CSO: 4420

GUTHRIE EXPANSION PLANS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

GUTHRIE CORPORATION, an international trading group is poised to make a rapid expansion of its activities in Zimbabwe.

Through its local subsidiary, Guthrie and Company (Pvt), the group has been established here since 1951 and holds a variety of investments in agriculture, property and textiles.

Looking to expand investment in Zimbabwe the managing director, Mr Brian Igoe, told Business Herald this week that last year Guthrie and Company put $250 000 last year into a new irrigation scheme at its Kintyre Estate near Norton. Further expenditure of $150 000 has been earmarked in 1980 on establishing a prime dairy herd on ' 600 ha estate.

But that is just a beginning.

Mr Igoe said that Guthrie Trading UK had acquired a 50 percent stake in Booker Merchants, a subsidiary of another trading house Booker McConnell, and this associate was now importing textiles, steels and feedstocks into Zimbabwe.

While there is a shortage of textiles in this country Karina Textiles (Pvt), in which Guthrie and Company has a 20 percent holding, should benefit considerably from this new tie.

The new link with Booker Merchants should bring widespread benefits to manufacturers in Zimbabwe. With links in many African countries Guthrie aims to market locally-produced goods through these outlets, added Mr Igoe.

One possibility is pharmaceuticals. Negotiations are currently being held with CAPS to handle that group's products in Nigeria.

The talks were confirmed by a CAPS spokesman, but he said his company was negotiating with a number of other possible agents in the Nigerian market.

Guthrie and Company, said Mr Igoe, were also hoping to sell locally manufactured poultryfeed to Mauritius as well as dairy produce, clothing, and other foodstuffs. Mauritians are almost wholly dependent upon South African and Australian imports, he said.

With these expansion plans in mind, Mr Igoe did not rule out Guthrie taking over already established local companies to provide a firmer base for the group's activities.

Last year Guthrie Corporation and its subsidiary or associate companies had a combined turnover of £237 million ($400 million) and made profits of £27,5 million ($40 million).

CSO: 4420

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAY SYSTEM 'VITAL'

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 p 11

[Text]

THE electrification of Zimbabwe's railway system is a vital link in the development of the country's communications network.

The National Railways of Zimbabwe has already launched its programme to convert busy sections of the railway line to 25kV AC electric operation.

The first stage is the electrification of the Dabuka (near Gwelo) to Salisbury main line, a distance of 355 km. This project — estimated at a cost of about $50 million — is expected to be completed early in 1983.

Mr N. Lee, PTC project engineer (electrification), said this type of electric railway system causes high levels of interference in neighbouring telecommunications overhead lines and underground cables.

Illustrating the problem, Mr Lee said one had to consider the power levels utilised by electric railways and by telecommunications systems.

"Electric locomotives are typically rated in millions of watts," he explained, "while telecommunications signals are often of the order of one thousandth of one watt.

"If there is any form of coupling between these two systems, the small telecommunications signal can be swamped by unwanted interference."

Mr Lee said the PTC was now carrying out a $5 million programme to immunise telecommunications circuits between Salisbury and Dabuka against the effects of electric operation of this section of the railway.

The programme had been drawn up to make maximum use of local resources and to suit the geographical and technical features of the telecommunications network in Zimbabwe.

The measures to be taken include placing certain cables inside locally-made steel pipes and the local design and manufacture of a new type of party line to work over carrier channels.

Mr Lee said the urban telecommunications network would continue to use existing techniques and would be screened from interference where necessary.

He added: "In rural areas near electric railways, sophisticated new techniques have to be applied to overcome the interference problem. Interference from AC electric railways will be particularly severe in Zimbabwe because the high resistivity soils common here result in high levels of induction."

Added to which, he said, the telecommunications signalling systems used here were generally sensitive to interference.

The problem was compounded by the historical growth of rural development along the line of the railways.

CSO: 4420

ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVES STUDIED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by G.K. Ikiara: "The Co-operative Alternative--A Search for Zimbabwe's Rural Strategy"]

[Text]

***CO-OPERATIVES** are among the many tonics being prescribed by planners to get the ailing subsistence economies producing efficiently. In this article written for Business Herald, Mr G. K. Ikiara, an economics lecturer at the University of Nairobi in Kenya, discusses his country's experience and the relevance of the co-operative movement in Zimbabwe's future.*

THE commitment of the new Zimbabwean Government to rapid rural development is self-evident.

What is still being hotly debated, is the most effective strategy of achieving this in the shortest possible time and at the lowest possible cost in terms of Zimbabwe's scarce national resources.

This issue was raised by many participants of the Economic Symposium organised by the Zimbabwe Economic Society earlier this month at the University of Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe leaders have already made it clear that they are committed to a socialist system in their efforts to lift the standard of living of the majority of Zimbabweans.

However, the details of how this general policy pronouncement is going to be applied practically is not clear. Observers are especially interested in the form of land policy and economic organisation which are going to be adopted.

These issues are very important in the process of economic growth and development because they determine, to a large extent, the incentive and motivation systems in an economy.

Experience of many countries has shown the central role played by the incentive mechanism within an economy.

China is a good example: after almost 30 years of neglecting and even suppressing individual motivation and incentives in the productive process, the Chinese Government is now reported to be trying very hard to devise an effective system to allow individual incentives.

On the other hand, allowing the economy to be wholly controlled by individual whims or in-

centives can lead to serious economic, political and social problems for a country.

Some of these problems are exploitation of weaker economic groups by both local and international economically stronger groups or organisations. The consequences are inequitable distribution of national product and assets and perpetuation of economic and political domination by a few groups or organisations.

It is thus clear that rapid rural development in Zimbabwe will need a strategy which avoids any of the above extremes, that is, a strategy which avoids both rigid centralisation of the means of production at all levels and abuses of uncontrolled laissez-faire type of production.

When Kenya achieved independence 17 years ago, she was faced with the same type of problems which face Zimbabwe now. She declared that she was going to follow a policy of "African Socialism" as her strategy of economic development.

This policy was never really vigorously pursued and Kenya eventually evolved a mixed type of economic organisation where a strong private sector has co-existed with a fast-growing public sector. Individual land ownership with registered title deeds had been adopted as the country's land policy.

In the area of rural development, two forces have had a lot of influence. These are the co-operative type of economic organisation in the rural areas and the "Harambee" or self-help spirit in the rural areas.

These two factors, while retaining individual incentives, have helped foster a stronger and wider social cohesion, co-operation and participation in economic development process.

The importance of co-operative movement in the efforts to raise the standard of living of Kenyan rural areas cannot be over-emphasised. Its central role was recognised quite early in the post-independence era and this has continued up to the present.

IMPRESSIVE

The growth of the co-operative movement in Kenya has been very impressive. By 1979 there were over 1 400 active co-operative societies in the country, with a total membership of about a million, and directly or indirectly affecting about 5 million people in the country. In other words about 34 percent of the Kenyan population is somehow associated with the co-operative movement.

Co-operatives have played many and diverse roles in the country. They have been mainly involved in the provision of goods and services to the members. Such goods and services include provision of fertilisers, insecticides, large farm machinery, seedlings; credit facilities for agricultural production, agricultural extension services, marketing services — domestic and export — import services; processing; education and training; savings and investment; etc. However, the majority of Kenyan co-operative societies deal with agricultural marketing, whose turnover was as high as K£106 million in 1977, for instance.

By 1979, the co-operatives movement had acquired a substantial control over the major cash crops in Kenya grown on smallholdings. For instance, co-operatives controlled about 50 percent of the total volume of coffee production; about 80 percent of the country's cotton crop; almost 90 percent of pyrethrum production; and over 50 percent of the marketed milk production.

It is self-evident from this kind of data that the weight of co-operative production in the country's foreign exchange earnings and supply of essential commodities in the domestic market has been immense.

The history of the co-operative movement in Kenya can be traced quite far back. The growth of the movement, especially among Africans, started taking roots mainly after the Second World War.

Before this, the colonial governments had tended to neglect co-operative organisations as an important vehicle for rural development. After the war, this colonial attitude changed.

More attention was then directed to the field of agricultural development and this led to a positive change towards co-operative development. This and other factors contributed to the substantial growth of the movement during that period.

After independence, the growth of co-operatives was greatly facilitated by the Government, which embraced co-operative movement as a crucial policy instrument for mobilising and actively involving the ordinary Kenyan in the development process.

It was also during this post-independence era that multi-purpose, farm-purchase co-operatives for buying and exploiting formerly white settler-owned large farms were formed.

DIVERSIFIED

As noted earlier, the co-operative movement has since grown and diversified its activities. There are now co-operatives engaged in all activities including production, processing and marketing of a large number of products — farm, livestock and others.

Then during the early period, Kenyan small-scale farmers had recognised the advantages of economies of scale which could be achieved through co-operation. These

economies of scale could be enjoyed in many areas of economic activity, such as reduction of overhead costs in transportation, storage, marketing, accounting and management, purchase inputs, etc.

Another motivating factor in the growth of the co-operative movement in those early days, and even today, was to devise a form of organisation which removed or reduced exploitation of small farmers by middlemen in the cash crop marketing and input purchasing system.

The growth of the co-operative movement, however, has not been without problems and if Zimbabwe were to adopt co-operative organisation as a tool of rural development, she would need to be aware of these problems.

Kenyan development planners have identified two major constraints facing growth of co-operatives in the country. The 1979-83 plan says: "The most serious constraint to further growth of the co-operative movement is an internal one, that is, the shortage of qualified and experienced personnel needed to carry out accounting and management functions".

To deal with this problem, the Ministry of Co-operativ Development in Kenya has decided to be involved in the control and supervision of many co-operatives. But of late, the Ministry has failed to take quick and firm action against co-operative officials found to have mismanaged or stolen co-operative funds.

This has been causing great concern as far as the future of the co-operative movement is concerned. So long as no action or relatively very light action is taken against offenders, co-operative officials will be tempted to engage in activities harmful to the movement.

The other constraint facing the co-operative movement according to the Development Plan is an external one: the lack of or inadequate and/or appropriate technology for the typically small-scale co-operative enterprises, coupled with the lack of properly functioning extension and information services, limited transportation, storage, processing, repair and service facilities.

While the seriousness of these external constraints cannot be under-rated, the problem presented by the internal constraints deserves more urgent attention from the Government if the mutual trust essential for growth of co-operative movement is to be restored.

Several measures to help enhance confidence and trust in the co-operative movement in Kenya have been suggested. These measures could also be relevant to Zimbabwe if co-operative organisation of production is adopted.

First and foremost, all co-operative officials suspected of any type of mismanagement should be promptly taken to a court of law. If found guilty, heavy deterrent sentences should be imposed.

The Government should be more intensively involved in the management, accounting and auditing of co-operatives' account records. This is especially important in the early stages when there is usually a major shortage of qualified personnel to perform these vital functions.

INDEPENDENT

In a related long-term measure, the Ministry of Co-operative Development should step up the training of personnel to be deployed to all the co-operative societies. The accounting and auditing bodies should be sufficiently independent so as to avoid collusion of accountants and auditors, a problem which has been noted in several co-operatives in Kenya, leading to demoralisation of the co-operative members.

The Government must ensure maximum practice of democracy in co-operative movement. In some cases, co-operative officials are not properly elected; they are merely handpicked by a single or a few influential members of the co-operative society. Whenever this happens, the officials are no longer representatives of the majority but mere rubber stamps to serve the interests of a few.

Some of the people central in the problems of co-operatives are, in many cases, prominent local politicians, often involving the area Member of Parliament. These people have a lot of influence and are able to cover their misdeeds in the co-operatives for a long time.

A way should be devised to minimise political influence of the running of co-operatives. If necessary, there should be a rule prohibiting prominent politicians from serving in any official capacity in the local co-operative society or union.

Another measure which could yield large dividends is the provision of a Government-appointed representative in the committee of every society. This official would ensure that any measure taken in is arrived at in the right way and that it is to the interest of the co-operative members.

If possible, all decisions involving purchase of inputs, investments, etc. should be taken by all members in a general meeting so that costs and benefits of the action are openly discussed.

All the major purchases of a co-operative should be done through a tender system so as to avoid situations where co-operative officials award themselves, their relatives or their friends the duties of supplying inputs and services needed by the co-operative.

Such methods have been grossly misused in some co-operative societies in Kenya; consequently, such co-operatives have lost a lot of money through overpricing of goods and

services to the co-operatives. To ensure that the tender system is not defeated by unscrupulous officials, the Government-appointed representatives in the co-operative must be present in all the tender committee meetings.

SEMINARS

The Ministry of Co-operative Development should organise frequent seminars of all co-operative members of a particular society and teach them their right in the movement and how to go about achieving maximum benefits from these rights. Such seminars should serve to enhance the overall awareness of the members.

Delays in paying members sometimes running into months, and underpayment defeat the objective of raising the living standards of the co-operative members. To avoid these the Government should be intimately involved in most of the affairs of the co-operative societies.

The above suggestions show that there are many imaginative curative and protective measures that governments can institute in a more comprehensive and actively involved co-operative strategy. The importance of such a strategy in order to restore or enhance the trust and confidence vital for a smooth and fast growth of co-operative movement in any country cannot be overstressed.

Co-operative organisation is clearly a highly potential form of production, processing and marketing of the crops grown in the rural smallholdings, not to mention its effectiveness in other forms of economic activities.

It is equally clear from this discussion that the co-operative movement is confronted by many problems, which could easily be tackled by a committed Government leadership and control — Zimbabwe could learn from these kind of experiences so that co-operative movement can proceed without major hindrances.

As was mentioned earlier, the Harambee Spirit has proved a highly effective tool in Kenya's rural development since independence. Kenya's high performance in generating domestic savings and investment can to a large extent be attributed to the Harambee Spirit which helped to mobilise domestic resources for investment.

Harambee literally means "pulling together" and the word was popularised as a slogan in the whole country by the founding father of the Kenyan nation — President Jomo Kenyatta — immediately after independence.

It has since become a very important driving force and local communities have initiated many projects such as schools, dispensaries, piped water, roads and churches by pooling their own resources without necessarily waiting for central Governemnt to take action.

In some cases, the Government has later on taken over such projects so as to run them more efficiently and also reduce the burden on the local communities. A disadvantage of these kind of programmes is that they are unco-ordinated and may lead to considerable duplication of effort especially in neighbouring communities.

Harambee contributions are usually in the form of voluntary unpaid labour as well as cash contributions to purchase materials for construction to projects.

In 1964, the value of Harambee self-help projects was estimated to be only K£0,7 million and by 1972 it had grown to K£3,1 million — a growth rate of over 20 percent per annum. During 1964-72 period, about 8 300 projects on the Harambee basis had been completed or in progress. Harambee efforts have intensified even further since 1972, especially in construction of institutes of technology.

Co-operative Movement and "Harambee" spirit have significantly transformed the Kenyan rural areas in the last 17 years, with minimal supervision from the central Government. This has reduced delays and other bureaucratic problems associated with centralisation of decision-making machinery.

It would be worthwhile for Zimbabwean people to have these factors among the alternatives to be considered in the evolution of a national development strategy, especially for rural areas.

CSO: 4420

RECONSTRUCTION OF BATTLE-RAVAGED MT DARWIN DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 80 p 7

[Article by Colin Blair]

[Text]

THE challenge of reconstruction in one of Zimbabwe's longest-suffering districts during the war has taken a new turn.

After the confusion of conflict and through the early difficulties of planning, Government officials have discovered that the Mount Darwin district was not as hard-hit by the war as many people believed.

The District Commissioner, Mr P. R. Williams, said last week:

"We have received a vote of $150 000 to repair war damage and restore civil administration in the district. Our roads, schools, cattle dips and clinics came through the war comparativly well and we are better off than some neighbouring districts such as Sipolilo."

The reconstruction programme in the far north-eastern corner of the country is making solid headway."

The DC shares responsibility for road maintenance with the Ministry of Roads in his area.

While Ministry workmen are busy repairing and grading the main access route to the Valley floor, his men are building causeways and bridges on an important internal access road through the Gandeya TTL to Pachanza — a name synonymous with the war.

When I visited the work gang last week they were building a large concrete causeway near the former Chiwanda keep.

"After the ceasefire the former guerillas were very helpful in lifting scores of anti-personnel mines from district roads, particularly those leading to Mukumbura," said Mr Williams.

But mines are still a problem in the district, particularly along the border minefield. Mr Williams said locals at Mukumbura had blown themselves up while trying to find water in the Zambezi riverbed.

In another incident a Roads Department grader detonated 10 anti-personnel mines with its blade and wheels on one stretch of road and had to be withdrawn.

During a short tour of the district I saw people had mostly elected to build new homes outside the confines of the former protected villages which dotted the area.

Some have built them only a stone's throw away from the diamond mesh

fences of the keeps, which usually have water readily accessible. But the transformation from last year, when I was last in the area, is dramatic.

Although there has been an influx of returning refugees, both from the cities and across the northern border, it has not been as significant as in other areas.

But the increased population has put even more pressure on available food supplies and Government welfare workers have been quick to truck in maize to supplement otherwise meagre diets.

"We did have reports that the people were forced to eat grass in the remote Mukoni area beyond Rushinga but food supplies are getting into that area now," said Mr Williams.

At Marymount Mission, 120 km east of Mount Darwin, the government school has reopened and an Oxfam doctor is treating the local population.

Another clinic has reopened at Karanda Mission hospital in the Kandeya TTL, which was also closed by the war and the DC's men have renovated another clinic which is awaiting staff and medical supplies before opening at Chiwanda.

There trucks could be seen delivering seed packs for next season's crops of sorgham, maize, cotton and ground nuts. Nearby were heaped more than 1 000 bags of fertiliser.

There was clear evidence of hectic preparations for the planting season later this year. Some TTL farmers were under the impression that the Government would send in tractors to do their ploughing but there is no definite plan for this on a wide scale.

The curtailment of tsetse fly control during the war meant the fly was able to advance from the border along the Ruya River, "but the incursion has not been as bad as we feared", said Mr Williams.

There have been unconfirmed reports of foot-and-mouth and anthrax outbreaks in the Kandeya TTL and the Chesa Purchase area, he said, and veterinary workers were now back in these areas checking for disease.

With the return of peace to the area, the district is preparing itself for the forthcoming District Council elections.

Mr Williams explained that recommendations had been sent to Salisbury for the establishment of separate councils in the Mt Darwin and Rushinga areas. Elections will follow six weeks after the necessary warrants are issued by the Government.

Asked what the reaction of the people had been to the end of hostilities, Mr Williams said: "I think everyone was very thankful to be able to leave the protected villages and return to their former homes and land to take up their old way of life.

"With the assistance they are receiving this year, and given an average rainy season, the current food shortage should disappear after the harvest because this is generally a good cropping area producing a mixture of food and cash crops."

But there is one problem standing in the way of a totally successful reconstruction programme — the presence of former guerillas at assembly points near Hoya and Rushinga.

The last time district administration officials visited these two areas was in June.

Mr Williams said his men would not go into these areas until he could be assured of their safety.

Although he did not detail the problems caused by the assembly points, it was reported the week before last that a pilot taking government officials into the remote Mukumbura outpost, on the Mozambique border north-east of Mt Darwin, was badly assaulted by guerillas based there.

CSO: 4420

SHORTAGE OF BEEF TO LAST UNTIL END OF YEAR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] The restriction of beef supplies to butchers throughout the country has been confirmed by Mr Tony Hall, the general manager of the Cold Storage Commission.

In a statement yesterday, he said the Commission is unable to maintain the free supply of beef to its customers and "the shortage will persist at least until the end of the year."

Supplies of beef this week are being restricted to a quota of 100 percent of the average weekly purchases during June and July, he said.

Frozen beef will be included in the quota to maintain this level of allocation.

From Monday allocations to butchers for October will be restricted to a quota of 65 percent of average purchases during June and July.

"At this time of year there is a natural decline in the availability of slaughter stock and a beef shortage in this period is not uncommon.

"The present shortage has been accentuated by an increase in consumption coupled with a reduction in the supply of animals due to the effects of the war on the national beef herd," Mr Hall said.

In addition, producers were reluctant to penfeed animals for slaughter at that time of the year because of the recent increase in the cost of stockfeeds.

A proportion of potential slaughter animals was being held back so they could be finished off the grass in 1981.

"As a consequence, it is expected that the shortage of beef will persist at least until the end of the year, but variation in the percentage allocation to butchers will be introduced from time to time.

"Without the Commission having accumulated frozen stocks earlier this year the shortage would have been even more acute," Mr Hall said.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

EDESA IN BULAWAYO--An international development institute which opened an office in Salisbury recently is looking further afield to Bulawayo. Mr Gerald Raynor, the Zimbabwe chairman of EDESA (Economic Development for Equatorial and Southern Africa) will visit Bulawayo on October 7 and 8. EDESA was set up in Zimbabwe to stimulate economic development by providing finance and technical help. People wanting to make appointments to see Mr Raynor in Bulawayo can contact him in Salisbury by telephoning 702603, or writing to P.O. Box 4738. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 p 1]

BIRTH CONTROL CAMPAIGN--Gwelo--The Women's Institutes of Zimbabwe yesterday gave a unanimous vote of support for a campaign to make family planning more readily available. At its annual congress in the Catholic Cathedral Church Hall, Gwelo, the National Federation of Women's Institutes reaffirmed its policy of support for the Family Planning Association. And it urged all institutes "to use their energies, influence and resources to enable women to plan their families to the betterment of themselves, their families and the country." Delegates were told the population of Zimbabwe was increasing by 3.3 percent (or 230 000) a year. Seconding the resolution, Mrs Beatrice Tapfumaneyi, a nurse from Marandellas, said that half the population of Africa was aged under 15. "All these people need clothes, food, education, housing and employment," she said. "Limiting the size of families helps to avoid overcorowding and reduce the problems of poverty and welfare which the community has to pay for. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 p 13]

AFRICANIZATION OF BUSINESS--The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai yesterday urged commerce and industry to recruit more blacks and to increase the rate of advancement of qualified Africans to senior positions. He said it was also necessary to maintain a high standard of efficiency and to satisfy the career aspirations of existing senior staff "who have accepted the policy of national reconciliation. At present the great majority of senior posts in both commerce and industry are filled by persons of one race. Obviously the services of these people are needed." The Minister said the tasks of resettlement, reconstruction and development would make great demands on the country's commercial and industrial sectors.

"It is the Government's belief that the black people of Zimbabwe must be afforded increasing opportunities of playing their full part in this development. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 80 p 1]

JAPANESE ROAD AID--The Japanese and Zimbabwean Government's yesterday signed a grant aid agreement for $1.65 million to further the reconstruction of the country's rural roads. The agreement was signed by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, and the Japanese charge d'affaires in Lusaka, Mr Kunio Kamoshida. The grant represents aid for reconstruction promised by the Japanese Government to Zimbabwe at the time of the independence celebrations in April. Dr Mangwende told Mr Kamoshida he hoped relations between the two countries would "improve and intensify" and that Zimbabwe could look forward to "further assistance in view of the magnitude of our problems." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 80 p 3]

NGANGAS, DOCTORS 'COMPLEMENTARY'--The Government does not intend to integrate traditional healers with Western medical practice, but hopes the two systems will complement each other, the Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze, said yesterday. When debate on the Government's health policies resumed in the Senate, Dr Mazorodze said wrong impressions had been gathered of the Ministry's intentions towards ngangas. No merging of traditional and modern practices was envisaged, but he stressed that traditional healers still had much to offer--particularly in solving psychological problems, reports Iana. "It is generally agreed even in medical circles that these traditional healers have got a lot to teach us, especially in the field of mental health," said the Deputy Minister in response to doubts expressed by Senator Mark Partridge. "Their cures cannot be dismissed in the lighthearted fashion the honourable Senator would like us to," said Dr Mazorodze. Dr Mazorodze appealed for a study of ngangas and the value of their methods to be made before they were "drowned by sophisticated propaganda-supported Western-type pharmaceutical practice." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420 END

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10 October 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2305

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10 October 1980

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2305

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SOVIET, CUBAN INVOLVEMENT IN AFRICA REVIEWED

Paris REVUE AFRICAINE DE STRATEGIE in French Jul-Aug-Sep 80 pp 6-9

[Article by Zaki Laidi*: "The USSR and Africa--Inevitability of Failure or Dynamics of Power?"]

[Text] Ever since 1974, the increasingly obvious presence of the Soviet Union in Africa has been altering the international balance of power: a destabilizing force, according to some, a supporter of liberation struggles according to others, the Russian military machine has intervened for the first time directly and far from its bases. There are two poles in this penetration: southern Africa, as a result of the Angolan, Mozambican, and Rhodesian gains opening the doors to South Africa, its mineral wealth and its strategic location. The Horn of Africa, as a result of the hold on Ethiopia and South Yemen which provides a support facility on the southern flank of the Middle East. Why this push? Is this a traditional attitude aimed at seizing world power? Economic interests? Ideological struggle? For Gerard Chaliand ("L'Enjeu africain. Strategie des puissance," Seuil Publishers), the answer is this: "From the Soviet viewpoint, the essential aspect is strategic. It is not that Africa south of the Sahara is a military target but rather it is necessary to have telecommunications links, listening centers, etc. Angola's geographic location on the South Atlantic is ideal in this respect. Likewise ideal are Berbera in Somalia, the coastline or the islands off Eritrea in the Horn. The extent that NATO controls the Cape, Angola and generally speaking southern Africa constitute a preferred terrain of indirect confrontations." To be sure, Soviet policy in Africa is essentially based on its military support for sovereign states. Contrary to their policy concerning the European approaches, the Soviets, at least for the present, withdraw when a country demands that they get out. And what about Cuba? It is impossible to speak of the Soviet presence in Africa without a careful supplementary but nevertheless necessary

study of this little country in the Caribbean. Here the ideological dimension presents a decisive need for revolutionary primacy which Havana cannot impose upon Latin America in view of the all-powerful American presence--at least for the moment. After a document on "The United States and Africa" (REVUE AFRICAINE DE STRATEGIE, No 6), it was only proper to focus on "The USSR and Africa." Are these two powers manipulating the continent in order to impose a new equilibrium? Each of them has, to say the least, set up an active establishment without precedent in this part of the world, facing the other one. In our next issue, finally, we will look into the role of France in Africa as new elections approach.

When, at the end of the sixties, observers of the African political scene viewed the dark continent as a "strategically sterile" zone regarding any East-West confrontation, the Angolan crisis of 1975 reversed some facts which had been believed to be unalterable. By the same token, it led to a whole series of reflections as to the geopolitical importance of the African continent for the world's diplomatic and strategic balance.

Along with this reevaluation of all of the African problems together, special interest was devoted to the Soviet Union. The action of the latter--which it was believed to be aimed more at the consolidation of detente rather than interventionism or whose activism was perceived along its borders and in the Near East, rather than in remote regions--caused astonishment and raised many questions. By giving decisive military support to the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and the Ethiopian regime, was the USSR indeed trying to alter the balance of forces between East and West to its own benefit or was it simply moved by the desire to benefit from specific favorable situations?

In other terms, did the USSR in Africa after 1975 carry out a minutely prepared thrust which is part of a coherent overall view or was this, as it was in the past, a move to fill "vacuums" whenever the situation arose? It is after all in medium-range terms that Soviet penetration in Africa must be considered as being precarious or, on the contrary, that it must be interpreted as a lasting "grab."

Soviet policy is based on principles of an ideological nature on which in turn is based the legitimacy of the Soviet government. This being so, it would be naive to consider every action taken by the Soviet Union as being only the result of premeditated and carefully prepared political calculation. To prove that, it suffices to study what Khrushchev's policy was and thus to note the portion of voluntary action, improvisation, and pragmatism in Soviet policy. Conversely, it would be completely wrong to think that the ideological dimension is just a surface thing. For China and the radicalized African forces, militant Marxist ideology has a symbolic significance, if not a real one, which one must not neglect. The "ideological" legitimacy of the Soviet government and the attainment of big-power status by the USSR

thus must be perceived in complementary rather than antinomic terms. These two "functions" have been complementing each other perfectly in Africa since 1975.

One temptation against which we must be on guard is the temptation which consists in viewing Soviet policy in Africa only within an overall strategic perspective. Of course, this aspect of things should not be neglected and the latest events in Afghanistan perfectly well illustrate the dynamics of Soviet military power. But on the other hand one must emphasize the fact that the USSR, like any foreign power, must come to terms with local African realities. The leaders of the African states are entirely responsible in their appeal to foreign powers. Under these conditions, the relations which the Soviet Union maintains with the African powers are not devoid of restraints as far as the Soviet Union is concerned.

Having outlined these initial problems, it seems a good idea to us to develop our arguments along two lines. The first one involves the Soviet policy force lines since 1960 and the second one deals with the factors of continuity and interruption which the latter has been presenting since 1975.

Historical Perspective

At the start of the sixties, Soviet policy heavily bore the imprint of Khrushchev. The latter did manifest a priority interest in the Near East and was not disinterested in Dark Africa but, from the viewpoint of the 20th CPSU Congress, the African continent looked like a geographic zone perfectly suitable for "noncapitalist development" and for "national democracy."

Two specifically African factors were at that time considered as being particularly helpful in speeding up the revolutionary process in Africa: the weakness of the national bourgeoisie and the existence of collective land ownership. Considering political determination as the essential moving force behind social change, the Soviets naturally were persuaded to concentrate their efforts on certain countries in which they identified "key men."

Their first actions, between 1959 and 1961, were aimed at the Guinea of Sekou Toure. Favorably impressed by his anti-imperialist ardor, the Soviets thought that they could be the big beneficiaries of the break between France and Guinea. A year later, they tried to give Lumumba diplomatic and logistic support in the Congo. After the failure of their undertaking in the Congo and after the cooling of relations between the Soviet Union and Guinea in 1961, the Soviets directed their favors toward the Ghana of N'Krumah whose Pan-Africanism they had been afraid of for a while and the Mali of Modibo Keita. Promoting the development of government-controlled economies in these countries, based on the development models of the republics in the eastern part of the Soviet Union, the USSR, starting in 1963, tried to commit these African key countries no longer on the simple road

of noncapitalist transition but on the road of "scientific socialism." It thus hoped to promote the break between these African countries and the developed world and, by the same token, to render the construction of socialism in those countries irreversible.

It must be pointed out here that this Soviet support came above all in the diplomatic and ideological fields. Although an effort was made toward countries such as Guinea, Mali, or Ghana, economic aid remained absolutely very limited, amounting to about 1/20 of all of the Soviet Union's aid commitments to the countries of the Third World.

During the second half of the sixties, especially after Khrushchev's ouster, African policy was revised. Apart from the reduction in Soviet financial commitments in that part of the world, Khrushchev's optimism, with its overtones of voluntary aid, yielded to a tempered ideological pragmatism. Africa was no longer viewed as a possible field of extension of revolutionary experiences but as a complex continent which was difficult to reduce to summary classification. There are several reasons for this Soviet disappointment in Africa.

The Soviet positions faded, one by one. Starting in 1961, Soviet-Guinean relations deteriorated and that led to the expulsion of the Soviet ambassador. Soviet-Ghanaian relations and Soviet-Malian relations did not withstand the downfall of N'Krumah in 1966 and of Modibo Keita in 1968. The 1960 Congo crisis had already demonstrated the limited nature of advantages which the USSR could derive from a conflict situation in Africa.

Considering the overall results of its actions in Africa as generally negative, the USSR preferred to concentrate its efforts on the critical regions, such as the Near East, particularly after the 1967 war.

Between 1965 and 1975, the profile of Soviet policy in Africa thus remained low. Its aid, already reduced when compared to the past, became symbolic and between 1970 and 1976 dropped to a level definitely below that of the PRC[1].

In political terms, the USSR displayed interest in two countries: Nigeria whom it gave limited but effective military and diplomatic support[2] and Somalia with whom it developed very strong bonds, starting in 1969. Now, in both cases, Soviet action was far from following a planned and well-prepared political impulse. During the Nigerian civil war, the Soviet Union neither during nor after the conflict tried to strengthen its positions in the country in any ostensible fashion. Its commitment to the federal government was perfectly in line with the objectives which Soviet policy had selected for itself in Africa during that time: promote political stability on the dark continent. In Somalia, the Soviet presence was explained primarily by the withdrawal of Soviet positions from the Sudan in 1971 and Egypt in 1978.

Starting in 1975, the USSR has been manifesting a very definite recovery of interest in the African continent, going so far as to intervene militarily by providing major logistic support for the MPLA as well as Ethiopia. Beyond the vicissitudes of these operations, it is important to try to discover the foundations of this new policy by looking into the features of continuity and rupture which it presents with respect to the past.

Features of Rupture and Continuity in Soviet Policy

Continuity Factors

After 1975, as in the past, Soviet action was tied to the existence of local situations created by the Africans themselves. In Ethiopia, the USSR did not in any way try to stir up the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia. On the contrary, it tried in vain to promote--within the framework of a political federation on the Horn of Africa--a peaceful solution which would have enabled it to preserve its interests both in Somalia and in Ethiopia. If, as a last resort, the USSR chose Ethiopia against Somalia, this is because it could not or did not know how to overcome the major obstacle which was represented by Somalian nationalism. Today, as yesterday, the action of the Soviet Union in Africa appeared above all tied to conflict situations (diplomatic isolation, crisis with old colonial powers or armed conflict).

Because it is tied to temporary conflict situations, the Soviet presence in Africa remains rather precarious. After the overthrow of N'Krumah and Modibo Keita, the relations which the USSR maintained with Ghana deteriorated. As for Soviet-Malian relations, although they were less affected by the 1968 coup d'etat, they have remained very limited since then. In the Sudan, the positions of the USSR were shaken by the attempted coup d'etat in 1971. In Nigeria, following the civil war to whose outcome it had contributed decisively, the USSR was no longer able to take the place of Westerners whose ambiguous attitude during the conflict had irritated the Nigerians so much. In Somalia, finally, which in certain superficial judgments appeared as an impenetrable citadel of the USSR in Africa[3], Soviet influence in that country was reduced to nothing in the autumn of 1977.

The Soviets are thus having a persistent difficulty in lastingly preserving their presence in Africa, once a conflict has been settled. This raises the problem of adaptation of the nonmilitary aid which the Soviet Union is capable of giving the African countries. Beyond the constant features of that policy, nothing could be more wrong that to try to believe the exactly opposite idea according to which Soviet policy is doomed to failure in the long run. Major factors have come up both on the Soviet side and the African side since 1975.

Rupture Factors

Since 1975, the Soviet Union has managed to detect and keep up with the ideological radicalization of certain countries (Angola, Ethiopia) or certain situations (the problems in southern Africa). Soviet writings place particular emphasis on the role of the radicalized urban petty bourgeoisie which is judged as being "the foundation of the forces acting for social progress"[4].

Having learned the lessons from its earlier failures, the USSR is trying to promote the movement among its allies on the basis of mutual concessions. We saw that quite clearly in Eritrea where the USSR was forced to yield to the nationalist demands of the leaders of the Derg. More than ever before, in Africa, the relationships which the big powers in general and the USSR in particular maintain with the African states are relationships of bilateral dependence.

After its intervention in Angola, the USSR proved that it had achieved big-power status. It did that by demonstrating that it is capable of rapidly and effectively intervening anywhere on earth. The Soviet Union is wiping out the affronts which it had to undergo in the Congo and Cuba.

It is moreover the symbolic strategic dimension of the conflict, rather than the local significance, which caused worry in the United States at the time of the Angolan affair.

The terms of the Chinese-Soviet conflict in Africa since 1975 have been completely different from what they were early in the sixties. By demonstrating that they can concretely support African revolutionary forces, the Soviets placed the Chinese in the uncomfortable situation of an allied country of the West, supporting discredited regimes and unable to provide major support for Africa[5]. One of the major aces of Soviet policy in Africa thus resides in the perfect balance between its demands as a strategic power integrating Africa into a global geopolitical perspective as a revolutionary country whose active military dimension coincides with the interests of the majority of the states in dark Africa.

Because of its own military presence, that of Cuba and that of the GDR, the Soviet Union has by no means negligible bases in dealing with countries such as Angola and Ethiopia.

In Africa, the USSR is confronted with new types of conflicts which no longer simply imply opposition between independence movements and Western colonial powers but between liberation fronts and African states, as in the Sahara or in Eritrea[6].

Benefitting from the existence of favorable situations, the USSR has for several years considerably strengthened its positions in Africa. This being so, it is essential not to lose sight of the fact, that, in the final analysis, USSR actions depend heavily on the desire of the countries which, under specific conditions, appeal to it.

Soviet-African Trade Structure

(In percentages) Exports: machinery and equipment 68.3; food products 6.8; imports: farm products 79.4; mineral raw materials 9.8.

There are two observations that must be made regarding Soviet-African trade relations: the first one is that the flow of trade is not directly tied to political considerations; the second one shows that the Soviet Union's commercial interest in Africa involves mineral raw materials only on a secondary basis.

Soviet and Allied Presence*

Military Presence		Civilian Presence
USSR	2,000	18,000
Cuba	37,000	7,500
GDR	2,000	

*According to J. Isnard, LE MONDE, 20 Dec 79.

After the start of the seventies, Soviet military assistance to Africa south of the Sahara was stepped up considerably. For Ethiopia alone, in 1977-1978, it came to $2 billion or 30 percent of Soviet arms sales to developing countries.

Soviet Military Aid to Dark Africa, 1956-1976* (in millions of dollars)

Angola	200	Nigeria	10
Congo	15	Uganda	20
Ghana	10	Somalia	115
Guinea	35	Sudan	65
Mali	10	Tanzania	5

*According to "The USSR and the Third World," Documentation Service of the United States Congress, 8 May 1977.

FOOTNOTES

* Researcher associated with CHEAM (Center of Higher Studies on Modern Africa and Asia), author of "The Big Powers and Africa," CAHIERS DU CHEAM, No 7, National Political Science Foundation, Paris, September 1979; contributor to the following magazines: DEFENSE NATIONAL, L'AFRIQUE ET L'ASIE MODERNES, L'ARMEE AFRICAINE, and REVUE FRANCAISE D'ETUDES POLITIQUES AFRICAINES.

1. Between 1970 and 1976, Soviet aid commitments came to $14 million, whereas those of China came to $1.6 billion. These figures however must be interpreted with great caution because the difference between aid commitments and aid actually given is great.

2. Soviet military aid to Nigeria was confined to the dispatch of 20 technicians charged with maintaining 20 MiG-15 aircraft and six Czech L-29 aircraft.

3. Contrary to certain ideas now accepted, it would rather seem that the Soviet installations at Berbera were rather limited. As further evidence of the fluidity of African situations there is talk today, in Somalia, of granting the United States facilities within the framework of the ROSE (Regional Operations Systems Operations) plan, at Berbera (LE MONDE, 25 December 1979).

4. Brutents, K. N., "National Liberation Revolutions Today," Moscow, Progress Publishers, 1977, p 256.

5. Marcum, John A., "Southern Africa after the Collapse of Portuguese Rule," in Kitchen, Helen (editor), "Africa from Mystery to Maze," Lexington Books, 1976, p 101.

6. On that point, see Alain Fenet et al., "La Question de l'Erythree," International Law and Policy of the Big Two; Center of International Relations and Political Science, University of Picardie, Paris, PUF [French University Press], 1979.

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CUBAN COMMITMENT IN AFRICA ANALYZED

Paris REVUE AFRICAINE DE STRATEGIE in French Jul-Aug-Sep 80 pp 10-13

[Article by Pascal Boniface, research attache, Disarmament Study and Research Center: "The USSR and Africa--And What About Cuba?"]

[Text] It was January 1959 and the moment had come for the first decolonization phase in Africa when Fidel Castro and his "bearded bunch" paraded in triumph in Havana. One must not consider this parallel a simple chronological coincidence.

While the young team (Fidel Castro, his brother Raul, Ernesto "Che" Guevara were barely 30 years old) which seized power in Cuba revealed a composite political ideology, there was one main idea which united it: anti-imperialism and Third Worldism. Indeed, Castro and his companions in 1959, without rejecting Marxism as an instrument of analysis, were not communists. They found the latter to be too "cautious" whereas they were very spontaneous and even adventurist; that at least is what the orthodox communist of the Socialist People's Party said (PSP, whose merger with M-26-VII, the Castro movement, was to form the present-day Cuban CP).

Revolutionary humanism--Castro's nationalism and program--is very much characterized by the "spirit of Bandung." Cuba furthermore immediately joined the nonalined camp in Belgrade in 1961 and proclaimed its solidarity with the peoples of the Third World who were struggling for their liberation. This solidarity was not just verbal and platonic but was accompanied by a real commitment on the African continent.

Starting in September 1959, Guevara undertook a three-month journey to Africa and Asia where he was warmly received. In 1962, Amilcar Cabral, leader of the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde], appealed for Cuban aid in the form of military equipment to counterbalance Soviet influence. Next year, Guevara again packed his bags and this time went to Algeria on a trip which ended with the dispatch of Soviet advisors to that country. In 1964, the rebels which overthrew the Zanzibar government included men who had been trained in Cuba.

Nineteen sixty-five is an important date for the Cubans. It marks the start of contacts with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and the MLSTP (Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe). Guevara made another trip throughout Africa (Mali, Congo-Brazzaville, Ghana, Guinea, Algeria) in the course of which he met Cabral and established contact with the FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front]. Shortly after his return to Cuba on 15 March, he disappeared. It was learned later that--before he died in Bolivia--that he had returned to Africa to try to get the Lumumbist guerrilla war going again.

In 1966, Sekou Toure--who wanted to avoid the fate of N'Krumah--appealed to the Cubans for protection against a possible coup d'etat. Havana sent him 1,000 soldiers.

That same year, the Tricontinental, the most militarist version of the non-alined, met in Havana. The year 1967 brought the start of aid to the black insurgents of Rhodesia and in 1968 the Eritrean rebels began to get training in Cuba.

That was the first phase of Cuban intervention in Africa--although materially speaking it was of little importance. Cuba is poor and devotes its energy above all to Latin America. Its action is aimed more at decolonization movements and much less frequently at countries as such. It is non-selective, aimed at all anti-imperialist and Third World movements which ask for it.

From 1968 until 1975, Cuba watched the extinction of revolutionary forces in Latin America, the tragic end of the Allende experiment and the failure of the "Great Harvest" of 1970 which was to assure the island's economic takeoff by giving it a harvest of 10 million tons of sugar cane.

During that time, it held on to its gains in Africa and did not make any spectacular advances. The year 1975 marked the beginning of the second phase of Cuban intervention in Africa which was to be massive and was aimed more at countries; it consisted above all in providing more selective aid to those who espoused Marxism.

While the Cuban revolution had a considerable impact in the Third World, both because of its warm and nonsectarian forms and because of the challenge it represented to the powerful American neighbor, the Third World entered the Cuban strategic field. For the young Cuban leaders, Third Worldism was both an ideological concern and a pragmatic matter. They would like to break out of their isolation with the help of other "sister nations" against the United States. And, although it is true that the Cubans turned their efforts and their hopes primarily toward South America, Africa was far from negligible. The island's ethnic makeup as a matter of fact rather closely resembles that of the African continent. In Cuba, 25 percent of the population are black and 60 percent are of mixed ancestry. The customs, mentalities, and even the music are close to those of Africa. In 1975, Castro defined Cuba not only as a Latin American

nation but also as a "Latin-African" nation and the Atlantic Ocean is viewed not as a barrier but as a link. Besides, for Castro, Africa is currently the weak link in the imperialist chain and presents the advantage of having little or no middle class, a class which in Latin America is turning toward fascism. Some people also think that Cuba's current intervention in Africa is something that is being done independently of Moscow. Now, the most widely held interpretation has it that Cuba is only Moscow's foreign legion.

We must however note the constant improvement in the political relations between the USSR and Cuba, particularly regarding foreign policy, a field which earlier was the result of discord.

We can distinguish three stages in Soviet-Cuban relations:

From 1959 until 1963, there was growing USSR interest in Cuba. The Soviet leaders, surprised by Castro's armed victory, while the PSP was preaching the legalist way, quickly developed enthusiasm for a revolution which bothered the Americans and which proved that the USSR was the best ally of the Third World against imperialism. At the time of the Khrushchevian dynamism, Cuba was proof that the wheel of history was working "for scientific socialism," to which the Third World would rally progressively.

But Cuba, for its part, had no choice: the bridges with the United States and its allies had been burned and it could only turn to the USSR.

The second stage began in 1963 and brought disillusionment. Cuba felt cheated since the missile crisis had been resolved behind its back, directly by the United States and the Soviet Union. Moreover, disagreements with the latter as to the spread of the revolution in Latin America widened the breach. Supported by the USSR, the communist parties on the Latin America continent came out in favor of the legal way for the transition to socialism. The Bolivian CP, for example, did not support the guerrilla operation mounted by "Che" in 1966-1967. Castro thinks that "it is the duty of a revolutionary to make the revolution" and thundered against softness, that is, the treason of the orthodox communists.

The rather restrained approval of Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia marks the start of the third stage, the stage of reconcilliation and a community of viewpoints. This meant that Cuba, the prodigal child, had returned to the socialist family.

While the Cubans were able to make major material sacrifices toward the spread of the revolution in Latin America, this sort of thing became less supportable when this hope proved to be unfeasible. Besides, this was a time for internal consolidation and for putting the Cuban economy back in order. After the American embargo, it purchased the island's sugar output and supplied Cuba with the petroleum which it was badly in need of, as well as industrial products and agricultural equipment.

In 1972, the signing of economic agreements, extending the repayment of a large portion of the Cuban debt until 1986, provided for new short-term loans and higher purchasing prices for Cuban sugar and nickel. Cuba, in turn, entered the economic organization of the Eastern countries, the CEMA. The 1972 agreements more than tripled the volume of trade between the two countries which rose from $1 billion in 1972 to $3.5 billion in 1975.

Cuban foreign policy did not necessarily have the same objectives as Soviet foreign policy.

We can distinguish that there are three tendencies prevailing in Havana:

The pragmatic tendency which consists of technocrats and the former members of the PSP, supported by the USSR; that tendency emphasizes the island's economic development and is in favor of an opening toward the West. Its leader is Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice premier and former leader of the PSP.

Fidel Castro represents the revolutionary tendency which preaches the exporting of the revolution to the Third World, although more selectively than during the sixties, in order not to interfere with economic growth. From that viewpoint, exporting the revolution should make it possible to find new allies in order to reduce the dependence on the USSR.

The third tendency, finally, is the tendency of Raul Castro, representing the interests of the army. Dissatisfied with having been confined to the defense of the island, removed from government administration, it wants to be able to play a role abroad.

Intervention in Africa since 1975 thus constitutes a victory of the alliance of the last two tendencies over the first one. It is true that Cuban intervention in Africa serves the USSR. This intervention enables the USSR to make points with the Third World without anybody being able to accuse it of sabotaging detente too directly.

Cuban strategy presents specific features with respect to its protector-ally. But while, ideologically speaking, Cuban strategy can be independent of that of the USSR, militarily it is dependent on the latter. Cuba's military expenditures amount to 8 percent of its GNP. Its army consists of about 190,000 men, both regulars and draftees, the latter putting in 3 years.

Cuba has no significant armament industry and is entirely dependent on the USSR for the procurement of military materiel. Its equipment is an assortment of outmoded models and highly sophisticated materiel.

The army (160,000 men), for example, has 600 tanks, including 60 15-2 tanks which are real museum pieces. Parallel to that, it has the Brom-1 and BTR-40, 60, and 152 light armored vehicles. It also has the Frog-4 surface-to-surface missiles and the Sam-7 surface-to-air missiles.

The navy (10,000 men) has a reasonable tactical and material efficiency level. The latest Soviet deliveries included eight Zhuk patrol craft (1975), six OSA-1 (1972, 1973, 1974) and OSA-II (1977) missile boats. The air force (20,000 men) is made up of five attack squadrons equipped with MiG-21 aircraft, four fighter-bomber squadrons with MiG-17 aircraft, and finally two transport squadrons with 50 Antonow AN2 and AW24 aircraft as well as Ilyushin-14 aircraft. Besides, Cuba received MiG-23 planes in 1979.

As we can see, Soviet aid is vital to Cuba. Cuba is not a member of the Warsaw Pact but signed a defense and mutual assistance treaty with the USSR. Soviet military aid is estimated at $150 million per year. Now, we must note the absence of Cuban equipment, transportation capacities and financial resources.

At this time there are 45,000 Cubans in Africa (since the island has 9.5 million inhabitants, that represents one out of every 225 citizens), including 25,000 military personnel (or almost 1/6 of the national army).

At the July 1977 Libreville OAU summit, the heads of state expressed their concern for the fight against "foreign intervention" in Africa. It is above all the presence of Cuban soldiers in Angola and Ethiopia that worries the moderate chiefs of state. While Castro keeps talking about "internationalist duty," Houphouet-Boigny speaks of "pernicious colonialism."

Since 1975, the Cuban presence has been developed above all in the Portuguese-speaking African countries which achieved independence and it is concentrated above all in two countries--Angola and Ethiopia.

In Angola, the Marxist-oriented MPLA, tied to Cuba since 1965, in August 1975 drove the FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front] and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] out of Luanda and managed to occupy most of the territory in order to seize power only after the declaration of independence scheduled for 11 November.

Now, the FNLA and UNITA, supported, respectively, by Zaire and South Africa, established a joint general staff and rapidly reduced the size of territory controlled by the MPLA. Cuba organized "Operation Carlota" from 23 October 1975 until the start of 1976, sending 20,000 men. With peace restored, Castro began to withdraw 3,000 soldiers on 21 September 1976. But the South African threat and especially the persistence of UNITA guerrilla operations--whose leader Savimbi belongs to the Ovimbundu tribe, the numerically strongest in Angola--forced him to maintain a strong contingent there. In June 1977, he admitted that had stopped withdrawing his troops; the number of military advisors and soldiers stationed in Angola now is estimated at 19,000.

During the second Shaba War, unleashed in May 1978, the Americans declared that the Cubans were training the Katanga rebels. Castro rejected any

responsibility. On 13 June 1978, in an interview given THE NEW YORK TIMES, he accused Brzezinski of having manipulated Carter and declared that, for the first time in his career, he had provided information to the Americans, informing them of the imminence of the invasion. The fact is that nobody was able to produce the slightest evidence as to Cuban participation in that affair.

While the MPLA is a long-standing ally, the Cuban-Ethiopian idyll is much more recent. From the time of the Negus, Cuba supported the domestic enemy (the Eritrean guerrillas) and the foreign rival (Somalia). When Mengistu, a follower of scientific socialism, seized power, the scheme was modified.

The Soviets were dreaming of a socialist federation consisting of Somalia, Ethiopia, and South Yemen, permitting control of the Red Sea and a support base in the Indian Ocean. Castro accepted that project and, during his long African trip in March 1977, he tried to convince Siad Barre. The latter's refusal led to a cooling of relations between the two countries. Castro moreover was convinced that it was necessary to play the Ethiopian card in a politically more orthodox fashion.

In May 1977, 50 Cuban advisors arrived in Addis-Ababa. They had the mission of teaching Ethiopian military personnel how to use recently acquired Soviet equipment. When, at the end of 1977, Somalia intervened in Ogaden, Cuba sent 500 men and after that 1,000 men before the end of the year and organized a real airlift between Havana and Addis via Luanda with Ilyusin-62 and Boeing-707 aircraft. At the end of 1977, 10,000 men were sent within 2 months, followed by 7,000 in March 1978. Within a span of 10 months, Cuba was thus able to deploy a considerable force on an African front very far from its territory. In the Ogaden war, the Cubans essentially provided technical assistance and pilots. While the rupture with Somalia was not too painful for Cuba, the Eritrean is much more troublesome. Eritrea has been in revolt for 18 years and the Eritreans, who controlled as much as 90 percent of the territory, have been supported by the Cubans for 12 years.

The Ethiopians, for whom Eritrea represents their only outlet to the sea, did not wish to yield. The Cubans tried to act as mediators, even going so far as to forcing Mengistu to sit down at the negotiating table. But the negotiations failed. The Cubans recommended "a political solution to the Eritrean problem which must be developed through the recognition of the rights of the people within a united Ethiopia."

On 24 March, the London spokesman of the People's Front for the Liberation of Eritrea reported that 4,000 Cubans were at Asmara and played a major support role for the Ethiopian army although they did not directly participate in the fighting. This rule seems to have been followed afterward in 1979 when 2,000 Soviets participated directly in combat.

In August 1979, Cuba withdrew 2,000-3,000 men and thus left close to 15,000 soldiers, not counting 500 civilian advisors.
5058
CSO:4400

BRIEFS

ANTI-SOUTH AFRICA CAMPAIGN--The OAU has appealed to all member states and to the international community to further isolate the racist Pretoria regime and to intensify the international campaign for comprehensive sanctions against it. In a press statement released in Addis Ababa yesterday on the occasion of South Africa's martyr day, the OAU noted that despite the resistance and martyrdom, more than 18 million Africans were still deprived of their fundamental rights by 4 million whites. The statement said that 87 percent of the total land in the apartheid country was possessed by the racist white minority, and the mineral and agricultural resources of the country were also plundered by the whites. The statement pointed out that the martyrdom of Africans was the result of the sinister strategy of the transnational corporations cooperating with the racist regime. The OAU has dismissed Pretoria's new move toward the diplomatic offensive, dubbed the constellation of South African states, as a maneuver meant to cause confusion and undermine African unity. [Text] [LD111922 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 11 Sep 80 EA]

NIGERIAN TIES WITH ZAIRE--Nigeria has expressed her willingness to explore ways of strengthening economic ties with the Republic of Zaire. To this end, some federal government officials will get together soon to study details of future bilateral trade agreements to be signed between the two countries. President Shehu Shagari stated this in Lagos today when he received a message from his Zairian counterpart, Gen Mobutu Sese Seko. He noted that both countries shared common views on economic matters affecting Africa. The message which was delivered by the Zairian minister for energy, Mr Mananga Ma Phoba, expressed that country's desire to step up economic cooperation with Nigeria, especially in the field of energy. [Text] [AB242133 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 24 Sep 80]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

JAPANESE COMPANY--Luanda, 28 Sep (AFP)--The Japanese Mitsui Company has opened an office here which will initially help solve agricultural problems in Angola. The office, the 138th Mitsui office in the world, plans to extend its interests to shipbuilding, industry, transport and construction. Angolan Foreign Trade Minister Lopo do Nascimento speaking at the opening stressed the importance of after-sales service and training schemes for Angolans. Angola already cooperated with 60 countries and planned to further extend cooperation with foreign companies, he added. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1424 GMT 28 Sep 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

SASSOU-N'GUESSO URGES GREATER EFFORTS TO OVERCOME CRISIS

AB011754 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The conference on state firms ended well yesterday. The closing ceremony which took place at the (?Vog Cinema) was presided over by Col Denis Sassou-n'Guesso. The presence of the head of state at the opening and closing ceremonies and the messages he conveyed on these occasions prove the determination of the political leaders to revive our economy.

Now that measures had been drawn up for the revival of our state firms and now that the charter of state firms have been adopted, the next step will be to apply the measures concretely. The success or the failure of the plan for economic revival will depend on the human element. In his message the chairman of the Central Committee stressed the importance of the human element and it is on the human level that the party and the state will henceforth concentrate their main efforts, in order to get employees to change their attitude towards work.

President Denis Sassou-n'Guesso also appealed to political officials not to forget their role of instilling awareness into the workers and mobilizing them, especially in these difficult times the economy is passing through. The chairman of the Central Committee stressed the importance of the funds which will be released for the [word indistinct] firms, adding that a special effort must be made to avoid waste.

Then the president repeated a fact that he has been stressing these past months and that is that there is both an economic and a social crisis: "[Name indistinct] you coined a phrase which refers to it namely, that finer days are not yet ahead. Yes, Jean Paul Morosi, finer days are indeed not ahead." President Denis Sassou-n'Guesso meant to point out by these words that the economic crisis is a current one, in order to dispell any illusions to the contrary. The head of state also meant to warn people against the dangerous tendency of interpreting the slight improvement in the financial sector, which has led to the regular payment of salaries in the public sector, as the result of an increase in production and the acquisition of new wealth. This he says is mere wishful thinking.

You will recall that at the opening of the administrative session of the National Assembly the president of the republic tried to destroy the illusion that workers in the national sector might have of the existence of some kind of manna which would lead to the growth of the national product and the incomes of all. We even have a copy of his speech to refer to. The crisis cannot be solved by magic. It exists, so there is no need to have illusions to the contrary.

In other words it would be irresponsible and foolhardy for one to have any illusions in view of the present state of affairs. If there is to be any improvement at all it will depend on whether we increase our efforts at work, and stop our negligent attitude towards work. It is clear that President Denis Sassou-n'Guesso is seriously preoccupied with the problem of man in general, and civil servants in particular. This is reason for his pressing and renewed appeal to the civil servants, whose action during this new phase is important. They need to prove their intellectual, technical and moral abilities to help this project to succeed. It is a big project to which President Denis Sassou-n'Guesso attaches a lot of importance. That is why he says that it is out of the question that we waste funds and also out of the question that the economy remain in the same state after such a huge investment.

The president has given several warnings. It is unacceptable to waste and it will be more than a criminal act to neglect one's management duties, which is quite understandable. As measures have been drawn up it is now time to take concrete action. Huge sums will be allocated to the firms which need to be revived. If this revival plan fails it will jeopardize the future of the unemployed and the job-seekers, especially the youth. This revival must therefore succeed in order to guarantee a secure future not only for the youth but for the whole of Congo.

CSO: 4400

RESULTS OF ATC BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING 'POSITIVE'

Brazzaville MWETI in French 23 Aug 80 p 3

[Article: by Auguste Batantou: "Meeting of Board of Directors of ATC at Pointe-Noire: Improved Situation, Optimistic About Future"]

[Text] A meeting of the board of directors of the Trans-Congolese Communications Agency was held on 18 August in the conference room of the ATC under the chairmanship of comrade Hilaire Mounthault, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and minister of transport and of civil aviation. Participating in the meeting were the following members of the Central Committee, Comrades Victor Tamba-Tamba and Ossebi-Oko, respectively minister of labor and of justice and member of the permanent secretariat of the CSC [Congolese Trade Union Confederation].

The agenda for this meeting covered about seven issues involving, among other matters, plans for the reorganization of companies, ATC charges, the realinment of the CFCO [Congo-Ocean Railroad], investments, personnel issues, and the report of the last meeting of the board of directors.

Among the results recorded at the end of the meeting the final communique notes that the plans for the reorganization of companies will be the object of a detailed study by the national commission for reorganization of state enterprises. The communique further stated that the meeting of the board of directors took note of the progress in the realinment of the CFCO and approved the investment program of the ATC.

On the whole this meeting of the board of directors took place in an atmosphere of determination. The minister of transport and civil aviation praised the competence of the participants, which made it possible to come to an end with results which were clearly very positive.

Comrade Hilaire Mounthault, who thus announced the end of this session of the board of directors of the ATC, reiterated his call for sacrifice. Because, according to him, the present situation, although better than it was a year ago, must not lead people to be wasteful: "austerity continues."

The minister of transport and of civil aviation, in effect, had made the same points at the opening of the meeting of the executive officers of the ATC which had preceded this meeting of the board of directors by one day. In this way he recalled the attitude which the officials of the ATC must have at all levels with a view to better performance and in accordance with the directives of the party, particularly those concerned with the execution of the complementary program. Comrade Hilaire Mounthault stressed this point, so that all activity set out in this program and concerning the ATC might be entirely completed before the beginning of next December.

The minister of transport and of civil aviation, moreover, recommended strictness in management and in attendance on the job by everyone (chiefs of service sections and officials of the party, of trade unions, and of other mass organizations).

Outside the meeting of the board of directors the director general of the ATC, Comrade Francois Bita, reviewed for us the present situation of this enterprise. He confirmed the analysis which the minister of transport and civil aviation had made of it.

An Optimistic Future for the ATC

The financial situation of the Transcongolese Communications Agency, in any case, has improved. The transportation of goods, which once presented problems, today is more or less 100 percent certain. Fuels are equally transported in a regular way.

This remarkable success of the ATC is due, in large part, to an examination of conscience by all concerned. The "tough" [coup de poing] operation carried out at the shops located at Km 4 moreover made it possible to be sure of at least 55 percent of the locomotives being available instead of the 25 to 30 percent in 1979.

However, the ATC is not at the end of its troubles, as Comrade Francois Bita indicated. "We see light at the end of the tunnel, but we're not out of there yet," he said. He indicated in particular that the major problem remaining to be resolved is related to the personnel. It is not a matter of a surplus of personnel but rather, "the lack of discipline of employees in their work."

Many employees, in effect, do not pay attention to the security rules. That often involves a considerable loss of time, which has repercussions on performance. The director general of the ATC counts on the officials of the Party, of the trade unions, of the UJSC [Union of Congolese Socialist Youth], and of the URFC [Revolutionary Union of Congolese Women] to encourage workers at all levels to respect discipline in that way. "That will allow us," he said, "to respond with confidence to the expectations of the Congolese people and to increase profits and production."

The other difficulties arise from the shortage of passenger coaches and of boats for the transportation of passengers on the river. River transports only have available 29,000 places per year, whereas 52,000 are needed to take care of the present volume of travelers. The loss of barges in 1977 further aggravated this shortage. And in spite of the difficulties in finding the necessary financing to remedy this situation, negotiations are under way with the World Bank and the Federal Republic of Germany to resolve the problem.

The use of containers as a modern means of transport of goods has brought the ATC to equip the Brazzaville terminal with a container crane and to obtain 30 railroad cars for carrying containers. In spite of everything, said the director general of the ATC, one can look with optimism at the future of this enterprise.

5170
CSO: 4400

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN FORESTRY FIELD DECRIED

Libreville L'UNION in French 1 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Makaya]

[Text] It can be said that the Gabonese forestry sector is experiencing many difficulties at this moment. Decrease in investments, stagnation of production and the decrease of exports, as the experts say in their wise economic language.

What I, Makaya, do not understand of all that is that the great foresters want to take advantage of this situation to outwit national developers. While the former, who have great means, should go according to regulations into the second and third forestry zone and leave the first zone, which covers the coastline, to the Gabonese, this rule is no longer respected.

Taking into account the difficulties of national developers, the European foresters have returned in mass to the coastline region. There they cut and transport at a lesser cost the Okoume and other exportable species under the observant eye of our fellow citizens who, lacking financial means, are compelled to yield ground.

For them, that is it!

9341
CSO: 4400

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES FOR OFFICIALS SCORED

Libreville L'UNION in French 3 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Makaya]

[Text] All users of government services know the case of the locked elevator. Whether in the Treasury, Foreign Affairs, or in the other ministries, there is always an elevator reserved for those who have keys, a privilege of their position, exactly as one sets aside a bathroom for the Makaya's and another one for the high-grade employees.

The problem is that the other elevator often breaks down because it carries hundreds of persons every day while the first one, luxurious, well polished and well maintained, serves only about ten times at the most.

There is even talk of installing locked elevators in two-story buildings. If the elevators are installed for the people who have trouble walking or breathing or for older visitors, that is understandable; but when people in good health, strong, good eaters, pay themselves elevators at government's expense to mark their position, that is too much.

Then, when will elevators and bathrooms be democratized?

For me, that is it...

9341
CSO: 4400

PARATROOPERS' GRADUATION REPORTED

Libreville L'UNION in French 1 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Mathurin Mihindou]

[Excerpts] There were two military ceremonies at Libreville on 29 and 30 August, 1980. The first one at camp Aissat where 12 Gabonese student officers of the Meknes Royal Academy of War (Morocco) received last Friday their paratroopers certificates in the presence of Col Maj Ella Abessolo, deputy chief of staff of land and sea forces [FTN].

The second ceremony which was a changing of the guard took place the next morning at the N'Tchorere camp, where Lt Maj Pambo Bouanga Teddy took charge of the FTN company of circulation and transportation.

Presided by Col Maj Ella Abessolo, deputy chief of staff, that ceremony was attended by several FTN high officers including Commanders-Major Oyini and Sipanio, and Captains Ratanga and Bouviet.

Colonel-Major Ella who was representing chief of staff Idriss Ngari, tied up elsewhere, praised the bravery of the students and their sense of discipline and urged them to follow that path until the end of their training.

The next day, at 800 hours, during a ceremony presided this time by Lieutenant Colonel Likassa, at camp N'Tchorere, Lt Maj Pambo Bouanga Teddy took charge of the FTN Company of Circulation and Transportation of land and sea forces (CCT). He replced in this post Lt Irenee Boudd'hou, assigned to the main workshop of the first military region.

9341
CSO: 4400

CONTINUED EXISTENCE OF PREJUDICE CONDEMNED

Libreville L'UNION in French 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Makaya]

[Text] Only yesterday I read with my own eyes and heard with my own ears a strange announcement which searched for a Gabonese citizen "of the bandjabi race."

I am going to have to review my elementary courses in human geography because, at the time I went to school, the books taught us that there were only four races: white, black, yellow and red.

Then I learned while sipping my Regab that there is a bandjabi race; thus, I suppose there are also fang, pounou, bakota, myene and bateke races. I believed that there were only ethnika and that, anyway, for politeness, you asked people where they come from and not what their race is.

It must be said that the person who put the announcement is a foreigner and has not yet understood what is happening in mysterious Africa, as it is said of the Asiatic that he is impenetrable and of the Arab that he is fanatic. My God! How many prejudices must yet be destroyed for the welfare and the peace of all of us. For me, that's it.

9341
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

NEW PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER--Monrovia, 1 Oct (AFP)--Liberia's ruling People's Redemption Council (PRC) has named Thomas Boker as public works minister in place of Gabriel Tucker, who has been in the United States since the end of May, it was learned today. Mr Tucker was one of only three former ministers retained by the PRC after the April 12 military coup and assassination of President William Tolbert. He headed an official mission to the U.S. in May, and in August an official spokesman said that he was still there receiving medical treatment. There was no official explanation for today's move. [Text] [AB011818 Paris AFP in English 1755 GMT 1 Oct 80]

CSO: 4420

READER'S REACTION TO SPEECH ON STATE ENTERPRISES

Dakar AFRICA in French Aug-Sep 80 p 6

[Text] For the nth time, the tenth, twentieth, thirtieth time, another high Malian official tells us that he has firmly decided to eliminate laxity in the Malian state enterprises. We Malians are so accustomed to these declarations of intent that we would really have been surprised, and even upset, if these declarations were accompanied by specific measures. Would we be compelled, all of a sudden, to change our bad habits? Fortunately, the minister of industrial development has very carefully refrained from specifying the steps he intends to take to remedy the disastrous situation he is castigating. Therefore, there is no earthly reason why the deficit of the state enterprises should not continue to rise and the minister's relatives should not continue to work at their own jobs while still drawing their salaries in one or another state enterprise, as many other good Malians are doing...

[Signed] A. Cissoko, Bamako

[AFRICA's reply] It was pointed out to us once that the several thousand good Malians who work--or rather pretend to do so--in the state enterprises only represent 1 or 2 percent of the Malian people, but that they constitute 90 percent of the country's grey matter! Considering that it is this grey matter that leads nations, it is difficult to see how the situation could change! What a pity that it is used so poorly in Mali.

CSO: 4400

EDUCATION MINISTER ANNOUNCES ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS REOPENED

AB011931 Paris AFP in French 1540 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Bamako, 1 October (AFP)--Lt Col Sekoy Ly, the Malian minister of education, announced on Radio Bamako on Tuesday that more than 400,000 students in the first and second cycles of elementary schools in Mali have resumed classes. On this occasion Lt Col Sekoy Ly pointed out that 14,566 pupils, that is 52 percent of the pupils who took the exam for the certificate of completion of first cycle studies, will enter the second cycle while 5,413 pupils, that is 27 percent of the pupils, have passed the exam for the Fundamental Studies Diploma (DEF).

He assured teachers that all attempts will be made within the shortest time possible for their salaries to be paid on time. He urged them to make use of their sense of duty and sacrifice against the harmful actions of disruptive elements who attempt to deflect them from their objectives. The minister also announced a new schedule and the implementation of new programs rid of numerous excess elements. He announced measures introducing field cultivation, gardening and animal husbandry in the vocational schools [ecoles fondamentales] of Mali.

The minister suggested that the establishments of secondary and higher education would be reopened in coming weeks: under conditions which I will make known to the public.

The Malian President Moussa Traore had stated on 21 September that these establishments would not be reopened until all measures had been taken to prevent a return of the disruptions which characterized the preceding scholastic year in the country.

Let us point out that these disruptions, instigated by students at the elementary and higher levels, became associated with the decision by teachers to boycott the year-end scholastic examinations in order to back demands regarding increased compensation to be paid for monitoring and correcting these examinations.

CSO: 4400

ESTABLISHMENT OF U.S. BASES IN HORN OF AFRICA ATTACKED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Sep 80 p 4

[Unattributed article, reprinted from NOVOSTI: "The United States and the New Bases"]

[Text] The protest telegrams, which Ethiopian foreign affairs minister Feleke Gedle Giorgis recently sent to the secretaries-general of the UN and OAU, are absolutely well-founded and produced serious reflections regarding peace and security in the area of the Horn of Africa. As a matter of fact, the continuous incitement of separatist elements in the province of Ogaden and the armed raids which the troops of Somalia keep making on Ethiopian territory are creating an explosive situation in that part of the world which at any moment is liable to trigger a new war and to cause countless suffering for the peaceful populations that are already stricken by severe disasters.

It is a matter of profound regret that the Mogadishu government has chosen to ignore the concrete proposals made by Ethiopia aimed at the restoration of peace and stability and based on respect for the principles of territorial integrity, refraining from the use of force, as well as noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. The concern expressed in Addis Ababa is certainly well founded in view of the possible evolution of developments; but no less legitimate is its warning that it will make use of its right to take measures aimed at its own defense, as provided for under Article 51 of the UN Charter.

It is symptomatic that this tension is getting worse in the Horn of Africa at the precise moment when the Pentagon is seeking new naval and air bases in the Persian Gulf, in the Red Sea, and in the Indian Ocean, facilities which it needs so much to exercise control over maritime traffic and even more so in order to create a "buffer belt" against the advance of the national liberation movement. In its pursuit of these goals, the Pentagon cannot fail to look into the military facilities existing on the territory of Somalia. An agreement was worked out after lengthy negotiations under whose terms the United States will use these facilities in exchange for giving Somalia a loan with which the latter would be able to buy weapons worth $40 million in the United States.

Those $40 million can do all kinds of things because imperialism has always tried to stir the African countries up against each other in order to pursue its own goals which are totally contrary to the interests of the African peoples. Overtones of regret are already surfacing in certain capitals. In Nairobi, which signed an identical agreement with the United States, the people are powerless as they observe how military cooperation between the United States and Somalia keeps growing and how the war-making potential of the Somali regime keeps growing, according to the magazine L'AFRIQUE NOUVELLE. Similar machinations--the magazine emphasizes--will not fail to trigger a new military conflict as a consequence of the open encouragement of Somalia's expansionist ambitions concerning the territory of Kenya.

5058
CSO: 4401

STUDENT IN CUBA COMPLAINS OF LACK OF MAIL, NEWS FROM HOME

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 7 Sep 80 p 42

[Letter by Antonio Jose Nhamposse, Student, ITT, Republic of Cuba]

[Text] I have been in the Republic of Cuba for about a year in order to accomplish the biggest task which the party and the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique assigned to me, that is to say, to be a student during the period of 1979-1982 in order to get technical and professional training in the sugar industry.

The main question which makes me write this letter to the monthly magazine TEMPO deals with my correspondence with my family. Ever since I came here to Cuba I have received only one letter from my father.

I would like to know who is responsible for that--the CTT [Post Office, Telegraph, and Telephone Department] or my family?

Another factor of considerable concern deals with news; I am talking here about news from Mozambique. This is true of the magazine TEMPO and the newspaper NOTICIAS because we must know just exactly how the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] wants to promote its economic and social development. In the sports sector we get news only from other comrades who come from Mozambique and who tell us that the RPM will compete this year in the world soccer championships.

But we do not know what really goes on right now. We watched the Olympic Games on Cuban TV and we saw the Mozambican delegation. We then asked the news agencies to send us copies of the magazine TEMPO and the newspaper NOTICIAS for the period of 1980-1982. I am waiting for your positive or negative answer. In conclusion, we want to hail the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] for having driven out the criminals and bandits who wanted to rob and murder the population.

We are sending good wishes to FPLM and we do not forget that they are defenders of the gains of the Mozambican people from Rovuma to Maputo.

Please excuse any mistakes of any kind whatsoever. This is because I have already begun to mix my language up with Spanish and English.

Antonio Jose Nhamposse, Student, ITT, Republic of Cuba.

Editor's Note

We have forwarded this reader's request to the National Sugar Institute, the agency with which he is necessarily connected because of the nature of his functions.

It must be pointed out that we have received many letters from Cuba by Mozambicans who are there and who are asking for correspondence with their families as well as news about life in the country.

5058
CSO: 4401

MOTHERS',CHILDREN'S HEALTH AFFECTED BY DROUGHT

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 7 Sep 80 p 10

[Text] Drought means lack of water and food shortage. What are the consequences of these events in the human individual?

In order to investigate the nutrition situation of the people in zones stricken by the drought, a special nutrition mission, from the Health Ministry, visited the province of Inhambane, which is considered the most hard-hit, in May.

Alida Remmenwaal and Ana Rodriguez, both of whom are medical nutrition experts connected with the National Directorate of Preventive Medicine, were members of the Health Ministry mission which in May went to the drought-stricken zones in the province of Inhambane. We were able to draw the following conclusions from their statements to TEMPO: about 27 percent of children up to the age of 5 years weigh less than 90 percent of what they should weigh; among children between the ages of 5 and 10 years, about 43 percent do not reach 90 percent of the required standard weight. Signs of anemia and conjunctivitis have also been detected in a considerable number of children in these two age groups which are most sensitive to the lack of water and food shortages.

In summary, some of the natural consequences of water and food shortages are as follows:

In children, there is malnutrition, serious anemia, dehydration, avitaminosis, skin diseases, conjunctivitis, an increase in the prenatal and infant mortality rate, as well as retardation in physical and mental growth.

In mothers we find premature births, a rise in the number of stillborn, spontaneous abortions, serious anemia, reduction in milk for nursing purposes, decline in the number of births in maternity wards.

This situation leads us to assume that the permanent effect in the long run will be the retardation of the children's physical and mental development.

At the time when the team from the Health Ministry visited the drought areas in Inhambane, milk production in nursing mothers had a tendency to

decline. This situation demonstrated the poor nutritional situation of the women which leads us to conclude that the number of abortions and premature births will also be higher.

5058
CSO: 4401

AGRICULTURAL MEASURES ADOPTED TO COMBAT DROUGHT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Beira, 4 September (Delegation)--In order to cope with the drought, the Subcommittee on Natural Disasters, supported by technicians connected with the Department of Agriculture, are to start working in all of the districts of Manica starting tomorrow, 5 September.

This measure is only one of the responses already made in order to minimize and if possible to eliminate in this region the serious problem which arose as a result of the drought and the threat which still exists regarding the results of the 1979-1980 harvest season.

The decision immediately to create these district agencies was the result of the first enlarged meeting of the provincial government of Manica whose work, under the direction of governor Manuel Antonio, ended last Wednesday night.

Consisting of six members, specifically, the district administrator, the district secretary for party organization, the district directors of agriculture and of the communal villages, and two deputies from the assembly on the respective level, the natural disaster subcommittees must, without losing any time, launch specific efforts so as to expand the organization of the population in response to this scourge of drought.

In line with the resolutions adopted at the above-mentioned meeting, these subcommittees are to organize the people for the production of corn, cassava, nhemba, beans, mebure, madume, squash, and other products which can grow when there is little or no rainfall.

According to one of the guidelines, "the agricultural cooperatives must play a preponderant role in this effort, opening up more machamba [citrus] plantations and using available natural resources for this purpose, especially rivers, lakes, and small dams. In addition to serving for local supply, these products must be shipped to districts hit by this disaster."

This important provincial meeting however also spelled out specific tasks for the agriculture sector which must support this effort, utilizing the experience and knowledge of available technicians, in addition to furnishing seeds and work instruments, especially hoes and plows.

The subcommittees must implement these guidelines between 10 and 15 September; all districts must, in their next report, indicate the agricultural production targets in terms of hectares, as part of the decisions that came out of this provincial meeting.

5058
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

JAPANESE RICE IMPORTS--A new shipment of rice, totaling 10,060 tons, imported from Japan, will reach the country on 25 September, as part of a trade agreement signed between the governments of Mozambique and Japan. This rice, which comes in 167,400 sacks, is intended for the supply of the population in various provinces of the country and was loaded in two Japanese ports on the vessel "Kous Island," chartered by ANFRENA (National Charter and Navigation Agency). According to reports confirmed by an ANFRENA official, the ship has already left the port of Jokkaichi on 31 August and its arrival in the Mozambican port of Nacala is expected on 25 September. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Sep 80 p 2] 5058

USSR DROUGHT DONATION--Soviet Ambassador to Mozambique Valentin Petrovich Vdovin today handed President Samora Machel a donation valued at 420,000 meticals to support drought victims. The donation consisted of contributions by Soviet diplomats and co-workers in the People's Republic of Mozambique. The donation was made at a ceremony held at the presidency of the republic. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 1 Oct 80 EA]

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS--Southwesters now know when they will be voting. The AG [administrator general] announced the date on Friday: the polls will be open 11-13 November. That means, in less than six weeks. It has been nearly two years since whites last voted. And the last election to designate members for the Legislative Assembly was in 1974. So it is understandable that the party organization has not been fully engaged for a couple of years. Besides, from the time of the so-called one-person-one-vote-election in 1978 until quite recently there had not been much certainty about an election. Meanwhile international footdragging continued and uncertainty increased. But now the voting date is set and for the National Party and its organizations this means full steam ahead. [Text] [Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 8 Sep 80 p 4]

CSO: 4408

PRESIDENT SHAGARI OUTLINES ACHIEVEMENTS, POLICIES

AB291230 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Press Conference by Nigerian President Shehu Shagari on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Nigeria's national independence and the beginning of the 2d year of the presidential system of government--live]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen: As you are aware, activities marking the celebration of the 20th anniversary of our independence have begun. We are also witnessing the beginning of the 2d year of our experience of the presidential system of government in this country. I want us together to take stock generally and to examine our achievements and problems so as to enable us to enter the 3rd decade of our independence with greater hope and determination to deal with our problems as a nation and to play our role effectively as a meber of the international community of nations.

As a nation, we have defined new goals and established new directions designed to make it possible for us to live in harmony and to ensure the survival of Nigeria as a united and truly independent country. We have also laid the foundation of a truly good and democratic government on the basis of liberty for the individual, equality and justice for all. Since assuming office, self-reliance has been the chief objective of our administration. In pursuance of this objective, I desire to inform the nation and the whole world that the highest priority problems of the present administration are food, shelter and qualitative education. These are consistent with our promises to the people during our electioneering campaign. In enumerating some of our achievements during the year, I would like to start with these three programs.

The green revolution is no longer a theory but a practical national commitment. Appreciating the fact that the vast majority of our people, as farmers, live and work in the rural areas, we have accordingly addressed ourselves to the task of improving their productive capacity and their standard of living. For example, the supplies to farmers all over the country of pesticides, improved seeds and fertilizers at heavily subsidized prices have gone a long way to increase their production. Another important element in the green revolution program is the provision of infrastructural facilities such as feeder roads, rural water supply and health schemes. In

the financial aspect, we have deliberately liberalized credit facilities for agricultural projects. From 1 October 1979 to the end of July 1980, the Nigerian Agricultural and Cooperative Bank has given approval to more than 600 various agricultural projects spread over 17 states with a combined commitment of nearly 50 million naira, out of which over 26 million naira has already been disbursed.

In our program for water resources, contracts have been awarded for the Lower Anambra irrigation scheme, the (Dadin Towa) Dam, the (Doma) Dam and the (Shobe) Dam. Construction has started on the (Gorenon) and (Chalawa) Dams. When completed, these projects are expected to produce about 200,000 hectares of irrigation land and 1 million tons of assorted food crops. The (Oyan) Dam, which will supply water to both the Abeokuta and Lagos areas and provide 2,000 hectares of irrigated land, is 50 percent completed. The Sokoto Rima Basin Development Authority has provided employment for about 4,000 inhabitants, while the Bakalori project in the same state has produced 3,200 tons of wheat, 3,360 tons of maize, 960 tons of tomatoes and 800 tons of onions during the year. This administration has decided to establish a national council on water resources to coordinate and harmonize policies and plans on the nation's water provision and management. Massive rural water schemes have already been started in which 80 boreholes will be constructed in each state of the federation. Already, 40 of these have been successfully completed in Borno State under a technical agreement with the Chinese government. A national water resources institute has been established in Kaduna to train the much-needed manpower.

Housing: The implementation of the federal government's policy on housing, in which 2,000 housing units will be constructed in each state, has commenced and has been acclaimed. Once again, let me invite the cooperation of all states to give their maximum support and cooperation to this program which is so vital to the generality of Nigerians. Furthermore, financial arrangements for the participation of the Federal Mortgage Bank and the world bank's urban development project in the housing scheme for lower income earners have reached an advanced stage. It is envisaged that as soon as these arrangements are concluded, the program will take off.

Education: This administration has inherited educational policies which are being redesigned to conform with the qualitative educational policy. The aim here is to provide a functional and practical education which will make our people responsive to our needs. So far, enrollment in primary education has risen from 8 million to 11.5 million. Secondary and technical institutions are being established at the same time to meet the increasing number of students from our primary schools. In order to cope with the need for more teachers, the federal government has granted state governments 18.25 million naira to establish new teacher training colleges and to expand the existing ones. As a result of the priority we attach to technical education, we have concrete plans to establish one technical school in each state of the federation before the end of 1981. As a result of this, the present practice of sending our boys overseas for vocational and technical training not so relevant to our needs and circumstances will be phased out. As of now, Nigeria has seven federal polytechnics. Plans are being made to ensure that each state has at least one federal polytechnic.

At the university level, seven federal universities of technology will be established in Bauchi, Benue, Imo, Gongola, Ondo, Niger and Ogun States. Those in Imo, Benue and Bauchi will take off this fiscal year. Those in Gongola and Ondo states will take off in 1981, while those in Niger and Ogun states will start in 1982. To ensure that higher education comes at the door step of all deserving Nigerians, work is going on for the establishment of the open university. This will come to reality in October 1981. The existing 13 universities have received grants totaling 350 million naira for 1980 to enable them to cope with their [word indistinct] and development plans. By 1981, the total bursary and post graduate awards will rise from 1,444 to 2,000 at a cost of 9.3 million naire.

Health services: This administration attaches great importance to the provision of adequate, efficient and effective preventive and curative health services throughout the country. To achieve this objective, the existing teaching hospitals at Ibadan, Lagos, Benin, Enugu and Ife are being expanded to cope with the training needs of the medical profession. New teaching hospitals under construction at Zaria, Maiduguri, Sokoto, Ilorin and Calabar are progressing satisfactorily. A national eye center in Kaduna is under construction which, when completed, will cost 19 million naira. The federal government has also approved the upgrading of the general hospitals at Jos, Calabar and Ilorin to the status of teaching hospitals. In the rural areas, the federal government has built and equipped 11 comprehensive health centers, 24 primary health clinics and 362 health clinics at a cost of 3.05 million naira in six states of the federation to supplement state efforts. Plans have been completed for the establishment of a food and drugs institute at Kaduna to train personnel needed for the control of food poisoning, drug abuse and the quality of imported drugs.

To further reduce our overdependence on foreign drugs, six of our old teaching hospitals have embarked on a program of producing common drugs in their own laboratories.

Science and technology: As a result of the creation of the federal ministry of science and technology, incentives are now open to Nigerians with the requisite talent to invest and translate theoretical results of scientific research into practical application. It is noteworthy that the veterinary center at Vom will soon start the production of cattle and poultry vaccines. Similarly, the institute for oil palm research has developed a [word indistinct] oil palm with early and high-yielding potential to accelerate palm oil and palm kernel production in the country.

Industry: Iron and steel development--this administration is conscious of the fact that our scientific, technological and industrial development will not be possible without an iron and steel industry. Every support, therefore, is being given to the execution of our two iron and steel projects. At Ajaokuta, the contract for the civil work for the main steel plant has been awarded. By 1983, it is expected that the two priority rolling mills of the plant will be commissioned. Contracts have also been awarded for

the construction of 8,000 staff housing units, which will be completed in 1981. Much more than at Ajaokuta, greater achievements have been made at (Alaja), where the initial civil work is nearing completion. [passage omitted] It is hoped that the (Alaja) steel project will be commissioned in 1981.

In the field of industrial development generally, within our first year in office we have formulated an industrial policy which will serve as a useful guide to investors. Plans are aimed at laying emphasis on agro-allied and energy related industries [few words indistinct]. As for now, a general map covering more than 60 percent of the whole country has been produced. That is a mineral map. Data is now available for mineral exploration, soil surveys and for the evaluation of water resources. Such data is a prerequisite for effective national planning for our country's resources. Exploration of uranium, phosphate and salt deposits is continuing and the preliminary mapping of the iron ore and marble recently discovered near Abuja has begun. Efforts will continue to be made to identify and locate other materials or minerals so as to reduce overdependence on oil.

The National Electric Power Authority [NEPA] is intensifying its efforts to increase power supply for distribution throughout the country. NEPA's electrification program for rural areas aims at electrifying all local government headquarters and connecting them to the national grid.

Transport and communications: In order to meet the infrastructural requirements of the nation for our economic development and the general mobility of our people, the present administration continues to give greater attention to land, sea and air transportation. While the existing airports are being expanded and equipped with essential navigation aids, the federal government is giving great attention to the development of new ones at Akure, Owerri, Minna and Bauchi. The services now being provided by the Nigerian airways can hardly cope with the explosion in demand both on the domestic and international routes. In order to alleviate the problem, four new 737 aircraft now on order will soon be delivered. To further improve on our seaports, contracts have been awarded to build a new port costing 48.6 million Naira at Sapele and another at Bonny at a cost of 130 million naira. Nigeria's merchant shipping activities have sharply risen as a result of the expansion of the fleet of the Nigerian national shipping line.

During the period under review, in the area of telecommunications, 20 new automatic telephone exchanges have been commissioned, providing 66,500 telephone lines, all with subscriber trunk dialing facilities. At the same time, 2,000 lines of telex [word indistinct] services have also been commissioned.

In order to ease traffic and improve on federal highways, this administration has completed the construction of over 1,500 kilometers of roads. Additionally, arrangements have already been completed for the rehabilitation and special maintenance of 14 roads totalling more than 1,600 kilometers, while tenders are being reviewed for the construction of 11 other roads and four major bridges throughout the country.

On social welfare, one of the significant steps taken by this administration has been the granting of autonomous status to the center for black and African arts and civilization. This arts center has already served 15,000 visitors and researchers from all over the world and has continued to earn for Nigeria the pride of being the custodian of black civilization.

Law and order: I now want to touch on another vital issue. This is the area of law and order. Since the change from the military to civilian administration with the consequent return of the military to the barracks, the duty and responsibility of maintaining law and order in the country has developed on the Nigeria police force. It became necessary, therefore, to expand the police force. Since October last year, over 6,900 personnel, including about 100 university graduates, have been recruited and trained. Every effort is being made to provide our police force with sufficient modern weapons and equipment, including vehicles. The various steps that are being taken are aimed at enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the police in discharging their duties in a world in which people are becoming more and more criminally minded.

The economic situation: During the year under review, our general economic performance has shown a marked improvement as compared with the 2 preceding years. Arising from the improved infrastructural facilities and the import liberalization policy introduced with regard to raw materials and spare parts, output in the industrial sector increased by about 10 percent over the previous level. The continued rise in the price of crude oil has resulted in a balance of payments surplus in the year 1980 in spite of the slight cut in production and the high level of our inputs. By way of simple comparison, our foreign reserves in October last year stood at about 3 billion naira. Today it stands at about 5.2 billion naira. Through prudent financial management, this administration, which inherited a deficit of 1.4 billion naira in its current account on its assumption of office on October 1979, has as at the end of July 1980 achieved a surplus of 2.4 billion naira. Available data for the first half of 1980 points to a decrease in the rate of inflation.

In contrast to the previous inflexible position with regard to salaries and wages under the former regime, this administration has adopted a flexible medium term approach to the wage (?problem). Under the current wage guidelines, employers and employees are permitted to negotiate changes in salaries and wages within prescribed limits for the period 1980 to 1982. The merit of this scheme is obvious. It will allow for free collective bargaining between workers and employers and lay down sound foundations for cooperation by both sides.

At the international level, we have been very active as a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC. Only recently, we participated effectively in an effort to evolve a long-term oil price strategy within the auspices of that international organization.

Foreign policy--in the area of foreign policy, we remain wholly committed to the total eradication of colonialism and racism. With the recent liberation of Zimbabwe, the task of liberating Namibia this year becomes even more urgent. The racist, ruthless and minority regime of South Africa must be made to abandon its apartheid policy and to respect the right of the Azanians to self-determination. Of equal concern to us are the current conflicts raging in some regions of the continent. In Chad, the Ogaden region and western Sahara, blood is being shed. Nigeria condemns in clear terms any impediment to the peaceful settlement of these conflicts. We will continue to offer our good offices under the auspices of the OAU for the amicable resolution of these disputes. Our country has played and is still playing an active role in the liberation struggle and the economic emancipation of the African continent. For example, Nigeria initiated and hosted the first African economic summit held in Lagos under the auspices of the OAU, culminating in the Lagos plan of action aimed at the eventual evolution of an African economic community on a continental scale. I believe our administration can humbly claim some degree of credit for its initiative and sense of progress.

On the global field, our nonalined policy and posture will be pursued and maintained. In addition, we believe that the possession of nuclear and chemical weapons is a threat to peace and international security and will always support any effort toward effective disarmament.

In the Middle East, Nigeria believes that the issue of a homeland for the Palestinians and their inalienable right to self-determination cannot be negotiable. We cannot support the decision of Israel to change the status of the old city of Jerusalem.

Defense--in order to give real meaning to our economic and foreign policy posture, we need a well equipped and highly disciplined defense force to enable us to defend our national interests. Consequently, the present administration is committed to the building of a modern, self-reliant, combat-ready and well motivated armed forces. Some of the most sophisticated warships this country has ever acquired have been delivered. For the country's land and air defenses, this administration has also embarked on the procurement of most modern assault military hardware. With regard to the welfare of the members of the armed forces, much has been done. Steps have been taken to eliminate the undesirable delays previously experienced over the payment of pensions and other retirement benefits. Problems of accommodation are being tackled. Necessary directives have been given for the speedy implementation of salary adjustments to reflect the 100 [Naira] minimum wage. This is in addition to the new fringe benefits introduced by this administration such as transport allowance and rent allowance for the armed forces, the same benefits are also applicable to the members of the police force. It is pertinent to state that those to whom the heavy responsibility of defending this nation has been entrusted deserve and will always receive our attention.

I might at this point say a few words about the fourth estate of the realm, the media. This civilian administration believes in and respects the freedom of the press. In any true democracy, the press has a heavy responsibility.

They are expected to serve as the watchdog of the public. In exercising this responsibility, they also have certain obligations, namely: objectivity in their reporting and, above all respect for the national interest and security.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have just given you a brief account of the activities of the federal government for the past 1 year. Ours is a rewarding experience in the management of a big country such as Nigeria. I conclude by reiterating my invitation to every Nigerian to join hands with us in the very important task of building a great nation of which we can all be proud. Thank you very much.

[Press secretary to the president]: Ladies and gentlemen, copies of that statement will be distributed shortly. In the meantime you may ask your questions. And please identify yourselves.

[Question] Mr president, my name is Chris (Obafe Izuzua), a representative of [few words indistinct]. On the NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum] I would like to know what steps the government has taken to recover the 120 million barrels of oil from the three oil companies. [sentence indistinct]

[Question] [Indistinct]

[Answer] The question of recovery of the oil is something that is arranged between us and the oil companies concerned. And this is something that we do normally. The companies are already producing and as they produce they will provide what is required from time to time until we recover what is due from each company concerned. On the matter of the board members of the NNPC, you know that the board has been suspended. Both the board and the former managing director are under suspension and the government is considering whether to reinstate them or whether we should [?avoid] the board and start a new one. We are now in the process of reorganizing the NNPC as I have stated in my statement that we want to make it a kind of interim holding company with subsidiaries--four other companies--which will be created. We have engaged the services of consultants who are going to advise us on how to set up this new organization. And it is when we come to set up this new organization that we will determine what to do with those under suspension.

The third question is appointment of ambassadors. Yes, our list of ambassadors is now being completed and presently the candidates are being screened. In fact, the interviews have started this morning of all those who are eligible to be ambassadors. We want to make sure that all those we put forward get through easily in the senate. That is why we are screening them before we send their names to the senate.

[Question] [Indistinct]

[Answer] There is the law which will take care of criminals and I think there are sufficient provisions in our laws to deal with such situations. The reason why we released these people is that we thought that the law

under which they were convicted was not justified. And under a civilian regime we do not want to introduce laws which are inimical to human rights. At the same time, we realize the gravity of offenses such as these but, as I have said, I think we have sufficient provisions in our laws to deal with such situations. But it is not only law alone that is required to suppress this kind of crime in a country like ours. It is mainly through encouraging people on honest dealings and discouraging dishonesty in all its ramifications. I have always complained that the attitude of Nigerians toward dishonesty has a lot to be desired. I think if we abhor dishonesty, we will get less of dishonest people.

[Question] [Sentence indistinct] Up till now, we have not heard about anything happening to JAMB [Joint Admissions Matriculation Board] and we saw that JAMB still exists. What is delaying the measure, sir?

[Answer] What?

[Question] I mean the announcement early this year that you are going to scrap JAMB and up till now nothing has been heard. We want to know what is delaying the measure.

[Answer] Well, we have made the decision that JAMB is to be scrapped. What is left, I think, is the law itself. But as far as we are concerned, JAMB has been scrapped and the universities are doing the admission. But because JAMB has started already some processing of these things, they were allowed to assist the universities. But after that JAMB will just phase out.

[Question] I do not know. What is the attorney general doing about the law of the JAMB? Have you got the bill for that?

[Answer] The bill about the JAMB is ready but it is not being passed by the house yet.

[Question] You spoke of the green revolution and the many efforts your administration is doing in building irrigation and in giving farmers loans. These are very good especially in theory, experience has shown that many farmers--the majority of them--have not felt any impact of this so-called green revolution. Please, what is your administration doing to let it go to the grass root level, especially my poor father who is still doing the farming with the crude hoe?

[Answer] Well, are you complaining about the fact [laughter]--about the distribution of fertilizer or [sentence not completed]

[Question] I am complaining that it is only in paper or radio that we are hearing of the green revolution and that it has not gone down to the grass roots, that it has not gone down to the real farmers who are in the majority.

[Answer] Well, I think that is your opinion but I know that a lot has been done to assist the ordinary farmer. A lot of inputs have been distributed by the state governments, by the cooperatives, and assistance to farmers is not just the distribution of fertilizers and pesticides which, in any case, one cannot expect that every farmer from the first year will receive adequate supplies. We are just beginning. But lots of them have benefitted from this. But there are many other ways in which farmers can be assisted. Some of them are getting loans to improve their farming. Some of them are getting some farming equipment and implements to buy at subsidized prices. Some of them are also getting the services of extension workers who teach them to improve the methods of farming. And then there are efforts that are being made which indirectly assist the farmer although maybe now he does not see it directly--like the improvement of seeds and seedlings which will have better yield than what he is doing. All these things are being done and you cannot expect everyone to get the benefits from the very first year. But the impact of all this will come when you harvest and you find that the total output is much higher than what you are used to. For agriculture in general is not something from which you get quick results. Things take a little time but I can assure you that quite a lot is being done. But it is impossible for everyone to get the benefits right from the beginning; but eventually everybody will benefit.

[Question] [passage indistinct] And finally, what kind of involvement is Nigeria going to have in freeing Namibia before the end of the year?

[Answer] Well, on the question of being in the nuclear club, we have not reached that stage as yet and everything depends upon developments in the international community. We are opposed to the proliferation of nuclear weapons and we are party to agreements about [sentence not completed]. Well, I wanted to get the thing quite clear. We do not belong to the nuclear club but I say we are watching developments in the international community. We are for peace but we are being threatened by enemies of freedom--racist South Africa which is a danger and a threat to this continent. And we see that they are being assisted to develop nuclear power to the detriment of the African continent. We want to do whatever we can to discourage this development but if they persist and become a danger to our own security and existence, of course we reserve the right to do whatever we can to protect our own interests. That is why I cannot rule out the possibility of Nigeria being interested in this as long as South Africa insists on developing nuclear weapons against Africa. We just cannot sit back. But as I said from the beginning, we want peace and we will work for peace and, through the international community, we will continue to exert pressure to see that South Africa does not continue in its wanton efforts to frighten the African continent.

On the other matter concerning developments in Cameroon, like any good neighbor we do not want to hear any problems in any of our neighboring countries. But we cannot interfere in the internal affairs of any country, much less a friendly country. We tried in Chad when the trouble erupted there to try to help to keep peace, but we will never interfere in the internal affairs

of any country. The small misunderstandings about border disputes between our two countries is something that worries us and we will always try to settle this amicably through discussions with our neighbors. And we shall continue to pursue this kind of approach in the peaceful settlement of disputes. What is the other point?

[Journalist] Namibia.

[Answer] On Namibia, well you know what is going on concerning the efforts by the United Nations concerning Namibia and it is our hope that these efforts will be fruitful. Nigeria's stand is to try and bring in or put pressure on the countries concerned in this settlement so that they will put more pressure on South Africa to see reason. At the same time, we are giving necessary assistance to the freedom fighters in Namibia morally and materially to pursue their good cause. If negotiations fail, they will have to fight on and liberate themselves as others have done and Nigeria will continue to give them every assistance as Nigeria has been doing with the others who had fought and attained their independence.

[Question] [Sentence indistinct] I am referring to shelter, food and qualitative education. Now under these programs--under these three cardinal programs--which one of them would you say this government [few words indictinct].

[Answer] [Sentence indistinct] They do not know that food has to be grown first. You do not feed people by importing food for them. That is not our way of green revolution. Many people complain that there is no rice and they expect us to produce all the rice that is required, which we are trying to do; but we have to wait for the harvest. But people want us to import a lot of food in order to feed the nation. Now if this nation is to depend on imported food, then it will not be a viable nation. So, we want to make it quite clear that our green revolution program is aimed at stopping food importation so that we will produce enough ourselves. But that will be achieved not in the first few months of the administration. Nobody can expect that. So if people will understand this and cooperate with the government in our efforts to increase production, then things will be alright. But nobody should expect us to just depend on the importation of food.

In the provision of shelter [few words indistinct], we need to have very close cooperation with the state governments and local governments. Of course, they are more directly concerned in this affair. And where we do not get full cooperation, we are not likely to get 100 percent success. But I am happy to say that we are getting cooperation in most places in this country in our programs of green revolution and in our program for providing shelter. There are a few places where we are not able to obtain land but I do not think that this is an insurmountable problem. In most places where these problems exist, we have been able to solve them amicably. But as I said, we need the full cooperation of the state governments in order to achieve our objectives.

On education, it is also the same. We need the cooperation of the state governments, particularly in areas where it is their responsibility. For example in primary education: The federal government gives a lot of assistance

in primary education which is primarily the responsibility of the state governments and the local government. So on the whole, as I said, we have not faced any serious problems in these priority programs of ours. The little problems we have, we have been able to solve a lot of them.

[Question] [passage indistinct] I want to ask whether or not the present administration thinks of the possibility of making this request. I am not suggesting that you insert it in your speech at the United Nations next week but I think it should be a viable possibility for Nigeria to think of asking for a permanent seat in the Security Council. This is because Nigeria has been playing a very vital role in international affairs generally and our position in Africa, I think, has given us a stature that should require that we get a permanent membership of the Security Council.

[Answer] On your first question on a permanent seat, I think this is a thing which concerns the Third World countries who are collectively concerned with the matter of having a permanent seat. Nigeria will, together with other African countries, demand a permanent seat in the Security Council. But Nigeria will not say we are going to take it, although I believe we deserve it. But it depends upon the collective will of our sister African countries because in the United Nations, we work together with our sister countries and it is the collective will of these countries that there should be a permanent seat. If they like Nigeria to represent them, Nigeria will be honored to do so.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TECHNOLOGICAL TRAINING PLANS--Plans are under way to establish specialized training facilities in various technological disciplines proposed for the country. Such facilities will be geared toward the provision of technological inputs based on the specific needs of the country. The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, announced this in Lagos today when the special representative of the Indian prime minister, Mr (Swaran Singh), paid him a courtesy visit. Dr Ekwueme pointed out that the greatest problem facing the country is the enormous amount being spent on the importation of plant and equipment, most of which could not be deemed suitable for local needs. [Excerpt] [AB182246 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Sep 80]

DEEP SEA PORT--The country's first deep sea port, estimated at 130 million naira, is now being built by the Nigerian ports authority, NPA, at Onne near Port Harcourt, River State. The minister of transport, Alhaji Omaro Diko, who announced this at a news conference to mark the silver jubilee anniversary of the authority in Lagos yesterday, said that when completed the multipurpose port would serve the needs of the Ajaokuta Steel Mill. He said the port would have a total of six berths with roll-on and roll-off facilities. The minister disclosed that another contract for the construction of a major port at Sapele has just been awarded as part of the federal government's program of intensive development of inland waterways. The Sapele Port, he added, will cost 48 million naira and will be completed within 2 years. [Excerpt] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Sep 80 AB]

GOVERNMENT RELEASES RICE SUPPLY--The federal government has released about 26,000 tons of rice to all the state governments. This is part of the efforts by the present administration to reduce the current high prices of the commodity. This is contained in a statement issued yesterday from the executive office of the president. According to the statement, the various governments are expected to sell the commodity at 28 naira per bag wholesale and 30 naira per bag retail for the Thailand brand. For the U.S. brand, it is to be sold at 30 naira per bag wholesale and 35 naira retail. The statement, however, notes that import licences for rice have not been issued to anybody since the beginning of this year. [Text] [AB230717 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Sep 80]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NEW ARMY APPOINTMENTS--Lt Col Amegee Yao Mawulikplimi has been appointed deputy chief of staff of the FAT [Togolese Armed Forces], replacing Col Assilah who had retired for reasons of health. Lt Col Mawulikplimi is former commander of the second joint forces regiment in Lama-Kara (in the northern part of the country). Cols Chango Bawdadi and Kongo Koffi were appointed military chief of cabinet to the presidency of the Republic and inspector of the Togolese forces respectively. [Text] [Dakar AFRICA in French Aug-Sep 80 p 13]

CSO: 4400

MINISTER TIBERONDWA APPEALS FOR END TO NCC BOYCOTT

LD231538 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 23 Sep 80 EA

[Excerpt] The Minister of Culture and Community Development, Dr Abonia Tiberondwa, has appealed to the Democratic Party [DP] and the Uganda Patriotic Movement [UPM] members of the National Consultative Council [NCC], who have boycotted the NCC sessions during the last week, to put the national interest above partisan self-consideration and resume attendance of NCC meetings.

Dr. Tiberondwa, who was addressing a mammoth rally at (Nakeseke) grounds in Fort Portal at the end of his tour of (Kabagole) District, said that although the Uganda People's Congress [UPC] members of NCC have sufficient members to enable them to transact all the NCC business on their own, the presence of members of other parties would enrich the debate dealings with legislation about the forthcoming general elections and would renew the hope to all the people of Uganda and other countries which wish Uganda well.

He said that the UPC is determined to work tirelessly with or without other parties to ensure that Ugandans choose their own leaders in free and fair general elections, adding that the people of Uganda are sick and tired of interim governments which are not in a position to make long-term plans.

Dr Tiberondwa revealed that the UPC was prepared to choose a presidential candidate as well as parliamentary candidates throughout Uganda. He challenged other party leaders who claim to be popular to come forward and stand against the UPC presidential candidate so that the people of Uganda can select their overall leader and their constituency representatives.

CSO: 4420

OFFICIALS MEET TO DISCUSS SECURITY SITUATION IN KINSHASA

AB171945 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1625 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 Sep (AZAP)--Despite the few isolated incidents that have disturbed the population the past few days, all is calm in the capital and throughout the country.

That is the conclusion reached in the deliberations of the recent working session of the state commissioner for Territorial Administration, Citizen Duga Kugbe Toro; the secretary of state for this department, Citizen Bongo Legai; the mayor of the City of Kinshasa; the Kisombe political commissioner, the commander of the city and the attorney general for the Appeals Court in Kinshasa.

During the meeting, the head of the Department of Territorial Administration reminded his colleagues of the legal prerogatives in matters of the maintenance of order in general and then listened to the mayor's report on the security situation in the capital. On this issue, Mr Duga told the meeting about specific measures aimed at strengthening the activities of the administrative police in Kinshasa. The city authorities suggested that the population be made more aware of the benefits of social cohesion in confronting the criminal attacks to which it often falls victim. It was also suggested that the telephone numbers of the law enforcement agencies be widely distributed for use in case of any emergency.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

UK AID--As part of cooperation agreements between Great Britain and the Republic of Zaire, the British Government has granted 254,333,000 pounds sterling in aid to the Executive Council for the 1979-1980 fiscal year. Of the abovementioned amount, which will be used for the implementation of various projects concluded between Kinshasa and London, 71.33 million were earmarked for the medical and agricultural sectors, 68 million for education, 30 thousand for office equipment, 50 million for roads and bridge projects in Kivu, 50 million for the English Language Center. Another 13 million Zaire agreement was signed recently for development projects. This last amount will be given to Zaire very soon. [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1050 GMT 22 Sep 80 AB]

NEW COPPER DEPOSIT--Kinshasa, 9 Sep (ASAP)--About 200,000 tons of copper of high mineral content have been discovered in Dikulushi, northeast Shaba, where the Serem Company made some conclusive borings in 1979. An official report from SOZACOM (Zairian Company for the Marketing of Ores) giving this information adds that economic studies are underway with a view to determining whether the richness of this deposit will counterbalance the out-of-the-way geographical location. [Excerpt] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1452 GMT 9 Sep 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

END

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14 October 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2306

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14 October 1980

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2306

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SEYCHELLES HOSTS PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CONFERENCE

Victoria NATION in English 23 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The third roundtable conference of the African Association for Public Administration and Management was officially opened yesterday at the Reef Hotel by the Minister for Administration and Political Organisation, Mr. Guy Sinon. The conference's theme is "The African public services and public policy-making in the 1980's" and attending are representatives from 21 African countries, including Seychelles, and several international agencies.

In his opening speech Minister Sinon said the conference represented one of the largest gatherings ever seen in Seychelles and its was fitting that it should have attracted so much African talent from the political sector, the public sector and the university world.

The theme of this conference, the Minister added, was well chosen, for today the formula of meaningful policy is the very foundation of all the processes of national development. It represents the cumulative aspirations of the people, tailored and shaped for implementation.

It is therefore, he continued, the fountain head of national endeavour, and the manner in which it is formed should never be forgotten. If policy becomes indistinct or blunted, Mr. Sinon added, the direction, thrust and priority of the apparatus for implementation will suffer likewise and the very purpose of government be brought into disrepute.

But this will not happen if the policy-making process is firmly in the forefront of the implementors' minds, and safeguards are built into that process. Clearly, the more involvement and conviction by the implementors, the less danger of slowing of pace.

The process, said Mr. Sinon, must begin from the people and be seen by the people, thus this process forms the very heart of the relationship between the ruling party and the government.

Minister Sinon then outlined the process of the highest policy-making body of our own country--the National Congress of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front.

He explained how the views of individual Seychellois are made known to the SPPF branches and thus to the Secretary General. The matter then passes to the Central Executive Committee, which transmits decisions to the Council of Ministers.

Through Ministers, Bills are drawn up for presentation to the People's Assembly and if accepted become law.

Inserted into this process is the Project Appraisal Committee which, said Mr. Sinon, may be unique. Top public service officials are able, at PAC meetings, to make their views known.

There can be no substitute for complete thrust between the SPPR, the Council of Ministers and the public service, said Minister Sinon.

"I believe these bodies in Seychelles move together with considerable harmony, especially considering that the Front came to power (as the Seychelles People's United Party) only in June 1977; the Principal Secretaries meetings began only in 1978 and the Project Appraisal Committee was convened only in 1979.

"There is still much to do and considerable Government re-organization is taking place--the creation of my own Ministry of Administration and Political Organisation last year for instance. In a word this re-shaping of the Government machine has essentially one goal and that is a quicker, more effective fulfilment of policy.

"The delegations before us bring the experience of changes made to reach out for that same goal in their own countries. And it is the fact we all share the same goal that is going to make the deliberations of this conference very interesting and rewarding.

"I am equally certain that each of us will learn from the experience of others and be able to take away something of value which can be put to good use in policy formulation and implementation."

The president of AAPAM, professor Adebayo Adedeji, said that as professional administrators and managers the delegates were periodically re-examining professional practices; institutions and machinery and the entire environment in which they carry out their task.

The purpose of this regular reassessment, he said, is to bring about greater consciousness of responsibilities, to achieve improvements in performance and to attain higher efficiency in the operations of the machinery that we use.

The conference is expected to end on Friday.

CSO: 4420

ZAIRE-ETHIOPIA SIGN SOLAR ENERGY AGREEMENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] ADDIS ABABA (EH) — H.E. Mr. Nseza Kiluanga, Ambassador of Zaire to Ethiopia, yesterday signed the constitution establishing the Solar Energy Centre for Africa on behalf of the Government of Zaire.

Mr. Marc Manirakiza, Deputy Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) expressed appreciation to this gesture by Zaire which will reinforce

The Ambassador on his part said that his government will continue to contribute to the progress of the Centre. He also noted that Africa, during this energy crisis period, should find ways and means of tapping the Solar Energy Resources which Africa is richly endowed with.

Immediately after the ceremony, the Ambassador of Zaire and senior officials of the ECA were taken aro- the operationality of the Centre. He noted that ECA attaches importance to resolving the problems of energy in Africa and the world at large and is endeavouring, together with other related agencies, to find means of exploring new and renewable sources of energy. He further noted that this gesture by Zaire was a token of intra-African co-operation.

und to a Solar Energy Demonstration at the ECA, an installation of devices to demonstrate the various utilities of solar energy: solar energy cooker and water heater.

Countries in Africa already have activities in the utilization of Solar Energy but the potential exploitation of this essential energy resources has not yet been reached.

CSO: 4420

VISIT OF PORTUGUESE TRADE UNION REPORTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 80 pp 1, 11

[Article by P. F.]

[Excerpts] Official conversations began yesterday morning in Luanda between the Secretariat General of UNTA (National Union of Angolan Workers) and a delegation from UCGTP/IN (General Federation of Portuguese Workers/National Intersyndical).

The Angolan delegation is headed by Comrade Pasocal Luvualu, secretary general of UNTA and member of the party's Politburo, which also includes Galvao Branco, deputy secretary general, Maria do Rosario, secretary of the labor and wage organization, and Angelo Alfredo, secretary of news distribution and propaganda. The Portuguese delegation is headed by Alvaro Rana, secretary of CGTP executive group, and includes, among others, Augusto Silva, head of the intersyndical's international relations.

Delegation's Arrival

The CGTP/IN delegation in our country at the invitation of the UNTA Secretariat General arrived in Luanda Sunday. This visit to the People's Republic of Angola, to last a few days, is within the scope of strengthening the existing ties of friendship and solidarity between Angolan and Portuguese workers.

Upon being approached by the news media, Alvaro Rana said that although it is impossible to establish permanent relations between the two governments because of the current situation in Portugal, he believed that it is necessary to strengthen the bonds of friendship and solidarity between Angolan and Portuguese workers.

"The message we bring to the Angolan workers is what the Portuguese workers want. It is the expression of our deep friendship, our deep understanding of the process of national reconstruction underway in the People's Republic of Angola. This is because Portugal's workers are daily experiencing the problems which exist in the Angolan fatherland," Alvaro Rana asserted.

8568
CSO: 4401

MALANJE PROVINCIAL PEASANTS UNION ESTABLISHED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 80 pp 1, 11

[Article by E. Diogo: "Malanje Peasants Determined To Combat Divisionist Practices"]

[Excerpts] The Provincial Peasants Union Organization of Malanje Province [UPCM] was established last Saturday at a meeting attended, among others, by Comrade Bernardo de Sousa, member of the partys Central Committee and secretary for the institutional department of the people's government and the institutional department for the support of people's organizations.

At the beginning of the ceremony, which was presided over by Comrade Domingos Afonso Neto (Kota Neto), the Pioneers, representing their organization, and members of the OMA [Angolan Women's Organization] marched to the room in which the ceremony was to be held singing revolutionary songs indicating their support for the partys Central Committee and people struggling for their freedom, particularly the people of Namibia and South Africa guided by their legitimate representatives, SWAPO and ANC.

In messages read the representatives of those organizations were unanimous in expressing their support for the establishment of the UPCM and said they hoped the organization would work toward improving the still unstable conditions of peasant children.

In his speech closing the ceremony Comrade Bernardo de Sousa offered guidance stating that this initiative will be extended to other provinces so that we may carry out the instructions received at the historic First MPLA Congress.

"We cannot speak of a worker-peasant alliance in a vacuum. And in saying that agriculture is the foundation and industry the determining factor, we have the practical form of this alliance. We know that we have a working class in an advanced state of organization. It is now necessary for its natural alliance with the peasant class to share this organizational progress. And it is through the establishment of the UPC that its organizational level will rise," the leader said.

How the UPC Originated

The UPC emerged from the consolidation of certain cooperatives and associations--the best organized and most highly productive--to give priority to collective work and strengthen their political awareness with a view to changing production relations in the field.

The principal objectives of the UPCM are to defend the interests of the people who work in the fields, strengthen national sovereignty and contribute to a consolidation of the victories achieved by the Angolan people.

"To guide and direct the peasants in the implementation of the agricultural policy and economic, political and social plans drawn up by the party and state; work in coordination with state organizations to support the production of peasants organized in cooperatives and associations; and raise the political, ideological, social and cultural levels of the peasants and their families" are also some of the UPCM objectives.

In the presentation of their objectives, the peasants pledge to work toward increased production and productivity, improve their technical knowledge and strengthen agriculture's role in the development of the national economy. They promise to combat all manifestations of divisionism, organize their efforts and natural resources to solve the problems which are affecting them the most, coordinate the acquisition and distribution of funds they do not currently possess and see that the rural areas receive revolutionary propaganda and all other media of information, agitation and propaganda.

8568
CSO: 4401

ABUNDANCE, LIVELINESS OF HUAMBO MARKET DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jul 80 p 2

[Excerpts] We could ask how to spend a Saturday in Huambo. On that day we had no set program. In order not to remain all morning in my hotel room, I went out to observe the movement in the city, and endless rows of people on the road to market immediately showed me the direction to follow: Sao Pedro Market, an old name for a truly Angolan market.

On the road many groups of women, dressed in festive attire and carrying enormous baskets filled with fruit and vegetables, children at their side, were headed in a single direction. Further on, there were other groups with sacks and baskets filled with merchandise to be sold.

I soon saw that they were peasants of that area on their way to one of those popular markets where the gay hullabaloo of the sellers mixes with that of the buyers.

The City's Largest Market

Regardless of a name held over from colonial times and having nothing to do with our national realities, Sao Pedro Market is a daily festival for the people. Entire stands filled with a wide variety of agricultural products and fruits, racks of clothing and certain industrial goods in short supply, all of which the sellers enthusiastically offer their customers.

This is Huambo's largest market, attended daily by more than 5,000 persons. That grandiose spectacle, so rich in colors, is further enhanced by constant arrivals of buses, state and private taxis and wagons coming from rural areas with peasants and their loads, people from distant hamlets.

For the latter, Saturday is also a time to visit friends and relatives, talk of family matters and chat about births, sicknesses and deaths.

Caala Market 23 Km Away

We took advantage of this opportunity to visit other markets in the area and ended up making a little jaunt to Caala, 23 km from Huambo, as its name indicates, it is an extremely verdant area with about 10,000 inhabitants who devote their daily efforts to agriculture. But here there is no market, perhaps because the vast majority of the people are peasants and, therefore, self-sufficient in this type of agricultural products.

8568
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

STUDENTS VACATIONING FROM CUBA--Angolan students now in Cuba attending various educational institutions on the Isle of Youth--specifically Agostinho Neto and Saidy Mingas Schools--in accordance with a cooperative agreement between our two countries are on vacation. They have taken advantage of that time to make a little trip back to their native land to observe its progress in its little more than 4 years of independence, to see their families again and, lastly, to relate their experiences in Cuba. Yesterday morning an additional 138 students arrived, natives of the provinces of Zaire, Mocamedes, Bie and Huila. They will remain in Angola for about 2 months using this opportunity to visit with their families and meet with leaders of the JMPLA (Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola), the Organization of Agostinho Neto Pioneers and other leaders, who will give them the party's vote of confidence and wishes for success in their studies so that, later, when their courses are concluded, they will be able to serve the Angolan Revolution tc good advantage. Angolan students in Cuba are returning to enjoy a vacation. They are back in their homeland. Their faces reflect their pleasure in again seeing their native land and their families and also the honor they have in living with and experiencing the successes of the Cuban Revolution. All this they will tell their families and anyone else with whom they meet. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jul 80 p 2] 8568

MARKET SHOWS BATTERY SHORTAGE--The causes of the shortage of batteries on the market are explained in a report in this edition. To aid in compiling the report, we visited the SADAT firm, the only one of its kind in the country producing Tudor brand batteries. According to the information we received, the battery shortage on the market will be resolved only through the installation of a new plant, since SADAT's production capacity is already insufficient. Moreover, SADAT's facilities cannot be expanded through modernization of its equipment which, otherwise, would increase its production and productivity. The existing production plant, located on Estrada Highway in Luanda, employs 289 workers and has an annual production capacity of 6 to 7 million dry-cell batteries and 70,000 storage batteries. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jul 80 p 1] 8568

CSO: 4401

ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF REGIONS REPORTED

Gondar Region

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Text]

GONDAR (EH) — After the successful foiling of the activities of outright reactionary elements like the so-called EPRP and EDU, through the bitter struggle that units of the Revolutionary Army, Militia and the inhabitants of Gondar region had waged, the administrative region has presently registered a substantial developmental growth in agriculture, industry and commerce.

The foregoing assertion was made to a reporter of *The Ethiopian Herald* by Comrade Zemene Kassa, First Deputy Administrator of Gondar region and Vice-chairman and Secretary of the region's Economic Campaign and Planning Committee. Comrade Zemene pointed out that the Economic and Cultural Campaign entails two objectives — enacting the directives issued by the Revolutionary Government and designing the region's own development programmes.

Speaking of agricultural achievements, the First Deputy Administrator noted that from the 40,000 hectares tilled at the Humera state farm, the quota set for the Ethiopian calendar year of 1972 has been surpassed by 19,000 quintals of oilseeds and other cereals in nine months alone. The Humera state farm, he went on, currently has a 1,300 kilometres road network, 300 tractors and over 30,000 agricultural workers. The state farm expects some 20,000 additional manpower for the forthcoming mowing undertaking. He said that there are 30 peasants' service co-operatives and 3 peasants' producers' co-operatives vested with legal status. Regarding handicrafts' co-operatives, Comrade Zemene stated that there are 58 service handicrafts' producers' co-operatives of which 5 are in the primary stage.

Industrial Sector

In the industrial sector, the Gondar Printing Press has earned 392,409.67 Birr in the Ethiopian calendar year of 1972 while in 1971 it brought in a mere 70,730.25 Birr, Comrade Zemene observed. This indicates a 454.8% growth over the previous year, he added. The Gondar Beverage Factory on the other hand, during the year under review produced doublefold of *snap* as compared with the 1971 production. Distribution of beer, wine and alcoholic beverages excelled the 1972 figure by 204,995 bottles, Comrade Zemene reiterated. The Gondar Meat Factory, the First Deputy Administrator noted, had slaughtered six thousand heads of cattle and processed the meat for sale.

As regards commerce, the branch office of Agricultural Marketing Corporation has registered a 111% growth over the previous year, Comrade Zemen pointed out. The regional Skins and Hides branch office, he said, has shown an equally high rate of growth over the preceeding year. The number of tourists flocking to Gondar's historical sites, national park and other interesting areas has grown by 150% over the calendar year of 1971. This, in monetary value, amounts to 7,720,426 Birr he asserted. What makes Gondar so unique as a city of historical heritage, Comrade Zemene observed, is the fact that nearly all historical relics and monuments are concentrated in the city of Gondar, unlike other cities where historical sites are situated outside the vicinity of the cities.

In connection with infrastructures like transportation and telecommunications, the First Deputy Administrator praised the attention that the Revolutionary Government has given to Gondar region in this regard. Through the initiative and attention of the Revolutionary Government, it has been possible to build a 300 kilometre road from Woreta to Woldia, a 250 kilometre road from Gondar to Humera and another 250 kilometre road from Asezo to Metema.

Renovation of Buildings

The Gondar Overall Urban Dwellers' Association, in collaboration with the regional office of the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing has renovated buildings built by the Italians 40 years ago at an estimated cost of 58,000 Birr, the First Deputy Administrator of Gondar said. He added that the former luncheon hall which accommodates a capacity audience of 1,500 persons has been converted into a cinema and conference hall for mass organisations. A bath built for the invading Italian officers and soldiers, Comrade Zemene added, has been repaired for use by the public.

Comrade Zemene also informed *The Ethiopian Herald* reporter that a big hospital is being built in Humera and the construction of another in Debark would commence soon. The conversion of the former Gondar Medical College into a Medical Faculty capable of graduating medical doctors, Comrade Zemene noted, would tremendously ameliorate the shortage of skilled medical personnel in Gondar and neighbouring regions.

The Administration of Gondar region, has offered the faculty 480 hectares of land to facilitate the prospective growth of the Faculty into a university, he added.

Two fuel depots, capable of holding 500,000 litres each, which were buried beneath the surface of the earth by the Italian invaders have recently been dug out and are being cleaned for utilization, Comrade Zemene pointed out. A depot with a capacity of 4,000,000 litres is being constructed on top of the two, he added. These depots would be highly useful for the development ventures in Humera, Metema and Fogera, he further observed.

Water Supply

Comrade Zemene Kassa emphatically noted the water supply shortage that the city of Gondar is confronted with from time to time. It is envisaged that a dam on the Angereb River would be built in the near future to ameliorate this condition. The Administration of Gondar region has found it beyond its capacity to build a pipeline from Lake Tana which is 20 kilometres from the border of Gondar region and 40 kilometres from the city of Gondar. The building of such a pipeline would undoubtedly eliminate the problem of water supply for Gondar, he said. To meet the inadequacy of electric power supply, a study on generating electricity has been completed. The project is estimated to cost 48,000,000 Birr, he said.

Comrade Zemene made special mention of problems related to the renovation of buildings, particularly schools, hospitals and camps of units of the Revolutionary Army. These buildings, built at the cost of immense sacrifice in life paid by thousands of Ethiopians during the Italian invasion are on the verge of collapsing. The dilapidated buildings, he observed, are prone to cause considerable damage to life and property if they are not renovated in due time. The attention of the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Defence has been drawn to this serious situation, he said.

Finally, Comrade Zemene Kassa stressed, the substantial co-operation on the part of the Revolutionary Government in rehabilitating victims of natural calamities, particularly in drought-affected areas in the province of Gaynt. Since there is ample virgin land in Humera and since there is an acute shortage of manpower there, Comrade Zemene suggested that the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission consider the possibility of settling such displaced persons there.

Arssi Region

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 4

[Text]

ASSELA (ENA) — The stride made by the masses in Arssi region in the economic, political and social fields was described as encouraging and a source of pride for revolutionary forces.

The agricultural sector has particularly registered astounding results mainly through the viable state farms and peasants service co-operatives.

Of the 10,836 hectares planned for cultivation during the Second Round Development Campaign and of the additional 55,600 hectares allotted for cultivation for the same campaign year, 90 per cent and 54 per cent has been attained respectively in the state farm in the region, it was learnt.

It is estimated that about 20,000 hectares of land is presently being tilled by peasant co-operatives using oxen plows in Chilalo alone. Additionally mechanised farming in the same province is carried out over 4,000 hectares.

According to the annual progress report issued by the Arssi State Farm, a total of 341,523.75 quintals of a variety of grain has been realised from 26,796 hectares of land cultivated last year.

The Arssi Rural Development Unit on the other hand has supplied to farmers, 11,968 quintals of fertilizers, 12,710 quintals of improved seed varieties and 8,000 litres of insecticide, it was reported.

The state farm has meanwhile purchased 633,384.37 quintals of grain from the region and its environs through the Agricultural Marketing Corporation.

The Arssi Rural Development Unit has during the year distributed high yielding dairy cows and beef cattle to organised peasants and individuals as well as improved breeds of sheep and chicken.

In this regard the Unit has supplied — 173 heifers, 2066 calves, and 225 bulls to farmers.

In other areas of endeavour, the Unit has built and rendered operational a total of 131 kms of road linking the towns of Seru and Adele, Bekogi and Gobessa, and Huruta and Robi.

The Ethiopian Transport and Construction Authority on the other hand built 30 km road linking Robe town with Adele while the Ministry of Agriculture in co-operation with the Forestry Development Agency, has built 58 kms road in Arba Gugu province connecting the Awash River Basin with Guna areas.

The people of Jiji, Asseo and Chele districts have during the year deposited a total of 178,000 Birr in the bank towards the construction of a network of roads linking the various localities in their areas.

Similarly, residents of Segure town, in the region have installed drinking water pipe and a public hall which can accommodate 1,000 people at a cost of 462,000 Birr.

Two dams capable of providing drinking water for over 15,000 people and 60,000 cattle and enough to irrigate 2,000 hectares of land being built

at a cost of 132,000 Birr by the Arsi Rural Development Unit through aid derived from the European Economic Commission, EEC, is presently nearing completion.

Another dam of 116,000 cubic metre capacity which will supply drinking water for the Lolie State Farm workers and the Lolie producers' centre and would provide irrigation water for vegetable farm is also nearing completion, it was learnt.

In line with the directives given by Comrade Chairman Mengistu a total of 6,345 heads of families have been settled in 19 settlement stations in Kofele, Geder Assea, Robe and Amigna districts of the region. The plan envisages the construction of 13 elementary schools and seven clinics for the settlers, according to the progress report.

In the literacy front, a total of 161,303 people have been made literate through the first and second rounds of the Literacy Campaigns while 20,088 others are currently enrolled in the Third Round of the Campaign.

It was learnt that during the last academic year a total of 94,664 students have been enrolled in the kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools in the region in the formal educational programme.

As regards health services a total of 762,847 people including mothers and children have been treated as in and out patients in the two hospitals, six health centres and 53 clinics in the region.

In an effort to provide health services to the masses in the region, six clinics are currently being built at a cost of 120,000 Birr through government fund and self-help schemes, the report revealed.

CSO: 4420

GNP REPORTED INCREASED BY 5.3 PERCENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — Comrade Tekola Dejene, First Deputy Secretary-General of the Central Planning Supreme Council and COPWE Central Committee member, disclosed that the annual GDP of the country for the Fiscal Year that just ended has grown by 5.3 per cent. In the light of the world economic problem and in comparison with most of the developing countries, he termed, the growth as highly encouraging.

Among the factors that contributed to the development, he cited the achievement from agriculture during the last harvest season as one of them. Comrade Tekola noted 4.3 per cent development in agriculture in the year under review.

He regarded the prospect as a bright one. Though, due to certain unavoidable difficulties it has not been possible for the state farms to cultivate an additional 134,000 hectares of land, as envisaged in the plan, he stated that over 110,000 hectares of land has been fully brought to use. Due to educational activities carried among the peasants and provisions of in-puts he also expected a considerable increase in agricultural production in the years ahead.

The industrial sector, he revealed, has shown 9.2 per cent increase over the last year. Industries under the state control, he pointed out, have surpassed the target set for them. He also appreciated the performance of the small-scale industries and handicrafts. The considerable increase in the industrial out-put is ascribed to mic development should be viewed in relation with available investment funds. The funds at our disposal are obviously limited and hence the projects we embark on at once cannot be bigger than the resources allocated for this purpose." Comrade Tekola went on to say that the people should understand the fact and must continue to work diligently to increase the accumulation of funds for development.

Referring to trade, transport and communication, he noted that 5.7 per cent growth has been registered during the year. Compared with the previous year he rated the development as very high. Comrade Tekola attributed the development to the expansion of the state's role in this sector. He stated that there are numerous merchants engaged in distribution of

products and though progress is noted over the year much remains to be done in this sphere. Making use of the experiences acquired so far, he pointed out that a plan for a better distribution mechanism has been drawn and is being implemented.

Increased Earning

As regards foreign trade, he revealed that the foreign currency earning of the country has increased considerably. In the first few months of 1972 E.C. Ethiopian export commodities enjoyed high price in the world market and since the volume of export was also increased the country had been able to benefit from the situation, he noted. However, he stated, the price of coffee and hides and skins declined in the latter months of the same year.

Transport, he explained, has a wide sphere and must develop along equal lines as the economy. Transport is decisive for economic development, he opined. The plan drawn up in the sphere of transport, he stated, is more or less fulfilled.

Comrade Tekola pointed out that a good job is done in constructing water supply system. He said, "over 300,000 persons can now get clean water as a result of the campaign effort." He also rated high the work done in geological surveying, utilization of available resources and expansion of educational and health facilities.

Apart from the tangible achievements made during the campaign year he valued very important, the experience acquired in the process, for drawing up reliable and long-range planning.

Problems Encountered

Asked to comment on the problems encountered during the campaign year, he stated, there will always be certain problems during implementation of a plan. Most of the problems can be identified quickly and can be solved easily. There are certain shortcomings that we inherited and the characters of the problems and their solution demands a greater length of time, he explained. Ethiopia is part of the world and cannot be free of international economic crisis. The sky-rocketing prices of oil caused an increase in the price of goods that we import and this again put its print in the commodities that are produced here, Comrade Tekola observed.

Another problem apparent at present, he pointed out, is that of establishing efficient system in trade. The greediness of the merchants coupled with scarcity of certain commodities led to an increase of prices of goods. He said, last year the rate of inflation was 18 per cent and this year it has gone down to 13 per cent. "We are not satisfied with the fact that the rate of inflation here is much lower than the case in many other countries where the increase has climbed to as much as 200 per cent. In light with the income of the population we consider that much has to be done still", Comrade Tekola observed.

In the field of construction the very limited experience the country has, is one of the constraints in the promotion of this sector. He also indicated the problems being faced in importing construction materials. To obtain the amount required at the needed time, he said, is difficult.

Comrade Tekola pointed out that the preparation for the implementation of the plan by some government organisations is also slower than what is desired. At the same time he praised those who made extensive preparations for the effective implementation of the task entrusted upon them.

It is observed that in some establishments very high cost was involved to produce the set target and Comrade Tekola emphasised that it is not enough to achieve the target alone. What is most important is the effective and economic uses of human and material resources. He underlined that the management staff as well as the workers should consider not only the amount they produce but also how they produce it.

Socialist Planning

Commenting in detail on socialist planning, Comrade Tekola referred to the political guidelines given by the PMAC that enabled us to set a correct economic goal and embrace the scientific ideology. He said, we have now reached a new stage that has brought us close to the formation of a party. (COPWE) gives guidelines that lead us towards the establishment of a socialist society. Comrade Tekola noted, it is on the basis of the political line that is to be provided by COPWE and later the party that the economic and cultural development will advance.

The long-range plan we endeavour to draw is based on the socialist principles and hence it must be in accord with socialist economic laws and the interest of the population basing itself on correct assessment of the objective and subjective factors prevailing in the country, Comrade Tekola concluded.

CSO: 4220

CROP FORECAST REPORTED SATISFACTORY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Sep 80 p 6

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — Satisfactory crop performance vis-a-vis rainfall is indicated in all parts of Ethiopia except the low lands of Sidamo and parts of Bale region during the 1980-81 crop season, according to field assessment made by the early warning and planning service (EWPS) of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

In a report entitled "1972 E.C. (1980) *Belg* synoptic and 1972-73 (1980/81) *Meher* crop prospect", a copy of which was made available to the Ethiopian News Agency, EWPS says although all crops in certain parts of Sidamo and Bale region are "seriously affected" by the shortage of rain and there are indications that similar situations are likely in pockets of Harasghe and Gamo Goffa regions as well as the Rift Vally area during 1972/73 E.C., satisfactory crop performance is anticipated elsewhere in the country.

The crop assessment given in the latest EWPS report is based on the water balance method, which is a crop monitoring technique developed by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO). According to the RRC, the method takes into consideration precipitation which is identified as one of the major causes of crop failure in Ethiopia.

The report deals with the performance of the five major cereal crops in the country — *teff*, wheat, barley, sorghum and maize — and points out that the figures were obtained from "fairly representative areas" of the grain producing parts of the country.

Belg crops are grown mainly in the *Dega* (high altitude) areas of the country and *Meher* is the most important crop season to the food supply of the country. All crops — cereals, pulses, oil seeds — grow during the *Meher* season, according to the latest report by the RRC service agency.

CSO: 4220

DAIRY INDUSTRY PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION DETAILED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 pp 4, 5

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — The distribution of milk both in the capital and in the regions will be handled by urban dwellers' associations to save consumers from the exploitation by private dealers and to secure equitable distribution of milk, according to the Dairy Resource Development Agency.

To satisfy the growing demand for milk in the capital and elsewhere in the country, the Agency is presently expanding its milk industry at a cost of 1,600,000 Birr, which upon completion will produce daily 60,000 litres, thereby raising milk production by two fold.

With its present production capacity, the dairy industry is distributing daily 25,000 litres of pasteurised milk, 400 kg of butter, 400 kg, of light cheese to consumers and organisations in Addis Ababa.

By September next year, the Agency plans to open 22 additional milk collection centres, in addition to the existing 38 stations, in response to the growing supply of milk by organised and individual peasants.

Speaking on the production and distribution of milk, Comrade Berhanu Assefa, Acting General Manager of the Dairy Resource Development Agency, said that as a result of the subsidy received by the Agency from the Revolutionary Government from 1975-1979, it was able to supply milk to consumers at a relatively cheaper price compared to the price private milk dealers charge.

Comrade Berhanu noted that owing to the growing milk supply by peasants to the Agency, there are now eight milk collection centres on the Dessie road, 24 on the Gojjam road and five on the Wollega road — located in the outskirts of the capital.

Comrade Berhanu said that the Agency presently operates 13 dairy husbandry stations in Shoa region, two in Makale and one each in the cities of Gondar and Jimma.

CSO: 4220

NEW CEMENT PLANT REPORTEDLY WILL ENHANCE ECONOMY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 8

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — The construction of a new cement factory estimated to cost 200 million Birr at Mugher will make positive contributions to the nation's economic development effort, it was revealed here yesterday.

According to information obtained from the Ethiopian Building Materials Corporation, Ethiopia's annual production of cement, which now stands at 180,000 tons will increase by 300,000 tons when the new factory becomes operational in April of 1984. The future cement plant, which is regarded as one of Ethiopia's biggest industrial projects, is to be built as a joint venture between Socialist Ethiopia and the German Democratic Republic, following a contract concluded last week.

Ethiopia's existing three cement factories are located in the capital city, Dire Dawa and Massawa. The corporation said that as the factories had grown old after 30 years of operation their production capacity had gradually gone down and failed to meet the nation's growing demand for cement. The construction industry had been affected. The corporation cited that last year Ethiopia had imported cement from friendly socialist countries. A total of 90,780 tons of cement was brought into the country at a cost of 11.3 million Birr.

The corporation's short-term plan aims at solving the existing shortage of cement by the establishment of new factories. It has long-range plans to export cement. The corporation's long-term objective is the construction of an additional plant, a fifth project near the city of Dire Dawa. The Dire Dawa factory will have an annual production capacity of 500,000 tons of cement. The Mugher plant will have an annual production capacity of 300,000 tons of cement.

Operating under the Ministry of Industry, the Ethiopian Building Materials Corporation, manages 16 factories and organisations including the cement plants. These include factories and other agencies specializing

in the production of bricks, paints, cement products, concrete blocks, pipes and tiles, hydrated lime, marble and chemical products and other. The value of goods produced in 1972 E.C. totalled 29,374,934 Birr, showing an increase over the 1971 E.C. total amounting 29,148,810 Birr. The total value of goods to be produced by the corporation in 1973 E.C. is expected to be 33,939,020 Birr with a growth in production of about 15.5 per cent over last year. The total given also includes the output of the three cement factories. The corporation has 2,407 workers serving in all the factories and organizations run by it.

CSO: 4220

SEED DISTRIBUTION STATISTICS REPORTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--The Ethiopian Seed Enterprise intends to distribute over 300,000 quintals of different types of certified and improved seeds among peasants' associations, state farms and other development ventures in the 1973 E.C. agricultural season, it was revealed here yesterday.

Comrade Ammanuel Kidane-Mariam, General Manager of the enterprise informed our reporter that basic seeds are to be planted on 28,709 hectares of land and involves several types of crops in different parts of the country. The manager estimated that around 22 million Birr will be spent for the 1973 programme compared to last year, which amounted about 12 million. The funds were used for production, processing and distribution. The total quantity of seed produced in 1972 E.C. was 211,876 quintals of certified and improved seeds.

Comrade Ammanuel said of the 211,876 quintals of seed produced last year the biggest portion or 166,419 quintals was distributed among state farms, while 20,802 and 8,386 quintals went to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, respectively. The rest was distributed among small agricultural projects. The leading type of seeds produced for distribution are wheat, barley, sorghum, maize, teff, soya-beans, harricot beans and rape seed. He said wheat accounts for about 80 percent of the total and maize comes next.

Explaining about the importance of seed production in Ethiopia, the general manager cited that quality seeds are not only one of the cheapest and basic potential production means of increasing yields, but also fundamental in raising the efficiency of other inputs. The Ethiopian Seed Enterprise is charged with the task of ensuring the earliest, efficient and timely production, processing, quality control, distribution and marketing of quality seeds so as to facilitate increasing food production. It is also responsible for ensuring the maintenance of varietal purity in parental material, obtained locally or imported and is running a programme for the production of the basic seed generations with maximum control and efficiency for selected cereal crops.

Positive Results

According to Comrade Kidane Mariam the multiplication of improved varieties have produced positive results in showing marked increase in crop production. The table below gives a clear picture of the positive results obtained following the use of improved seeds.

Average Increase of Participating Farmers, Quintals/ha.			
Crop	1/ Yield without inputs	2/ Yield with fertilizer	2/ Yield with fertilizer and improved varieties
Barley	11	15	21
Maize	14.10	45	60
Sorghum	9.50	25	34
Teff	7.30	11.5	16.5
Wheat	11	15	22

The general manager elaborated that the breeder seed used for seed production is acquired from the Institute of Agricultural Research. The breeder seed is further multiplied into basic seed which is again multiplied and eventually becomes "certified" or "improved" seed. He said the seed has to go through these different stages before it is ready for distribution.

Comrade Kidane Mariam said the distribution of seeds to peasants' associations is done through the Agricultural Marketing Corporation and the distribution in the field is handled by extension agents of the Ministry of Agriculture. Comrade Kidane Mariam noted that the production of seeds in the country has considerably cut down imports in this particular area. Except for maize, which is imported on a very small scale, Ethiopia has become self sufficient in all other seeds. He said last year 26,888 quintals of improved maize was used and the imported amount was only 3,500 quintals.

The Ethiopian Seed Enterprise maintains close working relationship with the Institute of Agricultural Research, the ministries of Agriculture and State Farms and the Addis Ababa University. International organizations cooperating with it are the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The enterprise hopes to establish close contacts in future with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Referring to assistance given by the FAO, Comrade Kidane Mariam acknowledged that the enterprise has been provided with an expensive seed processing machine. The assistance from UNDP includes the services of two seed experts, a number of small vehicles for transportation, staff training opportunities both locally and abroad in addition to a donation of a set of laboratory and other equipment.

In summing the general manager said that recommendations have been made by the Central Planning Supreme Council that the activities of the enterprise be expanded in view of the vital role improved seed plays in raising the nation's agricultural production.

CSO: 4220

TENDAHO GEOTHERMAL EXPLORATION PROJECT STUDIED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Sep 80 p 8

[Article by Girma Lemma in the column "Spotlight"]

[Text] Geothermal or Geothermics is a new development in the earth sciences, which has gained fast popularity with energy shortage and the onset of the oil crisis. Basically it deals with the anomalous heat flows in the earth. This anomalous heat flow can be exploited for energy where favourable geologic, hydrologic and chemical conditions exist. It is the heated water and steam which is brought to the surface by deep drilling (in the order of 1,500 m.) that is used for electric power generation. Low heat content fluids could also be used in other multipurpose activities including space heating, seed drying, etc.

In Ethiopia, the first ever geothermal exploration was carried out by the Institute of Geological Surveys as early as 1967. The result of this was a recommendation to carry on a geothermal investigation in the Afar Depression.

A first stage of geologic and thermal mapping was conducted in the Afar Depression and the Rift Valley lakes by the Geological Survey in collaboration with a volcanologist which was followed by a United Nations Geothermal Investigations Project in early 1970.

The Ethiopia-United Nations Project was the earliest extensive geothermal reconnaissance and exploration programme covering the whole of the Ethiopian Rift and the Afar Depression. This survey covered a total of 160,000 km^2 km square. The result of the investigation which ended in 1971 is summarised in a 300 page technical report entitled "Geology, Geochemistry and Hydrology of Hot Springs of the East African Rift System Within Ethiopia." This report concluded that appreciable potential for geothermal energy exploitation exists in Ethiopia. The report also contains a selection of sites for further detailed studies. These selections were made on scientific merits of sites and were not based on economic considerations. The sites selected were:

--Allallobeda in Tendaho Graben
--Dallol in Danekil Depression and
--Alufu volcanic centre in the Rift Valley lakes area

The Alutu volcanic cenre has been given priority because it is conducive for development both from the economic and the technical points of view and so the Institute of Geological Surveys has been carrying out further investigations. In connection with this, the exploration was expanded further south as far as Lake Abaya and three more distinct areas of geothermal prospect have been identified.

These are:

--Alutu volcanic centre
--Corbetti volcanic centre and
--Northern Lake Abaya area (with possible subdivisions)

Preparations are now being made for deep drilling with financial aids from the EEC and the UN.

The Tendaho Geothermal Exploration Project

Geologically the Afar Depression is a triple junction where the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and the Ethiopian Rifts meet. Recently some areas of the Afar Depression have been identified as spreading zones undergoing processes similar to oceanic ridges. Many earth scientists now believe the Afar triangle to be underlain by a mantle plume.

There are vast hydrothermal manifestations, including hot springs, geysers, fumaroles, altered grounds, etc., in many parts of the Afar Depression.

The Tendaho geothermal exploration programme started in January 1979. The work was scheduled to be in two phases. The first phase, covering the whole of the Tendaho Graben consisted of review of all existing relevant data, followed by geological, geochemical, hydrological and geophysical investigations both in the field and in the laboratory. The second phase, which is now in process and which will depend on the results of the first phase for delineating smaller areas of high geothermal interest within the Tendaho Graben will include shallow well drilling, followed by detailed geophysical and geochemical work.

First Phase

During the first phase a geological map of the Tendaho Graben was produced. Together with this the regional geological controls of the area were established. Then areas of recent and subactual volcanic activity, phreatic explosion craters, stratigraphy, (both volcanic and sedimentary), possible cover formations, reservoir rocks, and heat sources were identified.

A thorough geochemical-hydrogeological survey was carried throughout the Tendaho Graben and its vicinity. All accessible water points (both cold and thermal) were described and sampled. Both field and laboratory analyses were carried out. The analytical work of water samples was done both in Italy and in the Ministry of Mines laboratories in Ethiopia.

Second Phase

During this phase geological work will be related mainly to drilling activities. This would consist of logging of drill wells and establishing the stratigraphy of the lake sediments.

This work in the second phase would consist of the resampling of all the important previous water points, (both thermal and cold) in order to study their evolution. At the same time, sampling and analyses of ground fluids in the wells that are being drilled will be conducted. This work would then lead to the understanding of equifer dynamics.

An important addition to the second phase is shallow well drilling which is now going on. It is planned to drill approximately 10 wells to obtain the temperature gradient in the wells and to understand heat flow in the area. Together with this ground water conditions and stratigraphy in the bore holes will be determined. Water and gas samples as well as rock cuttings will be collected and analysed.

Geothermal energy is a suitable form of energy. Progressive expansion could easily be effected by drilling the required number of wells and connecting them into an existing system. In general one producing well would yield on the overage 5000 kilowatts.

It is now understood, according to EELPA, that construction of an additional power generation facility in the order of 30 MW should begin to meet the increasing power demands by 1982.

In this case the day is not far when we would be utilising electricity from the first geothermal power plant, perhaps in the next 5 years.

CSO: 4420

AID GIVEN TO REFUGEES RETURNING FROM ABROAD

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--In response to the call of the Revolutionary Government, thousands of Ethiopians who had fled to neighbouring countries after being duped by subversive propaganda of counterrevolutionary and anti-unity groups are returning home. In the month of August 1980 a total of 283 people returned home through Tessenei on the Ehio-Sudan border.

It was learnt from the group that sizable number of expatriated Ethiopians are on their way home from neighbouring countries.

The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission is providing necessary facilities to the returnees along with others who came earlier.

During a press conference held in his office on Sunday, Comrade Shimellis Adugna, Commissioner of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and COPWE Central Committee Member, noted that due attention is given to Ethiopians returning home in response to the call of the Revolutionary Government. He said that every returnee is entitled to 100 Birr of pocket money in addition to his hotel provisisons and other social amenities, until he becomes a producer.

Comrade Shimellis pointed out that most of the returnees are given job opportunities in line with their skill and talent while others are allowed to settle in their home communities and support themselves by tilling the land.

The Commissioner also said that some of the returnees will be given opportunity to engage themselves in cattle breeding, small-scale industries, ceramics and cloth making. He disclosed that assistance to rehabilitate these repatriated refugees is expected from the United Nations Inter-Agency Mission.

Comrade Shimellis further noted that although it is very difficult to draw a plan for resettling repatriated refugees, the RRC will from time to time arrange for temporary accomodations for the returnees. He went on to say

that the Deputy Commissioner of the RRC, Comrade Tesfaye Birhaou, has left for Djibouti to arrange for the return of the war displaced Ethiopians who are now residing in the Republic of Djibouti.

According to a statistical source from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a total of 10,000 Ethiopians are living in Djibouti. These people had to flee to the Republic of Djibouti to avoid the harassment and atrocities of the invading Somalia troops when the Somalia reactionary regime invaded Eastern Ethiopia in 1977.

The refugee problem arose right after Somalia invaded Ethiopia in 1977, Comrade Shimellis declared. Before Somalia unleashed the Ogaden War in 1977 against Ethiopia, the nomadic people of the two countries used to criss-cross the border in search of grazing, Comrade Shimellis recalled. This peaceful nomadic life was disrupted by the 1977 when Somalia invaded Ethiopia, he said.

Now Somalia claims that its brittle economy is threatened by the flood of refugees from Ethiopia. As a noted ENA commentator recently put it, the Somalis are behaving much like the hooligan who cries for help while actually doing the beating.

Comrade Shimellis opined that Somalia is trying to win world public opinion by exploiting the so-called refugee problem. The inhabitants of the province who, when panic-stricken, fled without realizing their destination, realized they were in the wrong place. They were forced to remain where they are in spite of the fact that they insistently request the authorities in Mogadisho through the UN High Commission for Refugees that they be allowed to return to their homeland in Ethiopia. Such are the self-contradictory, erroneous and conspiratory claims of the reactionary Somalia regime, Comrade Shimellis declared.

The Commissioner also pointed out that the numerous social and economic infrastructures which were destroyed by Somalia's invading troops have almost been reconstructed and have already resumed normal functioning. Schools are reopened and hospitals and clinics are rendering the required services to the ethnic inhabitants of the Ogaden, he said.

Life in the Ogaden is returning to normal, Comrade Shimellis said.

Meanwhile, a total of 45 Ethiopian refugees arrived here by plane yesterday in response to the call made by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam while he was paying an official and friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan last May.

During his visit, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, called on Ethiopians in the Sudan to return to their homeland and take part in building Revolutionary Ethiopia.

The Ethiopians who arrived here yesterday constitute the third batch of returnees. They were welcomed at the Bole International Airport by officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Interior and the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

Comrade Dr. Amare Tekle, Head of the African and Middle East Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in his welcoming remarks expressed happiness for the enthusiasm with which Comrade Chairman Mengistu's call has been responded to.

Comrade Dr. Amare said that the group had a special reason to be happy since they had returned to their homeland on the eve of the celebrations of the Sixth Anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution.

The representative of the refugees also made a statement explaining the difficulties that they had faced since they left their country for various reasons. The representative reaffirmed their readiness to make up for past misdeeds and participate effectively in the task of reconstruction.

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

HUNGARY DONATES WORKSHOP FACILITIES--The Peoples' Democratic Republic of Hungary yesterday donated workshop facilities to the heroes' Center of Socialist Ethiopia. The donation includes facilities for metal, mechanical engineering, wood works machine, carpentry, varnishing and polishing--for wood work, electro-mechanics, electronics, radio and TV service, motor car service station and small scale repair electro-welding plant and oxiacetylein welding plant work shops. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 6]

CUBANS BUILD PARK--A park built at an estimated cost of more than 50,000 Birr by Cuban comrades in Jijjiga was inaugurated in the presence of Comrade Shibiru Belai, Chairman of Higher one urban dwellers' association of the town. The park was built by the Cuban comrades for the use by the town's residents. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Shibiru expressed pleasure in being able to witness completion of the park particularly at this joyous occasion when the 6th Anniversary of the Ethiopian popular Revolution was being celebrated. He thanked the Cuban comrades for their services. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Sep 80 p 7]

ITALIAN AID FOR DISASTERS--The Italian government is to provide 6,207 metric tons of rice in relief aid to the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) for victims of man-made and natural disasters in Ethiopia. The document under which the Italian government pledged to provide the relief aid was signed here yesterday between Comrade Shimelis Adugna, RRC Commissioner and COPWE Central Committee member and Ambassador Oliviero Rossi of Italy accredited to Socialist Ethiopia. Ambassador Rossi said the people and government of Italy decided to provide 6,207 metric tons of rice in relief aid to Ethiopia in response to the appeal made by the Ethiopian government to the international community to help persons affected by man-made and natural disasters. He disclosed that two Italian medical teams would be sent to Ethiopia to assist in the rehabilitiation efforts of affected persons. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 8]

FRG AIDS ELECTRICIAN TRAINING--A total of 17 students who completed a four-month course in electricity at the Awassa Junior Agricultural College in Sidamo region, recently received certificates from Comrade Birru Etassa, Acting General Manager of the Ethiopian Water Resources Authority. Speaking at the graduation ceremony, Comrade Birru said that the country is in need of a large number of highly skilled and trained manpower. The Authority has given training to 26 electricians since last February with the help of finance obtained from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Sep 80 p 6]

STATE FARMS BOOST PRODUCTION--Over 35,208 quintals of cotton and 5,725 quintals of bananas were produced by the Sillie and Arba Minch State Farms in Gamo Goffa region during the phase one revolutionary development campaign from 1971 to 1972 E.C. Comrade Getahun Kassaye, the Manager of the two state farms, reported that 1971-1972 E.C. production increased by over 15,122 quintals over that of the harvest season of 1970 to 1971 E.C. Comrade Getahun observed that in general production has grown by 80 percent in the last two years. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Sep 80 p 7]

IMPRISONMENT FOR RIDICULING LITERACY--An individual who tried to ridicule adults who attend literacy classes at late age was sentenced to three-month imprisonment here. Ali Mohammed who told adults that it is too late to go to school was put before a judicial tribunal of kebele 04 in this regional capital of Arssi which sentenced him to a three-month imprisonment. A literacy committee member who tried to defend him was also served with a stern warning and a 50-Birr fine. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Sep 80 p 8]

CSO: 4420

JONATHAN ADDS PLANNING, ECONOMIC AFFAIRS PORTFOLIO

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

THE Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, yesterday announced the new portfolio of Planning and Economic Affairs — which will fall directly under him.

It will concentrate more economic power in his hands, and is regarded as evidence of the importance which he attaches to economic development.

The announcement comes barely three weeks after he met the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at Peka Bridge on the Caledon River.

That meeting came after a period of tension and animosity between the countries. It resulted in the two Prime Ministers deciding to renew co-operation on the Lesotho Highlands Water Project.

The project, which envisages the sale of Lesotho water and hydro-electricity to South Africa, stalled at the time of the 1976 Soweto unrest and the acrimony between the two countries that resulted.

Speculation that the decision to create the new portfolio related to the Peka Bridge agreement was strengthened yesterday by the announcement that Mr Dan Boskhesi, former permanent secretary in the Ministry of Water, Energy and Economic Matters, would take up a post as economic analyst in the portfolio.

Another move announced yesterday was the appointment of the Lesotho Minister of Agriculture, Chief Makhaolo Lerotholi, as Ambassador to the United Nations. It is expected to trigger a major reshuffle of the Lesotho Cabinet.

But whatever changes there are, the sensitive issue of economic co-operation with South Africa will fall under the scrutiny of Chief Jonathan because of his position as helmsman of the new portfolio.

Lesotho aspires to full partnership with black-ruled states in Southern Africa, and sent a nine-man delegation to the Southern Africa Development Conference in Zimbabwe, which ended on Wednesday.

But geography has made her more dependent economically on South Africa than any of her fellow black-ruled states in Southern Africa.

Lesotho, one of the world's 25 least developed countries — and heavily dependent on the remittances of Lesotho miners in South Africa — would obviously benefit from a better economoc relationship with her powerful neigbour.

But, as Lesotho has made clear, economic co-operation with South Africa should not be at the expense of political independence, or her credibility with black-ruled Africa.

Chief Jonathan has implicitly accepted direct responsibility for steering Lesotho along the thin edge between her need for economic co-operation with Pretoria and her desire to avoid becoming a client state.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION MEMBERS' RELEASE--The Secretary-General of the Opposition Basutoland Congress Party, Mr GM Kolisang, and several other senior party officials, have been released from detention under the country's 60-day detention law which empowered the police to detain anybody suspected of contravening the Act. Among those who were detained were Mr Stephen Motlamelle, the party's co-founder, and Mr M Motikoe, a member of the executive committee. The 60-day detention law in Lesotho has been strongly criticized by the students and academic staff of the National University of Lesotho because of its similarity to the South African 90-day law which empowers the South African police to detain anybody suspected of contravening the anti-terrorism law. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Sep 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

MACHEL ADDRESSES VACATIONING STUDENTS FROM CUBA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Aug 80 pp 3,4

[Excerpts] "You are our seeds. You are our contingent for the battle against underdevelopment," said President Samora Machel in his meeting last 18 August with a group of Mozambican students from Cuba who were vacationing in their country as a reward for their diligent application to study.

The distinctive feature of this meeting was a lively dialog between the head of state and the students and teachers accompanying them. This made it possible to formulate and expound the basic ideas to promote the struggle in which our people are now engaged in order to win in this decade the battle against underdevelopment. Moreover, particularly in regard to the students and the personnel concerned in all sectors, there were propounded in that exceptionally productive dialog ideas which constitute valuable directives for each one's work.

"None of us can cease to grow in his own particular tasks. During classes, teachers are also learning," President Samora Machel emphasized at a given point in that dialog.

The president of the republic (addressing a group of students): "Young ladies, can you now speak and write Spanish?"

A Young Girl--"We can speak it...."

Another Young Girl--"But we mostly write in Portuguese."

President of the republic--"Spanish is a very persuasive, very expressive language. When Spanish-speaking people talk, people become thrilled, clap their hands, even though they do not understand the language. This is owing to the power it possesses.

Freeing the Language

"The Portuguese language is weak, it does not exude warmth with the same vigor. Only the former colonies, especially Mozambique and Angola, are changing the language.

"We are now enriching the Portuguese language.

"We have won a wide hearing in international conferences by dint of the power we are giving to the Portuguese language in the context of our addresses. By making the Portuguese language a liberation language, we are penetrating it with a new liberating and expressive riches, a new universal dimension. The language, when spoken by a free people, is recast. The Spanish language, for example, is different when spoken by President Fidel Castro and when spoken by a South American fascist dictator.

"If you finish high school and later college, you will begin to think not only in Portuguese but in Spanish as well. And this is something worthwhile."

Thought and Language

"Your thinking, the thinking of every one of us, becomes stunted when it cannot be expressed universally. When studying, therefore, it is important to study carefully the language in which knowledge is conveyed to us. It must be seriously studied in order to master it fully.

"Only in this way will our thinking and capacity to think be enriched.

"I can give you a concrete example in our country: we have some people in authority who have studied abroad, some in the French language, some in other languages.

"For example, Comrade Marcelino dos Santos, in some situations, to this day, still thinks in French. When he talks, when he writes, we get the impression that he is thinking in French.

"Those who studied in France for many years rarely use the word 'efectivamente' [actually], they say 'en effet' [as a matter of fact], and even 'em effeito' [indeed].

"Also, we say 'we implement our decisions' which comes from the English word 'implementation.'

"There are other examples: in the FRELIMO they say 'eu engajo-me' [I undertake], whereas the Portuguese say 'empenho-me' [I undertake].

"After 1970 and the agreement we made with Reggio Emilia in Italy, we introduced into our FRELIMO language the Italian expression 'gemellaggio' which comes from 'gemeo' [twin or double]. It is an expression which has no corresponding word in the Portuguese language. 'Gemellaggio' is an agreement in which the two parties are like twin sisters. For example, if an agreement were to be made between the Eduardo Momdlane University and the University of Bologna on a 'gemellaggio' basis, the two universities would become, as it were, sisters. It is very important that we master two or three languages or even more. This enriches our thinking process,

sparks our creativity and our power of expression. By knowing several languages, it becomes possible for us to find the word that corresponds precisely with the idea we have, the idea we wish to express. It is, therefore, important and extremely worthwhile to study literary works in other languages."

Learn in order to Communicate

"Your duty is not only to study. You must discuss your problems so as not to be just run-of-the-mill. You must do this, for you owe it to the people to learn to communicate."

"We have to combat mental laziness. This is a basic battle.

"When I am speaking to you, I feel as if I were speaking to 2,331 Mozambican students through you.

"We want brilliant students. We want serious, diligent, assiduous students. We want conscientious, hard-working students."

"You must be fully aware of the fact that you are in Cuba to become revolutionary cadres."

"But, in order for you to become cadres, to become citizens fully aware of your national duties, of our socialist revolution duties, of our duties to win the battle over underdevelopment, we must have a stable organization, we must have constructive planning, we must each one of us have our own program, to plan the proper timing, to work scientifically.

"Why do we need the knowledge they are passing on to us?

"What kind of society do we wish to establish with the knowledge which we acquire?

"This is why we also have Mozambican teachers in our schools in Cuba.

"The teacher offers us the foundation for our knowledge but does not supplant our personal effort."

The New School and the Old School

"You are lucky to study in Cuba. You are in Cuba where the schools are organized to train cadres--cadres to serve the people and not to exploit them."

"Secondly. You are in Cuba in FRELIMO schools. Despite the tens of thousands of kilometers which separate you from Mozambique, you are deeply rooted in our origin. You are being educated to love your country, to serve your country. You are being educated to know the true history of resistance, of foreign domination, of colonial exploitation, of liberation."

"The colonial school uprooted us from our real way of life.

"In history we learned about Portuguese kings and dynasties; we learned about their involvement in European and Mediterranean history. We learned nothing about African history and about our own region."

"In the FRELIMO schools in Cuba we teach you not to be ashamed of your origin. Your school teaches you to cultivate personality, dignity, patriotism and love of the people.

"In school, all the subjects taught are associated with our country's life, wealth and resources. Here in Mozambique, we shall put to good use what you are learning.

"You have to learn how to combine manual work with intellectual work.

"In school, you go into the fields. In this way, you begin to generate life.

"The fields you cultivate and the work you accomplish there serve as a laboratory where the seeds of your ideas are singled out and later burgeon. Classes and academic learning are the hothouse where ideas are nurtured and flower. In the course of life, your ideas will bear fruit and generate new seeds. In the fertile soil of the revolution you will return to foster enthusiasm for new ideas which will reinvigorate you as true patriots and combatants in the people's service."

Overcome Indolence

"Thirdly. You are in Cuba to learn to overcome indolence. By combining intellectual work with manual work, you clarify your ideas. Your ideas cannot become rusty. The hoe which is continually turning up the soil is always sparkling. Just let the hoe get rusty and it is no longer of any use.

"You do not have any time to become parasites and exploiters because you are always undergoing change.

"And this is what we want.

"Crime is the consequence of indolence, the product of indolence, the fruit of and educational system impervious to daily life and practical experience. It is not by chance that thieves, housebreakers, the indigent scorn manual work. We have to repudiate the mentality inherited from the colonists in our country. We have to abolish ignorance in order to wipe out hunger.

"We have to master science.

"Modern farming is a scientific pursuit. The illiterate man is practical and adheres to routine. He does not know how today an orange tree is cared for efficiently. He does not know how to cross-fertilize seeds to increase production.

"We do not want to end up having only citrus-fruit growers who are capble of calculating how many kilos of oranges an orange grove can produce. How many kilos should a bunch of bananas be. Right now, our banana plantations yield 15 kg.

"How many tons of maize do we want to produce in every hectare? Because of our ignorance, we produce 500 kg per hectare when we could produce between 8 and 10 tons.

"We have to plan how many tons of rice, wheat, cotton, sugar we can produce in every hectare.

"In India, every cashew plantation yields 50 kg of cashew nuts. Ours yield 5 to 6 kg of cashew nuts."

To Train National Base Groups

"Fourthly. You are in Cuba to be trained as cadres and eventually to become cadres. You are to become planning cadres, scientific and technical cadres, political and revolutionary cadres."

"A cadre is not produced in the same way that we produce lettuce or onions. We do not set up a cadre the same way that we knead bread. It takes time to establish a cadre.

"Fifthly. You are in Cuba to master science because science is going to wipe out conservative, traditionalist, reactionary values.

"In the schools you are attending, tribalism, regionalism, racism no longer exist.

"In Cuba, there are students from every province. The first group consists of 1,200 students, 120 from every province in our country.

"The FRELIMO Party and the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique have ordered that no province be represented in a more favorable light than any other.

"They have also directed that the students come from every district and village in order that from the Mozambican schools in Cuba also emerge the Mozambican nation.

"In view of this fact, you are lucky to be studying in Cuba.

To Pass on Experiences

"When you return to the People's Republic of Mozambique, you will be instructors in the army, in the police force, in safety, in agriculture, in industry. You are going to teach and train workers and farm hands.

"You will be workers devoted to the basic principles underlying the revolution, the country, socialism.

"Not every one will be able to go to Cuba as you have."

"When you return, you should be able to wipe out hunger, nudity, the lack of housing.

"You will have to plan how to provide housing for the people. The people must have their own living quarters, be properly dressed, be well shod, and have good food.

"You must therefore acquire proficiency. You cannot waste time."

"We need highly qualified cadres: economists, chemists, physicists, sociologists, electrotechnicians, engineers, mathematicians, doctors, historians, agronomists, teachers and journalists.

"Our country's wealth is dormant."

"You must be the bulwark of national unity. You are our ambassadors.

"Through you others will become aware of our training, our work, our national personality, our revolutionary determination, the Mozambican people.

"For this very reason you have come from every district, from every province. Back in our schools there are neither tribes nor races. There are Mozambicans. For the racists, there are combat troops, there is the example of education.

An International Model

"The Republic of Cuba is a model for you all. It is a country with limited natural resources, subject to imperialist blockade, constantly struggling against the consequences of underdevelopment. But it is a country rich in cultural values, in a glorious tradition of struggle.

"Owing to its revolutionary engagement, its close association with oppressed people's struggle, its international harmony, the Cuban people granted scholarships and made it possible for you to go there to study. The scholarships which the Cuban people granted us constitute a priceless contribution to the strength and development of the socialist revolution in our country.

"You must learn the value of solidarity. You must follow the international militant's example. For you symbolize solidarity, you symbolize the revolution's universal dimension."

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CSO: 4401

SWAPO SUPPORTERS ORGANIZE CONFERENCE ON NAMIBIA

London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Sep 80 pp 1810, 1811

[Article by Su. ..ne Cronje: "Paris Conference on Namibia"]

[Text] THE WORLD — with a few notable exceptions — is demanding a quick end to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia; an important meeting at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris last week discussed new and more effective means to bring this about.

The conference was organised by SWAPO support groups and attended by many government representatives, international organisations, delegates from political parties, trade unions, religious groups, as well as legal and economic experts. It was presided over by Senegal's Foreign Minister, Mustafa Niasse, and its Secretary was Algeria's Ambassador to France, Mohamed Sahnoun — a former Assistant Secretary-General of the OAU.

Many African and other Third World countries were represented on a governmental level, as were the Scandinavians and several other western states. Nigeria's Foreign Minister, Professor Ishaya Audu, who was not able to attend in person — he was in Freetown, at the OAU committee meeting on the Western Sahara — sent a message reaffirming his government's commitment to the liberation of Namibia: "We will not relax our efforts until the people of Namibia are free. My President and his Cabinet therefore look forward to the proposals and recommendations which will emerge from the conference." He was represented by Mr. G. Dove-Edwin, Nigeria's Ambassador to France. Other support messages included one from UN Secretary-General Dr. Kurt Waldheim. The UN was represented by senior officials of many of its agencies.

An unusual touch was lent to the opening session when the Senegalese Foreign Minister and Angola's chief delegate, Van Dunem Mbinda, shared the same platform. Senegal is one of the few countries not to have recognised Angola — it is thought because it disapproves of the Cuban presence. But after the Angolan's rousing speech, the two men embraced each other and SWAPO President Sam Nujoma. "Down with imperialism!" declared Mustafa Niasse. The Cubans were also present, represented by their Foreign Minister, Isidoro Malmierca, who chaired one of the sessions. But Britain, France, Canada, West Germany and the US — the five "contract group" members who have been negotiating with Pretoria to bring about Namibia's independence — were notable through their absence. In view of the sharp criticism expressed by the conference over their handling of the issue, it is understandable that they stayed away.

The contact group's initiative started in 1977, after Security Council Resolution 385 demanded the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia and called for free and fair elections under UN supervision. Pretoria refused to comply, and there were demands for sanctions. The western powers in the Security Council used their veto, but when Pretoria promised to invest the "internal" tribal leaders in Namibia with executive powers in preparation for granting the territory a sham independence, even the western powers admitted that this was going too far. They formed themselves into the contact group and asked for a "last chance" to negotiate a peaceful settlement.

For over three years their diplomatic endeavours have vacillated between stalemate and apparent progress: whenever SWAPO agreed to any of the proposals made, South Africa introduced new difficulties or asked for further "clarifications". In July this year, the internal parties in Namibia were, in fact, invested with executive powers by South Africa, and the tribal chiefs are now a "council of Ministers". The western initiative has thus failed even by its own standards. A turning point in the international attempts to get a negotiated settlement has therefore come.

This was expressed by Ambassador Sahnoun, when he declared that the contact group's efforts "are taking us nowhere and should now be stopped". SWAPO is still ready to implement the UN settlement plan formulated in Security Council Resolution 435, which is based on the western proposals; it is even prepared to discuss its implementation directly with the South Africans, and it has repeatedly offered a cease-fire — suggestions which Pretoria has not taken up.

The Paris Conference reviewed this situation, noting also that while the contact group was busy negotiating with all sides, the multinational companies of the five western countries have stepped up their exploitation of Namibia's wealth, particularly minerals. Ownership of Namibia's mines is predominantly in the hands of the five. Evidence was led to show that between one-third and a half of Namibia's GDP is exported each year in the form of profits. It is not surprising that the West is anxious to prolong this state of affairs. The final declaration asked for a Security Council meeting not later than October 15, 1980, to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions, including an oil embargo, against South Africa in order to enforce its compliance with previous resolutions. It also called for the condemnation of transnational corporations involved in Namibia, and for effective implementation of Decree No. 1. This has so far been ignored by the western countries. It prohibits exploitation, export, etc., of Namibia's natural resources without the consent of the UN Council for Namibia. Ships and other transport engaged in such trade are subject to seizure on behalf of the council.

It was pointed out in the closed sessions that infringements of the mandatory arms embargo, and the failure of the oil sanctions against Rhodesia, were largely due to the omission of carriers in the relevant resolutions as liable to punishment for not observing the boycott. In future legislation and agreements, transport will play an important part. Detailed work has already been carried out in analysing this problem, and the conference decided to approach OPEC — which already has a South African boycott — to get help in ensuring better control over tankers. Regrettably, no spokesman for Liberia was available when flags of convenience were discussed.

CSO: 4420

SKYROCKETING PRICE OF RICE CAUSES DISCONTENT

AB011350 Paris AFP in English 0932 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Article by Alain Boebion]

[Excerpt] Lagos, 1 Oct (AFP)--The skyrocketing price of rice, a staple food for many of Nigeria's 80 million people, has Nigerians up in arms and is becoming the subject of intense public and parliamentary debate.

A 50-kilogram (110-pound) sack of rice, which costs 20 naira (36 U.S. dollars) on arrival at Lagos Port from the United States or Thailand, is resold for as much as 180 dollars by wholesalers here. Small street retailers may sell it at the rate of 230 dollars per sack.

As prices continue to rise, many Nigerians are blaming hoarding by Syrian, Indian and Lebanese merchants and the government policy that limits imports in order to save foreign currency and encourage domestic production.

Last week, the Senate and House of Representatives voted to return to unrestricted importation of rice by private individuals, a practice that was banned 30 months ago by the military government then in power.

President Shehu Shagari has continued the policy since his civilian administration was installed one year ago today, and Finance Minister Sunday Essang says the government is totally opposed to the position taken by Parliament.

Mr Essang said that the measure adopted by Parliament would deal a blow to the very existence of small rice-growers and imperil the objectives of the Green Revolution--the government's program to make Nigeria self-sufficient in food production within 5 years. At present, 650,000 tons of rice are produced annually in Nigeria, but demand is more than a million tons.

Several ships carrying rice arrived in Lagos Port shortly after Parliament acted, but the government has not authorized them to unload.

Under existing regulations, the government alone is authorized to import rice, through various para-statal organizations.

In defense of continuing this policy, government officials note that when the ban on private importation of dried stockfish was lifted nearly a year ago, retail prices of the fish did not drop.

Commerce Minister Isaac Shaahu has also warned against the use of foreign currency for importing foodstuffs, to the detriment of industrial growth.

Between 1975 and 1978, Nigeria imported more than 4,000 million dollars worth of food. In 1980 alone, it is estimated that the country will buy 1,800 million dollars worth of foodstuffs abroad.

After Mr Shagari came to power, his government imported 200,000 tons of rice, giving help to the Nigerian National Supply Company and the Nigerian Food Company for redistribution. The rest went to companies or individuals to whom the government allocated about 900 import licenses.

For 10 months, no further licenses have been given, and wholesalers have been stockpiling the rice they were able to get, in hopes of even higher prices later.

To knock down prices, the government imported 55,000 tons of rice 3 weeks ago, and began distributing 25,000 tons of it in the 19 states of the federation, at 65 dollars a sack--one-third the price charged by Lagos wholesalers.

A well-informed source said the government envisages importing another 150,000 tons between now and December, which would bring total importation for the year to 400,000 tons.

In the parliamentary debate, many speakers placed the blame for the price increases on non-Nigerians doing business here.

The chairman of the House Finance Committee, Ralph Obioha, accused Lebanese, Syrian and Indian businessmen of manipulating the rice market, hoarding the merchandise and pushing up prices.

CSO: 4420

'PROLONGED RAMPAGE' DAMAGE CAUSES MICHELIN PLANT TO CLOSE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Aug 80 p 13

[Text]

MICHELIN Nigeria Limited, makers of Michelin tyres in Port-Harcourt, has been forced to close down indefinitely following a prolonged rampage on the company's premises by junior workers of the industry.

The rampage, the worse in recent years by Nigerian workers, started at mid-night on August 16 and lasted four hours.

More than 70 vehicles belonging to the company and those of some senior staff of the establishment were damaged beyond repairs.

Doors and windows in the company premises were smashed, communication lines cut and machines and equipment outside the main production halls ravaged.

Cooking salt was poured into stand-by generating plants, offices filled with water while the company's laboratory, dispensary and canteens were ravaged.

The rampage, as one company worker described it, was "very military" and a mobile police team had to be drafted to the premises to contain the situation.

Before the police came at about 4 a.m., the mob had put out lights all over the company premises.

When newsmen visited the factory, the Personnel Manager, Chief J.W. Okocha was not available to speak on the rampage and none of the management staff who were busy clearing the premises of wreckage was ready to speak to reporters.

My investigations later revealed that the workers' action was because their union president was served with a termination letter that night while their union secretary was sacked during the day shift.

I also learnt that the workers union had given the management a 14-day ultimatum within which to effect a change in their conditions of service. The Michelin management was understood to have said there would be no negotiations, although it had initially accepted August 5 and 8 for negotiations.

More than 195 junior workers were arrested during the rampage while several management staff of the company were injured.

Meanwhile, a statement from the management of the company has said that the rampage was "most unlikely to have been the result of any disagreement between the management and the employees".

According to the statement, the rampage could definitely be the result of mischief by external influence.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY ACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED

Victoria NATION in English 20 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Foreign Visits That Really Prove Their Worth"]

[Text] The interplay of relations between governments in the world today demands discussions between leaders, either during international conferences or during visits to each other's country. Unfortunately for our country, in the past these visits were simply pleasure or ego trips with nothing concrete achieved for the country at the end.

This was the position when James Mancham was in power and it was one of the many ills of the time which contributed to the June 5 Revolution and his overthrow.

This situation has now been drastically reversed. Since he took office three years ago, President Albert Rene has attended three summit meetings and paid state visits to about 10 countries, and unlike those of his predecessor his trips have resulted in positive benefits to the country. A quick flashback will show what we mean.

At the OAU Monrovia Summit, at the Commonwealth leaders' meeting in Lusaka and at the sixth conference of Heads of State of the Non-Aligned Movement in Havana, Mr Rene spelled out clearly and unequivocally where Seychelles stands on international issues.

This, as can now be seen from the many visits by high foreign officials, has resulted in our country enjoying the respect of the international community for its firm principle of positive nonalignment--a very different attitude from the days when we simply tried to be friends to all and enemies to none.

Apart from a couple of days in France and the U. K., President Rene's state visits have been to Third World countries and in line with our policy of co-operation among developing nations. Here again he has brought back economic, social and cultural agreements which are playing a vital part in the development of the country.

With the People's Republic of China, he signed an accord for the construction of the Anse Royale Senior Secondary School and for training in vegetable growing, craftwork and Chinese cuisine.

One thousand tons of cement, 10 tractors, 6 trailers and disc harrows and the services of two agricultural experts were obtained from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a result of Mr. Rene's visit to Pyongyang. Other agreements covered co-operation in culture, education and science and have resulted in an exhibition of Korean artwork in Seychelles and in the visit this month to the DPRK by Seychellois teachers to see the progress being made in education.

The short visit to Benin brought about a co-operation agreement in agriculture, particularly to introduce hybrid coconuts to Seychelles to improve the quality of local nuts.

Yugoslavia is now aiding Seychelles in the field of information, and other areas of co-operation have been identified and are being implemented as a result of talks held by the President there last year.

After the President's visit to Algeria, the Algerian government placed a grant of US $5 million at the disposal of Seychelles for socio-educational and cultural projects and a loan of US $5 million to finance development projects. President Chadli of Algeria has opened Algerian universities to Seychelles students and technical assistance is being provided in the field of education and information as well as others. The two countries have also agreed to co-operate in transport services and tourism.

During his visit to Iraq this year, Mr. Rene obtained a grant of US $3 million to support our balance of payments and for financing development projects; a loan of US $10 million, also for development projects; the setting up of a joing Seychelles-Iraq fishing company with 51 per cent of the shares belonging to Seychelles, and co-operation in education, science and culture; promotion of transport services and tourism between the two countries.

And in India, Mr. Rene signed an agreement on economic and technical co-operation covering the provision by India of building materials for housing projects, and agricultural, fishing and salt production as well as regular shipping lines between the two states.

Definitely not the work of a man who flits around the world at the expense of the people for his own pleasure but rather that of a leader who knows what his country needs to develop and uses his personality and prestige to obtain it without any strings attached while at the same time playing a part in promoting peace, progress and co-operation in the world.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE

Victoria NATION in English 23 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] **SEYCHELLES has reaffirmed its full suport for the Palestinian people and has promised that it will always provide moral, diplomatic and political support to the Palestinian Liberation Organisation.**

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jacques Hodoul confirmed this at a reception marking the 11th anniversary celebrations of the Great 1st September Revolution of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah held in Seychelles last Saturday night.

Mr Hodoul said Seychelles had always supported and would continue to support the Palestinian cause because "it is our duty, we believe it is right and just", explaining that since 1948 the Palestinian people had been taken away from their territory and were now like fugitives in other countries.

Minister Hodoul said he was confident all progressive Arab countries would give

their support to the Palestinian cause.

Earlier, the Minister, who was in Tripoli for the anniversary celebrations of the 1st September revolution, had referred to the speech made on that occasion by Colonel Muammar Gaddafi in which the Libyan leader said he was prepared to fight along with the Palestinian combattants as a simple soldier.

Minister Hodoul praised the Libyan leader for expressing this gesture and also praised Libya and Syria for the initiative they had taken to unite. Minister Hodoul stressed that it was important for the Arab nations to unite on certain important matters, particularly the Palestinian question.

On co-operation, Minister Hodoul said Seychelles was receiving some assistance from the Libyan Jamahiriyah proof that Libya was prepared to help all countries of the Third World, irrespective of their being Moslems or not. He pointed out that it was false to say that Libya was helping only those countries which had Moslem populations.

The Minister announced that an important Libyan delegation would visit Seychelles soon to study projects in which the Libyan government may provide assistance. This followed talks which the Seychellois Minister held when he was in Tripoli.

He also thanked the Libyan government for the aid already given and for future aid.

The Libyan Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Taher El Toumi, spoke of the friendly relations existing between Seychelles and Libya and said this was strengthened by President Rene's visit to Libya in 1978. The Charge d'Affaires repeated his country's support for the struggle to free the Indian Ocean of military tension and praised Seychelles for its bold stand on supporting liberation movements, in particular the Palestinian Liberation Organisation.

Mr. El Toumi reviewed the successes of his country's revolution in the political, economic and social life of the Libyan people.

He said: "Our revolution has succeeded in making us realise the absolute freedom of our citizens and the total independence of our country".

The reception at Barbarons Hotel was attended by several guests including ministers, diplomats and members of the local Moslem community.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON NORTH KOREAN AID, RENE'S TRIP

Gift of Farm Machinery

Victoria NATION in English 18 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] PART of the large consignment of gifts from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that arrived in Seychelles last June, 10 tractors, five trailers and two harrows, were formally handed over to the Department of Agriculture yesterday by the Korean Ambassador, Mr. Jong Nam Ho.

Accepting the gifts at the Animal Health Division compound at Union Vale, the Minister of State for Agriculture, Mr. Karl St Ange, asked Ambassador Jong to convey the gratitude of the Government and people of Seychelles to President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK and his people.

Minister St. Ange described the gift as proof of a friendship between the two peoples that had been cemented by President Rene's state visit to Korea in 1978. The tractors would certainly help the country in its efforts to increase food production he added.

He also commended four Korean vegetable advisors who are leaving Seychelles after dedicating a year to helping the Republic improve her crop, for the wealth of knowledge they shared with their Seychellois counterparts.

Ambassador Jong also referred to the farming equipment as a valuable sign of solidarity and said that since the Korean people regarded relationships between non-aligned and Third World countries in the struggle for independence from imperialism as a valuable thing, they sincerely hoped that their ties with Seychelles would develop even more.

The DPRK, continued Mr. Jong, congratulated Seychelles for the successes it had achieved in constructing a new society despite the manoeuvres of imperialism and of internal and external reac-

tionaries and in overcoming the effects of colonial rule.

His country also acknowledged Seychelles' commitment to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and support for the complete liberation of Africa and was grateful for the Republic's strong backing for the unification of Korea.

One of the three Korean technicians who arrived in Seychelles last month to commission the vehicles later drove one of the tractors round the compound before the group of Government and Korean agricultural officials and workers who were there for the ceremony.

The first tractor ready, which was handed over two weeks ago, was sent to Coetivy to help in its agricultural development and the remaining nine will be distributed among various divisions, including the state farms, research centre and tea plantation.

President Heads Delegation

Victoria NATION in English 19 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] **PRESIDENT France Albert Rene left Seychelles last night for official visits of several days to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The visits are at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK and the Vietnamese Head of State, Mr. Le Duan.**

The President is accompanied by the Minister of Education and Information, Mr. James Michel, the Minister of Transport and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina, the Principal Secretary for Youth and Community Development, Mr. Ralph Adam and several officials working in the youth, health, foreign affairs, education and information divisions.

Mr. Rene and his delegation left by a special plane put at his disposal by the government of the DPRK and will travel first to Pyongyang where they were expected this morning.

The President will be holding talks with the Heads of State and ministers of both countries on cooperation and matters of mutual interest.

This is the President's second visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of its government. The first was in 1978 which resulted in the signing of a cooperation agreement between the two countries in the field of agriculture, education, culture and information as well as material aid for the construction of the Maison du Peuple.

Another result of the President's last visit to Pyongyang was an invitation for a group of Seychellois teachers to make an on-the-spot study of the DPRK's education system, from nursery upwards.

A group of 10 teachers therefore left on the same flight as the President last night and will be spending between two and three weeks in the DPRK.

The group has been chosen from creche, primary and secondary schools as well as from the Teacher Training College and the headquarters of the ministry.

President Rene was seen off at the airport by members of the Central Executive Committee of the SPPF, ministers and members of the diplomatic corps, including the Korean Ambassador, Mr. Jong Nam Ho.

Official Talks

Victoria NATION in English 23 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] **PRESIDENT France Albert Rene and his delegation visiting Pyongyang are fully engaged in official talks with representatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.**

The talks, which started on Saturday, have so far produced fruitful and substantial results, according to SAP correspondent accompanying the presidential delegation.

The talks, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, reviewed the existing cooperation agreements, matters of mutual interest and the international political situation.

President Rene, after the first round of talks, said he was extremely satisfied with the way discussions were progressing.

The Seychelles delegation at the talks includes President Rene, the Minister for Transport and Tourism Mr. Matthew Servina, the Minister for Education and Information Mr. James Michel, and the Principal Secretary for Youth and Community Development Mr. Ralph Adam.

The Korean delegation comprises President Kim Il Sung, Vice President Pak Sung Hul, Vice Premier Chong Jun Gi, Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae, Vice Premier of Foreign Affairs Li Jong Mok, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army O Guk Ryol and Chairman of the Educational Commission Kil Il Dae.

Agreement Signed

Victoria NATION in English 24 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] **PRESIDENT France Albert Rene and his 18-strong delegation left the Democratic People's Republic of Korea yesterday at the end of a highly successful visit during which policy talks were held with the Korean head of state and two major agreements signed.**

Everywhere the Seychelles party was greeted by cheering crowds expressing the friendship of the Korean people and the whole visit was marked by warm hospitality.

The delegation is now on its way to Vietnam for the second stage of its tour, and is expeced to arrive in Hanoi later today.

Talks between President Rene and President Kim Il Sung covered the further development of friendly and co-operative relations between the two countries as well as the unification of Korea and the increasing militarisation of the Indian Ocean.

The two agreements were signed on Monday night, one on economic co-operation in the fields of education, agriculture, youth, sport and construction and the other a cultural agreement including radio, television and news agency work.

Signing on behalf of Seychelles were Mr. Matthew Servina, Minister of Transport and Tourism and Mr. James Michel, Minister of Education and Information. Their counterparts signed for the DPRK.

Apart from the talks between the two Presidents and leading Government officials, a technical committee was also set up to discuss the details of the two co-operation agreements. Seychelles was represented on this by Mr. Maxime Delpech, Mrs. Germaine Murray, Mrs. Patricia Revera, Mrs Benjamine Socrate and Miss Noelle Antat.

In the Korean capital of Pyongyang the delegation visited the Victorious Fatherland war memorial, a museum dedicated to the heroic struggle of the Korean people, a performance of music and dance, a textile factory, a machine plant, the Mangyondae Revolution School and co-operative farm and the Kim Il Sung University.

A flight to the coastal town of Hamhung was also arranged, which included a tour of the coast artillery army unit.

Before leaving Korea, the Seychellois delegation was invited to a farewell banquet on Monday night given by the Vice-President of the DPRK, Mr. Pak Sung Chul, at the guest house where they have been staying.

In a farewell speech President Rene again stressed the growing friendship between Seychelles and Korea and the unswerving support of Seychelles for the just struggle of the Korean people for re-unification.

Mr. Rene's speech went as follows:

"My delegation will shortly be leaving the Democratic People's Republic of Korea following a most fruitful and enjoyable visit. The success of our current visit is due to a large extent to the elaborate and well organised programme prepared by the Korean Government. Before our departure, therefore, I would like to convey our heartfelt gratitude to the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for their warm and generous hospitality and for all the efforts which they have made to make our visit a most memorable event.

I am confident that relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Seychelles will be further enhanced as a result of my visit.

Once again we have been shown that the Korean people, under the wise guidance of the great leader Kim Il Sung, are conscious of the struggle of the peoples of Africa. To share your achievements with us is a further sign of your friendship for us. We are indeed grateful for the economic assistance which you have gladly offered to us, particularly in such important fields as education and agriculture.

The discussions which I have had the pleasure of holding with Comrade President Kim Il Sung and with other members of the Korean administration have confirmed my impression of the genuine desire which exists to expand co-operation between our two countries. This desire is fully reciprocated by the people and Government of Seychelles and I feel certain that the strong ties of friendship between our two peoples will be further strengthened as a result.

I wish to record here my personal thanks to Your Excellency, Vice-President Pak Sung Chu', for accompanying me on the visits I have paid to various areas and institutions in Korea, and also for giving me the opportunity to discuss with you many political and economic issues. I am greatly enriched by our discussions.

During our stay in your great country, we have been given the opportunity to visit several institutions and we have been able to see for ourselves the achievements of your revolutionary people under the wise leadership and guidance of the great leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il Sung.

At the Victorious Fatherland liberation war memorial we were able to have an impressive insight into the history of your great revolutionary and heroic struggle for liberation. Our visit to the industrial city of Hamhung confirmed to us the will and determination of the Korean people to build a strong, self-reliant, socialist society in accordance with the Juche idea.

The cultural and artistic development of your people is indeed a source of inspiration to me and members of my delegation. My delegation and I have been impressed by our visits to the Mangyondae Revolution School, one of the many institutions symbolising the determination of the Korean people to defend their fatherland against imperialist aggressors.

The people of Seychelles share the aspirations of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of their homeland. We are confident that the logic of history will eventually triumph and that Korea will soon emerge as one strong and unified nation. The designs of the imperialists to perpetuate the articifial division of your country cannot forever thwart the revolutionary fervour of the Korean people to reunite their country. The people of Seychelles will continue to strive for the peaceful reunification of Korea by intensifying diplomatic action towards this end.

We have severed diplomatic relations with the bloodthirsty, despotic regime of Chon Du Hwan and we have constantly called for the withdrawal of all foreign military presence in the South. The struggle for reunification has been a long and arduous one but I am confident that victory is in sight and that Koreans from North and South will soon be able to live together as brothers and sisters in a united family.

The Republic of Seychelles also has its own problems. At the present time we are parti-

cularly concerned at the continuing growth of foreign military rivalry in the Indian Ocean. The proliferation of military bases and the convergence of warships into the area pose a serious threat to peace and stability in the region.

The calls by Indian Ocean states to restore the area into a zone of peace in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolutions contine to be disregarded by the foreign powers concerned as they compete for military superiority.

Unless the countries of the Indian Ocean can realise their legitimate aspirations to live in an area free from the threat of foreign military confrontation or intervention, their efforts to raise the standards of living of their people will continue to be frustrated. The Indian Ocean must, consequently, be turned into a zone of peace without delay.

Joint Communique

Victoria NATION in English 25 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] *(Joint declaration on the results of the visit of President France Albert Rene of the Republic of Seychelles to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) — Pyongyang, September, 1980.*

At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade France Albert Rene, President of the Republic of Seychelles, paid an official friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from September 19 to 23, 1980.

During their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, President France Albert Rene and his party visited Manyongdae and inspected a factory, an enterprise, a co-operative farm and educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang City and South Hamgyong Province.

In this course, the Korean people accorded President France Albert Rene and his party a warm welcome and hospitality everywhere they went, as an expression of their high respect and warm sentiment of friendship.

During their visit, talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade France Albert Rene, President of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and President of the Republic of Seychelles.

Present at the talks on the

Korean side were Vice-President Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army O Guk Ryol, Sion Kin Il Dae and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Li Jong Mok.

Present on the Seychelles side were Mathew Servina, Assistant Secretary-General and Member of the Central Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and Minister for Transport and Tourism; James Michel, Member of the Central Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, Minister for Education and Information and Chief-of-Staff of the Seychelles People's Liberation Army.

At the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, both sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and exchanged views on the matter of further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and other matters of mutual concern and reached a complete identity of views on all matters discussed.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the friendly and co-operative relations between Korea and Seychelles are developing favourably with each passing day.

The Korean side warmly congratulated the Seychellois people on the great successes made in their struggle to eliminate aftermaths of the colonial rule, consolidate the country's political and economic independence, reform the system of education and health and establish an advanced social system in which all people equally enjoy a happy life after the victorious Revolution of the 5th June 1977 carried under the correct leadership of President France Albert Rene, their outstanding leader, and wished them greater progress in the implementation of their future cause for building a socialist society.

The Korean side condemned the manoeuvres of the imperialists to plunder resources and build up military power in the Indian Ocean, and fully supported the just demand of the Republic of Seychelles to withdraw foreign troops and foreign military bases in the regions of the Indian Ocean and turn it into a zone of peace, and expressed firm solidarity with its struggle.

The Seychelles side warmly congratulated the Korean people, under the correct leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, for having turned their country into a rich and powerful, independent socialist country in a short span of time by embodying the Juche idea in all fields of revolution and construction and wished them greater successes in the carrying out of the second Seven-Year Plan.

The Seychelles side denounced the "Two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and their stooges who were tryng to perpetuate the division of Korea and fully supported the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by Comrade President Kim Il Sung, and strongly demands that all foreign troops in South Korea be comletely withdrawn at the earliest possible date.

The Korean side highly appreciated the decision of the Government of the Republic of Seychelles for severing diplomatic relations with South Korea in denunciation of the South Korean military Fascists' brual repression and massacre of the South Korean people as a just and revolutionary daring measure.

Both sides were unanimous in emphasising that in order to prevent the danger of a new war and secure world peace and security under the complicated and tense situation currently created on the international arena, the Non-Aligned countries, the Third World countries should firmly unite, under the uplifted banner of independence, sovereignty and Non-Alignment, in their efforts to dismantle all military bases stationed

on alien territories, create nuclear-free zones, peace zones in various parts of the world and establish a new international economic order.

Both sides pointed out with satisfaction that the current second visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by Comrade France Albert Rene, President of the Republic of Seychelles, preceded by his first official visit here in May 1978, has marked an epoch-making occasion in further expanding and developing the peoples of Korea and Seychelles and made a substantial contribution towards strengthening the friendship and solidarity among the peoples of Asia and Africa and of the Non-Aligned countries.

Comrade France Albert Rene expressed deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Korean people for the warm and fraternal welcome and hospitality accorded to them during their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(Pyongyang, September, 1980.)

CSO: 4420

PROGRESS OF DREDGING OPERATION REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 19 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] After about a month's round-the-clock operation, the Dutch dredger Nieuwse Merwede, has filled in most of the area being reclaimed north of Latanier Road and east of the children's playground and the yacht club.

The cutter-suction dredger, which has dropped behind schedule due to the surprisingly hard coral it has encountered, filled in 60,000 cubic metres up to the end of last week and is now anchored opposite the Yacht Club. The only part left to do is the strip running along the club's sea front.

As well as filling in the required area, the vessel is also deeping much of the inner harbour by about three metres, providing for better anchorage later on.

Surplus material will be pumped over Latanier Road into the inlet behind Maison du Peuple, the next area to be filled in. Discharge pipes will be laid across the road and a bridge about a metre high will be built over it so as not disrupt traffic.

In all about three hectares (about seven and a half acres) of the southern edge of the inner harbour are being reclaimed in the present operation. However, officials involved in the project are unable to predict how much longer it will take as it is difficult to determine the hardness of the bed being dredged beforehand.

The dredger had hoped to fill in 40,000 cubic metres a week but is now managing only half that.

"The coral is particularly hard in patches," said a spokesman for the Department of Works, which is supervising the operation. "There are more hard spots than soft ones. When the reclaimed part of Victoria was being filled in, the much larger dredger used then, the Nassau Bay, cut out most of the soft areas. The project is going slowly and we probably will not be

able to fill quite the area we hoped to. The dredger may be here longer than we anticipated," he added.

Once the dredging is over the Nieuwse Merwede will move to the south of Mahe Quay for the second and more extensive part of the operation. This is the filling in of the area behind the Maison du Peuple up to and beyond the 33 KV electricity line causeway linking the southern tip of the New Port to the Teacher Training College grounds at Mont Fleuri.

Meanwhile, the area now being filled in the inner harbour will be allowed to settle and then levelled. It is expected to be ready for construction in six months time. In due course a sea wall will be built along it.

The reclaimed area will be used for light industries and an extension of the 1YC children's playground to include a park and sailing school.

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CONSIDERED 'HIGHEST ACHIEVEMENT'

Victoria NATION in English 18 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The National Youth Service is the greatest challenge to Seychelles and, with the co-operation of every one of us, will become the highest of our achievements.

That is the view of President France Albert René expressed in a new booklet published by the Ministry of Education and Information and the Department of Youth and Community Development to explain in detail the aims of the Service--which starts next January--and how it will be run.

The illustrated booklet takes the form of questions and answers giving a full description of both the broad philosophy and the day-to-day organisation of the youth village at Port Launay.

It is divided into sections covering questions of general nature, those on education, on housing and living arrangements and on the management of the NYS.

The booklet stresses that the Service will be a voluntary two-year progressive educational programme specially designed for the youth of Seychelles as they step into adulthood. It will be open to all P9 school leavers, whatever their background or formal achievements.

Also emphasised is the fact that the students themselves will play a large part in the daily running of the NYS. They will work in close contact with the teachers, with the trained "animateurs" who will act as counsellors and an NYS co-ordinator; together they will plan activities, see how they progress and change them if necessary.

The rules of the village will also be interpreted by students in liaison with the animateurs and any penalties for breaches of discipline will be imposed by the students and staff together.

The booklet makes clear the new opportunities the NYS will provide. At the moment P9 leavers have two choices--to look for work, which is often

unskilled and offering little job satisfaction, or to continue at school with courses that often seem to have little relevance to the life of the young, it says.

The NYS offers a third choice, which integrates school in life and society and is a new means of helping the development of young people and of the country as a whole. Through learning how to produce, becoming self-reliant and through helping on community projects outside the village, students will in effect be creating a new type of person to serve as a model for the nation.

Students will benefit from a "new education", which aims to develop all-round personality and not only academic ability. The NYS will provide an opportunity to acquire an education that is not only general and technological but also social, cultural, political and physical.

A full range of recreational activities is also planned, including music and singing, theatre, creative writing, photography, dancing and craft work. Sports will play an important role, among them football, volleyball, netball, basketball, athletics, swimming and sailing.

During the weekly period set aside for reflection and meditation, students will be able to go to church services.

Parents will, it is hoped, be able to visit the village regularly to see their children. In fact the NYS will depend a great deal on parents both for their general support and for any practical help and suggestions.

This is how President René describes the National Youth Service, including its educational advantages, in his introduction to the booklet.

Too often when one speaks of a National Youth Service one begins to look for models for comparison. Any new concept proposed in a country such as Seychelles, where the people are engaged in the creation of a new order, necessarily causes concern. There is nothing more natural than for a parent to wish to know to what kind of institution his or her son or daughter is going. Many questions are legitimately asked.

It is for this reason that Government decided there was a need to define what is meant by the Seychelles National Youth Service. It is my hope that after reading the contents of this booklet everyone will fully comprehend what the scheme is about. It is my earnest wish that if there are questions unanswered they should be asked without fear so that answers can be provided.

Government is proud of the proposed National Youth Service and it is my belief that the people of Seychelles will also be proud of it and believe in it. It is the greatest challenge to our nation and, with the co-operation of every one of us, will become the highest of our achievements.

Last year when we began planning the National Youth Service, many enemies of our society deliberately spread lies about our intentions--as a result I declared that the National Youth Service would not be compulsory. I further declared that those who do not want to take part in it will, if able, be permitted to continue their secondary education without hindrance.

It is for this reason that all students of P9 standard will be given the option of joining the Service or of sitting for the promotion examinations to Form IV. The choice will have to be made at the beginning of the third term of P9. Those students who decide not to join the NYS will be able to sit for an examination and, depending on attainment, capacity and aptitude, they will be given the opportunity to pursue their studies,iin Form IV or in a technical institution. Alternatively others may prefer to seek employment.

Those who decide to join the NYS will spend two years in the Service, during which period they will be prepared for a national examination equivalent in standard to the present O-level examination.

They will then be able to choose, according to their interests and aptitudes:

(a) to continue with their advanced studies (present Form VI),

(b) to enter the Polytechnic, which will be set up during 1981-2, or

(c) to seek employment.

You will realise as you read this booklet that the National Youth Service of Seychelles is not based on any model. The young people who join will be given a chance to become fully developed individuals and an opportunity to make the right choice of careers.

In the course of their two years the students will be able to "taste" a bit of everything while they continue to pursue their studies at the level and in the subjects best suited to each one of them. The aim is to encourage the full development of their individual personalities so that they may best serve the society in which they live and so that not one member of that society will feel inferior or superior in the performance of his responsibilities to society.

CSO: 4420

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS STEP UP CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES

Stellenbosch Student's Council Statement

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Arnold Geyer]

[Excerpt]

AFRIKANER student leaders at the University of Stellenbosch have called for the scrapping of all laws restricting blacks' freedom of movement and association as well as all legislation enforcing racial separation.

And they have warned the Government that the President's Council would only be acceptable if blacks were included in it; if its members were elected and if the council had constitutional powers.

This strong anti-Government stand by the Stellenbosch Student Representative Council members is the most forceful ever taken on an Afrikaner campus.

But student leaders at other campuses said yesterday they were not surprised to hear the Matie students' views as political opinion at Stellenbosch had recently become radicalised.

The Stellenbosch SRC leaders slated calls by Nationalist MPs, white Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk members and moderate Afrikaner student leaders to have the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts "reviewed" or scrapped as "meaningless and tampering with symptoms of a sick society".

The SRC members said meaningful change would only begin if the Government scrapped:

- The Population Registration Act — "which attempted the impossible by racially compartmentalising members of one common fatherland";
- The Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act — in terms of which blacks became criminals if they remained in an urban area longer than 72 hours and could be endorsed out to a black homeland "if found to be undesirable";
- The Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act — the "dompas law" — since, as one of the numerous pieces of legislation effecting the "hated" pass law system, it robbed blacks of one of the most basic human rights; and
- The Group Areas Act, which "forced blacks into inferior residential areas".

Another prerequisite for meaningful change was that blacks be allowed to serve on a President's Council whose members were elected and which had constitutional power.

In a statement, Mr Hilgard Bell, Stellenbosch SRC chairman, said there could be no meaningful change in South Africa if the majority was not satisfied with the country's constitution.

And as the President's Council was the only legal arena where blacks could be asked to make constitutional proposals, it was imperative that all sections of the population were represented on it.

"So far, there have been no signs that the National Party has changed its political objectives — a prerequisite for a solution to our country's constitutional problems."

Witwatersrand Muslim, Other Factions

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Sep 80 p 16

[Article by Yussuf Nazeer]

[Text]

The recent Student Representative Council elections at Wits University has thrown into sharp focus the strong student political polarisation on the campus.

During the election campaigns, there were more than just mere "liberal" and "moderate" students appealing for votes.

Radicals and right-wingers along with black and Muslim militants have also surfaced.

In some ruthless campaigning not seen for a long time on the Wits campus and quite unheard of in other white universities here, political rivals unleashed some fierce smear-words.

The trend can be traced back to the emergence of radical white left-wingers after the 1976 riots rooting for a totally non-racial society.. This alarmed conservative students into launching counter-radical groups.

Radicals and right-wingers, liberals and moderates along with black and Muslim militants have combined to make Wits University politics the most volatile in the country. YUSSUF NAZEER reports.

The following year when black students called for the commemoration of the June riots, white radicals on the campus also rallied to the call.

Right-wing students tore down posters, kicked over crosses and did battle with the "communist bastards on our campus."

Alarmed liberals and moderates decided to step in as "catalysts" to defuse the looming clash between the left and the right.

There was surface tranquillity for a while. Then things blew up in Iran with Islamic fundamentalism ousting the Iranian monarchy.

Muslim students were aroused by the Islamic call for the rejection of tyrannical rule, racial discrimination and social injustices.

Within weeks it caught on in South Africa and the voices of the Muslim Students Association (MSA) on campus were now being heard in chorus with that of the Black Students Society (BSS).

The political polarisation was more clearly defined during the country-wide coloured and Indian school boycotts.

But tolerance triumphed and there was no clash. Then the black students called a meeting to decide against writing their examination paper on June 16.

The university heads made allowances for this. The black students then decided to call on all students who agreed with their policy, to refrain from writing the rest of the examination.

White radical and left-wing students, who were at the meeting with the blacks, were evicted by the latter on the grounds that it was a "black consciousness struggle."

White radicals, backed by a few black moderates, protested. A black split ensued. Some blacks also argued that they saw no sense in boycotting the exams as they were getting equal education at Wits.

Incensed black militants stormed out of the meeting. The exam-writing went on.

At the recent SRC elections black radicals called for a boycott of the elections. But a number of black students went ahead and cast their votes for both Leftwing and Liberal (PFP) candidates much to the chagrin of the militant black students.

Rightwing and Liberal spokesmen conceded that the politically motivated students on campus are in the minority. The majority of the 13 000 students, they said, were "politically lethargic" to an alarming degree.

But these minority politicians have demonstrated, in this last SRC election, that they can kick up enough dust on the campus to attract public attention.

'RAND DAILY MAIL' Comment

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorial: "A Church Message for Mr Botha"]

[Text]

THE growing defections from the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk are not only another sign of a major rethink among Afrikaner reformists, but are also inevitable for the best possible reason.

Like members of the University of Stellenbosch Students' Representative Council who published their remarkable critique of apartheid earlier this week, the NGK dissidents have gone beyond calls for mere reforms and are insisting on fundamental changes. But the fact that this profound reassessment of our future direction is taking place in the church on a larger scale than elsewhere in Afrikanerdom is the most significant sign of all.

For it is in the church that white Nationalists in the "mother" NGK have received their strongest exposure to black aspirations as expressed by the black, coloured and Indian "daughter" churches. They have learnt from blacks at first hand what blacks really want for themselves, and not from white politicians constructing their own convenient concept of black aspirations.

The knowledge gained from direct contact has, clearly, shown those who are now breaking away that many of the fears they had about a real scrapping of discrimination are probably unjustified, and that delays in reaching an accord with other groups will only heighten confrontation.

The church and student dissidents have also brought a new dimension to the changing nature of Afrikanerdom. Faced by mounting internal and external pressures, the National Party increasingly has been forced to abandon its exclusively Afrikaner representation and to step up the wooing of English-speakers and blacks — at the expense of the white worker class, which must inevitably seek a political home in the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

Now the NP is facing another class of Afrikaner — one which is still small in number but which bears a message Mr P W Botha ignores at his peril if he ever hopes to draw all groups into his unified "national will of resistance against Marxism".

As the Stellenbosch students put it so bluntly this week, he cannot achieve his goal by "meaningless tampering with the symptoms of a sick society".

CSO: 4420

NEW 'POLSTU' STUDENT GROUP ANNOUNCES PRINCIPLES, OFFICERS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Marika Sboros]

[Text]

POLSTU, the verligte Afrikaans student political organisation, will be open to all races, and its avowed aim is to fight for a just and free South Africa.

These are among the founding principles of Polstu's constitution — thrashed out at an inaugural congress at the weekend — which places the breakaway movement firmly in opposition to the Government.

Polstu's new chairman is Mr Pieter Fourie, a fifth year theology student on the executive of Potchefstroom University's Students' Representative Council, and president of the multiracial Students' Union for Christian Action (Suca).

He was elected unopposed.

After his election, Mr Fourie said Polstu would be an instrument that students could use to work for a new, free and just South Africa.

He said South Africans had to accept that this country was at war.

"We have to work flat out to prevent the war escalating," he said.

Mr Fourie said the fact that it had been extremely difficult to attract more than a handful of black students to the congress was a sign of internal conflict and prejudice.

Most South Africans accepted that apartheid as formulated by Dr H F Verwoerd had not worked.

Polstu acknowledged the present system was not just.

Mr Fourie emphasised the organisation was not attached to any political party, and that it would not prescribe political affiliations for its members.

"At this stage Polstu has verligte Nationalist students, as well as people who would definitely not want to be called Nationalists," he said.

Mr Fourie declined to say whether he belonged to any political party, because he said he could work more effectively if he was not identified with any specific party.

Because of the nature of the breakaway, Polstu's initial aim would be a "conscientisation" of Afrikaans students to prepare them for a new South Africa.

Polstu has declared itself open to all groups that wish to make contact, regardless of their political stance.

However, the executive is pragmatically aware that the realities of the racial and political situation mean that constructive contact with radical black and white groups will be minimal.

Other executive members agreed aspects of Polstu's constitution reflected Progressive Federal Party standpoints, but said this was coincidental.

Polstu calls for freedom of movement, speech and association, full economic justice for all, full South African citizenship for everyone born in this country or naturalised in the area of the Republic as it was on May 31, 1961, and a Bill of Rights for South Africa's constitution.

It is opposed to compulsory segregation or integration, but recognises ethnicity as a reality which can be protected by people, not laws.

It was decided that membership would be open to all races, and while Christianity would not be a condition, members would be expected to respect the Christian basis of Polstu.

Students from the more radical Stellenbosch campus predominate on the executive, which consists of verligte students from Afrikaans campuses — with the exception of Mr Chris Swart, SRC president at the University of Natal, Durban.

Mr Swart will play a key contact role for Polstu. He is on the executive of the National Union of South African Students, and that of Suca.

Other office bearers are: Mr Renier Koegelenberg, vice-chairman, Stellenbosch; Mr Burgert Oosthuizen, treasurer (University of Pretoria) and Mr John von Breda (Stellenbosch), who will handle publications.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON CONSTITUTIONAL, ECONOMIC PLANNING

New Confederation Idea

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

GOVERNMENT planning for the "new South Africa" was being actively directed at the realisation of a Southern African confederation of fully independent and self-governing member states, with one nationality but separate citizenship, it was claimed yesterday.

This could mean citizens of all colours of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda would be issued with the same Southern African passport.

In addition to this far-reaching development, which raised some of the most exciting political possibilities in the country's history, it is also learned that new policy would be formulated on other important matters.

Under the spotlight, in particular, would be existing policies which no longer protect but endanger survival, specifically statutory discrimination on the grounds of skin colour alone.

It was not impossible that, subject to investigations, discussion and recommendations of the President's Council and other instances, and a final decision of Parliament, in due course a completely new body politic could come into existence, possibly even with an official name such as the Confederation of Southern African States.

A political source said yesterday: "This could be the ultimate dream.

"It is very important to keep in mind that an overriding confederal parliament was not envisaged, but a loose confederal consultative body."

This should not be confused with Parliament or a Federation.

It is understood that the Cabinet would in future pay particular attention to a future path of this nature which could lead to international recognition, while retaining the basic principles of self-determination and "own" suburbs and schools for each population group.

Reshuffle

It is understood in high Nationalist circles that the political climate throughout South Africa had become strongly positive, mainly because of the exceptionally strong leadership of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. The Cabinet reshuffle had also brought about broad new optimism over the future and wide goodwill.

In future strong reshaping, developing and renewal within the framework of the National Party's principles could be expected.

Thinking in Government circles over the future dispensation concerned fundamentally the best possible development. — Sapa.

'Economic Integration' Scored

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

WHITE South Africans — and particularly the Afrikaner — were warned yesterday to be prepared to struggle to maintain their identity and to learn a lesson from the experience of Whites in other African states.

At the same time Professor Carel Boshoff, chairman of the South African Institute of Racial Affairs and new head of the Broederbond, questioned the Prime Minister's concept of a common economy for South Africa.

Addressing the annual meeting of Sabra in Pretoria, Prof Boshoff said that it was "like moving with one foot forward and one backward to try to segregate on the cultural level and to integrate on the economic level by physical means."

Economic integration in a system of separate political sovereignties was a false doctrine, he said.

He warned that the country was gradually being ripened for revolution and confrontation through concessions and changes being made to reduce international pressure on the country.

White South Africans must learn from the lesson of Whites in Mozambique, Angola and Rhodesia.

In these countries the line of action of Whites had frequently been to let well alone, accepting that things could not be different; to stay in the country until things became too bad and then to flee; or to try to play violent opposition.

A most important lesson to be learnt was that the national identity of a particular people could not be protected and maintained through application of a political formula.

"Survival of the Afrikaner cannot be guaranteed by a constitutional model for Whites, Coloureds and Indians — nor by the ruling that urban Blacks retain their homelands citizenship.

"People who live permanently together cannot be kept apart economically, socially or politically indefinitely," said Prof Boshoff.

The permanent presence of Blacks in the White country was opposed to the principle of the right of the White to determine his own future.

"People get rights where they are physically present, and the rights they get lead to citizenship.

"Rights they receive elsewhere, through citizenship of a Homeland, cannot be used because they do not live there.

"It is therefore obvious that Blacks will use the rights they have already gained in White country, and their economic and political power, to further the process of integration until they get full citizenship and political power," he said.

"Whites who say they will not give up an inch of their country would do well to bear in mind what has happened in recent years to minority groups in other countries who have made the same stand," he said.

Whites must look facts in the face, and start to plan for a land that was theirs and theirs alone — land that they would occupy, own, work and defend for centuries to come.

Labor Party Leader's Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Sep 80 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — No plan devised by the Government for a constitutional solution to the problems of South Africa could work unless it included the Blacks in the negotiating process, the National Chairman of the Labour Party, Mr David Curry, said in an interview from his home in Stellenbosch yesterday.

He was commenting on an article in an Afrikaans newspaper which said that Government planning for a "new South Africa" was being actively directed at the realisation of a Southern African confederation of fully independent and self-governing member states with one nationality but separate sovereignty and citizenship.

Mr Curry said this was nothing new and reminded him of the constitutional proposals of the former Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster.

"What the Government has in the back of its mind, but probably won't admit it, is the three parliamentary tier system. It won't work unless the Blacks are drawn into the negotiating process.

"It's all fair enough to talk about one nationality but separate sovereignty and citizenship, but it won't work. The people want a common citizenship.

To recognise ethnicity was one thing, but why apply ethnicity to Blacks only, Mr Curry Asked.

'RAND DAILY MAIL' Comment

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Sep 80 p 12

[Editorial: "Showing the Way to the Future?']

[Text]

IT IS A pity each advance by Mr P W Botha's Government comes down to a tracing of steps that should have been taken years ago. Such is the realisation that there must be economic cooperation across the borders of the "homelands".

Of course, even Dr Verwoerd, architect of the Bantustans, believed in economic interdependence between the homelands and South Africa. But he saw it as a one-way process: the provision of black homeland labour for employment in the "white" areas.

Now, at last, we have an advance on Dr Verwoerd's approach. As we reported yesterday, what is apparently envisaged is a sharing in the planning of, and the profits from, joint projects in the proposed regional growth points.

The Prime Minister has made it clear he wants his common economic system to be viewed in a regional context, so that political self-determination is not affected by this apparent softening of the borders of apartheid. In other words, the Government still clings to the myth that a single economy can be maintained alongside the segregated Bantustans. But perhaps the somewhat greater eco-

nomic realism now being shown by the Government will ultimately close the ideologically separatist cracks.

In a definite improvement on the old concept of border industries, Government planners now envisage tri-partite partnerships between the South African and homeland governments and the private sector. These partnerships will give homeland blacks a financial stake in the development of growth points. They open the door to the concept of "joint management of industrial areas" — one of the points stressed in the latest report of Benso.

Such interracial joint management might be applied to the ports of East London and Richards Bay and the "white corridor" between East London and Queenstown. And as the Natal University economist, Professor Jill Natrass, has suggested, such joint management might offer a basis of solution to the whole country's problems.

If joint management — planning together, controlling together and sharing the benefits — can succeed in these initial, limited spheres, what other possibilities might then open up? It's an interesting thought.

CSO: 4420

CONSTELLATION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PLANS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Ivor Wilkins]

[Text]

THERE are major plans to enforce the Government's proposed economic offensive as soon as possible.

Steps envisaged include considerable concessions to lure business into regional growth "poles" and a debenture issue to fund the proposed Southern African Development Bank.

In an exclusive interview in his Union Buildings office this week, Dr Gerhard de Kock, new Governor of the Reserve Bank and head of the Prime Minister's constellation committee, said:

"The constellation is really moving now.

Surface

"After the Prime Minister's historic speech last week, the economic drive is no longer an academic exercise: it is policy.

"A lot is still under the surface, but will emerge in announcements between now and February."

Dr De Kock revealed new details about the offensive:

- The development bank will be funded through shares owned by participating governments and debentures issued on the South African capital market and later through international loans.
- The development bank will operate on lines similar to those of the World Bank and will finance specific projects only. It will not be used to boost ailing national budgets.
- The regional planning concept will place emphasis on local participation, rather than on central plans emanating from Pretoria.
- Considerable concessions will be offered to private enterprise to attract business away from metropolitan areas to the proposed balancing growth points.
- There is a commitment to launch the economic offensive immediately, rather than waiting for political and constitutional solutions to be found for South Africa's internal problems.
- Development will be based on hard economic realities rather than on ideological considerations.

"We have it in our grasp to raise the standard of living of everybody in South Africa if we co-operate, use our heads and if we are not obstructed by political manoeuvring," Dr De Kock said.

"Through economic co-operation tremendous things can happen. It is difficult to exaggerate the possibilities."

Dr De Kock said there was a "new vision" in South Africa after the Prime Minister's announcement of the economic offensive.

South Africa now had a Prime Minister who was prepared to face up to economic realities and to act accordingly.

"It is amazing how we bluffed ourselves for so many years that the old idea of separate homeland economies would work and how we believed Blaar Coetzee (former Minister of Community Development) when he said that by 1978 all blacks would start flowing out of the cities and back to the homelands.

"We are now talking about confederation — the term is no longer forbidden and we are talking about economic co-operation over soft boundaries. It is a new ballgame," he said.

Dr De Kock said that while the economic offensive obviously had political implications, the constellation committee would strenuously avoid involvement in political and constitutional debate. "We are embarked on a neutral economic exercise," he said.

He countered arguments that political solutions should be found before South Africa launched a major econonomic development plan.

"The Prime Minister's attitude is that there is no need to delay economic co-operation in the sub-continent until one day we have reached agreement on

the political or constitutional system we want. We would all be the poorer if we did that.

"If the United States had waited until it was finally decided exactly how many stars there were going to be in the Stars and Stripes, it would be a backward, developing country today, instead of the world's major economic power."

The Government's proposed offensive rests on three pillars: the creation of regional growth poles away from the four metropolitan development concentrations; the establishment of a multi-lateral development bank, and the promotion of small business.

Expanding on these concepts, Dr De Kock said the only hope of achieving meaningful economic development outside of the four established centres — the Vaal Triangle, the Cape Peninsula, the Eastern Cape, and Durban/Pinetown — would be to offer private enterprise attractive business propositions.

"You cannot appeal to their patriotism. You have to convince them you can make money there," he said.

"There is no hope of offsetting the drawing power of the big cities unless you meet certain economic requirements."

Some requirements that would have to be fulfilled were the availability of harbours, sound transport and communications systems, electricity and a market for the products.

On the question of incentives, Dr De Kock said:

"In the past, we have given incentives for economic decentralisation, but it has not worked satisfactorily. Decentralisation has tended to work on the edges of major cities and not in the rural areas.

"This does not mean we will drop the old concessions. We are committed to continuing with them. But in future, we must concentrate on the creation of balancing growth poles."

Dr De Kock said the regional development schemes would depend on local participation from the initial planning stages.

"The idea is not that this whole thing will be planned from Pretoria," he said.

Dr De Kock said it was envisaged that the development bank would play a crucial role in identifying regional priorities.

The bank would be an official institution owned by the participating countries. At the moment, these were South Africa, BophuthaTswana, Venda and Transkei, although other states would be welcome to join.

It would mainly finance infrastructure projects. Existing financial arrangements between South Africa and the national states would continue, but the funds would not be drawn from the development bank.

CSO: 4420

NATO-TYPE MILITARY ORGANIZATION FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THREE of the defence force's top logistics experts have suggested the setting up of a Nato-like military defence organisation of southern African states to back up the Prime Minister's constellation of states and economic co-operation programme.

The proposal found widespread favour at the annual congress in Pretoria yesterday of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs, where it was seen as a further concrete weapon in the battle for survival against the Kremlin.

A paper prepared for the congress by Commodore H F Nel, Colonel A A Kotze and Colonel H D van Wyngaardt mooted the concept and said that, in effect, it was already under way with the defence force's training of the military in some independent southern African Black states.

They said that everything for the future hinged on the realisation by other Black southern African states that interdependence was not only desirable, but necessary.

Pressure was being stepped up in southern Africa by Russia, often acting through surrogate Cuban or East German troops. South Africa was becoming an ever more desirable fruit to be plucked by Moscow.

The West was, in effect, going along with Russian plans — and had become an accomplice in what was developing.

Meanwhile, in other Black states priority was being given to political and not economic or social priorities making these states an easy prey for Russia.

In practice at present, the interdependence of South Africa and the various neighbouring states could, in reality, be described as virtually total dependence on South Africa.

Backing the constellation concept, and particularly that of economic co-operation, they said that a Nato-like military treaty of southern African states could hold tremendous advantages in the total strategy called for against the Red total onslaught.

Among the advantages were:

- The elimination of border violations by surrogate forces;
- Standardisation of military hardware, training and procedures aimed at greater effectiveness;
- Greater internal political and economic stability, resulting in more time and stronger moves towards economic development; and
- Less dependence on communist states for weapons, training and information.

The Republic already had valuable experience in military co-operation with states such as Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

There had also been requests for training and material from other states in southern Africa — "even states elsewhere in Africa".

Training of Black troops in the republican independent states was not only militarily important but was contributing economically, as well, because it decreased unemployment, improved the infrastructure in certain areas and lifted the living standards of the soldiers and their families, the paper said.

CSO: 4420

BOTHA TELLS BUTHELEZI OFFICIAL VIEW ON NATAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Johan Kloppers]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has told the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, that the Government was not prepared to yield its constitutional authority "over the rest of Natal."

In a reply to Chief Buthelezi, Mr Botha said the Government was unequivocal "in its position against the terms of reference of your proposed Commission of Inquiry into KwaZulu.

"We recognise your right to establish a Commission of Enquiry into KwaZulu and would be supportive of sincere and responsible political efforts seeking to establish new constitutional machinery in your state."

Mr Botha said: "From your most recent letter, it would appear that we were not able to convince you of the need for the suggested changes."

"While my Government's viewpoint on the proposals was conveyed to you some time ago, your latest communication would suggest that there might exist some uncertainty as to the South African Government's stand on the issue.

"Without resorting to specifics, I consider the suggested composition of the proposed commission particularly troublesome."

Among other objections, the Prime Minister said "the proposed inclusion of overseas representatives of the ANC introduces a morally unacceptable situation."

"For a constitutionally elected Government to be confronted with the prospect of joint deliberations with an organisation that is publicly committed to the ideals and deeds of terrorism is to impair in advance the validity of the entire project."

"In the circumstances, I regret to inform you that, as Prime Minister of South Africa, I cannot sanction Government involvement in your initiative on the basis of the stated terms of reference and the membership composition."

Chief Buthelezi had invited the Prime Minister to nominate two representatives to serve on the Commission of Enquiry.

"I want you to know, however, that my Government and I remain committed to seeking through consultation a dispensation which would allow all our people meaningful political participation without fear of subjugating minority groups."

"You will appreciate, Mr Chief Minister, that the South African Government cannot give credence to the concept of expanding the constitutional sovereignty of KwaZulu beyond its constitutional confines.

"We do not live in political vacuums, nor can we usurp the moral and political right unilaterally to discard political realities by pretending that the governments and states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda did not exist."

CSO: 4420

PFP NEEDS TO RECTIFY IMAGE PROBLEM

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Sep 80 p 18

[Editorial: "Simonstown Signal"]

[Text]

PFP strategists who explain away their Simonstown defeat with references to Mr John Wiley's record as a good constituency man and assorted other rationalisations may be guilty of dangerous self-delusion. True, Mr Wiley has always nursed his constituents and, true again, Simonstown is largely populated by conservatively inclined middle-class English speakers, many of them elderly.

But it is precisely this latter fact which is significant. Simonstown is middle South Africa, exactly the kind of solid urban area which the PFP has hitherto regarded as an opposition stronghold. And now it's gone Nat.

This week's by-election result indicates that the PFP can no longer feel too sanguine about seats on the perimeter of its urban redoubts.

And those who say that Mr P W Botha's forceful performance on TV last Tuesday was another reason for NP gains should note what the Prime Minister was saying. He was defiantly punting racial conciliation and confronting his right wing. The election result suggests that this style is not unappealing to many Opposition voters.

To halt the slide, the PFP will have to block the Nationalist campaign to pin onto them the label of wreckers and boycotters. The accusations are unfair, for the PFP is a serious and creative party led by gifted people who add a vital dimension to the national debate. But they have an image problem which, in the present climate, they ignore at their peril.

CSO: 4420

CENSUS FIGURES TERMED INACCURATE FOR SOWETO

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

The 1980 census may have missed as much as a third of the population of Soweto, which experts and political figures fear will make the result useless.

The census figures announced yesterday put the population of Soweto at 864 000, while various recent official and unofficial estimates of its population have ranged from 1 to 1,2 million.

Even officials of the West Rand Administration Board have used the latter figures. The Urban Foundation's authoritative recent study also concluded that while no exact figure could be given, Soweto's population was clearly over a million.

The new census figures are "ridiculous nonsense," according to Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten.

"Almost a third of the population of Soweto is living there illegally — and they are not going to be counted in any way," he said.

IMPOSSIBLE

He added that the lack of accurate figures would make proper urban planning in Soweto impossible. "Unless we get the true figures, we cannot plan for the future."

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on black affairs said today the census figures for Soweto did not reveal the true position.

She felt it was possible that the true figure was 50 percent higher than that given by the 1980 census.

Mrs Suzman warned of the dangers of basing future planning on innacurate population statistics.

Professor Gerhard Schutte of the Department of Sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand warned earlier this year that an innacurate count count could prove to be a "tragic, meaningless exercise."

The outgoing Secretary of the Department of Statistics, Dr Tjaart du Plessis, has defended his department's figures. He said they showed that Soweto had 99 000 houses and this gave an average of 8,7 people in a house.

CSO: 4420

SOWETO ORGANIZATIONS CONTINUE OPPOSITION TO RENT INCREASE

Johannesburg THE POST in English 15 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

SOWETO'S anti-rent campaign received more support when hundreds of residents, at the weekend, pledged not to pay the increased rentals.

This was decided at meetings called by the Jabavu Civic Association (JCA) and the Chiawelo Civic Association (CCA) at the Jabavu Lutheran Church and Chiawelo Swiss Mission.

The two branches are affiliates of the Soweto Civic Association (SCA), led by Dr Nthato Motlana with the Soweto Committee of 10 as its executive committee.

It was the inaugural meeting of the JCA. At both meetings the rent issue was the hot issue for the day.

Soweto residents were told that while the Soweto Council could issue eviction notices, it could not evict all Soweto residents, or the thousands of residents who failed to pay the increased rents.

Soweto residents were also told that they must persevere, like the people in Port Elizabeth who have not paid rents since early this year, in protest against rent increases. The local community council has not been able to evict all these people.

The Jabavu meeting is another milestone in the Dr Motlana-Mr Thebehali battle for supremacy in Soweto. The numbers that attended yesterday's meeting far outstripped the volume of the people who come to Mr Thebehali's meetings.

Dr Motlana said: "The SCA will give you direction on the rents issue. Should you go to the office and they refuse your old rent, please come to us and we will teach them the law. We have already shown them what we mean, with our action on the Putco fare increases and we are going to teach them another lesson with the rents. Nobody must pay the increased rents."

Mr Leonard Mosala, another leading member of the SCA told Chiawelo residents that every struggle had sell-outs and collaborators. He was referring to the Soweto Council.

"Every struggle has people who sell themselves to the oppressor, sell their families and children. But these people have never been able to stop change from coming," he said.

"By refusing to pay the increased rents we are demonstrating that we need the little money we have to educate our children. We have been excluded from economic activity and the quality of our education is intended to keep us in subservient positions," he continued.

Mr Mosala warned that the rent increases will be followed by other increases and he said, only three percent of black people could afford the rents since they had gone up in February.

Soweto residents face another rent hike next month the third this year. He made another appeal to people to express their objection to the rent increases by not paying the increased rents.

CSO: 4420

SABRA COMMITTEE STUDYING WHITE HOMELAND IDEA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

THE groundwork is being laid in Pretoria for a "Whitestan" for the country's Whites who want to get away from it all — at least as far as multiracialism is concerned.

And heading it will be the son of the architect of apartheid, the late Prime Minister, Dr Hendrik French Verwoerd.

Dr Verwoerd's son, the Rev Hendrik Verwoerd, has been appointed head of a new organisation to be set up under the auspices of the rightwing Sabra organisation to establish a territorial claim on country that will be exclusively White.

Links

The body, described as autonomous and independent, is to be known as the Union of Orange Workers (Vereniging van Oranjewerkers).

This, presumably, denotes links with the Dutch forebears of the Afrikaner, and also points to the area believed to be under consideration for the "Whitestan" — near the H F Verwoerd Dam in the Orange River project.

Allowed

As envisaged, only Whites would be allowed to live and work in the area, and there would be an emphasis on a return to manual labour.

It is believed that the area envisaged is bounded by Colesberg, Venterstad, Bethulie, and Phillipolis.

The reason why the organisation will shoot for its "Whitestan" in this area is that water and electricity is already available there.

Sincere

Because of its relative isolation the feeling also is that only whites who are sincerely motivated by their determination to preserve total segregation will uproot themselves and move there.

The whole project has been the subject of exhaustive study for months past by a special committee of 26 set up by Sabra — a committee that includes some of the country's foremost engineering and technological brains.

CSO: 4420

'DIE BURGER': CISKEI NEGOTIATIONS SUPPORT STATES CONCEPT

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 13 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial translated from DIE BURGER: "A "New" Freedom"]

[Text]

THE constitutional negotiations taking place between the Governments of South Africa and the Ciskei are being awaited with special interests because it could bring about the first "new" independence for a South African black nation.

What is of great significance at this stage already, is that such talks are taking place at all and moreover with apparent urgency. Only this year the English-language press announced with undisguised satisfaction that not one of the dependent black states will henceforth be interested in independence at all.

In the case of the Ciskei, in particular, the impression was created that the process of constitutional development had ended in a cul-de-sac. It is this very view that gives the lie to what is happening now between South Africa and the Ciskei.

What has been clear for quite a time, and been defined in greater detail in the past few weeks, is that a new kind of independence will have to be created for the national states. It concerns the question of citizenship consolidation and economic inter-dependence for which other formulae than those of the past will have to be found.

Everything points to the fact that the relationship between South Africa and its black states on the way to freedom will be much closer in future. This is shown not only by the acceptance of the fact that South Africa to a large extend forms an economic unit, but also by the fact that there will be closer political liaison, such as in a confederation of states.

Nevertheless the overriding point is that the principle of political self-determination will be retained. Coupled to this is the explicit desire of the Ciskeians to retain and develop their nationwood and identity. There is reason to believe that these instinctive strivings are also at work in other dependent black states and that in the course of time they will find expression in some form of liberation or another.

This has become one of the fields where some of the most exciting new concepts in South Africa are gradually taking shape.

CSO: 4420

LAW CHANGES ON MULTIRACIAL SPORTS RECOMMENDED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

WIDE-RANGING recommendations to the Cabinet on law changes, which would kill all statutory bars against racially mixed sport, have been drawn up by the Human Sciences Research Council.

The special Legal Committee of the Council's overall investigation into sport yesterday made known its findings and recommendations in which it concentrated on cleaning up — for multiracial sport — four particular Acts of Parliament.

Professor G Scholtz, of the central investigating body, said the report was the first of a number on the subject. He appealed to all parties to try to keep politics out of the issue and proposals and said the recommendations had been made on clinical and scientific investigations by the committee.

"Please let's not see a political football being made of it," he said.

The four acts considered by the committee are the Group Areas Act, the Liquor Act, the Provision of Separate Amenities Act and the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

Professor J C van der Walt, chairman of the Legal Committee, said that in the case of the Group Areas Act the general provisions did not apply to sporting situations, dealing as they did with "occupation" of premises by other race groups.

However, the original formal proclamation equated "certain purposes" with "occupation" and the committee had concluded that this was ultra vires — although regarded as applicable until a Supreme Court decision to the contrary.

But "to prevent uncertainty and even malicious criticism" the committee had urged publication of a clarifying proclamation, or alternatively the definition of a sport situation as non-occupation of premises.

At the same time, the repeal of the offending proclamation was being urged.

On the Liquor Act, the committee recommended a blanket exemption for all bona fide sports clubs from differertiating or discriminatory provisions in the act.

The committee, Prof Van der Walt said, felt that sports clubs should be relied on to take regulatory measures on the supply of liquor.

On the Separate Amenities Act, the committee was urging the complete overhaul of the statute because its applications were so wide-spread and wide-ranging.

On the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, the committee had recommended that participation in sport be excluded from the provisions of the Act by amending sections 9 and 10.

CSO: 4420

MANY BLACK SCHOOLS CLOSED AFTER DISCUSSIONS' FAILURE

Criticism of 'Pseudo-committees'

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt]

ALL black higher primary and secondary schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage had been closed indefinitely, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, announced in Pretoria last night.

He also said schools in the Galeshewe township in Kimberley would be closed for the rest of the year if "orderly and effective" education was not resumed from September 15, the Rand Daily Mail's Pretoria Bureau reports.

Pupils would then forfeit the right to sit for the end of the year examinations.

Dr Hartzenberg said his decision to close schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage followed the action of "certain individuals and pseudo committees" who had reacted negatively to positive steps taken by his department to normalise the school situation in certain troubled areas.

While proclaiming that they wanted pupils to go back to school, these individuals and committees were persisting in manipulating education for their own selfish ends and were organising meetings and appealing to parents and pupils to continue the boycott of schools, he said.

The Minister also announced that special arrangements would be made in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage to accommodate those pupils who had re-registered at the end of last week and to assist them in preparing for and writing their examinations.

Six Cape Area Closings

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in Englisn 20 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THOUSANDS of Black schoolchildren in six areas of the Cape have been banned by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, from writing their year-end examinations.

Dr Hartzenberg said in Pretoria on Thursday that it had been decided to take this step and close down schools in the six areas because it had apparently been impossible for schooling there to return to normal following the recent disturbances.

Furthermore, he said, funds that had been earmarked for building programmes at the affected schools were now being reconsidered, and might be transferred to other areas where education was continuing normally and where there were backlogs.

He gave the assurance that everything possible was being done to accommodate the permanent staff teachers at the affected schools, but said he regretted that the department might have to end the services of temporary teachers.

The schools that were to be closed down indefinitely were in the areas of Kimberley, Cape Town, Adelaide, Worcester, Paarl and Oudtshoorn.

Dr Hartzenberg said that his officials and he, as well as regional and circuit staff, had several times had discussions with school committees and community councils in the areas on the disruption of education programmes.

It had been agreed that if orderly education were restored within a certain period everything possible would be done to help pupils prepare for promotion.

"Ample opportunities were created for the normalisation of education, but as a result of the poor response, and as there is not enough time left to the year-end to cover syllabuses, I regret having to close these schools indefinitely.

"The pupils concerned will, therefore, not qualify for internal promotion or the writing of external examinations," said Dr Hartzenberg.

Closed were all schools in the Galeshewe Township of Kimberley; all higher primary and secondary schools in the Guguletu, Langa and Nyanga Townships of Cape Town; the Khobonquaba Higher Primary School and the Amajinggi Junior Secondary School at Adelaide; the Alfred Stamper Higher Primary School and the Vusurwe Secondary School at Worcester; the Mbekweni Higher Primary School and the Simon Hebe Secondary School at Paarl; and the Fezekile Junior Secondary School at Oudtshoorn.

Permanent teaching staff at the schools would be transferred to other schools, adult education centres and circuit offices where they could be used in education capacities, or would attend in-service training courses, said Dr Hartzenberg.

CSO: 4420

INKATHA SETS UP YOUTH SERVICE CORPS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Sep 80 p 11

[Text]

ULUNDI — The Inkatha Youth Brigade decided yesterday to set up a youth service corps to involve young blacks more productively in community projects.

The president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said he envisaged young men and women contributing a year's service in the youth corps after completing matriculation or an university degree.

The youth brigade resolved at its conference to set up a youth corps on a country-wide basis.

The brigade condemned the "hypocritical conduct" of Western countries on the adoption and implementation of resolutions of the United Nations with regard to South Africa. The conference reiterated Inkatha's stand of using its power and not relying on anyone in seeking liberation.

'Arrogance' attacked

The conference attacked the "arrogance" of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. A resolution said this arrogance was a manifestation of the intransigence of whites.

The conference requested Chief Buthelezi to evaluate his future relationship with Mr Botha and to look into the question of whether each meeting with the Prime Minister should not be evaluated on its merits.

Delegates pledged their support for the stand taken by the Inkatha president in not attending a conference with the Prime Minister and other leaders on August 8 this year.

The conference also reiterated its stand to seek liberation within the context of non-violence since armed struggle would only turn blacks into "roving rebels and not freedom fighters".

The recent spate of boycotts in Kwazulu schools was condemned and the brigade called on members to stand together in the event of any future boycotts.

CSO: 4420

DETAILS OF TRANSKEI PLOT REVEALED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 31 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Neil Hooper]

[Text]

THE Sunday Times can today disclose details of a plot to overthrow the Matanzima regime and to install Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, deposed Paramount Chief of the Tembus, as President of Transkei.

The coup d'etat was planned over months by dissident public servants known as the "Group of Eight".

According to a source close to President Kaizer Matanzima, the coup leaders had the support of a senior retired Transkei police officer.

The first reference to the coup was made recently by a member of the Transkei Cabinet, Mr S K Ndzumo, in a speech at the funeral of a Transkei policeman.

Mr Ndzumo, Minister of the Interior, said the dead man had been opposed to the plot which he said had been planned by the police to overthrow the government.

On Wednesday, only days after newspaper reports of Mr Ndzumo's "coup" speech, Transkei Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima sacked the Minister of the Interior.

The Prime Minister announced that Mr Ndzumo would be replaced by a former Cabinet Minister, Miss Stella Sigcau, who was herself sacked two years after a row over a "love baby".

Chief George Matanzima did not give any reasons for sacking Mr Ndzumo, but in reply to questions said reports of an abortive police coup were "absolutely untrue".

Sunday Times sources say this denial was true only in the sense that the coup had not been planned by the police. It was, in fact, planned by dissident public servants.

They included members of the military, police and members of the public, most of them Tembu tribesmen.

The sources said the "Group of Eight" consisted largely of former members of the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress. They were working in the Transkei public service — mainly in one particular government department.

Both the ANC and PAC were banned in Transkei last year.

The sources named several members of the "Group of Eight". One was Mr Tennyson Makiwane, a former member of the ANC hierarchy who was killed last month by a masked gunman.

Moments after he was shot he told his wife: "It is all because of politics."

Abortive

Mr Makiwane arrived in Transkei last year after breaking with the ANC, of which he had once been deputy leader. He worked in the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Sunday Times sources say that supporters of the group were well supplied with arms. Their plot was abortive only because the Transkei Security Police had become aware of its existence.

The Transkei police force is headed by Brigadier Martin Ngceba, who is also head of the Security Police.

He took over as acting Commissioner of Police from Brigadier Elliot Cwele, 50, who was "retired" prematurely from the force after he refused to sign an order in July last year for the detention of Chief Dalindyebo, leader of the Transkei opposition Democratic Progressive Party.

The Chief was later arrested on a detention order signed by the chief of the Security Police, then Colonel Martin Ngceba.

Chief Sabata's trial was delayed until this year when he became ill.

Dignity

The case was finally heard in April, when he was found guilty of violating the dignity or injuring the reputation of the President of Transkei.

He was sentenced to a fine of R700 (or 18 months); R200 (or six months) was suspended for three years. He is appealing against his conviction.

Earlier this month Chief George Matanzima announced that the Cabinet had decided to depose Chief Sabata of his chieftainship in view of his conviction.

Three weeks ago it became known that the Transkei police had started a nationwide search for Chief Sabata.

It was later reported that he was living in Swaziland.

CSO: 4420

UPTURN IN IMMIGRATION, DECREASE IN EMIGRATION NOTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Richard Parts]

[Text]

South Africans and former immigrants who left the Republic during the 1970s are returning in increasing numbers. There is also a marked rise in new immigrants.

According to the Department of Statistics, the number of officially approved immigrants rose from 1 370 in January to 2 015 for the month of June. However, a further 800, who had entered the country as visitors previously were also designated "official immigrants" during that month.

A total of 1 478 South Africans and permanent South African residents left the Republic in January, but the monthly figure has been dropping steadily — to 1 158 in June, the latest month statistics were available.

In June 1979, only 1 069 people arrived as immigrants compared with the 1 579 who left the country.

Spokesmen for clubs and professional bodies in Johannesburg said yesterday that the statistics confirm widely held views that the trend has reversed in the past year with immigrants and returning South Africans far exceeding the "brain drain" of the previous two years.

A typical comment was that of the secretary of the SA Institute of Civil Engineering, Mrs J A Nel.

"There is a definite flow of South Africans returning home — from Britain and Australia mainly.

"Many of them lived abroad for two or three years but are pulled back here by the booming economy and the acute shortage of engineers," she said.

Spokesmen in other branches of engineering said the world-wide recession was in direct contrast to the bouyant economy in South Africa which had created a demand for engineers that could not be filled locally

Applications had been received not only from returning South Africans, but also from many Zimbabweans, Australians, Canadians, Britons and Austrians, among other nationalities.

Although not all European university degrees were recognised in South Africa, Mr M Kruger, registrar for the Council of Professional Engineers, said: "Unlike the United States authorities, we do try to judge every case on its own merit and previous experience is a key factor."

The Chief Executive for the SA Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators, Mr David Price, said that 1979 was the first year in the history of the profession which saw a net outflow that was higher than those chartered secretaries and administrators coming into South Africa.

"But this seems to have halted this year and those returning are mostly South Africans," explained Mr Price.

"We now have three times the number of employers looking for chartered secretaries as there are members available," he added.

CSO: 4420

INDIAN, BLACK LOCAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES HOLD TALKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 80 p 8

[Article by Murray McNally]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Mr David Curry, Labour Party chairman and president of the Cape Association of Management Committees, who attended talks in Pretoria last week has announced that a move had been started to forge a united front with Indian local affairs committees and African urban councils.

The talks took place in Laudium, Pretoria, on Wednesday night and were also attended by representatives of the Natal Association of Local Affairs Committees, the Transvaal Management Committees Association and the Urban Council's Association of South Africa (UCA).

Mr Curry, who was appointed convenor of further talks, said Wednesday's meeting was "preliminary".

The aim was to liaise with one another to combine forces and face common problems on a unified basis.

The next day, the group (excluding the UCA because they fall under the Department of Co-operation and Development) had talks with the Director-General of Community Development, Mr Louis Fouche and other top officials.

Mr Curry said the main purpose of the talks with Mr Fouche was to unravel the confusion caused by the Government's announcement that rentals would be lowered but which in effect caused the poorer occupiers of rented premises to pay more.

He said that in a specific case a householder with an income of R104 had had the benefit of paying a lower rental of R5,20 as a result of the government's announcement.

"But when the local authorities have added their administrative and other costs, that man now pays R38,00."

"We have asked to regulate and control this practice," Mr Fouche said.

Also present at the meeting was the chairman of the Ravensmead Management Committee, Mr Hansie Christians, who made representations for more land in Ravensmead to prevent Ravensmead residents from being moved to Mitchells Plain — 40 km from Cape Town — against their will.

CSO: 4420

NEW BLACK TRADE UNION FEDERATION, CUSA, INAUGURATED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Langa Skosana]

[Text]

South Africa's black trade unions intend to use their new federation as a launching pad for national expansion.

This was stated by Mr Albert Mosenthal, president of the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) at its inaugural meeting in Johannesburg yesteday.

The attendance of a wide cross-section of black leadership at the meeting assured Cusa of widespread support and credibility among black labour.

Those present included black consciousness leaders such as Mr Tom Manthatha, a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten; Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, president of the Writers' Association of South Africa; and Mr Willie Bokala, national secretary of Wasa.

Also present was Mr Gibson Thula, publicity chairman of the Zulu political and cultural movement, Inkatha.

A representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Mr Zidana Kele, said his 72-million-strong organisation wanted solidarity with Cusa.

"We will do what we can to fulfil your aspirations," he said.

More than 300 people attended the launching of Cusa, which expects to represent about 35 000 workers as soon as supporting unions have affiliated.

Cusa has sprung from the Consultative Council of Black Trade Unions, a group of seven unions which are explicitly black. This distinguishes them from the predominantly black unions in the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) which have mainly non-racial constitutions.

South Africa now has three federations catering for black unions — the 283 000-strong Trade Union Council of South Africa whose black membership is a minority, the 60 000-strong Fosatu, and Cusa.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER URGES INDUSTRY TO DEAL WITH WORKER GROUPS

Fanie Botha Warning

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

The Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, today warned managements of "disaster" unless they dealt with leadership groups which held credibility among the workers.

Speaking in Pretoria, Mr Botha said: "Management should deal with whatever leadership group holds credibility among the workers.

"To impose a group favoured by management but not by those they are supposed to represent, will lead to diaster.

"Trade unions should be viewed positively. Without their leadership role it would be more difficult to deal with conflict in industrial relations in South Africa."

Mr Botha said a great responsibility rested on the employer.

"He must realise that legislation alone cannot ensure labour peace.

"Without his co-operation, adaptation and sacrifice, nothing can be brought about.

"Prevention is better than cure and employers must be in a position to identify conflict situations in time and to eliminate the problems."

Mr Botha said the number of blacks, coloured people and Indians in professional and management posts would have to double by 1987.

He said personnel policy should provide for equal treatment of all workers.

DECISIONS

"Decisions will have to be made on the equality of company facilities for sport and recreation, washing and eating accommodation, medical services, salaries and fringe benefits like housing, pension, leave and transport," he said.

He said employers must accept that more and more pressure for increased wages and improved conditions must be expected.

"The best industrial relations practices will be wasted if a company's working conditions remain inadequate," he said.

Mr Botha was opening a symposium on the use of industrial sociology in human relations.

● The Johannesburg City Council will deal with whatever group holds credibility among the workers — as long as it is a registered trade union.

Mr J F Oberholzer MPC was commenting today on the warning by Mr Botha. He added, however, that "we do not talk to people who go on strike."

Mrs Janet Levine, the PFP city councillor, said Mr Botha's statement was realistic and in keeping with the growing pressures that have emerged in labour relations over the past few years.

Auto Industry Developments

Johannesburg POST in English 9 Sep 80 p 9

[Text]

THE strike-battered motor assemblies in the Eastern Cape are liberating trade unionism "to the limit" in efforts to counter repetitions of some of the worst strikes of the post-Wiehahn era.

To attain the maximum commitment of trade unions and to perfect machinery for the airing and solving of grievances, the Ford Motor Company has negotiated agreements to:

- Pay full-time trade union officials to do union work at its plants as "full-time shop stewards."
- Involve full-time and part-time shop stewards in the grievance procedures from the lowest level on the shop floor and upwards.
- Allow workers trade union representation at all formal disciplinary hearings.

The agreements involve the black, the coloured and the right-wing white trade unions of the industry, all of whom were directly involved in the negotiations which led up to the agreements.

Volkswagen is now engaged in the negotiation of similar provisions, leaving General Motors to follow suit.

It would be naive to think that this would be the end to all strikes, said an informed source.

DEAL

But it was felt that the new deal would come as close as was possible to a solution to the unrest which the provisions of the much vaunted Industrial Conciliation Act were unable to provide.

The Eastern Cape Motor assemblies were at the heart of two "new era" strikes which shattered hopes that the extension of existing trade union rights to blacks would eliminate the wildcat strikes of mainly black workers.

The first was the Ford strike late last year, where the initiative was taken by the black Port Elizabeth civic organisation and the unions were left out in the cold.

The second was the recent Volkswagen strike in Uitenhage where workers held out for a doubling of their minimum wage.

POST is informed that Ford introduced the first three full-time shop stewards on the company's payroll at the beginning of this month.

The eventual target is six full-time shop stewards and 18 part-time shop stewards at all of Ford plants.

The full-time shop stewards will be paid at the rates of pay they received before their appointments. They will qualify for all general pay increases and normal benefits.

CSO: 4420

REPORT REVIEWS IMPORTANCE OF MINING INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 80 p 17

[Article by John Mulcahy]

[Text]

THE mining industry is responsible, directly and indirectly, for around 26 percent of South Africa's gross domestic product.

According to a report commissioned by the Chamber of Mines, and produced by the Bureau for Economic Policy and Analysis (Bepa) at Pretoria University, mining's impact on the overall economy is vastly greater than the direct amount of investment and production. The direct effect is estimated at around 13,6 percent of GDP.

Of the total 26 percent, some 18 percent comes from the gold mining sector alone — the report's figures are based on 1978, and the gold price boom subsequent to that has probably increased both the absolute role of mining in the economy and the particular part played by gold mining.

The report, entitled "The role of mining in the South African economy" and writtend and researched under the direction of Professors J A Lombard and J J Stadler, notes that the physical volume of mining has increased by over 300 percent since 1950. There has been a decline in the proportion of gold to the total contribution by volume other sectors which, particularly coal, have shown a faster growth.

Further points highlighted by the report are:

- Periods of mining expansion have tended to provide the basis for later overall upturns in the economy, and on this basis the economy could see a long upswing of activity in the 1980s on the back of mining investment in the 1970s — fixed investment in mining more than doubled between the early and late 1970s.
- There has been a major attempt at closing the wage gap between Whites and Blacks in the mining industry during the 1970s. The White/Black differential has narrowed from 19,8 in 1970 to 6,7 in 1979.
- Capital intensity in mining — the ratio of capital to labour in relation to output — has grown rapidly since 1950.
- Calculations suggest that a gross value of gold output of R1 000-million will provide direct employment of 426 000 workers in gold mining plus a further 118 000 in other domestic industries providing supplies and services to the mines.

In addition, for every R100-million invested in gold mining there will be another 40 000 jobs arising from industries supplying capital goods to the mines.

- A bar of gold could buy double the amount of imports in 1978 than it could in 1970 — this has given a hefty general boost to the economy on the balance of payments side in enabling South Africa to buy necessary imports from abroad.

It means that the country's 'terms of trade' — measuring the amount of goods a country needs to sell overseas to buy a particular volume of imports — have improved in the 1970s despite the huge increases in

oil prices.

● Pay levels in mining, for Whites and Blacks, have been rising at a faster rate than in the economy generally.

● Direct taxes paid by mining companies amounted to 34 percent of total company taxes paid in 1978. (This level has obviously risen since the report's calculations were made.

CSO: 4420

EXPANSION, NEW TECHNIQUES TO INCREASE PLATINUM OUTPUT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Sep 80 p 12

[Article by Adam Payne]

[Text]

A R25-million expansion project by Western Platinum mine, in the Rustenburg area, by mining the hitherto unexploited UG2 chromium-platinum reef will have far-reaching consequences in the future for the platinum, chromium and ferrochromium industries.

The R25-million spending will probably be a small figure compared with the hundreds of million of rands that are expected eventually to be involved.

The consequences will be long term on the supply side. At present, they increase South Africa's platinum reserves from 500-million oz by a further potential 800-million oz.

South Africa already dominates the world's platinum market.

Mr Ken Maxwell, managing director of Rustenburg Platinum, says there is some weakness in the platinum market now and any immediate additional supplies might restrain the price.

The main implications of the expansion, which arose from a metallurgical and smelting breakthrough in exploiting this reef, are:

- Western Platinum, owned by Lonrho of London and Superior Oil and Falconbridge of the US and Canada, will market 50 000 more oz of platinum a year — a small amount but enough to be of significance in an over-supplied platinum market if and when speculators begin offloading.
- When the reef is exploited large quantitites of chromium fines will become available as a by-product, produced much more cheaply than the present chromium ore from underground mines devoted only to chromium production.
- Rustenburg is evaluating UG2 — as is Impala — and has patented a technical process but no decision to mine it has yet been taken.
- Texasgulf Incorporated, the Northern American mining company, holding large tracts of mineral rights, underlain by UG2 reef in the Brits area, will now be much more strongly placed to open a mine and recovery plant and market both platinum group metals and chromium fines.

For four years Foster Wheeler Corporation in the United Kingdom has been working on behalf of Texasgulf to perfect high-temperature plasma furnaces which can smelt UG2 reef without clogging up. The process is scientifically viable, but Texasgulf has been considering whether it can be developed into a commercial plant.

These experiments have been necessary because UG2 reef when fed into conventional furnaces clogs them up after a month or two. A furnace was put out of action at Impala's smelter by UG2 reef, but since then Impala has fed some UG2 reef, greatly diluted with Merensky reef material, into furnaces without misshap.

The other route for the exploitation of the UG2 reef, which is richer in platinum and rhodium than the Merensky Reef, developed by the National Institute of Metallurgy at the behest of Western Platinum, is completely different.

It entails separating out the chromium which clogs up the conventional platinum furnaces. This is done by flotation. The remaining concentrate are fed, still containing a little chromium into a hotter furnace than the normal from which a slag is produced containing more platinum and rhodium than the slag produced in smelting the Merensky Reef.

In the flotation process the fine chrome is separated out and would be available for marketing cheaply on a big scale. Large quantities would be available because the reef is wide at between one and two metres, whereas the Merensky reef produces no chrome. It has a small chrome "marker" only about one inch wide.

Should Texasgulf enter the platinum and chrome market, which is most probable, the whole marketing picture of platinum and ferrochrome will be vitally affected, depending on the size of the Texasgulf operation. A decision by Texasgulf could be taken any time in the near future.

The work undertaken for NIM for Western Platinum will be available to that company for a year. After that other companies can take advantage of it.

A director of a mining house, well placed to know the situation, told me:

"The shortcomings regarding chrome and ferrochrome from UG2 reef are their low grades. Ferrochrome is sold by the chrome content a pound and the iron it contains and everything else is free.

"The nub is that the more iron you give away the higher the cost of transport of that portion of ferrochrome.

"At present the lowest grade charge chrome (ferrochrome) that is produced is around 50% chromium, which is much lower than was the case a few years ago.

"Whether you can reduce that from 50% to about 45% — the grade of the ferrochrome produced from the UG2 reef — and market it has still to be established.

"This material is extremely fine and one does not know how it will travel and its high iron content will make it heavy.

"Apart from exporting the fines, the possibility of producing ferrochrome from the UG2 reef in South Africa has to be considered. There is a real possibility of that. A higher-grade chrome could be used to blend in with low- grade UG2 to bring the content up to 50% or 52%."

He agreed that the fine chromite produced from the UG2 reef could be pelletised. "That is something for the future."

He believed that 45% ferrochrome would be saleable, but it was too early to say what price discount would be negotiated.

"From the point of view of Impala and Rustenburg exploitation of the UG2 reef is still a little way off.

"Their plants cannot be adjusted easily and not only the plants, but the whole mining process, cannot be adjusted easily."

He said the plasma process — if adopted by Texasgulf — would involve less capital investment. The NIM process needs capital and new equipment.

"I imagine that over time, ferrochrome production will tend to gravitate towards the producers who have access to UG2. It will be a by-product and cheaper. The ferrochrome could be tagged on at the end of the platinum plants. That is still quite a way in the future."

As to platinum group metals content of the Merensky and UG2 reefs, the ratio is about 20 for the UG2 to 14 for the Merensky.

Dr Nic Barcza, assistant director of the process development division at NIM and who heads the pryometallurgical section which made the breakthrough in unlocking the UG2, told me:

"Our ore-dressing division developed a flotation technique to upgrade the milled ore, taking off the waste material, but the metal sulphide concentrates still contained a certain amount of chromite and remained unsuitable for smelting in a conventional electrical furnace.

"Soon after the ore-dressing division started its work to overcome the problem of chromite, the pyrometallurgical section, which falls under the process development division, embarked on work on a bench scale to develop a technique to smelt the remaining chromite part of the ore with the rest of the concentrate in such a way that would avoid the serious furnace build-ups that had occurred previously.

"The pyrometallurgical section has developed such a technique where it produces a matte which contains platinum group metals in a concentration some four times — if not greater — than that obtained in the conventional smelter using Merensky Reef containing virtually no chromite.

"This matte is then subsequently treatable in a converter to get rid of any remaining chromium and produce an even higher concentration of pgms in the matte.

"The Merensky and the UG2 have fairly similar amounts of pgms as mined, but by the time the concentrate stage is reached the pgm content is higher in the UG2 material. When it is smelted into a matte that higher proportion persists.

"Because there are now technical means of smelting the UG2 reef what were probably considered resources of platinum group metals are now reserves."

CSO: 4420

SASOL DIRECTOR REVIEWS YEAR'S PROGRESS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Sep 80 p 20

[Article by John Mulcahy]

[Text]

THE commissioning of Sasol II is proceeding according to plan and initial production, though intermittent, is as expected.

Chairman Mr D P de Villiers says in his annual review the expectation of no dividends from Sasol II during 1980-81 still applies, but equally the commissioning of this section will not place any financial burden on Sasol during this period.

"The indications are that, unless something unforeseen occurs, profits during 1980-81 will improve. The predicted dividend growth of 12,5 percent on the annualised dividend of 15,5c should be possible and there could even be a moderate improvement thereon."

In the year ended June 30 Sasol's taxed profit was R121,7-million, way in excess of the R94-million estimated in the prospectus, while the dividend declaration was 8,5c a share, somewhat higher than the mooted 7c.

According to Mr De Villiers, construction of Sasol III is proceeding on schedule and, at the middle of August, 18 months after the decision to proceed with the project had been announced, physical construction on the site had reached nearly 30 percent completion.

Arrangements for the funding of the remaining capital requirements of Sasol II and III have been made.

Mr De Villiers says important developments are taking place abroad towards the establishment of synthetic fuel plants.

"The vital role that synthetic fuels must play towards limiting dependence on foreign oil has become fully recognised in industrialised countries with adequate coal or shale sources. In the US a legislative framework has recently been set up for the establishment of a synfuels industry."

Mr De Villiers points out that although there has been extensive research and development work on the subject, Sasol technology is the only proven commercial route to coal gasification and subsequent liquefaction.

US link

A gasification plant to be built in North Dakota has been announced and Sasol will act as consultant and co-licensor to the consortium owners, led by American Natural Resources — this plant will contain about two-thirds of the production units of Sasol II.

Of the $100-million allocated by the US Department of Energy for design work on synfuel projects, $60-million will go to projects with which Sasol is involved either as consultant or potential licensor.

Says Mr De Villiers: "... we now have in the Republic an imaginative and practical structure to promote the establishment of a synthetic fuels industry which will in time lead to a large measure of energy independence.

"At the same time it will oblige companies operating in these fields to adhere to all the normal economic and commercial disciplines prevailing in other sectors."

Mr De Villiers, echoing the sentiments of numerous industrialists at the moment, is concerned about the shortage of skilled labour.

Major challenge

"Sasol faces a major challenge in finding and training the necessary skilled manpower to complete the construction of Sasol III. An even more formidable task is the dcruitment and training of personnel required at all levels for the operation of Sasol III."

The total costs of training programmes for Sasol II and III (construction and operations) up to 1983 is estimated at R63-million.

CSO: 4420

ESCOM RAISES RATES; NEW NUCLEAR PLANT NOT NEEDED YET

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Alec Hogg]

[Text]

ESCOM's tariff hike announced yesterday will not be inflationary, maintains the commission's senior general manager Mr I D van der Walt.

The average increase (on a weighted basis) for the country is 5,5 percent — well below the inflation rate which is presently running at around 12 percent year-on-year.

Although one must add a likely three percent rise in coal prices, which in turn must be passed on to the consumer, the new tariffs, which become effective in January, are more likely to play a restraining role on inflation than to boost it, Mr Van der Walt said.

"The increase in our tariff should not be interpreted by manufacturers as a reason for raising their prices, because even those most dependent on electricity like the mining and glass industries, count electricity as little more than six percent of their total costs."

The Western Cape will suffer the worst, in area terms, with tariffs to rise 6,7 percent from next year. The hike in the Rand/OFS area is slightly below the national average at 5,4 percent, while Natal is relatively well off at five percent.

Escom, which will have spent a massive R1 300-million on capital expenditure by the end of the 1980 calendar year, contributes nearly three percent of the gross domestic product. In addition, 70 percent of its total capital expenditure is spent within the country's boundaries.

Mr Van der Walt said yesterday Escom grew on average three to four percent faster than the real economic growth rate of the country as a whole and he expected next year to be no exception.

He also dispelled rumours circulating just after Sasol became a public company, that Escom would soon follow. The rumours seemed pretty well based particularly as the Government was serious in its intention to allow market forces to play a more dominating role in the economy.

But both Mr Van der Walt, and the commission's financial manager Len de Groen, said they thought it very unlikely Escom would go public.

Speculation that the country might be looking to open another nuclear-powered plant (Koeberg comes into operation in 1983) was also discounted by Mr Van der Walt yesterday.

He said that until "remote" areas like the Eastern Cape experienced enough economic activity to warrant the building of such a plant, no plans could be made.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

INTEGRATION OF RACING CLUBS--Race clubs throughout the country have been given a Government go-ahead in principle to implement on-course integration of race-goers. This was disclosed by Mr Alan Snijman, chairman of the Jockey Club of South Africa, at a meeting of the club in Durban. Mr Snijman said the Government had given the go-ahead "in writing" for race clubs throughout the country to make their own decisions on desegregation. But this go-ahead had not entirely cleared the way for integration. A major stumbling block was the Liquor License Act which laid down that without an international license blacks might not be served liquor in white bars. Mr Snijman said clubs would have to consider the issue soon and work out their own policies. These would have to take into account the effects of the Group Areas Act, the Community Development Act and the Liquor Act. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Sep 80 p 1]

NUMBER OF DETAINEES--At least 44 people are still being detained under security legislation throughout the country, according to records kept by the South African Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg. The majority of detainees are being held in the Western Cape under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, which allows for indefinite detention. About 14 people are jailed in terms of Section Six of the Terrorism Act, which allows for solitary detention. About six people are detained incommunicado under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act. The terms of detention of one person in Grahamstown and one in East London are not known. A total of 20 people are known to be held under the Internal Security Act, of which 10 are in jails in the Western Cape. A spokesman for the Prisons Department in Pretoria said yesterday that Victor Verster Prison near Paarl, Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town and Modder B near Benoni were the main centres where detainees were being held. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Sep 80 p 2]

OPPENHEIMER ON NATAL COMMISSION--Mr Harry Oppenheimer has agreed to serve on the Buthelezi Commission which is to probe the future of Natal. The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has confirmed that the chairman of the Anglo American Corporation had accepted the invitation. The commission is headed by Professor GDL Schreiner of the University of Natal. Last week the SA Indian Council elected a member of its executive, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, to serve on the commission in response to an invitation by Chief Buthelezi. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Sep 80 p 6]

TRADE WITH FRG--Germany exported agricultural machinery worth R24-million to South Africa in the first half of this year. This shows a staggering increase of 170% on the same period in 1979. Germany increased its overall exports to South Africa by a massive 31,6% in the first six months of 1980, compared to the first half of 1979. South Africa's exports to Germany rose by only 11,2% over the same period. This reduced rate of growth is due mainly to a substantial drop in Krugerrand purchases, amounting to R100-million, which was caused by the introduction in Germany of 13% Value Added Tax on Krugerrands at the beginning in this year. South Africa did, however, show signs of improvement in many other export categories--particularly raw materials, semi-finished and primary products. For example: coal (up 80%), iron ore (up 41%), wool (up 41%), ferro-alloys (up 41%) and copper (up 48%). Germany's own massive increase in exports stems from agricultural machinery (up 170%), machine tools (up 77%), machines for the textile and leather industries (up 43%) and electro-technical equipment (up 37%). [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 7 Sep 80 p 6]

EFFICIENT COAL-FIRED BOILER--A boiler which is said to be 30% more efficient than its counterparts and which uses South Africa's low-grade "waste" coal, is in operation in KwaZulu. The fluidized bed boiler, which has a dry fuel efficiency of around 90% and can use coal with a 50% ash content, is the first of its kind in this country and one of only a 100 or so in the world. If the concept catches on it could revolutionize SA's energy situation. The significance of the technique of fluidized bed combustion used in this boiler, especially for South Africa, is clearly demonstrated by Professor Robin Judd, head of the chemical engineering department at Natal University's Durban campus. He says SA's reserves of low-grade coal with an ash content upwards of 35% (at over 50% the figure doubles) suitable for fluidized bed combustion, are about 60,000-million tons. Reserves of good coal with an ash content of less than 15% are a meagre 2,000-million tons. To these reserves could be added all the "piles of discard coal" we see about us, he says. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 7 Sep 80 p 6]

TAX CONCESSIONS FOR APPRENTICES--The Minister of Manpower Utilization, Mr Fanie Botha, has announced tax concessions for the training of apprentices. In a statement in Pretoria last night he said these concessions, which would apply from October 1, last year, had been decided on to stimulate the indenturing of apprentices and alleviate the acute shortage of artisans. He had, therefore, in terms of the In-Service Training Act, 1979, and the Black Employees' In-Service Training Act 1976, approved of the training of apprentices for purposes of tax concessions in terms of Section 11 of the Income Tax Act, 1962. "This approval applies only in respect of training expenses incurred by employers in connection with: The attendance by their apprentices of technical classes at institutions maintained wholly or partly from public funds, or the following of correspondence courses in terms of their prescribed conditions of apprenticeship, and the first voluntary and the compulsory trade test undergone by apprentices in terms of their prescribed conditions of apprenticeship. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Sep 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

FORMER PRESIDENT LULE: MUWANGA WAS OBOTE'S HENCHMAN

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 17 Sep 80 p 7

[Report on interview with Yusufu Lule, former president, by Pat Nxumalo, in Swaziland 16 September 1980]

[Text]

FORMER Ugandan President, Professor Y.K. Lule, arrived in Swaziland from London at the weekend for a brief private visit here, he told the Times during an interview yesterday.

Prof. Lule was Uganda's first President, from April last year, after the downfall of the Amin administration. He was in office for less than three months.

He told the Times that he was ready to return to Uganda as soon as conditions there were suitable. Security in the country at present is not good, he said.

Discussing his political future, the Professor said his return to politics would very much depended upon the demand of the people back home, many of whom he claimed would like him to return. When he attempted to return home last June his plane was not allowed to land at Entebbe.

Describing some of the difficulties he faced during his time in office, Professor Lule said when he took over as President the country's civil service had disintegrated and his first task in this direction was to appoint a Public Service Commission.

This was accomplished within three weeks of his coming into office. Another difficulty his government had to contend with was the state of inflation in the country which had reached frightening proportions, and his government was in the process of bringing it down when he ousted.

His government also tried to protect the people from lawlessness of the post-Amin era, but the Tanzanian army which had helped the Ugandan freedom fighters oust the Amin regime began to make life for the people increasingly difficult.

The Professor denied that there was general animosity among Ugandans towards Kenya, except among a small minority of Ugandans.

He said this animosity was brought about by Kenya's opposition among other things to the restoration of power in Uganda through the barrel of a gun and, of course to what the Tanzanian army was doing there.

He said President Moi of Kenya also became unpopular among this minority because of his opposition to the recent intimidation and killings some two or three months ago.

Asked if supporters of some kind of royalist government have much support in Uganda, Professor Lule said many Ugandans would like to preserve their tradition while at the same time democratising it.

On the present difficulties in the Karamoja region, in the northern part of the country. He regretted that while the government should be feeding the people there it was doing nothing about it. This, he was unfortunate.

The long term solution, he said, was the establishment of irrigation in that region so that the people there need not only depend on rain.

The people there, he said were nomadic - during certain periods of the year they travel south and north at another with their cattle upon which they heavily rely for their livelihood.

Professor Lule did not believe that former members of the Amin administration were grouping to re-enter Uganda under the present circumstances - they are refugees in the countries they fled to as the Amin regime collapsed.

Many of these people, he said, wanted to return to their country in peace and not to try to topple the present regime. He regretted that the present government does not want these people to return.

Reacting to another question, Professor Lule described the current Chairman of the Military Commission ruling Uganda Mr. Paul Muwanga as ex-President Milton Obote's henchman.

He said Mr. Muwanga's presence in the commission and his position there meant that Mr. Obote was in control. He said Muwanga was an old supporter of Mr. Obote and his country's Ambassador in Egypt and Paris just before the 1970 coup that brought Amin to power.

When Professor Lule joined other freedom fighters in Tanzania that toppled the Amin regime Muwanga was Mr. Obote's assistant.

The present army, he said supported Mr. Obote. Professor Lule leaves Swaziland tomorrow for London.

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END

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2307

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OIL'S IMPACT ON DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DISCUSSED

Paris REVUE AFRICAINE DE STRATEGIE in French Jul-Aug-Sep 80 pp 15-18

[Article by Abdelkader Maachou, international oil policy expert: "Africa and the Oil Stakes"]

[Text] In these final years of the 20th century, oil is the strategic commodity par excellence. At a time when the specter of an energy crisis, of dwindling and depleting oil reserves, looms before us, oil in particular and energy in general have become strategically vital stakes.

Where does Africa fit into this picture as an oil producer and as an oil consumer? How does it rank with the rest of the world? What impact do oil prices have on the economies of developing countries? What part can aid and cooperation play in this situation? And lastly, is oil a privileged instrument of national and regional strategies?

Africa's Importance as Producer and Consumer of Oil

In the space of 10 years, from 1960 to 1970, Africa gained a prominent position among the world's oil-producing and exporting regions. Because of its proximity to European markets, Africa became one of the major suppliers to West European oil-consuming countries. In 1960, only 4 percent of Europe's crude oil imports were from Africa. This figure rose to 40 percent in 1970 and has since dropped to about 20 percent. According to the most recent data, Africa's crude oil output accounted for 9.1 percent of world production in 1978.

To gauge its importance, this figure has to be compared with production in other regions of the world. That same year, the figure was 34.8 percent for the Middle East, 7.9 percent for Latin America, 3.4 percent for China, 18.1 percent for North America (United States and Canada), and 19.5 percent for the USSR and CEMA. The production of OPEC's 13 oil exporting countries represents 47.9 percent of all production. Two-thirds of OPEC's output is from Arab countries.

As for consumption, Africa's share is exceptionally small and reflects the continent's underdeveloped state. The African Continent with a population of more than 420 million, 10 percent of the world population, consumes only 2 percent of all oil produced in the world. It should be added here that while African oil production is increasing, consumption remains proportionately very low, thereby creating supply problems that are all the more serious because of the current world economic crisis.

That is why the September 1979 conference of nonaligned countries in Havana dwelt particularly upon the problem of supplying oil to developing countries on a priority basis.

Energy's Impact on Economy of African Countries

Balance of payments deficits were already a problem in developing countries, particularly in Africa, before the rise in oil prices. But these price increases, nevertheless, do seriously affect the often fragile economics of African countries which have neither the natural resources, energy or other resources, nor the means of payment with which to satisfy even the most modest needs. Yet, as has been stressed on many occasions, the North-South dialog among them, it would be advisable to examine all items in the balance of payments and act upon all factors contributing to the imbalance between imports and exports. In the case of oil, it would be necessary to determine what proportion oil represents both in volume and value, so as to be able to assess its impact correctly in relation to the rest of the imports, particularly imports of food, fertilizer, manufactured goods, investment goods, and also arms. It will be recalled that these products generally come from industrialized countries that have surplus food to export, that produce most investment goods and fertilizers, and also completely control all arms markets. On the basis of verified data and available figures for 1978 and 1979, it can be tentatively established that the energy item was not more than 20 percent--in volume and on the average--of total imports for African countries as a whole.

The foreign debt service of the developing countries has been increasing throughtout the past few years at a rate disproportionate to the rate at which oil prices have increased. The outstanding foreign debt guaranteed by African governments skyrocketed from 60 billion dollars during the 1970's to 500 billion dollars at the end of the decade. Even the oil-producing countries had to resort to loans on the money markets, and their foreign debt amounted to 70 billion dollars by end-1978.

With these established facts in mind, we shall now examine the dependence of African countries, considered separately, on energy imports. These countries are divided into three groups according to their degree of dependence:

a. Countries that are totally--100--percent dependent;

b. Countries that are essentially--more than 75 percent--dependent;

c. Countries that are less than 75 percent dependent.

When these criteria are applied to African non-oil-producing countries, IMF and UNCTAD* reports show that there are 36 African countries in the first group, one, Morocco, in the second, and none in the third. It is thus obvious that by its financial effects as far as imports are concerned and its economic effects on the development process, oil has a direct or indirect influence on political and strategic approaches to the problems confronting Africa today.

Aid Furnished Countries Most Affected by Oil Price Increases: One Aspect of the Strategy of Producing Countries

The financial and energy dependence situation of developing countries has been the subject of lengthy debate in all international organizations, including the United Nations, UNCTAD, and the Conference for North-South Cooperation.

The oil-producing countries and the wealthy countries (the "haves") have gradually taken cognizance of two necessities that constitute a sort of dilemma.

a. Guarantee that the world will have an adequate supply of energy by expediting the search for substitutes for traditional forms of energy (oil and gas). Achievement of this objective is tied to a consequent increase in oil prices that would make alternative energy sources competitive and stimulate investments in the research sector, hence the new appraisal of the role of OPEC now viewed as a price regulating element.

b. Lighten the burden of the oil imports bill by furnishing aid to those countries most seriously affected by oil price increases, African countries among them, and promote the development of those countries. In this connection, more than 10 years ago, the UN assigned developed countries the goal of allocating 1 percent of their GNP to development assistance. What became of that goal? The situation has changed considerably since 1974, the year oil prices were quadrupled and thereby substantially increased the revenues of oil-producing countries, particularly the Arab countries that became major suppliers of assistance. These Arab countries have, in fact, largely exceeded the 1 percent goal set by the UN. In 1978, this assistance--as a percentage of GNP--was as follows for certain countries: United Arab

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*IMF: International Financial Statistics; UNCTAD: Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics, 1979.

Emirates: 5.37 percent; Kuwait: 4.53 percent; Saudi Arabia: 2.31 percent; Sweden: 0.9 percent; Norway: 0.9 percent; Netherlands: 0.82 percent; and France: 0.57 percent. The value of this assistance in billions of dollars (Source: OECD) for the same year was: USA: 4.858; France: 2.689; Japan: 2.21; FRG: 1.984; Saudi Arabia: 1.454; Great Britain: 1.226; Netherlands: 1.076; Canada: 1.053; Kuwait: 0.755; and Sweden: 0.783.

This aid was not initially meant to offset the increase in the price of oil. It was really furnished as a contribution to development. That is why Arab assistance in particular--except aid furnished through OPEC--was not given to Latin American countries, despite the fact that their oil imports represent 35 percent of all oil imports by developing countries.

Brazil alone accounts for 25 percent of all imports by developing countries, in other words, three times the imports of the 30 countries considered by the UN as the least developed, and more than total African consumption. In 1979, the various Arab development funds granted the equivalent of 1.17 billion dollars in loans to developing countries, notably in Africa and Asia.

Following is a breakdown of this assistance in millions of dollars: FADEA [Arab Fund for African Economic Development]: 132.9; FADES [Arab Economic and Social Development Fund]: 70.2; BADEA [Arab Bank for African Economic Development]: 20.2; FIDES [Investment Fund for Economic and Social Development]: 160.72; IDB [Islamic Development Bank]: 269.7; FKDEA [Kuwaiti Fund for African Economic Development]; 256.6; FSD [?Saudi Development Fund]: 259.6; Special OPEC Fund: 230.55; for a grand total of 1,400.47.

The most recent oil price increases have aggravated the situation in the developing countries. This has led Third World oil-producing nations to increase their aid to those countries whose backwardness, due initially to structural causes, was threatening to worsen because of the economic crisis.

For instance, the special OPEC Fund is expected to transform itself into a development agency and gradually become more involved in direct financing action regulated on the basis of each country's degree of dependence on imported energy audits balance of payments situation, and also by applying the criteria used by the United Nations in allocating assistance. This fund currently has 4 billion dollars. Its capital is to be raised to 20 billion dollars through contributions from OPEC member countries. Such action is indisputable proof of the necessary solidarity among Third World countries confronted with serious development problems. Such action is also part of the strategy of the oil-producing countries, a strategy designed to counter the argument advanced by the industrialized countries, namely that oil prices should be frozen because the poor countries are already destitute. Actually the poor countries are marginal oil consumers.

Oil as a Strategic Factor

Oil is definitely an instrument in the hands of African producers, both large and medium-size, no matter what their political and economic systems may be. As a vital stake, oil is one of the factors disturbing existing balances in Africa.

Oil is a deterrent weapon. The use of oil as a means of pressing for settlement of political problems, such as the Palestinian question, is frequently called for by certain oil-producing countries. This was particularly the case at the summit meeting of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front countries in Tripoli in February 1980.

Much before that, and on a strictly African level, oil was used as a political weapon in the wars of national liberation against Portugal, in southern Africa, and again quite recently in the Rhodesian conflict. The embargo declared against South Africa is being maintained and rigidly enforced by Africa's oil-producing countries.

Oil and Major Lines of Communication

Certain African countries through which goods pass, Egypt for example, are important strategic crossroads in the international transportation system that runs through the African continent. The closing of the Suez Canal in 1967 had a considerable impact on the transportation and marketing of oil, thereby affecting not merely the oil-producing countries but the whole world as well. As a matter of fact, because of its geographical situation, Persian Gulf oil transits, under present circumstances, through Africa via the Suez Canal and the Sumed pipeline connecting the Gulf of Suez to the Mediterranean Sea. For many years, this oil had to be shipped to Europe via another African route, namely around the Cape of Good Hope. This new situation produced major changes in ocean shipping, particularly with the launching of supertankers having a 500,000--ton capacity. These giant ships necessitated improvement and modification of port facilities with all of the attendant political repercussions. Thus there is no denying that from the standpoint of lines of communications, oil is a master strategic trump card for Africa.

But oil is primarily a vital stake. Regional differences and contradictions combined with the interaction of the great powers, often through international oil companies which accentuate these contradictions, make oil a stake whose importance increases with every passing day.

The existence of oil deposits at the borders of neighboring countries has on many occasions led to disputes and created more or less serious tensions which have occasionally degenerated into armed conflicts. One such instance was the dispute between Tunisia and Algeria over boundary marker 233 which lies exactly over the El Borma oilfield, a dispute eventually resolved through

a negotiated settlement. The issue of the delimitation of the continental shelf between Tunisia and Libya flares up again every time there is a crisis in relations between those two countries. Before the proclamation of Angola's independence, and even up to the present day, alliances have been formed and then disbanded, at one time between Zaire and Congo Brazzaville, at another time between Congo Brazzaville and the MPLA, over the status of the province of Cabinda. Lastly, the situation in Chad has been somewhat complicated by the policies followed by certain African countries, policies in which energy--oil and uranium--considerations are sometimes a factor. The same is true with that peculiar aspect of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on evacuation of the Sinai: return of the oilfields to Egypt was conditional upon that country's promise to supply oil to Israel on special terms.

Oil Determines Strategy of Great Powers

The stance taken by the great powers in some conflicts is determined in part by considerations relative to the control of oilfields. A perfect example of this was the Biafran civil war in Nigeria not so long ago.

More recently, events in Gafsa, Tunisia--an area in the heart of an oil region and bordered on the east and west by oil-producing countries--triggered reactions indicating that here too oil is one of the main factors determining the strategy of nations in that northern part of the continent.

Future of Oil, an Exhaustible Source of Energy

Since the 1960's, the world's energy system has been characterized by increasing demand and a concurrent decrease in discoveries of new reserves. This situation is aggravated by major delays in the development of alternative sources of energy, whereas Africa could constitute a substantial reserve of such sources, particularly solar energy. The real scope of this problem can be grasped by considering a few statistics. During the period 1950-65, oil reserves were developed at an annual rate of 2.5 billion tons. Since 1970, that figure has dropped to 1.5 billion tons. And more than half of the new reserves are actually due to reevaluation of old oilfields. OPEC countries increased their oil production by a factor of 3.4 between 1960 and 1978, i.e. from 3.18 billion barrels a day to 10.937 billion barrels. At the same time, however, reserves discovered in those same countries merely doubled.

As for prices, the industrialized countries had long rejected the principle of a gradual price increases along with indexation. This principle is now accepted, however, as shown by the reception the press gave the proposals contained in the report prepared by OPEC's strategic committee.

It is true that the revolution broke out in Iran in the meantime. By controlling prices and the rate of production OPEC appears to exert a regulating and stabilizing influence on the world energy market.

Lastly, it must be noted that energy-producing and exporting countries (African countries included)--upon which the energy crisis will in the long run have an impact fraught with consequences--will have to replace their practically sole source of income with other sources yet to be established. Prospects in this regard are especially gloomy in that these countries are destined to become large consumers of energy as they progressively expand their economies and enhance the welfare of their rapidly increasing populations. This will inevitably upset present balances in Africa and the world, because indeed the only real problem, sooner or later, is that of the availability of energy on a worldwide scale, regardless of its price.

While the African continent's future in the next few decades will, of course, depend on its own development and the development of alternative sources of energy, that future is, nevertheless, promising from the oil standpoint. The president of Elf-Aquitaine recently announced that in coming years 40 percent of France's supplies would come from new African oil strikes. This development is of considerable importance in more than one respect. In fact, such a proportionately large change in the structures of the French market will inevitably produce changes in the nature of relations between that part of Europe, the Middle East, and Africa.

In that case, how will the African continent conduct itself with the entry into the market of such new producers as Mozambique, Cameroon, Senegal, Zaire, and Guinea-Bissau, not to mention the extraordinary potential of uranium that may lie concealed beneath the African subsoil?

Africa, situated on the borders of Asia, at the gates of Europe, and open wide to South America via the Atlantic, would, under these conditions, be destined to play a leading strategic role.

8041
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

LIBERIA-SIERRA LEONE HIGHWAY--Monrovia--Work on building an express highway between Monrovia and Freetown, capital of neighbouring Sierra Leone, will begin early next year, Liberian Head of State Samuel Doe said here. The road would be a link in trans West Africa highway planned to run from Mauritania to Nigeria. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 0638 GMT 4 Oct 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

WESTERN PRESS AGENCIES, IMPERIALISM ACCUSED OF HYPOCRISY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Aug 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Tears of Hypocrisy"-- reprinted from JORNAL DE ANGOLA]

[Text] The most important international press agencies, definitely in the service of imperialism, were quick in disseminating--in their own way--the recent sentence handed down by the People's Revolutionary Court of Luanda Province, condemning to the death penalty 16 confessed murderers, perpetrators of repugnant crimes which our people still deeply feel.

Using sophisticated technology that international capitalism places at their disposal, the press agencies, such as the formerly phlegmatic REUTER, a few minutes after the announcement of the sentence spilled in newspapers and over radio and television stations that harbor them, revolting hypocritical tears of heart-rending cynicism, deploring the fate of the 16 criminals condemned to death, at the same time echoing the fantastic and foolish statements about "retaliation" of the European and South African sopkesmen of the small puppet group of the UNITA.

The orchestrated campaign unleashed from Lisbon some hours before the sentence was announced, could only frighten those who do not know the methods that imperialism usually uses--increasingly with less efficacy--"to carry the little water that is left in their mill."

Where were the phlegmatic REUTER, the fiery neofascist Portuguese press, the BBC and the voices of America, Federal Germany and South Africa when those whom they now protect shed innocent blood on the Huambo market in Luanda, at the Party Fair and at the workers convey?

At this time faced with the cruelty of the repugnant acts perpetrated in Luanda and in Huambo, the attitude of the phlegmatic REUTER, the fiery neofascist Portuguese press and the imperialist radio voices was that of open support and unequivocal applause to the criminal actions of their proteges.

Where were REUTER, the neofascist Portuguese press and the active spokesmen of international imperialism when Cassinga happened and during the frequent

destructive incursions of the South African racist army into Cunene and Kunando-Kubango provinces spreading daily death among the defenseless population?

What are REUTER, the neofascist Portuguese press, the voices of Germany, France, England, America and South Africa--mired in bloodshed today in Bolivia, El Salvador, Palestine, the Sahara, Namibia and Angola--trying to do when they shed hypocritical tears when a sovereign people defend themselves and carry out justice?

Today, just as yesterday, we in Angola know how to distinguish friends from enemies. We know what we want and how to reach the objectives outlined by our revolutionary vanguard on behalf of the entire people.

In defense of these objectives, expressed in the teachings of the Immortal Guide of our Revolution, the Founder of the Nation and of the MPLA-Labor Party, Comrade President Agostinho Neto, we shall not withdraw even one millimeter.

Regardless of how many hypocritical tears are shed, treason to the motherland of Agostinho Neto is unforgivable in Angola!

Let this be known to the phlegmatic REUTER, the fiery neofascist Portuguese press and the imperialist voices of Federal Germany, France, Britain, America and South Africa.

11634
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

AIR LINK WITH BRAZIL--Luanda, 1 August--According to a well-informed source in Luanda, a five-man delegation of the Brazilian Airline Association VARIG is expected in Luanda next week. The delegation will make contacts with authorities of the Angolan Airlines TAAG. According to the same source, this delegation will sign agreements of sale and technical assistance. These agreements are now being negotiated. In the meantime, beginning in September VARIG will start, in cooperation with TAAG, a weekly service from Rio de Janeiro to Luanda for which it will use a Boeing 707 of the Brazilian company. On 31 August the Angolan Airlines will begin the Luanda-Rome service on "Vol-Pool" with Alitalia. The Boeing covering this line will have a first-class section. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Aug 80 p 7] 11634

COOPERATION WITH SPAIN--Luanda, 10 August--Talks between the Angolan minister of health, Mendes de Caralho, and the head of the international relations of the Barraquerda de Espanha Clinic, Xavier Lopes Mitt, concluded on Friday in Luanda. Both parties have expressed the desire to cooperate in the health field and to train Angolan cadres in the Spanish clinic in order to develop the human and material structure to cover the needs of the country in the field of ophthalmology. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Aug 80 p 8] 11634

'ENEMY AGENT' EXPELLED--A counterrevolutionary agitator has been expelled from the People's Republic of Angola, having been declared persona non grata. This was reported in a communique issued by the Angolan Ministry of State Security in Luanda yesterday. The enemy agent, (Moutema Tonga Nguza Teddine), aged 45, was born in the Republic of Cameroon. He entered Angola on 7 March last year from Zaire as an Angolan citizen through the UNHCR. During his stay in the Republic of Zaire, he worked for the FNLA puppet organization. In Angola he also worked for that organization, treating injured FNLA and UNITA gangsters in hospitals in Ambriz, Caxito and Huambo. In a written curriculum vitae he described himself as having been personal doctor and adviser of the former self-proclaimed emperor Bokassa. According to the communique, the agent was caught red-handed in possession of a telex message containing international imperialism's plans to strangle violently Angola, Congo, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and other progressive African countries. [Text] [LD051557 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Oct 80 EA]

BRIEFS

EEC FINANCING AGREEMENT--The government has entered into an agreement with the European Economic Community, EEC, for the financing of small scale projects. Under the agreement, the local community will select the projects which satisfy the needs of the people and will raise one-third of the cost of the project. One-third of the cost will be met by the central government through the appropriate government departments, and the EEC will provide the other third, which should not exceed 300,000 cedis. [AB060900 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 5 Oct 80 AB]

GOLD ORE DEPOSITS--The abandoned Obenemase Gold Mine of Ashanti Akim is to be reactivated. This followed the discovery of huge gold ore reserves at Sekyerensa, Kwakokro and Obenemase. A hint of this was given by the Agogohene and MP for Ashanti Akim north, Nana Akuoko Sarpong, when he addressed the chiefs, elders and people of Adonfe. He said the reopening of the mine will provide employment opportunities for people in the area. [AB031130 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Oct 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

VISIT OF HIGH-LEVEL PRC DELEGATION REPORTED

Arrival of PRC Delegation

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 29 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] One year following the official visit of a Malagasy governmental delegation to the PRC, His Excellency Ji Pengfei, vice premier of the Chinese State Council, arrived in Tananarive yesterday aboard a special Air Burundi Caravelle, heading an important delegation of some 20 people. Our noted guests were welcomed at the Ivato Airport by Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona. He was flanked by Minister Ampy Portos who is the interim minister of foreign affairs.

Friendship Visit

Following the usual ceremony--the playing of the national anthem and review of the honor guard--the Chinese vice premier made a short statement to the press in the Hall of Ceremonies in the Ivato International Airport. He noted, first of all, the tremendous pleasure experienced by his colleagues and by himself of having the "occasion to pay an official friendly visit on the invitation of the government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar." He then expressed "his high regards to His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka" and presented the "warm greetings and best wishes of the government and people of China to the Malagasy government and people."

Another keynote of his short address following his arrival in Ivato yesterday concerned the "age-old ties of friendship" between the Chinese and Malagasy people. "Following the establishment of diplomatic relations traditional relations between China and the Big Island," he said, "reached a new stage." The head of the Chinese delegation did not have the time to list the current content and future prospects of cooperation between Beijing and Tananarive. At the end of the official 5-day visit, in the course of which his delegation will have meetings, some of which may be even technical, with the Malagasy authorities, he will certainly have the opportunity to provide a brief survey of the same, the more so since it is certainly not by accident that Madagascar is one of the 10 African and Asian countries to be visited by this important Chinese mission. His

Excellency, Ji Pengfei and his retinue have already visited Burundi and Kenya and, after their visit to Madagascar they will proceed to Mauritius, the Saychelles, Djibouti, Jordan, Oman, Kuwait, and North Yemen.

The Order of Things

Concluding his statement made yesterday following his arrival in Ivato, the head of the Chinese delegation mentioned the affiliation of the two countries with the Third World and the fact that they are both developing countries: "Therefore," he said, "it is in the order of things for Madagascar and China to display reciprocal sympathy and support and to learn from each other. It is on the basis of this wish that we have come to pay a friendly visit to your country. I intend to exchange views with the Malagasy leaders on bilateral relations and problems of joint interest and establish contacts, through visits, with various personalities in your country to gain inspiration." He expressed the wish that, "May this visit contribute to the development of relations of friendly cooperation which already exists between our two countries!"

The work session between the two delegations will begin today, at 1500 hours, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Discussions will focus on bilateral scientific and cultural cooperation.

Meeting With Prime Minister

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 30 Aug 80 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Tanarive. Following his arrival to the Big Island last Thursday, His Excellency Ji Pengfei, vice premier and head of a governmental delegation of the PRC, began yesterday his talks with the Malagasy authorities by paying a courtesy visit to Desire Rakotoarijaona, prime minister and head of the Malagasy government, in Mahazoarivo.

His Excellency Ji Pengfei began by thanking the revolutionary power and the Malagasy people for the warm welcome he and the entire Chinese delegation have received since their arrival in Madagascar.

We have come here, he stated, to strengthen the links of friendship between our two peoples, links which are quite old. We would like to see personally the efforts of the Malagasy revolution led by President Ratsiraka.

Historical Nature

Your visit on Malagasy soil is of a historical nature, stated in turn Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, for this is the first time that a very high level PRC delegation has visited Madagascar.

After the Malagasy revolution the two countries have become closer to each other and Your Majesty, together with President Didier Ratsiraka, then minister of foreign affairs, promoted the accreditation of the Malagasy Embassy in Asia, he added.

He requested the vice premier and State Council minister to present to Premier Hua Guofeng and the CPC the thanks of the revolutionary power and the people of Madagascar.

Let us emphasize that ambassadors Rakotofiringa Crescent and Gan Yetao, respectively in Beijing and Tananarive, and Minister Ampy Augustin Portos, interim minister of foreign affairs, attended this first interview.

In the Palace of the People's National Assembly

Vice Premier Ji Pengfei was then received at the end of the morning by Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, president of the People's National Assembly.

The closer links of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries were mentioned in the course of this meeting.

In addition to the close assistants of President Andrianarahinjaka, present at the interview were the vice presidents of the People's National Assembly, Minister Ampy Augustin Portos, interim minister of foreign affairs, and ambassadors Rakotofiringa Crescent and Gan Yetao.

The vice premier passed on to President Andrianarahinjaka an official invitation to visit the PRC. The desire of the two countries and the two parliaments to strengthen bilateral relations even further was mentioned.

President Andrianarahinjaka described to his guest the working system of this important institution in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar as well as the role and responsibilities of the deputies in the building of socialism in the country.

At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

A work meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Anosy by Malagasy technicians and technicians from the Chinese governmental delegation.

Visit to Hospital

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 1 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Saturday morning as the Chinese delegation headed by Vice Premier Ji Pengfei visited the Mahitsy Hospital which operates with the help of

Chinese assistants. The Revolutionary Power group which accompanied the Chinese delegation consisted of CSR Fiakara Jean Ferlin, Interim Health Minister Remi Tiandraza, and Interim Foreign Affairs Minister Ampy Augustin Portos. Following the greetings presented by representatives of the decentralized collectives, the head of the delegation and the minister expressed their satisfaction at the friendship prevailing in Mahitsy. Minister Remi Tiandraza stated that the hospital is open to all, regardless of its location.

Sino-Malagasy Cultural Agreement

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 3 Sep 80 pp 1-2

[Text] In the course of his visit to Madagascar, and after paying a courtesy friendly and fraternal visit to the chief of state, the Chinese government delegation, headed by His Excellency Vice Premier Ji Pengfei visited the Mahazoarivo Primature as a proper completion of their Malagasy visit.

In fact, at the beginning of yesterday's evening, in the presence of Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona and his Chinese counterpart, His Excellency Ji Pengfei, the Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs and interim foreign affairs minister, Ampy Portos, signed an agreement for cultural cooperation between our two countries. Also present were Minister Georges Ruphin, the Malagasy ambassador, His Excellency Crescent Rakotofiringa and Chinese ambassador, His Excellency Gan Yetao.

As is customary, speeches were exchanged between the two personalities.

Same Objectives

In his speech Minister Ampy Portos emphasized that "he was happy to see in the documents which were signed the happy proof of the will of the two parties to intensify their positive and effective cooperation whose objectives are the same: peace, socialism, and the well-being of mankind."

"This is a positive cooperation," he went on to say, "for the existence and implementation of a cultural and economic agreement and of a number of protocols signed in the past already show the excellent relations existing between our two countries."

"Today our two governments wish to increase even further the understanding and friendship linking our two peoples."

The cultural agreement which was signed yesterday covers extensive areas ranging from education to art and culture through literacy, information, sciences, and health. All these are factors contributing to the development of Sino-Malagasy friendship.

Minister Ampy Portos explained that the geographic distance separating the PRC and the DRM have never constituted an obstacle to the flourishing cooperation between our two countries. Furthermore, this distance proves that there could be no obstacle separating fraternal countries which wish to promote relations of cooperation for national economic development.

Minister Ampy Portos emphasized, furthermore, his pleasure that this agreement was signed in the course of the visit of a Chinese governmental delegation headed by His Excellency Ji Pengfei who, together with President Didier Ratsiraka, has been one of the zealous promoters of Sino-Malagasy cooperation, a delegation which brought a message of fraternity from the Chinese to the Malagasy people.

He concluded that, "Our cultural exchanges, which are already taking place, will develop in the future within the framework of this agreement. May they intensify for the sake of the development of the reciprocal understanding between our two peoples."

A New Upsurge

Answering his Malagasy counterpart, the Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs asserted that, "This signature proves that cooperation between our two countries in cultural matters will experience a new upsurge. There already exists," he said, "excellent economic and political relations between our two countries and cultural exchanges will intensify them even further.

"We are convinced that cultural cooperation between our two countries will develop with every passing day as is the case with our economic and political cooperation.

"This is our fifth day in Madagascar which we shall leave on Wednesday. However, the moment we stepped on the soil of Madagascar we were the recipients of the very warm welcome of the Malagasy government and people and we find no words with which to express our gratitude. On Monday we visited the construction site of National Highway 2. Following the visit our vice premier His Excellency Ji Pengfei stated that this highway symbolizes the friendship between our two peoples. This highway crosses numerous mountains and waterways. However, their number is not such as to hinder its construction guaranteed by the joint efforts of Chinese and Malagasy workers and cannot be a handicap to the development of the friendship between our two peoples any more than the great distance which separates our two countries could be a handicap hindering our exchanges."

He also wished that "Sino-Malagasy cooperation would develop endlessly and flow infinitely like the waters of the Indian Ocean."

A toast was subsequently offered to Sino-Malagasy friendship.

Ratsiraka Invited to Beijing

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 4 Sep 80 pp 1-2

[Text] Surrounded by Ampy Portos, interim foreign affairs minister and His Excellency Crescent Rakotofiringa, DRM ambassador to Beijing, on Tuesday afternoon President Didier Ratsiraka gave an audience at the Ambohitsorohitra State Palace to Vice Premier Ji Pengfei and the Chinese government delegation he heads, attended by Ambassador Gan Yetao.

After welcoming his noted guests, the DRM president recalled his long friendship with the Chinese vice premier. He also outlined the ties of friendship which link the Chinese and Malagasy peoples, emphasizing the vitality of Sino-Malagasy cooperation, a cooperation which effectively contributes to strengthening the peace and detente: "Even though a certain inevitable difference of views exist on some matters," he went on to say, "friendship and understanding should be strengthened even further in the common interest." He wished that fraternal relations between the two peoples continue to blossom.

The chief of state also pointed out to the Chinese governmental delegation that the Malagasy revolution is essentially based on the struggle against imperialism with a view to creating a just and equitable society. Our countries share identical views in a number of areas even though some differences remain particularly in international affairs.

The Chinese vice premier warmly thanked President Ratsiraka and the Malagasy people for the warm and friendly welcome offered his delegation in the course of their visit. He presented to the leader of the Malagasy revolution the greetings of various Chinese personalities with whom President Ratsiraka had held talks in China. He used the occasion to invite the DRM president to pay another visit to the PRC, for "drastic changes are currently taking place in the country as a result of the self-criticism of the Chinese people aimed at better coordinating socialism with national realities."

This invitation is based on the logical reason that the PRC is a big country which should be revisited. This was the reason for which President Ratsiraka gave a positive answer to the invitation. Let us recall that the Chinese delegation, headed by Vice Premier Ji Pengfei, left the country after giving a banquet at the Hilton in honor of the Revolutionary Power. Toasts were offered on the strengthening of Sino-Malagasy cooperation, respectively by Vice Premier Ji Pengfei and Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona.

Delegation Departs

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 4 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] The Chinese delegation, consisting of some 20 people, led by Vice Premier Ji Pengfei, left the capital on Wednesday, satisfied with the mission it accomplished on Malagasy soil: "We were able to see with our own eyes the strengthening of friendly relations between our two peoples," the Chinese vice premier said in Ivato before his departure. He used the few hours before takeoff to express to President Didier Ratsiraka and, through him, to the Revolutionary Power and the entire Malagasy people, the thanks of the delegation for the warm and friendly welcome during its visit to the country.

This visit, paid within the framework of the friendship between the two peoples, as it was qualified by both parties, enabled China and the DRM to better coordinate their activities in the struggle they are waging for the socioeconomic development of their respective peoples, in the course of strengthening their solidarity with a view to fighting imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism for the sake of creating a just and equitable society. The similarity of views shared by the two countries in a number of areas of international politics was noted by the chief of state in the course of the audience he granted to the Chinese delegation in Ambohitsorohitra.

In the course of the banquet given by the Chinese delegation in honor of the Revolutionary Power at the Hilton, Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona emphasized, yet once again, this similarity of views and praised Sino-Malagasy cooperation. He also wished total success to the Chinese government and people in their efforts to achieve the drastic renovation which they are planning for Chinese society. Should we note, incidentally, that the stronger the relations are the more the cooperation will be beneficial to the two countries? It is in the light of this confirmation that we could say that Sino-Malagasy cooperation is off to a good start to strengthen even further the ranks of those who fight for world peace, detente and coexistence based on mutual understanding.

At a time when rich and poor countries are discussing their future economic relations, the example of cooperation which has just been provided by China and Madagascar--two developing countries--will promote solidarity among southern countries in facing the difficulties created in the course of the search for a compromise which will enable the countries of the north and the south to complement each other better in order to jointly succeed in the battle for development.

5157
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

CONTINUOUS WORK SCHEDULE--Bamako, 1 August--The Ministry of Labor and Civil Service has announced that continuous work schedule was established in the Republic of Mali beginning today. It was also established that the work week will not exceed 40 hours distributed from 0730 to 1430 hours on work days except on Fridays when it will be until 1230 hours. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Aug 80 p 10] 11634

CSO: 4401

MACHEL ADDRESS TO MILITARY CELEBRATION REPORTED

LD041648 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 4 Oct 80 EA

[Excerpts] Two days ago President Samora Machel visited Beira, the capital of Sofala Province, where he chaired a ceremony at which ranks were conferred on military officers. Addressing the new officers, President Machel said:

[Begin Machel recording] We are disciplined. Discipline is an integral part of our life. Without it we would not have defeated Portuguese colonialism or repulsed Rhodesian aggression; without it we would not truly be the armed wing of our people.

Officers have great responsibility. At no time should officers fear self-sacrifice. At no time should they fear difficulties. Our officers should be the first in sacrifice and the last in benefits. Our army should be a loyal servant of the people. The army, the armed forces of Mozambique, are Frelimo forces, forces of our Marxist-Leninist party. That is why we say the officers of the People's Republic of Mozambique are chosen only from among communists. Noncommunists cannot be officers. [applause]

Our officers cannot be exploiters, drunkards, corrupt, immoral, vagabonds or liars. Our officers should never be found in places where pigs live. [applause] Our officers should never compromise with the enemy but only with the people. That is why they can never be traitors. What we are witnessing here today is the climax of our victory over colonialism and imperialist aggression. We are witnessing a new commitment to a new struggle, an economic battle against underdevelopment. Thus, you are being given ranks so that you may once again be in the vanguard of the struggle against underdevelopment.

Our army should divide itself into teams and build their own barracks, produce their own food and uniforms. We cannot buy military uniforms. Our army should be able to produce its own shoes and boots. Our officers and men--our army--cannot be parasites. A parasite lives off the blood of others.

Furthermore, an officer should not consort with prostitutes. This is a characteristic of the colonial and capitalist army. An officer who catches venereal disease 20 times is a hero in colonial-capitalist armies. A capitalist officer who owns brothels is considered well-organized. You know what brothels are? Brothels are houses of prostitution. [laughter, followed by applause] Just imagine us being found there in uniform, as ranking officers with full insignia. That is why I said officers should not be found in places where pigs live. They are dirty, immoral and filthy places.

Our present enemy is invisible, not concrete. When it was Portuguese colonialism the enemy was obvious and visible. When it was Ian Smith the enemy was also obvious. When South Africa invades the People's Republic of Mozambique the enemy is obvious. But now the enemy is our cousin, who is a thief. [applause] Our brother is reactionary and anti-Frelimo. [applause] The enemy is our sister who is a prostitute whom cannot [as heard] denounce.

So that our forces, our army, may be a stronghold of action, incorruptible and pugnacious, honor must lie in fighting the enemy. Even if the enemy is disguised our army should be able to unmask him. That is why I say that from now on your attitude toward bandits must change. [end recording]

CSO: 4401

MACHEL GREETS NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Aug 80 p 1

> [Text] Our relations are traditional, historic. We struggle against a common enemy in Europe, in America, in Asia and in Africa. Our cause is basically the welfare of humanity. to build the bright future that is socialism. These were among the points made in an address by President Samora Moises Machel, the highest leader of the Mozambican revolution, delivered yesterday morning on receiving the credentials of Valentim Petrovich Vdonim, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to our country.

Immediately following the rendition of the national anthems of the two nations, Ambassador Vdonim entered the room where President Machel was waiting, together with Joaquim Chissano, foreign affairs minister of Mozambique, and Luis Bernardo Honwana, director of the Office of the Presidency of the Republic.

"The Soviet People have great respect for the courageous people of Mozambique, who are now laying the foundations for a socialist society, led by their vanguard party FRELIMO," the new ambassador said, adding: "Based on Leninist principles of a foreign policy of peace, the USSR has always developed and will always develop its relations with independent Mozambique on the basis of complete equality of rights, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and nonintervention in internal affairs."

In the course of his speech, preceding the presentation of his credentials to President Machel, Vdonim stressed:

"May I assure you, Comrade President, that during my stay in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] as ambassador of the USSR, I will do everything I can to help strengthen and broaden the relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and Mozambique.

"May I express the hope that, in the exercise of my duties, I will meet with understanding, assistance and support on your part, Comrade President, and on the part of the government of the RPM."

Basic Concerns of People

"Thank you very much for coming so quickly to this 'hot spot,' where the problems of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, 'apartheid' and underdevelopment are the basic concerns of the people,' the Mozambican chief of state said on receiving the credentials. In another passage of his address, the highest leader of our country stressed: "Our respective problems are not confined to the USSR or the RPM. They transcend borders. They concern the building of a bright future: socialism."

President Machel gave particular attention to the current situation in southern Africa, especially with respect to the victory of the Zimbabwean people and the consequent establishment of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

"The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our countries is considered the cement, iron, sand and water, which, well-mixed, constitute the firm foundation, the solid base for our cooperation," the president observed.

6362
CSO: 4401

MACHEL PRAISES BULGARIAN CHIEF OF STATE, COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 p 3

[Speech by President Samora Machel: "The Struggle for Peace Cannot be Separated from the Discharge of Internationalist Duty"]

> [Excerpts] President Samora Machel made this statement in a speech in Sofia, Bulgaria, during the dinner given by the Bulgarian chief of state. During the official dinner, which Bulgarian Chief of State Todor Zhivkov gave the day before yesterday for President Samora Machel in Sofia, the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution delivered an important address which we are herewith reproducing in its entirety.

Esteemed and respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

Esteemed comrade members of the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

Your Excellencies, comrades and friends:

It is with great joy and emotion that we meet today, in the beautiful Bulgarian socialist fatherland, our esteemed and respected comrade and friend Todor Zhivkov, the old guerrilla fighter in the struggle against fascism, the outstanding leader who synthesizes the revolutionary values of the heroic people of Bulgaria, the untiring fighter in the cause of liberation, independence, peace, and socialism.

In Comrade Todor Zhivkov we salute the exemplary perpetuator of the internatioalism of Georgiy Dimitrov, the profound understanding of the current process of the spread of socialism over four continents, and the need for the intransigent defense of our socialist countries, which this process implies. Led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian people, the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in a consistent form are applying the correct principle to the effect that socialism

defends itself, as the advanced socialist countries grow, supporting the new socialist countries, in the construction of the indispensable economic foundation for victory in the confrontation with imperialism and for the practical assertion of the superiority of socialism over capitalism.

It was in the spirit that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique in 1978 signed the friendship and cooperation treaty. The implementation of this treaty has materialized new-type relations such as they must exist among all countries of advanced socialism and the new socialist countries whose economic foundation must be constructed by defeating underdevelopment.

The establishment and correct development of these relations constitute an important political battle, with fundamental economic objective. The existence of real socialism on four continents guarantees the socialist camp the capacity to assert itself with even greater vigor from the economic viewpoint in the confrontation with the capitalist system.

We must know how to combine the resources of all our countries, how to utilize all their potential in the service of our countries, developing integral cooperation between the various trenches of socialism and peace.

Esteemed and respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov:

The fight for peace, for peaceful coexistence, and for the shaping of development as a main tendency in international relations is a fundamental constant feature of the foreign policy of our socialist state. We are aware that great successes were achieved in Europe in this field through the consistent struggle of the socialist countries and the democratic and peace forces on the continent. But the bellicose forces were reluctantly forced to accept the existence of the socialist countries and to respect the reality of frontiers.

The current manifestations of the revival of the cold war in Europe run counter to the tendency toward detent, they harm the interests of all, including the interests of the peoples in the European capitalist states. The new nuclear arms race and economic blackmail serve neither the peoples nor the development of economic and social life.

In other parts of the world, imperialism refuses to accept--as a consummate and irreversible fact--the creation of new socialist states, the victory of the national liberation movement and the national democratic revolutions.

In Southeast Asia, in Afghanistan, in the Middle East, in Palestine, in Latin America, imperialism and its local agents keep up an extremely aggressive effort. This aggressiveness assumes rather disquieting forms on the African continent. Expansionist and annexationist wars are being launched against certain countries. The borders of countries which won their national independence the hard way are now being challenged.

The war of aggression and occupation against Namibia continues; there is a succession of invasions against Angola. The South African people are being murdered daily. Imperialism's forces of war are being gathered in the Indian Ocean, now with the approval of certain governments.

Our socialist fatherland continues to live between periods of aggression and peace, a shaky peace. The defense of peace is a global thing. It involves the consolidation of the socialist countries, the development of the national liberation struggle and the intensification of the struggle of the working class in the capitalist countries, the fight for democracy, for justice, against the policy of imperialist war, against the arms race.

The fight for peace cannot be separated from the discharge of the internationalist duty toward those peoples whose sovereignty, territorial integrity, and right to a free choice of their own way of economic-social development are threatened.

Dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov:

You spoke to us in loving words of great appreciation for our contribution to the cause of the liberation of peoples. We feel that the liberation of the other peoples completes our liberation and thus we made the Zimbabwe liberation struggle our own struggle.

It is true that what we did was not decisive. The decisive thing was the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe itself. What we did was to establish ourselves as a secure and consistent rear guard in the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe. What we did was to permit the internationalism of our people to manifest itself also in the form of volunteer fighting men who, side by side with their brothers in Zimbabwe fought for the victory of national independence and unity.

Our action was possible only because we are a socialist state and because proletarian internationalism is an integral part of the Marxism-Leninism which guides us. It was the Marxist-Leninist principles of our FRELIMO Party which educated and organized our people so that the People's Republic of Mozambique might become a bulwark which would destroy aggressions and invasions as the strong rear guard of the people of Zimbabwe.

Today, we rejoice in finding that the people of Zimbabwe is in power with its freely and democratically elected government. The people elected the representatives of the forces which really did the fighting. We can say that people elected itself.

Dear Comrades:

I would like to thank you for your so brotherly, so warm, so militant, and so internationalist reception which we got from your people, your party, and your government. It is difficult to find the words to express this appreciation and we want to say to you: thank you very much--Khanimambo.

Brotherhood in arms and ideological identity must be lived--they are not given--they are conquered. We therefore can only assert our tremendous satisfaction that, together, we conquered and made grow the brotherhood and solidarity that unite us.

We have just conducted a solemn ceremony here, an internationalist ceremony, a ceremony which bears witness to the sympathy and admiration of the Bulgarian people for the Mozambican people. This ceremony consolidates the indestructible friendship between our parties, our states and our peoples.

This ceremony joined the suffering of the Bulgarian people to the suffering of the Mozambican people. This ceremony marks the victory of the two peoples; this ceremony mingled the blood of the people of Mozambique with the blood of the Bulgarian people.

The decoration awarded to the people of Mozambique through me is an indisputable demonstration that we all were colonized, that we all are fighting against colonialism, that we all were guerrilla fighters. And our strong parties sprang from the guerrilla war. From our struggle sprang the administration and the profound understanding existing between us. This personal friendship, mine and that of President Todor Zhivkov, is the reason why we know where we are going; this is how we know how to build victory step by step; this is why we know how to resolve our problems within the people. This means organizing the life of the people. We accept this decoration in order to say in Mozambique that we are united by the same struggle, by the same past, by the same future--a future of happiness and prosperity.

5058
CSO:4401

ECONOMIC, TRADE COOPERATION WITH USSR REVIEWED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 p 6

[Excerpts] Soviet-Mozambican relations have a glorious history. They were formed and consolidated during the difficult time of the struggle of the Mozambican people for independence, with the selfless political, moral, and material support of the Soviet Union contributing to victory in that struggle. After the conquest of independence and the formation of the People's Republic of Mozambique, relations between the two countries entered the phase of intensive development. The policy of the Soviet Union toward the People's Republic of Mozambique, as a developing country, is clear and unequivocal. Relations between the two countries are based on the firm principles of full equality of parties, respect for sovereignty, and non-interference in internal affairs as well as mutual benefit. L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary-general and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, in his speech to the 25th Congress of the CPSU had this to say: "The Soviet Union seeks no unilateral advantages whatsoever, it is not out to get concessions, it does not try to establish military bases. We proceed in conformity with out revolutionary conscience and our communist convictions."

Positive results were obtained recently in the area of economic-commercial cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique. While the commodity traffic volume in 1977 between the two countries came to $8.2 million, that figure more than quadrupled in 1979 when it was 33.2 million. Conditions are favorable for the continued rising trend in commodity traffic.

The basic Soviet export commodities going to Mozambique are machinery and mechanical equipment which are supplied on the basis of commercial loans given by Soviet foreign-trade agencies.

The Soviet "LADA" and "UAZ" vehicles are extremely popular in Mozambique, as well as the trucks supplied by V/O "AVTOEKSPORT." The equipment pool for the construction of highways, produced by the USSR, is also growing.

Soviet tractors and agricultural machinery also turned into big successes. In just one year--1979--V/O TRAKTOREKSPORT supplied Mozambique with 431

tractors. It must be noted that the Soviet Union not only produces modern, high-quality tractors but also has vast experience in their operation, both on the state farms and in the agricultural cooperatives. There is no doubt that this experience is of interest to Mozambique (for example, this involves assistance given in an effort to improve the government agricultural output in Matuchira, Province of Sofala).

The USSR is rendering assistance to Mozambican agencies in the creation of the technical repair base as well as the expansion of the technical service station network.

With this purpose in mind, the Soviet organizations for foreign trade supply Mozambique with equipment for motor vehicle repair facilities (mobile workshops, tools); they are sending specialists from the production plants to make sure that the machinery and equipment will run properly during the warranty period guaranteed by the production plant; these specialists are doing a big job in preparing our own technicians, passing their rich experience on to the Mozambican comrades and teaching them machinery maintenance and repair methods. With assistance from Soviet agencies, we organized the training of Mozambican specialists in the two specialized agricultural middle schools and one technical-professional school. The mobile classrooms--where Soviet teachers hold sessions on certain types of machinery--have turned out to be very effective as a form of specialist training. This presents a possibility of teaching Mozambican specialists in various parts of the country where the Soviet equipment is being used directly. As for higher-skilled specialists, they are trained in teaching establishments in the Soviet Union.

In addition to machinery and equipment, the USSR also exports to Mozambique other commodities necessary for its economy, such as fresh-frozen fish, canned fish, medications, medical instruments, etc. On the other hand, the Soviet Union is constantly increasing its purchase of traditional Mozambican export commodities.

Mozambique is also getting tremendous assistance from a large group of Soviet geologists and doctors, teachers and energy experts, planners and port specialists who work in Mozambique.

In talking about the successes achieved in the field of economic-commercial cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique, we must underscore the fact that conditions are favorable for the progressive in-depth development and expansion of this cooperation to the benefit of the peoples of both countries.

We can be sure then that the participation of Soviet organizations in the Maputo Fair will constitute a considerable contribution to the consolidation of economic and trade cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique.

5058
CSO:4401

COOPERATION WITH GDR PRAISED, REVIEWED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 p 7

[Excerpts] In his speech following the signing of the friendship and cooperation agreement between the GDR and the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] on 24 February 1979, Erich Honecker, secretary-general, Central Committee SED, and chairman, Council of State, GDR, stressed the fact that this agreement has an historical significance in terms of continuously closer relations between both governments and peoples. This document is an expression of the high level of friendship linking our peoples.

An exemplary model of the development of economic relations between the GDR and the RPM, to their mutual benefit, is mining. GDR specialists actively supported our effort to restore coal production after the serious explosion at the Chipanga III Mine because of insufficient safety features inherited from colonial times.

Collaboration, which was a topic in the agreement between ministers, also calls for support in the continuing increase of the Moatize Mine output volume. Experienced miners from the GDR are helping in training young Mozambicans to be machinery operators, miners, mechanics, and electricians. Mozambican workers are also getting training in mining in the GDR.

The assistance given by GDR miners is not the only impressive example of cooperation between the GDR and the RPM. This cooperation has been extended to other industrial enterprises.

Looking at the increasingly complex character and the growing volume of economic relations with the RPM and with a view to creating conditions for the future and stable development of long-term relations, the GDR-Mozambique Common Economic Commission was formed.

It has already proved to be an extremely useful element in the development and coordination of multiple economic relations.

During its third meeting, the commission was able to note that this collaboration has been developed dynamically on the basis of the friendship treaty and the agreement on long-term economic cooperation up to the year

1980, likewise signed during the visit of the delegation of the party and government of the GDR to the RPM.

Among the multiple economic relations mentioned, foreign trade occupies a particularly important position. Complete equipment for industry, products for the construction of machinery and vehicles--including the W50 (IFA [Industrial Association for Motor Vehicle Construction])--cranes, construction machinery, harvester-combines, and other agricultural machinery, as well as electrotechnology products are the main export items of the GDR. The GDR in turn imports agricultural products and minerals from Mozambique and these are appreciated as an important contribution to meeting the industrial requirements and to supply the population.

Economic relations between the GDR and the RPM involve more than just an exchange of commodities today. They are concentrated above all on the development of Mozambique's industrialization and the growth of its exporting capacity. Thus, the GDR supports Mozambique in the exploitation of raw material resources as well as in the construction of a truck assembly plant and a textile complex.

The fact that the GDR understands Mozambique's development problems is also expressed in the GDR's regular participation in the Maputo FACIM [Agricultural, Commercial, and Industrial Fair of Mozambique], which is now being held for the fifth time. There are ten foreign trade enterprises which display a collection of GDR industrial products meeting the necessities of the RPM national economy, Cranes and construction machinery, winches and forklifts, pumps and compressors, diesel generators, ventilation and refrigeration technology products, trucks and tractors, as well as bookkeeping equipment and pharmaceutical products are included in this list.

In addition to commodity trade there are other forms of collaboration extending to other fields and gaining ever greater importance.

On the basis of brotherly agreements, hundreds of Mozambican youths went to the GDR. Some are getting solid training as specialized workers while others are gaining experience in production which they will use later on in the enterprises in their home country. In the agriculture sector likewise, collaboration is developing to the benefit of both peoples. An example here is the training of Mozambican management personnel for government enterprises or cooperatives by GDR specialists at the Agronomy Institue in Chimolo.

The rice harvest in the Limpopo valley is almost inconceivable without the harvester-combines from the Fortschritt Industrial Complex.

Modern GDR fishing vessels are operating in the waters along the coast of the RPM. Collaboration is also being increased in the information service and in transportation. An example here is the regular airline connection between Berlin and Maputo, established by INTERFLUG [GDR Airline] and LAM [Airlines of Mozambique].

We could continue to mention other examples of fruitful collaboration. Public education, university education, and public health were included in this cooperation effort a short time ago. All of these multiple forms of cooperation between political leaders, workers, peasants, students, and scientists are an expression of the great development of brotherly bonds between our parties, states, and peoples.

5058
CSO:4401

COOPERATION WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FUTURE PROSPECTS REVIEWED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 p 7

[Excerpts] Trade relations between Czechoslovakia and the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] began to develop starting during the second half of 1978. Although the new Mozambican foreign trade companies were unknown to the foreign trade enterprises, dynamic growth began rather early particularly regarding Czechoslovak exports to Mozambique.

Machine-building products as of now constitute 99 percent of all Czechoslovak exports to Mozambique; this is both in keeping with requirement and with the basic plans of both countries. Czechoslovak machine-building industry products are represented on the Mozambican market particularly by the Tatra trucks, graders, concrete machinery, miscellaneous types of machinery for civil-engineering construction and highway construction, machine-tools, as well as spare parts and tools for the above-mentioned installations. Exports of other, nonmechanical commodity items as of now are represented by shipments of medications. The Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprise Koospol is already importing oil crop seeds from the RPM and at the beginning of this year, significant contracts were signed with the corresponding Mozambican government company for the supply of tea and cashew nuts.

Further Cooperation Development Prospects

On the basis of the reciprocal agreement, the first meeting of the Mixed Commission for Foreign Trade and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Mozambique was held in Maputo on the level of the vice ministers of foreign trade of both countries between 21 and 23 November 1979. The Czechoslovak delegation was headed by Vice Foreign Trade Minister Engineer Jaroslav Jakubec. After studying all questions of mutual cooperation in three study groups, a final treaty was signed, including lists of commodity items. On the basis of that agreement, the Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprises are already this year stepping up their current exports to the RPM to include heavy forest tractors, presses, lathes, saws, abrassive materials, iron and sheet metal, ballbearings, measurement instruments, and chemical substances. In addition to these items, the

Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprises can export to the Mozambican market diesel-electric generating groups, moving compressors, winches, irrigation installations, electrical locomotives, small hydroelectric power plants in the capacity range between 2 and 5 Megawatts, tractors and agricultural machinery, motorcycles, textile machines and automatic hammering machines, needles, machinery for the leather and shoe industry, broadcasting stations, electrical measurement apparatus, medical apparatus and hospital instruments, transmission facilities, teleprinters and secondary telephone exchanges, electric motors, welding machines, cables, rolled material, installations for training centers and other mechanical equipment. Among consumer goods we might mention shipments of materials for shoemakers, work gloves, certain selected types of shoes, chinaware for hotels and glassware, industrial ceramics and valves, medical articles, cord, hops and malt.

Czechoslovakia is ready to participate significantly in the second phase of Mozambican industrialization. The Czechoslovak machine-building industry can participate with its long-standing experience and can supply installations as part of the planned construction of cement factories, brick plants, lime kilns, factories turning out all kinds of ceramic products, modern beer breweries, sugar refineries, the expansion and modernization of the shoe and textile industries, central workshops for the manufacture of agricultural tools, foundry and forge shops, factories making pumps, irrigation equipment and others. It is also assumed that the further planned development of mutual exchange of commodities will lead to progressively higher forms of mutual cooperation, such as the founding of the mixed enterprises for geological exploration and extraction of nonferrous metals and the processing of tropical wood, where Czechoslovakia would participate in shipments of forest machinery and equipment for mines, including the dispatch of the necessary specialists.

On the other hand, the Mozambican export companies can supply Czechoslovakia with tea, cashew nuts, copra oils, shrimp, tropical lumber, cotton, sunflower seeds, almonds, copra, oil cake, marble, mica, asbestos, nonferrous metals and finished products, such as, for example, canned fish, juices, selected types of fabrics, etc.

The experience acquired over more than two years of reciprocal economic relations shows that the economies of both of our countries can supplement each other effectively and according to plan, in keeping with the international principles of absolute equality and reciprocal advantage.

5058
CSO:4401

CAMPAIGN TO RECOVER, MAINTAIN AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jul 80 pp 1,3

[Excerpts] In a pilot project which will ultimately be expanded to include the entire country, a campaign is being conducted in the province of Manica aimed at solving serious problems related to the breakdown and recovery of mechanical, electrical and hydromechanical equipment with the emphasis on irrigation materiel found destroyed, semi-abandoned and under-utilized in state farms. This campaign is being coordinated by the Ministries of Planning and Agriculture and Industry and Energy with the participation of various sectors of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing. It is included in a broader context aimed at a greater involvement of the industrial sector--and especially the metal-mechanical one--in the development and support of the state agricultural sector, which would ensure the rational utilization and maintenance of all materiel.

This campaign follows the acknowledgment that despite the fact that our country has expended huge amounts of foreign exchange for the purchase of large and various quantities of equipment, for the services of foreign experts in the field and the appointment of national cadres to the state agricultural sector, results are not consistent with the efforts expended.

In a study of the situation and in the context of greater involvement and coordination between agricultural and industrial production, the ministries in both fields have drawn plans aimed at the implementation of joint survey which will initially be centered on irrigation problems. In view of the seriousness of the situation, a campaign was launched to recover all irrigation equipment on a priority basis, and a team of 14 technicians was formed.

Meanwhile, an inquiry commission was appointed by Minister of Planning and Agriculture Mario Machungo to investigate the reasons for this situation and determine individual responsibilities in the matter. The commission includes officials in charge of various structures and has already begun the investigation.

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

VACATIONING STUDENTS GREETED--"We want bright students who can organize society. We want cadres who have the pride in their origin to develop their personality and their sense of dignity, who know how to combine manual and intellectual work," Samora Machel declared yesterday afternoon. The president of the FRELIMO Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique was receiving a group of Mozambican students who have been studying in Cuba for about 3 years. The group, representing the 2,331 Mozambican students who are studying in Cuba, was accompanied by some of their teachers, also Mozambican. At the meeting, which took place in the administrative office of the Presidential Palace, the highest leader of the Mozambican revolution spoke at length with the students about their responsibilities at this point in their education. "You are privileged," Machel began, explaining that it is in fact a privilege for these students to be in Cuba, where the schools are organized to train cadres, servants of the people. Moreover, the students are attending FRELIMO schools, and although they are several thousand kilometers away from home, they have not been uprooted from their origins, because they are taught to love their country. The chief of state also noted that, in the Mozambican students' schools in Cuba, theory is wedded to practice, and this eliminates prejudice and makes it possible for our cadres to purify their ideals. The president also stressed the importance of training cadres to aid in planning our economy. "We want to turn our minds into a vast material and spiritual force. In Cuba, you must be a bulwark of national unity; you must learn solidarity with other peoples," said our highest leader at the conclusion of the reception. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Aug 80 p 1] 6362

BRAZILIAN TRUCKING EQUIPMENT ARRIVAL--A large quantity of highway equipment of various kinds arrived in our country some days ago, representing a major investment for the purpose of strengthening the nation's highway transport capacity at the regional level and at long range, both in terms of passenger and cargo service. The equipment, which was unloaded during the past 2 weeks, comprises mainly buses, some of which are chassis and others are already outfitted, dump trucks, tank trucks and tractors. This major investment cost our state over 60 million meticals. The equipment came with a large "stock" of parts and accessories for maintenance, at a value also estimated at several million meticals. The equipment was acquired

in Brazil and is part of a large order, totalling 268 units, over half of which have already been received by the sector responsible for the nation's highway activity. The rest of the equipment should arrive at the port of Maputo by the end of September, we learned from a spokesman involved in its acqusition. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Aug 80 p 1] 6362

CASHEW PURCHASE PRICE--The National Wage and Price Commission has approved new market prices for cashew nuts, the Ministry of Domestic Trade having established the standards to apply for the 1980/1981 campaign. A kilo of cashew nuts, acquired from the producer/gatherer for immediate cash payment, will now cost 5 meticals, regardless of place of purchase. The prices charged by the remaining middlemen in the marketing chain will be set among themselves by common agreement, to their mutual benefit, thus stimulating larger sales of cashew nuts in the country. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Aug 80 p 1] 6362

TRADE IN ITALIAN WINES--Beira (Bureau)--With the arrival of over 740,000 liters of wine from Italy, the Beira branch of SOVIM was able to resume activity last June, after being idle for 2 years. According to statements from the director of this branch of SOVIM, located on the outskirts of Beira, the wine will supply the central and northern regions of the country. The wine is being bottled now, and will be distributed under the supervision of the Ministry of Domestic Trade. According to our information, SOVIM is assured of remaining in operation for the rest of this year. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Aug 80 p 3] 6362

CSO: 4401

DIRK MUDGE RESPONDS TO ATTACK BY PRETORIUS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

REPUBLICAN PARTY leader Mr Dirk Mudge reacted strongly last night to the attack on himself by National Party MEC Mr Kosie Pretorius.

Mr Mudge was addressing an RP meeting in Gobabis in support of RP candidate Mr Michiel Meyer.

Mr Pretorius's attack on Mr Mudge was also made in Gobabis.

Mr Mudge accused Mr Pretorius of being dishonest, irresponsible and of succumbing to cheap politics.

"I listened to a taped version of Mr Pretorius's speech", he said, "and nowehere did Mr Pretorius say how he hoped to implement NP policy. He said where he stood as far as I am concerned though. He did not attack my policy, he attacked me, he called me a pragmatist and a humanist".

Mr Mudge said he was extremely surprised that Mr Pretorius had said that the NP was no longer committed to a one-man-one-vote election because it had been betrayed by the DTA.

"It is a blatant lie", he said.

Mr Mudge pointed out that the NP had committed itself to the implementation of UN Resolution 435 on at least three occasions during the past two years, the most recent occasion being NP leader Mr A H du Plessis's endorsement in a recent radio programme.

"The acceptance of a one-man-one-vote election by the NP was implicit in its acceptance of Resolution 435. By agreeing to that resolution it wrote out a blank cheque", he said.

Mr Mudge questioned whether Mr Pretorius had the authority to say that the NP was no longer committed to a one-man-one-vote election and asked whether this had been endorsed by the NP Hoofbestuur and the NP leader.

Mr Mudge also rejected Mr Pretorius's allegation that the 1978 election did not allow for the establishment of an elected first-tier governing authority, Mr Pretorius having said that the sole purpose of the election was a test against Swapo.

Mr Mudge argued that the terms of reference of the election were clear in the proclamation that was issued at the time.

He said it was also untrue that civil servants had been forced to decide about their future in SWA because of RP pressure for election purposes, as had been alleged by Mr Pretorius.

Mr Mudge pointed out that the options had been put to the civil serveants by the SA Government which had an obligation to them, especially now that SWA was largely independent of SA.

Mr Mudge also took exception to Mr Pretorius's assertion that it was unnecessary for Swapo to fight for independence, that the DTA was fighting Swapo's battle and that in the final analysis there was no difference between the DTA and Swapo.

"Swapo is not fighting for independence as much as it is fighting as a political party to put itself into power in this country so that it can force its Marxist ideology on us," he said.

"I will be happy to accept the NP's criticism if it can provide me with a list of people killed by SWAPO. I will then agree that it is fighting SWAPO. I would like to know how many meetings Mr Pretorius has addressed in Owambo?

"No, Mr Pretorius fights his own people. He stands in Gobabis and calls me a pragmatist and a humanist."

"I would like to see Mr Pretorius go to the Angolan border and on a political platform tell Sam Nujoma that he is a communist and an atheist."

Mr Mudge said that in contrast to AKTUR the DTA was continually campaigning in the north, moving from kraal to kraal, and even Windhoek South RP candidate Mrs Anna Frank would be requested to do a stint up there.

"The fight in the north is not against Black people; it is against marxism and atheism and behind these are White people," he said.

"The price that the Blacks on our side are having to pay is a high one. It is not easy for the people in the north to stand with rifle in hand in front of their kraals and say that they are opposed to SWAPO, that they are on the side of the Whites in SWA.

"I have more respect for them than I have for a man who comes to Gobabis and criticises me the way Mr Pretorius did.

"Against this background," Mr Mudge said, "there are still those Whites who think they must fight the Kaffirs, that Blacks shouldn't be allowed in White-owned cafes and they should be allowed to buy houses in White areas.

"I'm no liberal, I'm no philanthropist in the normal sense of the word, but I do believe that everybody has the right to be treated on merit. Colour is no basis to judge a man as being good or bad," he concluded.

CSO: 4420

SWAPO UN OBSERVER DISCUSSES PARIS MEETING

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 20 Sep 80 p 6

[Text]

OWN CORRESPONDENT

NEW YORK: Plans are now being formulated here to have an extraordinary session of the Security Council to be convened, not later than October 15, with a view to imposing mandatory sanctions and an oil embargo on South Africa as a result of the delay in implementing Security Council Resolution 435 for the holding of internationally supervised elections in South West Africa.

Press reports in Windhoek that there is a new initiative and that the deadlock has been broken, are mere speculations. There is the possibility of Dr Kurt Waldheim sending a commission of experts to discuss with the South African government "technical" problems leading to the implementation of Resolution 435 or, in the alternative, to merely send a note. There had been discussions between Dr Waldheim and the South African representative to the United Nations, Mr Adrian Eksteen, the nature of which is not known.

Last weekend a large international conference, which was held in Paris and where South West Africa was discussed, ended with a declaration that the Security Council must convene not later than October 15 to impose mandatory sanctions and an oil embargo on South Africa.

In attendance at that conference were delegates from all over the world. Even the Western countries had strong non-governmental delegations at the conference, which was organised on SWAPO's initiative.

TIME FOR ACTION

When asked about the conference, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, SWAPO's observer at the United Nations, said that it had been a very successful meeting. Not only were there large numbers of delegates, but the calibre of the personalities who participated was high. Likewise, was the level of discussions. Everything combined, he said, to make of the meeting an overwhelming success. The situation in South West Africa was discussed, and the conference held that the time for action was now. Mr Gurirab described the meeting as an action-oriented conference which made a number of recommendations within the assembly.

Delegates came from Western countries, Latin America, the socialist bloc of countries and from non-

aligned states. There were also representatives from the opposition parties in Western Europe. A strong delegation arrived from the United States and Canada. Also in attendance, Mr Gurirab said, were traditional liberation groups, churches and what he called "our allies and comrades in arms". The African National Congress of South Africa also sent a couple of representatives, and the Palestine Liberation Organisation was also in attendance.

Mr Gurirab concluded by saying that it was a thrilling and inspiring occasion. Support and assistance for his movement were repeatedly stressed by these international delegates.

Mr Gurirab also said that word was received from Pretoria that the people led by Mr Dirk Mudge had complained via Pretoria to Dr Kurt Waldheim about not having been invited to attend the Paris meeting.

MESSAGE FOR MUDGE

"We want you to help them to understand that this was an international conference to support the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, which is the authentic representative of the people. It was a conference organised on SWAPO's initiative by non-governmental organisations, anti-apartheid groups, unions and churches, allied supporters and friends of the struggle of the Namibian people led by SWAPO.

"There was no way in the world that a Mudge group could have been invited to attend. Inviting Mudge and his black Mudges is tantamount to inviting Pretoria. The international community has no time for apartheid. The Mudge group is wasting its time, they are wasting their time with the international communities and the United Nations Secretary General on making such nonsensical enquiries", Mr Gurirab said.

CSO: 4420

WALVIS BAY VOTERS MAY GO TO POLLS IN NOVEMBER

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Sep 80 p 4

[Text]

THE MISUNDERSTANDING and obscurity as to whether Walvis Bay residents may participate in the coming November election for representative authorities has now been clarified by the Chief Electoral Officer Mr P J Keyser.

In yesterday's edition it was reported that according to an article in Die Republikein, Brown and Black residents would be able to vote, but no Whites.

Now, in a statement to the Press, Mr Keyser has explained the whole situation.

He said that according to Art 2 (1) of the Proclamation on the Administration of Walvis Bay R202 of August 31 1977, and implemented on September 1 1977, Walvis Bay would cease to be administered as though it was part of the Territory and as though the inhabitants were residents of the Territory, and be administered as part of the Province.

Consequently, Mr Kayser said, permanent residents of Walvis Bay could not participate in any election held in the Territory of SWA.

But, he pointed out, all inhabitants of SWA, who were in possession of the prescribed SWA identity documents, who were permanent residents of the Territory, having lived here for at least a year, who were 18 years of age and not guilty of a serious offence, and who found themselves in Walvis Bay temporarily, would be able to vote.

The residents as described above, would be able to apply for special ballots from October 6 to November 10 (inclusive) at the magistrate in Walvis Bay.

All other groups finding themselves temporarily in Walvis Bay and who were eligible to vote for their respective representative authorities during the election, could bring out their votes at any polling booth in the Territory.

On the three days of the election – November 11, 12 and 13 – there would be no polling facilities in Walvis Bay.

CSO: 4420

MINISTERS' COUNCIL APPEALS TO RED CROSS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

WINDHOEK:- The SWA Ministers' Council has expressed the hope that Zambia would grant the International Red Cross access to breakaway Swapo supporters in that country.

In a statement the Ministers' Council said it had taken note of the reaction of the Red Cross to a letter sent to the organisation's headquarters in Geneva last month.

The Council had, at the time, appealed to the Red Cross to take note of the plight of the followers of the ousted Swapo vice-president, Mr Mishake Muyongo, in Zambia.

The Ministers' Council had drawn the IRC's attention to fighting in Swapo camps in Zambia and reports that Mr Muyongo's followers had been jailed by the Zambian authorities.

In its statement, the Ministers' Council expressed gratitude at the Red Cross reaction.

"We also express the hope that the Zambian authorities will grant this highly respected and impartial organisation access to these former members of Swapo," the statement said.

"The Ministers' Council is convinced that humanitarian considerations will prevail over political disputes and conflict".

This was especially so, it said, because there were apparently women and children among Mr Muyongo's group.

It had, to date, not had a reply to a similar appeal to Amnesty International, the statement said.

The International Committee of the Red Cross said in its reply to the Ministers' Council that the Red Cross delegation in Zambia had been informed of the concern over Namibians in Zambia and asked to obtain detailed information on the situation.

The reply pointed that although the IRC as a neutral and strictly humanitarian institution couldn't intervene with a view to obtaining the release or repatriation of detainees, it could visit them in their places of detention and give them relief assistance, provided the detaining authorities gave permission for such assistance.

CSO: 4420

COLLEAGUE'S FIRE BLAMED IN DEATH OF THREE POLICEMEN

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 20 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] Court Reporter Ondangua: Lieutenant John Adam of the Security Police said in a sworn affidavit here that sub-machine gunfire from inside a Police base had killed three policemen, and not the rockets of SWAPO insurgents.

Lieutenant Adam made a sworn affidavit which was handed in at an inquest into the deaths of the three policemen. He said that SWAPO insurgents had attacked the Police's Ongandjera base in the small hours of the morning. They had made use of mortar bombs and grenades, and he also saw the trail of an RPG rocket. Some of the bombs started crashing into a section of the camp and a number of black police members opened fire with sub-machine guns.

By now, said Lieutenant Adam, his men had all been alerted, and they replied with mortar bombs and rifle grenades. The SWAPO insurgents kept on firing for about 15 minutes. He said he had received a communication from one of his men and he immediately issued instructions that a group of black policemen should cease their firing with sub-machine guns.

The Lieutenant said that Corporal Jacobs of the Police's Task Force had reported his suspicions that two white soldiers had been killed by sub-machine gunfire of the black members of the Police. In fact, said the Lieutenant, he went to the tent of those members and picked up 15 spent cartridge cases.

The name of one of the dead men was given as Mr Andre Redelinghuys (20). The name of the other white policeman could not be obtained, but a third member of the force, Special Constable Bisiol Jesaya (25), was killed.

The Magistrate, Mr D.B. Bennett, referred the matter to the Attorney General in Windhoek.

CSO: 4420

MILITARY RADIO NETWORK CREATES BURGEONING ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

Windhoek ALGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 16 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] The establishment of MARNET (Military Area Radio Network), a radio alert system for farmers in the operational area, has created a market worth millions for the equipment. The same market has likewise given impetus to the start of a national electronics industry. A Windhoek firm has been selling, since early this year, MARNET equipment that meets with Defense and Post Office approval and is almost wholly manufactured in Luederitz Bay.

With nearly 600 interested farmers in the operational area and prices between 1,500 and 2,000 rands for each piece of equipment, the potential market for the MARNET system is estimated to be at least 1.2 million rands. Additional gear and installation costs, as well as interested farmers in the center and south of the country, could bring total demand up to 2 million rands. At present the government is subsidizing purchases in the operational area, with a maximum of R2,000 per farmer.

According to the manager of the "Outspan Radio" firm, the equipment manufactured in Luederitz Bay is 70 percent Namibian in origin, costwise. Parts do come from SA and abroad. They are assembled in Luederitz under the supervision of G. Schlorf. Especially noteworthy in this connection is the fact that certain aspects of the wiring diagram were designed here.

Thompson's Radio Firm has long manufactured small scale specialized equipment in Windhoek. But the MARNET system being sold by this and other firms originates in SA. Thompson says that the Thorcom-IS-gear was designed in SA and is manufactured in Johannesburg. The equipment is 85 percent South African since some components do need to be imported.

"It hasn't been a bed of roses," claimed Outspan Radio's manager in an interview with AZ [ALGEMEINE ZEITUNG]. A complicated licensing system and somewhat uneven coordination among consumers, Post Office and Defense caused manufacturing delays on a number of occasions. Mr Mueller denied that his firm had received active assistance from any department of government.

For those familiar with the local economy the start-up of a small electronics industry is a surprising development. With few exceptions Namibia's economy is limited to the extraction and production of raw materials. Only sporadically is there secondary processing of those raw materials. It is considered encouraging that private initiative is successfully competing with foreign firms in a relatively sophisticated branch of industry such as electronics. Asked by AZ whether such enterprises could become a factor in the economy, an expert replied that such enterprises must perforce remain small. A factory tailored for the local market and specializing in products for which there is sufficient local demand could probably make a go of it in Namibia.

A SWA-Agriculture Union (SWALU) circular last year recommended three firms as MARNET suppliers. One of the three firms, Rand Technics (Pty) Ltd., closed shortly after the recommendation. At the time the "Outspan Radio" firm wasn't on SWALU's recommendation list. Meantime the firm has manufactured nearly 125 radios.

Once the MARNET market is saturated, SWA/Namibia's small electronics industry, made possible by the introduction of the MARNET system, could turn to other products and so continue providing local jobs.

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS--Windhoek--The SWA Ministers' Council and the DTA insisted on being included in any future negotiations initiated by Western statesmen, Mr Dirk Mudge, Chairman of the Council, said in Windhoek. Mr Mudge, also chairman of the ruling DTA in the SWA National Assembly, was commenting in a statement on recent reports that Western statesmen had taken a personal interest in a SWA settlement. This was an apparent reference to a report from Paris and the Gaullist leader, Mr Jacques Chirac, who wanted to organise an all-party conference on the Territory. There has also been reported that the French and British prime ministers had recently taken a personal interest in the Territory. "The Council of Ministers in the Territory and the DTA reaffirm that they have always been in favour of finding a peaceful and democratic solution to the SWA question as soon as possible," Mr Mudge said. "We would therefore welcome any positive move which could lead to such a solution. We do, however, still strongly object to any negotiations which do not include the DTA--the majority party in the Territory," Mr Mudge said.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Sep 80 p 2]

POWER NETWORK--Within the next two and a half years, Swawek is to undertake the largest short-term project ever undertaken in the Territory. This project will involve the erection of a power network of 1 430 kilometres at a cost of R80m. Apart from the building of two new power stations--one of two megawatts at Katima Mulilo and another of three megawatts at Oshakati, Swawek is to erect a powerline between Tsumeb and Rundu (280 km); Aggeneis in the Northern Cape to Windhoek (870 km); from Hakkiesdoorn at the Orange River to Karasburg (120 km), Ruacana to Ondangwa across Oshakati (160 km). The Ruacana-Oshakati-Ondangwa phase of the project will entail a cost of R9m. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Sep 80 p 3]

CANU VICE-PRESIDENT--Mishake Muyongo, vice-president of CANU (Caprivian National Union), is authorized to return to Namibia. Muyongo was excluded from the Sout-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) on 23 August. [Text] [Dakar AFRICA in French Aug-Sep 80, p 11]

CSO: 4400

MINISTERS GIVE DETAILS ON 1981 BUDGET

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 22 Sep 80 pp 3-4, 5

[Text] The minister of Finance, Military Quartermaster Moussa Tondi, gave detailed explanations last Saturday of the 1981 budget. At the same time the minister of Finance appealed to the various leaders to adhere strictly to the budgetary rules.

The draft budget for 1981, including the general budget and the National Investment Fund, amounts to 80,624,475,000 francs.

The BAEMTP [expansion unknown] amounts to 1,959,920,000 francs, of which 1,236,000,000 francs are a transfer from the general budget.

Although the BAEMTP remains identical to that of 1980, the general budget has been increased 8,478,742,000 francs, or 11.75 percent over the original 1980 budget.

The increase will be lower than in the preceding years--27 percent between 1979 and 1980. This is basically due to a particularly unfavorable year for uranium, our principal source of revenue. Our realism therefore led us to observe that this increase of nearly 12 percent should appreciate to its proper value. I note that despite this kind of year the endowment of 26,000,000,000 to the FNI [National Investment Fund] was renewed, to support the economic activity and execute the Five Year Plan.

Now let us look at the budget's characteristics.

First, the estimates of revenue.

They are set at 80,624,475,000 francs. The main innovation lies in the breaking of the fiscal pause observed in recent years. However, the new measures adopted are still limited and their budgetary incidence (almost 2,000,000,000 francs) remains marginal with regard to the general mass of budgetary revenue; they are linked with the following points:

a. Raising the tax rate and taxes already in effect:

raising the rate of the tax on profits of corporations from 40 to 50 percent and on industrial and commercial profits of individuals and non-commercial profits from 20 to 30 percent;

raising the rate of the tax on the rental value of real estate from 10 to 12 percent;

raising the tax rate on petroleum products, which varies from 1 to 2 francs, depending on the nature of the product.

b. Instituting a tax to be withheld at the source at the rate of 20 percent for remuneration (except salaries) paid by corporations residing in Niger to individuals or corporate bodies that do not have fixed installations in Niger.

c. Lastly, raising the arrondissement tax from 350 to 400 francs, as well as the tax related to liquor sales, quarries, hydrocarbon pumps and others. The increase in these taxes, whose rate has not been changed since 1966, is intended to give more means to the communes and arrondissements.

Despite the bad year, and with concern for fiscal equity, favorable provisions were provided for members of Nigerian diplomatic and consular missions abroad. They will be imposes on grade-related rather than indexed salaries.

You will find it is impossible to speak truthfully of aggravated taxation likely to have repercussions on the cost of living. I should not like economic agents, while going after a profit, to raise their prices; the control services will watch over that aspect especially.

Let us return to the forecasts calculated for 1981.

Distribution of revenue is as follows:

Fiscal revenue	73.78 percent
Various products	23.77 percent
Exceptional resources	2.45 percent

Fiscal revenue always constitutes the basis for the government's means.

It is evaluated at 59,486,945,000 francs. This very low increase over 1980 is explained by the lower uranium yield, basically at the same level as industrial and commercial profits. This failure to gain is included only very marginally in the rate increase. The fiscal services are expected to do their best to realize these forecasts.

The various products category is increasing by 8,728,100,000 francs, or 83.63 percent because, on the one hand, of the budgetization of the reserve uranium funds and a registration in exceptional revenue of 8,500,000,000 francs, on the other hand by increased compensated revenue.

Exceptional resources are lower by 2.49 percent.

Analyzing fiscal revenue by the nature of the taxes, one finds:

A very significant decrease of 5,589,000,000 francs from 1980 to 1981 in direct taxes, or 26.66 percent;

A slight decrease in revenue from registration taxes, tax stamps and assimilated taxes (139,000,000 francs, or 4.25 percent)

These are the results of the poor mining year.

On the other hand, revenue from indirect taxes and customs revenue are very appreciably increased, 3,120,649,000 francs, or 13.09 percent for the latter.

The pace of importations in 1979 and 1980 and the rate of inflation allow us to think these forecasts will be realized.

Let us go on to various products.

The consequences of the lower uranium price are also found in the taxes assimilated by the decline in revenue from negotiable securities.

Income from property is 971,000,000 francs lower, for basically the same reasons mentioned above.

The products of benefits, fines, deductions and refunds have been evaluated for 1981 at 15,329,400,000 francs, against 6,218,590,000 francs in 1980. This comes from special uranium income, which goes from 3,000,000,000 to 5,250,000,000 francs, the result of a budgetization of uranium reserve funds income, as well as the registration of 8,500,000,000 francs in exceptional revenue. Our country has adopted the balanced budget rule. On the realization of this exceptional revenue will depend the realization or suspension of certain expenditures. I have been eager to make the necessary adjustments in this area.

Thus, with no appreciable aggravation of taxation, we have been able to set the level of 1981 income at the total indicated above, despite the financial effects of the particularly unfavorable business year.

Once again I must stress the sustained effort of the fiscal and collection services, to whom I address my encouragement.

Charged with finding the government's means, they must redouble their efforts more than ever. It is therefore necessary for every citizen to show his

public spiritedness by facilitating their task and paying his taxes. Vigilance is required of everyone.

We will now review expenditures. The budget being balanced, their overall total is the same as that for revenue.

Credit increases are generally related to increased manpower, promotion of officers and endowments to the new ministerial departments.

Despite the 1981 budget's austerity, priority credits for ministries show an appreciable rise.

Compared to the original 1980 credits, the following ministries are increased as follows:

Ministry of Education	2,263,768,000 francs or 29.16 percent
Ministry of Public Health	312,005,000 francs or 13.46 percent
Ministry of Rural Development	263,055,000 francs or 12.84 percent

An apparent decrease is observed in two ministerial departments, Planning and Mines. For the former it is a matter of a transfer of higher training credits from the ministry of Research and Higher Education, whose envelope is now being brought from 51,692,000 francs in 1980 to 1,657,285,000 francs in 1981; for the latter, the reason lies in the transfer of credits for hydraulics in favor of the new department of hydraulics.

Finally, it is necessary to bring up the appearance of the new ministerial department that constitutes the high commission of authority for the Kandadji Dam, thus demonstrating the priority the authorities intend to grant to the problem of energy, water and hydro-agricultural improvements.

Let us look at the distribution by title of the 1981 expenditure forecasts.

Title I--the public debt, 8,738,512,000 francs, or 10.84 percent.

Title II--administration, 438,775,000 francs, or 0.54 percent.

Title III--means for services, 32,326,281,000 francs, or 40.10 percent

Title IV--public intervention, 39,120,907,000 francs, or 48.52 percent.

In relation to the 1980 budget the overall shares of Titles II and III are more or less the same.

Title IV's share is lower, going from 52.04 percent of the budget in 1980 to 48.52 percent.

An important phenomenon is that Title I, entitled public debt is being increased from 4,212,280,000 francs in 1980 to 8,738,512,000 francs in 1981, for an increase of 107.45 percent; in 1981 it constitutes 10.84 percent of the budget, while in 1980 it represented only 5.84 percent of it.

Despite the increase in this title, the public debt constitutes only 3.5 percent of our export revenue, which is far below the 15 percent threshold generally considered critical.

Aside from the public debt, which is increased by 107.45 percent, the credits of all the other titles have been held within the reasonable limits required by the poor economic situation.

Analysis of the titles related to administration and means for the services reveals that personnel expenditures, which were 18,288,296,000 francs in 1980, are increased to 19,217,986,000 francs in 1981--hence, a very small increase (4.59 percent). It should be recalled that the 1980 budget bore the cost of salary raises.

Equipment credits are increased by 10.39 percent as a result of the appearance of new ministerial departments in addition to credit increases.

Credits for public intervention are increased 4.20 percent over 1980.

Here I must bring up the fact that the FNI credits have been renewed. The increased credits for this title come in particular from credits allotted to the Higher Education Ministry for higher training (500,000,000 francs), from credits for the Public Works Ministry (608,250,000 francs), as well as from intervention credits granted to the Kandadji Dam High Authority and the Hydraulics Ministry.

It is also necessary to state that the credits granted the FNI will include an optional section to be realized, taking into account the increased revenue, the reason for which, I believe, from the point of view of the revenue forecasts, that the 1981 budget is rationally conceived within the traditional concept of the balanced budget, which we considered good management of the public finances.

So much for the general budget.

The BAEMTP is balanced as to income and expenditures at the same level as in 1980, at 1,959,920,000 francs, with, as basic revenue, a transfer from the general budget of 1,236,000,000 francs.

In conclusion I will say that the 1980 budget, rigorously conceived, will be for the entire nation a test of discipline and commitment. An effort is expected on the part of everyone as well as from the fiscal services, which will have to do their best to reach--indeed to surpass--the forecasts; and from all the administrations, which will have to use their allotted credits according to the rules of strict budgetary discipline. Vigilance is more than ever required to prevent fraud and misappropriation of public funds.

The controls exercised by my services will be those required by the situation, that is to say even more severe.

But I know I can count on the good will and public spiritedness of each and every one; as it is true that the budget is everyone's business.

[Planning Minister discusses 1981 budget]

From 16 to 19 September the Council of Ministers studied the 1980-1981 draft budget. And on the 19th it set income and expenditures at 80,624,475,000 francs. Of this sum it decreed 26,000,000,000 for the FNI. This amount is the same as the year before. It represents 32.5 percent of the total budget, compared to 37 percent of the budget at the end of the fiscal year. To understand this FNI, it is necessary to have a certain number of elements as a backdrop. The first is the economic situation, which is one of some austerity, of recession, which the country is going through and is going to continue to go through. The second element to be kept in mind is that after a number of years during which the FNI made significant strides forward, it is beginning to show a stability pause as far as the total amount is concerned.

It is a matter then, in the case of the 1980-1981 FNI, of consolidating the investments realized during the last five years, during which the FNI was practically multiplied by three. In fact the FNI in 1976-1977 was only 8,000,000,000. It is 26,000,000,000 at present.

So it is necessary to consolidate the investments realized on the one hand, and on the other hand it is necessary that the general budget be able to meet the recurrent charges occasioned by previous investments.

Therefore, this explains the 26,000,000,000 total, which is identical in the accounts area. To this must also be added a reason for prudence. As long as future prospects do not seem brilliant, it is not very easy to undertake huge investment operations that, alas, risk not turning out. So it is necessary to consolidate those that have been realized and complete those now in progress.

There are also three characteristics having to do with the FNI: it is an FNI balanced in the three important sectors. By that we mean the social sector, the production sector and the training sector.

The second characteristic of this FNI is that it is divided into two sections: a priority section of 17,829,000,000, or 66.50 percent; and a second section of 8,171,000,000, or 32.50 percent of the total amount.

The third characteristic is that the FNI in the priority section favors the three key sectors I mentioned above (the social, the production sector and the training sector).

Let us take up these characteristics one by one.

The Social Balance

By the social sector we mean Health, Hydraulics, Youth, Sports and Culture, rehabilitation and communications. This wing is programmed for a total of 6,807,500,000, or 25.50 percent of the FNI total.

The Production Sector

Including rural production, industry and commerce and the communication infrastructure, that is to say roads, airports and bridges, this sector is programmed for a total of 6,008,073,000, or 25 percent of the FNI total.

The Training Sector

By this we mean National Education, higher level training (ministry of Higher Education and Research) and professional training. This sector is programmed for an overall sum of 8,409,859,000 francs. This is the most privileged sector, since it represents 32.50 percent of the total FNI amount, compared to 25 percent for each of the other two sectors.

The second characteristic is that the section called the priority section favors the three key sectors I have just listed.

If we take them up in order, the social sector, which is programmed for a total of 6,807,500,000 francs, receives from the priority section 4,957,500,000, or nearly 70 percent.

The second sector, called the production sector, which is programmed for an overall amount of 6,008,073,000, receives from the priority section 4,813,073,000, or 80 percent of its total amount.

Finally, the training sector, which is programmed for 8,409,859,000 francs, receives from the priority section 5,244,859,000 francs, or 63 percent.

The other characteristic of the FNI is that it is chiefly an FNI for consolidating previously realized investments from past FNIs, chiefly investments realized in the production sector, rural development, commerce and industry.

8946
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

GOOD RAINFALL, SATISFACTORY HARVEST--This year we have followed the rainfall situation right from the beginning of the rainy season to its end. We were therefore able to forecast a good year. Rainfall constitutes one of the permanent concerns of the head of state, President Seyni Kountche, who has adopted a rational policy of self-sufficiency in food for our country. The current agricultural season is very promising in this regard. In some regions, this year's harvests will surpass those of last year, while in others they will either remain at the level of last year's or be lower. The overall results will, however, be more than satisfactory. But it is not enough to make good harvests; we must also be able to preserve the crops and spread them judiciously throughout the year until the next rainy season. Unfortunately, we have observed that in a year of plenty, there is always the annoying tendency to indulge in all forms of wastefulness. Famine is still raging in some parts of Africa, where mothers sometimes abandon their children because there is no food. Therefore, this is not the time for wastefulness. Let us adopt the policy of the ant, which knows that each grain is a good grain [few words indistinct]. This is why the state has formally forbidden the export of all grains. [Excerpts] [AB061354 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 2 Oct 80]

CSO: 4400

BOTHA'S ACHIEVEMENTS AS DEFENSE MINISTER REVIEWED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 29 Aug 80 p 21

[Article by Jack Viviers: "The Armed Forces a Product of Botha's Vision"]

[Text] At the start of 1966 the clouds on the road to the future were getting darker for South Africa. Here and there those MacMillan winds of change sweeping over Africa were reaching storm intensity.

When on 5 April 1966 Minister P. W. Botha became minister of defense the first SWAPO terrorists were already in training camps in Libya and in Russia. Eighteen months later they launched their first attack on Southwest Africa ...and bit the dust.

The army's military equipment was obsolete; the Simonstown Treaty with Britain, on which South Africa was counting for obtaining arms, was being abrogated. Most of the airforce's aircraft had become relics one decade before in other parts of the world and the army was then still bent on selecting youths for drilling and taking part in parades by drawing lots.

Today's armed forces are something which would make any nation proud. They represent a war machine which can unchain so much violence and destruction against any enemy that this alone is sufficient for nipping in the bud any military adventure from neighboring countries across the border.

The airforce's combat planes are formidable. The army has artillery systems and combat methods against which few conventional war efforts could resist and with the small attack boats which the navy is using to guard the coast even the greatest aircraft carriers and fastest destroyers would be sent to the bottom.

Although some of the weapons are imported, today all the systems are dependent on the armed forces and KRYGKOR's [Armaments Corporation] own capabilities. Many of the weapons have been developed and built in South Africa. Today's armed forces have refined the art of warfare and are continuing to do so on a daily basis not only at the border and sometimes in Angola itself, but also in the background, in the inside circles of technological research abroad.

High Point

In his 14 years as minister of defense, Botha made three priceless contributions to the security of the country without which South Africa would not be able to provide self-preservation: a purposeful and well-armed military force, an armaments industry which is not only self-sufficient, but is even exporting arms, and also the national conscription system.

The national conscription system, to which Botha attaches great value today, was undertaken by him during his career as minister of defense. If one looks, from one year to the other, at the high points of the military arming of South Africa and of its people, then 1967 will stand out as the high point.

It was in 1967 that the rearming of South Africa also began in full earnest when the first Super Frelon helicopters arrived in our country. The airforce also began to get used to its newest aircraft, the Mirage-3, which replaced the Saber. But at that time there were indications that the sources of foreign armaments were drying up and in 1968 the legislation, establishing the Armaments Board and Armaments Corporation, was passed. The production of our own armaments, as Botha had envisaged, began in full earnest.

In 1969 the navy launched its first submarine in Toulon, France, and in the year that followed the first South Africans underwent training in France.

In 1971 the Civilian Defense College for Women was opened at George and at the same time Botha announced South Africa's own surface-to-air missile--the Kaktus.

Tests

In 1973, the South African Defense College was established in Pretoria and the Silvermine Communication System in Simonstown was put into operation. Already 10,000 ships and planes have made use of the Silvermine facility for traveling all around the globe.

The attack in Angola (a bit of military history which is still being discussed in South Africa and in international politics) began in 1975 and came to an end in the following year. For the armed forces this was an expensive experience and also an opportunity to test its steel.

The year 1977 marked the beginning of a defense bonus plan in which several million rand were allotted for weapons development.

Since then a public announcement was made concerning South Africa's newest and most dreaded weapon: a G5 155 mm cannon having a striking range over a distance which cannot be bettered by any other cannon; the 127 mm artillery rocket system--a new weapon with great destructive power; a navy missile which can wipe out a target behind the horizon before there is time to get out of its path; also a class of attack boats which, despite their apparent light weight, can deliver a murderous blow against ships at sea or even targets on land.

Besides these, there are several weapons, having a tremendous punch, which are still on the list of secrets.

Even the soldier himself has not been neglected and besides the fact that that he is equipped with the R4 rifle Botha and his team of officers in the top leadership of the armed forces saw to it that the surgeon general's section became a self-integrated unit and this had visible success.

Tied Together

In the most recent attack on SWAPO bases in Angola, when SWAPO terrorists were cut down in their underground shelters, the personnel of the surgeon general were actually present everywhere. Not one single soldier who did not die in battle succumbed to his wounds. In each case, a wounded soldier was taken to a well-equipped hospital where he had doctors and nurses at his side and this in less than 60 minutes after he was wounded. This is an achievement which can be equalled only by a few armed forces of the world.

There is, however, another area in which the contributions made by Botha are of inestimable value: When the attack on SWAPO began, inspired soldiers of every racial group were there. Ever since he became minister of defense the Cape's Colored Corps was established, the Indian Training Base was expanded and black soldiers streamed to join the 21st Battalion. Botha had succeeded in tying together men of every racial group in the country into a team of fighters which is very difficult to surpass.

Another of Botha's achievements was that he was able to take the people with him at all times. A special section was set up made up of competent individuals qualified in communicating with the public.

Being in touch with the media, Botha has kept the country informed at all times. In turn the people have helped him and the chief of the armed forces, Gen Magnus Malan, to identify points of friction and to eliminate them.

Asset

After 14 years in the hard chair of the minister of defense, one would expect Botha to feel sadness in taking leave of his position and he does.

"Of course I feel sadness," he said yesterday. "I spent my best years there, but I will not be breaking my ties there. I am still chairman of the Board of State Security and as such I have a lot to do with them."

As he looks back on the road which the armed forces have traveled for the past 14 years, Botha realizes that this is now a lot more than the army which drilled; it is now an army which fights.

"The armed forces have actually become fighting services and are representative of South African patriotism, good national relations and of a united will for helping to insure the security of our country and helping to establish stability."

"In addition, this gas gone hand-in-hand with the expansion of the armaments industry which is a proud achievement for South Africa."

In referring to the conscription system, Botha stated that this has been a great asset for South Africa. "If we had not had a national conscription system we would not have attained the heights which we have reached today. Our youth has profited greated by military service, not only in its mutual relations, but also in its cultural relations and in its disposition toward its country."

When Botha became minister of defense in 1966 the new commander of the Southwest Africa Command had just come into his office. He was Brigadier Magnus Malan, now General Malan, who in October will be hanging up his cap as chief of the armed forces in order to assume his place in the chair of the minister of defense.

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BOTHA ADVISES POLITICAL BUT NOT ECONOMIC SEPARATION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Sep 80 p 14

[Editorial: "Development Collaboration"]

[Text] At the Transvaal Congress of the Nationalist Party [NP] Prime Minister P. W. Botha gave an indication of the kind of broad course of policy the government is following in connection with the future development of the black regions of South Africa. It follows the way set for the Constellation of Nations in thinking and is directed toward practical economic development.

The prevailing thought which Botha passed to the congress is that the development of the black national states cannot take place separately from the rest of the country. This is the reason why he used the compound word "development-collaboration" to show what he meant.

Previously the NP's development plans for the black areas entailed detached entities, but long ago it became clear that it is impossible to talk about separate economies; the South African economy is too much of an inseparable unit for this. Now, apparently partly on the basis of the findings and recommendations from investigations, the prime minister has decided that a new strategy is necessary for the development of black regions.

Botha calls this regionally based "development collaboration" and this must take into account the fact that consolidation of black homelands has limited possibilities. As he himself put it, because it is not a realistic thing to "give away" the whole of South Africa for the sake of creating viable black states, it is rather necessary to give thought to regional development which will embrace parts of the black states and growth points in white areas.

Besides the already existing growth points, it will be necessary to proceed with the creation of a number of new regional growth points "astride" the borders between white and black areas, so that natural economic growth will progress not only on one side of the border, but also cover the black regions. Thus Botha hopes to create a more balanced development pattern which will benefit not only the growing metropolitan regions but also the adjacent black regions.

In order for this plan to succeed it will be necessary to have one or another form of collaboration between white and black political entities and this presupposes that the entire constellation idea must also be coupled to an economic basis.

Such a program of collaboration will make great demands on the country's development resources and on its economic capabilities and the taxpayers will be feeling the effects on their purses. But it is hardly possible to think of a better point in time for starting this in view of the fact that South Africa stands on the crest of a wave of prosperity.

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POSSIBILITY FOR BOTHA VISIT TO FRANCE SEEN

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 28 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] Paris -- The far-reaching reshuffle in the South African government, with emphasis on the inclusion of liberals, may help pave the way for an official visit to France by South African Prime Minister P. W. Botha, according to what diplomatic observers stated here yesterday.

The last time a South African prime minister visited Europe was in 1972 when John Vorster went to Portugal, Spain, France and Switzerland and conducted talks with France's Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas.

Gaulist

In his capacity as minister of defense, Botha visited France regularly along with Gen Magnus Malan. He has established new ties with two of the foremost Gaulists: the former minister of finance, Michel Debre, and Premier Messmer.

This high-level close relationship suffered serious damage because of the storm over the Biko affair and the consequences of the Rhodie scandal.

"It appears that Mr Botha has never yet had any luck ever since he became prime minister," This is what a French diplomat said yesterday. "It has been impossible for France to invite him to Paris. However, if he can show the world that he has a new kind of government then this will become a possibility."

Multiracialism

General Malan enjoys great regard here, because of the fact that he supports multiracilism in the armed forces.

Nobody believes that Mr Botha is on the road of a military dictatorship as predicted by writer Andre Brink when he held a series of lectures here sometime ago.

France does not say much about its ties with South Africa, but these become clear in times of crises, such as the present strikes by fishermen, when it became known that South African ships and cargoes were also being affected.

In the meantime, it has been learned that France is playing an active role as a member of the five Western countries concerned with the independence of Southwest Africa. There are even reports that France is in favor of a Paris conference on Southwest Africa and that Botha will be invited to attend it.

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COMMENTARIES ON CONSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS, TRENDS OF THINKING

Constitutional Accommodations

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 13 Aug 80 p 8

["Perspective" Column by Willem de Klerk: "Confederation Now Requires Attention First"]

[Text] People should not be throwing their hands up in the air when the government experiences resistance in its negotiations with other population groups.

The following sort of reactions are clearly audible: All the talking is not going to bring us any results; our patience is running short; the black and colored leaders' obstinate rejection of the government's proposals shows that confrontation is the only alternative.

Negotiations over basic matters such as a constitutional order or structures for collaboration invariably turn out to be a slow process lasting even decades. In this process there will be seasons, setbacks, breakthroughs and marking time.

Obstructive

There are many things in South Africa which are exceptionally obstructive in such negotiations. These are: the race factor, the absence of actual trust and consensus, differences in the basic political points of departure and expectations -- just to mention a few.

The merits of the present government lie in the fact that impasses are forced open, that talks (on very extensive and intensive scales) are undertaken and that much purposeful work is being done in the negotiation machinery.

The P. W. Botha regime is evidently unafraid of making choices and in getting rid of other traditional choices when this has become necessary.

In considering the situation, last week's negotiations with the homelands leaders and this week's negotiations with the colored leaders have resulted in several full steps ahead.

In this respect, the following stand has been taken with regard to the negotiations:

It is a good thing that the prime minister has once more stated expressly that he is not considering appointing representatives of the black community to the Presidential Council.

This is not just a case of petulence or obstinacy. If the government were to do so then this would be an admission that we are on the road to a unitary state of one man, one vote for one parliament. How could this be otherwise? The Presidential Council will continue to be (among other things) a consultative body for a South African constitution. If the black people were to be invited to be full time cobuilders in this workshop then the line would be drawn by the fact that they have independent territorial authorities. The Nationalist Party's policy is that of independent national states which as component parts could form a federation, but should certainly not be whipped together into a single state.

Congresses

Membership in the Presidential Council is that sort of whipping together. Even if conditions were set for such a membership (and, moreover, how could this be done?), this would still turn out to be the ABC of a development to a fully integrated state.

No one should think that the black leaders and their advisors do not realize this, for this is probably one of the reasons for their sustained pressure for a seat in the council.

There are those people of ours (and even many of them) who think that the government is narrow minded in sticking to the so-called procedural point of no black seats in the Presidential Council and are prodding the government to make radical policy changes.

If the Nationalist Party would then shift from its policy of black states and a confederation structure between them and the republic it would have to, first of all, make it expressly known to the congress and to the voters before it could take steps in turning the Presidential Council into a sort of national convention of all groups.

Hope

But what if the Presidential Council is immobilized by a countrywide boycott by coloreds, black leaders and progressives?

Well then, I still believe we should persevere with this matter. But there is a condition tied to this and that is that the black people with their own collaboration and accord be accommodated satisfactorily into the entire constitutional process.

This (the satisfactory accommodation of black people in the constitutional council) will determine the Presidential Council's success or its total failure.

I have great hope for this kind of accommodation.

The government has managed wisely in giving up the establishment of a black council side by side with the Presidential Council. It is regrettable that the black leaders of the national states did not wish to make use of this opportunity. Things should have worked out to their advantage.

Yet progress was made as a result of the decision that further consultations shall take place between the government and black leaders so that an acceptable consultation machinery can be created jointly.

The Machinery

It is certain that expert attention by specialists in this field will be given to the matter of how the machinery will be created and of what it must consist.

What is clear is that priorities will probably have to be rearranged.

What I mean is that with respect to the black people the constitutional order must first be drafted in its broadest framework before the Presidential Council can deal with its agenda fruitfully.

What we are at present referring to as a confederation must attain a very clear form. Only if there is common agreement over the following things: Joint control by blacks and whites, common citizenship, a "confederal parliament" and the division and connection of political powers by its component parts... only then can we give attention to the present parliament and to the matter of how to jointly accommodate the coloreds the Asians and the whites.

Trends of Thinking

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 20 Aug 80 p 10

[Text] Lately the Afrikaner has been more tolerant with respect to new political thinking. This is indicative of political maturity, because if a people is put before final questioning it will be forced to make choices whether it likes it or not.

Openmindedness as against closemindedness, this is putting the crux of this article in simplistic form, because both ideas are equivocal.

In South Africa, there are political concepts which are so widely open that they have become confused concepts. But there are also unbelievably tightly shut concepts.

But open and shut concepts could also have positive significance and it is in this sense that I want to use this.

Fit and Weigh

I take it that among the good closed concepts you [the reader] come up with certain political points of departure and in your way of thinking you try to serve these points of departure. For example in your political theory and practice clinging to facts such as these: All nations in South Africa are minority groups with respect to each other, suppression of one or more groups by the political power is untenable, and self-determination of each group is the test for every political solution....this sort of "closemindedness" in political thinking is healthy and necessary.

Among the openminded concepts which are good I consider, for instance, such things as being dynamic and creative in politics; I think that blind alleys must be broken through by new political perspectives and that political change can even imply improvement even of certain previously ideal settings.

Openmindedness thus still has a framework - a political philosophy. However, this is an energetic thing, ready to keep thinking, to keep on measuring and to fit and to weigh.

Openmindedness recognizes policy failures and perseveres in the search for solutions.

Solutions

This is a flexible way of thinking which can bend without being uprooted.

The following notations are being presented with respect to these aspects of openminded political thinking:

The average Afrikaner has become more tolerant with respect to new political thinking. In comparison with a year or so ago, there is even a readiness to look at our political problems straight in the eye and to consider various possible solutions, however relative this may be.

There is openmindedness about homelands consolidation, abolition of discrimination, black trade unions, equal training, wages and job opportunities, open business areas in cities, permanency of the urban blacks and their self-government, the sharing of various facilities and opportunities between races (thus increased racial contacts in South African society), the necessity for a new constitution which will be an expression of racial association and co-responsibility in decisionmaking, the practice of mutual consultation, deliberation, negotiation and compromise over a joint political future.

There is also openmindedness about many other political realities.

Liberate

What has then happened to make openmindedness more acceptable?

This points to political maturity. If a person or a people are confronted with final questions, choices must be made whether they like it or not.

The finality of our situation in Southern Africa is fast liberating us Afrikaners from wishful thinking, from eye blinds, the convenient way of least resistance and from the old hiding place of postponement and hoping that the long road of (political) evolution will be good enough to take care of us.

There are many blessings in this new openmindedness. This stimulates initiative. It restores the readiness to consider various expedients. This is safer, because through this openmindedness one stays in a stipulative position, in the stream of things; one maintains a presence in politics.

Political openmindedness takes courage and is something that you undertake for the sake of your people, because you venture outside the lager and thus your people will not end up with their backs against the wall.

The People

We owe this openmindedness and frankness about our future to specific persons, among others, those to whom we can refer by name--not necessarily in order of importance.

The many scholars--learned and expert professionals--who have led the Afrikaner in their official and unofficial capacities through research, presentation of points of views, publications and meetings.

The many investigation committees or commissions which have emerged: Previously the Erika Theron Commission, now the Wiehahn, Schlebusch, and this week the Office of Economic Research (BENSO) in the matter of collaboration and development, its frank report on facts and choices about the homelands. We could give a long list of those working groups which have opened up our way of thinking.

Certain politicans, among whom P. W. Botha is certainly the key person with his style of governing built upon extensive consultations, good management and realism, who seeks solutions instead of dwelling on problem presentation, he and certain members of the cabinet and chief officials have contributed to the shift in the Afrikaner way of thinking.

Afrikaner political journalism has made a demonstrable contribution by being the forum for political discussion among Afrikaners.

Of course closeminded thinking is still strongly entrenched and closeminded people are even very active in planning, spreading suspicion, engaging in quarrelsomeness and devising ways on how they can take over meetings such as congresses, associations and faculties.

The battle for ideas and political philosophies is still far from over among Afrikaners. However, good openmindedness now has the lead and evidently it will have more of it with each year's forward march.

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APPEAL MADE TO SAVE PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 27 Aug 80 p 18

[Dawie's Column: "From My Political Pen"]

[Text] So now the Presidential Council is settling down, on the one hand, with the hope that this, the most important constitutional measure since 1910, will succeed and, on the other, with boycott noises and destructive criticism from the official opposition and progressive-minded newspapers making harsh noises to the ears.

Nobody knows with certainty what the Presidential Council is going to achieve. At best, this can lead to the greatest positive revolution in the relations with the coloreds which the country has ever seen. Already this represents the furthest progress ever made on the road of constitutional reconciliation.

At worst, the entire undertaking can fail despite honest intentions. There are destructive forces at work ("wreckers" as Japie Basson calls them) which will do anything to prevent the Nationalist Party government from coming to a compromise with the colored groups.

The choice for whites and coloreds, whether or not they are politically aware people, is clear. Therefore, even at this stage, it is not too late to appeal to all concerned to take a new look at their points of view.

The Presidential Council is not a perfect instrument, but it offers a chance for peaceful coexistence such as South Africa has never had before. At least this represents a starting point. Why then should not anybody who has a contribution to make not do so?

Not Correct

Those who want to see the proposal for a black council abandoned are now conducting, with renewed vigor, the propaganda that the millions of black people (the majority of the population) will not be recognized. The impression exists that the Presidential Council, namely, the constitutional committee, will have no contacts with the blacks until the time and while another official body in place of the black council is set up.

Such an assumption is not correct. The fact that the black council is not going to be set up does not make a bit of difference about the right of the constitutional committee to negotiate with the black people. That right is not affected in the least.

The Presidential Council, or a committee it selects, can consult any black person or organization. This means that it can get the urban blacks involved or it can negotiate with a homeland government or whomever it happens to be.

Mandela

It will be possible to confer with Mandela if he is willing to work for peace. No one will be excluded from collaboration and this simply goes to show how false is the propaganda to the effect that the blacks will be completely ignored.

The question, of course, is whether anybody such as Mandela would be willing to throw in his weight. It is just the point that radical elements do not want to hear anything about peaceful consultations. They want confrontation.

Joining ranks with these elements are those who engage in propaganda in favor of boycotts and who want to do everything in their power to stop the government's peace effort from succeeding. More and more the dividing line in South Africa is being drawn between the peaceseekers and the conflict-makers.

If Dawie could try to look ahead then it would seem to him that the constitutional committee will first of all be tasked with working out the constitutional arrangement for whites, coloreds and Asians. All the groups having an interest in this will be represented.

However, its task will be going further. It will have to look at a broader order of things in which blacks and their national states will be involved. This could take the form of a confederation and when this stage is reached the blacks will also have to present their opinions.

Likewise they will have to have a say about other forms of collaboration such as a states council and a constellation of states. They are already doing this.

Wreckers

It is clear that there are good prospects for an entirely new situation of relationship in this country and in southern Africa. But to a great degree this will depend on the measure of consensus which will be reached and the crux of the situation lies in this point.

As difficult as the task is, there are individuals and organizations who create the impression that they will not overlook anything in trying to prevent any success from being achieved. The thing which will have to be decided in the final instance is whether the builders or the wreckers will get the upper hand.

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MILITARY TRANSFERS, PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS ANNOUNCED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 5 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Pretoria -- The promotion of nine generals and flag officers was announced here yesterday by Gen Magnus Malan, the chief of the armed forces, in the name of Minister of Defense P. W. Botha.

Maj Gen Jannie Geldenhuis, who is stepping down from his position as commanding general of the Southwest Africa Command, will follow Lt Gen Constand Viljoen as chief of the army. He will be accepting the position on 7 October, when General Viljoen becomes chief of the armed forces; he is being promoted to the rank of lieutenant general.

Three other major generals namely: R. F. Holtzhausen, P. W. van der Westhuisen and W. J. Berg will be promoted to the rank of lieutenant general on 1 December.

Retiring

Maj Gen Holtzhausen was recently appointed chief of staff (Personnel) to replace Lt Gen Gert Boshoff who will be retiring in January of next year.

Five other persons are being promoted to the ranks of general and admiral. Brigadier A. P. Roux, the commander of the Airforce Training Command, has been appointed deputy chief of staff (Personnel).

Commodore A. P. Putter, commander of the Natal Fleet Command, becomes deputy chief of staff (Intelligence). Brigadier J. M. Crafford, deputy quartermaster general, becomes deputy chief of staff (Finances).

Brigadier J. M. Meiring, commander of the Witwatersrand Command, becomes chief of staff of the army (Logistics). Brigadier M. J. du Plessis, commander of the Orange Free State Command, becomes army inspector general.

Navy

As of 1 January the officers will be promoted to the rank of major general. Commodore Putter will have the same rank of scout admiral.

Two generals are being transfered, namely: Maj Gen J. F. van Rensburg, who has been appointed deputy chief of staff (Operations), and Maj Gen P. Pretorius, who becomes deputy chief of staff (Personnel).

Gen Geldenhuis, who becomes chief of the army, is one of the most popular senior officers in the armed forces and is loved by the entire population of Southwest Africa, according to a report from our office in Windhoek.

"He is a soldier's soldier, or should I say a soldier's general." This is what one of his senior officers told DIE BURGER yesterday.

In referring to him, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the retiring general administrator, stated: "General Geldenhuis is one of the sharpest intellects with whom I have yet collaborated. He is an excellent team builder and an outstanding planner. He has demonstrated a special sensitivity for the political circumstances in the country and has played a leading role in the diplomatic field especially in negotiating with the United Nations."

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ACTIVITIES OF CONVENTIONAL WARFARE SCHOOL DESCRIBED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 4 Aug 80 p 5

[Article by Andre de Kock: "They are Ready for Action for Peace"]

[Text] The word Lohatlha means "salt bush." This is also the name of a little town in Northwest Cape Province and the area where the South African Army's show school in conventional warfare is conducted.

It is extremely difficult to give a narrative about the men of the army's combat school from the salt bushes. The more or less 110,000 hectares which cover the school's area are covered with bush and the dust which is being kicked up daily by hordes of tanks, Ratel vehicles and armored cars during a never-ending war against the imaginary enemy of Antisa. The entire area is pale with the dust.

The combat school was set up in 1977, when the decision was made to separate insurgency training from training in conventional warfare. There arose a requirement for an area large enough for the use of live ammunition and realistic war exercises with armored vehicles and it was discovered that the environment around Lohatlha was just the thing.

Brigadier Frans van den Berg, the commander of the combat school, emphasized that the main objective of the center is advanced training in conventional warfare for the Permanent Force.

In addition, promotion courses for officers and brushup courses for members of the Permanent Force are being offered on a regular basis.

Enemy

When the course candidates show up for their 30-day visit, they are first given an orientation course on the use of the various weapons and equipment and thereafter they are given combat training which reaches its climax in large-scale war games against an imaginary enemy known as Antisa.

Although the school has now existed for just 3 years, construction work on the various facilities is progressing so fast that the entire base will be completed by the end of 1982 and will have a railroad station and a rugby field.

Plans are now being devised to provide training at the combat school for members of the Cape Colored Corps in due course of time.

During the recent war games against Antisa, in which members of the press were present, it became clear that training at the combat school compares favorably with the best in the world. Observers, who attended a previous exercise, were apparently impressed especially with the speed with which our soldiers were able to move through thick bush in their locally designed Ratel vehicles.

Even the night operations which have been undertaken at the combat school speak for themselves as an example of our army's effectiveness. According to Brigadier Van den Berg the emphasis on night operations has shifted to such an extent during the past 2 years that 50 percent of all attacks on camps and installations are being conducted in darkness when the enemy is perforce unable to maintain its usual level of effectiveness.

Prepared

The work of the combat school's engineer corps is also of the highest order. During the latest exercises the press was able to see how an engineering platoon set up a 30-meter steel bridge across a river in just 53 minutes and thereafter pulled it down in even less time.

The school's motto: Si vis pacem para bellum (If you want peace, prepare for war) seems to be very appropriate. The combat school sees to it that the army is excellently prepared for war in the area of conventional warfare.

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TREURNICHT REASSERTS RIGHTS FOR SEPARATE GROUPS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Pretoria -- The Nationalist Party's NP approach is neither liberal nor conservative. The road ahead is and must be that of equilibrium, friendly and justifiable nationalism. This is what Dr Andries Treurnicht, minister of public works and tourism and also leader of the Transvaal NP, said here in Pretoria last night.

Minister Treurnicht who officially opened the NP Congress stated that the party cannot abandon separate development as its course of policy. "We cannot yield to the demands of certain 'friends' of South Africa whose friendship entails the condition that we must give up separate development. No nation with self-respect will let itself be blackmailed by this kind of friendship."

Free

Minister Treurnicht said that a nation cannot be free--also politically free--without a healthy community life of its own. This supposes one's own residential area, schools, relaxation facilities, clubs and associations.

It is, therefore, a fatal mistake to propagandize mixed residential quarters and schools. Newspapers which are advocating this and claim to be nationalistically minded are out of step. It is therefore wrong to want to compress the education of all peoples into one department.

"Here is the reason why I place emphasis on this: If one people looses its voice with respect to its living space and its social institutions, then its political voice, if not already lost, is barely more than an empty shell and this is not what any of our people would welcome...and much less our nation."

Minister Treurnicht said that the question was put to him as to whether the Transvaal Congress is going to be a political divide. It is clear that people are expecting a message to be forthcoming from the congress and that the course for the road ahead must be shown.

"There are those who expect the NP to choose an enlightened course; clearly this means only one thing, namely, the liberalization of our policy."

"There are others who are so conservative that they are in no condition at all to bring about renewal. Neither of these two groups can be of guidance to us."

The NP's approach is neither liberal nor conservative. The road ahead is and must be that of equilibrium, friendly and justifiable nationalism--a white nationalism side by side with other nationalism in South Africa.

Power Struggle

Minister Treurnicht stated that if South Africa wants to get stuck in a unitary state for the various races, nations and groups then the same power struggle will be unchained which has shaken the foundations of many African countries and cost millions of human lives.

"We cannot afford to engage in an experiment of multiracial integration or consociation policy, for this will result in the political downfall of our people and we will not be able to recover it. We can make this mistake only once in South Africa, for then this will be Ichabod."

Minister Treurnicht said that a political plan aimed at political and social calescence of whites and blacks is not acceptable to the whites. The Progressive Federal Party's effort at tearing down the national or popularly conceived policy is absolutely rejectable.

Radical

The lesson which South Africa must indeed learn from Zimbabwe is that successful power sharing between "radically different people" is an unrealizable dream, whether it be established immediately, in good time or too late.

The Transvaal NP leader stated that negotiations with other groups or peoples cannot nor shall not be rejected or prevented.

A policy of hate, enmity and confrontation ought not be pursued. We should not let ourselves be polarized towards inimical power groups. Separation of power can take place on the basis of mutual help, respect and deliberations. So stated Minister Treurnicht.

7964
CSO: 4408

INDUSTRIAL EXPERT SPEAKS ON ENERGY CAPABILITIES, EDUCATION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 6 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] South Africa has accumulated so much oil that in a crisis it will be able to hold out longer than any other country which has also accumulated oil, according to a statement made in Capetown yesterday by SASOL [South African Coal Oil and Gas Corporation] Chairman D. P. de Villiers.

De Villiers was delivering the dedication speech for the Cape's TECHNIKON and stated that it has not yet been necessary for South Africa to use one drop of the oil it has accumulated despite the problems being experienced by the oil-importing countries due, among other things, to the Iranian revolution.

Tests conducted regularly indicate that the quality of the stored oil is not being affected in any way.

The country is importing less than one-fourth of its energy sources, while Europe is dependent on importing 63 percent of its energy requirements and Japan must import 76 percent of its oil. South Africa finds itself in this favorable position because actually no oil is being used for the generation of electricity and also because South Africa is a world leader in the area of lucing oil from coal.

Rest of the World

It is for this reason that South Africa's per capita production of electricity is about 70 percent more than the rest of the world. With only 6.5 percent of Africa's population 60 percent of Africa's electricity is generated here in South Africa.

If this country wants to maintain its leading position in Africa and remain competitive with the other industrial countries it must be ready to adapt to changing conditions.

De Villiers pointed to the challenge in the area of work force utilization and said that the role of education is of great importance.

The gigantic range of the tasks of education for the following 30 years is not always realized. The facilities which will have to be created for the black population are dwarfing the efforts which will be required for other population groups, said De Villiers.

Graduates

Last year there were 50,000 white graduates in the country as against 4,300 coloreds, 5,500 Indians and 14,000 blacks. In 30 years, these figures will be: 59,000 whites, 30,000 coloreds, 17,000 Indians and 306,000 blacks.

Whether or not these projections are going to turn out to be accurate is not important. What is at stake is that education priority will have to be revised drastically in the years ahead and that the utilization of the work force, with respect to the various races, will be entirely different from the present pattern toward the end of the century.

De Villiers stated that the changes in the thinking of employers and organized labor should be taking place at a much faster pace than they are taking place today.

7964
CSO: 4408

OIL EXPLORATION CORPORATION CONTINUES PROSPECTING

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Port Elizabeth -- SOEKOR [Oil Exploration c orporation] is now sinking two bore holes at sea, one near Mosselbaai, where in the past encouraging signs of gas and oil have been found, and the other in the west coast.

According to a spokesman of SEOKOR's main office in Johannesburg the SEDCO K-bore began sinking a bore hold at sea near Mosselbaai on 21 July. It is expected that it will take 20 more days to complete the bore hole.

There are no signs of oil thus far.

The same is true for the bore hole on the west coast where the SEDCO 708 bore will probably keep on working for another month. Both of these are strictly routine bore holes. Encouraging signs of oil and gas were found in previous bore holes in both regions, but never in economically exploitable quantities.

A bore hole which was sunk near Mosselbaai last year engendered high hopes that oil was be found in economically exploitable quantities. The hole provided the first actual sign of oil-bearing sandstone. Oil did indeed appear on the surface, but still not to such a point that there could be talk of production.

According to the spokesman 8 out of about 12 holes already sunk in this region produced signs of gas and oil.

7964
CSO: 4408

BRIEFS

ALTERNATIVE FUEL RESEARCH--Johannesburg -- South Africa and Brazil are the world's foremost countries in the area of research on alternative fuel sources according to a statement made here by Prof H. Heitland, chief of research at Volkswagen-Brazil. Professor Heitland, who was addressing the symposium on the Challenges of the Eighties stated that 400 cars which use alcohol as fuel are being produced daily in Brazil. Speaking on the same subject, Prof R. Dutkiewicz of the Energy Research Institute of the University of Capetown, stated that the utilization of methanol in cars can fill a great gap in the procurement of energy. He said that the relatively simple modification which must be made in an engine, so as to make it possible for it to burn methanol, and the cost (about 10 to 15 rand) renders methanol one of the most attractive alternatives. While in the future coal will be playing an increasingly important role in South African energy procurement, dependency on imported petroleum products will be decreasing for strategic and economic reasons. The most important alternatives for petroleum are oil from coal, ethanol, methanol, battery-driven vehicles and vegetable oils. Research has shown that alcohol (ethanol and methanol) are the most attractive of these, stated Professor Dutkiewicz. [Excerpt] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 27 Aug 80 p 15] 7964

CISKEI TROOPS TO BORDER -- King Williamstown -- The Ciskei will be the first national state to send its inhabitants to fight along with South African soldiers, the Ciskei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev W. M. Xaba, said yesterday. He was addressing the Ciskei Business Association Conference at Zwelitsha in this vicinity. He said that Ciskei has sent 72 recruits to Hammarskraal to be trained as policemen. After they completed the training, they received paramilitary training. Reverend Xaba also said that two of these will be trained as police lecturers and the rest will be doing border duty. The 70 men will be welcomed in Ciskei Sunday and they will be starting border duty on the first week of next month. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Aug 80 p 10] 7964

CSO: 4408

SIGNIFICANCE OF PARTY SPECIAL SESSION STRESSED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] The special general meeting of the party is beginning its session in the city of Dar es Salaam today. This session has final responsibility in the party, and it is special because it has been called for the special work of selecting the name of the individual who will stand in the election for President of the Republic of Tanzania to be held 26 October, this year.

This session today is unique in the political development of our country, because this session is the first of the Revolutionary Party [CCM] confronted by the major task of selecting the name of the individual who will stand in the election for President of our Republic. After this historic session and as a result of its decision, our country will be in the midst of the confusion of the election of the President who will lead this nation for the period of the next 5 years.

The next election for President is simultaneous with the election for members of the National Assembly, which also will help to lead the government for the period of the next 5 years. The importance of selecting the individual who will stand in the election for President of the United Republic makes today's session have major work and significance in the life and development of our nation. The individual who will be made to stand by the party as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic in the coming election will be the first person to have been given this big burden under the CCM.

But along with the burden of the work of this session, its decision to select the name of the individual who will stand in the election of the President will strengthen the procedure establsihed by the party concerning the election. The work of this session in selecting the individual who will stand in the next election is not the work of robbing the citizens of the freedom and right to select the leader whom they want. On the contrary, the work of this session is to make clear and stress the freedom and right which the citizens of Tanzania have to select the chief leader of this country.

The main objective of the party session like the one today is not to reduce the level of implementation of democratic theory in our country. This special session will not only maintain and defend the regulations which were established by the party statutes concerning the election of the President of our Republic, but also expand and develop the basis for the implementation of democracy in our country.

This general meeting of the nation, in accordance with the party statutes, is attended by 10 representatives who were selected by the general meeting of every district: representatives from every association which is led by the party; one from every region in mainland Tanzania and the islands; all members of the national executive committee; all district secretaries; all district chairmen; members of the council of representatives in the islands; who were members of the last National Assembly; and the party chairman and his deputy.

It is obvious that the general meeting of the party represents the masses, consisting of the peasants and workers of this country. But along with this fact, this general meeting which will be held is [for the purpose] of making recommendations only of the name of the individual who will stand in the election for the seat of the President of Tanzania. This final decision is left in the hands of the masses of Tanzania. This means [and] we say that the work which will be done by this session is to show the right and freedom which the Tanzanians have to select the country's leader.

The success of this special general meeting will be the success of all members of this meeting who will receive this major task. Their sagacity and capability will enable us to obtain a candidate who is suitable for leading the country and taking part fully with the citizens in developing our young nation. There is no doubt that the responsibility which will be fulfilled by the members of today's meeting, will be fulfilled on behalf of all members of the CCM and for the nation's benefit.

We welcome all members of the general meeting and wish them good work during this special session.

CSO: 4407

MUGABE REJECTS SOVIET MARXIST MODEL

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 19 Sep 80 pp 1, 6

[Interview with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe by Ruth Link]

[Text]

PRIME MINISTER Robert Mugabe recognises many people in Zimbabwe are frightened of the word Marxist. "They see in it all the evil behind the system in Russia. But no, that's not what we have in mind." Mr Mugabe made this frank comment in a recent interview published in the Swedish magazine, *Contact*, which is published under the auspices of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and SIDA (the Swedish International Development Authority).

Some of the questions put to Mr Mugabe by the editor of *Contact*, Ruth Link, and his answers were:

Q. Along what principles do you envision Zimbabwe evolving?

Our only model for Zimbabwe is Zimbabwe. True, we have certain Marxist principles. People are frightened of the word — they see in it all the evil behind the system in Russia. But no, that's not what we have in mind.

We have in mind the common togetherness. The fact that people must work together and derive benefits, you see, which will be equitably distributed. The notion that there shouldn't be any exploitation of man by man. We also combine that with our own African traditions.

Shona traditions of land ownership, and Christian principles, too, of love and charity. And at the end of the day, we have what we believe to be our own brand of socialism. Not a system which is the blueprint of the Soviet Union.

Q. Zambia and Mozambique are very dependent on South Africa, as of course, Rhodesia has been. How do you plan to decrease that dependence?

One, by ensuring that we become as productive as possible in as many fields as possible, and instead of becoming a market for South African goods, become a supplier. Why not develop our various enterprises here, selling to as wide a market as possible,

both to the north and south of us. Many African countries want our goods sold on their markets. They are not yet in a position to bring about import substitution by production.

They still import goods from as far afield as France, Germany, Britain and so on. Some of those goods we can produce very easily here. And if we can expand our manufacturing capacity we could very easily deprive the Western countries of their market in Africa. Very few countries are poised now for secondary industrial development in Africa. Very, very few.

Q. What in your opinion will the liberation of Zimbabwe mean for your neighbours?

I think our liberation and independence, which is bound to be followed by greater economic independence, is obviously going to benefit the neighbouring countries. Now that sanctions have been lifted, and Botswana, and Zambia and Zaire, for that matter, can use our railway system to get their goods either to South African ports or to Mozambican ports.

Malawi, too, is able to enter into harmonious relations with us. So, in terms of their economic positions, I think they will tend to rely more on us than on South Africa. Of course we will enjoy replacing South Africa as the main source of economic supplies for Zambia and Botswana.

Q. At the moment, there's no mistak... it — you're a national hero in this country, especially among your ZANU supporters. Shall we one day see your picture, as we do Nyerere's and Kaunda's, in all the offices and workplaces in the country?

(Laughter). Well, that's really a question of how the people decide and what they want to do.

Q. Are we going to see an open, critical press as in the Western democracies, or ...

Yes, sure. This you'll see, quite a lot of open criticism in the press. I'm for the freedom of the press, really, freedom of expression. At the same time I would want to see impartiality and objectivity on the part of the press.

Q. Without the help of countries like Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania, it would have been very difficult to carry out your liberation struggle. Can you refuse the same help to your comrades in South Africa?

Ah, well! Now when Mozambique and Tanzania assisted us, they were naturally carrying out their responsibility in respect of us and in respect of the whole of the African continent, in the context of the OAU.

Now we have not refused as such to carry out our responsibility in the context of the OAU. In the OAU we are prepared politically and diplomatically and morally to give assistance, and even materially contribute, if we can, to the Liberation Fund.

But, of course, there are certain steps we cannot take, and certai other matters we cannot do. If we were to provide bases here for South African guerrillas — well, you know that would be provoking South Africa into destroying us.

Why should we take action that is destructive of that which we have achieved, and which would make it even more difficult for the South African fighters to achieve their own goal? And so, it's just the recognition of realities. Of what is possible and what is not possible. But we will continue to support them politically and diplomatically as much as possible.

Q. What do you think Sweden and other European countries can do in that respect to ease that situation?

Continue to campaign against apartheid. I think we've got to denounce it all over, it isn't human. That, I think, all countries which espouse humanitarian principles should be able to do. And continue to assist the South African liberation movements in relation to their humanitarian needs, just as Sweden has assisted us all along.

I know Sweden will not raise arms for them. They will raise food, they will raise medicines, they will raise clothing, and of course, they will actively support the struggle in the international fora such as the United Nations and so on — all of the utmost importance.

CSO: 4420

MUGABE DEFENDS ONE-PARTY STATES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 p 11

[Text]

BY virtue of the ZANU (PF) majority in Parliament there was already a one-party state in Zimbabwe, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told the Senate this week.

During a take note motion on Government policy on Thursday, Mr Mugabe compared the present one-party situation to that which existed under the Rhodesian Front.

"We allow democracy, the Rhodesian Front did not. We are legal. The RF was illegal. We have no detention camps yet, and we do not arrest people for differing politically from us."

The Prime Minister took issue with those who said a one-party system was not democratic.

"A one-party system can really be very democratic; it depends entirely, of course, on who are at the head of that one party."

Democracy could exist within the sphere of one party if that party was democratic. There could be election candidates fielded not just by the party but by other groups within the party. Some could stand as independents, Mr Mugabe said.

He said Rhodesia had not been as democratic as Tanzania.

"Tanzania is a very democratic State indeed. Criticism is allowed within the party and there is freedom to contribute at various levels of the branches of the party, at the branch level or the village level, and the decisions go up to the central committee, and the people's fears and concerns are taken into account."

Mr Mugabe repeated an earlier undertaking that if a (legalised) one-party government came in Zimbabwe it would not come by imposition but by the decision of the people.

Recalling Rhodesian Front rule, Mr Mugabe reminded Senators that the RF, in an attempt to entrench itself, had gone about banning all other parties.

"If any other parties existed, they had to be puppets and so you had a one-party system with a puppet system built around it."

The Prime Minister added: "We have not done that; we have not banned a single party; we have not even talked of retaliating, and we do not think we would ever do that.

"We are not vengeful. We would want to ensure that the spirit we started off with, of reconciliation, succeeds, and hence we would want to work together on a democratic basis, but this is not to say a one-party system is not democratic."

On socialism, Mr Mugabe repeated that he was guided by marxist and leninist philosophy, but there were aspects that would require redefinition in terms of their application to Zimbabwe's situation.

He said resources belonged to all the people of Zimbabwe and should be exploited in the interests of the people. There was also the common tradition in this country of togetherness, "where the common grazing lands, the rivers, the mountains, the forests, never belong to individuals" but to the people as a whole.

The position would be improved but without changing the position of private owners.

"Those who have land will continue to have it, provided it is not in excess of their needs; and whatever they hold in excess we will want to take over and give to the poor," the Prime Minister said.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER ADVOCATES CLOSER LINKS WITH THIRD WORLD

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 19 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Zimbabwe will make a determined effort to forge closer links with other Third World countries in Asia and eventually, in Latin America, the Minister of Information and Tourism, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, told the Gazette in an interview this week.

The Minister said his recent trip to Korea was part of this overall policy and he hoped to visit China and India sometime in the future.

Korea

The Korean trip had resulted in the signing of a broadcasting and information agreement with Pyongyang, and documentaries, video-tapes, photographs and general information would be exchanged.

"We want to know more about them and they want to know more about us," said Mr Shamuyarira.

The Minister also took the opportunity during the trip to lay the groundwork for the Prime Minister's forthcoming trip to Korea.

Heroes

Mr Shamuyarira said he had been impressed with some of the development he had seen in Korea, particularly with agricultural cooperatives and by the way the Koreans had honoured their fallen heroes.

He said the Korean cooperative system could be used as a model in African countries where cooperative schemes have not always been successful.

The Koreans have built some huge structures for their own heroes and they have some expertise," he said.

"We chose Korea because like us, it is a very small country with limited resources. There was not much point in going to see American and Russian monuments and the Korean example seemed quite appropriate."

More

Other points touched on during the interview were:

--That he was satisfied that the staff problems at the ZBC had been resolved and he was particularly gratified with the way whites had accepted the restructuring and were working to make the ZBC work.

--That he hoped to attract tourists to Zimbabwe from other African countries such as Nigeria and Kenya, as well as tourists from Europe, America and South Africa.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT ASSUMES POWER TO EXPEL 'UNDESIRABLE RESIDENTS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 pp 1, 10

[Text]

THE Government yesterday assumed powers under the state of emergency to expel "undesirable residents" and to bar them from re-entering Zimbabwe.

The immediate aim is to prevent the return to Zimbabwe of Lieut.-General Peter Walls, who was dismissed as head of High Command last week while holidaying abroad.

The statutory instrument published in yesterday's Government Gazette gives the President the legal authority to expel people who are considered undesirable, or to prevent their re-entry to the country, even if they are Zimbabwean citizens.

The instrument says: "If it appears to the President that it is necessary in the interests of public safety or public order that any person, whether or not he is a citizen of Zimbabwe, should not remain in or enter Zimbabwe, he may, by order under his hand, declare such person to be an undesirable resident."

Such a person would also be regarded as a prohibited immigrant under the Immigration Act, but the President may also revoke any such exclusion order.

Amendment

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, told the Senate on Thursday that the amendment to the Emergency Powers (Maintenance of Law and Order) Regulations 1980 was "going to affect General Walls."

He had previously said in the House of Assembly, when he announced the general's dismissal, that the Government was considering "other measures" to deal effectively with him for statements he made casting doubt about the political stability of Zimbabwe.

The ban on General Walls would not apply to his wife or other members of his family, a Ministry of Information spokesman said yesterday.

"The Prime Minister was quite definite in the Senate yesterday that the Emergency Powers Act was being amended to affect only General Walls," said the spokesman.

● Iana reports that an RF statement, issued by the Chief Whip, Mr John Landau, said of the Government's decision:

"Section 22 of the Constitution and part of the Declaration of Rights, provide that no person shall be deprived of his freedom of movement, which includes the right to enter and leave Zimbabwe and immunity from expulsion from Zimbabwe."

CONTEST

General Walls had the right to contest the decision in court on the basis that the restriction against his freedom of movement was "unlawful", the statement said.

"In addition to the provisions of the Constitution this is an accepted international convention that persons will not be prevented from entry to the country of their birth. A person seeking entry to the country of his birth should not be denied entry, but should be taken before the courts if any wrong has been committed by him," the statement said.

The statement added: "Arbitrary action by Government against its citizens is deplored. Emergency powers should only be resorted to where necessary and not as a means of exacting punishment against a person whom it is not prepared to bring before the courts.

"To permit the contrary is to endanger the rights of the individual and subvert the Declaration of Rights."

The statement was issued after a party caucus meeting.

[p. 10 Editorial]

Harsh Decision

THE Government has dealt extremely harshly with Lieut.-General Peter Walls. That the general's remarks were damaging and ill-considered there is no doubt. He said things that would have been better left unsaid. For this he was dismissed.

But the Government has surely over-reacted by deciding to banish him indefinitely from the land of his birth. Can nothing be done even at this late stage to bring about a change of heart in the Cabinet?

It is also disturbing that the Prime Minister has acted against the general by amending the Emergency Powers Regulations.

We accept Mr Mugabe's assurance that the amendment was designed to deal only with General Walls. But it does appear that the amendment could be used against other people in the future. It is an uncomfortable thought.

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN AID WELCOMED, SQUATTER PROBLEM HIT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Good Business"]

[Text]

MONEY has not exactly been pouring into this country since independence. Aid has fallen far short of what was expected and investment remains slow.

The failure of so many people to put their money where their mouths are is, of course, disappointing, not to say discouraging. But in the midst of all this it is good to see that there are at least some financial experts who recognise a good prospect when they see one.

After two days of hard talking with officials of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, and his delegation appear to have convinced them that Zimbabwe is a good financial risk.

Nor has Senator Nkala, great talker though he is, carried the day by force of words alone. The IMF and the World Bank have both had their men in Zimbabwe.

The high credit rating we have been given should give us a powerful edge in the scramble for loans not only from the above two organisations, but from the world's money markets.

This has apparently paid off already, with the announcement on Monday that a U.S. bank has negotiated a loan for us to buy three Boeing 707s for Air Zimbabwe. The terms may not be all that generous. But if we live up to our good name interest rates will surely drop, particularly if, as seems likely, the IMF and the World Bank look at our problems sympathetically.

We wish Senator Nkala and his team well in their negotiations. Their mission is timely, for there is no better way to generate confidence in this country than by proving to outsiders that we mean business, good business.

"Think Again"

THE resettlement of people in the post-war scene, the relief of pressure on the land in overcrowded TTLs and putting into productive use the country's natural resources are high on the Government's list of priorities.

The subjects are complex and inter-related. There must be no unnecessary delay but there must be proper planning.

It is for this reason that the people in some parts of the country who have moved on to privately-owned land without proper authority are urged to think again.

Senator Makunde has visited some of the affected areas and has explained the situation. The illegal occupation must end and the people must exercise patience.

If people take the law into their own hands a chaotic situation will emerge and this will be to no one's advantage.

CSO: 4420

KANGAI APPEAL LEADS LABOR TO UNITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Two rival trade unions have merged in response to an appeal by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, for unity among Zimbabwe's labour organisations.

The chairman of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Alfred Makwarimba said yesterday the Commercial Workers' Union and the Commercial and Allied Workers' Union merged at the weekend after several weeks of talks.

A committee had been appointed to decide the name of the new organisation.

He urged all other splinter unions to unite so that "we can speak with one voice in the trade union movement."

Essential

Mr Makwarimba said it was essential to achieve unity before a national congress of all trade unions in Zimbabwe was held.

"The Minister of Labour is impatiently waiting to hear that all splinter trade unions are united. It is time we buried our past differences and united in the interest of all workers in Zimbabwe."

Mr Shangwa Chifamba, who was general secretary of the Commercial and Allied Workers' Union, said he was thrilled unity had been achieved.

"We will now devote our time and strengthen the new organisation and look into the problems of workers in commerce more effectively," he said.

CSO: 4420

IMPACT OF MEAT RATIONING STUDIED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The meat rationing scheme which started on Monday would lead to a sharp increase in the demand for beef, higher prices and the retrenchment of staff in the Salisbury area, butchers said yesterday.

The chairman of the Association of Meat Traders, Mr W.H. Lashbrook, said the effects of meat rationing were felt last weekend and "obviously as stocks run lower and lower the position will get worse."

"In three or four weeks' time there is going to be a serious shortage of beef," he said.

Butchers throughout the country were last week placed on a quota system based on their June and July purchases, and this week their quotas were cut by 35 percent.

Mr M.D. Stambolie, a Salisbury butcher and former chairman of the AMT, said: "Last year we were cut by 25 percent and I felt the shortage very badly, and this year our cut is worse."

He said the restriction was already being felt by the smaller butchers, many of whom were so short of meat that they were begging the larger butchers for supplies and prepared to pay inflated prices.

There is a lot of inter-trading among butchers in Salisbury, with the larger firms acting as independent wholesalers.

Mr Stambolie said his supplies were being seriously affected because he was not able to buy meat from independent abatoirs in Bulawayo and Gatooma even "at greatly increased costs."

A spokesman for the Cold Storage Commission said smaller butchers who previously did not buy their meat supplies from the commission were not included on the quota system.

Mr Stambolie said independent wholesalers had worked out a quota system for their clients based on the CSC scheme.

He said some cuts of meat such as forequarters which cost 53c a kg, were being sold to small butchers for as much as $1,10.

They would pay more "just to get the meat," he added.

The former AMT chairman who does an average costing at his butchery each day, said prices on procured beef had increased by 20 percent.

He is paying $1,20 a kg for a hindquarter bought from independent abattoirs and wholesalers. The same meat from the CSC costs 91c.

"This will give the public a bit of an idea that they are not being ripped off when asked to pay higher prices," he said.

The CSC spokesman said the commission was aware that there was an upward trend in the wholesale price of beef.

In the past the CSC has not interfered with the mark-up the wholesale butcher puts on supplies to other retail outlets. There is apparently no price control and nothing to stop butchers from increasing their retail prices.

Several butchers said they would be forced to reduce their staff working hours to counter the meat shortage. They also said running costs and rentals were on the increase.

Mr Lashbrook said there was "no doubt that some shops will close for one day at least and obviously there is going to be retrenchment of staff."

He said his staff would be put on shorter working hours. "I will be sending many of my staff on leave to catch up on their leave commitments."

The AMT chairman said it would be impossible to say how many butchers in the Salisbury area would be retrenching staff. There are about 350 butchers in the municipal area.

The butchers would ask their staff to take paid or unpaid leave, and those who left of their own accord would not be replaced.

Bulawayo butchers are planning to stave off the effects of beef rationing which started yesterday, our correspondent reports.

CSO: 4420

AIR ZIMBABWE JET DEAL WITH LUFTHANSA DETAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE first of three Boeing 707-320B jets, bought by Air Zimbabwe in a $8,8 million deal with Lufthansa, will arrive in the country next February.

A joint statement by the airline's general manager, Mr Mervyn Eyett, and the Minister of Transport and Power, Mr Ernest Kadungure, yesterday also disclosed that:

● The three new Boeing 707s are lighter and markedly more fuel efficient than the Boeing 707 and 720s now operated by AZ.

● The present jet aircraft fleet will be replaced by the three new jets during the interim period until the airline buys a wide-bodied airliner like the Boeing 747.

● The last of the new jets is due here in May next year.

AZ secured the country's first Eurocurrency loan, guaranteed by the Government of Zimbabwe and repayable over five years, to clinch the deal with Lufthansa.

Mr Eyett described the loan's interest rate of 1,125 percent above Libor (London inter-bank offered rate) to be "low for a loan to a Third World country".

The statement said two of the Boeings were fitted with special engines which gave them the capacity to operate non-stop between Salisbury and London. They have 16 first class and 123 economy class seats.

The third aircraft has 168 seats, all economy class, and will be used to replace the Boeing 720s now operating on regional and domestic routes.

CSO: 4420

RESERVE BANK STATEMENT OF 5 SEPTEMBER PUBLISHED

Salisbury ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 19 Sep 80 p 891

[Text] General Notice 850 of 1980

RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [CHAPTER 173]
Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

In terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 173], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe at the 5th September, 1980, is published in the Schedule.

D.W. YOUNG
Secretary to the Treasury

19-9-80

Schedule

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
as at the 5th September, 1980

Liabilities	$	Assets	$
Capital	2 000 000	Gold and foreign assets	198 362 233
General Reserve Fund	6 000 000	Loans and advances ...	51 241 201
Currency in circulation	156 422 527	Internal investments-- Government stock: 22 908 456	
Deposits and other liabilities to the public	182 046 521	Other: 62 218 311	
Other liabilities	74 767 253	Other assets	86 506 100
	$421 236 301		$421 236 301

CSO: 4420

ZANU (PF) SUPPORTERS FREE TWO FROM POLICE CUSTODY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

UMVUMA.

A CROWD of about 300 ZANU (PF) supporters invaded the courtroom at this Midlands town on Thursday afternoon and later freed two prisoners from police custody.

The two prisoners, both members of ZANLA political commissariat in Umvuma, had just en sentenced to six months' imprisonment for assault in a case involving an illegal "kangaroo" trial.

They were yesterday believed to be still at large in Umvuma township.

The Superintendent of Gwelo District Police, Superintendent Malcolm Smith, said the 300 ZANU (PF) supporters were in and immediately outside the Umvuma courtroom throughout the sentencing of Simbi Mabhuna and Darlington Hondo.

When the six months prison sentence was passed, the crowd, 90 percent of whom were women, reacted by hurling abuse at the magistrate.

"Then they swamped the court and we immediately brought in police reinforcements. There were just over 20 police and they were unarmed," said Superintendent Smith.

"Their arrival inflamed the situation even further. Most of the crowd were inside the courtroom by then.

"The crowd established themselves around the two prisoners standing in the dock, who were actively encouraging them by shouting political slogans.

"This effectively removed control of the prisoners from the police and prison officials, so we negotiated with the crowd, with party officials and with the ZANLA liaison officer for just over an hour.

"During this time we were subjected to a tremendous amount of abuse, punching, kicking, being spat at, pushed and jostled —but we did not retaliate.

"In order to control the situation we would have had to resort immediately to the use of tear smoke and batons, which we had available.

"But my opinion was that if we had done so, we would ultimately have had to resort to the use of firearms against the crowd, who by that time were extremely violent and well worked up.

"So I acceded to a request from the local ZANU (PF) chairman and the ZANLA liaison officer that the prisoners should not be removed by prison transport but

should be permitted to walk with a police and prisons escort to the police station, where they would remain pending the review of the case by the High Court."

Halfway to the police station, the crowd took control of the prisoners from the police and prison staff and took them back to Umvuma township.

Again it was felt that any attempt to recover them would ultimately necessitate the use of firearms against the crowd.

Superintendent Smith said the situation in Umvuma was tense. "Police are maintaining a low profile to avoid any open confrontation."

Police had now reverted to their pre-war policy of "minimum force" — only using force as a last resort, Superintendent Smith said.

The two prisoners were originally tried at Enkeldoorn. It is believed the magistrate, Mr Craig-Smith, wanted to sentence them at their home town of Umvuma, so that the community could see justice done.

Mr Craig-Smith said yesterday that his position as magistrate made it impossible for him to comment on Thursday's events.

A Herald reporter writes that a Salisbury police spokesman confirmed yesterday that in Bindura on Wednesday afternoon five ZANU (PF) members entered the court building and freed a remand prisoner.

The prisoner was to have appeared at the court for further remand on charges under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act. As he entered the building from the rear, accompanied by a prison warder, five ZANU (PF) members forcibly released him, said the spokesman.

The ZANU (PF) men then drove the man away in a Land-Rover. Investigations into the matter were under way, said the spokesman.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON FARMERS' UNION CONGRESS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

THE Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, yesterday told the annual congress of the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union that purchase area farmers had three options with regard to local government.

They were:

- To join the district council adjacent to their areas.
- To negotiate with the established rural council for their incorporation.
- To form a rural council of their own.

Their choice would have to reflect the majority view, he said. If the farmers wanted to join the existing district councils, they would have to play a full part in running them.

They would have to share the existing facilities, such as roads, dip tanks, schools, and clinics.

But if purchase areas were too small, or it was geographically impossible to form a council, "then they would have to join adjacent district councils".

This had the advantage of allowing a purchase area to provide certain essential services to its ratepayers without having to buy expensive road equipment.

Mr Zvobgo said if the farmers wanted to form their own council they should first appoint a commission to investigate the need and submit their findings to the Ministry.

"The formation of such a council will have to be supported by the majority of the people in the area."

But, he said, it was not the Government's intention to subsidise commercial farmers who wish to establish rural councils. He stressed the importance of self-sufficiency in food production and urged farmers to continue working hard.

He pledged the Government's support for the farmers and asked them in turn to "show your brothers the benefit of semi-skilled technical farms".

CSC May Lose $20 Million in This 'Difficult Year'

THE beef industry was going through a very difficult time, Mr Tony Hall, general manager of the Cold Storage Commission, said yesterday. This year the commission expected a loss of $20 million.

He told the ZNFU congress that the commission had a major problem in balancing its accounts.

"The CSC this year is selling its beef on the local market at a loss which amounts to $20 million, and that's a lot of money."

At the present level of production, the commission should have closed two abattoirs, but a lot of people would have lost their jobs. "It is better to keep the plants at a low level of production than to lose them," he said.

He hoped the Government would do something about the situation.

On exports, Mr Hall said requests for beef from Mozambique and Zambia had to be turned away recently because the CSC had to supply local consumers first.

The price of beef should be increased by the same proportion as the producer price increase for maize. "If we look over the next 10 years we are quite capable of trebling our production. If we do this we can have a surplus to feed others."

If the Government did not pursue the issue it was very likely that the present low level of production would continue for many years, he said.

The Government should have the courage to back the cattle farmer and promote cattle restocking to be used as food, and not as draught animals or for producing fertiliser.

Mr Hall urged delegates to restock their farms, "and we will do our best to see that you are assisted".

A Record Season in Cotton

THE Zimbabwe economy was expanding rapidly. Cotton deliveries in 1980 were expected to reach record levels, Mr C. G. Tracey, chairman of the Cotton Marketing Board, said yesterday.

He told the congress only political turbulence in the first half of 1980 had prevented the economy achieving a high level of growth this year.

"It is now confidently predicted that real expansion in the economy will exceed 5 percent and there is a strong possibility that we could see double digit growth in 1981 for the first time in almost a decade," he said.

Mr Tracey, who is also a member of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, said the Government had taken far-reaching steps to improve the distribution of income.

He described the improvement in the economy and the standards of the people as being far better than in many major nations.

Producer prices for cotton for the last season were the highest on record, and under the present price and market conditions there would be a significant advance.

"It is pleasing to report that cotton deliveries in 1980 are expected to reach record levels," he said.

AFC To Spread

THE Agricultural Finance Corporation would be establishing branches in other centres in Zimbabwe, the chairman, Mr J. Field, said yesterday.

He told the congress the plan to establish additional AFC branches was already underway.

CSO: 4420

GUERRILLAS AT GRAZELY FARM DISARMED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] More than 800 guerillas at Grazely farm, Goromonzi, have been disarmed. This was stated yesterday by Mr Andre Holland, MP for the area, after he and four farmers representing Goromonzi, Arcturus and Enterprise met the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

Upset by the killing of farmer Mr Christopher Johnson, Mr Mugabe assured the group that the remainder of the guerillas would also be disarmed and that he would have no hesitation in calling in the Zimbabwe National Army if the situation deteriorated, Mr Holland said.

Police patrols would be increased in the area and given a heavy back-up until security improved.

The Prime Minister was determined that Mr Johnson's killers would be found. They would be sought out by the police and ZANLA working together.

Mr Holland said all the farmers felt much happier after the frank discussion with Mr Mugabe.

"We were all convinced of his sincerity and that he has the determination, will and strength to back up his words with actions.

"We pledged our loyalty to Zimbabwe and told him we were determined to make the new order work.

"He has agreed to go out and speak to the farmers in the area next week. A time and place has still to be fixed," said Mr Holland.

The delegation has protested in the strongest terms about the lack of law and order in the area, and expressed anger at the murder of Mr Johnson.

"The Prime Minister expressed his very sincere sympathy about Mr Johnson's death."

Mr Holland said Mr Mugabe had told the delegation that the Minister of State, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, and the deputy commander of ZANLA, Mr Josiah Tungamari, had been to Grazely farm on Thursday evening and had disarmed 800 men.

More men had returned to the farm yesterday morning and had been disarmed. The balance would also return or be rounded up.

The Prime Minister was determined that a build-up of armed men would not occur again. The farm would be cleared of armed personnel and monitored.

Only production and farm personnel would be left on the farm.

Although the Prime Minister would have no hesitation in calling in the military, he did not think it would be necessary because of the disarming exercise already carried out.

"Mr Mugabe was very upset indeed about Mr Johnson's murder and assured us the police would definitely go into the area and seek out the killers," said Mr Holland.

At another meeting, in Salisbury, Mr Brian Jelliman, managing director of Gladstone Mine Holdings (Pvt.) Ltd, and two directors of the firm met Mr Mnangagwa.

"He assured us steps have been taken to improve security near the mine and we feel much happier at having had a chat with him," said Mr Jelliman.

Trouble flared in the area this week when the police station at Goromonzi was attacked. The violence continued and the house of Mr Peter Fletcher, the manager of Gladstone Mine, was rocketed on Wednesday.

Mr Holland said all had been quiet in the area on Thursday night.

Iana reports that earlier, two Senators told the Upper House they were shocked and dismayed by the breakdown of law and order in the Goromonzi and Arcturus areas, and demanded immediate Government action.

Senator Mark Partridge demanded the guerillas at Grazely and Oasis farms be disarmed and their commander severely disciplined. He said anything short of stern action would encourage a continuation of similar "outrages."

CSO: 4420

MORE FARMING COLLEGES CONSIDERED 'A PRIORITY'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 p 11

[Text]

A THIRD, and possibly a fourth, agricultural college is "desperately needed" to take the overflow from the Gwebi and Chibero institutes, the vice-president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Jim Sinclair, said yesterday.

He also urged the Government to continue making the "maximum" effort in agricultural research. He said at Gwebi Agricultural College diploma day, a decision was needed on the form of research so that farmers could get on with "feeding ourselves and our neighbours".

More than self-sufficiency in food production in the peasant farmer economy would produce exportable surpluses, improve the foreign currency position, and establish Zimbabwe's contribution to "food security" in the region.

Mr Sinclair said that with the peasant farmer's adaptability to crop switches and sound economic judgment, producer prices directly affected the quantity he grew.

"So if we want a developing peasant economy, prices must be sufficient to expand production."

Zimbabwe was unique in having ideal conditions to supply in abundance, commodities that were desperately needed in the region.

The only way to achieve maximum productivity of all land in the country was by a "determined Governmental thrust in the fields of education, research and prices".

A solution to the incompatible goals of expanded production and cheap food would have to be found by organised agriculture and the Government, he said.

CSO: 4420

NEW RULES FOR BROADCASTING DEBATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] A new Act is to be introduced to give greater freedom to Zimbabwe broadcasting, said the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira.

During consideration of the $6 291 000 Information and Tourism vote, he said the present Act allowed for "gross interference" politically in the broadcasting system and had been "thoroughly prostituted" by the former Rhodesian Front Government.

Dr Shamuyarira was replying to allegations made by Senator Mark Partridge that there was "blatant political interference" in broadcasting which was leading to "racial friction and hatred."

Senator Partridge found the "blatant" political propaganda "terribly boring" and urged the Minister to obtain more entertaining programmes.

The Minister said he was surprised Senator Partridge should speak of political interference in broadcasting in view of the degree of interference practised by the previous Government, of which Senator Partridge had been a member.

He quoted as an example the fact that the RF Government had amended the Broadcasting Act to allow for the appointment of two directors-general. This had been done to allow the RF to appoint a director-general of their own choice--namely Mr Harvey Ward.

"That was political interference at its highest," Dr Samuyarira told the House.

He pointed out Mr Ward had recently written to the Herald claiming that broadcasting had been made "football by the RF."

The Minister said that when the present Government came to power the ZRBC was no longer respected by blacks or whites and had become "thoroughly discredited."

Dr Shamuyarira denied Senator Partridge's claim that the broadcasting services were "promoting racial hatred." "In fact we are promoting racial cooperation by introducing all races and all sections of the population on to the screen of television and on to radio," he said.

He agreed that some programmes were "terribly boring" and told Senator Partridge this was because old programmes had been obtained "through the back door" during the time of sanctions.

Senator Partridge then asked about "political commissars" whom, he claimed, had been appointed "over the heads of the board" and who were "scrutinising and vetting" all items for broadcast.

The Minister denied there were political commissars at Pockets Hill and said the question had only arisen during the period after the elections and prior to independence when six people had been employed to produce a special programme about the armed struggle.

Dr Shamuyarira pointed out that the previous Minister of Information had employed an officer to vet every programme before broadcast, but he did not "interfere or direct or guide in any way" what was produced in the newsroom or studios.

What was propaganda to one person was factual to another and there was no broadcasting station in the world that did not have a political point of view, he said.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

BARRACKS AT RUSAPE--Work has started on a new national army barracks near Rusape, sources in the town confirmed yesterday. The barracks, which will accommodate 1 000 men, have been sited close to Sansaguru township, about 10 km from Rusape. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 p 1]

UNION ATTACKS FIRMS--The Transport and General Workers' Union is to ask the Minister of Labour, Mr Kumbirai Kangai to take "strong action" against six companies which, it alleges, have an "anti-African attitude." The union's president, Mr S.G. Mugabe, did not name the companies, but told the Herald five were in Salisbury and the other in Bulawayo. "These companies are not supposed to be allowed to continue their attitude." The union would also like to see the Industrial Conciliation Act "scrapped completely." Mr Mugabe described it as a "bad piece of legislation which for years has been used to suppress the majority of black workers." He also drew the attention of transport workers to new employment regulations recently publi ed by the Government "which contain, among other things, improved conditions of service, including wages." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 p 1]

KARIBA-MLIBIZI FERRY--Bulawayo--Holidaymakers can again travel the length of Lake Kariba with their cars on the ferry service which has been reintroduced between Kariba and Mlibizi. The Sea Lion ferry is making a once-weekly run between the two resorts, provided a minimum of nine cars are booked for the passage. The service was stopped in 1976 because of the war. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 p 1]

ZIPRA DENIES ATTACK--ZIPRA commander Mr Lookout Masuku yesterday described an allegation that ZIPRA guerillas attacked the ZANU (PF)-owned Grazely Farm liaison officer that ZIPRA forces had raided the property. He said ZIPRA men had never been involved in the Arcturus area. "It has been our duty to work with the people and the police are always free to investigate. It is absolutely clear to everybody that we are not making those attacks," he said. "I have already made a statement in their (senior ZANLA officers') presence at the Joint High Command and I informed everybody at that meeting that we were going to refute the allegation," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 p 2]

NEW-LOOK SCHOOLING--Bulawayo--With schools open to all races, education conferences are to be held throughout Zimbabwe to help teachers, many of whom will deal with mixed classes for the first time. "The aim of our conferences is to make teachers and lecturers more aware of different cultures so that they are better able to tackle problems which may arise," Mr Terry Case of the Secondary Education Development Unit, said in an interview yesterday. He was speaking at the end of the two-day multicultural education conference staged at the Teachers' College which was attended by about 80 headmasters and teachers. The conference was organised by SEDU and the University of Zimbabwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 80 p 1]

JULY TOURISM FIGURES--Zimbabwe recorded the highest number of tourists in several years during July, the Central Statistical Office reported in its monthly digest of statistics released yesterday. Although no comparitive figures were available from the office yesterday it is understood that the July figure of 23,604 holidaymakers was the highest monthly figure for several years. Although since April the number of tourists has leaped from an average of less than 7,000 a month over the past two years, Zimbabwe had its highest monthly emigration rate in almost two years last month when 1,931 people left. The net migration loss of 1,381 was the highest since April last year when the country lost 1,444 people. The immigration gain of [number indistinct] last month was also the highest since 533 people settled in the country during May 1978. During the first eight months of this year the country has had a net migration loss of 44 more people than for the same period last year. Other statistics from the report indicate a growing number of road accidents over the past three months with road deaths down to 73 from the previous month's total of 99. The office reported 1,188 road accidents last month. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 80 p 2]

MUDZIMBA EXPLAINS DEFECTION--One of the ZANU officials who recently resigned from the party said yesterday that he did not quit to join ZANU (PF). Mr James Mudzimba said he had not previously read the resignation statement released at a Press conference on Monday. "I was not aware that the statement said the resignation from ZANU meant I might support ZANU (PF)." Mr Mudzimba was among those who convened the Press conference. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 80 p 3]

PRESIDENT ENDS TRIP--Bucharest--President Banana yesterday ended an 11-day visit of Romania and was seen off at Bucharest's Otopeni Airport by his host, President Nicolae Ceausescu, and other top officials, reports Iana-AP. Mr Banana and Mr Ceausescu ended their official talks with the promise to develop the relations of their countries on all levels and strengthen the ties of friendship and solidarity of their peoples. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 80 p 1]

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END

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20 October 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2308

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20 October 1980

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2308

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TOURE MOTIVES IN GUINEA-BISSAU-GUINEA ISSUE QUESTIONED

London WEST AFRICA in English 29 Sep 80 pp 1911, 1912

[Article by Basil Davidson]

[Text] TO A BACKGROUND rumble of all manner of rumours, some of them as strange as the imagined use of Moroccan troops against his neighbour, President Sékou Touré, of Guinea, seems bent at present on continuing his "oil war" with Guinea-Bissau. But at least the facts behind the rumours seem plain enough, even if the outcome remains to be seen.

Onshore and near-shore oil prospecting in these parts of West Africa, carried on by several multinational corporations during the late colonial period, seems never to have produced any worthwhile result, or, at least, none was ever claimed or admitted. Yet recent soundings now suggest that somewhat more distant territorial waters may contain useful oil resources, just as they certainly contain rich stores of fish. This was for long a matter of the merest speculation, but there now appears to be some ground for thinking that the oil is there, or more prudently put, that the chances of its being there will warrant looking for it.

So the maritime frontiers up to internationally-accepted limits have become important as they never were before. The colonial powers of the past bothered their heads not at all about such frontiers further than a cannon-shot would carry,; and their "share-out" agreements were made accordingly. These agreements therefore said nothing about maritime frontiers except in relation to possibly disputable coastal islands. At decolonialisation, however, such frontiers were agreed by African coastal states as being lines prolonged seaward at approximately right-angles to the coastal baseline, or varying a little one way or the other by local agreement between neighbours.

The Gambia's frontiers with Senegal, for one example among many, are fixed by that method; so are those of Guinea and Sierra Leone. These agreements on maritime frontiers have in fact been nothing more than an extension of the 1964 OAU resolution on the acceptance of the territorial frontiers fixed by the colonial "share out".

For the country that is now Guinea-Bissau and was formerly Portuguese Guiné, the crucial agreement on frontiers was a Franco-Portuguese convention of 1886. This defined the land frontiers, and divided up the coastal islands on the same plan; its stipulations have ever since remained in force, and have not been questioned by any party. As with other colonial conventions of this kind, the agreement said nothing about maritime frontiers beyond the narrow limits of a few miles that were accepted in those days. But there seemed no ground for controversy, even before Guinea-Bissau became independent, since "prolongation seaward along a line at right-angles to the base line" was already a firmly agreed convention among West African states already independent.

But President Touré thought otherwise. Quite suddenly, in 1964, his government laid claim to territorial waters which lay clearly within the sovereignty of his northern neighbour. As may be seen from

the map, not only did this little exercise in post-colonial imperialism deprive Portuguese Guinè (and therefore the independent state which would follow on colonial rule) of a large segment of sea, but also of a part of its southern extension as assigned to it by the 1886 agreement. A little more than a year later, at the end of 1965, the same claim was extended to the 200-mile limit.

Neither claim seems to have been noticed at the time. If the Portuguese government and its colonial administration did in fact notice these claims, they seem to have preferred to ignore them as being perfectly untenable, and it is in any case unthinkable that they would have accepted them. As for the liberation movement of Guinea-Bissau, the PAIGC, it was then in the very midst of crucial battles for survival against the Portuguese army and air-force, and could say nothing on the subject.

But once the PAIGC had won independence for Guinea-Bissau in 1974 and 1975, its leaders set about looking into the question of their maritime frontiers. Soon enough they appear to have found to their surprise that their southern neighbour would not even recognise that a dispute existed.

Matters might have been allowed to rest there if it had remained simply a question of a claim for the sake of President Touré's much-massaged self-esteem. If all he wanted to do was to show off, little harm might come of it. But around the middle of this year things took a more serious turn. The Conakry government let slip that it had granted a prospecting license to Texas Union Oil, and that this licence included nearly all the territorial waters in dispute. At the same time, apparently, Conakry informed Bissau that it regarded their maritime frontiers as running along the old 1886 line of 10 degrees 40 minutes. While this indicated withdrawal from the 1964 claim to part of Guinea-Bissau, it still deprived that country of a large segment of territorial waters to seaward.

At this point, evidently with a good deal of reluctance, the government of President Luiz Cabral and Prime Minister João Vieira began to take a tougher line of protest. The Bissau paper of the PAIGC, *No Pintchar*, reiterated the official view that Touré's claim was completely unacceptable as to the territorial waters of Guinea-Bissau, being both "absurd" and "enormous": a gross infringement on the country's sovereignty as well as a certain threat to the country's economic prospects. It went on to point out that if Senegal on the north applied the same approach as Guinea on the south, then Guinea-Bissau would be left with practically no waters beyond spitting distance of its beaches.

There the matter still rests: uneasily, and no doubt with further developments to come. Meanwhile the Bissau government has gone on with its plans for granting its own prospecting licences in its own territorial waters, obviously including those "taken" by Touré in his claim of 1964/65 and his licence to Texas Oil of 1980; and Bissau has also assumed its place in the prospective oil-producing community of the world. Its discussions with the World Bank on finance relevant to oil-extraction are said to be well advanced.

So far as the dispute with Conakry is concerned, Bissau has repeated its request for amicable negotiations. To this, in August, Conakry has again replied that no dispute exists. Does this mean that Toure means to pass from one stage of his "oil war" to another? Or that he will quietly withdraw?

CSO: 4420

INTER-DEPENDENCY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA ECONOMY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 80 p 8

[Article by Ruth Weiss]

[Excerpts]

MAPUTO.

MOZAMBIQUE'S economic downturn appears to be chronic and its dilemma — dependence on South Africa on the one hand, socialist aims on the other — insoluble.

In the short-term there are so many problems that re-appraisal of policies became inevitable. The well-quoted March 18 speech of President Samora Machel — in which he said Western capital was needed — is seen gleefully by those terrified of a "scientific socialist" state in Southern Africa as acknowledging that all but capitalism has failed.

This is not quite the way Mozambique sees it. Officials of the ruling Frelimo Party are clear on two issues: That the speech did not in any way change Mozambique's aim at creating a socialist society and that socialism in Mozambique's context means being able to provide housing, schooling, medical services for everyone on a level adequate with human rights.

The current ten-year plan is being worked out with this aim in mind. The 1980s, it is proclaimed from every wall poster, is the decade to beat underdevelopment. Planning should be for those things the people want.

Mozambique's friends from the era of the liberation war — mainly the Eastern European countries — have tried to step into many a breach; in medicine, teaching and defence.

JOBLESS

It is not enough. Mozambique's economy was structured as a service economy for its neighours and it still is to a large extent. The 1976 Mozambique - Rhodesian border closure turned Beira into a port harbour and meant unemployment for railway staff.

All three main railway systems in the country run westwards. None is interlinked. There is no north/south road or rail communication — nor indeed a coastal ferry service — for a country which stretches almost 2 000 km from South Africa's Natal border to Tanzania.

The southern mo railway system, from Maputo to Swaziland and South Africa, serves these two countries through the railways and port facilities. This, coupled with the presence of some 35 000 Mozambicans in South African mines is the dependence on South Africa which is so often used to illustrate Frelimo's "pragmatism" or "hypocricy".

But the oft-repeated claim that only South African skills are keeping Maputo port ticking over is not true.

A group of journalists recently toured the port area. Among them were Portuguese-speakers and not a single individual working in management or on any quayside, could confirm that South Africans had manned the port consistently recently or regularly.

There was no evidence whatever; no South African English accents hiding behind any dark coal-terminals. There are foreign technicians helping Mozambique personnel, but they are not South Africans.

The only place where two South Africans were seen, and openly at that, was in the cooled warehouse through which citrus fruit is shipped.

The fruit — from Swaziland and South Africa — is marketed by the South African Citrus Board and their inspectors are at hand during the harvest season to check on the final selection and packing of fruit. So the South Africans are there, but very much minding their own business.

Moreover, it is a matter not merely of Mozambique's dependency on South African rand earnings. It is a question of inter-dependency. The Transvaal needs Maputo harbour as much as Maputo's Government needs foreign exchange.

CSO: 4420

CUBAN-TRAINED POLICE OFFICERS PROMOTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Sep 80 p 12

[Text] Luanda, 13 Sep--Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, today addressed a message of congratulations to the fighters in the People's Defense Organization on the occasion of their fifth anniversary. In that document, the Angolan chief of state, who is also commander in chief of the Armed Forces, writes that the establishment of that organization for people's defense has its origin in the popular and democratic character of the Angolan Revolution and in the new type of state created by the MPLA-Labor Party.

His message emphasizes the need for all the people to commit themselves to the defense of the fatherland, "particularly in this phase, in which we are witnessing the historical reappearance of the murderous fury of imperialism and its agents, the South African racists, who intend at all costs to destroy the victories already won and to weaken the sure base of support for the struggle by the Namibian people for national independence." The strengthening of people's vigilance and technical-military and cultural advancement by all the fighters in that paramilitary organization were also emphasized by the Angolan chief of state, who concluded by urging them to achieve a higher level of organization in keeping with the dynamics of the complex process of defending the fatherland and the revolution.

Cadre Training for Angolan People's Police

Sixty-eight officers and 30 sergeants who have completed a training course for police and investigation instructors in the Republic of Cuba were promoted on Friday at a ceremony held at the Martyrs of Capolo National People's Police School in Luanda.

Lt Col Saira de Carvalho (Tetembwa), national director of the CPPA (Angolan People's Police Corps), presided over the ceremony. He recalled the role of that paramilitary organization in maintaining public order and defending the gains of the revolution through its implementation of the directives of the MPLA-Labor Party. Lieutenant Colonel Tetembwa stressed the high level of training given to the graduates in question and the level of political education that the Ministry of Interior was able to provide for their benefit. All of this, he concluded, meets the concerns of both the party and the government.

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CSO: 4401

ETHNIC GROUPS SPELL CIVIL WAR--CDC CHAIRMAN WARNS

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 29 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Mishingo Mphapadzi]

[Text]

The Central Districts Ethnic groups if made autonomous councils may dismantle national unity and ultimately drag the country into civil war.

This was a warning delivered by Central District Chairman Mr Gabothuse Dijeng on Wednesday September 24 when offrcially opening the Bobonong Sub-District offices.

Mr Dijeng added: "We can not afford to divide the district into 'tribal groups' when the trend of events in Africa is unity."

He was commenting on the widely acknowledged idea of spliting the Central District along with the ngwato Land Board into autonomous councils in a bid to relief the administrative workload at the Serowe headquarters.

The Chairman admitted that his district was to big to be administered efficiently from one centre. He said the CDC will however spend over a million Pula during the current plan period to upgrade five sub-district centres.

He expressed hope that the establishment of sub-districts will strengthen the administrative and managerial capacity of the council in order to cope with the increasing demands of rural development.

Mr Dijeng noted that the social justice and government committment to rural development would prove a fallacy if services were not brought to the people.

He said the sub-district will be advantageous to people who otherwise incur transport expenses when travelling to Serowe for minor services like the granting of licenses.

The Council Chairman disclosed that sub-districts have been established at Tutume and Mahalapye and two others will be opened at Letihakane and Tonota.

Mrs Glays Kokorwe has been appointed to head the Bobonong sub-district.

Mr Dijeng also announced that at least eight staff houses, one office a warehouse, a water supplies maintenance depot and a sub-land board office will be provided for each administration centre.

CSO: 4420

DETAILS ON ALDEP OBJECTIVES REPORTED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 26 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

The Ministry of Agriculture has released more information about the Arable Land Development Programme (ALDEP). A release says that ALDEP is a major agricultural programme very much needed in order to help the many tens of thousands of families which obtain a major part of what they form by cultivating less than 10 hectare of land.

Even now in the establishement period it is having a desireable effect by giving encouragement and hope to the rural masses. It is obviously a difficult task to outline the details of Government support which will adequately help the many needy families to better their lot.

But there is a firm will among those who govern to make the programme work. Everybody should positively contribute to the effort.

Being in the campaign stage of one major programme should however not prevent us from asking the question of whether we adequately attend to the full needs of the country.

A group of researchers have addressed themselves to this question. This resulted in a booklet with the title: "Targets for Agricultural Development in Botswna" and below are some excerpts from the publication.

It is so easy to underestimate the agricultural development needs of the country, and for at least two major reasons:

Botswana is developing and changing very rapidly, and this is expected to continue uninterrupted. People are developing a preference for maize and bread over sorghum, and an increasing number of agricultural products will be in demand.

Cereals will be used as feed for poultry, pigs, and milking cows. All families will very soon need a substantial income in cash. In 20 years from now towns and large villages will require as much food as at present is being consumed in the whole of the country. Today much of the food used by urban population is imported, and the food import bill is rising frightfully rapidly.

Much of the food that is now imported could be produced internally. By doing so cash incomes of the rural people could increase.

People are moving to the attractive, rapidly developing urban centres, which grow at an annual rate of something like 13 per cent. In the lands areas the daily needed water may be difficult to get hold of. Land holdings are poorly protected through registration and fencing.

Schools, health facilities, and transport and other means of communication are problem areas. More than half of the families have holdings of around 4 hectares or less.

With some modernization of agricultural practices the contribution of these small holdings to tradtional living may improve. But the prospect of sustained

growth in economy and welfare are bleak without a considerably improved resources basis to the agriculture of he individual family.

Very few countries have managed to bridge the gap in apparent prosperity between urban and rural areas. There is little hope for achieving this through working towards modest targets for development of the rural areas. The targets should be as ambitious and those in force for urban development.

Cereal production should have increased almost 10 times by the end of this century. A large part of it will have to be maize and wheat.

For reliable supply of cereals, some of the best soils must be selected, good arable practices must be applied to the same land year after year, and land for irrigation will have to be developed.

Growing of considerable quantities of such crops as cowpease and sunflower could give cash incomes to many poor families. Horticulture should be developed to employ a few thousand people by year 2000.

Dairy production must increase very rapidly in order to reduce the import bill and satisfy the markets of towns and villages.

Some of the milk production may have to be rather sophisticated, possibly using exotic milk bread cows with production and harvesting of fodder to cater for the needs for fresh milk also in the dry season.

An initial boost to arable production may be obtained through modernization of agricultural practices on present land holdings.

But in the longer ruh and for sustained growth in income and welfare, viable units for agricultural production will have to be created. What these units will be like should be influenced by many factors.

Where good soils and water for some irrigation are available, 5 hectare units could be very adequate for a good family living, both now and in the foreseeable future. Okavango, Chobe, along the Boteti, and along some rivers and near dams in Eastern Botswana would have conditions for such holdings.

If one is thinking of milk production and general arable production in Eastern Botswana, and with draught animals on the farm, then 100 hectares could could be a suitable and viable family unit.

Should people prefer to be economically active at several places, and to live in villages, then the arable unit in Eastern Botswana might be more modest in size, say 20 hectares..

Building for the future — the viable units for agricultural production — would offer work opportunities for unemployed and under
employed people in rural areas.

Attending to the full range of agricultural development prospects as outlined in the Targets booklet, could give a 5 per cent annual growth in the Gross Domestic Product contribution by agriculture.

This overall growth is very much needed. Parts of agriculture on which the Government would wish to place emphasis should have a much more rapid growth than the overall 5 per cent.

It is proposed that arable agriculture including milk production could grow at an annual rate of 6.6 per cent.

Opportunities for employment in agricultural production may not be as good as many would wish. The country would have to go beyond a reasonably self-sufficiency policy, and enter into say, sugar production for home consumption and export in order to sufficiently increase the employment prospects.

CSO: 4220

FAMINE SCOURGE IS PREDICTED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Mishingo Mpaphazi]

[Text] **Botswana is likely to be scourged by a series of famines in the near future, should rate of domestic, food production continue to be out stripped by that of the population growth.**

In addition to that the price of grain imports from South Africa, Botswana's major food supplier, is reportedly to have gone up as of the current fuel crisis.

This was disclosed by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Washington Meswele recently when addressing Bobirwa constituency.

Minister Meswele said although the population of Botswana is estimated to have increased by almost 30% since the last census, domestic food production have considerably declined with the migration of young energetic farmers to urban areas.

The Minister noted that it was suicidal to rely on food imports because Botswana can not regulate the fluctuating commodity prices from outside.

"It is a matter of life and death that our land be scientifically managed in such a way that each farmer grows enough to feed not only his family but other families as well," he said.

Minister Meswele asserted however that if the surpluses from good years could be saved to meet deficits in bad years, the disastrous consequencies of crop failures could be reduced.

He further pointed out that with proper water management, farmers could make greater use of modern imputs such as fertilizers and hybrid seeds, thereby increasing per hectre yields.

Mr Meswele said now that the granting of loans was no longer conditional on the borrower to be able to provide a deposit as security, should make use of Natonal Development Bank and other supporting services.

He said these institutions were very important, particularlly to the small farmer because they produce financial security and stabilises producer prices.

The Minister observed that the provision of credit, marketing facilities and price incentives are in the indepensible elements in any agricultural Development policy.

He regretted however, that in the absence of a reasonable transport and storage facilities, farmers in Botswana undertake risk in collecting, storing and distributing their crop produce.

"Working hands in hand with other ministries, we hope to provide the necessary infrastructure in a bid to encourage farmers to invest in agriculture," he said.

Commenting on export crops such as wheat, rice and cotton which can not be sold locally because of the apparent absence of processing, the Minister assured the villagers that a feasibity study into the economical viability of establishing such plants was currently been carried out.

The Minister was particularly impressed by success of Talana Farm, a Botswana Development Corporation subsidiary at Lentswe-le-Moriti, in its efforts to grow exports crops, adding that if more farmers were engaged in wheat and cotton farming the establishment of local processing plants could perhaps be speeded.

Touching on the drought relief programme in Bobirwa, Minister Meswele said the Government has granted P70 000 to the Central District Council to purchase 1 400 beast at P50 each. He said the money will initially buy weak cattle which are likely to die from the prevailing drought conditions.

The villagers were also told about the Labour Intensive Public Work Scheme which government has introduced in the areas which are affected by the drought and foot and mouth disease.

CSO: 4420

GABORONE GROWTH SEEN CAUSING PROBLEMS

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 25 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Andrew Sesinyi]

[Text] Once the fastest growing town in Africa, Gaborone's average growth rate dropped down to 14 percent by 1978 but it will take the capital only a decade to hit a staggering 110 000 population. By then the town's average growth rate should be about eight per cent, which is still a high growth rate.

Multi-faced problems hover behind Gaborone's development. The high growth rate, doubling the population by 1990, will worsen the squarter problem due to increased migration, and deteriorating transport problems in a city whose various planners were always changing their minds.

However, even if the capital could drop its average growth rate to eight per cent, in line with the National Settlement Policy which preaches against massive urban expansion at the expense of the rural areas, the migration of job seekers or fortune seekers will continue to be a problem.

However, the Director of the Department of Town and Regional Planing Mr O. Anderson feels that the matter is under control, at least as far as the drop in Gaborone's growth is concerned.

"If you stop development altogether, the squatter problem comes in," he said.

Mr Anderson observes that with the upgrading of Old Naledi and enough plots to cater for the migrating population, "we should be able to come to grips with the squatter problem."

But Gaborcne's planning has a tradition of face-lifts, makeshift plans and back-track policies due to poor planning in the past and lack of foresight on the part of early planners.

An official of the Department of Surveys and Lands Mr J.A. Raffle might not have been aware of the implication when he said: "Plans come and go. Planners are always changing their minds. There is no final thing."

Nothing has been final with Gaborone, and very few things about the capital have been right. Mr Anderson agrees 100 per cent with this assertion.

Today's maps showing Gaborone growth study indicate that we are now going westward, and Mr Anderson said: "the town is less of a linear town. It is more of a circular town."

He said the initial concept was to stretch northwards. This would be difficult for services" "because many people here are on foot."

And Mr Anderson concedes that this is not the only error of judgement the initial planners made about the growth of our capital.

The first planners who were working from Mafeking in 1963 had never thought the town would grow beyond 20 000 for the next 20 years. But already in 1971, this figure had been exceeded, Mr Anderson explained.

Error of judgement number two: Initial planners made a socio-economic rainbow of Gaborone. The town was segregated. We had high cost areas, sacarstically dubbed "Enyelane" (England), and some called "Sechabeng", (where the nation lives.)

Government policy is certianly not to encourage segragation, but rather to encourage integration," said Mr Anderson.

To this end, Mr Anderson is backed by Final Report Conclusions and Recommendations from a Gaborone Growth Study document published in 1978.

"The first plan for Gaborone was prepared in 1963 and was to provide for the growth of the capital for 20 years. This plan envisaged a town population of maximum 10 000 to 20 000, which was exceeded by 1971." This is contained in the document.

The Department of Town and Regional Planning, headed by Mr Anderson has pulled up socks to five principles which have come to be the basis for their planning of Botswana's urban future.

Adaptability and flexibility of growth is one of them. This will replace the lack of foresight which has resulted in Gaborone's haphazard look because, as Mr A Anderson said, they will now make sure that they have long range plans ahead of them. "The basic structure is beneficial for the entire town."

"We try to think in a ten-year cycle. Nobody can think beyond that because of the world situation," he said. The initial planners based in Mafeking, "thought in a 20 year circle."

The second aspect of the planners" principles is adaptation to the site and provision of a good environment. "We look at the land and make sure we don't build on a rock outgrowth for instance."

There are some instances in Gaborone where tenants have complained of their houses cracking up. This principle could definitely not have been there in initial planning.

Non-polarization of socio-economic groups should cancel the socio-economic rainbow that has nearly created adverse sociological bitterness. Anderson now speaks of more integration. But he was quick to point out:

"You get a problem if you carry it to extremes. For instance, if you insist that the rich man must live closest to the poorest."

The fourth principle is easy access to services for most people.

On this principle Mr Anderson uses what he described as a simple principle, which works though: "People who have lower incomes should be closer to the services. People in the high cost areas could be located in the outskirts because most of them have cars, etc."

To this end, the Department of Town and Regional Planning has made provision for a shopping complex in Broadhurst, a cinema and schools. The shops and cinema should be available within a year or two, according to Mr Anderson. These services should benefit about 30 000 people.

This is slightly above half the population of the town which is estimated at 55 000.

On the subject of shops, the initial planners' lack of the adaptability-and flexibility-of-growth-principle comes to surface. The Gaborone Mall area is now full. All plots have been orderly allocated in the Mall, and Mr Anderson said: "I cannot see any more plots being developed.

Therefore, a new mall should be developed at Broadhurst, to be known as Boradhurst Mall. This will be followed by a similar shopping complext in Gaborone West, where the town is now expanding to, in order to take up its circular shape as against the linear one.

These three complexes should bring services closer to a large number of people, but transport, especially to work, remains a headache even in the books of planners.

Mr Anderson said: "We have been working on studies to indicate where buses should be run in Gaborone. This was left behind because of the rapid growth of the town. The town council cannot afford public transportation at the moment. We rely on private transport."

He believes that once the Broadhurst Mall has been developed the transport network will be easier. But he conceded that the situation was difficult when dealing with private transport.

At the moment there are less than ten officially recognised bus stops in Gaborone, and only two taxi ranks. The two taxi ranks are undeveloped, and one of them serves as a bus stop as well.

A planner with the Gaborone Town Council, Mrs Huang Meijer, conceded that generally it was the municipal responsibility to provide transportation. However, this service could be extended to public hands in a situation where for instance the Council did not have sufficient financial backing to run municipal tranposrt.

The council has currently drawn up about 50 proposed bus stops in Gaborone, and about 20 proposed taxi ranks. But this is still to be discussed with the Department of Town and Regional Planning.

Because of lack of drawn up and specified taxi ranks, passengers have been forced to pay an extra 10 thebe each day because the rank-to-rank stipulated system cannot work at the moment.

The fifth principle for planning a town which Mr Anderson's department has adopted is the facilitation of Botswana's tradtional cultural activities and social interaction.

But the concept of a circular town is seen as a great solution to interaction and access to services.

The problem of housing also features. The report of Gaborone growth Study observes:

"The delay in the implementation of Broadhurst II has resulted in a very high housing demand now (1978) and for the next three or four years.

"In order to hopefully, arrive at a situation where supply catches up with demand, it is strongly recommended that an area immediately, north of Boradhurst II be the first phase of Gaborone expansion."

After 1981 then, the report recommends, areas of Bonnington Farm and Broadhurst 'B' Farm located immediately west of the railway line should be developed. This should cater for Gaborone's housing demands until 1985.

On the whole, Gaborone's shape up is a real cause for marvel.

From the Department of Surveys and Lands, several maps dating back to 1904, when the British Land Surveyor H.P. Ashton was in charge of the bush town, until now, bear testimony to the rapid expansion of of the town.

Aerial photos of Gaborone since 1963, show a jungle with a few spots of urban development, like isolated building structures, mainly farm buildings. From 1969, new buildings like the Capitol Cinema start reshaping today Gaborone of the bright lights.

CSO: 4420

OVERALL RAILWAY TAKE-OVER PLANNED FOR 1986

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 17 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

The Minister of Works and Communications Mr C. Blackbeard has announced that the first consignment of 12 train engines is expected to arrive in Botswana during the beginning of 1983.

Speaking during kgotla meetings in his constituency the Minister however noted that Batswana should be patient with the government's plans to take-over the railway because this would naturally.

He said that the over-all takeover of the railway should be expected around 1986. The Minister pointed out that the whole project requires a lot of money and cited as an example the engines which will cost about P1 million each.

Mr Blackbeard further informed his constituents that heavy-duty rails are been constructed. He said that already 18 Batswana have returned from abroad where they have been training as engine drivers and are engaged in the Serule/Selebi-Phikwe railway line.

Turning to developments at local level Mr Blackbeard strongly condemned the declining support given to the Village Development Committees. He told the constituents that VDCs are the grassroots of development in the rural areas and if they are left to die government cannot be expected to carry-out the extra work-load.

The Minister noted that when the government initiated the formation of the VDCs the intention was to involve the people in the development of their country. He stated it has now come to his notice that very little support is been rendered to this committees by the community. "If you continue with this attitude you will be the master of the downfall of your villages," noted Mr Blackbeard.

Mr Blackbeard also called on Batswana to make use of the aids offered to them by government.

The Minister explained that villagers can, through their Village Development Committees, request for loans amounting to up to P5,000 per village to carry-out their small development projects.

On Agriculture, the Minister expressed government's concern over the country's failure to support itself with food. He stated that without food our very independence could easily be threatened by our enemies. "I therefore advise you to move to the lands as soon as it rains and plough with an increased interest in this field," said Mr Blackbeard.

The Minister also paid tribute to the late Sir Seretse and answered a number of questions on the lack of social services in the rural areas. He was accompanied by the District Officer Mr T. Motsholathebe and the Deputy Tribal Authority Mr N. Lebati who also explained a number of issues.

CSO: 4420

BDP BY-ELECTION VICTORY REPORTED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 23 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Keboeletse Nkarabang]

[Text]

The ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) has won the Ngwaketse/Kgalagadi by elections with a reduced majority over the opposition Botswana National Front.

The BDP emerged victorious through Mr Michael Tshipinare, who received 2 360 votes as compared to 912 votes for his opponent Patrick Tshane of the BNF.

During the general elections last October the BDP polled 2 891 votes while the BNF received 1 371 votes.

The by-elections, which were conducted in cold, windy and cloudy weather, were the first popularity test for the ruling party since the death of its founder president Sir Seretse Khama in July.

The constituency seat became vacant when the former Vice President Dr Quett Masire, who was the MP for the constituency, was elected to the office of President in July this year.

The turnout for the elections appeared to be rather unsatisfactory, with some polling stations being visited by less than half of the total number which registered as voters.

The mood appeared to have been dampened by the weather. People were coming ones and twos even during the early opening hour of polling stations. It was however, not clear, whether the mood was also lowered by the fact that the constituency was contested by only two of the country's four political parties.

But those who braved the weather to go and exercise their constitutional right were no less enthusiastic. Some people even tried to vote on behalf of their relatives, while others more or less violated the secrecy attached to voting.

At Segwagwa, for instance, a man demanded the right to vote on behalf of his wife whom he said was hospitalised.

In a similar incident at Dikhukhung Lands, a man took the polling officials to task when he told them that his wife was sick in bed and had requested him to vote on her behalf. A Sedibe a man refused to take a voting disc belonging to a political party. He showed the officials the party he would vote for.

The Ngwaketse/Kgalagadi constituency is one of the biggest in the country. It is large in area but sparsely populated, which makes it very difficult to penetrate. There were 24 polling stations linked together by hundreds of kilometres of almost impassable roads.

The ruling BDP has repossessed the constituency for the third time since the first elections in 1965. The constituency went to Mr Pulahelo Sebotho of the BDP in the 1965 elections for self-government.

The BDP lost the constituency to Mr Patrick Tshane during the 1969 general elections. In 1974 the then Vice President Dr Masire, won the constituency for the BDP and regained it during the last general elections last October.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FIVE BOTSWANA ON CHINA TOUR--Five members of the Botswana Federation of Trade Unions (BFTU) left for a three week study tour of China. The tours sponsored by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Assistant Administrative Officer of the BFTU, Mr George Marambo, has explained that the trade Unionists will visit various industries in China to study relations between these and trade unions. He said that they will also visit Chinese rural areas to study collective farming and compare it with conditions in Botswana. Botswana and China have been developing agricultural activities for the past few years. Chinese agricultural experts are currently making an experiment on rice production in the Okavango area of North-Western Botswana. The delegation who went to China comprise the leader, Mr Frank Mzizi of the Railway Workers' Union, who is Vice Chairman of the BFTU, R. Bagwasi of the Bank Employees Union, who is a member of the BFTU executive committee, Molema Molema of the Meat Industries Workers' Union, who is a member of the BFTU General Council. Other members are T. Monnatlala of the Mine Workers' Union, who is also a member of the BFTU General Council and D. Magosi of the National Union of Government Manual Workers Union who is a member of the BFTU executive committee. The delegation is expected back on October 13. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 23 Sep 80 p 2]

BPP PRESIDENT RESIGNS--The conference of the Botswana People's Party (BDP) which was held over the weekend at Mochudi has accepted the resignation of its President, Mr Moagi, on account of ill-health, but he is retaining a seat in the Central Committee. Constitutionally in the event of the resignation of the BPP's President, the Vice President of the Party who is Mr Kenneth Nkhwa automatically becomes President. Mr P.K. Podi-e-Phatshwa was unanimously elected Vice President while Dr Knight Maripe becomes Party political adviser, according to a statement released this morning by the BPP's BPP's. Publicity and External Secretary Mr Neo Motihabane, the Mochudi conference also resolved that all reasons for unification or pact required by the Botswana National Front were unreservedly rejected. Both the BPP and BNF held a joint meeting recently in Selebi-Phikwe to discuss among other things the unification of the two parties. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Sep 80 p 1]

BNF LOSES SUPPORT--The Supervisor of Elections Mr P.L. Steenkamp has indicated that during the Ngwaketse/Kgalagadi Constituency by-elections held last Saturday during which the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) emerged victorious, there was a 4,3 percent swing away from the opposition Botswana National Front candidate. The BDP candidate Mr Michael Rabereng Tshipinare polled 2,360 votes while the BNF candidate Mr Patrick Moutlwatsi Tshane received 912 votes. A release from the Supervisor of Elections explains that: "There were two spoilt votes and eight empty voting envelopes in the ballot box. The percentage poll based on the number of voters on the roll was 50,4. At the General Election in 1979, 4,262 votes were cast. The Botswana Democratic Party candidate received 2,891 and the Botswana National Front candidate received 1,371 votes. This means that in 1979, 67,8% of the voters voted for the Botswana Democratic Party candidate and 32,3% voted for the Botswana National Front candidate. In this by-election, 72,1% of the voters voted for the Botswana Democratic Party Candidate. This represents a swing of 4,3% away from the Botswana National Front candidate. No serious problems were encountered at any stage of the election." [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 25 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

ABBA SIDDICK SAYS DEMILITARIZATION ESSENTIAL FOR PEACE

Dakar AFRICA in French Jun-Jul 80 pp 53-56

[Interview with Abba Siddick, secretary general of FROLINAT--date and place unknown]

[Text] Question: You are one of the historic leaders of the war of liberation of your country as you began it against the dictator Tombalbaye at a time when no one else had it in mind and particularly when relations between Fort-Lamy and Paris were such that it was hard to imagine the possibility of a change of government. You have lived in exile, lived through as a fighter, all the events that have bloodied your country for more than 15 years. Now you remain in place as president of the original FROLINAT. Moreover you are in a good position to tell us how it comes about that after the victory of the forces of liberation against the old regime and its total elimination civil war continued between those who had been brothers-in-arms, with this war taking on an intensity more terrible than before, with reason to fear no quick peaceful solution is possible.

Answer: To begin with, I will permit myself to say one thing, namely that I don't like being called 'historic leader' inasmuch as it was not I who created the FROLINAT. It was started in 1966 and I became secretary general in October 1968. The most that one can say is that its organization, its structures and its orientations are my work. As for the present struggle, it is the result of the lack of perspicacity and political sense on the part of all the factions involved. Besides one must not forget that the compromise, not historic but rather political, which brought about the cease-fire and the constituting of the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] was the act of the neighboring countries that took the initiative of bringing together all the factions, regardless of how representative they were, to discuss their differences within the framework of the Kano and Lagos accords for the purpose of forming a transitional national union government. But the initiative was good in itself, the discussions and the establishing of the GUNT were programmed like a public spectacle. It is not possible to settle in a few days a war that has lasted for several years: take the example of Rhodesia, where it took

2 months to implement the cease-fire and to determine the conditions for peace. Now as far as we are concerned one might almost say that even though the intentions were good the work was botched, hence the result we now have before us.

If the war has flared up again, that is because there are 11 factions that have been gotten together, whether by choice or by force, by the neighboring countries some of which are pulling the strings. That includes France to the extent that some of the factions were more or less manufactured by Paris. Others were brought into the world by Libya, because Libya, unable to manipulate the FROLINAT as long as it was a unit, did everything possible to break it up, to bring about what I call the "Palestinization" of the FROLINAT, which provided it with opportunities for maneuver on pretext of protecting its interests.

Question: But Doctor, there is one thing that struck all of us friends of Chad after the Douguia Conference: all the factions, the northerners, southerners, habreists, Goukounists, and even the French all agreed on the idea that the ideal foreign minister for the new independent Chad could be no one else but yourself. So how did it happen that you, particularly, should have been denied this position at the last minute?

Answer: We have a dispute still going between Libya and myself insofar as I have never wanted to allow myself to be manipulated. To be sure, Libya has helped us, but what I had against that country was that they wanted to run our affairs, when we have no intention whatsoever of allowing ourselves to be directed in domestic policy.

On repeated occasions we have drawn the attention of the Libyan authorities, even at the highest level, warning them off for their interference in political affairs, for after all, the Chadians are the most concerned and in a better position than anyone to solve their own problems. However the Palestinization process of the organization was under way because Libya, taking advantage of the Laval-Mussolini accords, took over a portion of Chadian territory.

Question: So you became Enemy No 1 as far as they were concerned.

Answer: Yes! Then I know that at Douguia an agreement was made between Libya and the CDR [Chadian Democratic Republic?] to deny me the post of foreign minister.

Question: But still, Goukouni was agreeable to giving it to you.

Answer: Goukouni was not agreeable because in the meanwhile he reconciled himself with Libya, and besides this decision was one of the items in the conditions of their reconciliation.

Question: In any event you cannot deny that Libya gave you military help, can you?

Answer: Yes, Libya helped us, I acknowledge it. It gave us military help from 1970 to 1972, not a very big deal at the time; the moment people began showing more flexibility it cut off its aid to begin secret negotiations with Tombalbaye.

Question: How do you explain that at a given moment Libya set about helping the southern faction, that is, Kamougue, who had been their sworn enemies from way back?

Answer: The problem is that at Lagos there was an entente between the enemies of yesterday: Libya and Goukouni. This agreement was based on the following: Libya asked Goukouni for the elimination, either physical or political, of Hissein Habre and the departure of the French troops. In exchange, Goukouni asked Libya to fix things so all the splinters, all the pieces of FROLINAT were gathered under its thumb. That was the basis of their agreement, and since Hissein Habre was the obstruction, being France's man, he had to be gotten rid of no matter what the cost in order to get Libya in the clear. As for Kamoguie and Hissein Habre, it is really a personal problem; from what I know, when Hissein Habre set up the government based on the Fundamental Charter, he did not call on Kamougue.

Question: Do you think the southern faction could end up forming a separate state and the North would be viable without the South?

Answer: I think that rightly or wrongly people based their thinking on the fact that cotton, having become a compulsory crop as well as an industrial one, was being raised primarily in the South. But it was forgotten that the North is where livestock-raising is done. Now Chadian livestock is foremost in all Africa, and it is done in the North. Currently, with prospects of oil, whether in the South or the North (where exploration is not yet finished) the first planned refinery is also to be situated in the North. I am not able to say that the North without the South is not viable, nor the contrary. The fact remains that both parts of Chad are complementary. It is a serious mistake to say that the North is not economically viable, but it is just as much of a mistake to say that the purely agricultural South can constitute a viable state. However that may be, as far as the FROLINAT is concerned we have always said that in Chad there will never be either a Katanga or a Biafra. Therefore those who harbor the illusion of creating a state either in the North or the South can never win out, because the majority of the Chadian people will be against any such plans.

Question: And you think, of course, that Libya must get out of the Aouzou gang?

Answer: That does not even deserve to be discussed, because it has no basis, neither in law nor in history. You know perfectly well that in

1935 there was the Laval-Mussolini Agreement. This agreement was never ratified. Now if Libya styles itself as progressivist, it has no business building up Mussolini. If it calls itself Mussolini's heir, that's really serious.

Question: Another important matter is the present situation at Fort-Lamy. It is said that in the part of town controlled by Hissein Habre's FAN [Armed Forces of the North] there is a certain amount of discipline and life is almost back to normal despite the bomardments. On the other hand it is also said that in the European residential sections of the old middle city which are controlled by Goukouni's FAP [People's Armed Forces] there is frequent looting. Since you have your own house located in the FAP zone, can you explain this difference for us?

Answer: First of all it must be pointed out that there has never been complete security in the town of Fort-Lamy, even after the installation of the GUNT, so much so that I used to say Fort-Lamy was the little Beirut of Central Africa. On the one hand people die, others get rich, others are ruined, etc. And more abruptly, there has been a recrudescence of violence. Not a single day passed without armed assaults, assassinations, extortions throughout the town. All these crimes were committed by one sole faction, Goukouni's FAP. Some weeks after the outbreak of hostilities there was for example the looting of an American relief organization that distributed food, built schools, roads, dispensaries, gave employment to a lot of people. Well, that was done by a commando whose leader was known, whose members were known, whose membership in the commando was known. After the lotting the Americans closed their doors and fired 1500 Chadians.

The American Ambassador went to call on President Goukouni. Result: nil. In brief, the Battle of Ndjamena was an opportunity for the FAP to mount the biggest razzia of the 20th Century. While the battle was going on I even got a phone call from the Zairian ambassador announcing in desperation that two FAP soldiers had come to loot his house. I called Goukouni right away. I asked him to do the necessary and send some men (which he did, incidentally).

Question: And what about your own house?

Answer: As for me (proof that Goukouni is not in command of anything) I was in the same zone as he, and as the fighting began to get closer I asked Goukouni, who was still the Chief of State as far as I was concerned, to leave this zone and move to a much quieter one near the French military base. Four days afterward the FAP came to arrest me, and my life was saved only thanks to other FAP men who came to set me free. Goukouni, when he heard what was supposed to have gone on, immediately sent off another contingent to come to my rescue, but when they arrived I had already been freed.

Apparently when they left a group of FAP came to shell my house with a bazooka and destroyed it. The two guards resisted for 48 hours and one was killed. The villa was looted and destroyed, as were all the other villas in the middle city.

Question: What is the difference between Goukouni and Hissein Habre?

Answer: On the one hand Hissein Habre, authoritarian, ambitious, is like any young man seeking to put himself in power. But he wields genuine authority over his troops partly due to their make-up: a majority of men from the Center, sedentary types, and a lot of others who are FAT veterans. Besides the discipline, there are cadres who were trained in France, at Montpellier, during his brief tenure as prime minister. Consequently there is an officer structure with traditional military orientation, whence the leader's ascendancy over his troops. On the other you have every kind, young people, former unemployed, and above all people from Kanem, and even a very small nucleus of disciplined people, made up of veteran Maquis fighters from the Ennedi. It's thanks to those that I owe my life.

Question: Is the Ennedi in the Goukouni zone?

Answer: It doesn't make much difference whether it is Goukouni or Hissein Habre, they belong to the same region and the same tribe. That is why it is a fratricidal war in the literal sense of the word.

Question: Do you believe, as Goukouni says, that one of the two will eventually be eliminated, or will they end by negotiating?

Answer: Let's follow it according to the reasoning. Militarily speaking, I believe that the war is absurd, pointless, insofar as the compromise in Chad was imposed by the neighbor countries. Now at the time of the Lagos accords the neighbor countries reaffirmed the validity of these accords; they even declared that the decision for destitution made by Goukouni vis-a-vis Hissein Habre and his other collaborators is null and void. Let us say that Goukouni wins and that he wants to be sole ruler. That means that he violates the Lagos accords.

Question: And supposing Hissein Habre wins?

Answer: It would be the same thing. That takes us back to the case of the Malloum government which formed itself with a portion of the factions, for the Lagos accords state plainly to the parties concerned that all the factions must govern together without any being left out.

Question: Yes, but as a practical matter do you think that all that is possible?

Answer: On the level of practicality that is not possible, because the government will not be recognized but those who are bound by the Lagos accords will not be able to disavow their signature.

Question: So, what is the solution?

Answer: For myself, I think that in spite of everything we will have to depend on the OAU or on some force or other capable of imposing a cease-fire. The town must be demilitarized, the two camps must withdraw their troops one way or another, because without demilitarization there is no sense in even talking about peace. For that matter it is possible that a victory could be won at Fort-Lamy but the loser could continue the war in the interior: they haven't left the inn. Therefore a cease-fire must be imposed, whether by the OAU or the United Nations or France under the control of an international agency.

Question: And then what?

Answer: Then there must be demilitarization. Demilitarization means getting all the combat troops out of town, and stationed elsewhere. But the combat soldiers are human beings, and they must be furnished means of subsistence in the meantime, for some until they are reintroduced into civilian life (because everyone doesn't have to make a career of the military), so there should be mustering-out pay, and for the others, integration into the National Army.

Question: But politically, who will govern Chad?

Answer: Demilitarization will perforce bring about security, the ability to travel freely, that should happen during a period of 18 months. Then there must be elections to appoint a definitive government reflecting the popular consensus. That's the Lagos accords. It's the only solution because saying this or that party will win militarily is misleading.

Question: Do you think the Europeans will be able to return and work in Chad?

Answer: Yes, the Europeans left because of the insecurity.

Question: In the event that Hissein Habre is militarily defeated, do you think a new war will break out between Kamougue and Goukouni which will be in opposition to the Northern bloc and the Southern bloc?

Answer: I think that first two hypotheses must be kept in mind. To say that Hissein Habre will be eliminated, that's impossible. In the event of a victory by Hissein Habre, what will happen then? The South, not having totally committed itself in the war, would secede, given the antagonism between the two men. So a military victory by Hissein Habre would mean secession of the South and the return of Goukouni from Tibesti. But he has not got the whole of Tibesti behind him. And the war might continue in the South, given the FROLINAT program to which everyone rallies, territorial integrity, preservation of unity.

Question: And what would happen following a victory by Goukouni over Hissein Habre?

Answer: Above all one must avoid saying "victory by Goukouni" because he has with him a coalition which I incidentally characterize as a grab-bag. For the fact is, he has in there the FAT of Kamougue, the CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution?], Goukouni's FAP, Mahamat Said's First Army. Now the only common denominator for this whole crowd is the elimination of Hissein Habre. Politically there is total disagreement: on the one hand the FAT who preach and militate in favor of a lay State taking into account the components of Chad, and on the other the Northerners who are slightly on the fringe of Socialism for a State with religious coloration, leftist along the line of Qaddafi's Green Book.

Therefore the FAT would be the first victims of this coalition, they will be systematically eliminated whether they like it or not. The process won't stop there because the Green Book is based on Arabism. Goukouni doesn't speak Arabic; he only learned Arabic at the time of the FROLINAT struggle, and he is still held under suspicion. He too would be sacrificed on behalf of the unconditional items in the application of the Green Book, which are Acyl, Awat, Said, etc....I do not believe Libya has yet fixed its choice on a single individual. There is always the possibility that this collection of people might implement the policy of the Green Book.

Question: Are these the same people who dream of another Islamic revolution, Iranian style?

Answer: That is another aspect, on the plane of what is called the Committee of Moslem Intellectuals which does in fact dream of a Chadian State, Iranian style. I even received a draft Constitution modeled after Khomeyni's, which I am being asked to put into effect if we ever hold elections.

Question: But about this Committee of Islamic Intellectuals, who put it together? Is it made up of all the factions?

Answer: Not all the factions, more correctly by the people of Arab and Koranic culture.

Question: What cities are they in, chiefly?

Answer: In Ndjamena.

Question: Are there none of Hissein Habre's partisans in this Committee?

Answer: No. They only sent their draft Constitution to the pro-Libyan Northerners.

Question: But they haven't yet got their "Khomeyni."

Answer: No, no. There isn't any "Khomeyni" because as you know Chad is an Islamic country with a Sunnite majority.

Question: And so, finally, the solution would be for the future government of Chad to be a lay government after all?

Answer: One must bear in mind that in Chad there are over 250 ethnic groups. There are Moslems, and some say they are a majority, probably so, but as you know, liberty is not liberty for the majority, but should rather be liberty for the minority. There are also Christians and Animists. If one is to realize the integrity and unity of Chad, the government must be above the crowd.

Question: What do you personally have in mind politically to do for your country in the near future? Have you any plans?

Answer: I don't despair of a peaceful solution because there is no other way and I have witnessed the misdeeds of armed struggle. Given the stage of evolution at which Chad is, it has all the defects of the Arab world. Everyone wants to get involved in its problems in order to solve them. It's like Palestine, all the Arab countries are getting mixed up in its affairs....

Question: In your view, how is it that despite this political and diplomatic intervention on the part of the various African states, the intervention of the Inter-African Peace Force in the end should have proved such a nullity?

Answer: I don't want to be unkind and speak ill of the African countries, but you know that in Africa there are some countries that are financially solvent and others that aren't. The latter therefore have no means to back up their policy. It is very expensive to send an Expeditionary Corps somewhere! For instance, the Congolese were able to get their contingent in position by asking the Algerians for planes. The OAU is incapable of doing that, that is why I said that France is already on the spot and in the best position for imposing a cease-fire, under the control of the OAU.

Question: At the end of the Franco-African Summit at Nice, you know that President Senghor advocated the intervention of the Blue Helmets of the United Nations. What do you think of that?

Answer: I think he is right. The Civil War and the Battle of Ndjamena ravaged the country and almost destroyed the Chadian economy. Economically, Chad has its back to the wall.

Question: But even before this Civil War, the Chadian Treasury had suspended payment.

Answer: Therefore there is no question but that an enormous amount of international aid is necessary to keep the country going!

Question: Don't you think that in Africa there is only Libya that is capable of underwriting aid on such a scale?

Answer: Yes, Libya has the means to supply aid, that's true, but I always said that Libya is capable of helping a liberation movement, is capable of mounting a certain military situation, but it is incapable of helping a State. I have never yet seen Libya supplying massive aid to a country in economic trouble.

Question: Why?

Answer: That's the way it is because Libya imposes too many conditions. All you have to do is look at the first attempt it made with the Sudan. When Sudan refused to follow its policy, it immediately demanded repayment of its aid. No, Libya can't do it! Libya can supply weapons to help a rebellion, and even then with conditions attached, but Libya's vocation is not to help another government in a disinterested fashion, no matter what the government, incidentally. That explains all its failures all over the place.

Question: Then, to wind it up, it is the West, Europe, that could help in rebuilding your country?

Answer: Unfortunately yes. Politics is the art of the possible. There are no miracles in politics. There is no other alternative for us. It's a sad thing to have to say it, but that's the way it is.

2750
CSO: 4400

POLICY OF NON-ALIGNMENT BEST FOR AFRICA

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] Nana Okutwer Bekoe, currently leading a three-man Ghana delegation to the Soviet Union, has condemned military treaties between the Big Powers and some African countries under which these powers are to build naval and air bases on the territories of those countries.

In conditions of peace, Nana Bekoe further pointed out, it would be possible for the world powers to direct efforts to the development of the African continent by improving the living standard of the people.

His message conveys the deepest feelings not only of Ghana but also of all countries on the African continent who genuinely believe in non-alignment and world peace. The liberty of a country like that of an individual, must be limited to the extent that it must not make a nuisance of itself to other countries. Since the countries of Africa are interdependent, actions taken by one African country in East Africa, for example, can seriously affect West African countries, and vice versa.

It is in the light of these stark realities that all non-aligned countries particularly those in Africa should fully endorse the stand taken by Nana Okutwer Bekoe and desist from allowing Africa to be made a continental pawn in this sordid bloody gamemanship.

The continent of Africa is threatened by two dangerous forces. The first is the desire of foreign Big Powers to penetrate the continent and establish new forms of colonialism through the vicious system of economic exploitation and economic imperialism.

The second threat to Africa is the danger of military treaties which is capable of upsetting the world peace and turning the existing situation into a made renewal of nuclear diplomacy.

Africa must be bold and make its stand clear to the Big Powers and tell them that we are non-aligned which movement should be made to gain widespread adherence. For, while there are military alliances for war, the risk of war can be very great. Alliances for war can nver provide guarantees for peace. Indeed, they have rather provoked wars. History is our guide.

CSO: 4420

SPECIFIC PRAISE FOR PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Private Businessmen"]

[Text] Private entrepreneurs have been called all sorts of names for allegedly exploiting their workers.

One of them has however proved beyond reasonable doubt that private entrepreneurship, like state enterprise, has the welfare and general interest of its employees at heart.

Mr Kweku Ofori Yeboah, Managing Director of Ofori Electronics Company has further demonstrated that the responsibility of honouring devoted and dedicated servants of the State does not lie only with the Government.

At the weekend he honoured three persons including a conservancy labourer. The two others have been in the field of education for the blind and missionary and mid-wifery work.

State award lists, all over the years, have excluded conservancy labourers for whom the public have had little respect but without whose services there would have been much chaos in the society.

Workers of Ofori Electronics company enjoy free housing and medical facilities. Housing is the biggest problem of the urban worker and Mr Ofori deserves commendation.

Ofori Electronics Company is one of the enterprises which must be assisted to offer useful service to the nation. We accordingly call on Government to remove all constraints that lie in its way.

The "Graphic" is happy that in five years' time the company would be in a position to supply all electronics needs of the hospitals in the country.

The country spends so much foreign exchange on the importation of medical electronic equipment. And it would be economically viable to give this company foreign exchange support to enable it serve the nation.

CSO: 4420

ACP ACCUSES PNP OF 'SELFISH POLITICAL INTERESTS'

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The Action Congress Party Parliamentary Group has expressed grave concern over what it terms "political prostitution" inherent in the distribution of essential commodities in the country.

The Group accused the People's National Party (PNP) and the Government for using the very few commodities such as clothes, cutlasses and soap to propagate their "selfish political interests."

Speaking on behalf of the Group at a news conference in Parliament House yesterday, Dr E.N. Tackie-Otoo, the leader, declared: "This kind of distribution is becoming too much and we must talk over it before it becomes explosive."

He said the Government had turned the Regional Administrations into commercial houses, and was using the administrations and Regional Ministers to distribute goods to party supporters and fanatics, "to the annoyance of other party supporters, who are also Ghanaians."

Dr Tackie-Otoo noted that it was disheartening that foreign loans granted the country for importation of goods for the people were only used to satisfy a particular section of the society because of political affiliation.

"We would like the public to realize that if we of the Minority Parties refuse to ratify any future agreement for either a loan, aid or grant from any friendly country, it is the PNP Government that should be blamed," he added.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CHIEF JUSTICE ISSUE RESOLVED--The Court of Appeal yesterday ruled that by virtue of his office as Chief Justice, Mr Justice F.K. Apaloo is the automatic President of the Supreme Court. The Court unanimously stated that Mr Justice Apaloo's nomination by the President and the subsequent vetting by Parliament was unconstitutional. Other members of the panel were Mr Justice G.M. Francois, Mr Justice V.C.R.A.C. Crabbe, Mr Justice G.S. Lassey and Mr Justice K.A. Agyepong. The plaintiff, Dr Kwame Amoako Tuffuor of the University of Science and Technology (UST) Kumasi was represented by a team of lawyers led by Nana Akuffo-Addo. The others were Dr Osei Tutu Prempeh, Mr Tsatsu Tsikata, Mr Amoako-Glover and Mrs Joyce Reindorf, all Accra lawyers. The defendants were represented by a team led by the Attorney General, Mr Joe Reindorf. Other members were Mr A.L. Djabatey, Deputy Attorney General, Mr Charles Tetteh, Solicitor General and Mr Isaac Odoi, Principal State Attorney. [Excerpts] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Sep 80 pp 1, 4]

DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--A conference of the World Parliament of People for Peace opens in Sofia, Bulgaria from September 23 to 27, 1980. Ghana will be represented by a seven-member delegation led by the National President of the Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council, Mr Kwesi Ghapson. Members of the delegation are Dr M.M. Owusu Ansah, Chairman of the Disarmament Committee of Ghana; Alhaji M.S. Farl, Accra executive member of the Council and M.P. for Ayawso; Mr Ekow Essuman, national executive member and Deputy Editor of the "Ghanaian Times," Mr Boateng of the Research Department (TUC); Nana Gyebi Ababio, Patron of the Ghana-Bulgaria Friendship Society and Mrs Gladys Bampoe Parry, an educationist. On its way to Sofia the delegation will make a brief stop over in Moscow where it will hold discussions with the Soviet Peace Council. The delegation, which will be away for a week, leaves Accra on Wednesday. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Sep 80 p 3]

NKRUMAH BLAME 'SIMPLISTIC'--The Vice-President, Dr J.W.W. deGraft-Johnson has described as simplistic the verdict of some people that Dr Kwame Nkrumah sacrificed Ghana for an inordinate international ambition and dream. He was speaking on the theme "The Man Kwame Nkrumah" at a symposium held in Sekondi by the youth wing of the People's National Party (PNP) to mark

the 71st birthday of the late President. The Vice-President said while writers of international repute praise Dr Nkrumah for his fight against colonialism in the world, Nkrumah's downfall had paradoxically been attributed chiefly to his allegedly "disproportionate emphasis on the international dimension of the anti-colonial struggle." He said this is a paradox because without a deep appreciation of the international nature of imperialism, Nkrumah could not have shaken the foundations of colonialism the way he did. Dr de Graft Johnson remarked that while it was embittering to see Ghana degenerate so dramatically from her pristine s state of splendour, to pin the primary blame for this decline on Nkrumah is simplistic. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Sep 80 pp 4, 5]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

IRISH AIRLINES CONTRACT--Aer Lingus/Irish Airlines has won a training and maintenance contract from Air Guinee in Conakry. Already training has started for 43 people, including pilots, engineers and cabin crew, and in all training will be provided for up to 90 Air Guinee staff. The maintenance part of the contract on Air Guinee's Boeing 707 and 727 will be carried out at the Aer Lingus subsidiary in Stansted, UK. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 29 Sep 80 p 1937]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

AIR LIBERIA MISMANAGEMENT--The new general manager of Air Liberia, Col (Harris), has revealed that the national airline has been thrown into a $6 million deficit due to what he described as gross mismanagement of Air Liberia by British Caledonian. Mr Harris is said to have told THE REDEEMER newspaper that British Caledonian's contract with the Liberian Government to manage Air Liberia expired last May, leaving behind a $6 million deficit which covers Air Liberia's national and international obligations. The new Air Liberia general manager described the financial and technical problems facing the airline as very critical and said the new management has embarked upon plans to make the airline economically viable. He said the new plans include streamlining the organization in order to reduce the economic burden on the airline caused by the expatriate management team. [Text] [AB071857 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 7 Oct 80]

CSO: 4420

MESSAGES DELIVERED TO AKFM-KDRSM CONGRESS

Ratsiraka Message

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Aug 80 pp 1,2

[Text] Every FNDR [National Front for the Defense of the Refolution] organization was represented in the opening ceremony of the Ninth Congress of the AKFM-KDRSM.

Among the messages read on this occasion, the one sent by the national president ident of the front, the secretary general of AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution], President Didier Ratsiraka, must be emphasized.

The spokesman, in his introduction, underscored the participation of 3,000 AKFM militants in this congress, demonstrating the party's strength in all the island, which is working for national unity.

President Didier Ratsiraka impressed the importance of the role played by AKFM-KDRSM in the national context.

Five years ago President Didier Ratsiraka had launched an appeal to all the Malagasy progressive forces to regroup in a structure for the defense of the revolution and for the purpose of founding a socialist society.

AKFM replied positively to this appeal, showing its good faith. This willingness was confirmed at a later date by the meetings they held (1976: eighth congress;, 1978: extraordinary congress in honor of its 20th anniversary).

The theme of the ninth congress, the message continued, shows that AKFM is conscious of the fact that socialism does not advance as easily as one wishes and must go through many stages including the national democratic revolution in which we find ourselves at the present time. The AKFM is to be congratulated for this choice.

In other respects the message underlines that in the phase in which we find ourselves; the front constitutes the structure best adapted to the people's struggle as it allows all progressive forces jointly to analyze the policy as well as to attune their actions.

The message hopes the work of the Ninth Congress of the AKFM will accord the importance they deserve to the socialist structures representing peasants' interests and to the laborers (enterprieses and socialist cooperatives). It also stresses the importance of the responsibility which devolves upon the revolutionary organizations in the economic struggle against the maneuvers of the enemies of the revolution, to the Malagasy foreign policy, nonalined and all azimuth, to the struggle to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace...

UDECMA [Malagasy Christian Democratic Union]

UDECMA's representative underlined, on her part, her happiness in participating in the opening ceremony of the Nonth Congress of AKFM. She wished the work of the congress to meet with the greatest success for the progress of the Malagasy on the road which leads to socialism. And she wished long life to the fraternal collaboration between the OR [expansion unknown] of the front.

Vonjy Iray Tsy Mikavi (VITM)

The VITM representative explained the symbol of her party as meaning national unity, unity of the progressive forces against imperialism in order to reach our socialist objective. It is also the general theme of the Ninth Congress of AKFM.

She underlined that VITM had accepted the invitation of its older brother, which is AKFM, as both have the same target: fight to attain a socialist society, and that the theme chosen by this congress is very important and very appropriate. Also to wish that AKDM's efforts would be very successful in the liberation of the common country and for better collaboration in the actions between the two OR's.

The representative of this party, on his part, made a wish that the Ninth Congress of AKFM would reinforce revolutionary acquisitions and coalition in the struggle of the OR.

In other respects, he thanked the foreign delegates for the great honor of their presence and participation in the AKFM congress, and the Malagasy revolution.

VSM (MONIMA Socialist Group)

The VSM representative began by transmitting the fraternal and revolutionary greetings of his party to the AKFM.

He confirmed the importance of the meeting of this congress in a period when the conflict between the imperialistic block and the progressive block is widening increasingly, marked by the growing victory of the latter in connection with the past and future liberation of numerous oppressed people in Asia and Africa. He said a few brief words on the point of view of his party in the face of the present conjunctional international policy.

And in closing he wished that the AKFM Ninth Congress would be very successful. Our presence, he said, proves the reinforcement of national unit in the face of imperialism and our encouragement in your efforts for the victory of the Malagasy people.

Message From CPSU CC

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] The Ninth Congress of the Party of the Congress for Malagasy Independence is called upon to play an important role in strenthening the cohesiveness of all the progressive and national patriotic forces on the declaration formulated in the Charter of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution, as indicated by the CC of the CPSU in its message addressed to the AKFM congress and published in PRAVDA. The message points out that the Party of the Congress for Malagasy independence intervenes resolutely for the reinforcement of peace and detente against American imperialistic and hegemonic policies which endeavor to intensify international tension, to start the arms race again and to deal with the South African racists. Soviet communists are united with the Malagasy people in their struggle against imperialistic military bases in the Indian Ocean, for a proclamation of a peaceful zone and cooperation in this region. They highly appreciate AKFM party's contribution to the strengthening of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Madagascar.

The CC of the CPSU extends its wishes for fruitful accomplishments to the delegates of the Ninth AKFM Congress.

In addition, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of independence and of the national holiday, Leonid Brejnev and Alexei Kosygin telegraphed their greetings to the leaders of the Congolese Labor Party and RPC. The message indicates especially that the Soviets greatly appreciate the efforts of the efforts of the Congolese people, which aim to achieve progressive economic and social reforms and wishes them future success in the development of a

new life, in the establishment of the program adopted by the third extraordinary congress of the Congolese Labor Party.

While the forces of imperialism, reaction and hegemonism are trying to plunge the world into a cold war again, to paralyze the will of the people who aspire to peace, socialism and national liberation, the Congolese people, under the guidance of the party, are making a remarkable contribution to the task of fighting for a definite liberation of the African contingent, for detente and social progress.

Foreign Delegates

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Aug 80 p 2

The AKFM-KDRSM has invited many labor and communist parties, with whom they have long-standing relations, to participate in its ninth congress. It also invited the communist parties of capitalist countries and international organizations, as well as youth organizations.

Among those who have already arrived in the Big Island, are the delegations from Bulgaria, France, USSR, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, SWAPO, Vietnam, (represented by Doan Van and his wife), Yugoslavia, the Worldwide Trade-Union Federation, the New International Review...

Other delegations will arrive today.

7993
CSO: 4400

OPENING OF AKFM-KDRSM CONGRESS REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Aug 80 pp 1,2

[Text] Organization, conscious and responsible discipline; from these few words one can translate the atmosphere which pervaded the Mohamasina covered stadium yesterday morning at the official opening of the 9th Congress of AKFM/KDRSM.

Several persons of mark in the revolutionary power, notably Mora Etienne and Manandafy Rakotonirina CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council], Ministers Georges Thomas and Rakotovao-Razakaboana, from the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution, and from the diplomatic corps, enhanced this great ceremony by their presence which marked the opening of the ninth congress of this party and of its affiliated organizations [FISEMARE, KDTM and the Union of Revolutionary Women].

The presence of delegates from the communist parties and progressive organizations which maintain privileged relations with AKFM/KDRSM was also noted.

Let liberty come! It is with this greeting which is a sort of rallying-call of the AKFM/KDRSM, that its national president, CSR Richard Andriamanjato began his speech, after the national hymn and the Socialist International were sung by all. Andriamanjato Richard at first underlined that some are still looking for liberty. "As long as we are not liberated in a socialist society where justice and equity will reign, as long as oppressed people exist, as long as imperialists and their lakeys try to destabilize the progressive world, AKFM/KDRSM will always fight for this liberty. Twenty years ago, on the national level, as president of the munincipal council of Antananarive, we had welcomed the Malagasy delegation led by Tsirenana, who was returning from France with political independence. On that occasion, we underlined that political independence remains empty if it is not reinforced by economic liberation. And up to the present Madagascar is fighting for that economic independence, for its economic development to serve all the masses.

After this statement, CSR Andriamanjato Richard directed the ninth Congress of his party to national issues.

"After 20 years of political independence and after 5 years of socialist revolution, it is well to ponder on the national history. It is good to recall what has been done and to determine what remains to be done for the accomplishment of the national objective, throught socialist revolution.

Therefore, this ninth congress whose theme is "the national democratic revolution, socialist orientation and the struggle of the progressive forces of the whole world for independence, liberty, social progress, peace and the responsibilities of the AKFM/KDRSM", is particularly important because the organizations affiliated with the party are concurrently holding their meetings with the view to harmonizing all of their actions with those of the party, which is their political guarantor.

Another important factor of this AKFM congress "which some have wished to destory, but which the militants unceasingly seek in quantity and in quality" is the participation of foreign delegates. The AKFM has always insisted that there is no revolution without internationalism, and that some destabilizing maneuvers have been perpetrated from abroad, directed towards Madagascar. In addition, AKFM has always expressed its solidarity with the common struggle of the progressive people against imperialism for justice and equity, and peace.

After this presentation by the national president of AKFM, interrupted by loud and rhythmical applause, a representative of "Tara-Bao-Maraine" (militant children of the party) congratulated the national president, the secretary general Rabesahala and the deputy secretary general, Arsene Ratsifehera, who were decorated with the Order of the People's Friendship.

He wished the work of the ninth congress to be fully successful.

This interruption was followed by fraternal messages sent by the various front organizations and were read by their representatives.

7993
CSO: 4400

THEME OF AKFM-KDRSM CONGRESS ANNOUNCED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 Aug 80 pp 1,2

[Text] "National democratic revolution, socialist orientation of the struggle of the progressive forces in the entire world for independence, liberty, social progress, peace: these are the AKFM/KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence/Democratic Committee to support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution] responsibilities." This is the theme of the ninth congress of this revolutionary organization, member of the front, which will be held in Antananarive from 13-17 August.

As was explained yesterday afternoon by the national president of the AKFM/KDRSM, Andriamanjato Richard Mahitson, CSR member [Supreme Revolutionary Council], this ninth congress is distinguished from the preceding ones held by the party, for two reasons:

The first is that during the same period the organizations associated with AKFM will also hold their meetings. In fact, the Union of Young Revolutionaries, KDTM [Democratic Committee of Youth and Students for the Defense of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution] and FISEMARE [Union of Revolutionary Malagasy Workers], who were going to hold their congress next year will hold it this year, in order that their members may be up to date this year, 1980, which is the 50th anniversary of the socialist revolution and 20th anniversary of independence, with regard to the party's national and international outlook.

The union of revolutionary women, AKFM/KDRSM, will also hold meetings in order to outline a joint national program and determine the provisional structures of the union.

The second outstanding aspect of this ninth AKFM Congress is that the number of participants is very high, about 3,000 representing the various sections of AKFM, FISEMARE, KDTM and the Union of Revolutionary Women.

The official opening of the ninth congress will take place tomorrow beginning at 0930 at the Mahamasina covered stadium.

At first all the members of the congress will be seated together to hear the reports presented by the Political Bureau regarding domestic and foreign policy, the economy, the intellectuals and the socialist revolution, the AKFM elect in the decentralized collectivities and the organization of the party and its future role.

After the reading of the reports, each organization will meet on its own, in order to carry on with the study of the questions which concern it: The party in the covered stadium in Mahamsina, FISEMARE in the isotry municipal theater, KDTM in Andravoahangy and the Revolutionary Women in the Andravoahangy primary school.

The program for the afternoon of 14 August and all day 15 August is to study the road which was taken, and the one to be taken, and to renew responsible officials in each organization. On 16 August, all the members of the congress will meet again in the covered stadium of Mahamasina to hear the declarations of the foreign delegations. On 17 August the delegates will adopt the Congress' motions and will elect the leaders of the different organizations.

It must be underlined that the labor and communist parties which have longstanding relations with AKFM, were invited. The communist parties of the capitalist countries and of the underdevoleped countries were also invited.

Finally, it should be noted that the first AKFM congress was held in 1959, the second in 1960, the third in 1962, the fourth in 1967, the fifth in 1969, the sixth in 1971, the seventh in 1973 and the eighth in 1976. From that date, when the parties could resume activity and,/the text concerning them was modified, the party took the name of AKFM/KDRSM, but it is still concerns the AKFM.

7993
CSO: 4400

AKFM-KDRSM LEADER DECORATED BY SOVIETS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] On Saturday afternoon Andriamanjato Richard, CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] member and national president of the AKFM/KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence/Democratic Committee to Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution] received the Order of the People's Friendship, award to him by the president of the Supreme Soviet, at the party's headquarters in Andravoahangy.

A delegation of the Malagasy revolution led by Koto Robert, CSR, member was present at the ceremony which was presided over by the secretary general of AKFM-KDRSM, Mrs Gisele Rabesahala. A few members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

Many speeches were made on this occasion. The USSR ambassador, Leonide Nikolaevitch Mousatov, praised him for the brilliant qualities which led the president of the Supreme Soviet to award him this eminent distinction. In the name of the AKFM/KDRSM Political Bureau, Randriananja Charles said a few words and pointed out that this decoration coincided with Andriamanjato's 50th anniversary. It is a great honor for the group, he said, to have in its ranks so well-known and esteemed militant.

Congratulations From the Chief of State

CSR's Koto Robert, who represented the president of the republic, transmitted the heartfelt congratulations of the chief of state and the Malagasy nation. He concluded his speech by recalling particularly the policy of RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] which hopes to have the Indian Ocean declared a zone of peace.

On his part Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, president of the ANP [National Popular Assembly] and president of the USSR/RDM Friendship Association, emphasized Andriamanjato's revolutionary devotion. All of Malagasy rejoices for the great honor bestowed upon you, he stated.

The last speaker, Andriamanjato Richard immediately declared that 1980 will remain engraved in the annals of the national history and in the history of the struggling people; it marks the fifth anniversary of the Malagasy socialist revolution, as well as Lenin's 110th anniversary. Both dates mark developments of socialism in the world.

In other words, it is a victory against international and neocolonialist reaction. The fruits of our efforts will be collected by our descendants who must live in peace. This, he underlined is not a dream nor a sanctuary for noble souls.

7993
CSO: 4400

MALAGASY VARIANT OF CATHOLIC THEOLOGY DISCUSSED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12, 14 Jul 80

[Two-part Article by Andre Randriantsalama, of the Antanarivo diocesan commission for research concerning the acculturation (Malagasization) of Christianity; "Toward a Malagasy Theology"]

[12 Jul 80, pp 1, 2]

> [Text] On the occasion of the official creation this Sunday 13 July 1970--under the banner of the ecumenicalism of the Federation of Christian Churches of Madagascar [FFKM]--we are publishing this article by a leading specialist in religious questions, Pierre [sic] Randriantsalama, who is well known to our readers.
>
> Is a Malagasy theology possible and desirable? The reader will find much material for an answer to this question in his article.
>
> This article is an attempt to investigate the concept of a "Malagasy theology." Although far from being an exhaustive study it could nonetheless be of interest to those foreign nationals and Malagasy who desire to carry out a geniune and profound work of evangelization on the "Big Island." We wish to express our most sincere appreciation to MADAGASCAR-MATIN for its willingness to give the article space in its columns.

One of the major concerns of the Christian churches today is to be able to evangelize the modern world adequately--to make an intensive effort to bring Christ's doctrine to the peoples of the world in sufficient depth to embed that doctrine in their cultures and in their human and social reality while vigorously preaching respect for the individual and the establishment of social and international justice in the name of Christ himself.

For the Roman Church in particular, the most recent Council opened an era of renewal, a veritable new age of its history, thanks first and foremost to the firm distinction it made between the message and the expressions of that message--in other words, between dogma and theology. Theological plurality is accordingly allowed, while dogma remains resolutely unitary and unchanged as the sacred depository entrusted to the apostles and to their successors in union with Peter: that is to say, with the Pope.

Catholic Theology Past and Future

We are pleased to cite a paragraph from No 17 of the Vatican II Decree on Ecumenism: "What has been said (above) concerning legitimate diversity in matters of worship and discipline should be applied also to the theological formulation of doctrine. The fact is that in the effort to achieve a profound understanding of revealed truth, the methods and means of understanding an expressing divine subjects in the East have been different from those prevailing in the West. It is, therefore, not surprising that certain aspects of revealed mystery have sometimes been better understood and better explained by either the one or the other, despite the fact that these diverse theological formulas should often be regarded as more complementary than contradictory."

Until now (that is to say, for 2,000 years) the Church has, therefore, developed within the framework of two theologies: the Eastern (theology of the Orthodox and Eastern peoples attached to Rome) and the Western (theology of the Roman Church). We have no reason, however, not to believe that in its third millenium the Universal Church will be enriched by new contributions: Latin American, Asian, African theologies which will assume forms that will vary from one people to the other, from one country to the other, and will include the Malagasy theology. These diverse peoples are, in effect, neither completely Eastern nor completely Western, according to tradition in ecclesiastical history. This serves to confirm the advent of a new era in Christianity--initiated by Vatican II--of which we have made mention above.

What People, and What Theology, in Madagascar?

A Malagasy theology is nothing more than the result of the acculturation of the Gospel of Madagascar. A country, however, is its people. One must, therefore, identify the latter as they are in their unsophisticated soul--a soul which has, however, remained unchanged by virtue of the efforts they have made to build a civilization of their own. This is a sine qua non condition for the elaboration of a theology that will be well received by the Malagasy population.

What, then, are these people like, and what kind of theology suits them?

1. A People With A Positive and Practical Disposition

After accepting the faith through the instrumentality of grace, a person may have either of two different attitudes. With the one attitude he desires to understnad the faith, to understand the concept, while with the other he sets out immediately to translate the faith into real life, into action. Although these two attitudes are complementary rather than contradictory, the Malagasy are inclined to adopt the second attitude rather than the first. Anything conceptual or discursive in nature--anything requiring the exercise of great mental agility--escapes their understanding. Abstract ideas should be presented to them in the form of comparisons and images borrowed from nature and from the realities of life.

The Malagasy receive and accept at face value--in the ostensible but correct meanings thereof--the Gospel, the Creeds (of the apostles, of Nicaea, of Paul VI), and the teachings of the Church. They see these not as purely theoretical theological statements to be studied but as truths to be believed and lived. The Malagasy quite properly do not seek intellectual satisfaction in a dogma, by dissecting a biblical passage or a Western-style churchly utterance through the art of reasoning and analysis to the point of wanting to investigate the mysteries of God in order to understand them.

In becoming Christians, the Malagasy receive with simplicity the grace of the faith with their customary good will and accept its requirements and practices out of their love of God. Christ and His doctrine must be presented to them not as material for study but as objects of practical faith and, therefore, of love and of life. They willingly cleave to Christ the Person--the Life, the Way and the Truth.

In short, Eastern theology is welcome in Madagascar, corresponding as it does to the mentality of the people. It is theology presented as an apophatic theognosis based on the following axiom: "Concerning God we know only that he is, and not what he is." The Malagasy Christian willingly subscribes to the two concepts of St Gregory of Nicaea: "If you are a theologian you will pray truly; and if you pray, you are a theologian." And: "Conceptions create idols of God, but only a state of wonder makes it possible to understnad anything." Then he adopts the teaching of St Gregory of Nanzianze as his own: "There is no way to know God other than to live in Him...." To sum up the foregoing we shall conclude by citing Paul Evdokimov, who in his interesting work entitled "L'Orthodoxie" [Orthodoxy] wrote: "As a method, therefore, apophasis forcefully teaches the correct attitude demanded of every theologian by his science: namely, man does not speculate, but changes. The soul recognizes God in its own powerlessness, in the act of renouncing itself and never more belonging to itself.... A genuine theologian transcends the points of view of the multiple and sees through the eyes of the Dove: through the eye of the Holy Spirit He contemplates the divine Monad that remains hidden in its very epiphany."

2. A People With a Spiritual Vision of Life and Events

The Malagasy's ancestral religion (Fivavahan-drazana) causes him constantly to put himself in touch with the hereafter: God (Andriamanitra-Zanahary), the Razana.... It is impossible for him to let an important moment in his life pass without thinking of these personages of his religion. Any event--be it favorable or unfavorable--is accepted and interpreted with a spirit that is supernatural not in the Christian sense of the term but rather with reference to the "vintana" and the "lahatra," which are the manifestation of the divine will, favorable or unfavorable. Similarly, all activity and all enterprise, of whatever scope, are always for the Malagasy an occasion for invoking the favor, the mercy, and the blessing of God and the Razana. The "Joro" is a convincing example of this.

In order to evangelize the people and their entire existence, Christianity should, therefore, develop a Malagasy theology which will not dissociate worldly realities and human activities from the spiritual resources of salvation and the concept of God: a theology that does not soar in a world of abstractions but penetrates local beliefs, ways and customs, for example, by giving a Christian meaning to the "Famadihana" (respect for one's ancestors) and to the "Famorana" (initiation rite) while definitively eliminating those practices which are not in conformity with evangelical doctrine.

[14 Jul 80, pp 1, 3]

> [Text] Herewith the continuation of the very interesting signed article by Andre Randriantsalama which we requested of him to celebrate the founding of the FFKM.
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> The first part of the article was offered to the reader in our issue of Saturday 12 July 1980.

The Christian religion should also penetrate the domains of Malagasy history and Malagasy society, by concentrating their efforts, plans and undertakings in all sectors of life--the social, economic, cultural and so forth--in order to sanctify them, win divine grace and by this very fact become instruments of eternal salvation. Indeed, a Malagasy theology should not hesitate to concern itself with all the problems of the hour. A Malagasy theology will consider in the light of the faith--giving them at the same time a spiritual content--the planned actions which respect for the right of every person to his integral development [as published; sentence incomplete]. Earthly realities will in this way be oriented toward God, toward the Zanahary, in the Christian fashion and in the Malagasy fashion, in accordance with the beautiful utterance of St Gregory of Nanziance: "It is for Thee, Lord, that I live, speak and sing."

3. A People With a Very Strong Community Consciousness

No one is unaware that the "Fihavanana" (bond of solidarity and kinship) remains ever important in the life of the Malagasy. Without it life becomes

impossible for the Malagasy--a life without savor, without security. Indeed, the Fihavanana presupposes a union among several or more persons. One thinks immediately--instinctively--of the others around him with a view to sharing their joy and their happiness. When a crisis afflicts an individual or a family, however, the neighbors and friends of the afflicted come quickly to their side to share their adversity and lend them support. Similarly, the "Firaisankina" (union, mutual aid) is proverbial on the Big Island. The quality of one's character is gauged by the dimensions of his spirit of sharing and brotherhood. Accordingly, the Trinity is for the Malagasy a supreme model of this sharing, given the total and intimate relationship of the Three Divine Persons. A theology which explains the Trinitarian existence in simple and very humane fashion as a model of mutual love and fraternal relations is necessarily of fundamental importance to them.

In the domain of practice, the doctrinal concepts of the Gospel which are taught to the faithful should be based on this spirit of sharing and brotherhood, and, therefore, on "the lamp to be placed in the candelabrum," "you are the salt of the earth and the light of the world" and "the parable of the talents." Similarly to the catechism, theology should engender a spirit of commitment in emulation of the early Christians, with everyone giving each other mutual support ("see how they love each other!") and going from door to door to bring the faith to their neighbors. Personal salvation remains a truth to be upheld, but this salvation is conditoned precisely by the love one bears his fellow man--a love which causes the latter to share in the blessings and truths which one has himself received, in accordance with the new commandment from the Lord, with the criteria solemnly evoked at the scene of the Last Judgment.

This commitment demands appropriate living conditions in society--a fact which leads us to believe that certain conceptions of pastoral theology need revision. Our parishes in the great urban centers, for example, have become too large; this encourages anonymity and indivdual religious practice. Without destroying the parishes themselves, it is perhaps time to establish communities that are based on the dimensions of the urban neighborhood, the village, the fokontany--communities that will be propitious for the awakening and maintenance of the communitarian spirit, accompanied by the fraternal and Christian commitments which this requires in accordance with the Malagasy mentality. Paul VI, moreover, on 26 September 1975 addressed himself in these terms to the bishops of Africa and Madagascar assembled in Rome: "Must we not seek new, better adapted ways--in the theological as well as in the pastoral domain--of integrating, and perfecting, the traditional cultural values of your peoples?"

4. A People of Flexible and Changeable Sentiments, With a Meditative Soul

Possessing a very tractable temperament and always seeking to live in harmony with nature, the Malagasy adjusts easily to sudden and unexpected turns in events. He is like the wind which--now soft and tranquil--may

suddenly blow violently, evolve into a hurricane, and then quickly become calm again. The classic and ordered Western mind is bewildered by the tragicomic and theatrical spectacle in Madagascar and in the Afro-Asian world: an audience will suddenly burst out laughing following an actor's comical gesture or burlesque tone and immediately thereafter be plunged into a profound silence of reflection, emotion or fear.

The Malagasy may, therefore, pass abruptly from one state of mind to another that is just the opposite. This is why in the liturgy--a domain of theology--one must acknowledge that joyous and merry shouts may instantly precede or follow a moment of withdrawal and worship or one of pious reading: all of this, however, is prayer. One must also, at the opportune moment, accord to each person the latitude to give free rein to his inspiration for an expansive personal invocation in silence--provided that a suitable introduction is made for each transition from one attitude to the other. A Malagasy-style liturgical religion cannot take the form of a unified movement, nor can it be characterized by an overall majestic posture in which monotony and mental concentration are the rule from one end of the ceremony to the other.

This mobility of sentiments and styles should not, however, induce the erroneous conclusion that the Malagasy are implusive. In characterological terms, the Malagasy are in the main to be classified among the secondary types. They are pensive and meditative by nature. Their reactions are the result of prolonged meditation based on what they have seen, received and felt. Like Mary, mother of Jesus in Nazareth, they remember events in their hearts. The Word of God and Christian doctrine must, therefore, be dispensed to them as spiritual nourishment to be assimilated internally--as concepts to meditate upon that will end in an outpouring of prayer, life and practical action. One can also say that a Malagasy Christian willingly accepts on the one hand the attitude of Kierkegaard ("I recognize truth only when it acquires life within me") and on the other hand the affirmation of St Paul: "It is not I who live, it is Christ who lives within me." In conclusion, a course in Malagasy theology and catechism cannot take the form of a mere intellectual and academic lesson; it must become genuine meditation that will enable one to relish divine things internally.

Supplementary Comments

Every genuine theology is immersed in the supernatural, even if it is deeply involved in worldly affairs; for the Christian religion is basically supernatural, founded as it is on the Revelation.

Recently (last 5 May, to be specific) John Paul II declared, in a homily delivered during the mass he celebrated for the Congolese in Brazzaville: "The Church constrains new peoples who come to it to live their lives in accordance with its pattern. No new community grafted onto the tree of the Church can live its life in an independent manner; it can live only by participating in the great vital stream which gives the tree life. The Church will then receive new treasures of vitality and be able thereby to

exhibit to the world a greater variety of fruit." A theology appropriate to the culture of a particular people--in the West, the East, and elsewhere--should not degenerate into nationalism or sectarianism; it adds to the wealth of the universal patrimony of the Church.

In conclusion, the diverse theologies to be accepted henceforth--including the Malagasy theology--are converging toward a single center: toward the Apostolic See, rock on which the Church is built. Let us quote in this connection a beautiful passage from Vatican II: "...in the ecclesiastic communion there are, legitimately, individual churches which enjoy their own traditions without prejudice to the primacy of the pulpit of Peter, which presides over the universal assembly of charity, protects legitimate diversity and at the same time ensures that individual differences--far from damaging unity--will serve it instead." (From the "Constitution dogmatique sur l'Eglise" [Dogmatic Constitution Concerning the Church], No 13, Paragraph 3.)

10992
CSO: 4400

SHIPMENT OF CEMENT FROM USSR AWAITED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7 Aug 80 pp 1,6

[Text] An agreement for the delivery of 50,000 tons of cement by the Soviet Union to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar was signed yesterday at the end of the morning in the Ministry of Economy and Commerce by the secretary general of that department, Razafiharison and the Soviet commercial representative.

Payment for this merchandise will take place only in 3 years and 3 months. Two solutions are envisaged, the first consisting in replacing these 50,000 tons of cement by the same merchandise, that is by replacing it from our local plants production deriving from the operation of our new cement plants. If the first solution proves unfesable the 50,000 tons of cement will be paid for in 3 years and 3 months.

Thank you. The secretary general of the Ministry of Economy and Commerce in a short speech thanked the Malagasy desiderata and underlined the fact that Madagascar is engaged in construction efforts, but they lack certain materiel, especially cement.

Joint Commission: Meeting in Moscow on 19 August 1980.

On his part, the Soviet commercial representative congratulated himself on the unceasing increase in the economic cooperation between the USSR and the RDM (Democratic Republic of Madagascar). On this occasion he recalled that the first commercial accord between our two countries has now been in effect for the past 5 years. It began on 20 October 1975. During these 5 years the volume of exchanges has almost quintupled. He saw in this ceremony a private view of the Soviet/Malagasy joint commission meeting which will take place in Moscow beginning on 19 August 1980.

The Malagasy director of commerce, Rakotonomenjanahary Benjamin and the deputy commercial representative of the USSR in Madagascar were present at this ceremony.

7993
CSO: 4400

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM USSR

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MARTIN in French 1 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The president of ANP [National Popular Assembly] and Madame Andrianarahinjaka returned to Antananarivo yesterday by the regular Aeroflot flight after having spent about 2 weeks in the Soviet Union. They were welcomed by numberous personalities including ANP members led by the vice president, Zakariasy Albert and the Soviet ambassador in the RDM (Domocratic Republic of Madagascar).

To the representative of the TARATRA agency, President Andrianarahinjaka stated that he had spent 2 weeks in the Soviet Union to attend the Olympic Games, as an honored guest, at the invitation of the USSR/Madagascar friendship association. He also declared that aside from the games he was able to meet various persons of rank and leaders of the USSR Supreme Soviet with whom he discussed the strengthening and development of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and the two people.

He stated further that the common interest of both countries and both sister associations was discussed during these meetings, and in addition he mentioned that he was very impressed by Soviet realism.

Speaking of the Olympic games, President Andrianarahinjaka affirmed that the installations were very impressive. It was not possible to see everything he said, and it would be necessary to wait for the return of the Malagasy official delegation to give us the details of the events that took place during the games. President Andrianarahinjaka made it known that he will issue a press communique very soon covering his visit to the Soviet Union.

Upon being questioned regarding the impending arrival of a Soviet parliamentary delegation in Madagascar, he declared that in principle it has been agreed. This delegation could arrive in Madagascar towards the end of August. The composition of this parliamentary delegation is not known as yet.

7993
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

FFKM CONSECRATED--Thousands of Christians of the four churches federated into the FFKM (Anglican, Catholic, Lutheran and Protestant) yesterday morning overflowed the main court of St Michel School, where an ecumenical worship service was concelebrated by the respective four heads of these churches to consecrate the founding of the federation. As the reader knows, the FFKM--created following several years of theological studies--situates Madagascar among the few countries of the world that have elected to put ecumenicism into practice with the adherence of the Catholic Church. Its creation is also a response to Christ's desire to see Christians unite in Him in order to create a single Church. In this time of continuing conflict, moreover, such a union--such a unity--cannot fail to serve the cause of that peace so sought after but so difficult to preserve. [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 14 Jul 70 p 1] 10992

JADOPLOV-TRANSEPT CONTRACT--Returning from a mission in Yugoslavia, Intsorou Parfait, director general of TRANSEPT arrived yesterday from Europe at Iva airport on a Boeing 747 flight. The DG of TRANSEPT negotiated a contract for the representation of vessels with the JADOPLOV armement company which exploits a regular line between the Mediterranean ports of Trieste, Venice, Split and Rijeka and the Malagasy ports. In the future TRANSEPT will represent the JADOPOLOV Yugoslav joint economy company in Madagascar. [Text] [Tananarive MASAGASCAR--MATIN in French 1 Aug 80 p 2] 7993

SOVIET DELEGATION EXPECTED--Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, president of the National Popular Assembly, received Mousatov Leonid Nikolaevitch who had come to make his protocol visit, in audience. The meeting concerned the impending visit in Madagascar of a parliamentary delegation of the USSR Soviet Supreme in the framework of the exchanges between the two parliaments. It should be recalled on this occasion that a delegation of Malagasy parliamentarians headed by President Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka had made an official visit last year to the Soviet Union. Vice President Bezandry Christophe, questor Rantoanina Albert and directeur de cabinet Janvier Ignace attended this meeting. [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 13 Aug 80 p 1]

CSO: 4400

PROVINCIAL MEETINGS REGISTER SUCCESSES, FAILURES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed article: "Settling Accounts and Offensive Mobilize Attention of Provincial Government"]

> [Excerpts] Meetings of committees and governments of various provinces engage in critical activity review. The keynote at the meetings of the top-level agencies of the party and the government in the various provinces consisted of the assumption of the spirit of the political and organizational offensive and the implementation of the principle of rendering accounts, particularly regarding the production sectors.

Those meetings, involving the various provincial committees and governments, in accordance with information gathered by our reporters and correspondents, were characterized by a high critical spirit in relation to the work done.

Provincial Government of Maputo

During the 12th session of the provincial government of Maputo, which took place in the country's capital, between 19 September and last night, the participants engaged in an analysis of the work done over the past 8 months, with particular emphasis on the question of the drought which right now has hit some parts of the country, particularly the districts of Matutuine, Magude, and Moamba.

Regarding the agriculture report, the meeting found that the agricultural plan for this year was not accomplished due to the drought which, combined with the delay in the shipment of agricultural material and the lack of discipline observed in some agricultural production units, brought about a relative drop in the output.

Government of Niassa

During the enlarged meeting of the provincial government of Niassa, there was not only a debate on the specific form as to how the spirit of the

political and organizational offensive was to be permanently implemented but the members of the government also devoted themselves particularly to the main problem which currently besets Niassa: the shipment of the surplus products of the population.

The members of the government then discussed ways of rationalizing the human resources existing in the province, devoting special attention to the difficulty relating to management personnel.

Tete Provincial Committee

During the second session of the Tete Provincial Committee, which ended during the night of 13 September, First Party Secretary Joao Baptista Cosme stressed the fact that the main problem is the lack of audacity among the leaders. "We are not quickly solving the country's problems because we are afraid of failing, we are afraid of criticism. This is why we are not capable of using the cadres we have available and getting them to assume responsibility."

"We always say--and we heard the same thing during this session," the provincial first secretary continued, "that we have no cadres."

After harshly criticizing the opportunist attitude of certain officials, Baptista Cosme mentioned the documents approved by the second session of the provincial committee, saying that they will have to serve as instruments on the basis of which action programs will be drafted.

After 3 days of work, the second enlarged meeting of the provincial government ended on Monday in Xai-Xai.

In the briefing on the situation regarding planned implementation, various problems were brought out which prevent the attainment of the production target. An example of this is the Limpopo agribusiness complex which exceeded the areas provided for rice cultivation but which did not achieve the planned production level. The CAIL [Limpopo Agribusiness Complex] officials mentioned various difficulties by way of explanation--difficulties which supposedly sprang up in the preparation of the land and which are connected with the lack of plows as well as the delay in the purchase of this equipment; the planting was late as a result in the delay in the preparation of the land; some cultivation areas were lost due to flooding and there were also some other aspects, such as terrain leveling, which caused technical problems for the harvester-combine.

Analyzing these reasons, the provincial government concluded that the growth of CAIL, in terms of geographic size, was not accompanied by a corresponding technical and organizational growth in that important complex.

The UPBL (Lower Limpopo Production Unit) likewise did not achieve its cultivation or harvesting targets; the causes indicated in this case centered

around organizational questions since, although the enterprise structure has been established, it operates only to the extent of 40 percent, as was pointed out there. Other reasons given involved the low productivity of the workers, the absence of skilled supervisors, as exemplified by the fact that there was only one agronomic engineer available there.

As far as the cooperative sector is concerned, the meeting found that the cultivation targets were exceeded but the production targets were not attained. The reason for this situation was the delay in the arrival of machinery sent through MECANAGRO, the lack of support by that agency for the cooperatives regarding the maintenance of water pumps, the lack of rainfall and the lack of participation of some cooperative members in the work effort, as well as the insufficient supply of seeds which meant that the majority of the cooperatives had to go back to growing tomatoes.

In the private sector, the document noted that most of the targets were attained, in spite of the development of some difficulties, such as the lack of spare parts to repair machinery, the lack of support from MECANAGRO, the absence of support and improper drainage work done by MECANAGRO, as well as the delay in loans from the BPD (People's Development Bank); this in turn caused the improper utilization of money as well as the sale of poor-quality plows to this sector.

Regarding industry and, more specifically, fishing, the provincial government of Gaza concluded that, as far as fishing was concerned, the target will be attained; however, there are difficulties in control functions regarding the catch as such and sale in the private sector because most of the private operators do not have licenses and consequently are selling their catch secretly.

The mills [fish-meal preparation plants?] in the province of Gaza, have been affected by the lack of raw materials which is why the targets will not be met.

In the cashew processing industry, the difficulties are due to the lack of in-house transportation facilities for the shipment of raw materials from Maputo to Xai-Xai, as well as the shortage of spare parts to keep the machinery going so that the planned targets have been compromised.

In the investment and construction sector, the summary prepared by the enlarged meeting of the Gaza provincial government concluded that "in this sector, most of the projects under the plan are in the execution phase and their completion is guaranteed but there are those projects which cannot be completed this year due to the shortage of iron and the dealy in the reception of projects.

As for the people's supply sector, it was concluded that the correct operation of that sector depends on the products supplied by the agricultural

and industrial sectors. However, in view of the difficulties experienced by those two sectors, combined with the efficient commercial network, the people's supply sector began to experience serious difficulties which were further accentuated starting in the month of July of this year. It is however expected that the goals provided for the supply of the people during this year will to a great extent be attained, with the exception of corn flour, rice, and wheat flour, although this does not mean that the necessary supply volume for the public will be obtained.

In the field of health it was found that the efforts to improve the health aspects of the environment have been rather weak due to the lack of support from some agencies as well as the lack of mobilization among the population.

Regarding education and culture, it was noted that the accomplishment of tasks spelled out in the plan has been satisfactory in spite of some organizational difficulties.

In conclusion, it was emphasized in one of the points that, generally speaking, the importance of planned accomplishment was not properly realized and supervision was not properly exercised since the planning departments did not function fully because some of their officials turned out to be individuals who are not up to that task.

At the end of these activities, First and Governor of Gaza Joao Facitela Pelembe said that, "We are facing a basic problem which involves us directly: the aspect of organization."

"This problem," Facitela Pelembe continued, "combined with the problems resulting from the lack of human resources in some cases meant that our goals were not attained. In part, our work grew but our organizational and management capacity continued to be low in many cases; our work methods are those used in earlier campaigns, some of which have already proved to be efficient."

After saying that some sectors did little to correct the previously detected shortcomings, the governor of Gaza continued:

"In arriving at this conclusion, we find that the lack of interconnection and coordination between the agencies responsible for various sectors as well as those responsible for controlling agricultural production also affected the aspect of organization and planned compliance because, since there was no mutual support, the implementation of decisions and the accomplishment of the plans likewise did not develop; this meant that some projects were not carried out and that in turn interfered with our goals."

Regarding the question of double subordination, attention was called to the fact that some agencies, before exhausting the local possibilities for solving certain problems, send them on to the central agencies, without any consultation with the provincial government.

5058
CSO: 4401

PURCHASE OF FACIM EXHIBITION ARTICLES STUDIED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Some of the foreign exhibitors, who were represented at FACIM [Maputo Agricultural, Commercial, and Industrial Fair] 80 are getting their material together in order to return to their respective countries; on the other hand, conversations are drawing to a close between the foreign exhibitors and the domestic exhibitors with a view to the acquisition, by Mozambique, of some agricultural and industrial equipment and machinery which during the show were displayed by the countries or enterprises now involved in negotiations.

The conversations now in progress are the result of work done by Mozambican import and export enterprises for the purpose of developing cooperation with those countries or enterprises.

The conduct of negotiations at the end of the show in summary indicates how important international fairs are to the development of closer relations of economic cooperation between the peoples and countries of the various continents.

Indeed, as happened with relation to the earlier shows, FACIM/80, in addition to demonstrating the degree and level of the country's economic development in the matter of the production of material goods which can be of interest to other countries, enabled Mozambique to get a better knowledge of what other countries have available in terms of articles and products for export which may be of interest to Mozambique.

We must also point out the fact that this year there was an expansion in cooperation areas between domestic and foreign exhibitors which, among other reasons, was due to the fact that the vast majority of articles shown at FACIM/80 are those which the country needs most urgently at this time.

5058
CSO: 4401

CEMA DELEGATION REVIEWS POINTS OF COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The arrival of a delegation from the CEMA in Mozambique strengthened the country's role in this part of the African continent and did the same thing for the role of socialism in Africa and worldwide, Vice-Minister-Governor of the Bank of Mozambique Prakash Ratilal stressed at a reception given last night for the members of that delegation.

Throughout yesterday, the delegation, which arrived in Maputo early Saturday morning, was meeting with Rui Lousa, minister of posts, telecommunications and civil aviation of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] and with representatives of various economic sectors of Mozambique who participated in the conversation.

After Minister Rui Lousa stressed the importance which Mozambique assigns to trade with the socialist countries, the Mozambican side in the course of these conversations presented a briefing on the current situation of the various sectors and the difficulties and prospects for the coming decade.

During the briefing given by several members of the Mozambican delegation, they took up the main projects in which the participation of the CEMA member countries is important. The remarks by the representatives of the various economic sectors of the RPM stressed the importance of the major development projects in the fight for the elimination of underdevelopment in Mozambique and the main difficulties we are going to have to face during the decade now starting.

The CEMA delegation was headed by its vice-secretary-general E. Shopa and expressed its interest in the matters taken up, also raising questions considered pertinent to the development of cooperation between the RPM and the CEMA member countries.

5058
CSO: 4401

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ESTABLISHES NEW WAGE RULES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Sep 80 pp 1,3

[Text] With a view to creating conditions for implementing a future organization of labor and wages based on socialist principles, our country's Council of Ministers has just approved a decree establishing regulations for the remuneration of labor. This will check the disorganization and anarchy that prevail in remuneration of the labor force in all sectors of activity by setting uniform standards for remuneration.

The measure is part of the process of combating the evils which still exist in our society and which hinder the development of our resources and capabilities. The fact is, as was revealed by the 1979 survey of the country's labor and wage situation and by the current Political and Organizational Offensive, that disorganization and anarchy have characterized the remuneration of the labor force in this country and left the way open for the proliferation of opportunism, discrimination, parasitism, and sabotage and the fostering of incompetence and incapacity. At the same time, a great number of workers in agriculture, fishing, construction, the cashew industry, electricity, and mining--precisely those producing the material goods which are indispensable to our life and the foreign exchange needed for economic and social development--receive wages below the minimum already achieved by other workers.

Main Objectives

The purpose of this decree is to raise the wage level of those workers--in spite of the country's still limited economic and financial possibilities--by bringing their remuneration up to levels compatible with the current state of production and productivity. This will benefit the great majority of the workers in agriculture and stockraising and a significant percentage of those in industry, transportation, and construction.

Another of the decree's objectives is to lay the first foundations for a new type of organization of the labor force and of wages, one that corresponds both to the scientific principles that guide our society as a people's democracy and to the requirements of this decade for combating underdevelopment.

It should be emphasized that when the new decree goes into effect this 1 October, all types of remuneration not directly related to labor will be discontinued. This includes bonuses, allowances, house rents, longevity pay, marriage subsidies, and so on, but not expense allowances. It means the elimination of privileges of the past, which benefit only a minority, and the establishment of new forms and systems of payment based on each individual's work and in which good work will be rewarded and poor work penalized.

Workers who are receiving the above-mentioned types of remuneration when this decree goes into effect will continue to receive them, but they can no longer be increased.

Occupational Categories

This decree for the regulation of wage matters and the organization of the labor force marks the introduction, for the first time in our country, of basic ideas and provisions in the field of labor legislation. One conspicuous example is the classification of workers into occupational categories based on the type and kind of work they do. Each category groups hundreds of occupations and jobs.

The decree also orders the establishment of evaluation committees in the labor centers. These will examine the knowledge of the workers with a view to admission and promotion when required for the development of production and services and fulfillment of the plan.

To establish the basis for a future scientific organization of the labor force, the various occupations and jobs have been grouped into occupational categories, with each category corresponding to a particular type and kind of work. Workers have been classified into two groups: agricultural workers and nonagricultural workers. Workers in the administrative and service sectors who are not technically skilled as a result of academic or practical training at the basic, middle, or higher level will be grouped into the Clerical Worker Occupational Category.

Also defined are the categories of technician and manager. The first covers workers who apply knowledge or technical-scientific methods to the solution of technological, economic, social, agrarian, and other problems. Examples would be teachers, hospital orderlies, radio operators, production quota planners, and so on. The manager is the worker who plans, organizes, guides, and controls, as for example a department head, section head, director, and so on.

Wage Standardization

Under the new wage provisions set forth in the decree, agricultural workers receiving less than 62.50 meticais per day will be increased to that amount, while nonagricultural workers will be increased to 13.00 meticais per hour. Clerical workers as a class must be paid a salary of at least 2,100.00

meticais per month, and technicians will receive a minimum of 3,100.00 meticais per month, while the managers, for their part, will be paid a minimum of 3,500.00 meticais per month.

The salary for workers who have just completed vocational school or a course training skilled workers to an equivalent level, whether granted a diploma by the Ministry of Education and Culture or not, is set at 3,250.00 meticais during the first year of work and at 3,750.00 meticais beginning with the second year of work.

Those completing training at the basic farming schools, business schools, and industrial schools or who have completed a course training skilled workers to an equivalent level, whether granted a diploma by the Ministry of Education and Culture or not, will receive 5,000.00 meticais during the first year of work and 5,500.00 meticais beginning with the second year of work.

Those completing their courses at the agrarian middle schools or business and industrial institutes and those completing a course training skilled workers to an equivalent level, whether granted a diploma by the Ministry of Education and Culture or not, will receive 8,000.00 meticais during their first year of work and 9,000.00 meticais beginning with their second year of work.

University graduates beginning their work activity in production, services, or teaching are subdivided into three levels of remuneration, depending on their specific training. University graduates with a bachelor's degree will receive 10,000.00 meticais during their first year of work, 11,000.00 meticais during their second year of work, and 12,000.00 meticais beginning with their third year of work. University graduates with a licentiate--namely, licentiates in engineering, agronomy, economics, medicine, veterinary medicine, biology, geology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, and so on--who practice the teaching profession will receive 13,000.00 meticais during their first year of work, 14,000.00 meticais during their second year of work, and 15,000.00 meticais beginning with their third year of work. Other licentiate holders will receive 12,000.00 meticais during their first year of work, 13,000.00 meticais during their second year of work, and 14,000.00 meticais beginning with their third year of work.

In addition to providing that all workers receiving wages below those established by this decree will immediately begin receiving the new wages, the measures now adopted insure that everyone currently being paid amounts in excess of those now legally established will continue to receive their current wages, provided that they do not change jobs.

11798
CSO: 4401

NEW WAGE RULES WILL END ABUSES, ANARCHY IN LABOR FIELD

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Who Benefits From the New Wage Regulations"]

[Text] One of the most complex issues in the political, economic, and social life of any society is without doubt the problematics of the labor force and wages. The decree on new wage regulations which has now been approved by the Council of Ministers and which becomes effective on 1 October establishes a series of rules aimed at solving some of the complex problems in this field which have been dragging on for a long time.

In the first place, an outstanding feature is the improved remuneration for those who contribute in a basic way to our country's economic and social development. A great number of urban and rural workers will benefit from this measure. This constitutes one aspect of the class character of the measure. Those who produce our society's wealth are precisely those who were the main object of colonial-capitalist exploitation, and in many cases they suffer even today the severest effects of the consequences of colonialism. They are the chief beneficiaries.

In the final analysis, this aspect of the measure, as well as the elimination of a number of privileges that benefited only a minority, is aimed at a more correct distribution of social wealth. The first steps are thus being taken to insure that each will in fact receive according to his work.

But the full utilization and development of our labor force and the guarantee that all workers will be remunerated according to their ability involve going much further than simply setting new wages.

And in fact, the decree goes as far as we feel it can in view of the current level of social organization. The establishment of evaluation committees and the introduction of new ideas--an example being the classification of workers into occupational categories--are measures which, as is affirmed in the preamble to the decree, make it possible "to lay the first foundations for a new type of organization of the labor force and of wages, one that corresponds both to the scientific principles that guide our society as a

people's democracy and to the requirements of this decade for combating underdevelopment."

Who is not aware of the "wars" between enterprises and sometimes even between state units to attract this or that worker to their own ranks? Who is not aware of the opportunism, usually linked with nepotism, that has characterized many promotions and wage increases?

The Political and Organizational Offensive has already shown how those disputes among enterprises are always detrimental to the ultimate objective of the enterprises themselves: the development of the national economy, which depends to a large extent on the profits generated by the production units. Because of such competition, many workers have left jobs where their activity was of a priority nature because another enterprise offered them more pay. As a further difficulty, hiring someone with wage privileges is usually the source of contradictions and divisiveness among the workers themselves. The offensive has also shown the extent to which indiscriminate promotions and pay increases are the main factor in the spread of incompetence, negligence, and irresponsibility.

Getting rid of those irregularities is precisely one of the objectives of the measures just adopted. Promotions and pay increases will continue, but according to the ability demonstrated by each individual. That ability will be evaluated according to a correct standard and not according to the individual judgment of a "friend."

Putting an end to all the anarchy that has been developing in the various economic and social sectors--during this phase in which it is not yet possible to establish a socialist wage policy--is precisely what is covered by the decree that has now been approved.

The decree's economic and social impact results from the fact that it is precisely in the promotion of competent people and in the stimulation of each individual's efforts to improve himself technically and scientifically that we find one of the secrets for improving the living standard of the Mozambican people. The main instrument for insuring this well-being for ourselves resides in an increase in production, productivity, and labor efficiency in all the production units and services--not in indiscriminate pay increases, which eventually always turn against the workers themselves.

In summary, this measure benefits directly, as of now, a great number of workers among those who until now have been less privileged. Less immediately, it will benefit all the honest and dedicated workers who hope to see their efforts rewarded. And whom does it harm? The opportunists and the incompetent, who are in the habit of taking advantage of the prevailing anarchy in wages to obtain unfair and unjustified increases and promotions.

11798
CSO: 4401

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SALARY REGULATIONS, APPLICATION TO FOREIGNERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Sep 80 p 3

[Interview with Finance Minister Rui Baltasar Alves: "New Salary Provisions Are Worker Gain"]

> [Excerpts] Decree No 4/80, containing new salary provisions, raised doubts regarding the interpretation of some of its articles. For example, some persons quite erroneously interpreted the provisions to mean that their salaries would be lowered. Other persons did not understand that some of the salaries indicated are minimum salaries and that, within each occupational category, there will be different salaries, to be established through a salary scale which has as yet not been defined. There was also a tendency to view this decree as the definition of a salary policy whereas it is only a first step toward the definition of that policy. It has therefore become urgent to clear up all of the doubts raised by the decree. Finance Minister Rui Baltasar Alves yesterday held a press conference for the national information media during which he talked about the scope of the measures we are now taking, as well as the context within which they appear; he also responded to the principal doubts that were raised. Here is the text of that press conference which we publish below in its entirety.

Question: What are the fundamental principles of this new salary policy?

Minister Rui Baltasar: The fundamental principle is the one which has already been spelled out, according to which each worker is to be paid in accordance with his work, in line with his skills, the complexity of the task he performs, the nature of the work he does, and his degree of task accomplishment.

Good work will be rewarded with a bonus and workers, through their wages, will get the incentive necessary to increase their output and productivity, guaranteeing compliance with plans and thus assuring the development of the country's economy and its future well being.

Question: Specifically, regarding the decree now published, what is its immediate objective?

Minister Rui Baltasar: The decree's immediate objectives, as we can see from the various chapters in which it is divided, are as follows:

First of all, immediately improving the wages of the most disadvantaged workers, especially the agricultural and livestock workers and the day laborers, but not only them, therefore, during this phase, introducing privileges for the sectors most directly involved in production.

In general terms, about 170,000 workers will be immediately benefited, merely by virtue of the implementation of this decree; this represents an increase in the total wage volume amounting to approximately 111,000 contos per month or 1.33 million contos per year.

In order not to cause any disturbances in the country's economy, it is fundamental that this wage hike be expressed by an increase in the output and a rise in productivity, something which must be accomplished by all production units.

Another one of the decree's fundamental objectives is to establish a barrier to the mess in the wage system which we have now by creating uniform criteria for all activity sectors, both government and private. It was urgent to put an end to the uncontrolled movement of workers and the evil competition which was becoming generalized and which caused serious disturbances in essential sectors of the country's economy.

Finally, the decree creates the possibility--through the establishment of evaluation commissions--of providing a minimum guarantee of competence in the exercise of the various occupations, preventing indiscriminate promotions, and giving the workers an incentive to improve their job skills.

These are the major immediate objectives of the decree.

Question: Under the terms of this decree, are any wages going to be cut?

Minister Rui Baltasar: It seems already sufficiently clear, through information disclosed by the press and as indicated by the way in the decree itself, that its implementation does not imply any wage cuts.

Question: A few months ago, prices on some commodities were raised. This quite naturally created the expectation in many sectors that this would be followed by a general wage hike. In the context of the country's economy and the offensive against underdevelopment, up to what point was that expectation justified? On the other hand, how can the present decree contribute to the fight against the rise in the cost of living which in many cases is due to factors outside the country's economy?

Minister Rui Baltasar: The price increase measures adopted were explained thoroughly at the time. The country's economy is subjected to the conditions prevailing in the international economy of which we are a part.

Factors, such as the rise in the prices on equipment items we import and which we cannot yet produce; raw materials essential to the operation of our industries; consumer products which we do not yet produce in sufficient quantities to supply ourselves; runaway fuel prices--these are elements which are beyond our control and which are bound to produce repercussions on our domestic prices.

On the other hand, many of our enterprises are operating at low output and productivity levels and are not correctly managed; the consequence of this is that they suffer losses and do not contribute to any additions to our wage funds.

The secret in the fight against the rising cost of living thus is for us, through an increase in productivity, through correct business management, proper organization and effective austerity measures, where such measures can and must be applied, to reduce production costs in our enterprises, to increase the quantity of available goods, and to create surpluses.

The expectations which arose in connection with wages therefore will be justified only to the extent to which we are capable of together achieving these objectives.

It is true that the workers want to have higher wages and better living conditions. That is the policy of the FRELIMO Party and government. But it is in the hands and in the intelligence of all Mozambican workers to create the conditions so that these expectations will be met, as they were already to a great extent so far, by giving priority to those workers who were most in need of having their work stimulated and who had to take upon themselves the heaviest sacrifices.

Question: There are passages in this decree which are not sufficiently clear, primarily if we are not familiar with the explanations, such as those which you, Mr. Minister, have just given us on the future wage policy of which this document is a part. A quick reading of its provisions even caused some students to believe that it is not worth studying that document, nor to try to learn anything from it because there was no incentive to do so. What can you tell us on those questions?

Minister Rui Baltasar: As a matter of fact, only a hasty reading of the decree could lead to conclusions of the kind you have just mentioned.

The decree establishes a clear scale as a function of the rise in the academic skill level, so that there will be higher wages for higher levels. What the decree says is that, upon completion of certain degrees of school education, individuals who start out on their professional activities will get certain fixed remunerations during the first 2 or 3 years of their employment.

We must not forget that the student, upon completing a certain level of education, enters professional life, normally without any practical experience, and the first years of his professional life are a supplement to the instruction he received in the schools.

Only after practical work, only after the person has displayed real ability and proved his technical qualifications, only then can one perform the correct professional placement procedure so that the person will get a fair salary in return for the work done. This is why the decree was an incentive for study and for the improvement of skills, contrary to what a hasty reading might lead one to think--and in many cases the people who commented did not even read the decree.

There is therefore not the slightest reason for any worry, such as it was expressed by some students, and even some parents, that academic effort will not be recognized because the decree expresses the exact opposite of that and because this will go into the further development of wage policy.

Question: The decree establishes salaries and salary increases during the first 2 or 3 years of professional experience acquired by recent graduates. Starting with the second or third year of employment, will those salaries be kept the same forever? In other words: the decree spells out minimum salaries; but what are or what can the maximum salaries be?

Minister Rui Baltasar: This question has already been answered in a certain way and it is obvious that the salaries fixed for the second or third year are not final salaries. As to what the maximum salaries are going to be, that will depend on the salary scale to be established as well as the other mechanisms provided for under the salary system.

Question: Under the terms of this decree, there are not going to be any higher family allowances, housing allowances, and per-diem. What are the reasons behind that decision?

Minister Rui Baltasar: The reasons leading to that decision result from the analysis of the country's wage panorama. On the one hand, the number of workers who were getting those benefits constitutes an extremely small percentage in comparison to the total working population. On the other hand, these subsidies arose in a context that was completely different from the current one and constituted measures of a demagogic character which were designed to conceal the real rights of the workers.

Regarding the family allowance, not only was it distributed on a class-oriented and discriminatory basis, but, in real terms, it had no significance as a family protection measure because its amount was ridiculously low. The chief guarantee for the family budget must be provided by the fair wage earned by the worker and by measures of a social character adopted by the government in the field of the right to education, to health, to housing, and to child care.

These explanations also cover the aspects relating to housing subsidies in which connection it must be pointed out in particular that the measure involving the nationalization of real estate and the resultant effects constituted the greatest benefit that could have been provided; a significant number of Mozambican workers is already enjoying the fruits of that.

Finally, as far as per-diem is concerned, the important thing to keep in mind is that seniority in a certain occupation must be evaluated not by itself but by what can result from it in terms of raising the level of work done. The experience acquired in work therefore will be properly recognized under this wage policy.

Question: This decree does not apply to foreign citizens who work in the country. However, we know of cases where foreign workers are incompetent and their technical capacity was not in keeping with their resumes and their salaries. Does not this experience, encountered in some enterprises and even in the government, demonstrate the need for establishing principles of professional and technical evaluation also for foreign workers to be hired in the future?

Minister Rui Baltasar: The problem raised here is a real problem but it is up to each sector that hires foreign workers to make sure that those workers have the necessary qualifications corresponding to the salary level they are going to be offered. Let us recall however that although there may be situations of this kind, there are also cases of may foreign workers who, with a high internationalist spirit of cooperation, contribute to the country's development effort in return for wages which are sometimes symbolic or lower than those they could get in other countries with degrees of development or with resources much greater than those of Mozambique.

It is therefore desirable that probation periods be instituted in hiring foreign workers so as to permit the evaluation of their real capacity.

Question: On the other hand--and this is a question which many people have raised--when a foreign worker does the same job as a domestic worker but draws a much higher wage, does that not challenge the fundamental principle of "to each according to his work?"

Minister Rui Baltasar: The conditions involved in the hiring of foreign personnel vary and the same is true of the service rendered by our own workers. In hiring foreign workers, we are facing a situation of necessity, a temporary situation, involving negotiations. This is totally different from the situation regarding our own Mozambican workers. Our entire effort must be aimed at making sure that the fundamental activities of foreign workers will be channeled toward the training of Mozambican workers, thus, in the shortest time possible, reducing the need for that cooperation, above all in areas where this does not require a high level of specialization.

Situations of this kind therefore tend to disappear as the country's cadre training effort begins to yield its fruits.

5058
CSO: 4401

DOS SANTOS DEFINES CENSUS AS 'CLASS STRUGGLE'

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Sep 80 pp 1,4

[Report on speech by Marcelino dos Santos, Central Committee secretary for economic policy, at the closing session of the Fifth Meeting of the Census Coordinating Council, on 12 September 1980; place not given]

[Text] "As we close this council meeting today, we can say that we have also waged and won this class struggle." So said Marcelino dos Santos at yesterday's closing session of the Fifth Meeting of the Census Coordinating Council.

At that meeting, the first to be held by the top body in charge of the census since the population count, all the work done so far in connection with the RGP [General Census of the Population] was analyzed. The analysis was made through reports submitted by the provincial councils. There was full discussion of the reports. Yesterday the coordinating council evaluated the report on the general census of the population that will be presented to the top leadership of the party and state.

The meeting also included an analysis of how to proceed with the current phase (that of processing the data), specifically as regards the nomenclature to be used on the maps. It was also decided to set up a committee to analyze the experience with the census. That committee consists of representatives of the party, the ODM's [expansion unknown], and the state apparatus.

Marcelino dos Santos, secretary for economic policy of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, began his closing speech by saying that this council meeting included a thorough analysis of the high political significance of the commitment and aware participation by all the people in this census. The people engaged untiringly in very important actions to insure the success of this grandiose task.

Marcelino dos Santos said, "We have completed the census, so we can say that we know how many of us there are. But above all, we are in a better position to know our reality and our capacities." He then said that the completion of this task 5 years after independence was possible only because

we have already taken decisive steps in the organization of Mozambican society.

The high leader in the party then discussed the phase now in progress, saying that success in this phase is what will make it possible to utilize conclusively the efforts put forth by the people in this RGP.

In concluding the session, and after saluting all those directly or indirectly involved in the census, Marcelino dos Santos made very special mention of Erwin Triebkorn, an internationalist from the GDR who is in our country, in recognition of the unique support he has given to the general census of the population.

"Triebkorn did not come to Mozambique to apply the experience of the GDR; he came with his country's wealth of experience to acquaint himself with our reality and contribute to its transformation. That is why we can say that he is an example of a true revolutionary and internationalist," said Marcelino dos Santos.

After the meeting, the chairman of the Census Coordinating Council gave an evening reception for all the council members taking part in the fifth meeting.

As an expression of the feeling of all the council members, the secretary for economic policy of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee was presented with a sculpture, the work of a Mozambican artist.

11798
CSO: 4401

IRREGULARITIES, ABUSES DETECTED IN YOUTH ORGANIZATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Accused of negligence, incompetence, and the encouragement of sexual and material corruption among young people, the provincial secretary of the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] in Gaza was relieved of his duties several days ago. It was also decided, because of other irregularities, to dissolve that provincial secretariat.

The decisions were reached during a meeting by the OJM structures in that province following an investigation into the situation in that ODM [expansion unknown] by a team from the National Secretariat of the Mozambique Youth Organization. The investigation began last 20 August.

Because of the general ineffectiveness and total disorganization of OJM structures in the province, it was also decided at the meeting to dissolve the district coordinating councils in Chibuto, Gaza, and Macia and to dismiss the organization's district secretariat in the Chibuto District.

During the same meeting, which was presided over by the head of the party's Department of Organization in Gaza Province, it was decided to form a team of experts to investigate the financial situation of the OJM Provincial Secretariat and the Chai Restaurant. That decision was made as a result of the finding that the OJM's assets had been improperly used by the now-extinct provincial secretariat and particularly by the former OJM secretary himself.

New OJM Provincial Secretary Named

Following a thorough and exhaustive analysis of the OJM's activity, which in Gaza Province was characterized by the paralysis and apathy of all structures at the various levels, the team from the national secretariat that was investigating the situation in the Gaza organization decided to name Guilherme Muzima, member of the OJM Provincial Secretariat and head of the Voluntary Brigade in Maputo Province, as secretary of the ODM in question.

In addition, two members were appointed to support the setting up of the new provincial secretariat and the organization of OJM district structures in

Gaza Province. They will work in parallel with the new provincial secretariat.

In view of the disorganization that characterized the district conferences in Chibuto, Gaza, and Macia, it was decided at the meeting to hold those conferences again by this coming 15 October. This will require preliminary organizational work with the rank-and-file structures.

Situation Discovered in OJM Structures

The final communique read at the close of the meeting at which the above measures were adopted emphasized that in general, the structures of that ODM were ineffective. The reason for the situation was the lack of specific directives concerning the work to be done by the structures at all levels.

Concerning the former provincial secretary, the document charges that in addition to encouraging material and sexual corruption, he was negligent by not concerning himself with the correct operation of the rank-and-file structures. He made improper use of the organization's assets and fostered departmentalism, working without close ties with other party and government structures in that province.

The situation--made worse by the fact that many workers at the OJM Provincial Headquarters in Gaza had not been paid since 1978 and that this fact was not given proper attention by the former provincial secretary--was not only the reason for the dissolution of the provincial secretariat in question but also drew attention to the need for an investigation into that organization's financial situation.

The document presented at the conclusion of the meeting approved two motions, one in support of the party and government decision concerning the help to be given to drought victims in the country's various provinces, and the other concerning the restoration of the war zones. And it emphasized that "the young people, aware of their duty in the country's restoration, affirm once again their commitment to the many tasks to be carried out in this decade: the decade of victory over underdevelopment."

11798
CSO: 4401

READER COMPLAINS OF PRACTICES IN PRIVATELY OWNED BAKERIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Sep 80, pp 2, 7

[Excerpts] I want to thank the editors of this newspaper for the publication of my contribution in which I try to criticize certain situations which I think, if I am not mistaken, constitute a case where the working class is being shoved aside by some new owners of establishments transferred by the government.

In compliance with the guidelines established by His Excellency the Chairman of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Ministry of Domestic Trade is proceeding to the sale--or transfer--of commercial and industrial establishments. So far, so good. Problems begin in another phase--the phase when these establishments are taken over and when they start operating.

In some bakeries in Maputo, bread-baking is being improved regarding the quality of the bread that is being baked in those bakeries and this is due to the start of operation, at the end of January of this year, of the Cadre Training Center--Baking School--in this province, in the town of Benfica; this greatly contributed to the improvement of quality, the standardization of work methods, and the elimination of the most crying instances of breach of discipline. Since the center was opened, six courses have been given and a total of 381 workers have been trained. It should be emphasized that workers who were trained belong to the bakeries which are under government control.

However, as a result of the transfer of these bakeries to the new owners, some did not take into account the special skills which the workers in their establishments had been trained in at the above-mentioned center; as a result, they discharged them and instead hired others whom the owner (boss) would rather have.

Many of them (the bosses) talked rather arrogantly to their workers, saying that, if they objected to any order given them, they would send them away because there are many people in Xipamanine who are looking for work.

We must take into account the fact that many of these workers were and are heroes of labor since some of them contributed tremendously to keeping the respected bakeries going in spite of the flight of their former owners who in many cases left them completely paralyzed.

Another question involves shifts.

I recall that during the celebration of 1 May last year, if I am not mistaken, His Excellency the President of the Republic issued guidelines for the bread-baking sector so that each bakery would institute a night shift in order to make it possible to turn out a larger number of loaves of bread so as to minimize the supply problem.

Three work shifts were instituted in all bakeries under government control and each shift consisted of 8 hours of work; the bakery thus was kept going 24 hours a day from that moment on. But as a result of the transfer of these bakeries to the new owners, some have a tendency to eliminate or they have already eliminated the third shift and they have switched or will switch to only two shifts and, quite logically, some workers will have to be discharged or have already "been turned out into the streets."

Are the new owners really concerned with our party's and government's preoccupations?

Finally, I would only like to ask those who read this critical letter to let me know whether I am wrong because it is quite natural that I might not see the situation in the proper light and perhaps there are justified motives for this situation. But if there are no such motives, then I greatly regret the fact that so much government money was wasted on training cadres who now cannot be useful to the nation and to the people because the new bosses put them out into the street.--Manhique.

5058
CSO: 4401

WHEAT SHIPMENT WILL ENSURE SUPPLY OF BREAD

Arrival in Beira

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] According to information obtained by our newspaper, 1,000 tons of wheat were unloaded yesterday afternoon in the port of Beira from the ship "Nedlloyd Albany." The unloading started yesterday. Yesterday morning the MOBEIRA started receiving the wheat for milling and it is expected that the flour of this cereal will be distributed soon to the bread industry of the city of Beira.

This wheat is a shipment from Australia given to our country by the Swiss Government. A reliable source told us that between the 23d and the 26th of this month another ship is to arrive in Beira carrying 7,200 tons of this cereal.

On the other hand, we have learned that until the end of this year, including the two shipments mentioned above, close to 18,000 tons of wheat will arrive in the port of Beira. This amount will be sufficient to supply the local market for a period of 6 months. "We believe that there will be no more problem with the supply of wheat in the near future," we were told.

The arrival of the 1,000 tons of Australian wheat will allow the resumption of activities of the local bread industry. As a matter of fact for the past month the bakeries of the city of Beira have been closed, and the people of Beira have not eaten bread.

Carapau Fish for Beira

In the meantime, the ship "Fritz Reuter" of the GDR was unloading a shipment of 1,000 tons of carapau fish imported by Pescom International for domestic supply. According to our information, this carapau, as well as the two previous shipments, was caught in the waters of Namibia.

Still No Bread

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 14 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] In spite of the recent arrival in the city of Beira, in Sofala, of hundreds of tons of wheat, the bread industry still has not been able to resume operations. According to our information, this is due to the fact that the machines of MOBEIRA were not in operation which meant that it was necessary to wash and lubricate them before starting normal operations.

After this work was done, the MOBEIRA began grinding the wheat the day before yesterday but was not able to distribute the flour that was ready because the quantity is still very small and does not cover the requests from the bakeries. The MOBEIRA has not as yet accounted for the entire amount of the wheat which was unloaded in the port of Beira days ago and it is expected that this will be concluded shortly.

Information gathered by our newspaper also states that the bakeries of this city, whose activities were at a standstill for some time due to lack of wheat, are prepared to resume the manufacture of bread as soon as they receive the wheat flour from MOBEIRA. In the meantime, it is expected that the distribution of the flour and later the appearance of bread in the city will begin next week.

11634
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN PHARMACEUTICAL DONATION--An aircraft carrying 10.5 tons of miscellaneous items, including medications and food products, intended to support the population segments hit by the drought which has developed in some of the country's provinces, arrived yesterday at Maputo, coming from the People's Republic of Hungary. The above-indicated articles were handed over by the ambassador of the RPH [People's Republic of Hungary] in Mozambique, Gabor Suto, who at the time announced that other items would shortly arrive in Mozambique. The donation was received by Antonio Sumbane, director, Department of Prevention and Fight Against Natural Calamities, representing Mozambique. The next shipment will arrive in Mozambique at the end of this month by boat; it is made up of clothing articles, medications, field tents, detergents, and soap totaling 40 tons; this entire shipment is likewise intended for the drought victims. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Sep 80 p 1] 5058

MACHEL GREETINGS TO GDR--Flying over the territory of the GDR, President Samora Machel addressed a message of greeting to the people of the GDR--through Erich Honecker, secretary-general of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany]--whose complete text we hereby reproduce: "On leaving the territory of your beautiful socialist country, I wish to express our profound gratitude for the warm and brotherly reception and hospitality given us, to me and my delegation, through you, by the people of the GDR, by your vanguard party, the SED, and by your government. We experienced moments of high exaltation, of comradeship and brotherhood which make the reasons for our friendship and solidarity even more profound and which characterize our socialist family. The spirit of comradeship in which our conversations took place, their highly positive results, constitute an incentive and give us the certainty as to their materialization, along with the development of socialism, peace, security, and progress of peoples. I ask you to transmit to your people, party, and government, that we give our very hearts to the GDR, its workers, its peasants, its youth, and its pioneers. Respectfully Yours." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Sep 80 p 1] 5058

INDIAN BANKING DELEGATION--A banking delegation from India, headed by the Vice Governor of the State Bank of that country, Mr Ramakrisha, has been in Maputo since Wednesday; the delegation also includes members of the

Industrial Development Bank of India. Conversations were started yesterday afternoon between this delegation and a Mozambican delegation headed by Prakash Ratilal, vice-minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique, with a view to the development of bilateral cooperation between the two banks and the creation of conditions for the increase of economic and commercial relations between Mozambique and India. During its stay in the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Indian delegation will visit some production units in the country's capital. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Sep 80 p1] 5058

DOS SANTOS TO GDR--Erich Honecker Appeals for Peace and Security in Opening the UIP [Inter-Parliamentary Union] Meeting. Marcelino dos Santos, secretary, Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, member, Permanent Political Committee, Central Committee, FRELIMO Party, yesterday met in Berlin with Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR National Assembly. Marcelino dos Santos is currently in Berlin, heading a Mozambican delegation which is attending the 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (UIP) which began yesterday under the chairmanship of Erich Honecker, chief of state of the GDR. After the start of the debate phase, Herbert Fechner, head of the inter-parliamentary group of the GDR, was elected conference chairman; he welcomed the new members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, that is, Iraq and Somalia. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Sep 80 p 1] 5058

HOG-RAISING REINTRODUCTION--In an effort to revive hog raising in the country's central zone, where hog raising was devastated by epizootic outbreaks (animal epidemics), 70 breeding animals were yesterday shipped to the province of Sofala as part of the Agriculture Ministry's livestock development projects. This number of animals, supplied by the Government Hog and Butcher Shop Enterprise, with headquarters in Maputo, consists of 50 sows and 20 sires, to be distributed over private and family enterprise sectors in the provinces of Sofala and Manica. The reintroduction of hogs into the country's central part, particularly in the province of Sofala, where 2 years ago African swine fever claimed a considerable number of victims among the hog population, is a part of the government's plans in this country to make every population center self-sufficient in the production of animal meat with a high protein content and a short biological cycle. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Sep 80 p 1] 5058

YUGOSLAV DONATION--In an effort to support the victims of the drought which has hit vast areas in the country, the Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslavia, through its embassy in Maputo, decided to offer various donations worth more than 187,000.00 MT. This offer came in response to an appeal issued by the country to the international community. Yugoslavia's Red Cross furthermore decided to send to the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] an ambulance with complete equipment for dental care and crates containing medications. The arrival of this order is expected by the end of September and will also be used to help drought victims. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Sep 80 p 1] 5058

INCREASE OF DISSIDENT ACTIVITY--Durban--The Mocambique Resistance Movement (MRM) struck again in several areas of Mocambique last week against the forces of the Machel government. In clandestine broadcasts monitored by radio hams in Durban at the weekend, the MRM claimed to have sabotaged several railway lines on the Zimbabwe border. The broadcasts also claimed that a detachment of Frelimo soldiers had been surrounded and ambushed in the Namupulo area and at least seven had been shot dead. According to local radio hams, the broadcasts came from within the borders of Mocambique, but they said it was difficult to pinpoint the exact location. Last week the MRM also claimed successes near the Zimbabwe border. In several earlier broadcasts monitored in Durban the organisation claimed to have derailed several Mocambique trains. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 80 p 9]

CUBAN MUSICIANS VISIT--The light music group "Cuba-95" which is traveling in our country, yesterday gave a brilliant performance in its first appearance in the city of Beira. The performance took place at the Three February movie theater in this city and was received with uninterrupted applause by the party and government officials of Sofala, and the public who attended the performance to hear that Cuban light music group. The "Cuba-95" group, made up of 10 professional musicians with perfect coordination among themselves and which has already achieved quite high quality, is introducing Cuban music to our country. This is the first time that the group has traveled abroad. In June they were in Angola, where they had notable success, especially in their performance in Luanda attended by 25,000 persons. In the first decade of the Cuban revolution there was a great deal of foreign musical influence, especially that of North America. Therefore, a revolution was started in music to free it from foreign influence. [Excerpts] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 9 Sep 80 p 3] 11634

TAX RELEASE DOCUMENT ABOLISHED--The document usually known as the "blue paper" will be abolished as of 1 October, according to an announcement by the Minister of Finance published in the last issue of BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA. The announcement states that the presentation of that document by nationals and foreign citizens who want to leave the People's Republic of Mozambique will no longer be required. Finance Minister Rui Baltazar believes that the slow and bureaucratic procedure of having the "blue paper" guarantee that the state is not deprived of the receipt of its revenues has been largely overcome. The various sectors of the state, according to the minister, are the ones that have to take care of it, increasing the efficiency of their collection services to prevent individuals who travel from leaving debts behind. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 9 Sep 80 p 1] 11634

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

SECURITY FORCES KILL 48 SWAPO--Forty-eight SWAPO terrorists were shot dead by the security forces of South West Africa and South Africa in the operational area over the past 10 days. This brings the number of terrorists killed this month to 164. The officer commanding the South West Africa Territory Force, Major General Lloyd, said (?contact) was still being made with smaller groups of terrorists. Considerable quantities of arms, ammunition and equipment had also been seized. [Text] [LD251308 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 25 Sep 80]

SWAPO SEPTEMBER CASUALTY FIGURES--The second in command of the South West Africa Territory Force, Brigadier Bosman, says a total of 170 terrorists were killed by the security forces in the operational area of South West Africa last month. Speaking in Windhoek, he said this is the largest number of terrorists to have been killed in one month. In the same period only one member of the security forces was killed when he was the victim of a landmine explosion. Brigadier Bosman attributed the success of the security forces to comprehensive information received from the local inhabitants on the movements of SWAPO terrorists and to what he called the aggressive and effective action of the security forces. The number of terrorists killed since the beginning of the year now stood at 1,217 compared with the death of 68 members of the security forces, whose losses in accidents during combat were included in the figure. [Text] [LD012106 Johannesburg International Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Oct 80]

CSO: 4420

CHINESE CONSTRUCTION DAM OPENED ON 1 SEPTEMBER

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French 8 Sep 80 pp 12, 13

[Article by Kailou Youssouf: "Nigero-Chinese Cooperation--Tera: Thirst Conquered"]

> [Excerpts] Ten million cubic of dammed water; 1,157 long; five wide and seven high; a 10.5 square km reservior of water at maximum flood stage level: this is Tera's storage basin which was inaugurated on 1 September last in the presence of the minister of rural development, the acting minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mounkaila Harouna, and the minister of hydraulics. The dam cost 1,200,000,000 F CFA.

Nigero-Chinese cooperation is doing very well. It took only 1 and 1/2 years for 60 Chinese engineers and technicians, a few Nigerien technicians and 270 unskilled laborers to construct the Tera reservior dam, in spite of the burning sun and the hot and dry winds. The operation which had begun officially on 2 November 1978, was completed on 30 May 1980.

Today a dam has risen on the middle flow of the Dargol tributary, west of the city of Tera. The appearance of the region has changed. A large artificial lake stretches out as far as the eye can see. The present dam contains more than 10 million cubic meters of water. The total capacity of the dam amounts to 21 million cubic meters. The volume of the water flow--regularized capacity--reaches 7.7 million cubic meters.

At the end of the dry season, that is during the month of June, the water level will fall to more than one million cubic feet, taking into account evaporation, infiltration and consumption of water.

Beginning on 18 June the Chinese closed the flood-gates in order to contain the water. Seventy-five days of operation proved that the quality of the work was in total conformity with the requirements of the project. Now that the dam has become a reality it is only necessary to envisage its maintenance in order to prevent it from becoming choked with sand.

In order to achieve this, the first waters of each rainy season will be completely scoured starting with the flood-gates. This measure will allow the bottom of the lake to be cleaned and will prevent alluvium or any other debris to be deposited at the bottom of the flood-gates.

As mentioned by the minister for rural development in his inaugural address, the Tera dam will lead to a change in the life of Tera's population. In this arid region, where digging for a well has become almost impossible, the construction of the Tera dam-reservoir is more than beneficent. Waiting around patiently some three functional cement wells, on a total of 19, digging sumps here and there with great difficulty in the bed of the Dargol, going unwashed for 3 or 4 days, the high cost of water, all this is only a sad memory for Tera's inhabitants.

Almost 10,000 people and 50,000 animals will find water permanently whatever the season. The animals, the number of which will increase considerably during the season--animals belonging to the neighboring areas will probably also use the water reservoir--will immediately be able to drink in the water reservoir.

As for Tera's population, it will have to wait for the installation of the water-treatment works before drinking the water without any risk. Up to then the reservoir waters will be used for the manufacture of bricks and the construction of houses, especially at this stage when the city of Tera is growing rapidly due to the development of building land in this city.

However, steps have already been taken to make drinking-water available to the Tera inhabitants. The city has been equipped with six pumps. These pumps are included in the framework of sinking 130 wells which will be established in the Say and Tera districts. At a depth of 45 to 60 meters, these wells will yield one cubic meter per hour. Daily consumption per inhabitant is estimated to be between 20 and 30 liters daily. In Tera the problem of water does not exist any longer. In Sirfikoira to Farko one kick on the shuttle will be sufficient to fill a pail with clear and drinking water.

The inaugural ceremonies will remain impressed deeply in the hearts of Tera's inhabitants; in the heart of the Chinese and Nigerien technicians. The Tera dam is an example of the friendship which exists between the People's Republic of China and our country. It is the fruit of the cooperation between our two countries. As stated by the minister of rural development, it is one of the most important links in the chain of the accomplishments carried out in Niger due to the financial and technical assistance of the People's Republic of China. Because of this excellent cooperation between China and our country, geographers will be able to add an artificial lake on Niger's map.

7993
CSO: 4400

REGULATIONS ON FOREIGN INVESTMENTS PUBLISHED

Sao Tome DIARIO DA REPUBLICA in Portuguese 5 Aug 80 pp 264-267

[Text of Decree-Law No 30-80]

[Text] It having become necessary to resort to foreign capital, equipment and technology to achieve the objectives of development, and bearing in mind the country's low technical capacity and shortage of financial resources;

In order to provide enterprises with foreign capital to insure that national interests are met;

Recognizing the need to permit foreign investment;

In these terms,

By the authority conferred in Line S, Article 32, of the constitution, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe decrees and promulgates the following law.

Chapter I

General Provisions

Article 1. The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe permits foreign investment in Sao Tome and Principe by entities of recognized competence and technical and financial capacity, based on mutual advantage and consistent with the interests of the country's economic and social development.

Article 2. Future foreign investments in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe will be subject to the present law and, in matters not specifically regulated therein, to the general legislation in force in the country.

Article 3.1. For the purposes of the present law, foreign investments are considered to be:

a) The introduction and use in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe of foreign capital, equipment or technology for the creation of new companies and branches of existing companies, or the constitution of partnership associations.

b) Investments of national currency from funds that may be transferred abroad under terms of the legislation in force.

2. Foreign investments, in any form, will always be evaluated in currency to be agreed upon.

Article 4. Foreign investors may be individuals or groups, private or public entities, as well as international entities, as long as they fulfill the legal requirements.

Article 5. Foreign investment is prohibited in the following areas:

a) Defense;

b) Financial credit institutions;

c) Insurance;

d) Foreign trade;

e) Public services, namely, education and culture, health, sanitation and postal service, as well as public water and electric power supply;

f) Telecommunications;

g) Printing and publishing;

h) News media.

Article 6. The acquisition or absorption of partners in already established companies or their establishments is not considered foreign investment, except when this acquisition or absorption includes programs for reconstruction and technical improvements resulting in a significant growth in the quantity or quality of the products and reduced production costs.

Chapter II

Forms of Foreign Investment

Article 7. Foreign investment in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe may be used to form:

a) Mixed companies;

b) Partnership associations;

c) Private enterprises.

Section I

Mixed Companies

Article 8.1. A mixed enterprise is created when the investor associates with a Sao Tomian economic unit, constituting a common fund with a legal persona, in the form of a corporation, or by shares.

2. Stock certificates will always be registered and deposited in the competent institution.

Article 9.1. The contribution of the Sao Tomian partner in mixed enterprises shall be at least 51 percent of the capital, and shall include land, installations, machines and tools existing on Sao Tomian territory, as well as expenditures made in national currency.

2. Where they are of recognized importance to the development of the country, the Council of Ministers may authorize the constitution of mixed companies in which the Sao Tomian contribution is less then 50 percent.

3. The Sao Tomian contribution will always be evaluated in the currency agreed upon and specified in the contract

Section II

Partnership Associations

Article 10.1. Foreign entities may be authorized to import capital, equipment and technology to form associations with Sao Tomian state economic units. Such associations will not be legal corporations.

2. The earnings from the activity undertaken will be divided between the parties under the terms agreed to in the contract.

3. The nature, composition and function of the association, as well as the rights and duties of the associates, shall be established in the respective contract.

Section III

Private Enterprises

Article 11.1. The importation of capital, equipment and technology may be authorized for the constitution of private enterprises if the latter contribute to the economic and social development of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

2. Recourse to foreign investment for the constitution of private enterprises will be authorized only:

a) When the enterprise produces goods for export;

b) When it contributes to reducing imports;

c) When it contributes effectively in augmenting the national income.

Chapter III

Guarantees

Article 12. Foreign entities investing in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe receive the following guarantees under the present law:

a) Transfer abroad of annual profits, as stipulated in the specific contracts.

b) Recourse to domestic credit to finance current operations.

In the event that the national economy dictates nationalization, the foreign party has the right to an indemnization agreed to among the parties. Payment will be made in the currency invested or agreed upon, within 12 months of the date of nationalization. This indemnity shall never be less than the difference between the value invested plus the interest prevailing on the international market and the portion of this value already reimbursed. Interest will be computed from the time the investment was made to the date of payment of the indemnity agreed upon.

Article 13.1. In special cases, foreign investments will be granted:

a) Exemption from or reduction of the tax on earings during the first years of activity, taking into account the importance of the investment to the nation's economic development.

b) Exemption or reduction, one or more times, of customs duties on the importation of equipment, accessories or spare parts, as well as raw materials or other materials not available in the country.

c) Exemption or reduction, one or more times, of export duties, the value of the unpaid duties to accrue to the producer.

2. The exemptions or reductions to which this article refers will be granted in each case by the Ministry of Planning on approval of the minister.

Article 14.1. Recourse to foreign credit will be permitted only if authorized by the Ministry of Planning, at the proposal of the minister responsible [for the sector].

2. Transfer of the sums necessary to meet interest payments on loans contracted abroad will be authorized under the terms of the preceding number.

Article 15. Capital invested by the foreign party will be repaid with the income from the activity in which the capital is invested.

Chapter IV

Obligations

Article 16. Foreign entities investing in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe under the present law are obligated to observe the laws and regulations in force as well as their contractual commitments, and to submit to the control of the Sao Tomian authorities, providing the latter with all the necessary information.

Article 17.1. Companies covered by the present law are subject to payment of a single earnings tax, the rate to be set by the Fiscal Law.

2. For purposes of the preceding provision, the rate shall be specified in the contract, taking into account:

a) The importance of the investment to the nation's economic development;

b) The volume of production for export;

c) The size [of] the investment required;

d) The level of technology demanded;

e) The length of time foreseen to recover the invested capital;

f) The program for training Sao Tomian cadres.

Article 18.1. Companies created under the present law shall:

a) Establish reserve funds, as provided in the regulations in force;

b) Apply part of the profits to the establishment of a social fund;

c) Use an accounting system approved by the Ministry of Planning;

d) Draft annual programs in accordance with the instruction of the competent organs, so as to insure regular growth in production and productivity;

e) Conduct their activity in a way that does not disrupt other activities or disturb the general public, and adopt special safety measures against environmental pollution and for the protection of nature;

f) Organize their activity so as to insure the health, protection and security of the workers against occupational illnesses and work accidents.

2. Irrespective of other obligations established in their respective contracts, participant associations are subject to the stipulations of lines d), e) and f) of the preceding number.

3. Operations for the exportation of products and importation of equipment, etc., under the provisions of Article 13, lines b) and c), of the present law, shall be conducted only in close collaboration with the State Foreign Trade Enterprise, and after authorization by the Foreign Trade Directorate of the Ministry of Industry Trade and Fishing.

Article 19.1. If losses are incurred in activities in which foreign entities have invested, they will be covered by the parties in proportion to their respective participation.

2. If the foreign investor does not cover the loss with a corresponding entry of funds, coverage will be deducted from the percentage of the capital invested by the foreign entity.

Chapter V

Authorization

Article 20. Foreign investment in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe shall be authorized by the Council of Ministers, on joint proposal of the minister of planning and the minister for the respective sector.

Article 21.1. Requests to invest should be accompanied by all the items needed for proper evaluation, including a technical-economic viability study, and consisting specifically of:

a) Full identification of the investors;

b) Description of the planned investment;

c) Period of installation and initiation of production;

d) Minimum rate of return expected;

e) Period of activity foreseen;

f) Other items that might be of interest in evaluating the request.

2. Requests to which the preceding number refers should be made by letter to the minister responsible for the sector in which the investment is planned.

Article 22.1. With 120 days of receipt of the request, and on approval of the Ministry of Planning, the responsible minister will submit the recommendation regarding the investment request to the Council of Ministers for its authorization.

2. Authorization of the investment shall be subject to the decision of the Council of Ministers, which shall take into consideration all the essential factors in the investment. The council shall also establish the period within which execution of the investment should be initiated.

Article 23.1. The investment request should receive a reply within 180 days after its submission.

2. On receipt of this reply, the investor should initiate execution of the investment within the period assigned to him.

Chapter VI

Contracts, Statutes and Registration

Article 24.1. Application of the foreign investment shall be the object of a contract between the Sao Tomian party and the foreign entity. The contract shall regulate the specific conditions of the investment, on joint approval of the minister of planning and the minister for the respective sector.

2. The contract to which the preceding number refers shall, on pain of nullification, be subject to the decision of the Council of Ministers, as referred to in Article 22. The contract shall specifically include:

a) Term of the contract and conditions of extension;

b) Investment plan and respective technical report;

c) Plan for the use of national goods and services;

d) Method of determination and distribution of earnings;

e) Plan for recruitment and training of Sao Tomian employees;

f) Method of resolution of disputes.

Article 25.1. Enterprises constituted under the terms of the present law shall have a statute, which shall be an integral part of the contract and shall specifically include:

a) Full identification of the parties;

b) Designation of the company and its headquarters;

c) Social purpose;

d) Capitalization;

e) Rights and duties;

f) Constitution, responsibilities and function of its organs;

g) Reserve fund;

h) Social fund;

i) Utilization of amortizations;

j) Provisions for dissolution and liquidation;

k) Other items judged to be useful.

Article 26.1. Companies constituted under the terms of the present law must be registered with the Ministry of Planning, and must maintain an open account in the National Bank of Sao Tome and Principe, where their funds shall be deposited.

2. In addition to registering with the Ministry of Planning, the company must comply with prior legislation with respect to commercial registration and with all other regulations not superceded by the present law.

Chapter VII

Workers

Article 27.1. Companies constituted under the terms of the present law shall employ Sao Tomian workers, guaranteeing the necessary technical-professional training.

2. If there are not enough qualified Sao Tomian workers, the company may hire foreign workers, on authorization of the responsible minister.

Article 28.1. Foreign workers hired under the terms of the preceding number will be subject to legislation applicable to foreign workers in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and are not subject to the wage tables established for Sao Tomian workers.

2. Foreign workers employed in these companies, as described in Article 7, are not subject to the Social Security Law.

Article 29. Sao Tomian workers employed in compaines constituted under the terms of the present law shall be subject to labor legislation in force in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

Article 30. Labor disputes that arise in companies constitued under the terms of the present law shall be resolved according to legislation in force in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

Chapter VIII

Resolution of Disputes

Article 31. The method for resolution of disputes that arise between the Sao Tomian party and the entity investing in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, under the terms of the present law, shall be specified in the respective contract and in accordance with Sao Tomian law.

Chapter IX

Dissolution and Liquidation

Article 32. Companies constituted under the present law, upon dissolution under the terms of the respective statute, shall be liquidated as stipulated in the contract.

Chapter X

Final Provisions

Article 33. The Council of Ministers may nullify contracts signed under the terms of the present law, for serious violation of contractual or statutory clauses by the foreign entity, irrespective of other applicable penalties.

Article 34. With respect to companies formed under the terms of the present law, the parties may surrender contractual positions, in all or in part, only when authorized by the minister of planning and the minister responsible for the sector. The Sao Tomian party will always have the right to preference.

Article 35. On conclusion of the period of activity guaranteed in the contract, taking into account national interests and the results of the enterprise, a determination shall be made:

a) To extend the period of activity, with or without alteration of the conditions of the contract;

b) To terminate the contract, all properties consequently reverting to the state.

Article 36. Concessions to foreign investors under the terms of the present law are guaranteed without prejudice to other guarantees contained in accords signed between the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and other states and international organizations.

Article 37.1. Within 90 days after publication of the present law, existing companies in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, formed with foreign resources and investments, must register according to the terms of Article 26.1. of the present decree-law.

2. The Council of Ministers shall determine, by decree, the regulations to which companies registered under the terms of the preceding number shall be subject.

Article 38. Questions arising in the interpretation and application of the present law shall be resolved by dispatch of the minister of planning.

Article 39. All legislation contrary to the provisions of the present decree law is hereby revoked.

Article 40. This decree law goes into effect immediately.

Read and approved by the Council of Ministers on 11 July 1980.

Daniel Lima dos Santos Daio, minister of defense and national security; Maria do Nascimento da Graca Amorim, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and minister of education and culture; Henrique Pinto da Costa, minister of planning; Arlindo Pereira Braganca Gomes, minister of agriculture; Carlos Alberto Pires Tiny, minister of health and recreation; Carlos Alberto Menezes Braganca Gomes, minister of industry, commerce and fishing; Dionisio Tome Dias, minister of labor and social security; Oscar Aguiar Sacramento e Sousa, minister of construction, housing, transporation and communications; Celestino Rocha da Costa, minister of justice; Maria do Rosario Barros, minister of information; Joaquim Rafael Branco, secretary of state for education and culture; Fernando Jose Paquete da Costa, secretary of state for transportation and communications.

Promulgated and published on 23 July 1980.

Alda da Graca do Espirito Santo, president of the republic.

6362
CSO: 4401

PRO-BOTHA PAPER 'BEELD' NOW LARGEST TRANSVAAL PAPER

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 24 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is assured of solid backing from the country's major Afrikaans newspapers now that the Cape-based Nasionale Pers group has taken the major share of the Afrikaans morning newspaper market in the Transvaal.

Nasionale Pers has pulled off a major coup with its new Transvaal newspaper Beeld outstripping the Transvaler — the Transvaal National Party organ and the main newspaper in the Perskor stable.

The success of the Nasionale Pers invasion of the Transvaal has received less attention than it deserved in the current row over false circulation figures for three newspapers from the rival Perskor group.

Revised circulation figures for the Transvaler show that it is selling nearly 13 000 copies a day fewer than Beeld, first published six years ago in a major challenge to Perskor in the Transvaal.

Mr Botha was a director of Nasionale Pers before he ended all cabinet directorships in newspaper companies. Beeld and its newspapers, the Burger in Cape Town, the Oosterlig in Port Elizabeth and Volksblad in Bloemfontein, have given total support to Mr Botha's initiatives and reflect his thinking.

The Transvaler backed Dr Connie Mulder — then a Perskor director — in his bid for the premiership in 1978. It has since supported Mr Botha, but has always had to tread carefully in a conservative province where the National Party is controlled by Dr Andries Treurnicht.

Perskor took over the Citizen and its press after the information scandal. The Citizen and the afternoon newspaper Vaderland were the other two Perskor papers whose circulation figures were shown this week to have been inflated falsely.

● In an editorial yesterday Beeld called for the closure of the Citizen, which it said no longer had a right to exist in view of its troubled past. Beeld said that if people believed that there was room for an English-language newspaper of that type, one should be started anew.

CSO: 4420

PAYMENTS SURPLUS DECLINES IN SECOND QUARTER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Sep 80 p 15

[Article by Alec Hogg]

[Text]

AFTER a record first quarter, the surplus on the current account of the balance of payments totalled a massive R1 993-million, but it dwindled to a mere R160-million in the second.

At a seasonally adjusted annual rate, this means the second quarter's surplus at R770-million, is almost unbelievably lower than the figure of R7 210-million in the first quarter, and the less than half the average quarterly surplus of R1 518-million during the last three months.

These figures were released in the quarterly bulletin of the Reserve Bank yesterday and imply that an actual deficit on the current account may not be far away.

Church Square attributes the dramatic erosion of the country's surplus to the sharp rise in imports, (especially petroleum products), the appreciation of the rand, a fall in gold output, and a general decline in merchandise exports.

Merchandise imports, for example, rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate from R11 830-million in the first quarter to R14 210-million in the second, and were even higher at an adjusted R15 386-million in July.

"The volume of imports, which up to the first quarter of 1980 had responded very little to the general cyclical upturn in economic activity, increased markedly in the second quarter," the bulletin remarks.

Merchandise exports, on the other hand, fell from a seasonally adjusted annual rate of R10 130-million in the first quarter to R9 670-million in the second and the rate of increase in export prices also slowed markedly because of the rand's appreciation against the dollar.

"The smaller surplus on the current account in the second quarter was also accompanied by a sharply reduced net outflow of capital of R547-million that was reflected in both short-term and long-term capital movements," the bank adds.

Short-term capital outflows fell from the first quarter's R1 058-million, to R385-million, while longer term outflows fell from R823-million to R162-million. Government also repaid long-term debts of R95-million in the second quarter.

Other salient facts in the bulletin are:

- The seasonally adjusted increase in money supply rose from 14 percent in the first quarter to 17 percent in the second (but was still down on the 27 percent of second-half 1979).
- Domestic credit rose by R871-million (seasonally adjusted) in the second quarter compared with a drop of R64-million in the first.
- The excess liquidity ratio of all banking institutions rose from a seasonal low of 1,6 percent at the end-February to 4,3 percent at end-June, and 5,3 at end-July.
- The ratio of unemployment in the economically active Black population fell from 9,2 percent in May, 1979 to 8,8 percent in May, 1980.
- The seasonally adjusted annual rate of increase in the consumer price index rose from 8,6 percent in the first quarter to 13,3 percent in the second.
- Real gross domestic expenditure was 11,5 percent higher in the first half of this year than in the same period last year.

CSO: 4420

SEBE ANNOUNCES CISKEI TO BECOME INDEPENDENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] King William's Town--The Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, announced in King William's Town yesterday that the Ciskei would soon become independent.

Speaking after discussions with the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, Chief Sebe said his people had agreed unconditionally that the territory should go ahead with independence.

It was a decision of the people and in his view it would not be long before the Ciskei attained independence.

Chief Sebe said the most controversial aspects of Ciskeian independence had been dealt with on Monday in his talks with Dr Koornhof.

Asked whether this meant that issues such as land consolidation and citizenship had been settled, he said the fact that a confederation of states had been accepted in principle cancelled all less important problems, as confederation was the key word.

Chief Sebe also disclosed that after his talks yesterday he and Dr Koornhof had addressed a national meeting of chiefs, headmen and other people representing a cross-section of the Ciskeian population.

Dr Koornhof told them that the joint committee appointed to investigate Ciskeian independence had reached consensus in Pretoria on the main outstanding problems, and the details had already been conveyed to the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha.

In a joint statement the two Ministers said Dr Koornhof's visit was requested by Mr Botha after a delegation of chiefs and headmen had gone to Pretoria on September 25.

"Those discussions centred around the need for the removal of uncertainty on the vital issues affecting the future of the Ciskei.

"The proposals of coordination of services which arose out of the division of control over the police function will shortly be solved.

"The transfer of police stations at Peddie and Alice to the control of the Ciskei police is currently under investigation and ways of achieving this as soon as possible are being considered.

"The Ciskei's requests for a form of constitutional development coupled to the concept of a confederation was discussed and a satisfactory joint approach on how to deal with all of the principal issues contained in the Ciskei's package deal has been mutually agreed upon.

"Details on the agreement will be announced at Zwelitsha by the Chief Minister on October 5. The joint committee, appointed to examine the package deal, will continue to meet to discuss further details," the statement said.

CSO: 4420

MAFEKING INCORPORATION PROVIDES CONCESSIONS TO WHITES

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 20 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

MAFEKING — The historic town of Mafeking was yesterday symbolically handed over to Bophuthatswana by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in a colourful ceremony outside the town hall.

The actual legal incorporation of Mafeking into Bophuthatswana took place at midnight last night, when the town reverted to its original Setswana name of "Mafikeng" — meaning "place of stones".

In his address, Mr Botha described the voluntary surrender of Mafeking by South Africa as a "unique event in South African history" and a decision without precedent in world history.

To cheers from a crowd of about 5 000 people, Mr Botha handed over the town's coat of arms to President Lucas Mangope, of Bophuthatswana, to symbolize its change in status.

President Mangope referred to the occasion as "a day of fulfilment" and welcomed the people of the town into Bophuthatswana.

'Vindication of independence'

"There can be no doubt whatsoever that the incorporation of Mafeking represents the most telling vindication to date of my people's brave bid for independence," he said.

The incorporation of Mafeking into Bophuthatswana affects many more whites than the transfer of Umtata to Transkei. Mafeking has 6 000 whites, most of whom are Afrikaans-speaking, against 1 000 for Umtata.

But, as in the case of Umtata, Pretoria negotiated an agreement to make the incorporation as painless as possible for the whites.

Part of this agreement is that Mafeking's segregated schools for whites will remain under the control of the Cape provincial council and be "administered in accordance with the laws of South Africa".

The Victoria Hospital will similarly be run by the Cape provincial council in accordance with South African laws for at least five years.

The original statement released by President Mangope said: "The present civil service will be continued with as little change as possible."

'Foreign service allowance'

It said arrangments would be made for the magistrate's court staff and the town's policemen to continue in service as seconded officials after incoporation.

To encourage South African civil servants to stay on, seconded officials and teachers were offered free housing, free water and light, and a "foreign service" allowance.

Pretoria has given an undertaking to buy the properties of whites who decided to leave but who could not find buyers for on the open market.

Some newspaper reports have claimed that the arrangments for incorporation had proceeded so smoothly that compensation costs were likely to amount only to a fraction of the R15million which Pretoria feared it might have to spend.

But the local newspaper, "Mafeking Mail," disagreed strongly in a article published in a special incorporation edition and signed by the editor.

"The compensation offer holds good for five years and nobody knows how many will be seeking compensation or what their properties will be worth," the article said.

CSO: 4420

INCREASES IN SOWETO RENTS, COUNCIL ALLOWANCES DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text]

GREATER Soweto rents are to go up by R4,35c from tomorrow in the second phase of a three-tier hike.

Rents were raised last August 1 and will go up again on January 1, by which time residents will be paying about R30 a month.

At the same time, there is uproar in Soweto over an announcement that the West Rand Board has given members of the Soweto Council liberal allowance increases.

All the members of the Soweto Council are employed except for the chairman, Mr David Thebehali, who has decided to turn his office into a full-time occupation.

The chairmen of the other two greater Soweto councils, Diep-Meadow and Dobsonville, act in a part-time capacity.

Following the recent increases, ordinary members of the Soweto Council will now receive a monthly allowance of R250 which gives them a R100 increase over their allowance of R150.

Mr Thebehali's allowance has been increased from R350 to R750 a month.

He gets an additional R100 as chairman of the Management Committee.

Soweto's rising cost of living was discussed at various residents' meetings at the weekend and the councillors were attacked for having voted liberal allowance increases for themselves while no pressure was being put on employers to give steep rises to their Soweto workers.

According to Dr Harrison Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, a residents' organisation, there is need for the government to legislate a steep minimum wage level for Soweto residents.

Soweto residents maintain that the present government policy for urban Blacks is that they should be provided with all the essential services in their residential areas, but that they would have to pay for them.

In Soweto, streets are now being tarred, residents are being supplied with telephones at their homes and electricity supplies are now being connected.

CSO: 4420

LOCAL AUTHORITIES URGED TO ACT ON SQUATTER PROBLEM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 80 p 9

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — Local authorities all over South Africa have been warned by the Government to do more to cure squatter problems.

Mr Pen Kotze, Deputy Minister of Community Development, yesterday told the Cape NP congress in Port Elizabeth that the word had gone out to local authorities that the prevention of squatting was better than the cure.

He said, in reply to a resolution, that the Government should pay serious heed to the squatter problem which is spreading throughout the Cape Province and especially around all metropolitan urban areas that the authorites were aware of the problem.

In the Cape Peninsula alone 14 000 of the 34 000 squatter families have been given proper housing during the past four years, while resettlement plans are under way at various centres. It is the policy of his department not to remove squatters unless alternative housing is available.

He said that while most municipalities were geared to control the problem some of them waited too long and then ran to the Government for assistance when things got out of control.

Mr Kotze said the Government is going ahead with the appointment of a commission of inquiry, under the chairmanship of Professor Tobie Louw, to investigate large-scale, low-income housing in view of solving the squatter problem.

This investigation will not affect Black national states.

The commission will consider ways in which private concerns can participate with the erection schemes of low-cost housing for employees and others.

In the meantime, local authorites "must continue with the erection and planning of low-cost housing schemes, otherwise a backlog will occur," Mr Kotze said.

CSO: 4420

FARMER'S ASSOCIATION PROPOSES NEW APPROACH TO OWNERSHIP

Johannesburg FRONTLINE in English Sep 80 p 19

[Article by Graham MacIntosh]

[Text]

TUCKED away on the east side of Transkei at the south-western tip of Natal, East Griqualand is a part of the world which people easily overlook. It is one of those anomalies in South Africa which make it a fun place to live in. Although it has sent its milk, its beef and its mutton to Natal, and its children to school there, and is part of Pietermaritzburg's hinterland, it was until two years ago in the Cape Province.

The beauty of East Griqualand numbs one. Enchanting shadows and colours impart an air of romance and mystery which stirs the stomach. Kokstad and Matatiele form the hubs of the area – the backbone of Kokstad is the farming community, whereas the essence of life in Matatiele is the huge trade carried on with Blacks in Transkei and Lesotho. Because of the area's remoteness and its somewhat uncertain future farm prices are relatively low.

These farmers and their Mount Currie Farmers' Association have now developed a radical new line of thinking which could have wide implications for the farming areas of South Africa which border on homelands and which are affected by consolidation proposals.

The consolidation issue and the possible handing over of East Griqualand to Transkei hangs like the sword of Damocles over the whole area and the messy handling of the buying out of the Ongeluksnek white farming community has made people aware that the sword has a cutting edge. With P.W. Botha jettisoning the quota system of the 1936 Land Act, which has dominated rural life ever since, the farmers are in a new ball game. Fresh and hard thinking is the result.

Farmers' associations generally have had the attitude that 'Black land' and 'White land' must be separated and that Blacks may only farm in Black-controlled areas. There has been non-political co-operation by the Agricultural Union with the Government, certainly in Natal, to try to ensure that Black spots are removed, that inefficient subsistence farmers (usually Blacks) get off the more fertile land, and that high rainfall areas be protected from peasant farmers.

The Mount Currie Farmers' Association has taken a radically different stance. It has rejected the concept of consolidation in terms of the 1936 Land Act and it has also rejected the concept of partition whereby White farmers would be cut into Black homelands and be expected to carry on farming under some sort of indemnity. Instead they have decided that it would be in the interests of South African agriculture if the ownership of farm land could be open to all South Africans, provided that they farm according to the Soil Conservation Act. In other words, they are saying that if any South African, regardless of race, has the money or can raise the finance through the Land Bank or otherwise, he should be entitled to purchase a farm on the open market as only Whites, with some exceptions, can do at present.

The condition in regard to the Soil Conservation Act is regarded as essential to prevent farms becoming squatter settlements. This is a temptation which some White farmers have resorted to in the past because it is more lucrative and easier than actually farming the land.

This decision of the Mount Currie Farmers' Association is, by Natal standards, a revolutionary one and although agreed to by the majority it was not unanimous. The principal architect was the Chairman, James Rennie, who is as close as one can become to an East Griqualand patriot and a man who has high respect in the community because of his integrity, his commitment to law and order with justice and his good farming. Although he has publicly supported the Progressive Party for years, James Rennie's consistency and honesty have won him the respect of even those who disagree with him radically on racial matters.

He speaks in the ponderous way of men who know that they cannot make the summer come any faster, nor the winter end any sooner, nor the cows calve down more quickly. But an energy is detectable when he talks of consolidation in the farm office off the stoep of his rambling home – owner built with farm baked bricks.

He represents those farmers who care deeply and desperately for South Africa and for the land, the people, the fish and agriculture, but while no racist, he does appreciate that peasant farming is not going to feed the exploding population of our sub-continent.

It is from this concern that he and his Executive decided to swim against the tide of thinking that holds sway in almost all the farmers' associations in South Africa. They feel it is a triumph for good sense that they have been able to convince the majority of their members of the futility of racist land consolidation and so make a creative contribution to South Africa's agricultural future. The Provincial Caucus of the New Republic Party has seen fit to follow the lead given by the Mount Currie Farmers' Association, the Progressive Federal Party would have no objections, and now Inkatha's Central Committee wants talks on power sharing in Natal but on the basis of accepting the unity of Natal.

All this would suggest that the farmers of East Griqualand are in the front line of preparing the Whites of Natal, at the very least, for a peaceful transition to power sharing on a non-racial basis. ■

CSO: 4420

DETAILS OF RICHARDS BAY TERMINAL EXPANSION GIVEN

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 20 Sep 80 p 9

[Excerpt]

THE existing facilities at the Richards Bay coal terminal, presently handling 24m tons a year, will be expanded to handle 44m tons a year by mid-1984, at an estimated cost to completion of R230m.

The Richards Bay Coal Terminal Company (RBCT) says the project consultants are now proceeding with the detailed design of the facilities. It is expected that commissioning of the expanded terminal will begin in mid-1983 and will be capable of its full capacity by mid-1984 — two years earlier than originally planned.

In addition to this work, continued the RBCT statement, the South African Railways administration will upgrade the Richards Bay coal line and introduce new rolling stock with increased carrying capacity.

"Additional harbour facilities, including two additional quays, will also be constructed by the South African Railways. The cost of this will be over and above the R230m to be spent by the RBCT."

Commenting on the Phase 3 expansion, managing director of RBCT, Mr M B Dunn, says: "RBCT, at present the largest and most modern coal exporting terminal in the world, will thus double in size and ensure that the South African coal export industry will continue its efficient and effective port coal handling services for which it is known throughout the world. tons by 1983. Two quays, each 350 m long, form the western boundary of the stockyard and can accommodate two 150 000 dwt bulk carriers.

The ships are loaded at the rate of 6 500 tons an hour and 300 bulk carriers are being loaded at the port annually. At present the harbour is dredged at 19 m but can be deeped to [incomplete sentence as published]

World demand for coal as power station fuel and for steelmaking has led to the transformation of Richards Bay into a new-generation deepwater port linked by a 500 km railway to the Eastern Transvaal and Natal coalfields. The incentive to establish the company came in 1970 when Japanese steelmakers contracted to buy 27m tons of coal from the Transvaal Coal Owners Association. Government and private enterprise co-operated to make the project a reality.

Preparation and construction began in 1972 and by 1976 the RBCT handling facility was commissioned with a designed throughput capacity for 12m tons a year. As a result of the encouraging prospects for exports it was subsequently decided to expand the facility to handle 20m tons a year and this Phase 2 expansion was commission in April 1979.

In 1978 the industry secured permission from the South African Government to increase exports to 44m tons a year.

The terminal and exchange yards cover 106 ha and the coal storage capacity, now in excess of 2m tons, will increase to 4m 23 m to accommodate 250 000 dwt ships.

Some 75 000 tons of coal and anthracite are delivered daily to the terminal. The Transvaal coal comes in 84-truck trains carrying 4 900 tons and the Natal coal arrives in block trains carrying 2 500 tons.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

LOCOMOTIVES SUPPLY--South Africa had sufficient diesel-powered and steam locomotives to see it through any situation, the General Manager of the Railways, Dr Kobus Loubser, said in Port Elizabeth. He was speaking at a ceremony at the electromotive division of General Motors in Markman Township to mark the delivery of the first of 50 diesel-electric shunting locomotives. He said since General Motors entered the South African market for diesel-electric locomotives in 1966, it had won several contracts against stiff competition. This competition had proved to the benefit of South Africa because it ensured lower costs and faster delivery. He said the Railways was fortunate in having a team of top class engineers with a balanced outlook. In addition to the 50 shunting locomotives, the plant is also busy with 100 mainline locomotives and the value of the outstanding contract is more than R70-million. The locomotives have a local content of of 40 percent by value and 70 percent by mass. Eastern Province Herald, August 26 [Text] Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 5 Sep 80 p 13]

DURBAN EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY--Durban--The Durban City Council has opened all positions above the level of labourer and semi-skilled worker to all regardless of race or sex, and all appointees will enjoy full parity of pay and conditions. Durban's Mayoress, Mrs Sybil Hotz made this announcement in an address to the 12th annual conference of the Garment Workers' Union yesterday. The council has started negotiations to iron out difficulties in the way of achieving complete equality of conditions of service and opportunity for all persons with the necessary qualifications, she said. [Excerpt] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 20 Sep 80 p 2]

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END

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20 October 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2309

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20 October 1980

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2309

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REPORTAGE ON CPA CONFERENCE IN LUSAKA

India Protests Bases

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] SUPER power rivalry and the nuclear arms build-up pose an unprecedented threat to mankind, speaker of India's lower house of parliament, Mr Bal Ram Jakhar, has warned.

Deploring big powers' efforts to establish military bases in "sensitive areas," he said their actions were thoughtless and posed a big threat to global security.

Mr Jakhar was addressing the 26th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference in Lusaka at the weekend.

He said world peace and security could be achieved through peaceful negotiations and urged the big powers to emulate India's constructive efforts to defuse tension and prevent world confrontation.

He said the increasing big power military presence in the Indian Ocean posed a "grave" danger to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nations in the area.

World peace and security would depend greatly on the economies of the Third World, he said, and urged industrialised countries to help the world's poor.

On Southern Africa, Mr Jakhar appealed to the South African government to speed up the process of Namibia's decolonisation.

Imperialism and expansionism are still threatening world peace and security, Dr Teik Kau, a member of the Singapore parliament and South-East Asian representative of the CPA, told the conference.

Speaking on the theme "current threats to international peace and security," Dr Kau called upon democratic members of parliament to oppose what he called new imperialism.

"While the Frontline states are fighting Western imperialism, the people in South-East Asia are fighting communist imperialism," he said.

A delegate from Lesotho Mr Chaolane Phoka said peace and security in Southern Africa were being threatened by the Western states' support for racist South Africa.

Mr Phoka said the Western countries were supporting the apartheid system by investing heavily in South Africa and by immigration of their citizens to that country.

"Unskilled migrant labour from Western countries is being allowed to go to South Africa to help in perpetuating the oppression of 20 million Africans", the Lesotho delegate said.

Clash Over Apartheid

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **TWO British delegates to the 26th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference in Lusaka clashed openly yesterday over apartheid in South Africa.**

While a Conservative Party junior minister spoke against isolating South Africa, a Labour parliamentarian advocated its isolation and he was supported by Zambian and Nigerian delegates.

Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr Neil Martine and Labour Party Member of Parliament, Mr Richard Mitchel, expressed conflicting opinions on the issue during the third plenary session of the conference at Mulungushi Hall.

Contributing to the debate on "Africa south of the Sahara," Mr Martine, a Conservative MP, criticised developing countries particularly those in Africa for accusing governments in Europe of being colonialists.

He said such critics should remember that Europeans who colonised them had long gone and the present generation in Europe had nothing to do with what their ancestors did to Africa or developing countries.

Cut aid

"In fact, if people in my constituency heard of such critics, they would ask that we cut aid from them," he said, adding that he had not even seen his grandfathers who witnessed the colonial era.

He called on Commonwealth countries and non-members to look forward to the future and not backwards in international relations.

Turning to Southern Africa, the British minister called on Commonwealth nations to support the United Nations efforts in bringing independence to Namibia.

While South Africa's policy of apartheid was not only repugnant but morally inhuman, the solution to the problem did not lie in ostracising or isolating Pretoria.

He said: "Such a way cannot change the minds of the South African leadership." He added that he had received a cable from the United Nations, saying the Pretoria regime had now agreed to meet a special UN team to discuss the final touches to the independence of Namibia.

South Africa had adequate resources which would benefit neighbouring states if the latter were willing to start a dialogue with Pretoria.

But Mr Mitchel said it was impossible to impose economic sanctions against South Africa as a way of forcing it to abolish apartheid.

This was because apart from being economically independent with abundant mineral resources, the country had a long coastline which posed difficulties of penetration by freedom fighters.

"In fact, I am very doubtfull if change could come about in South Africa through an economic embargo. In my opinion, the best and only way is to isolate South Africa to bring about change in that country — not through peaceful means," he said.

He urged the Commonwealth and other progressive nations to support SWAPO which, he said, was the authentic liberation movement fighting for the independence of Namibia.

Commonwealth countries should not repeat the mistake the British made in Zimbabwe where, he said, the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher supported minority parties and isolated the Patriotic Front jointly led by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and his Home Affairs Minister Joshua Nkomo.

The landslide victory of Mr Mugabe's ZANU-PF sent shock waves in Britain.

"We were shocked when Mugabe won. The Foreign Office was even more shocked," he said.

Mr Mitchel was supported by Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General, Mr Frederick Chomba on isolating South Africa as the only way to end racism.

Mr Chomba who is leading the Zambian delegation, said economically, the independence of Zimbabwe would deflect the winds of dependence on South Africa, creating what he called more propitious conditions for the eventual isolation of South Africa.

He said: "Like all of us here, the Africans of Namibia and South Africa are surely entitled to have a government of the people, for the people and by the people as opposed to enduring a permanent ignominy of being treated like sub-humans."

Addressing the session on the same subject, leader of the Nigerian delegation, Mr Tom Egbuwoku, warned South Africa that no amount of

military and economic might could perpetually subjugate people's desire for freedom

Mr Eubuwoku described South Africa as a monster which always dehumanised the people of Namibia and South Africa, creating fear and consternation in the lives of everybody.

"The military and economic arsenal of this monster are being nourished to great heights by some of our great friends of the West in readiness to perpetually blackmail Africa," he said.

He reminded these "great friends" of the Commonwealth supporting Pretoria that the people they wanted to destroy in Africa were "embellished" with great powers to hit back.

He said: "As we all know, one of the most unpleasant and naughty problems still confronting this sub-region is the continued political subjugation of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia by the very few white and racist settlers.

"These microscopic few have continued to defy rather obstinately and arrogantly world opinion and for that matter the considered opinion of this great body. Apartheid is a sin and crime against humanity. We must all redouble our effort to wipe it out now."

In Lagos, Nigeria President Shehu Shagari called for increased efforts to make South Africa abandon its policy of apartheid, report ZANA/Reuter.

Iran-Iraq Fighting

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **COMMONWEALTH governments have been urged to send messages to the United Nations urging Iran and Iraq to stop the fighting.**

Delegates attending the 26th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference in Lusaka made the appeal yesterday.

In working papers on "current threats to international peace and security", the delegates felt that there was need for the Commonwealth to move in and help solve the Gulf war.

They said the association must support the UN and the Inter-Parliamentary Union in their efforts to solve the Middle East issue.

They expressed the fear that if the current fighting between Iraq and Iran was not stopped, it might spread to other areas.

Senator Reg Bishop of Australia told the conference that threats to peace mainly originated from the deterioration of relationships between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"The nations of Europe that are threatened by the might of the Soviet Union and the matching military expertise of the United States are concerned with what might happen not only about local wars but about the war originating between Iraq and Iran, the difficulties over the hostages in Iran, the question of Afghanistan, the experiments in nuclear war," he said.

He added that the Commonwealth had the ability to intervene in a war situation to bring about an effective solution as the organisation did in Zimbabwe.

British delegate, Mr Peter Bottomley, called on the association to remain vigilant and ensure that governments did not interfere in the freedom of worship, trade union, speech and Press.

"We have the responsibility as members of parliament to reduce the threat to peace and security by taking an interest in each other's country as well as in our own.

"There are many who say parliamentarians should not interfere.

"It is our governments who should not interfere in each other's country but democratic politicians have a responsibility to do so," Mr Bottomley said.

In Uganda for example, he said, one wondered what happened to the poor people there in the way they found their governments changing over the last years.

Mr Bottomley said the Commonwealth should not sit idle and let one group of people in a country rig elections and allow only one group of candidates free to claim seats.

Cook Island delegate Mr T. Tangaroa attacked France for carrying out nuclear tests in Polynesia, thousands of kilometres from her own shores.

"Due to France's determination to be a nuclear power, we find ourselves adjacent to a testing site in French Polynesia.

Solutions to Economic Problems Urged

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 2 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Prime Minister Daniel Lisulo last night called on Parliaments in Commonwealth nations to find pragmatic solutions to economic problems facing them.

Mr Lisulo said unless economies were sound and people were adequately fed, clothed and housed, law-making insitutions could not claim to have executed their noble objectives.

Speaking at a reception for delegates to the 26th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) conference at the National Assembly in Lusaka, the Prime Minister said:

"Unless we do these things for the social and economic welfare of our people all the noble aims and objectives of the CPA will be empty talk, because freedom, hunger, poverty and disease must take precedence over the ideals of Parliamentary democracy."

Parliament, like any other social institution, symbolised a super structure which should regulate social and economic relations in society.

It was, therefore, imperative that more attention was paid to finding solutions to the many problems that "plague our economies as Commonwealth countries."

The Prime Minister also urged the Commonwealth to spend more time in future in finding answers to the vexed question of establishing a new international economic order.

[pg 4]

The CPA, together with other organs of the Commonwealth, should strive to make the organisation what its Secretary General, Mr Shridath Ramphal aptly called a "catalyst in consensus formation," he said.

The Commonwealth, he said needed to have an identifiable international image and its activities or decisions in international forums must be seen to have a Commonwealth "stamp" of approval or disapproval.

This family of nations could and should sometimes act collectively to influence decisions on vital issues like the declaration of zones of peace in the Indian Ocean, detente and the much talked-about Law of the Sea."

He commended previous efforts by the Commonwealth in promoting co-operation in the fields of education, law, health, science and technology, food production, rural development and youth affairs.

The report by a Committee of 10 experts on ways of bridging the gap between the rich and the poor, compiled during the Heads of Government meeting in London in 1977, "was a commendable contribution to the North-South dialogue."

The Prime Minister said the Commonwealth, despite being labelled a "gigantic farce" by pessimists, who predicted its collapse earlier, had proved that it still had a great role to play in development.

He said the organisation had continued to co-ordinate political, social and economic co-operation among member states and giving impetus to development in the field of technical assistance.

"It must by now be very obvious to the political Jeremiahs, who used to forecast the demise of the Commonwealth that the organisation is very much alive."

Mr Lisulo said no other organisation "has made so much difference to the policies of its members and to the political and economic shape of the world."

On democracy, he said the type of democracy practised by any nation was determined by many factors, adding: "It is, therefore, idle for one to claim that one's brand of democracy is the best."

Zambia was evolving a system of democracy in which every man and woman, boy and girl would play his or her part in shaping the destiny of the country in all the fields of human endeavour.

Conflicting Views of Apartheid

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 2 Oct 80 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT is great privilege for Zambia to host the current 26th conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association which has brought delegates from various parts of the world.

The idea is for representatives from Commonwealth countries to meet and exchange views on matters of common concern to member countries. We hope the delegates will enjoy their stay in Zambia.

Already, some interesting issues, such as apartheid, have been discussed and have led to political "clashes". But these differences in party policies between the British Conservatives and the Labour are nothing new to us.

Neither Mr Harry Marten for Conservatives nor Mr Richard Mitchell, representing the Labour Party, said anything impressive or what we have not heard before during our struggles against their governments.

Zambia condemns apartheid policy and all those who support it in any way. They can be Labour, Conservative or Klux Klan.

To us, the difference of opinions that seemed to put the two British delegates at variance was just a put up play to amuse the other delegates.

Knowing the incapacity of the two British parties to genuinely fight against oppression or any system that resents black people and confers privileges and authority on the whiteman, they cannot seriously fight or criticise apartheid.

The argument between the two British delegates also revealed some strange thinking by Mr Marten, who feels that it is not fair to blame him for the colonial sins of his grandfathers.

This is elementary reasoning which sounds like somebody saying there is no point in us today asking God to confess for the sins which were committed by Adam and Eve.

It is true that Mr Marten was not there when his grandfathers oppressed and colonized the people of South Africa and Namibia several centuries ago, but he has done nothing to stop it. He seems to enjoy it, and he is therefore, just as guilty.

He has continued to discriminate the black people and humiliating them in the same way as his grandfathers did, and obviously, he cannot be exonerated.

Probably Mr Marten will tell us that he finds it difficult to stop this inhuman degradation of the blackman because his grandfathers started it. We agree

that as long as the Conservative Government continues to support apartheid, economic embargo will not succeed.

These measures had failed to topple the rebellion by Ian Smith because both Labour and Conservative governments were resisting them and heavily committed to oppression by tradition.

The conflicting views over apartheid were therefore stage-managed and probably carefully rehearsed, to impress other delegates, but certainly not the people of Zambia.

We know that the British, regardless of their political party, support oppression and perpetual humiliation of the blackman. There is no future for colonialism and time is fast running out. Intelligent people should change their attitude.

CSO: 4420

PROGRESS OF NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE DISAPPOINTING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] LET'S face it: North and South are still poles apart and the programme of survival between them remains a pipe-dream for the South.

Take the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Washington this week. What can the poor nations of the Third World win from the industrialised members of the IMF?

Little, if not nothing at all. The "Group of 24", which is made up of finance ministers from Africa, Asia and Latin America, met last Friday to work out a strategy for the talks.

The South wants more power to influence policy in the IMF and other specialised agencies by which a new global economic order could be structured.

The South has made similar efforts in the past but at every turn the selfish North has thwarted them.

The voice of Third World countries, no matter how shrill, in the forums of the World Bank, IMF, FAO, UNCTAD to mention a few, continues to fall on deaf ears.

The spiralling oil prices have forced the South to run up huge current account deficits with the IMF — K36 billion two years ago to more than K70 billion only in the first six months of this year!

But who will listen? Certainly not the IMF in which, for instance, the United States as the biggest single contributor of cash has twenty per cent voting power. The majority of the 141 member nations have less than one per cent each.

When the South speaks out and calls for a fair distribution of the world's wealth, the US and its capitalist clique of "ten" say such talk is "politicisation" of the IMF.

What then can one expect but tea in Washington's plush Sheraton Hotel.

A special session of the United Nations General Assembly was called recently to launch an international development strategy for the decade.

However despite extension of the two-week session the North and South remained wide apart — the former threw the spanner in the works and turned the meeting into a mere talking shop.

What the South wants is a central body capable of taking mandatory decisions on economic relations, industrialisation and transfer of technology. But the North, with its financial and political clout, is adamant and will not hear of it.

It argues that the specialised agencies like the IMF, which the North controls, should retain the decision-making powers. The way then is blocked for the poor.

We find therefore that at such lofty North-South gatherings, the resolutions passed are too vague to be effective. And it is expected to be so at this IMF meeting.

Mr Robert McNamara could be a voice crying in the wilderness, judging from his speech yesterday. After all he is retiring.

CSO: 4420

BENIN-IVORIAN COOPERATION TALKS, COMMUNIQUE REPORTED

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 25 Aug 80 p 3

[Article: "Reinforced Cooperation in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishing"]

[Text] The 25th floor of the CSSPPA building served as the setting for last Saturday's signing of an agro-pastoral agreement of cooperation between the Ivory Coast and Benin.

This signing ceremony concludes the Ivorian visit of Benin's minister of state farms, husbandry and fishing, Garba Roger. Denis Bra Kanon was in charge of the Ivorian party.

During his Ivorian visit, the Benin minister visited many of our country's agro-industrial elements.

He was however, received briefly by the chief of state, His Excellence Felix Houphouet-Boigny, in Yomoussoukro.

During the signing ceremony of the agreements, Minister Denis Bra Kanon spoke of his satisfaction with the way things had gone during his Benin counterparts' stay and with the meetings that the latter had had at Abidjan, Yamoussoukro and Bouake. He also spoke of his hope for reenforced cooperation between the two countries. Denis Bra Kanon, concluding his speech, wished Minister Garba Roger and his entourage a pleasant return to Benin, speaking also for his colleagues of water and forests and animal production, Theodore Koffi Attobra and Dicoh Garba.

In his response to the Ivorian agriculture minister, the Benin minister of state farms, husbandry and fishing indicated his satisfaction and that he was very impressed.

The Benin ambassador to the Ivory Coast was present at these ceremonies. At the end of Garba Roger's stay, the following communique was published.

The Final Communique

At the Ivorian Government's invitation, Benin's minister of state farms, husbandry and fishing, Garba Roger, made a working visit to the Ivory Coast from 18-24 August 1980.

During this visit the Benin minister was received by His Excellence Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of the Ivory Coast.

At this time he sent a message of friendship to His Excellence Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin.

Following this audience, the Benin minister spoke of how impressed he was with the great personality of President Houphouet-Boigny. The Benin minister of state farms, husbandry and fishing met with members of the Ivorian Government for many work sessions, especially with the minister of agriculture, Denis Bra Kanon, the minister of waters and forests, Theodore Koffi Attobra, and the minister of animal production, Dicoh Garba.

He then visited agricultural endeavors in the south and central regions with Denis Bra Kanon:

--the industrial plantations of oil palms, as well as the Eloka Oil Works,

--the French Institute of Coffee and Cocoa (IFCC) in Bingerville,

--the Institute of Fruit and Citrus Fruit Research (IRFA),

--the Institute of Tropical Agricultural and Food Crops Research (IRAT),

--the Center of Zootechnical Research (CRZ),

--the Agricultural Institute of Bouake (IAB),

--the Ivorian Textile Company (CIDT),

--the pineapple and avocado plantations of the chief of state in Yamoussoukro,

--the Toumbrokro Coffee and Cocoa plantations as well as the SERIC factory.

In addition, the Benin delegation was able to appreciate the endeavors undertaken in Yamoussoukro, the native village of the chief of state. Then, the Benin minister was invited to visit the Abokouamekro Ranch with the Ivorian Minister of Animal Production, Dicoh Garba.

During these visits, the Benin delegation was also able to appraise the importance of the effort undertaken by the Ivory Coast to modernize the existing structures in order to diversify and increase production.

At the end of the Benin delegation's stay in the Ivory Coast, Garba Roger and Denis Bra Kanon reaffirmed their attachment to the solidarity principles and frank cooperation which govern the relations between the countries at the heart of the Conciliatory Board of the ECOWAS, and recognized the necessity to confront the on-going experiences in each of the two countries.

It was in this spirit that a cooperation agreement in the areas of forestry, agriculture, husbandry and fishing was signed between the two governments. The Benin minister of state farms, husbandry and fishing was very satisfied with the results of his visit to the Ivory Coast and estimated that they could only contribute to the reenforcement of the friendly ties already uniting the Republic of the Ivory Coast and the People's Republic of Benin.

The Benin minister, sensitive to the fraternal and warm reception with which he and his delegation were met during the whole visit, seized the occasion to offer his sincere thanks to his excellence, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

Finally, Minister Garba Roger addressed the Ivorian minister of agriculture, Denis Bra Kanon, who accepted an invitation to visit Benin. The date of of this visit will be fixed at a later time.

Abidjau, 23 August 1980

Garba Roger, minister of the state farms, husbandry and fishing of the People's Republic of Benin.

D. Bra Kanon, Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Ivory Coast.

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CSO: 4400

TRANSPORT COMMISSION IDENTIFIES MOZAMBICAN PRIORITIES

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 3 Sep 80 p 2

[Report on interview with Subhaschandra Bhatt, national director of Mozambican ports and railroads, by NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, in Beira on 2 September]

[Text] After taking part in a meeting of top railroad officials of the nine signatory countries of the Lusaka Economic Summit Conference which defined priority sectors of cooperation within the scope of the powers of the South African Commission of Transport and Communications [CTCAA], Subhaschandra Bhatt, national director of Mozambican ports and railroads [PCFM], departed yesterday for Maputo. The national director was interviewed by the news media at the Beira Airport and spoke of some of the important aspects of that meeting.

"Basically, the meeting dealt with carefully considered projects of priority implementation designed to achieve the goals set by the heads of state and government at the Lusaka conference. Thus, the participants of the nine countries, always mindful of the objectives of the Lusaka conference, specifically the need for proper traffic flow, a reduction in dependency on South Africa and increase in regional cooperation, defined a series of projects which are not of interest to just one country but to all countries which make up the CTCAA," PCFM's national director began in answering our question about the results of the meeting in which he participated.

And he went on to say: "Among those projects we can mention some which will be immediately reflected in increased traffic through Mozambican ports--namely, renovation of the railroad line between Dondo and Machipanda, renovation of a section of the line between Dondo and Vila Nova da Fronteira, renovation of the line from Maputo to Swaziland, including 83 km of that country's territory but a joint project, and renovation of the railroad line of the north; the project of installing an earth station in Beira to improve communications over the short term between Mozambican ports and ports of the countries of the 'hinterland' of those ports; and also some projects which will increase the capacity of the new ports over the medium term; a deepening of the access channels of the ports of Beira and Maputo; and the project of the berthing terminal of the port of Nacala. Projects were also considered with regard to other countries of the region keeping in mind the objective of routing through Mozambique a certain portion of the traffic currently being routed through South Africa."

The PCFM national director then gave a few more details about Mozambique's priority projects. For example, the section of line from Almada to Machipanda will be covered by a project aimed at realining the current section in order to increase the radius of the curves and reduce the gradients and, in addition, increase the capacity of the line by replacing the present rails with heavier rails and increasing the ballast.

In the case of the railway line between Dondo and Vila Nova da Fronteira, with about 24 km of section, the project consists of replacing the rails in some areas, replacing the ties and increasing the ballast all along the line. Simultaneously, both in the Machipanda line and that of Vila Nova da Fronteira an attempt will be made to improve connections from station to station. Once completed, these projects will make it possible to put more trains into circulation, increase their speed and provide for greater safety.

"The projects are considered of priority nature. Meanwhile, it is necessary to mobilize our material, human and financial resources to implement those projects," the national director continued, "and that mobilization, which will be made through the CTCAA, on the one hand, but over the short term, is in keeping with the presentation of the projects in a meeting of contributors to be held in Maputo in November for the purposes of the mobilization."

Questioned about the probable results of the meeting of contributors, Subhaschandra Bhatt expressed the opinion that "if the nine countries present the projects as an overall package and as projects of concern to all countries of the region, keeping in mind that at the time of the meeting the projects will be explained in detail for subsequent analysis by international financiers, it is believed that the results will be positive."

Giving a rough estimate of the costs of implementing the projects, the national director said that those costs were expected to be quite high, probably hundreds of millions of dollars.

Answering an inquiry concerning the participation of SIDA [Swedish International Development Agency] in the meeting, as he had mentioned earlier, Subhaschandra Bhatt explained that it was not the agency itself which was represented but rather a member of a group of technical consultants who will work with the CTCAA in the preparation of various priority projects.

"Those consultants will work with the CTCAA and their work will be paid for by SIDA, the Swedish agency which specializes in aid to developing countries; they will prepare the priority projects so that those projects may be evaluated by whoever invests in the form of financial resources," the PCFM director said in conclusion.

8568
CSO: 4401

ZAIRE SOLDIERS HARASS ZAMBIANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] ZAIREAN soldiers are crossing into Zambia at Sakania near Ndola to allegedly rob Zambians and help smugglers from that country, it was learnt yesterday.

Ndola Urban governor Mr Alexander Kamalondo said he would protest strongly to Copperbelt member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Soko, for what he termed "these wanton violations of international boundary."

Mr Kamalondo said this when he, Ndola police chief Mr Mwelwa Musunsa, and a team of Pressmen accompanied by six armed paramilitary policemen and victims of the Zairean soldiers toured the area yesterday.

Officer-in-charge of the Sakania police post, sub-inspector John Haamiyanda, told Mr Kamalondo that there had been several meetings between him and his counterparts in Zaire over "several problems" in the area.

"We have reached certain agreements on each occasion we have met but despite this, armed Zairean soldiers still cross into Zambia," he said.

When they enter Zambia, the soldiers demand money from Zambians and if they refuse they are assaulted.

Mr Haamiyanda said some Zambians had relatives in Zaire and when they visited them, they were required to pay anything between K100 and K200 to the soldiers if they were "unfortunate" to come face to face with them.

On smuggling, he said the soldiers usually worked hand-in-hand with smugglers whom they escorted into Zambia to carry out their business.

He said: "We are finding it difficult to contain the smugglers because they are sometimes escorted by soldiers into Zambia.

He told the governor that there was an area which was the soldiers' main entry point into the country and it was difficult for his men to patrol the border because of the thick plantation through which the foreigners pass.

Stolen Zambian property is not retrieved from Zaire because soldiers demand payment for the period the goods are on their soil. For cars, they could demand anything up to K10,000, he said.

Mr Kamalondo said such a situation could not be allowed to continue where "our brothers" had displayed disrespect for international boundaries.

The victims who accompanied the team showed Mr Kamalondo and Mr Musunsa where they were robbed of bicycles and money recently.

One of them, Mr John Mulala, said he was robbed of a bicycle and K60 in cash after he was taken near the border and ordered to take off his clothes.

CSO: 4420

MELAMU PRAISES ZAMBIAN ROLE IN ZIMBABWE STRUGGLE

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 1 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **ZAMBIANS will go down in the annals of world history as great defenders of freedom, outgoing Botswana High Commissioner, Dr Monteane John Melamu, said yesterday.**

Speaking at a farewel luncheon held in his honour in Lusaka, Dr Melamu said he was greatly touched by the determination of most Zambians during the Zimbabwean liberation war despite the "untold suffering" they had to endure.

He said: "I came to Zambia at a time when rebel troops made numerous raids into Zambia. Much blood was shed, indeed, innocent blood. Infrastructure was destroyed, but the Zambian people remained steadfast."

Dr Melamu, who came to Zambia two years ago, said Botswana viewed Zambia's contribution as that of Africa as a whole since the whole continent wanted man to be free.

"I was lucky to have been here to witness the birth of Zimbabwe, and I count myself fortunate to have been afforded the opportunity to see history being made."

He described President Kaunda as an "amazing man with inexhaustible energy", adding that he was optimistic Zambia was now poised for an economic regeneration.

Zambia's economy, he said, was almost paralysed during the liberation war but it would soon be rebuilt "because people are determined to ensure that the recently launched Operation Food Programme is successfully implemented."

Dr Melamu, who is expected to take up his new appointment as Botswana's Ambassador to America shortly, hailed the strong bonds of friendship existing between his country and Zambia.

The strong ties were exemplified by Zambia's support to Botswana when President Seretse Khama passed away in July, this year, he said.

Earlier, acting Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Remmy Chisupa, recalled the late President Khama's contribution to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa and called for the strengthening of ties to expedite development.

He praised the outgoing envoy for his efforts towards the improvement of bilateral relations, saying the establishment of the Botswana/Zambia Joint Permanent Commission was a clear testimony of moves to better relations.

Meanwhile, President Kaunda has expressed delight that the government and people of Botswana have settled down under the present leadership and continue to make progress following the death of President Khama.

In a message sent to President Quett Masire on Botswana's 13th independence anniversary, Dr Kaunda prayed that the strong bonds of friendship and cooperation that exist between Zambia and Botswana would continue to grow from strength to strength.

The message further reads: "On behalf of the Party, Government, the people of Zambia and, indeed, on my own behalf, I have pleasure in conveying to Your Excellency and the brotherly people of Botswana hearty congratulations and best wishes as you celebrate your country's 13th anniversary of independence.

"This occasion no doubt reminds us of the sad loss inflicted on the people of Botswana and all of us in this sub-region through the untimely death of the great son of Africa, the late Sir Seretse Khama whose memory is still fresh in our minds.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON STRIKE BY POSTAL WORKERS

AB101044 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The postal and telecommunications office has been closed for only 4 days. This is because the government has revoked its decision to close the office. It is a measure of appeasement based on certain conditions. The government has asked the heads of the OCPT [Central African Post and Telecommunications Office] in particular to take sanctions against the people who misappropriated the contents of postal packets. Let us listen to the government communique on this issue read by Mr Marc Babel Bedan, minister of posts and telecommunications.

[Begin recording] As a result of the meeting held between his excellency, the president of the republic and the general bureau of the General Union of Central African Workers [UGTC]--a meeting during which the economic situation in the Central African Republic and the problem of the strike at the Central African Postal and Telecommunications Office were referred to--the government, considering that this illegal strike which was launched at a time when the financial section of the OCPT was paying salaries into the accounts of employees with current postal accounts, caused serious prejudice to the employees; considering that the salaries have to be paid urgently to enable employees to honor their commitments and to enable those working in the interior to resume work; considering that the deficit in the financial situation of the OCPT requires the immediate application of the office's recovery plan; considering the numerous cases of misappropriation and stealing of the contents of postal packets and the embezzlement of OCPT funds.

I. Has decided that work will resume at the OCPT on Friday, 10 October 1980, at normal working hours.

II. Has ordered the heads of the OCPT to adopt strong and immediate measures to progressively restore a balance in the finances of the OCPT and to enable it to become financially autonomous. To this effect it proposes the following measures:

A. The dismissal of all those responsible for the misappropriation and stealing of the contents of postal packets and the embezzlement of OCPT funds.

B. The dismissal of extra personnel who are not fully employed by the OCPT.

C. It requests the civilian and military authorities to lift the ban on access to OCPT offices and buildings. However, they must continue to watch over those areas. [end recording]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

UNDP-CENTRAL AFRICA AGREEMENT--The UN Development Program and Central Africa have signed two agreements on aid for secondary and technical education on one hand, and the development of conditions of life in the rural areas on the other. The first agreement is aimed at ensuring the success of the reopening of the 1980-81 academic year and satisfying the need for qualified instructors in science subjects. The second concerns the construction of health centers in 70 villages, the building of schools in the rural zone and sinking wells for villages in the northern regions of the Central African Republic. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1137 GMT 8 Oct 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

OFFSHORE OIL PRODUCTION--Abidjan, 9 Oct (AFP)--A representative of the Esso Oil Company today announced in Abidjan that the first barrels of oil from the Belier offshore deposit situated 70 kilometers east of Abidjan were extracted at the beginning of September but that production is not yet stable. Production, he added, is still insignificant and we are now drilling the third of the six wells envisaged. It was originally estimated that 400,000 tons of oil could be produced by the end of this year and that production at this site could attain 1.5 million tons in 1981. [Text] [AB101048 Paris AFP in French 1642 GMT 9 Oct 80]

CSO: 4400

U. S. OIL CONSERVATION GRANT HAILED, ENERGY PLAN URGED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] Yesterday's signing of a grant agreement between Kenya and the United States to support programmes designed to conserve petroleum consumption and develop renewable energy resources takes us one more step in the right direction. The $4,800,000 grant, of which $3,482,000 is available under yesterday's agreement, will assist the Government to develop energy policies and to initiate experimental and replicable projects.

Apart from developing and distributing simple, low-cost renewable energy techniques designed for use by the rural and urban poor, the grant will also support the development of renewable energy technologies which could be used to tap other sources of energy such as wood more efficiently. The grant's aim to promote afforestation is also welcome because this will ensure the availability of wood while providing rain catchment areas which are vital for the country's agriculture.

The importance of developing alternative energy sources becomes more apparent when it is realised that Kenya imports between 76 and 100 per cent of her energy requirements which use 30 per cent of all the country's export earning. It is this growing dependance on an over-priced imported commodity--whose availability, at any price, is in doubt--which makes the other agreement with the US to fund two photovoltaic-solar-powered-projects at two rural health centres equally welcome.

If the photovoltaic systems--to be installed at Ikutha, Kitui District, and Kibwezi, Machakos District--succeed in providing a viable service they will be of inestimable value in rural hospitals where the energy shortage is more acute than in our urban hospitals. We should, however, not be too optimistic about the success of this project since the use of photovoltaic power for commercial purposes is a recent development in the solar energy field.

What we should do while awaiting the results of these studies is to limit our consumption of petroleum products. It is commendable that the Government has accepted the need for this and has indicated the steps it is

going to take to curb the growth in our oil imports. These include possible petrol rationing, strict enforcement of the 100 k. p. h. speed limit, the requirement that new Government vehicles be no more than 1600 cc, and that they be diesel propelled.

But, as commendable as these measures are, the Government does not seem to have moved from the planning to the implementation stage. More is the pity because these are matters which require to be dealt with urgently. The need for urgency has been underlined by the war between Iran and Iraq, although the Kenyan Ministry of Energy seems--so far at least--benignly ignorant of the fact.

For it was only recently that it assured the country that the oil supply situation was normal. How this can be when the two countries at war have cut off their oil exports was not explained. This assurance was also all the move surprising because the country can only store oil to last 30 days. How much of this capacity was utilised during the oil glut, when prices were falling, is not clear.

But may be the assurance was meant to avoid panic-buying while the Government takes measures to ensure that the country's economy is not disrupted even if the war does not end soon. If this is the aim, then it is a wise move. But if this reflects the Ministry's belief that we will not be affected by the war, even though we import oil from the area, then the belief is based on questionable assumptions.

The fact that we import only a small amount of oil from the combatants does not in any way insulate us from the war's effects. This is because Iraq was before the war the second largest producer in the Opec cartel, being second only to Saudi Arabia. Most of the Iraqi and Saudi oil goes to Western Europe and Japan. We get most of our supplies from the same source. This means that in a truly dire shortage--and there is every possibility that one is just around the corner--we will compete for supplies with these rich countries which can also afford to buy from the spot market. It is obvious who will be the loser.

The chance that any of the combatants--or both--will close the Strait of Hormuz through which a third of the world's total supply of oil moves, especially from Saudi Arabia, is also a possibility that must be taken into account when energy strategies are worked out. What the country needs is not false hopes but a vigorous conservation plan and an urgent restructuring of the economy to meet emerging energy realities. We believe that with imagination and commitment to take the necessary action, when if they are unpopular in the short term, we can be [word indistinct] to the take. But time is running out fast.

CSO: 4420

EXISTING RAILROAD SERVICES' IMPROVEMENT 'TOP PRIORITY'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] WE carried an in-depth article yesterday on the Kenya Railways which highlighted some of the poor conditions about which passengers have been complaining for a long time. These shortcomings need to be rectified as a matter of urgency to enable the railways to play their rightful role in the development of this country.

At a time when we are experiencing difficulties in paying for oil it becomes all the more necessary that we make the best use of the railways to conserve the fuel used by private cars and passenger vehicles. For there is no question that the railways can provide a more efficient service than they are doing.

One of the areas that demands urgent remedial action is the state of third class compartments in which passengers are crowded like sardines. This is not only unhealthy but also degrading for it is not unusual to find men and women, children and adults piled on top of each other. This is a sad reminder of the old days when Africans, who were the only ones who used third class, were also regarded as third class citizens.

This is not to suggest that there should be no distinction of services based on the amount of money a passenger is willing — and able — to pay. It means that the services provided even in the cheapest compartments should be upgraded to human level. Additionally, the number of coaches reserved for third class passengers should be increased. This will ensure that passengers will at least have some legroom instead of being forced to crouch as though they are practising yoga. There is little, if any, justification for these compartments not being as spacious as buses. Given the economies of scale, they will still be cheaper with the railway authorities making more profits from the increased number of passengers. As it is now most people who cannot afford to travel second class choose to travel by bus or *matatu* because of the poor conditions which the third class rail passengers are subjected to.

The result is the increased deaths in mad accidents as buses and *matatus* race each other to get passengers. Last year alone 1,661 people lost their lives in road accidents. This number could have been reduced if our railway services were improved.

To the problem of enduring overcrowding and the inevitable dirt dropped by passengers eating all sorts of foods, from boiled eggs to roasted maize, the poor third class passenger has also to put up with the nightmare of losing his money for the place is also a marketplace where buying and selling is carried on. All this means that sleep is a luxury that few passengers can look forward to irrespective of how long the journey takes.

This state of affairs has also seeped into the second and third class coaches in which passengers complain that toilets are dirty and broken, compartments are battered

formica surfaces chipped, stained and peeling and that there is no drinking or washing water at times. It would seem the one asset that the railways have retained is their staff, who are courteous and efficient in doing what is reasonably possible in the circumstances.

At a time when it is more than ever necessary for the railways to assume a greater role in passenger traffic especially in Nairobi, these shortcomings are most unfortunate. Although it is true that a rail commuter system has its own peculiar problems we believe that the railways — expanded if necessary — should play a leading role in this direction. Setting up another body to tackle this problem, which is becoming more urgent every day, will be going against the conventional wisdom which holds that we have too many bodies as it is doing work that can be merged to increase efficiency.

Everyone who has to go to work by public transport has reached the conclusion that buses, even when supplemented by *matatus* are inadequate to cope with the big demand for transport in the city. This forces some commuters to wait for more than an hour, in certain cases, to get a bus or a *matatu* either to work or home from work. School-children have an even harder time.

One suggestion has been that of having rail services moving from North to South and East to West serving such places as Kibera, Eastlands, Langata, Limuru Kikuyu, and Ruiru. These suggestions, we accept, will cost a lot of money. But they will save a lot more, even in the short term.

These measures, once implemented will enable car owners to either leave their cars at home or leave them at a considerable distance from the city centre where parking has become one of many headaches that a motorist has to contend with every morning. Apart from the considerable saving that will accrue from this move, the air pollution in the city centre will also be reduced.

With their considerable experience we believe that the Kenya Railways can help translate the dream of an efficient commuter service in the city, with subways and flyovers, into reality. As important as the expansion of the railways services are in and outside the country, we believe that improving the services already offered while also alleviating the rush hour congestion demands top priority.

CSO: 4420

FARMERS MUST LEARN LESSONS FROM NAIROBI INTERNATIONAL SHOW

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

KENYA's premier agricultural event — the Nairobi International Show — opens its gates to the public today. During the next five days Kenyans and their guests from other countries will have a chance to assess the country's agricultural and industrial development over the past year. Although there has been growth in certain sectors, the overall picture gives very little room for complacency. This makes this year's event all the more important for, if the opportunity is properly utilised, farmers and businessmen will learn important lessons to enable them to translate this year's theme — Feeding the Nation — into reality.

The escalating price of oil, coupled with the resultant rising costs of other farm imports such as fertilizers has meant farmers being hard put to make ends meet. Not surprisingly many ploughed fewer acres last year, which, added to the drought, caused the food crisis which left the country's confidence in its ability to feed itself badly shaken.

The show is also being staged at a time when a national food policy is being prepared. It will outline the route to follow to restore our ability to feed ourselves and if possible to leave some for export. If this goal is to be realised, it is necessary that the factors that landed us in a situation where we had to import grains which we could have grown — bad weather notwithstanding — be identified. Once these are clear the solution should be a lot easier, provided there is commitment.

Together with reflecting our successes, the show also reflects our failures. These failures will be shown this year by the low number of exhibits in the pig and poultry sections. Given the difficulties which the farmers have been experiencing in getting poultry and animal feeds, this was only to be expected. It is also expected that all those concerned in this important farming sector will find time to exchange views on how they can help each other to feed the nation. The increased number of small-scale farmers participating in this year's show, however, is an indication of their desire to excel, and this can only lead to increased output. The authorities should tap this demonstrated enthusiasm for the benefit of all.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FRG LOAN AGREEMENTS SIGNED--Kenya's Charge d'Affaires in W. Germany, Mr. B. E. Mwangi yesterday signed six long-term loan agreements amounting to a total of DM 45,900,000 in the offices of the German Bank for Reconstruction (KFW). The money will finance various projects in Kenya. Mr. Mwangi said that the assistance which Kenya had received from the Federal Republic of Germany since independence had contributed to the realisation of various development projects in the country. He assured the KFW officials at the signing ceremony that, the loans would be used exclusively for the purposes they had been earmarked. Mr. Mwangi said the loans were clear proof of the strong bonds of friendship existing between Kenya and West Germany. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Sep 80 p 24]

CSO: 4420

NEW LEADERS UNSUCCESSFUL IN WINNING PEOPLE'S SUPPORT

Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Sep 80 p 7

[Article by Pierre Biarnes]

[Text] Master Sergeant Samuel Doe, the chief of state of Liberia, announced on Monday, 1 September, the reestablishment of the death penalty for political offenses. "All counterrevolutionary elements caught in the act of undermining the progress of the Liberian revolution will be immediately executed," declared the chief of state before an audience of students on his return from an official visit in Ethiopa, where he had declared his "conviction" that "Liberia could learn a great deal from the revolutionary experience of Ethiopia."

President Doe had announced the suspension of such executions on 29 April in response to numerous appeals raised against the putting to death of 13 leaders of the former regime of Tolbert under atrocious conditions. Among the most recent appeals in favor of the liberation of the political prisoners which the delegate general for Africa of the international Committee of the Red Cross was not authorized to meet with in August, figure those of the two Catholic bishops of Liberia as well as that of the American charge d'affaires stationed in Monrovia. The number of political detainees is generally estimated to be between 150 to 200 persons, while the Liberian Government states that it is detaining only "a few prisoners."

In other developments Nah Tipoteh, minister of planning and economic affairs, has just announced the bestowal of foreign aid to Liberia in the amount of $128,000,000 for the year 1980-1981.

The American Government is set to provide $20,000,000 for food, medicine, agriculture, rural radio and military equipment.

The RFA is supposed to furnish $23,000,000 for the development of agriculture and forests, the modernization of ports, piping of water, and road maintenance.

The $85,000,000 remaining is to be provided by the International Monetary Fund and will serve to cover a budgetary deficit of about $75,000,000.

However, 5 months after the coup d'etat, the new leaders have not succeeded in gaining the support of the population.

"In the cause of the people the corruption continues." In the hot streets of Monrovia, as in the well-to-do drawing rooms of the Sumkor neighborhood, or in the "slums" of West Point and New-Kru-Town, the favorite slogan of the new regime "in the cause of the people the struggle continues," is being parodied. This jest translates rather well the disillusionment of the great majority of the Liberian population, five months after the overthrow of President Tolbert by a handful of non-commissioned officers and soldiers led by Master Sergeant Samuel Doe on 12 April.

The recent liberation of a number of personalities from the former regime who were spared during the first hours of the coup d'etat, like the widow of the assassinated president, and the de facto suspension of court trials, have not been sufficient to lighten the atmosphere. Courageous voices are being raised with more and more insistance to demand more. Thus, the Catholic bishop of Monrovia, in a pastoral letter read from the pulpit on 10 August in all the churches of the country, spoke out for the liberation of political prisoners and amnesty for those condemned.

Even if they had preserved--for the moment at least--the major part of their fortunes, the "300 families" of Afro-American origin, which ruled for more than 150 years, have lost their power. The "big shots" as the more prominent elements of this small privileged minority are referred to here, have taken refuge one after the other, with their wives and children in the United States. The grand Masonic temple in a neo-Victorial style, which dominated the capital is nothing more than a desolate skeleton which pillagers have stripped down to the framework, a broken symbol of their ancient power.

Four months after having left their barracks the "non-commissioned officers" of the army don't appear very anxious to return to them. Their former barracks comrades, having become overnight masters of the state, no longer appear able to impose on them the least amount of discipline. True, violence and assaults have almost completely disappeared, at least in the capital. But groups of soldiers in leopard-striped uniforms with visored hats or American helmets on their heads, wearing sun glasses, with walkie-talkies and machine guns in their hands, stroll the streets from morning to evening without any other purpose but that of exhibiting their power or extorting a few dollars from the storekeepers or passersby. The huge automobiles of the members of the Council of People's Redemption, preceeded by motorcycles with blaring sirens, frequently are carrying only the wives of the new "lords" going to the market.

Ostentation and Jealousy

This ostentation of the parvenue is more and more exasperating to the middle classes particularly to the civil servants who have for the most part kept their jobs.

The very substantial raises accorded to the military--who went from $100 to $250 a month for a private soldier--while the numbers of the army increased by 60 percent (from 5,000 to 8,000) have caused a great deal of jealousy in the administration the employees of which have been waiting all along for the raises which have been promised. The same goes for the salaries in the private sector where they have nourished the same hope up to the present in vain. The disillusionment is not any the less with regard to the lowering of the price of rice, fish, rents and transportation which had been announced demagogically immediately after the overthrow of Tolbert. A decree dated 30 June suspended sine die the right to strike--which has not prevented an anarchic multiplication of work stoppages--and it was stated that the very repressive regulation of social conflicts, instituted by the deposed regime, would not be revised "for the moment," under these conditions the popularity of the new masters, which was incontestable immediately following the coup d'etat, has been seriously compromised among the trade unions especially at Firestone, the largest rubber plantation in the world with 10,000 employees and in the large mining companies like Lamco, which exploit the large deposits of iron in Mount Nimba.

The new authorities' room to maneuver in this area, as in many others, is extremely narrow. The new Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Togba Nah Tipoteh, a brilliant economist who led the opposition of the left under the former regime, declared as early as 25 April "the country is broke." "On the eve of the coup," he disclosed, "the Tolbert government had only $5,000,000 in the treasury. Its overdraft at the National Bank of Liberia (Bank of Emission) amounted to $25,000,000 and the foreign debt was on the order of $700 million." Since then, despite efforts to get the "big shots" to pay up their tax arrears and to make the deposed dignitaries convicted of corruption make restitution, the situation of public finances has remained precarious.

Slowdown in Economic Activity

During the past four months economic activity has considerably slowed down and budgetary revenues have been very much affected. Outside of the large companies who were protected by priviledged fiscal systems and which threatened to close their doors if they were forced to raise the salaries of their employees, the majority of the industrial and commercial institutions have become more or less obsolete, while the banks were adopting a very restricted policy on credit. As a consequence during the months of April, May and June, imports and consequently customs, receipts declined by almost 44 percent in contrast to the corresponding period of the previous year, and the situation has not perceptibly improved during recent weeks. Despite

the promise of $12,000,000 aid from the International Monetary Fund, the principal projects of equipment which had been projected for the city of Monrovia and which had been greatly needed had to be cancelled for lack of credit.

Putting his socialist convictions in abeyance, Tipoteh, whose statements were repeated by the Minister of Finance, Major Perry G. Zulu, and by the Chief of State himself gave assurances that there would be no nationalizations, that the dollar would be maintained as the currency of the country, that there would be no control instituted over exchange, and that all contracts and agreements engaged in by the former regime with foreign countries and firms would be scrupulously respected, especially insofar as this concerned the "maritime program" (around 20 percent of the commercial vessels of the world fly the Liberian flag), those professions of liberal faith have not conquered the reticence on the part of investors disturbed over the fragility of the new regime.

Two supreme bodies exercise power in Monrovia; the Council of Popular Redemption (CRP) which is the body of decision and the government, reduced to the role of a "proposing body." The council is composed of sixteen non-commissioned officers and soldiers who participated in the assault on the Presidential Palace on the night of 11-12 April as well as several members cooped later on for reasons of ethnic balance--all of the conspirators were Krahns, members of a small ethnic group which constituted scarcely five percent of the Liberian population. The CRP is, practically speaking, condemned to a blundering ineffectiveness, its members having neither intellectual background nor experience in public affairs. The government which included some officers, three former Tolbert ministers and high functionaries, is certainly more competent but can not succeed in making its views prevail. The fact that Master Sergeant Doe, who has become Chief of State, presides over the two bodies, and despite the decision taken recently that they should hold joint meetings at least every month, has not improved the situation. Besides which the two bodies are very much divided in themselves.

A rivalry is developing at the heart of the government particularly between the leaders of the two former opposition parties under the preceding regime: Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, who leads the Progressive People's Party (PPP) and who holds the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs and Togba Nah Tipoteh who is the current Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs and presides over the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA), generally considered "more on the left" than its rival.

Various personalities are waiting until the situation settles before attempting to come to the forefront. In this regard one could mention the rector of the University of Monrovia, Amos Sawyer, who is close to MOJA, the President of the National Bank, Elen Johnson Sirleaf, who occupied the post of Minister of Finance in the Tolbert government and even "Chad" Tubman the son of the predecessor of the assassinated President, a "gentleman farmer" and friend of long-standing of Bacchus Matthews who has remained popular with large sectors of the population.

In the confusion born of these divisions, a group of three leaders seems to be emerging: the Chief of State; the Commander in Chief of the armed forces, the General (former Master Sergeant) Thomas Quiwonkpa; and the Minister of State for Presidential Affairs George Bolley. master Sergeant Doe, "the Redeemer" who makes up in intelligence for his inexperience, preserves incontestible popularity; George Bolley, who they say is the only civilian informed of the putsch ahead of time (he comes from the same village as the new chief of state) is the true head of government. Nevertheless this triumvirate is still very fragile

Advances by Moscow

The play of the great powers and their respective African allies manages to complicate the situation and in many respects to render it explosive. Held at arms length by the former regime, the Soviets are attempting to advance a few pawns in what has been for such a long time a western preserve and more especially an American one. Mr. Brezhnev invited Master Sergeant Doe to make a visit to Moscow at an undetermined date and Doe accepted. The Chief of State was warmly received on 26 August at Addis Ababa where he had been invited by President Mengistu, who was the first and for a long time the only African leader to recognize him, while all the rest had refused to permit him to sit among them (Le Monde of 28 August). Disturbed at these advances which could lead rapidly, according to a process which has become classic, to the supply of arms and then to the arrival of military experts from the socialist camp charged with "consolidating" the new power, the Americans who are still very influential here reacted by giving support to Monrovia without further delay.

Thus it is that a delegation of the CRP consisting notably of General Quivonkpa and the co-president of the council, Master Sergeant Weh Syen, is expected in the United States where various members of the new government have already been received on numerous occasions. For their part the principal officials in Washington responsible for African policy have gone to Monrovia during the past months. In their counteroffensive, the United States benefits from the resolute support of the neighboring French-speaking African countries, in particular Guinea, the Ivory Coast and Togo, discretely encouraged by France.

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REPORTAGE ON AKFM-KDRSM CONGRESS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 18, 19 Aug 80

[Report on the Ninth Congress of the AKFM-KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence]"]

[18 Aug 80, pp 1-2, 5]

[Text] The AKFM-KDRSM Party comes out of its Ninth National Congress, which took place in Tananarive between 13 and 17 August, as a greater party. At least, that is what may be noted from the various speeches which were made yesterday, toward the end of the afternoon, in the domed stadium of Mahamasina in the course of the closing ceremony of these days of reflection.

The CSR Richard Andriamanjato, president of the AKFM-KDRSM Political Bureau pronounced an impartial speech on what the life of his party and the nation and international relations should be over the next 5 years. To this effect, the leader-founder of the AFKM-KDRSM did not hesitate to defeat the attacks which some "ill-intentioned" people mounted against the aktiv of its members: "We reject," he said, "the attacks mounted against us, particularly when they are launched by reactionaries who were accomplices of the former regime. The AKFM-KDRSM is the party of national unity. This is the reason for which it will remain an active member of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution."

Socialist Fraternity

As to national life itself, Richard Andriamanjato claimed that "a great deal has been done but a number of things remain to be accomplished." He outlined everything that a citizen worthy of the name should do for the country, whether he is a member of the "national bourgeoisie or the toiling masses." Discussing international relations, he cautioned the Revolutionary Power ("Tokony ho maillo") against the big capitalist organizations such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and European Economic Community, forseeing the "political intentions of some of their activities in Madagascar." In the same spirit, Richard

Andriamanjato praised the fraternity which links the DRM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] with the socialist and progressive countries the world over. At this point he repeated the gratitude expressed by the members of his party to the representatives of the fraternal countries which attended the Ninth National Congress of the AKFM-KDRSM.

His speech was preceded by that of Secretary General Gisele Rabesahala. Her speech expressed the same satisfaction: "This is the first time in the history of the AKFM-KDRSM that so many members have gathered together--over 300 participants. . . ." To illustrate her statement, Gisele Rabesahala pointed out that this is not astounding, for the congress coincides with the 20th anniversary of the independence and the 5th anniversary of the Malagasy choice of socialism: "Nothing strange in that," she stated, "for our party has an evocative name, for it is the party of the congress for independence of Madagascar, that same independence whose 20th anniversary we are celebrating this year. Furthermore, our party has always struggled for the advent of socialism in Madagascar. We have just celebrated the fifth aniversary of the DRM. On the subject of the motions which were formulated at the closing of the congress, the secretary general called for "taking them into consideration without excessive reservation or negative prejudging."

Domestic Policy

While awaiting the publication of the motions we mentioned, following is an outline of the report on "Domestic Policy" submitted yesterday by Richard Andriamanjato who was reelected at the end of the Ninth Congress to a new five-year term.

Discussing the decentralized collectives, Richard Andriamanjato regretted the absence of an adequate political and ideological system for the decentralized collective: "Even though the work done by their members is not negligible and is even worthy of praise," he said, "some improvements should be made to enhance its effectiveness. The ideological and technical training of the chosen should become a priority project for the parties and organizations which have sponsored them. Many of them are still not properly familiar with the socialist principles and, in particular with the main line jointly chosen and stipulated in the Charter of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution. Nor do they realize the need for individual and collective discipline." At this point Richard Andriamanjato asked those present to refer to the 15 June speech by President Didier Ratsiraka.

In the field of economics, it was recalled that obstacles are "hindering our march toward socialism." Among them President Richard Andriamanjato listed the following: "corruption, partisan politics, and the demagogy practiced by some people." He cited a passage from the 15 June speech of

President Didier Ratsiraka: "Revolution, socialism, and justice are the principles which we must always respect and apply in order to be truly able to live in a state of unity, friendship. and fraternity." "All political parties and organizations within the FNDR must be aware of this obvious truth," Richard Andriamanjato added.

Vigilance

The speaker dealt extensively with the subversive activities of reactionaries and imperialists. "If the believers are not sufficiently vigilant," he said, "they become, consciously or not, the partners of reactionaries and imperialists in their efforts to undermine the revolution in the eyes of the people...."

He denounced what he described as the "customers' policy" practiced by some embassies which establish direct contacts with the decentralized collectives without going through the central powers, as well as the actions of the imperialists which, in his view, "have not accepted graciously the change which has taken place in the armed forces and, particularly, the fact that it is the socialist countries, the USSR in particular, who are supplying materiel for the defense of the country. The imperialists are trying to introduce discord and even corruption within the army....."

The AKFM-KDRSM considers justice, on the level of the revolution, one of the areas in which our progress has been the slowest. The party agrees with President Didier Ratsiraka who has said that, "Judges and economic courts should be very strict and just and allow no compromise. The illegal practices of some judges, practices whose echoes deafen us, must stop immediately. The AKFM-KDRSM demands sanctions: Those who have made errors of management or betrayed the trust of the electorate must be penalized. For several years a deplorable slackness has led to a weakening of the discipline and to neglect of penalties. This prejudices our planned economy and, particularly, the implementation of the plan."

History

Following is a brief historical review of the party of Richard Andriamanjato. Ny Antokon'ny Kongresin'ny Fahaleovantanan'i Madagasikara was born in November 1958. Its members had asked the Malagasy people to vote "no" in the referendum organized by General de Gaulle which was eventually won by the "yes" vote. For the past 5 years this party is no longer in the opposition, as Richard Andriamanjato said: "We are part of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution and we have always supported President Didier Ratsiraka in building the new socialist society. Of all the parties and organizations within the front the AKFM has the greatest experience and is the pioneer in the struggle to make scientific socialism the national Malagasy program."

He followed this with a statement of his credo: "In the course of these 5 years we have tried to know our FNDR [National Front for the Defense of the Revolution] and to understand ever more profoundly their purposes and problems. We were able to note that some of them are still opposed to the AKFM. Why? Is it ideology or work method? As far as ideology is concerned, the AKFM may be proud of all its tasks jointly formulated within the FNDR. Why then?"

A public conference has been planned for the members of the AKFM-KDRSM to inform them of the various motions adopted during the Ninth National Congress. A press conference may also be held in the near future.

[19 Aug 80 pp 1-2]

[Text] Therefore, the Ninth National Congress of the AKFM-KDRSM Party (Party of the Congress for the Independence of Madagascar) ended Sunday afternoon with a feeling of general satisfaction. All organizations affiliated with this party, whether trade-unions, women's or youth organizations, passed the joint motions made at the end of the congress. Following is their enumeration in general lines.

Starting with 13 August, the AKFM-KDRSM members have been assessing the projects undertaken in the country in the course of the last 5 years in order to lead the country to socialism. These 5 years correspond, happily, with the holding of the Eighth and the Ninth Party Congresses. This represented, therefore, a self-criticism of the AKFM-KDRSM which was brought up in the course of this meeting held in the covered stadium of Mahamasina by CSR Richard Andriamanjato, president of the Political Bureau of the AKFM-KDRSM and by thousands of members of this "Vondrona."

In these motions the party assigns to everyone the task of preserving international peace and security, including all leaders and political parties and international organizations. Their work should be focused on reducing the targets and hotbeds of tension and insuring the reduction of nuclear and strategic armaments. The AKFM-KDRSM considers that currently imperialism is promoting a cold war climate by interfering in a variety of ways in the internal affairs of some countries. Also according to the Ninth AKFM-KDRSM Congress, the imperialist actions in this sense emphasize the establishment of military bases in some areas, the declaration of war by a country, and the pursuit and dissemination of anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda. The congress categorically holds responsible the imperialists for the current ills and problems facing Third World countries such as Madagascar.

Once again an idea cherished by the AKFM-KDRSM was taken up in the course of the congress: turning the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf into a zone of peace. The party opposes the American policy in Diego Garcia and

the French government which is continuing to "give the cold shoulder" to islands belonging to Madagascar. This is only one step away from saying that the AKFM-KDRSM unreservedly approves the suggestion of President Didier Ratsiraka to hold an international conference in Tananarive whose purpose would be to proclaim the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. As one may assume, this step could be quickly taken.

Domestic Policy

This said, on the matter of international relations, in terms of domestic policy the AKFM-KDRSM essentially supports the Boky Mena. However, the membership believes that in order to attain the socialist objective of the DRM all living forces of the nation must join in the fight against imperialism. This is the union alluded to by the AKFM-KDRSM members and it is precisely the one supported by the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution. The AKFM-KDRSM believes that the attitudes of some "Vondrona revolisionera" are weakening, in the long term, the forces of the front. The purpose of such attitudes is to hold "a greater place than the others." The idea of a single party is not unpleasant to the congressmen. However, this is not to say that it would be a question of a single party such as AREMA, UDECMA [Malagasy Christian Democratic Union], MFM [Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime], or the AKFM-KDRSM which would then be the ruling party. It would be a question of a "new and revolutionary" party. The implementation of the precepts of the Boky Mena, therefore, depends on the harmony within the front. It is thus that all sides of national life (radio, decentralized committees, socialist enterprises, trade unions, etc.) would be able to fulfill their role more easily.

In the field of economics, the Ninth National Congress of the AKFM-KDRSM believes that the development of the national economy should be one of the government's priorities, the more so since nearly 62 percent of commercial and industrial activities are already controlled by the state. In the course of the congress the production sector was a topic of views, discussions, and even criticism on the part of the congressmen. This applied to the socialist enterprises, the state farms, the OMIPRA, the cooperatives, and the setting of consumer prices.

In the latter area, for example, the congress believes that the Revolutionary Power should exercise stricter control over the prices set by producers, to begin with, and charged the consumers subsequently, while clearly explaining to the public the penalties for violating the laws. The peasants and the socialist cooperatives should draw the proper lessons from the state farms and the OMIPRA.

Socialist Enterprises

As to socialist enterprises, the AKFM-KDRSM believes that the role of the trade unions and the "vondrona" is determining in promoting the awareness

of all those who are directly or indirectly interested in the development of individual enterprises.

As to the cadres and specialists at our disposal, the party of Pastor Richard Andriamanjato was categorical: "We do not have a sufficient number of them and those at our disposal are not always adequate" (Tsy ampy ny tena mahavita azy!).

As to the national bourgeoisie, while acknowledging the fact that this socioprofessional category has a role to play in the national democratic revolution, the congress considers that it is not the enemy of our revolution. It is international imperialism that is the enemy. The congress' motions were: "The national bourgeoisie must be trusted as far as the national economy is concerned, particularly on the production level."

This led to a discussion of our future ties with the capitalist countries. Richard Andriamanjato and the membership were not equivocal. When they reported yesterday what they thought of the multinationals and the international bankers (World Bank, International Monetary Fund, EEC, etc.) they warned the government to watch out for their "political intentions." Conversely, Richard Andriamanjato and the membership encouraged the government to turn more to CEMA, which is the equivalent of the EEC in the socialist countries whose intentions, according to Richard Andriamanjato, are "pure and disinterested." The Special Fund and the International Investments Bank of the socialist countries, still according to Richard Andriamanjato, "can properly help the Third World countries." Naturally, the Ninth Congress of the AKFM-KDRSM supports the idea of a south-south dialogue suggested in Havana by President Didier Ratsiraka.

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IRAQI WOMEN'S OFFICIAL MEETS WITH COUNTERPARTS

Women's Place in Society

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 26, 27 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Madam Moariv Kamal, Deputy and Member of the Department of Foreign Relations in the Federation of Iraqi Women paid a courtesy visit yesterday morning at the national office of AREMA at Ambohitsorohitra to the principal officials of the organization of revolutionary women AREMA represented on this occasion by Madams Clementine Ruphin, Rabezandrina Reveloarimefy, Jacqueline Rakotomavo and Razanajovy Edwige.

During the course of the interview these militant revolutionaries exchanged information concerning their respective movements. Thus Madam Kamal spoke of the responsibility taken by women in the Iraqi revolution, the structures of the federation which bear relationship to the political organizations of the country. Since the last parliamentary elections women could participate in the political life of Iraq. The FFI has relations with a number of foreign countries.

Iraqi women take part in social and productive activities notably in the creation of day care centers advocated by the Iraqi Government. There are presently 60 of these in existence in Iraq all of which are confided to the FFI which applies the principle of democratic centralism.

Before concluding their meeting she expressed the desire to see relations between the FFI and the organization of revolutionary women AREMA continue and become more firm and indicated that the Embassy of Iraq at Antananarivo will be able to contribute to the furthering of this desire.

Madam Clementine Ruphin first of all spoke of the general organization of AREMA and of the role of women AREMA in the support of the Malgache revolution. The Malgache woman, she declared, constitutes one of the pillars of the revolution. This is why the revolutionary power endeavors to create day care centers, which are about fifty in number throughout the island, in order to permit women to occupy themselves in economic activities.

Before concluding she indicated that the organization of revolutionary women AREMA planned in the coming year to launch a campaign to vaccinate all Malgache children.

The Iraqi Ambassador in Madagascar was present at this interview.

Cooperation With Other Organizations

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 27 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] In the course of her contacts with the organizations of Magache revolutionary women, Madam Karmal who was one of the leaders of the Federation of Iraqi Women in charge of foreign relations paid a courtesy visit to Madam Gisele Rabesahala, minister of culture and revolutionary art and president of the organizations of revolutionary women affiliated with the AKFM/KDRSM on 25 August.

During the course of this interview, Madam Karmal spoke of the structures and activities of the Federation of Iraqi Women and of the desire on the part of her association to deepen relations with the revolutionary organizations of women in Madagascar.

Minister Rabesahala explained to her the changes which had occured in the structures of women's organizations in Madagascar since the advent of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the adoption of the charter of the socialist revolution which opted without reserve for the promotion of women as pillars of the revolution while establishing socioeconomic conditions leading to true equality which the world-wide committee wishes for women. These changes are among the reasons why the organizations of revolutionary women exist today affiliated to the party as members of the front.

The Federation of Iraqi Women and the organizations of revolutionary women AKFM/KDRSM, both being members of the International Democratic Federation of Women (FDIF), had an exchange of views on the questions which are presently receiving the attention of the world-wide movement of women. Madam Karmal expressed the wish to obtain information on the activities of women in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

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SOCIALIST RURAL ECONOMY PROGRAM LAUNCHED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 26 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The seminar on management of the rural economy, which opened 17 March 1980 at the behest of the staff of the MDRRA [expansion unknown] whose technical advisors, directors, chiefs of service and chiefs of section took part, came to an end yesterday afternoon at the Lycee Agricole at Ambatobe-Antananarivo. The closing ceremonies were presided over by the Minister of Rural Development and Agricultural Reform Simon Pierre with the attendance of the Czech Koto Robert, the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Korea, Sem Djin Young, and the vice president of AMP, Mr Rabezandrina Raveloarimefy, the secretary general of MINESEB, Mr Voantio Tsifanahy, and various other personalities.

Mr Andriambololona spoke in the name of the trainees regarding the course of this training which was conducted by five Korean specialists. Eight principle themes were discussed during the course of this seminar which permitted the cadre to familiarize themselves with the management of the economy.

These themes bore essentially upon the rural question, the principles of management of the rural economy, the administration of labor, the administration of the means of production, the organization of production, financial administration, and agricultural planning. The training consisted of theoretical courses and a practical stage at the state farm in Sakay.

The Korean technical representatives then manifested their pleasure in having been able to contribute to the training of Malgache cadre in view of the establishment here of a new socialist society. They attested besides to the desire of Korean technicians to reinforce the ties of cooperation and friendship between the Malgache people and the people of Korea. The last speaker, Minister Simon Pierre, addressed himself to the Korean President Kim Il Sung, through the ambassador, expressing the thanks of the Malgache people at the assistance of the fraternal Korean people in the building of a Madagascar socialist society. Madagascar, he indicated, would always benefit from the cooperation of specialists in agriculture.

Various missions have succeeded each other as a result of the establishment of a rural socialist economy called for by President Didier Ratsiraka. He then expressed the wish to see cooperation between Korea and Madagascar made more firm. Addressing himself to those who had taken part in the seminar Minister Simon Pierre evoked the heavy tasks which awaited them. The country, he said, would always place hope in you and I hope that the first actual socialist enterprises will be born with you and that they will bring many others in their wake to encompass all of the territory.

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GENDARMERIE GRADUATES 150 RECRUITS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 29 Aug 80 p 2

[Report: "105 New Young Gendarmerie Recruits"]

[Texts] Ambatolampy. Recently a military celebration was organized by the Zandarimariampirenena Public School No 11 marking the official graduation of young recruits of the 1980/81 class. The ceremonies took place at the Andafiatsimo Municipal Stadium in the morning and the afternoon, at the gendarmerie camp where the young recruits had received a three-month training. Let us particularly note among the civilian and military authorities who attended the initial celebration Jean Ignace Rabarison, president of the executive committee of the fivondronana and Major Mohajy, commandant of the gendarmerie intervention group. A big crowd gave sustained applause to the event.

In his speech Major Mohajy addressed himself in particular to the young recruits. The speaker emphasized that in the past three months they were trained in accordance with the rules and way of life of the gendarmerie and that, at this flag ceremony, they are swearing to fulfill their duty to the fatherland. Furthermore, he stated, referring to the Red Book, the young recruits are also the instruments for political, economic, cultural and social edification and for the protection of the revolution and the fatherland. Their duty will be, above all, to educate the citizens in order to reduce the number of crimes and delinquencies even further.

Regulations and discipline must be observed wherever the gendarmes work, for they are part of the people's army. In no case should they become instruments of pressure. They should be a protective force which could be trusted day and night. Concluding, the speaker wished success to the young recruits in the fulfillment of their duties.

Let us point out that the ceremonies were particularly outstanding. Following their completion in the Andafiatsimo Stadium, the young recruits paraded through the city before joining their camp.

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SEREMA MILITANTS' MEETING REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 1 Sep 80 p 5

[Address by Koto Robert, CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council]: "Responsible Militants"]

[Text] Tolagnaro. Four hundred SEREMA militants from several settlements in the south completed a 3-day seminar in Tolagnaro. The Revolutionary Power was represented at the closing ceremony by CSR Koto Robert. The local authorities were headed by the faritany president.

The national secretary of SEREMA-MDRRA [SEREMA-Ministry of Rural Development and Agricultural Reform] explained to the militants the reason for the restructuring of the ministry on the basis of decentralization in order to come closer to the masses. He also explained the responsibilities of the ministry's SEREMA in terms of this objective. A strong and independent economy as desired by the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, requires constant efforts to increase output, CSR Koto Robert said, in turn. This also requires protection of natural resources such as forests and water.

The revolution needs responsible militants, he added, speaking out in favor of labor which is of prime value to the Malagasy revolution. Technology should supplement politics, he also added. The closing session was followed by intensive debate. (ANTA).

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SCHOLARSHIPS TO STUDY IN THE USSR

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 29 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Yesterday morning 240 Malagasy scholarship students left the Big Island for the Soviet Union on a Aeroflot flight, to undergo 6 years of training (of which one is preparatory, for the study of the Russian language) in that great country.

As always, it is the Malagasy government which selected the type of training to be awarded schlorship on the basis of the needs of the country and the priorities of the plan, and it was the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] which chose the candidates in accordance with very specific criteria.

This year, therefore, the USSR has offered 240 scholarships, 39 of which for the six organizations of the Front, 20 for students attending the Patrice Lumumba University, and 50 for the Ministry of Defense for the training of army pilots.

Of the remaining scholarship students two will be trained in the power industry, four in metallurgy, seven in machine and instrument-making, nine in electronics and the building of electrical and automated equipment, one in radio engineering and communications, six in food technology, one in consumer goods technology, seven in civil engineering and construction, nine in agriculture and silworm growing, eight in transportation, nine in economics, and 21 in law. Let us note that the Soviet Union pays the transportation costs for 400 students.

Let us emphasize that the granting of such scholarships is based on a two-year cultural agreement protocol concluded in 1979, according to which the USSR undertakes to train Malagasy cadres. Such training is also provided in the country with 35 Soviet professors (three of whom teach the Russian language) who teach at Ambohitsaina, the CUR of Antsiranana, Toamasina, Toliara and, starting with this year, Fianarantsoa.

The agreement also calls for assigning Soviet Russian language professors to Madagascar to teach in secondary schools and colleges.

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YOUTHS RETURN FROM TRAINING IN ALGERIA

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 28 Aug 80 p 2

[Report: "Four Young Malagasy, Back From Algeria, Tell Us...."]

[Text] Four young people, Herimandimby Vestalys of the CAPJ of Morondava, Bezandry Hubert of the Antalha CAPJ, Rasolofonirindraibe Claude Raphael of the Maintirano CAPJ, and Rakotoniaina Roda of the Young Pioneers Palace of Toamasina, led by Randimbison Michel, in charge of the Vangaindrano CAPJ, have returned to the country after spending 3 weeks in Algeria, more precisely in Oran.

In fact, from 5 to 25 August 1980, together with 30 other delegations from socialist countries and progressive and communist movement, they attended a big youth camp on the invitation of the National Union of Algerian Youth.

According to our young representatives, the camp (some 13 kilometers from Oran) was organized to favor the blossoming and harmonious development of relations among young people of similar political and ideological affinities, and for promoting solidarity among them.

The activities in which they took part consisted of sports competitions (the young Herimandimby Vestalys placed fourth in swimming; Rasolofonirindraibe was third in running, and Rakotoniaina Roda won the ping-pong tournament), discussion among delegations, and cultural and artistic activities (young Bezandry Albert took second place in a drawing contest), manual work, and campfires.

Furthermore, each delegation had its national day. Madagascar's was on 17 August. In the course of the day our delegation organized a photographic exhibit during which tape recordings and records of Malagasy revolutionary music were played.

Furthermore, the delegation heads held a meeting on the occasion of the celebration of Algeria's 20 August holiday.

This was the first time that these four young people had left Madagascar. They were impressed by several things: the great importance of Islam, which is the state religion of Algeria in which the Ramadan substantially slowed down the daily life of the country.

Furthermore, they had the impression of having visited several countries simultaneously and of having understood their specific realities and difficulties thanks to the various discussions and exchanges of experience which took place, the more so since language posed no major communication problem, as they could understand each other through gestures.

It was easy to understand one another through gestures, for a fraternal and spontaneous friendship united all delegations, promoted by the very warm welcome of their host.

Let us also note that a visit to the Tlemcen historical mosque was organized. Circa 1430 was a Moroccan camp. The Moroccans tried in vain to capture this front city. The mosque is remarkable with its 100 meters high minaret.

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CUBAN EXPERTS TO HELP DEVELOP SPORTS PROGRAM

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 21 Aug 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] As announced some time ago three Cuban experts in volleyball, basketball and boxing are presently within our borders.

The Minister for Youth and Sports Koussay Said Ali made their acquaintance yesterday morning.

Having arrived in Madagascar on 14 August they have already had a number of contacts with officials in the sports directorate and according to the Cuban charge d'affaires their primary concern is to get down to work with the least possible delay.

As for the minister of youth and sports, after having greeted the experts, he declared that their arrival in Madagascar makes more and more concrete the ties of friendship and fraternity and the fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

He also thanked the Cuban Government for having responded positively to our appeal by sending these three experts who have a world-wide reputation. Next, turning toward the three experts, Minister Koussay Said Ali spoke to them about the difficulties which awaited them. "You have come at the moment when the Malgache revolutionary power is in the process of restructuring the sports domain. This restructuring divides sports activities in Madagascar into three sectors: the scholastic and university sector, the military sector, and the civilian or cooperate sector."

"In order to carry out this restructuring," the minister added, "We have need of competent staff, which is the reason we have appealed to friendly countries to assist us in the formation of our national staff and also for the preparation of the national teams. I hope," concluded the No 1 official for Malgache youth, "that our young people will benefit greatly from your experience and from your acquaintance and that the Malgache sports activities will attain a high level of performance."

The representative of the Cuban experts wished full success to the Malgache socialist revolution and he also expressed a wish that sports should become one of the ties which would reaffirm the fraternity and friendship between the Malgache people and the Cuban people. Minister Koussay was surrounded by his closest associates on this occasion led by S.G. Charles Ranavella.

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BRIEFS

NEW ARMY GRADUATES--Tananarive. On Saturday morning, after 6 months of training, 240 new army recruits left Ampahiba. The ceremonies were attended by Major Rafanomezana, Lieutenant Colonel Ramamonjisoa and representatives of the three services. You are citizens and members of the military, said Major Rafanomezana Rock, for which reason you must be in the vanguard of defending the law and the fatherland, and insure the security of the people at the cost of your lives if necessary, for you come from the people and, in return, you owe the people a great deal (ANTA). [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 1 Sep 80 p 3] 5157

CSO: 4400

FORMER BEHAVIOR DIRECTIVES DEEMED OUTDATED

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 25 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Simeao Cachamba: "When a Procession Passes"]

[Excerpts] When an official procession passes, the faces of persons close by reflect a strange sensation, not very natural, not at all gay. It is a look which denotes a feeling of discomfort.

The pedestrian, walking along the sidewalk, suddenly stops. To do the right thing, he stands at attention in a position which suggests a military salute, as though he were a soldier or policeman.

The motorist in turn, driving along the street, quickly applies his brakes. He parks his vehicle at the side, opens the door, jumps out and stands still like a statue.

Only when the last car of the official procession passes do the townspeople--motorists, pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists--again feel at ease. As though resurrected, they resume their interrupted conversations and go on their way.

This question, as reported at the time, was recently graphically illustrated in the country's capital during the Sixth Session of the Popular Assembly. It should be pointed out that this problem is not confined to metropolitan Beira or to Sofala Province.

The current directive with regard to this question states that standing at attention is not the correct way for the people to conduct themselves in the presence of official processions. This represents, if not fear--fear in the sense of the absence of a feeling of ease--at least an erroneous concept of discipline which is widespread among the people and to which we must put an end.

Last Saturday afternoon at a people's celebration held at the Beira Railway Club pavilion to commemorate the termination of the general population census, the minister of interior and resident minister in Sofala, a member of the

Permanent Policy Committee of FRELIMO's Central Committee, expanded his speech to include this problem which is continuing to be felt; as an example, he cited the case of a recent visit by a Bulgarian delegation to the CFM-Centro [Mozambique Railway Club Center] in which the workers behaved as though they were attending a funeral procession.

When we tried to ascertain why our citizenry stand at attention in the presence of official processions, we were reminded of a document issued in 1977 on this subject by the Provincial Command of the Mozambique Police Corps [CPM] existing at that time.

It could be said that in Beira's particular case--or better yet, in that of Sofala Province--this document is undoubtedly one of the factors which promoted this false discipline of standing at attention in the presence of official processions. It is an erroneous concept of discipline which took root, gradually spread and is now being followed on a general basis.

The document further states that, in order to show that "he is well-organized and properly informed, the motorist should leave the car he is driving and remain standing until the last car in the procession has passed."

And again with regard to the "element of the well-organized and properly informed people of Mozambique," the document added that the motorist "should stop his car and not drive on until the last car in the procession passes."

The document emphasized that "severe measures will be taken" if the above regulations are not followed. According to the document's text, those norms were issued "within the framework of the revolutionary spirit, with good aspirations and good reception by the good well-organized and properly informed Mozambican people" (sic).

As we can see--and here we are speaking of the concrete and specific case of Beira or, better yet, of Sofala Province--the story of the people's remaining motionless when an official procession passes is not an invention of the people who behave in that manner. We have the feeling that the document issued by the CPM owed its influence to the fact that this false discipline, this false respect in the case of processions, was deeply rooted among the people. People felt that they were obligated to carry out the norms to the letter.

Now, with clear and, let us say, correct directives aimed at eliminating the practice of this false discipline, it is time to dislodge the contents of the CPM document from the heads of the people, a document which should be considered one of the errors committed at the time of the revolution and a measure which denotes definite leftist influence.

According to remarks made by Minister Matshinhe last Saturday at the railway pavilion, educational and cultural organizations, party cells and promotional groups are to begin immediately to carry out this task in the schools and city districts.

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CSO: 4401

NEW SUPPLY SYSTEM DOES NOT INCLUDE BREAD, MEAT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] The great difficulty being faced by the people in purchasing bread and meat--essential commodities--is one of the problems afflicting a large number of people of the city of Maputo. This concern has been also shown through letters sent by our readers (national and cooperative workers) who ask for an explanation as to why the two above-mentioned products are not included in the new supply system whose implementation is envisaged for the end of this year. This is one of the questions about this matter that was posed in a letter sent to our editorial office:

Question: What is the reason for not including bread and meat in the new supply system since there are still lines to buy these products? Could it be that they are not considered essential commodities?

Answer: According to information obtained from the director of the Office of Supply Organization of this city of Maputo, Mario Guerreiro, not all products should be included in the new supply system due to the conditions for guaranteeing their distribution. The Supply Coordination Council must give a minimum of guarantee for the supply of all the products included in the new system, according to the monthly quotas established for each family unit.

We know, for example, that there is a critical lack of meat worldwide. Mozambique imports a portion of this product in quantities that are not sufficient to supply the entire consuming population.

Bread is a product made from wheat flour which is also purchased abroad. Therefore, there is no possibility of immediately solving this problem of shortage of this essential product because wheat grown in our country still does not satisfy even a small portion of our needs. To make the matter worse, we do not see any prospects of beginning to produce this cereal in reasonable quantities to eliminate bread from the list of rationed products within a predetermined length of time, as the new system intends.

"The plan for the new supply system is that it will not be permanent. It is a transitory measure which aims at distributing fairly the little that we have. We shall only have the problem solved when we eliminate all rationed products. Then there will be sufficient quantities of these products on the market and they could be sold freely without producing lines. However, in order to reach that stage, it is necessary to increase production and productivity," said Mario Guerreiro.

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CSO: 4401

IMPROVEMENT IN AIRLINE CONSIDERED INSUFFICIENT

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 1 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Many passengers, in a defeatist spirit, perhaps hurt by the service they have had on Mozambican Airline flights, have exclaimed: "We are returning to the same thing: long waiting lines, difficulties with clearance, poor service on board!"

We consider this an exaggeration.

It is true that the perfection we experienced shortly after presidential intervention in pursuance of the political and organizational offensive is gradually disappearing; and we are certain that employees who behave in an insolent, bureaucratic and indolent manner, "pigs," brutes, uneducated idlers, bureaucrats and those insolent by nature, will be eliminated in the next round. But it is an exaggeration to say that we are returning to the same state of affairs.

For example, on many flights they do not even serve a cold drink, a refreshment. They have stopped serving coffee. A light snack on afternoon flights is rare. Stewardesses appear only after one has rung several times. But even so, we have not yet got back to the same state of affairs. For example, last Saturday's flight (day before yesterday) from Maputo to Beira, which was to have departed at about 0800 hours, did not leave until about 1300 hours due to technical difficulties (mechanical damage, they explained). A mere 5-hour delay! The passengers were not even served a lunch. Not even a dry cupcake! But it is still not the same as was experienced with the old DETA [Air Transport Exploitation Directorate].

To arrive at that point, these small inconveniences need to multiply; the "pigs" with airline uniforms need to gain strength; and, lastly, we must not put an end to those little failings.

But we are sure that bureaucracy, bestiality, impoliteness and insolence will not gain ground. The revolution has enough strength to apply the necessary pesticides; to attack vermin as soon as it is born.

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CSO: 4401

OFFICIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF MARITIME TRANSPORTATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpt] "The maritime transportation sector has a heavy responsibility rousing our people to an awareness of the sea and the economic possibilities it offers." With these words spoken yesterday afternoon, Minister of Ports and Land Transport Alcantara Santos stressed the importance of maritime and river transportation upon opening the work sessions of the Expanded advisory Council of the National Directorate of Maritime and River Transportation [DNTMF] meeting in the nation's capital.

Making a brief analysis of the navy's activity in our country, he said that the navy's "organization and capability of response are inadequate, incompetent and mediocre" and that this situation is due to the burdensome legacy we received in that sector and also to our attitude toward the sea.

During the opening session of DNTMF's First Expanded General Council Conference, Alcantara Santos emphasized that "we have been concerned about the organization we inherited and not about the country's overall needs and the prospects offered on the level of regional cooperation in South Africa."

Minister Santos then pointed out the importance of including the navy's activity in the country's economic development.

Again referring to the burdensome legacy received by the navy sector, Santos said that the socialist option of development in our country does not in itself constitute a solution in terms of equipment which can help us.

On the same subject he added that the influence of capitalist organizations on the international navy is rather strong and that, if we consider our geographical and geoeconomical position, we must recognize that those organizations and the kind of relations they imply constitute a fact we cannot ignore.

With regard to navy administrations, the head of the Ministry of Ports and Land Transport called the attention of those attending the meeting to the need for a double concept: one, that of engaging in a productive activity on the transportation level (river enterprises); the other, that of exercising appropriate activity in disciplining navy administrations.

"The navy activity in our country, the responsibility, security and discipline are to be increased; but our organization, our state apparatus must not be increased," the minister said, stressing that all this must begin with an internal offensive, with our sights aimed at the country's economic development.

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CSO: 4401

FRENCH COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT REPRESENTATIVE'S VISIT

Visit With Machel

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Jean-Baptiste Doumeng, president of the Economic Department of the International Alliance of Cooperatives, has been in Maputo since Friday in order to make contacts with the authorities of the People's Republic of Mozambique in the field of the cooperative movement of our country and cooperation concerning improvement of our agricultural production and administration of agrofood industries.

In line with these contacts, the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, received Jean-Baptiste Doumeng in Maputo yesterday afternoon. Present at the meeting, which took place at the Presidential Palace, were Minister of Security Jacinto Veloso and Sergio Vieira, minister governor of the Bank of Mozambique. Also present were Francois Roussel, one of the directors general of the INTERAGRA.

The present meeting should be placed in the framework of the contacts by this French official being made in preparation for a meeting of the International Alliance of Cooperatives which will be held this year in the Soviet Union. It should be pointed out that among other countries France, the FRG, India and the Soviet Union are members of that alliance.

Jean-Baptiste Doumeng, who is also the president and director general of INTERAGRA, came to our country in connection with economic and trade relations between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the French Republic. In this specific case, his visit is in connection with prospects of cooperation in the fields of harvests and improvement of agricultural production and management of agrofood industries.

Agreement Signed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] A protocol of cooperation was signed yesterday afternoon at the Banco de Mozambique with the French group INTEAGRA-IPITRADE envisaging the participation of this group in supporting green zones now being created in the Great Maputo area.

The document was signed by Jacinto Veloso, chairman of the Supply Coordination Commission, and by Jean-Baptiste Doumeng, leader of that French consortium.

The protocol envisages the installation of an integrated diversified complex aimed at contributing to satisfy the food needs of the Great Maputo area. The complex will include silos to receive and store cereals, a mill, a feed factory for small animals and an aviary.

Jean-Baptiste Doumeng, who for the past several days has been visiting our country, and who is also an official of the International Alliance of Cooperatives, was received by the Mozambican head of state on Friday.

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DOS SANTOS RECEIVES, PRAISES NORWEGIAN DELEGATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Sep 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] "In recognizing our struggle, together with Sweden, Denmark and Finland, you have opened a new page in the West; you have demonstrated at this point that it is possible to be anti-imperialistically Western," Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the Permanent Committee of the Popular Assembly [CPAP], stated yesterday afternoon upon receiving a delegation from the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Kingdom of Norway's parliament visiting our country since last Saturday.

Meanwhile, conversations began yesterday morning in Maputo between the Mozambican and Norwegian delegations headed respectively by Fernando Ganhao, member of the CPAP and rector of the UEM [Mozambican Students Union], and Arvid Johansen, chairman of the Norwegian parliamentary committee.

In the meeting held with the delegation, the CPAP secretary began by referring to the friendly and cooperative relations existing between Mozambique and Norway and said that those relations date as far back as the armed conflict.

He then said, "Speaking on behalf of the Popular Assembly, we are pleased to receive representatives of the Norwegian Parliament. Our Popular Assembly is young, and this is the first time we are receiving a parliamentary delegation; this is a reflection of the relations existing between our two peoples and, as government organizations of the two states, we are responsible for promoting mutual development through mutually advantageous collaboration."

The high party and government leader then went on to say that the path which Mozambique and Norway have followed together make it apparent that they should continue to do so. "We in Mozambique are intent on developing our country, but we cannot cease to look toward our fellow countries at our side. The freedom of the Namibian and South African peoples will serve to strengthen our development," Marcelino dos Santos added.

During the meeting the CPAP secretary also referred to current agricultural potentialities in our country and to certain development projects and indicated that we must use our existing natural resources for the welfare of our people.

It Is Our Task to Accelerate Namibia's Liberation

Arvid Johansen, head of the Norwegian delegation, then spoke saying that, although Mozambique and Norway are far apart geographically, current relations shorten that distance.

The head of the Norwegian delegation then asserted that his country has been following Mozambique's achievements with great attention and that this visit is particularly aimed at learning more about Mozambique's problems and potentialities so that his country's party and government, once informed, may make some definite decisions.

With regard to Namibia, Arvid Johansen spoke of the visit the SWAPO leader had made to Norway and indicated that it was successful. "We hope that Namibia's liberation will become a reality, and it is our task to speed up the process so that this objective may be achieved," the head of the Norwegian delegation said in conclusion.

Meanwhile, in the evening CPAP Secretary Marcelino dos Santos gave the Norwegian delegation a reception during which he reaffirmed the need to proceed more quickly in isolating the apartheid regime, the regime which is dominating Namibia, oppressing the South African people and denying freedom in this region. "Therefore, we must liberate our brothers from that regime," dos Santos said during the ceremony, adding that, only after total freedom is established on this planet, will all people say that their mission has been accomplished.

In addition to the members of the Norwegian and Mozambican delegations, the reception was attended by other party and government leaders of our country.

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BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIAN VISITS MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Aug 80 p 3

[Excerpts] "During our visit to Mozambique we were able to verify that the revolution is advancing for the same reasons that the armed struggle progressed in 1972. We have seen the efforts made in the cooperatives to produce and progress. We have seen in the democratic institutions concern for the people to rebuild their lives," said a member of the House of Lords of London, Anthony Gilfford, in Maputo yesterday during a press conference attended by representatives of all the national information media. During the press conference he made an analysis of the most important aspects of his second visit to our country.

Lord Gilfford, who is accompanied by his wife, Katherine Gilfford, after thanking the FRELIMO Party and the government of our country for the hospitality shown them from the first day of their visit, said that this visit is a great victory because it allowed him "to see the differences between the past and the present."

Speaking about what he will do upon his return home, the member of the British House of Lords said that he will again work for the mobilization of progressive and peace-loving forces to increase their support to the People's Republic of Mozambique. He added that the Mozambique struggle is decisive in its effort to put an end to all forms of oppression in southern Africa. In addition, Mozambican victory will be a victory of socialism in the entire world.

Mozambique Is a School

"Wherever we visited there was no attempt to hide the real situation. We had the opportunity to understand that the struggle against underdevelopment is everyone's task in order to educate everybody. We have seen the difficulties that exist here: lack of teachers, cadres, basic materials, books, paper, pencils. We were also told about the difficulties imposed by the traditional culture. However, for us it was a great lesson to see that the symbols of oppression, which are the schools, now are changing into symbols of learning," said Katherine Gilfford, who is a member of the British Communist Party and wife of Lord Gilfford.

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CSO: 4401

OFFICIAL VISITS USSR SOLIDARITY SHIP

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 18 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Yesterday morning Mariano Matshinhe, minister of interior and resident minister of Sofala Province, visited the USSR Solidarity Ship which has been docked at the Beira port since day before yesterday. He was accompanied on the visit by various leaders of the party, state and defense and security forces in Sofala.

"On behalf of the people of this province we want to welcome you to Beira," Matshinhe began in addressing the Solidarity Ship's crew. He then added, "Our good relations are long-standing; they date from the time of our country's struggle for national liberation. After our liberation, those relations were expanded to other areas. We are especially pleased with current relations existing between our two peoples, governments and armies."

Continuing, the minister of interior and resident minister of Sofala Province expressed the opinion that this visit will help us know each other better and will strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation currently existing between the two countries.

"In this part of the globe we are beset by racist and reactionary regimes which serve to oppress liberated people. This being the case, Mozambique is one more trench in the common struggle for people's liberation," Mariano Matshinhe continued. He then stated in conclusion. "We want to wish you a pleasant stay in our country which, during Zimbabwe's struggle for liberation, was the scene of oppressions whose results can still be seen in Beira. Upon termination of your mission, we should also like for you to convey the good wishes of the Mozambican people to the Soviet people and trust that our good relations will grow ever stronger."

Addressing Minister Mariano Matshinho, the Solidarity Ship's commander emphasized that the Soviet people are thoroughly acquainted with the struggle which went on in Mozambique during the armed conflict for national liberation and the sacrifices suffered by the Mozambican people to free

themselves from economic dependence and went on to say emphatically, "We shall always be faithful to the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by our two countries in 1977. We are certain that we shall take with us warm remembrances of our South African friends."

Minister Matshinhe later made a leisurely visit to the USSR Solidarity Ship.

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BRIEFS

SARAIVA DE CARVALHO VISIT--Maj Otelo Saraiva, a Portuguese national who became well-known through his participation in the coup d'etat which overthrew fascism in Portugal, arrived yesterday at midnight. Met by the Ministry of Information at Mavalane International Airport, Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho said he is visiting our country to meet old friends and strengthen friendships in Mozambique. He also advised that he will be a candidate in the next presidential elections to be held in Portugal in December. Carvalho, who will remain in our country 6 days, is the leader in Portugal of the political organization known as the People's Unity Force (FUP). [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Aug 80 p 1] 8568

GDR ITEMS EXHIBITED--Beginning today, an exhibition is being opened to the public at the National Museum of Art displaying articles sent as a second installment of a donation made by the GDR to Mozambique in support of the political and organizational offensive underway in our country. The exhibition, which is to end on 24 August, will feature various types of clothing for children and adults. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Aug 80 p 1] 8568

FIRST TOURIST SAFARI--The first commercial safari to be held in Mozambique since the proclamation of its independence is beginning today. It is a joint effort of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Center for Information and Tourism with the aid of an Italiam firm, Torniellі, as well as that of the firm, Safrique, headquartered in Beira. This first commercial safari was also backed by the Ministry of Interior. Lobao Telo, in charge of the program for use of the Ministry of Agriculture's wild animals, in furnishing this information, said that the safari would take place in Sofala Province with the participation of three Italian hunters who will be accompanied by two of our country's hunting guides. It is hoped that through this event more tourist-hunters will come to Mozambique. Telo also said that the commercial safari is in keeping with the efforts being made to develop tourism in Mozambique and that, in addition, it will serve as an experiment for the development in the next few years of tourism involving hunting with dogs, for which there are ample prospects. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Aug 80 p 1] 8568

GORONGOSA BRIDGE COMPLETION DELAYED--The repair of the bridge over the Gorongosa River in Sofala Province, scheduled to begin more than a month ago, has not yet been started, the delay being due to disorganization and departmentalism which have become evident in the companies involved in the reconstruction. This information was relayed to Radio Mozambique by Engineer Pericao Gomes Pinto of SOGEL, the firm responsible for organizing the project. The reconstruction of this important bridge, which provides highway communication between the country's south and north and was destroyed by enemy bands during Zimbabwe's struggle for liberation, will require an investment of 13 million meticais; the necessary manpower and equipment have already been arranged. The new date to begin work has not yet been set. According to the SOGEL technician, if the work had got underway on the scheduled date, it would now be nearing completion. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Aug 80 p 1] 8568

BEIRA DRYDOCK REOPENING--Beira, 13 August (Delegation)--After 10 months of inactivity, the Beira drydock will again be operational in October. In fact, RENABE [Naval Reparations Firm of Beira] workers are now engaged in the job of repairing the drydock, which was the target of an act of enemy sabotage in September 1979. It should be recalled that this is the only dock of its kind in the country in which, because of its characteristics, repairs can be made to most of our domestic vessels. Although there is another drydock in Maputo, it does not have the Beira dock's capability of maintaining every kind of ship. According to RENABE's director, repairs to the Beira drydock are to be made with the participation of SETNAVE as part of a contract signed between our country and that Portuguese firm, which specializes in naval repairs. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Aug 80 p 2] 8568

FRUIT QUALITY, QUANTITY UP--Beira--Export of Manica citrus fruit this year will be the largest since 1975. It should be stressed that the fruit of that region, especially oranges and grapefruit, have achieved ever greater prestige on the international market especially because of the steady improvement in quality of the fruit. According to data obtained by our reporters in that province, this year over 400,000 boxes of citrus fruit will be exported which, compared with 1976, represents an increase of 373,156 boxes, and compared with 1979 represents an increase of 86,000 boxes. These figures could be even higher in the 1981 agricultural season if the necessary working requirements are duly satisfied, be it in the countryside, on the farm, or production units. As a matter of fact, exports should surpass 500,000 boxes in 1981. Mozambique has excellent ecological conditions in almost its entire territory to produce the majority of tropical and subtropical fruit, namely, citrus, bananas, mangoes, avocados, litchies and pineapples. According to information from a trustworthy source connected with the fruit-growing sector, considerable increase of production in the forthcoming years is expected, especially in Manica, because increase and renovation of orchards has been seriously undertaken since 1977 and there is a policy which makes it obligatory to create more areas for planting fruit trees. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Aug 80 p 3] 11634

FRUIT JUICE FACTORY PARALYZED--Manica's state-run lemon juice factory (in the developmental stage) is almost paralyzed due to lack of spare parts. According to our information, efforts are now being made to normalize the situation. In this connection, a specialized Italian firm has been contacted to install new machinery and change the current production line. Despite all efforts, it is becoming almost impossible to recover the production lost by the present company. Meanwhile, the Manica state-run fruit juice factory can process annually between 2,500 and 3,000 tons of the fruit which is not exported; according to one of the firm's managers, this figure will tend to increase as soon as a solution is found to various mechanical problems plaguing the plant. The factory specializes in the production of orange, lemon and grapefruit juice in addition to parts of various fruits preserved in syrup, including litchis. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 31 Aug 80 p 3] 8568

CSO: 4401

NEW RIVIERE DE L'EST POWER COMPLEX DESCRIBED, EVALUATED

Characteristics of the Complex

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 28 Aug 80 pp 8-9

[Article by J. Paul Ciret: "The Hydroelectric Power Plant of Riviere de l'Est: Lynchpin in the Generation of Electric Power"]

[Text] A few days before the official opening of the hydroelectric power plant of Riviere de l'Est, scheduled for next Monday, 1 September 1980, in the presence of Mr Boiteux, chairman of the board of the EDF [French Electric Power Company], the regional manager, C. Barre, invited the press yesterday morning to visit the facilities. Its basic interest focused on the approach to the Orgues water intake in the bed of the Riviere de l'Est along the underground gallery dug through the mountain from the external slopes of the Brule de Sainte Rose mountain to the deeply encased valley of this watercourse of wild beauty.

Power Plant of the High Falls Type

It is, incidentally, the technical features of the water intake which account for the original nature of this power plant of the high falls type. In the facility the flow of impounded water (about 10 cubic meters per second) is fairly modest, but it can yield considerable energy-generating power thanks to the height of the falls (834.50 meters of free fall in the case of the Riviere de l'Est power station) which can exceed 1,300 meters at some installations in the French Pyrenees.

Here, the Orgues water intake located at an altitude of 846 meters in the bed of the Riviere de l'Est flows out following a network of grills and outflow basins (gravel protectors) in an underground gallery bored through a mountain which brings the water after a course of 4.6 km to the side of Brule de Sainte Rose mountain at some 830 meters of altitude. This gallery feeds two reservoirs of 25,000 cubic meters each making it possible to store water during the night and thereby to possibly increase production capacity during the daytime.

These two reservoirs are linked to a pressure pipeline which descends over 4.5 km to the plant proper located at sea level at Marine de Sainte Rose. There, two sets of turbine-alternators (out of the planned three) generating 22,000 kw [kilowatts] each (66,000 kw for the overall final installation) are already in place and in service, the first since November 1979 and the second since February 1980. (The putting into service of the third set is planned for October 1981.)

After passing through the turbines which move the alternators (which generate electric power), the water runs into a discharge channel in which it is drained into the sea.

Some 250,000 Cubic Meters of Water Drained Into the Sea

It will be recalled that on several occasions the elected communist officials had raised this problem of the evacuation of 250,000 cubic meters of clean water into the sea daily. The officials had then proposed to the General Council that it consider the possibility of recovering this water and selling it to Persian Gulf countries.

So far nothing has been done and the water continues to drain into the sea whereas everyone is aware of the needs and considerable water shortages in the entire region especially on the leeward side.

Equivalent Present Consumption

Technically, the power plant of Riviere de l'Est appears like a conventional complex with the exception of the underground water supply gallery and the exceptional length (4.5 km) of the pressure pipeline. Use was made of the resources of the most advanced technology including remote control of the plant from the head office of the complex located at Rue Sainte Anne [street] in Saint Denis.

The facility's importance for Reunion resides in its capacity to produce in an average year 380 million kw-hr [kilowatt-hours] (a little more than the consumption needs in 1980, estimated at 340 million kw-hr for the whole of Reunion).

This means that with the production of the Langevin, Takamaka, and Bras de la Plaine plants (120 million kw-hr in all), Reunion's hydroelectric power potential now represents about 500 million kw-hr. With these resources alone our country can be independent in electric power through 1983. From that date the thermal power station of Port operating with (imported) heavy fuel oil and with an annual production capacity in the order of 200 million kw-hr can gradually be gotten under way.

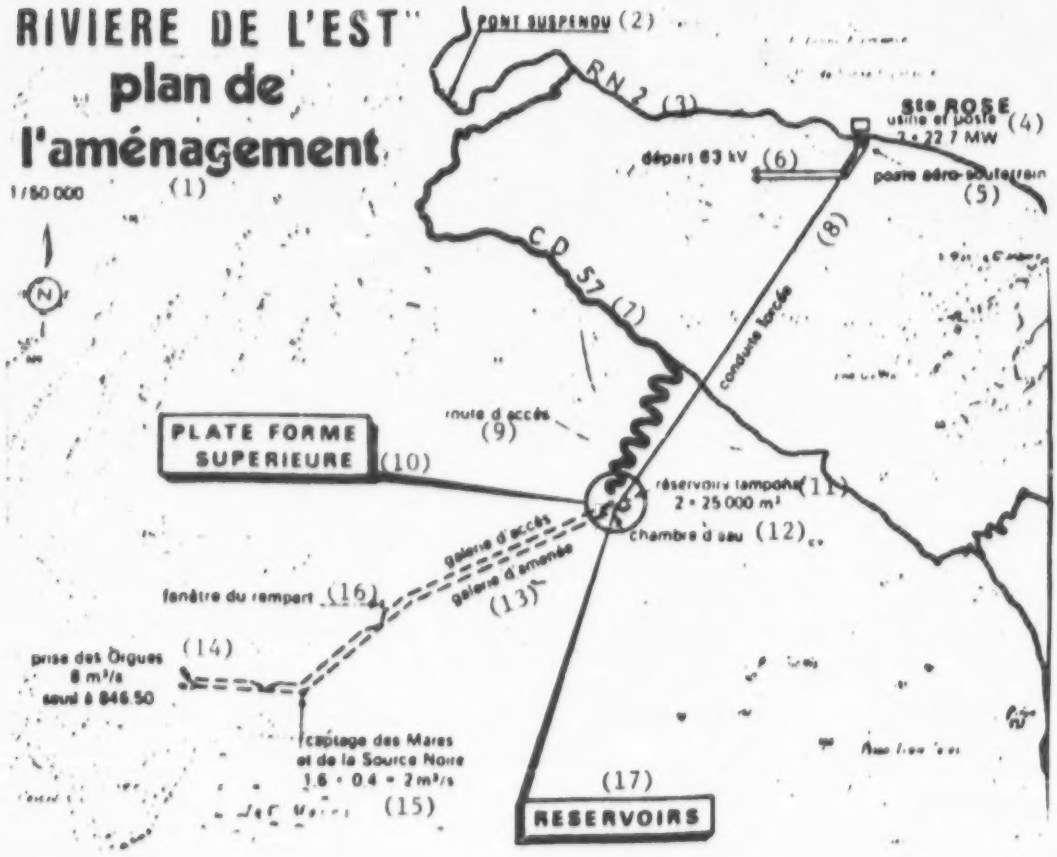
The Future

However, our needs estimated at 1 billion kw-hr by 1990 will call for the construction in the years to come of supplementary hydraulic installations of 200 million kw-hr capacity (at Takamaka especially) and the use of

bagrasse which would then be supplied by the sugar mills to produce approximately 100 million kw-hr.

These are the only serious certainties or probabilities according to Mr Barre, regional manager of the EDF. Geothermal power may represent a significant source of energy but at present there is no assurance regarding the existence of a steam deposit in Reunion's underground. As for solar energy generating electricity at an industrial scale, Mr Barre does not believe that it will materialize in the near future (that is, in the next 2 decades).

This suggests the importance of the new facility of Riviere de l'Est, which makes it possible to envision the next few years without worry and to make significant savings, the use and import of heavy fuel oil by EDF being practically reduced to nil. "However," Mr Barre added, "this relatively comfortable situation in the immediate future should not make us lose sight of the need to fight waste. Reduction of the latter could slow down the growth rate of electric power consumption and thus extend the period of Reunion's energy independence."



Key:

1. Riviere de l'Est complex: Layout
2. Suspended bridge
3. National Highway 2
4. Sainte Rose: Plant and station
5. Air and underground control station
6. 63 kilovolt--point of origin
7. Departmental Road 57
8. Pressure Pipeline
9. Access road
10. Upper platform
11. Overflow reservoirs: 2 x 25,000 cubic meters
12. Turbine control chamber
13. Water inflow (supply) gallery
14. Orgues water intake: Water flow of 8 cubic meters/second; drop of 846.50 meters
15. Water catchment of Mares and Source Noire: 1.6 + 0.4 = 2 cubic meters/second
16. Port [opening] of water work
17. Reservoirs

Technical Summary of the Riviere de l'Est Power Plant at Sainte Rose

Duration of construction: 4 years (1976-1980).

Total cost: 350 million [French] francs.

Installed power: First stage, 44,000 kilowatts.

Final power: 66,000 kilowatts.

Height of free fall: 834.50 meters.

Final harnessed water flow: 10 cubic meters/second.

Average annual total production: 380 million kilowatt-hours.

The installed power of the Riviere de l'Est power station is equivalent to the work that would be produced by 70,000 individuals pedalings simultaneously and without halting.

Let this be a warning to the uninitiated considering substitute sources of energy.

Workers' Hardships Recalled

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 29 Aug 80 p 6

[Text] TEMOIGNAGES dwelt extensively yesterday on the technical aspects of the new electric power station of Riviere de l'Est. The characteristics of this project bring to light even more the value of the overall design of the project by engineers, especially that famous problem of having the water outflow run directly to the sea.

And when one considers one or another part of the complex one can gauge even more the difficulty in the working conditions of Reunionese workers who contributed to this sizable project with their labor.

The weather and drizzle of Wednesday morning on the slopes of Sainte Rose as well as at the bottom of the gorges of Riviere de l'Est could provide an idea of the working conditions but also of the life of all those--miners, drivers, unskilled laborers, and so on--who spent nearly 4 years at this work site. In the same way one could not help thinking of the feeling of isolation experienced by all those who would spend an entire week in this desolate pass of Riviere de l'Est at the site of the Orgues water intake located at least a day's walk from the smallest inhabited locality. Up to 31 July 1979, date at which the supply gallery reached the site of the water intake, the only link with the rest of the country enjoyed by the crew working on the construction of the provisional diversion coffer dam running from Riviere de l'Est to the underground facilities of the annexes of the water intake was by helicopter, which added up to a total of 600 hours of flight.

Fairly impressive, too, must have been the boring of the two 4.6-km galleries in humidity which streamed from every point punctuated by abrupt water flows (as was the case under the Mares [ponds]), generating coolness of a particularly penetrating nature.

Unfortunately, accidents did occur, one of them fatal, following a slide of 200 kg of rock in November 1977. Who among the public recalls today that this worker gave his life to the project?

Under these conditions it is not coincidental if the total duration of the strikes occurring at the Riviere de l'Est work site lasted 3 and 1/2 months.

At a time when plans are being completed to officially inaugurate the Sainte Rose power plant it was appropriate to recall this unknown but indispensable role of the 500 Reunionese workers in the construction of this impressive project.

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CSO; 4400

PRC ASSISTANCE, COOPERATION PRAISED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 2 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] ZAMBIA is indebted to the Chinese government for the generous assistance and co-operation she is rendering towards Zambia's economic development, Member of the Central Committee, Mr Nalumino Mundia said on Tuesday night at the Chinese Embassy.

Mr Mundia, who is also Chairman of the Youth and Sport Committee of the Central Committee was speaking during a reception held to mark the 31st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

He said Zambia was also committed to the maintenance and consolidation of the valuable bonds of friendship which exist between the two countries.

"Zambia and China have stood together with all faithfulness, trust and understanding both in times of hardship and happiness.

"Through our common struggle, we have been able to identify problems and to provide solutions," Mr Mundia said.

The generous assistance and co-operation which the People's Republic of China continued to render to the people of Zambia would remain indelible in the hearts of the Zambian people, the MCC said, and that the recently held Tripartite talks on Tazara were but one of the many contributions China was involved in towards Zambia's economic development.

Mr Mundia added that the Chinese had waged an unflinching struggle against forces of evil and had surmounted poverty, ignorance and disease. "As a result, today, the People's Republic of China is reknowned for her unique contribution to the various fields of human endeavour.

"China, with the largest population in the world needs to be congratulated for being the only country which is able to feed her people by herself."

The Chinese ambassador, Mr Ke Pu-hai, said earlier the friendship existing between the two countries was

being strengthened further by recent visits to that country by President Kaunda and Party Secretary-General, Mr Mainza Chona, who is currently visiting the republic.

And the Indian High Commissioner to Zambia, Mr Ravindra Tandon, also held a reception during the same night for Indian delegates attending the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference taking place at Mulungushi Hall.

In attendance at the Indian reception was Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Remmy Chisupa.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON ZCTU STRIKE THREAT, LABOR UNREST

Minister 'Surprised'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] **THE country-wide strike threat by the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions is politically motivated.**

Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Joshua Lumina, made the charge in Lusaka yesterday.

"I have been taken by surprise because they (ZCTU) never made any representations to me. "The threat seems to be political.

"There is nothing I can do because I am Minister of Labour and Social services, not of politics." Mr Lumina said.

On Sunday, ZCTU chairman, Mr Frederick Chiluba told top union leaders attending a seminar at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe that workers throughout the country would down tools before the end of the year because the Party and its Government had allegedly failed to respond to their demands to improve their standard of living.

And during a news conference in Lusaka yesterday, Mr Chiluba, reiterated the threat saying it would be carried out before the end of the year if there was no positive response to workers' demands.

Mr Chiluba and his general secretary Mr . . Newstead Zimba, scoffed at the minister's remarks, describing them as part of delaying tactics by the Government.

Said Mr Zimba: "Mr Lumina is a Cabinet minister. He should know his rights instead of talking about things in the air."

Mr Chiluba asked: "Who told the minister that a strike action is political and not industrial? Is copper political? These are tactics we are very much aware of."

Mr Chiluba, together with members of his executive, called the news conference to announce that the ZCTU had presented the petition, meant for Party Secretary-General, Mr Mainza Chona, now out of the country, to the Prime Minister, Mr Daniel Lisulo, rejecting totally the new local government system yet to be implemented.

The eight-page petition, drafted in Kabwe on Sunday during the seminar on economic and political administration for labour leaders which Mr Chiluba opened was signed by leaders of all ZCTU affiliated unions.

Last month, Members of Parliament in the backbench forced the Government to defer the Local Government Administration Bill until amendments to the crucial question on the voting rights of the individual and the election of district governors who would be chairmen of district councils was looked into.

Reject Bill

Mr Chiluba said the congress had rejected the Bill outright because if implemented, it would infringe upon the rights of the citizen to vote for leaders of his choice.

"We have rejected the Bill in its entirety. We are not asking for amendments. We just don't want it." Mr Chiluba declared.

He accused politicians in the Party and its Government of having bulldozed the document on the new system to delegates during the 1978 UNIP General Conference in Kabwe.

"During that conference, the paper on decentralisation was withdrawn from the agenda and nobody discussed it. It was later superimposed on everybody. We were all appalled." Mr Chiluba said.

The ZCTU chief appealed to the Government to use what he called "political will" to solve workers problems "as opposed to political power which is the case at the moment".

Mr Chiluba emphasised that the rejection of the Bill by the congress was "not negotiable".

Paying more

If the new system were to be introduced, it would mean the Government paying more than 20 councillors and local administrators salaries and allowances in each district amounting to more than K500,000 a month.

This would be a "very quick way" of accelerating inflation and exaggerating the present shortages as it would mean pumping more money in people's pockets without any corresponding output of goods for the money to buy.

"Are we truly running the affairs of this country as we should? Crime is rising every day.

"There is a breakdown of law and order. Our hospitals are not running properly because of lack of funds and the unemployment level is frightening.

"This Party and its Government should use our money to curb the crime wave, improve our hospitals and develop rural areas to reduce the involuntary migration to urban centres," Mr Chiluba said.

In Kabwe Urban, all Zambian secondary and primary school teachers yesterday went on strike in protest against the delay in implementing new conditions of service including better pay by the Government.

Central Province chief education officer Mr Paul Milimo confirmed the strike action but would not give details until he was briefed by the local Zambia National Union of Teachers officials.

Union regional secretary Mr Marstone Bwalya declined to say anything and referred all inquiries to permanent secretary in the Ministry of Education and Culture Mr Peter Siwo who said he could not comment as he had not received a report on the strike.

Labor Petitions PM

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] **A HIGH-powered team of labour leaders yesterday formally presented a petition to the Prime Minister, Mr Daniel Lisulo, outlining reasons behind the labour movement's rejection of the proposed decentralised Local Government system.**

The team comprised of Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) chairman, Mr Frederick Chiluba, his deputy, Mr Hubert Bweupe and the general secretary, Mr Newstead Zimba.

Mr Chiluba told a Press conference in Lusaka after presenting the petition that the labour movement had rejected decentralisation because it did not want to support the creation of a "costly and cumbersome bureaucracy."

"The ZCTU seriously believes that the Zambian economy as reflected in its revenue through the national budget, which cannot even sustain the present operations, will certainly be further handicapped and incapable of managing the proposed Local Government administration whose costs will be heavy."

He said if each of the present 67 councils maintained an average of 20 full-time councillors the number would rise to 1,340.

And if each of these was to get a salary of K400 per month, the Government would pay out K536,000 per month.

"This is already over K½m which will be thrown into circulation with no new goods to buy. The result will no doubt be accelerated inflation. Demand shall grow, goods will not be produced by the new jobs and this will lead to further shortages," he said.

Mr Chiluba charged that the condition that one had to be a Party member before seeking election for any post in the district council, was a breach of Section 72 of the Republican Constitution, which gives every citizen the right of franchise irrespective of political beliefs.

The freedom and rights of citizenship, he said, must be seen to be respected and held paramount to and above Party membership, which is an individual's discretional choice.

Direct Party administration of the Local Government is undesirable because policy makers could not be administrators at the same time, he said.

The ZCTU boss said decentralisation was withdrawn from the agenda of the 1978 UNIP General Conference and it was, therefore, not even discussed or adopted.

He accused the Party and its Government of trying to impose the system on the people, saying: "We cannot countenance this. We are not going to be cowed into accepting anything."

And the petition reads in part: "This picture becomes even more gloomy when one realises that mine townships will also be taken over. Clearly the results will be such that the miner's social and financial positions will be adversely affected."

He said "the very vehement and at times almost violent reaction" the Simance Committee received when it was gathering evidence on the proposed integration of mine and council townships, was a clear testimony of the unpopularity of decentralisation.

Boycott of Lumina Urged

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Oct 80 p 1

By Times Reporter

[Text] THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions has instructed all the affiliated unions not to cooperate with the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Joshua Lumina, during his programme of meetings with the unionists because the minister has allegedly failed to attend to the workers' problems.

The instructions were sent to the unions by ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba in Kitwe yesterday when he reacted to the minister's allegations that the country-wide strike threat by the ZCTU was politically motivated.

Mr Zimba said the labour movement would have no further dealings with the minister because it seemed he did not know what he was doing.

The ZCTU general secretary said Mr Lumina as Minister of Labour should have enlightened the public on what was going on between the congress and his ministry instead of creating animosity with the workers.

"From the look of things, it is clear to us that the minister has not read the ZCTU constitution because if he did he should have found a better way of handling industrial relations matters," he said.

Mr Zimba said the minister was unfair by charging that the strike threat was political because the entire union leadership were card-carrying members of the Party and people who sympathised with UNIP.

He said Mr Lumina was championing the cause of eroding trade unionism and workers' rights.

And reacting to Mr Zimba's statement, Mr Lumina wondered what basis the ZCTU general secretary used in ordering labour leaders to boycott his meetings.

"That is Mr Zimba's business, it is up to them if they do not want to discuss labour matters with me. I personally think we should solve labour matters together amicably," he said.

The escalating crisis between the congress and the Government was sparked off by a statement issued in Kabwe on Sunday by ZCTU chairman, Mr Frederick Chiluba, alerting workers for a nation-wide strike before the end of the year to back up their demand for better working conditions.

Asked to comment on the directive, Mr Lumina disclosed that he had sent a copy of his programme for the tour of the Copperbelt during which he intended to discuss the current labour situation in the country with them, starting with works councillors in Kabwe.

Meanwhile, the strike by Zambian secondary and primary school teachers in Kabwe Urban yesterday entered its second day without any sign of going back to work.

Central Province chief education officer, Mr Paul Milimo, said he had invited local leaders of the Zambia National Union of Teachers [ZNUT] so that they could brief him on the matter but the meeting flopped.

The teachers downed chalks on Monday in protest against the delay in implementing new conditions of service by the Government.

And teachers in Chingola have called for the resignation of their union general secretary Mr Shiyenge Kapini.

The teachers have threatened to go on strike if the Government fails to pay them new salaries this month, reports ZANA.

Serious Situation Develops

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] MUD-SLINGING and a stream of coarse invectives between leaders over the threatened national strike before the end of the year just will not solve anything.

If continued, the Lumina/Chiluba tussle will only worsen the situation and Zambia will be poorer by it. It can only enhance the wishes of Zambia's enemies.

We need cool and clear thinking on both sides if the serious strike threat is to be defused. Nobody has claimed that all is rosy and comfy on the labour front.

The Party and its Government certainly have not sat idly by with folded arms without pondering and finding the best long-term solutions to the workers' plight.

We suspect that in spite of the recent labour seminar between the Party and its Government and the labour movement, there is still a lot of suspicion, especially from the ZCTU, regarding the perfectly good intentions of the Government towards workers.

That suspicion has manifested itself in many ways. Today teachers in Kabwe are on strike. By his utterances yesterday, Mr Chiluba did not leave any room for manoeuvre. The ZCTU is on a warpath.

Mr Lumina deepened the ZCTU suspicions by implying that its strike threat was politically inspired. He spoke when he could have taken refuge in reticence and engaged in quiet diplomacy.

There is some legitimacy in the ZCTU's ardent desire to appear to champion the workers' cause to the hilt come what may.

The only thing to be said against it is that it is in the form of a threat. No party or government in the world enjoys being threatened. Nor does it take kindly to inspired strikes.

The ZCTU may feel quite rightly that the Party and its Government are not moving fast enough to safeguard the interests of the workers. But has it exhausted all the elaborate negotiating machinery that exists for the airing of such grievances?

The truth about Zambia's economy has been told many times in the past. It would be too much to expect the Party to solve all our economic ills over night. Surely the ZCTU knows this.

If workers have been thoroughly educated, by the ZCTU about our economic woes, then the first thing they ought not to do is to panic. Issuing threats is a form of panic, not sanity.

Part of the function of the ZCTU leaders is to head-off, and if need be, stop strikes, not to inspire them. It ought to be remembered that when workers strike in our industries, they are striking against themselves.

For the moment we urge both sides to understand each other better. There is a lot of hostile mistrust in the air. The Government should not be accused of not letting the workers into its confidence.

ZCTU 'Hypocrisy' Hit

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **SOME COPPERBELT trade union leaders have accused the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) of hypocrisy, charging that while it is attacking the Government over salaries and conditions of service, its own employees are the worst paid.**

In a Press statement released in Ndola yesterday, the unionists, who declined to have their names disclosed for obvious reasons, charged that the conditions of service and salaries for trade union employees were most appalling.

They said: "It is disappointing to hear the ZCTU and its affiliates talking about conditions of service for workers employed in the public and private sectors when they are doing nothing to improve the welfare of their workers who are the lowest paid.

"The conditions of service under which union employees operate are appalling. They are the worst," the unionists said, adding that the conditions of service the union workers were operating under now were imposed on them an nobody in the trade union movement, general secretaries included, bothered to consult them.

The officials said if the ZCTU held contrary views, then they should ask all affiliated trade unions to submit to the mother body conditions of service of employees working for them.

"We even think it is time the Ministry of Labour and Social Services sent its personnel to interview workers working for trade unions so that the officials can find out for themselves the conditions we operate under," the officials said.

According to them, whenever workers employed by unions complained to their general secretaries about the poor conditions of service, the answers they received were threats of dismissals and suspensions.

"Some general secretaries just impose conditions of service on the workers by undermining them, threatening them with dismissals and suspensions, including shouting and banging tables," they alleged.

The officials charged that top figures in unions only cooperated with their fellow junior trade unionists during the time of elections "because they want us to campaign for them.

They added: "We are merely tools to be used. Whenever trade unionists complain or advance suggestions, they are automatically regarded as troublemakers."

Meanwhile, the Zambia National Union of Teachers (ZNUT) Copperbelt region executive has summoned an emergency meeting to be held on Saturday to discuss the delays in the implementation of teachers' new conditions of service by the Government.

ZNUT regional secretary, Mr John Mulenga, said the regional executive has had to call for an urgent meeting because teachers in the province were getting more and more impatient over the delays in informing them about the results of the inquiry into their conditions of service by the administrative committee.

Mr Mulenga said teachers in the province wanted to find out whether anything was being done about their plight because ever since the committee concluded its findings there had been no feed back.

But **ZANA** reports that teachers in Ndola and Chingola went on an illegal strike yesterday over renewed demands for better pay.

Chief educational officer for the Copperbelt, Mr Andrew Musukwa, confirmed the strike action by teachers, adding that areas affected so far include Chingola where teachers went on strike at 13.00 hours.

Railway Workers Strike

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **SIX-HUNDRED Zambia Railways employees went on strike yesterday demanding the removal of works manager, Mr David Chabuka who is alleged to have been "sacking people indiscriminately".**

But the acting general manager Mr Richard Veenis, commenting on the strike, warned that his company would not tolerate laziness and indiscipline.

He said the management was interested in hard work and had found no reasons to have the works manager removed from his position.

He criticised the Railway Workers Union of Zambia for allegedly encouraging indiscipline by supporting issues which they knew were false.

Armed soldiers and police rushed to the railways workshop at Kabwe at dawn and manned the main gate. The strikers include mechanics, electricians, plumbers and fitters.

Meanwhile, Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Joshua Lumina yesterday met managements of the Broken Hill mine and Zambia Railways in Kabwe at the peak of industrial unrest which has rocked the town for the past few days. But he was snubbed by union leaders.

Railways operations manager Mr Bernard Chewe said he had briefed Mr Lumina on the strike.

The minister would not discuss both strikes but he admitted that apart from familiarising himself with

labour matters he was handling "explosive issues".

He regretted the decision by the National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers (NUPAW), RWUZ and the Zambia National Union of Teachers (ZNUT) to boycott him.

"I just regret that the unions refused to talk to me and I hope it is to their advantage, may be that is what their constitutions say," he said.

But he added that he had managed to meet branch officials of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia.

He was shocked to find the office of the area governor Mr Raphael Mapulanga deserted after he was assured that ZNUT leaders would meet him there.

Instructions

The union officials were following instructions of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions to all affiliated unions not to cooperate with the minister during his programme of meeting with unionists and managements because of his alleged failure to attend to the workers' problems.

The instructions were sent to unions by ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba in Kitwe on Tuesday when he reacted to the minister's allegations that the country-wide strike threat was politically motivated.

Asked whether his executive was prepared to welcome the minister, RWUZ general secretary Mr Kingfred Malamba said:

"We are not meeting him. We support the ZCTU's stand on Mr Lumina's tour. We are inseparable from ZCTU."

He was supported by NUPAW general secretary Mr Lackson Ikowa who said his union expected the minister to consider the protest against him as a collective effort by all union leaders.

"We had a union executive meeting this morning and I told them that we cannot meet Mr Lumina because there is no substance in what he was going to tell us," Mr Ikowa said.

The railways management and RWUZ blamed each other for the strike.

Mr Malamba said the union backed the workers' demand to have Mr Chabuka removed and that the situation became nasty after armed soldiers were dispatched to the workshop to lock out workers who were to report for duty.

The union held a meeting with Mr Veenis to try to resolve the matter but the talks ended in deadlock.

"This was despite the fact that the management had admitted that Mr Chabuka is at fault. They told us that he will not be removed because he is a manager and has a family to look after," Mr Malamba said.

In a statement, Mr Veenis said some workers were demanding that the ten minute tea break be extended to 30 minutes and that some of them did not like the clocking system at the beginning and end of a shift and wanted to work at their own pace.

Mr Malamba explained that the union was not demanding the works manager's dismissal but that he should be removed from the "sensitive" area — the workshop.

"Today workers turned up for work only to find the gates locked and guarded by armed soldiers and Zambia Police. What is surprising us is that the management is arming these soldiers when the matter is still being discussed with us," he said.

In Ndola, Copperbelt teachers were advised not to go on strike until a decision at a ZNUT regional council meeting in Kitwe on Saturday is reached.

Union regional secretary Mr John Mulenga said: "I have sent a telegram to ZNUT general secretary Mr Shivenge Kapini requesting him to dispatch national leaders to Kitwe to brief the council on the progress being made by the Party and its Government regarding teachers' salaries."

Blessing

Teachers can not go on strike without the blessing of the regional council. "We cannot join our friends in Kabwe before a resolution is passed at a provincial meeting," he said.

ZNUT regional chairman Mr Alick Bowa also appealed to teachers in the province to remain calm.

He said the executive would like to enlighten its branch officials on the right procedure to follow whenever they had a grievance.

One issue to be discussed is the demand by the Chingola teachers and Kitwe north branch to remove Mr Kapini from office.

Some ZNUT officials have accused Mr Kapini of allegedly failing to fight their case for better conditions of service effectively.

ZCTU Attitude Rapped

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] THE chairman-general of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) Mr Frederick Chiluba must be told off at once that enough is enough. He must lay his cards on the table, and tell the nation his true motives.

Last Sunday he warned of a national strike by the end of this year because he alleged that the Party and its Government had failed to respond to workers' demands to improve their standard of living.

Immediately after the strike threat at the PCC near Kabwe, primary and secondary school teachers in Kabwe went on strike. There is no doubt that the Kabwe strike is illegal in terms of the Industrial Relations Act.

No dispute was declared. There was no conciliation. Not even a strike ballot was conducted. To make matters worse the ZCTU and Mr Chiluba himself have been conspicuously quiet about it.

They have not even bothered to take any steps to stop the strike. Yet the role of the ZCTU and its leaders is to head-off strikes, not to inspire them.

It appears that Mr Chiluba and the ZCTU are now silently walloping in the strike as the first sign of their grand ill-conceived design for political confrontation with the Party and its Government.

It is quite clear that the ZCTU leadership is using industrial disputes for purely political purposes to try to deliberately embarrass the Party and its Government.

Mr Chiluba and his ZCTU colleagues must know that this is not Poland. Zambia has its own elaborate machinery of dealing with labour problems. The unity of the nation cannot be held to ransom through inspired illegal strikes.

Laws are made to be obeyed. Since the Kabwe teachers strike is illegal, those on strike should expect some punitive action.

The Party and its Government must be very firm on this issue. It must evoke its laws on those who are trying to incite unrest and chaos for their own narrow selfish political motives.

Although trade unionism is international, it cannot be allowed to be anti-national. Trade unions cannot be alien groups in any country. In Zambia their motto should be "defence" not "defiance."

They should organise the labour movement in the context of Zambia today and not the Zambia that was or might have been. Realism should be the key word. The ZCTU is not an opposition political party.

It is affiliated to the Party and should therefore abide by the Party's rules and procedures.

The ZCTU should not be allowed to operate on its own in a vacuum.

It cannot have a fixed theory or dogma to meet all circumstances because those circumstances are changing all the time at a faster rate usually than the environments.

ZCTU leaders must not see in the unions a pathway to political power. The most serious possibility of all is for workers to be led into illegal strikes at the behest of ambitious leaders against a democratically elected government, solely for a political purpose.

We appeal to all workers not to be cheated by cheap trade unionism. The Party and its Government is acutely aware of all their grievances. But nothing can be achieved overnight.

Workers must be patient and give the Party and its Government time to work out workable solutions to their problems.

Already an administrative inquiry has been working on those problems since its appointment only last June. So far it has had 28 meetings in its

mammoth task. But the end is very near, probably by the end of October.

It must be appreciated that the inquiry is only part time, and it does not want to deal with the problems piecemeal.

Most ordinary people in Zambia would like a period of peace, and real development for themselves and their children. A confrontation at this time could do the country a lot of harm both economically and politically.

ZCTU leaders who noisily pretend to be defending the workers while actually sowing seeds of disunity, confrontation and chaos must be exposed for what they really are: unpatriotic provocateurs.

CSO: 4420

ZAMBIAN PLEDGES SUPPORT OF UNESCO OBJECTIVES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] **ZAMBIA supports efforts being made by UNESCO to secure peace, promote human rights and eliminate racialism, Minister of Education and Culture Professor Lameck Goma has said.**

Speaking at the 21st session of the organisation's conference in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Prof Goma regretted "that little progress had been made on the question of establishing a new international economic order.

He said the rich industrialised countries were not prepared for the changes necessary in the international economy.

There appeared to be a deliberate distortion of the concept of the new order being projected as a ploy to enrich the poor countries of the developing world at the expense of the rich industrialised states.

He emphasised that the new economic order based on justice, equality, and fellowship was in everyone's interest.

The industrialised countries must be made to realise that their future growth and stability were inextricably linked with the Third World.

On the Namibian problem he said with the independence of Zimbabwe, the spotlight should now be focused on Namibia.

He said the United Nations programme to bring Namibia to genuine independence under a government that was freely chosen by the people offered the best chance of solving the problem peacefully.

Impediments

The South African government was bent on creating impediments to the implementation of the United Nations plan.

South Africa and its supporters were under the delusion that they could exclude SWAPO from the solution of the Namibian problem in favour of a puppet regime.

"It is therefore in everyone's interest that appropriate pressure should be brought to bear on South Africa by its Western friends, to cooperate fully with the United Nations in solving the Namibian problem," he said.

Zambia would continue to give the people of Namibia support in their struggle, led by SWAPO, against oppression, occupation and colonialism.

He said if tension and confrontation were to be eliminated and peace established in the region, it was necessary to secure the liberation of Namibia and the dismantling of the apartheid structure quickly.

Prof Goma said the super powers had a responsibility of accepting the thesis that real bigness of their power lay in their ability to save mankind from death and suffering caused by the weapons they develop, produce, and supply to others.

CSO: 4420

SUCCESSFUL TAKEOVER OF NAMBOARD OPERATIONS PREDICTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] **THE cooperative movement has been urged to increase its shareholdings in a bid to increase working capital for an effective takeover of operations from Namboard.**

Chairman of the Zambia Federation of Cooperatives (ZFC) Chief Bright Nalubamba made the appeal in Lusaka yesterday saying the Namboard takeover would succeed.

Chief Nalubamba explained that when the working capital went up it would decrease the financial dependence on the Government and international agencies.

He said although he was optimistic the exercise would succeed much would depend on the Government assistance in providing the necessary instruments to achieve better results.

Chief Nalubamba said the cooperative would need cash to pay qualified manpower and improve the transport system.

"I think that initially the Government will have to pump in more money into the cooperative movement than it did with Namboard," he said.

He said money would be needed for educating the people on the intentions of the Party and its Government to transfer the duties of Namboard to cooperatives.

He said this was essential because the Government might be disappointed as the people might not respond favourably to the new system.

Commenting on the possible creation of the Ministry of cooperatives, Chief Nalubamba said its establishment was long overdue in view of changes in the cooperative movement.

He said although the Government had earlier on rejected the idea, the ZFC will soon send representatives to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, to revive the issue.

"If the cooperative movement is to succeed, there is need for the creation of this ministry which would control and coordinate the activities of all cooperatives."

Meanwhile, a two-day seminar held at Mbeza in Namwala by village educators last month resolved to re-organise the village cooperatives.

Evasion of loan repayments would not be tolerated anymore, the meeting declared.

According to a Press statement released in Lusaka yesterday, the seminar resolved to persuade all village cooperatives to have production units to start as experiments for the organisation of collective labour.

It resolved to persuade all village cooperatives to establish village industries to encourage inter-village commerce and facilitate the development of agriculture.

Some of the village cooperatives would engage in such industries as the making of yokes or simple agricultural equipment.

It called on the marketing organisation to buy from and pay to the village cooperatives and not from or to individual farmers to enable the village cooperatives to recover loans at source.

The village educators realised that the organisation of credits to boost agriculture through village cooperatives had many advantages for the farmer and the lending institution.

The seminar which was attended by 48 village educators including Chief Nalubamba and Member of Parliament for Mbabala, Mr E.H. Nyanga, called upon the existing marketing organisations to decentralise power for improved marketing and efficiency.

CFO: 4420

COST OF SECURITY'S 'OPERATION CLEANUP' ESTIMATED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] THE "operation clean-up" being carried out by security forces would cost about K2 million, Minister of Home Affairs Mr Wilted Phiri said in Livingstone yesterday.

He said the exercise would continue throughout the country.

Addressing police officers and representatives from various departments under his ministry at the Senior Police Club, the minister said police and other forces were determined to reduce the crime rate.

"One way of doing this, is to carry out clean-up operations which we shall continue for some time. But these operations are very expensive. The present one which we have been doing will cost us not less than K2 million," Mr Phiri said.

If the Government wanted the operations to continue on routine basis it must be prepared to foot the bill.

On the problem of manpower shortage following complaints by Southern Province police chief Mr Christopher Mutemwa, the minister said the Government decision was that the police force should be increased by 3,000 in the next three to four years.

But this would depend on the availability of accommodation and since housing was a serious problem affecting police "we shall have to use special constables and reservists to augment regular police officers in controlling the crime situation."

Mr Phiri noted that transport shortage would be eased when police receive 900 vehicles of different makes.

On discipline, he said: "The Zambia Police Force was not established as a decoration to the Government machinery, but it was created for the specific reason of maintaining law and order."

The required peace could not be achieved unless the law enforcement officers were disciplined and loyal to the Party and its Government leadership.

He appealed to the officers to respect authority and warned against harassment of innocent members of the public.

"Be tough to criminals and any other law breakers, but you must be polite and helpful to innocent members of the public so that you can win their confidence. Then you can be sure they will assist you when you ask for information from them", he told them.

The minister, is on a ten-day tour of the province to acquaint himself with problems affecting departments under his ministry and to assess the security situation.

And ZANA reports: Armed police and soldiers yesterday sealed off Chilenje South township in their continued efforts to rid Lusaka of undesirable elements.

The operation, which started as early as 04.00 hours, took residents by surprise and most of them did not report for work since they were not allowed to go out.

Since the operation started last month police have rounded up hundreds of criminals and people without proper identity cards.

They have confiscated a large quantity of goods.

CSO: 4420

STATE TO CURB ALIENS INFLUX

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] By Mail Reporter

THE GOVERNMENT is to seal off its borders by establishing more immigration posts to prevent the influx of aliens and crooks into the country, Home Affair Minister, Mr Wilted Phiri, said yesterday.

Addressing immigration officials during his current tour of Livingstone, Mr Phiri said the nation's security must be paramount at all times.

He said while it was the Party and its Government policy to develop tourism in order to earn foreign exchange, only people with good intentions must be allowed to enter the country.

The minister pointed out that the Government's intention to develop tourism must not give the impression that even aliens would be allowed into the country.

He told the immigration officers that they, therefore, had a difficult task of scrutinising visitors to ensure that crooks and criminals were kept out.

He added that the Immigration Department must liaise with other security departments like police, customs and defence in trying to curb the inflow of illegal immigrants.

But Mr Phiri emphasised that bonafide tourists and other honest visitors must be warmly received to uphold Zambia's good name abroad.

The minister also disclosed that the Government planned to open more stations along the country's borders which now had too many gaps.

He said at the moment many immigrants who were deported were able to re-enter the country at various points with no immigration and customs posts.

In this regard, the Government intends to increase manpower in the departments concerned in order to effectively control illegal immigrants.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

PARTY OFFICIAL BANNED--An under-secretary at Freedom House has been suspended in connection with alleged involvement in the flouting of exchange control regulations. Acting administrative secretary of the Party, Mr Julian Masaninga said under-secretary for political affairs at Freedom House, Mr Mushemi Mushemi, has been suspended with effect from September 16. In a statement Mr Masaninga said the suspension had become necessary to facilitate investigations connected with exchange control regulations. Mr Mushemi was appointed to Freedom House in May 1976, from the Ministry of Education and Culture where he was chief education officer for Western Province. Mr Masaninga would not release details of the offence or whether Mr Mushemi would appear in court or not. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

END

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21 October 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2310

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21 October 1980

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2310

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GUINEA-BISSAU, ANGOLA TO COOPERATE ON VETERANS' CARE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] Guinea-Bissau and the People's Republic of Angola have decided to formalize the cooperative relations existing in the realm of bodies serving the veterans in the two countries, Commissioner of Veterans' Affairs Paulo Correia said on his return to Luanda yesterday morning accompanied by other members of a delegation from the department he heads.

Beginning in 1981, 5 to 6 disabled Angolan veterans, or an annual total of about 50, will come to Guinea-Bissau for treatment and fitting with prosthetic apparatus at the prosthesis center of the 3 August Hospital.

Also, within the framework of the productive units of a cooperative nature established on the initiative of the office of the commissioner of veterans' affairs for the economic integration of veterans and victims of the national liberation war, an agricultural agreement was signed during this visit, in which the People's Republic of Angola pledges help to our country in this field.

Officials of the Angolan Secretariat of State for Veterans' Affairs will also supply Guinea-Bissau with some construction materials. This matter will be taken up for discussion by the Council of Ministers, after which our country will submit a proposal setting forth its needs and potential in this sector.

Commissioner Paulo Correia was accompanied by Comrades Joaquim N'Top, in charge of the Francisco Mendes cooperative in Antula, and Jose Saiegh, in charge of general administration at the office of the commissioner of veterans' affairs.

5157
CSO: 4401

ZAMBIANS REPORTED TO BE SELLING CATTLE TO ANGOLANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Sep 80 p 9

[Text]

PEOPLE in Kalabo district in Western Province are reported to be selling their cattle at give-away prices to Angolans to avert starvation.

Area Member of Parliament, Mr Lioko Mbaimbai, said cattle sales to Angolans were a result of the Cold Storage Board of Zambia's failure to buy the animals.

CSBZ general manager, Mr Dominic Chilao, said in Lusaka yesterday that his organisation was not aware of the cattle sales to Angolans.

But he confirmed that the board was not buying many animals not only from Kalabo but from other areas as well because of financial limitations.

And it was a result of financial constraints that the board had always tried to encourage cattle owners to form buying cooperatives and syndicates or to trek their animals to the nearest abattoirs where these could be sold.

But as a service organisation, the board was trying to reach as many parts of the country as possible to buy animals, but "our handicap is cash and transport.

Mr Mbaimbai said people in Kalabo started selling their animals to Angolans after CSBZ buyers in the area told them they had no money.

Swindle

He warned that if the board continued to shun the area, unscrupulous people would take advantage of the situation to swindle cattle owners whose livelihood depended on money they raised from cattle sales.

"Already, people are selling their animals to survive. How on earth can they sell an ox for K80 which is supposed to be sold for about K300?" he asked.

He suggested that the Government should immediately allocate money to provincial leaders in Mongu which should be used to buy cattle from the people before the floods set in.

"The situation in Kalabo has been aggravated by private businessmen who overcharge on mealie meal they take there by as much as 200 per cent."

The MP urged the authorities to look into the matter before the cattle buying season ended in November, or else there would be starvation in the area.

CSO: 4420

DUTCH APPEAL FOR EEC AID TO SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD230951 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Duth 16 Sep 80 p 5

[Jan Luijten dispatch: "Dutch Appeal: More EEC Aid to Southern Africa"]

[Text] Brussels--Dutch Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Van Der Mei appealed at the European Council of Ministers in Brussels yesterday for extra European aid to nine countries in Southern Africa, with the aim of making these countries economically less dependent on South Africa. The secretary of state himself asked for a special sum in the European budget on behalf of these African countries.

The Dutch initiative for an increase in the better coordination of European aid to the countries around South Africa is obviously connected with the oil embargo against South Africa rejected by the government in The Hague. One of the government's arguments was that such an oil embargo would have harmful consequences for the countries in Southern Africa, since they are economically dependent on South Africa. The Dutch Government is now trying to help countries such as Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique to reach greater economic independence.

Secretary of State Van Der Mei appealed first in the Council of Ministers for the swift admission of Zimbabwe to the "Lome Convention"--the agreement between the EEC and around 50 countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific for the promotion of these countries' economic development. Zimbabwe also has the right as a former British colony to become a member of the Lome Convention. But this will have to be negotiated properly.

Secretary of State Van Der Mei further asked the European Commission to look into whether the Lome Convention contained or offered any possibility of intensifying and coordinating the aid to Lome signatories in Southern Africa as much as possible. And, to help the nonassociated countries in Southern Africa, "substantial extra efforts" should be made, the secretary of state said, so that these countries can become economically more independent.

CSO: 4407

LOGJAM IN S.A. HALTS ZIMBABWE RAIL GOODS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

RAIL congestion in South Africa had forced the railways there to impose a three-day embargo on all shipments to Zimbabwe, Zaire and Zambia.

This is the second such cutback this year and follows the pattern of previous years.

Government sources in Salisbury said yesterday the embargo was only on loadings during this time and would not affect goods already on their way here.

A similar three-day restriction about six weeks ago had in fact lasted longer, but had not affected imports into Zimbabwe.

Our Durban correspondent says the embargo started on Tuesday and is expected to end today, although a spokesman for the railways said it might be extended if the number of rail trucks waiting on the lines could not be reduced in time.

The congestion is the result of a dramatic increase in the number of bulk shipments which have arrived in South African ports in the past few weeks.

During the last two weeks Durban has received nine large bulk shipments of urea, magnesite, sulphur, potash and petro-coke, and a further six shipments are expected this month.

The total tonnage, according to railway figures, is more than 200 000 tonnes, of which over 55 000 tonnes were destined for Zimbabwe, and three ships are known to be discharging in Durban at present.

A railway source says that two weeks ago 40 000 tonnes of bulk cargo were waiting in trucks in the Transvaal for railing to the north on the two lines through Mafeking and Beitbridge.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

BEIRA PIPELINE--The first 50 km section of the Beira to Umtali oil pipeline is being tested and so far no leaks have been found. However, some equipment has to be repaired. In a briefing on progress towards reopening the 300 km pipeline, the managing director of Lonrho, Mr Ken Scheepers, said the inspection team working from Umtali had found no serious damage. "It is impossible to say what they might find later on or when the inspection will be finished." An aerial survey from Beira to Umtali has not detected any obvious leaks. Some wiring will have to be replaced and pumps are having to be overhauled. Mr Scheepers is holding regular discussions with Mozambican officials and says they are very keen to get the pipeline reopened. "We will have to renegotiate charges with both governments once everything is working again." Several foreign firms have been asked to give prices for new piping, "but until we know whether there is any damage we cannot go out to tender." Mr Scheepers said there was definitely about 14 000 to 18 000 tonnes of oil in the line. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 80 p 9]

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT MASIRE FACES NUMEROUS PROBLEMS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 28 Sep 80 p 15

[Article by Ruth Weiss]

[Text]

MANY problems lie ahead for Botswana's new President Dr Quett Masire. The main one in the short term is unemployment. The rapidly increasing population is confined to the narrow region north-west of the Limpopo River and scope for new job creation is limited. A Gemini News Service correspondent recently visited the country and sent this dispatch from the capital, Gaborone.

GABORONE.

BOTSWANA'S foreign exchange reserves — twice as high as estimated a year ago — are a credit not only to the country, but also to its new President, Dr Quett Masire, until recently Finance Minister.

However, tremendous difficulties are still ahead, mainly because of the country's landlocked geographical position, its proximity to and dependency on South Africa, and its semi-arid climate.

The 820 000 Batswana live mainly in the narrow region north-west of the Limpopo River. Until recently the main export was beef and beef products, with the cattle population in the region of 3,5 million.

Arable land is restricted to a small percentage: the Kalahari Desert, which barely supports shrub and grass, covers almost two-thirds of the land.

In the Kalahari there is no surface water, and only boreholes or water pans — which dry up after the rainy season — can be tapped for water. As the cattle population increases it pushes further into this rangeland, upsetting the balance and increasing the sand region.

Due to the difficulties experienced in agricultural production, the country turns to South Africa for food supplies which in any event supplies 85 percent of total imports. Botswana is a member of South Africa's customs union and derives a major part of Government revenue from this source.

This over-dependence on South Africa is a political and economic constraint, difficult to overcome. Efforts to do so are now being made.

Botswana wishes to gain control of that section of the Zimbabwean rail link that passes through its territory: this is why an economic co-operation treaty for 32 million marks was signed with West Germany in July. The funds will be used to buy 12 locomotives and other equipment and for the construction of a regional railway headquarters.

In addition to cattle, the Batswana are now raising

karakul sheep, whose lamb pelts did so much for the wealth of Namibian farmers. Sheep can and do survive in the sand-dunes of the Kalahari.

The major contribution to export earnings now comes from diamonds. Originally termed a "windfall" when diamonds were first found near the village of Orapa in 1967, Botswana today has a flourishing diamond industry.

Orapa and another nearby mine, Letlhakane, contributed almost half the value of exports in 1979, equalling the total exports of the previous year. This success story will double when a new mine, Jwaneng, comes on stream in two years' time.

All diamond mining is a joint De Beers/Botswana Government venture on a 50-50 basis. Jwaneng is expected to yield a higher percentage of gem stones than the older mines, which produce mainly industrial stones. A local diamond selection and cutting industry is being developed.

Copper/nickel is not a success story — at least, not so far. Two ore bodies at Selebi-Pikwe were located in the 60s and have been mined, but technical problems were encountered and delayed the mines' profitability.

Open-cast and underground mining is being used and reserves are estimated at around 48 million tonnes, with an average metal content of 1 and 1,2 percent.

The mines are jointly owned by Anglo American and Amax. In 1979 the venture showed heavy losses and while the technical problems seem to have been solved, the company's financial headaches have not.

Earlier this year a consortium of banks had to arrange rescheduling of debts in a rescue operation. Mining will continue and new ore reserves have been discovered nearby.

In the short term, the biggest problem is unemployment. This is the reason why the Selebi-Pikwe venture had to continue, despite the losses. The population is increasing rapidly and, given the land area constraints, it is hard to push up standards of living at the same time as absorbing newcomers on the labour market.

South Africa has cut back its "import" of mine labour from outside its borders and this affects Botswana, with a drop from about 40 000 in 1976 to below 20 000 in 1979.

The scope for new job creation is limited, partly because of the cheap goods available from both South Africa and Zimbabwe. Nonetheless, in terms of development aid, Botswana is a favourite "client" of Western states. No doubt its political vulnerability is partly the reason.

It is an open question whether the large number of foreign aid workers is the best strategy for the country's development. As in the case of migrant workers to South Africa, it is a two-edged sword: it means that a large number of people are dependent within the actual population, even if this is partly offset by the migrants' repatriation of wages.

In the case of the foreign aid workers, Botswana tends to rely on their skills and the rate of transfer of skills is not as high as it should be. It is thought that the unemployment situation contributed to the political decision to despatch the post-Soweto South African refugees to Dukwe, a camp remote from the urban centres.

Part of the population is still semi-nomadic, due to the climatic problems. They hunt and drift with the huge game herds and there is also a good deal of movement between villages and towns, with urban dwellers regularly returning to their cattle posts.

Only about 16 percent of the people can be said to be permanent town dwellers, but with the pressure on the small region of arable land increasing, and given the downturn in migrant workers, urban populations will increase — and with this, pressure on school, health and other facilities and of course on the labour market.

Although agriculture has been pushed into the background by the development of the mining sector, it is still the main economic activity carried on by the majority of the people.

The health of the beef industry depends on continued access to European markets and in the course of negotiations with the EEC under the Lome convention, Botswana's stand on this point was of great importance to it.

Agriculture still contributes 20 percent to the GDP, with mining now around 16 percent, but expected to improve, particularly when Jwaneng becomes operative. Jwaneng is expected to yield about 6 million carats by the mid-1980s, which will be well beyond the Orapa and Letlhakana production, estimated to reach almost 5 million carats.

It is difficult to assess the country's balance of payments position over a lengthy period. Until 1976 the country belonged to the Rand Monetary Area and did not introduce its own currency, "the pula", until August of that year. It therefore had no balance of payments figures until that date.

Despite the new currency, however, dependency on South Africa will not decrease overnight, nor will the new regional co-operation planned by the nine states, of which Botswana is one, that met in Lusaka in April and announced in principle that they would step up co-ordination and co-operation.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FINNISH TRADE MISSION--A 20-man trade mission from Finland is in Cameroon to seek ways of reinforcing economic relations between the two countries. Under the leadership of the Finnish Minister of External Trade, Mr Esko Rekola, members of the delegation will examine the possibility of starting commercial relations between Cameroon and Finland. The group will meet Cameroonian administrators and economic authorities during the next 2 days. [Text] [Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 6 Oct 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

POSSIBILITY FRANCE IS AIDING KAMOUGUE NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 29 Sep 80 p 1936

[Text]

If reports suggesting that France is assisting in the consolidation of Col. Kamougue's control in southern Chad, the implications for the future of the conflict in Chad could prove very serious, *a correspondent writes*. The reports coincide with a meeting between Col. Kamougue, the leader of the southern faction in Chad and the Vice-President of the Transitional Government of National Unity, GUNT, and the Nigerian Head of State, Alhaji Shehu Shagari.

At the meeting, the Nigerian leader, called upon all Chadian leaders to bury their differences, and in particular appealed to Col. Kamougue to "render every assistance to the Chadian government so that everyone could see that the government as one united administration against the rebel factions". The President also explained that Nigeria had recognised the GUNT as the legitimate government of Chad since the Lagos agreements of August 1979 were signed.

The meeting was not fortuitous. For there have been signs that Col. Kamougue is consolidating his hold on the southern part of the country, where he has set himself up in the temporary capital of Moundou.

Is this a prelude to some more formal division of Chad which would turn the country into a federal state, or could it even mean another quiet step towards the complete disintegration of Chad? There are too many who would oppose the latter event, among them Nigeria.

Already running very short of cash, Kamougue, according to reports is receiving substantial but discreet assistance from France. Unable to pay southern farmers for their cotton crop, Paris is reported to have given the go-ahead to the French firm, Compagnie Francaise de Textiles, CFDT, with traditional interests in Sahelian cotton production in Cameroon, to advance 1.5 billion CFA francs to the state cotton monopoly, Cotonchad.

In the last season, 88,000 tons of seed cotton were produced. Cotton is the mainstay of the southern economy, as it used to be of the whole country when it was not torn apart by war. The latest figures represent a substantial drop from the annual average crop production of 150,000 tons, it is considered serious enough by France to ensure that steps are taken to maintain production and the local southern economy ticking over. Fortunately for Kamougue, the southern economy remains largely unaffected by the fighting in the rest of the country. France is ensuring that oil is brought into the region either through Cameroon or is flown when necessary from the air base in Central African Republic at Bouar.

Although officials in the south are optimistic enough to hope for an increase in cotton production, the general deterioration of conditions, which has forced peasants into food production at the expense of cotton, has aggravated the financial problems for Kamougue's Comite Permanent through which he governs the south.

Cotonchad has debts amounting to 8 billion CFA francs and at present CFDT has become its de facto banker as well as having a 17 per cent equity participation in Cotonchad. The current arrangement is that in exchange for cotton which CFDT stores in the northern Cameroonian town of Garoua, it pays Cotonchad's debts and quarantees the farmers revenue.

So far Coface, the French export guarantee agency, refuses to have anything to do with southern Chad. But France has already advanced one billion CFA francs to pay the pensions of veterans from the French army. French subsidies have also arrived to pay for the long delayed payment of salaries of civil servants. France has now opened a consulate at Moundou.

While France could never become openly associated with any move for autonomy in the south, if some of Chad's neighbours were to take this step then the way would be opened for Paris to step in. President Bongo of Gabon is known to have provided financial assistance to Kamougue. In this context the Cameroonian government, which has up to 250,000 Chadian refugees in the north, has maintained an apparent neutrality.

France also has to tread very carefully insofar that it has not yet rejected the GUNT as the legitimate government of Chad, although it is well known that for a long time Hissen Habre has been the French favourite. As far as any major assistance from multilateral organisations is concerned, any commitment would require the signature of President Goukhouni

CSO: 4420

COMMENTARY AGAINST SATELLITIZATION OF NAMIBIA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 pp 2, 3

[Commentary by Kifle Djote]

[Text]

Western press reports often refer to the process of turning the unlawfully occupied Namibia into an ostensibly independent state as "satellitization of Namibia", that is to say, changing Namibia into a satellite of South Africa.

The instalment of a Namibian "Council of Ministers" vested with the powers of a government by South Africa's occupation authorities fully accords with this imperialist-racist design of turning Namibia into a satellite of South Africa.

This treacherous plan envisages that the racist Pretoria regime would have overall control of defence and foreign affairs while the other matters would be dealt with by the puppet cabinet — a desperately charted out strategy of reaching an "internal settlement" during which time the racists hope to work out plans to delay the implementation of U.N. resolutions on Namibia and to destroy the militant SWAPO.

Unanimous Censure

It is to be recalled that at the end of 1978, the occupation authorities organised elections to a Namibian national assembly which, held in an atmosphere of intimidation and terror, brought victory to the puppet candidates. The so-called Namibian council of Ministers was later formed out of its members.

According to United Nations diary of events, South Africa's mandate over Namibia was unlified by the U.N. General Assembly in 1966. During the fourteen years that followed, the Namibian question has all along been the subject of heated debate at various international forums including the Security Council, and all the resolutions adopted by them unanimously censured Pretoria for its occupation of Namibian and demanded that South Africa withdraw its colonial administration and occupation troops from that country.

The sham elections held in 1978 that were later to give rise to the instalment of the Namibian puppet "Council of Ministers" were unanimously condemned too.

The gradual unfolding of political events also clearly indicate that the puppet government will never gain international recognition either, for hardly anyone will openly defend racism.

It is fitting to wonder at this juncture, therefore, on what could be the possible basis of Pretoria's confidence in continuing to defy U.N. resolutions and the concensus of the international public at large.

Quite obviously, the victorious turn out of events in Zimbabwe, the removal of the Muzorewa-Smith clique from power and the proclamation of the independence of that country now led by the Patriotic forces, have thrown the South African racist authorities into a fathomless panic.

Understandably therefore, the racists are bent on retaining their positions at all costs motivated by the need to take urgent measures to avert similar developments in Namibia and South Africa itself.

Further exposing its militaristic ambition, the Botha government has already announced the dramatic increase of its military spending to a record 2.5 billion dollars, which goes not only to the increase of the armed forces and the purchase of war arsenals, but also to the speeding up of the development of nuclear weapons. It is to be recalled that the Security Council has approved a U.N. plan for Namibia which provides for free elections under U.N. supervision and for bringing U.N. military and administrative personnel into Namibia for this purpose.

Delaying Tactics

Although almost two years have passed since the resolution has been adopted, realization of the U.N. plan has not been started and deadlines were set several times in vain. The blame totally lies with Pretoria which, while not rejecting the plan completely often advanced some totally unacceptable terms.

Through desperate manoeuvres of this type, the South African rulers hope to gain time by delaying the implementation of the U.N. plan. They are at the same time hastening to destroy SWAPO in Namibia, liquidate the bases and camps of this militant organization in neighbouring countries, and weaken it to a point where it would no longer play any part in deciding the future of Namibia. The racists also need time to strengthen position of the puppets.

But despite all these hectic manoeuvres resorted to by the racists, well-informed sources hold the view that if free elections were held in Namibia today, SWAPO would surely come out the landslide winner. According to various press forecasts, the influence the puppet organizations loyal to the occupation authorities is negligible, and they would inevitably be defeated, as were the Muzorewa supporters in Zimbabwe.

Drawing their own conclusions from the events in Zimbabwe, the racists are intensifying action against SWAPO, since up to 60-thousand troops have already been moved into Namibia from South Africa, and many of the mercenaries who were defeated in Zimbabwe have also been transferred to Namibia for punitive operations there.

Evidently, Pretoria has proved unable to destroy SWAPO, which has continued to win popular support thanks to its struggle for freedom and independence over the years. The continual aggressions carried out by the racists against SWAPO instead serves to further popularise the just cause of the militant organisation and also to further expose the contradictions of the Pretoria regime.

SWAPO has the full backing of Angola, Zambia and other front-line states and all the countries of the Organisation of African Unity, as was confirmed by the OAU's 17th assembly of heads of state and government. The Non-aligned Movement and the community of socialist states also side with the patriotic forces of Namibia.

Firm Rebuff

Under the circumstances, the South African rulers seek to intimidate and pressure the independent African states. They often make armed incursions into Angola and other front-line states, in the vain hope of forcing them to give up their support of SWAPO. Thus, the aggression against independent African states is a component of the strategy of the South African rulers.

In this, the racist Pretoria regime has the full backing of Western imperialist countries who have material interests in Namibia. Obviously, Namibia is very rich in mineral deposits with rich resources of diamonds, copper, silver, lead, zink, and other valuable minerals. In the past few years, the country has also become a major producer of uranium in the capitalist world, and all these resources are in the hands of imperialist Western companies.

Logically, therefore, the desire of the Western countries and South Africa to replace the colonial racist regime by a neo-colonialist puppet administration, while retaining the economic, political and military-strategic positions are self-explanatory. It is to be recalled that the 17th assembly o OAU heads of state and governmen has urged all countries of the worl to pressure South Africa into endin the unlawful occupation of Namibia

The special session of the U.N. Council on Namibia has also called o the Security Council to discuss th question of applying comprehensiv and compulsory sanctions agains South Africa.

This firm rebuff given to the neo colonialist designs in Namibia show that developments are slowly but surely moving in the right direction. Imperialist-racist connivance in attempt to turn Namibia into a satellite of South Africa will certainly be frustrated.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SHIPS CALLING AT ASSAB--Over 500 ships last year called at the Port of Assab to unload over 1,985,283 tons of imported consumer goods for inland consumption, Comrade Mohammed Said Jafar, the Manager of the port declared. This has been registered as the most significant service rendered by the Port of Assab in its history, the Manager observed. He said that the successful service was achieved through the strenuous efforts of the workers at the port. The six construction projects that lead towards the extension work of the port are nearing completion at a cost of 2,166,000 Birr, Comrade Mohammed Said Jafar disclosed. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Sep 80 p 1]

DROUGHT RESISTANT CROPS--Senior government officials and representatives of mass organizations Sunday inspected an agricultural research station here. Comrade Mulugeta Hagos, COPWE Central Committee Member and COPWE representative for Tigrai region, led a group of government officials, including the Deputy Chief Administrator Comrade Hirui Asghedom, and representatives of mass organizations and government firms to the agricultural scheme, where they made an inspection tour of the research facilities and heard briefings on the activities of the centre. The officials toured the laboratory centre where experiments are being conducted on lettuce, wheat, barley, and other cereals for drought resistance. They also inspected a 40-hectare land where drought-resistant cereals are being experimented. Comrade Mulugeta hoped that the centre will succeed in its efforts to introduce the cultivation of drought-resistant crops among the local community in Tigrai region, where drought is recurrent. He said the centre is also expected to launch afforestation, soil conservation and insecticide programmes as well. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Sep 80 p 5]

DEFENSE SQUADS TRAINING--A total of 113 revolutionary defense squad members graduated Monday upon completion of a six-month military training and political orientation course conducted here. The graduating defense squad members drawn from Hossana town in Kambatta and Hadea province of Shoa region received their certificates from Comrade Petros Gebrie, the provincial administrator, at a colorful ceremony highlighted by a short drama and a short and a tactical show staged by the graduates. Speaking at the ceremony, Comrade Petros Gebrie urged the graduates to be always vigilant for the defense of the Revolution and the territorial integrity of the Motherland. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Sep 80 p 6]

CSO: 4420

BOAKYE URGES NATION TO LOOK AHEAD, NOT TO PEST

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Yaw Boakye]

[Excerpts]

SEPTEMBER 24 is just around the corner. It is a day of special significance. It is the birthday of the Third Republic.

It is not unusual for a one-year-old child to fool around — knocking things out of place and creating unnecessary problems, unmindful of the effects and unaware of its stubborn actions. The infant Third Republic, on the average, has done just that.

And within the past year much emphasis has been laid on the names and images of the past civilian leaders of this country — Dr Kwame Nkrumah and Dr Kofi Abrefa Busia.

The Republic appears to be running with its past glories and is being haunted by its past failures. I am not sure whether some of the leaders of today have realized that they too are human beings endowed with intelligence which if properly harnessed can propel them to the skies.

Excessive reference to the past image of the two leaders is becoming a common feature in the style of some of our politicians. The dead must be remembered at all cost but their spirits cannot make or unmake the living. The success or failure of any political leader is judged by his own performance and deeds.

Great statesmen are born out of their own efforts; they represent the stuff they are made of. They embrace originality and rely on their own native ability. They have the knack for refined language and courage to pursue their actions without looking for scape-goats.

A revered political leader who during his life time achieved a lot and out of his works carved a name for himself does not automatically confer on his successor the same honours. And just as a political leader would refuse to be associated with a scandal of his predecessor, so also must he refuse to dance around the glories of the past.

What can one think of now? Just as everybody is trying to forget the "fill-the-shops" promise, the Minister of Trade and Tourism has opened his mouth wide again.

According to the Minister, the Government "would repair the ravages and damage done to the economy within the shortest possible time so that the ordinary Ghanaian can easily walk into a shop and buy his needs." That is a big talk!

The Government imposed a severe pressure on itself when it promised to execute its first agricultural programme in two years. The time limit has now been wisely brushed aside and in its place, "short-term" has been substituted. It is not helpful for the Government to impose upon itself difficult conditions which it knows very well that the available resources cannot support. We have not yet learnt to talk less and do more.

The sum of it all is that some politicians are not measuring up to the realities of the times. They are still living in the past, clinging to the skeletons of their dead heroes for the magic wand.

CSO: 4420

POLITICAL PANEL URGES ADHERENCE TO NKRUMAH IDEALS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 20 Sep 80 p 8

[Article by Kojo Sam]

[Excerpts] A panel of politicians have called on the People's National Party (PNP) Government not to harbor any fears in committing Ghana into a socialist society as the First President, Osagyefo Dr Kwame Nkrumah, did to ensure that the country's economic independence was achieved through public ownership of the major means of production, distribution and exchange.

In their opinion, it was only through a centralized democratic planning and popular control by workers of public corporations which would bring about full employment through modernization, mechanization and diversification of agriculture.

This consensus was reached at a symposium organized in Accra by the Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council on the theme: "The Man Kwame Nkrumah and the World Peace" to mark the 71st birthday anniversary of Dr Nkrumah.

Ideology

Mr Kwasi Amoako-Atta, a leading member of the PNP and a Finance Minister in the First Republic, contributing, said Chapter Four of the Constitution further commits the Government to manage the national economy in such a manner as to secure the maximum welfare, freedom and happiness of every citizen of Ghana on the basis of social justice and equality of opportunity."

He said the class struggle in Ghana was inevitable since it could not be blunted by the capitalist road to rapid development.

"Ours today is a neocolonialist economy, hence the stagnation which stares us in the face.

Assistance

In his contribution, Dr FWA Akuffo, a Tema medical practitioner and President of the African Youth Command (AYC) praised Dr Nkrumah's educational policies which were geared towards the elimination of illiteracy in the country.

He called for a rapid housing policy in the country, as a matter of urgency, to help solve the acute accommodation problems facing workers.

Dr Akuffo said the strength of the cedi had become a problem for Ghana because "we do not know whether we are going to the west or east."

The Deputy Minister for Works and Housing, Mr EK Twumasi, said that the achievements of Dr Nkrumah spelt him out as a political gaint without equal on the continent.

Another speaker, Mr Kwesi Armah, a leading member of the PNP, said Dr Nkrumah was a pragmatic leader who believed that Marxism was not a dogma but a guide to action.

CSO: 4420

ACTIVITIES, METHODS OF MULTINATIONALS ASSAILED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 23 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The profits of foreign companies which had been "locked up over the years" are now being repatriated, the Minister of Industries, Science and Technology is reported to have announced.

At the same time, the Minister of Trade and Tourism is reported to have stated that shortages of imported goods will continue owing to the country's foreign exchange difficulties.

Most industries not involved in repatriation of profits are operating desperately below capacity because they can't get their letters of credit--through--to import inputs for production. And this general situation is increasingly forcing employers to consider retrenchment.

If you place the foreign exchange problem facing the country against certain realities about the operations of foreign companies, especially the multinationals, the question of priority must be considered in deciding whether the repatriation process is right or wrong at this particular time.

The first question to answer is why the foreign companies are usually so patient over long delays in repatriating their profits. The answer is that they have ways of sending so much profit away in their normal operations that the locked-up profits which will be repatriated later are, in fact, second repatriations.

All the major foreign-owned companies are either distributing what Ghana uses her own foreign currency to import, or they are multinationals involved in production of goods.

Is there any reason why the repatriation of profits should be a priority matter for those who merely distribute goods which they did not use their own foreign exchange to import?

But the real issue is over the multinationals. Take any of them. The inputs they bring into the country are almost invariably purchased from their own subsidiaries. And the usual practice is believed to be a matter of, say, doubling the cost of these purchases which are covered by import licenses/letters of credit.

So where such a company is granted letters of credit to cover purchases totalling, say, $20 million, you can be sure that the real cost of the purchases was $10 million and that the other $10 million is net profit cleverly repatriated.

Agriculture

If you doubt this, try and find out the sources of supply of the multinational companies operating in Ghana and anywhere in the Third World.

In view of this, the Government could more profitably get the companies to reinvest their locked-up profits in the country's priority economic field--agriculture. They can then later repatriate the profits after really being seen to have put a stake in the nation's survival.

For, what is the use of allowing a foreign company to import, say, palm oil to produce soap and repatriate the profit when it could more profitably invest in producing the oil in Ghana to help in solving employment problems and developing the nation's agriculture before sending any profits?

We must face the fact that Ghana, like all under-developed countries, are cheated in many subtle ways by foreign investors, and that we must be hard bargainers to get any real advantage out of them.

The many, many industries operating in Ghana which do not have to repatriate profits need all the foreign exchange the country can afford. They need it to import inputs in order to survive.

On balance, what are the benefits enjoyed by the nation from existing multinations which make the Government's ability to fulfill the double repatriation of their profits anything to beat our chests about?

Let them agree to invest their so-called locked-up profits in helping agricultural production, and they can thereafter repatriate the profits. Otherwise, we submit that this nation is at present better off without most of the multinationals and their ilk. They are vampires which know no mercy.

Repatriating their profits!

CSO: 4420

REVIEW OF UNIFIL FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS NEEDED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 26 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "UNIFIL: How Much Is Saved?"]

[Text] With the Government now providing real evidence of its desire to put every penny coming into its coffers to good use, particularly its foreign exchange, we wish to draw attention to an issue which we touched upon briefly some time ago.

When strong hints were dropped that Ghanaian military contingents would be invited to keep the peace between SWAPO nationalist forces and the South African occupation troops during the proposed UN-supervised elections in Namibia, the advantages of sending Ghanaian soldiers there were discussed.

According to the report which 'Ghanaian Times' published, Ghana would make substantial savings in foreign exchange on the remunerations to be enjoyed by the Ghanaian troops.

The military authorities were not very happy over the report because they felt that it was premature to make the proposal public. Since then the proposal has remained apparently a dead issue.

However, the Ghanaian contingents with UNIFIL in the Middle East are believed to be making foreign exchange earnings which should come to Government chest or which the Government should be interested in.

It is understood that the United Nations pays 65 dollars a day to each Ghanaian soldier serving with UNIFIL. But as with all UNIFIL contingents respectively, the Ghana Government has the option to decide how each soldier's salary is to be used.

Accordingly, each Ghanaian soldier is paid 12 dollars a day, the balance being retained presumably by the Ghana Government or by the Ghanaian military authorities.

Remuneration

Since 1978, Ghana has been sending batches of some between 400 and 800 soldiers to the Middle East every six months, making up a total of about 1,600 every year. The savings made on the soldiers' remuneration in a year at the conservative average of ¢50 a day per soldier for the period would be something like 30 million dollars.

The number of Ghanaian soldiers serving with UNIFIL before this year was about 400 per contigent every six months.

If you add the savings made on the number serving with UNIFIL before this year and the savings made on those serving with UNEF after the 1973 Middle East War to the ¢30 million made since the beginning of this year, you'd be talking of a grand total in the region of 100 million dollars.

A few questions must be asked: Who is in charge of auditing the savings? What is the total so far saved? Where is it? Does Parliament know of the issue?

If the savings are in the charge of the military establishment, are they known to the Government? And are the savings covered in the Budgetary allocations for the Armed Forces?

In the Third Republic era of accountability and questioning, the matter has raised interest in some public quarters. And, certainly, the Government would be interested to find out, or perhaps give at least a general account of, what the position is.

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN TRADE PARTNERS SHOULD BE CLOSELY REVIEWED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Road To Economic Recovery"]

[Excerpts] A reflection on the performance of the Government for the past twelve months indicates that although the Limann Administration has been working hard with dedication, against all odds, this country has neither mobilized nor utilized her resources to the limits of her power.

There have been many interesting features of the past twelve months, and useful lessons to learn from them. Put together, the effect of these lessons is to bring home to Ghanaians that there is no alternative to the fact that we have to work harder than ever before and to make more sacrifices to achieve economic progress.

The President's reference to the "combat at home and abroad" brings into sharp focus the urgent need for the Government to place great premium in planning its import-export policies in such a way that the national economy will maintain a reasonable balance and not be widely assailed by circumstances or designs to undermine our national efforts.

We are fully aware of the fact that the country's export figures have been uncertain because of large-scale smuggling, particularly of cocoa from Ghana to Ivory Coast and Togo. Moreover, although Ghana's cocoa crop may have been declining, its earnings per tonne in 1977 averaged about ₵3,000 and in 1976 some ₵1,400. These prices are in stark contrast to ₵270 in 1972 and ₵585 in 1973. How then could Ghana appear to be shorter of foreign exchange than ever before? Of course, Ghana has been paying much for oil since 1974. But with the Volta Project coupled with the current high price of gold, Ghana certainly shouldn't be in this sorry mess.

In this regard, we consider to be of immense importance the belief expressed by Mr Kwasi Amoako-Atta, Minister of Finance in the First Republic, that Ghana had been greatly blackmailed economically by her foreign trade partners as far as export-import earnings are concerned. He claimed that if proper accounting had been made on Ghana's earnings on cocoa, timber,

minerals, etc. the Government would not have found itself in the present economic chaos. Maybe the Government will also have to consider whether or not Ghana needs a strong international rescue operation for her currency. The truth is that the artificially high official value of the Cedi makes smuggling attractive, encourages a currency black-market and inhibits foreign investment...

In finding a way out of our predicaments however, Ghana should be careful not to get herself involved in arrangements that promise immediate economic hopes, but which in the end, will tighten the noose of economic slavery around our necks while our professed "Good Samaritans" make away with the loot.

CSO: 4420

DISPARAGING ATTITUDES TOWARD MUSLIMS REVIEWED

Mecca THE JOURNAL OF THE MUSLIM WORLD LEAGUE in English Aug 80 pp 46-49

[Article by Mustapha Ibrahim]

[Excerpts] The world Ulema which is a plural of alim means scholars in Arabic, the singular being alim, and this term has been corrupted by the Hausas as Malunma plural and Malam singular. This term is loosely accorded to anyone who has any sort of book learning, and rarely indicates his degree of learning. In the modern Islamic Ghana, the influence and status of the traditional Ulama, who, in actual fact, are not qualified Ulema is gradually being whittled away especially in the urban centres. But those who have done intensive work in traditional Islamic disciplines still hold a great position in the Islamic community and the Muslims cannot resist their impact.

Attitude of Non-Muslims towards Ulema. It is one of the curious ironies of history that in modern times the Muslim clerics of Ghana have been labelled by their Christian countrymen as backward, uneducated, and even illiterate. It may be explained that these terms are not to be understood in an absolute sense and indeed the implicit assumption behind such remarks is that the Muslim clerics are backward in regard to European inspired technology and science, and that they are uneducated in terms of a secular school system and curriculum derived from European language expressed in the Roman alphabet. These same people, however, may be able to read and write Arabic with ease and perhaps also express in their mother tongue with the help of Arabic character, and even write books in Arabic. Some of these people have been receiving instruction since childhood in a system which had its origin in Medina, Cairo, and other Islamic countries. Such clerics belong to an intellectual tradition in Ghana which studies Islamics and its related subjects. The Muslim clerics in Ghana represented, in general, the educated elite,

before the introduction of Western type of education sponsored by colonial administrators and their agents, Christian missionaries, even though the clerics in terms of scientific and industrial advancement are far behind.

Problems and Some Suggestions: It may be proper at this point to bring out some of the problems facing Muslims in Ghana, and probably offer some suggestions. The critics have, of late, begun to question the relevance and responsiveness of Islamic education and the role of the clerics in Ghana. This sort of question often posed by our Christian counterparts cannot go unchallenged.

It must be stated that many mistakes have been made and many injustices have been perpetrated and the Muslims in Ghana have suffered tragically at the hands of selfish white exploiters and their agents, Christian missionaries. Although, promotion of Christianity was one of the objectives of the colonial powers. This is evident in the fact that the missionaries in the colonial period were given all the needed facilities to entrench themselves in many Muslim environments, especially in the northern part of Ghana, where in addition to churches, in fact, education and health were two pressing needs of the people of the colonies. Missions were invited to penetrate through these most sensitive areas. Churches are being built in the midst of Muslim villages. Missionaries were purchasing strategically-situated lands at high prices in order to build churches, schools and other facilities which help them project their image. If the owner of the desired land shows unwillingness to sell it, they send neutral persons who purchase the land in their own name and later sell it to them because of poverty which is prevelant among the Muslims. The church distributes rice, clothes, and money and uses these things to bring them closer to their mission. They give fellowships to good students, and they make sure that the Mulim students attending their mission schools attend church on Sundays.

One must confess, modern education was developed by Christian Missions, and still largely continues to be managed by their agencies, local churches, despite the fact that the Government has taken over most of these schools as a result of independence. The problem facing Muslims in Ghana is because of the role played by the missionaries in promoting Western education. Some Muslims still think that it is very un-Islamic to send their children to such schools because it was presented in the guise of Christian education. This attitude affected greatly the advancement of Muslims, who found themselves falling behind the rest of the population, as it is a fact that education is an essential tool for the socio-economic development and modernisation.

CSO: 4420

DISCREPANCY OVER HAJJ EXPENSES QUESTIONED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 24 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] The Ghana Muslims Representative Council (GMRC) has stated that it can operate this year's Hajj to Mecca at a total cost of ¢6,750 to each pilgrim.

This is in sharp-contrast with the ¢10,600 a pilgrim at which the Government's ten-man Hajj Committee has decided to run the show.

The GMRC's total of ¢6,750 has been confirmed by a number of travel agencies.

The ten-man Hajj Committee was said to have been appointed to eliminate malpractices from the organization of the Hajj, in view of its unsatisfactory operation last year.

If the Committee now wants to run the Hajj for ¢10,600 a pilgrim, and the GMRC can do it for ¢6,750, the question is: Did we go, or did we come?

We cannot see any acceptable explanation for the questionable ¢10,600 announced by the committee; and we cannot see any reason why the committee should be allowed to continue to have anything to do with the Hajj.

The simple, safe, wise, and respectable thing to do is to let the Moslems manage their pilgrimage through their own GMRC.

CSO: 4420

ACP ADVOCATES BLEND OF SOCIALISM, CAPITALISM

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 17 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] The Action Congress Party (ACP) believes in the careful and sweet blending of capitalist and socialist systems of government in the solution of the nation's multifarious problems.

Speaking at a press conference to round-off the party's first annual congress, Col Frank G. Bernasko, leader of the party, observed that after all, there were other patterns in capitalism which were being used in socialist countries and vice versa.

"There is, therefore, no reason why Ghana cannot do the same," he said, adding that in agriculture, for instance, his party believed in joint state-foreign participation or joint state and local participation and purely private enterpreneurship.

He said the problem of the country should be solved in "a more radical and revolutionary detail than has so far happened under the administration of the People's National Party (PNP) Government which campaigned under the banner of Dr Kwame Nkrumah.

Answering questions about ACP's relationship with the Popular Front Party (PFP) and pooling of resources generally for the betterment of the society, the leader said, since the party had faith in democracy, it was prepared to enter into association with all the minority parties.

On rumors that Flt. Lt. JJ Rawlings of the erstwhile Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) had joined the ACP Col Bernasko said he was not aware, and added that he could not rule out the possibility of Flt-Lt Rawlings joining the ACP since he is young and dynamic as members of the party.

On foreign policy, Col Bernasko urged the Government to play a more active role in the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as was the case in the 1960s in order to help solve the many problems facing Africa.

CSO: 4420

NEW NON-POLITICAL MOVEMENT ESTABLISHED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Elvis D. Aryeh]

[Text]

A NON-POLITICAL organization known as the Ghana Civil Rights Movement has been formed to educate all "downtrodden" people to fight for their rights.

The movement which is expected to be officially inaugurated soon has membership of "well meaning citizens from all walks of life."

Mr Kwame Nyanteh, an industrialist and a presidential candidate in the last general election, announced this at a press conference on the "One Year of President Limann's Rule" at Somanya at the week-end.

People in the rural area, Mr Nyanteh observed, had for long been cheated in the distribution of development projects resulting in their lack of good drinking water, electricity, hospitals and clinics, motorable roads, good houses and the very basic necessities of life.

He therefore emphasised the need for civic education as one solution to the problem facing the country.

Mr Nyanteh observed that the 'balance sheet' of President Limann's one year in office had not been good enough considering his achievement against his electioneering promises.

The President, he said, had still "not initiated any meaningful policy aimed at bringing sanity into the economy and as a result "vital utility services had broken down."

He described the two budgets of the Limann Administration as "a repetition of the Acheampong and Akuffo deficit budget which failed to break new grounds except increase taxes all round."

Mr Nyanteh categorically made particular reference to the performances of the Ministries of Finance and Economic Planning, Transport and Communications and Trade and Tourism. He said the Ministers responsible had "woefully failed the nation over crucial matters."

He therefore called for the dismissal of the Ministers concerned and a major cabinet reshuffle immediately "to inject new blood made up of practical men into the executive else there will be no improvement in the economy."

Mr Nyanteh however commended President Limann for the tact with which he handled threats of coup d'etat and for bringing about stability, much to world acclaim.

He further praised Dr Limann for having lived up to his promise of allowing criticism and open government in the country but noted that that was done "not without some difficulties."

Referring to the case of Miss Elizabeth Ohene, (until recently, the acting Editor of the Daily Graphic) versus the Government, Mr Nyanteh stated that the President scored "high marks."

This, he said, was a trait of tolerance which most of the President's predecessors lacked.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

LIMITS ON HAJJ PILGRIMS--The meagre foreign exchange resources of the country are a limitation to the approval of large number of people who want to go on pilgrimage, the President, Dr Hilla Limann, said in Accra on Wednesday. He, therefore appealed to people who want to return their religious duties, especially Moslems, to be satisfied with the present allocation seats for pilgrimages. Dr Limann was speaking at the Castle when a delegation of the National Hajj Committee called on him to brief him on its activities. The committee had requested for an increase in the number of seats allocated to pilgrims to make more people fulfill their religious obligations. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 19 Sep 80 p 8]

PNP: COMPETITION, NOT CONTROLS--The founder of the People's National Party (PNP), Alhajo Imoru Egala, has said that at the appropriate time, price controls will be eliminated and replaced by price competition in the private sector of the economy. According to him, the guiding principle in the internal trade policy of the PNP Government was not controls but competition. Addressing a meeting of members of the defunct Convention People's Party (CPP) in Kumasi, on Monday, Mr Egala said the PNP believed that the much-maligned market women who were made scapegoats of the mismanaged economy in the past, should play a vital role in breaking the monopoly in the bulk and competitive distribution system. He therefore assured such traders of "a brighter future." Mr Kwasi Armah, leading member of the party, announced that he and Alhaji Egala had decided not to accept any position in the Government but would work hard to provide the necessary guidance to members of the Government to enable the party to achieve its objectives. [Excerpts] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 17 Sep 80 p 1]

SOVIET PRAISE--Mr Alexander Dzasokhov, first vice-president of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee (SAASC), has praised Ghana for being the vanguard of Africa's struggle for political freedom. Mr Dzasokhov made this remark when a People's National Party (PNP) delegation led by Nana Okutwer Bekoe, chairman of the party, now visiting the Soviet Union called on him in Moscow. Reports reaching Accra indicate that during the discussions, the Ghanaian delegation was briefed on the power structure of the Supreme Body--the USSR Supreme Soviet and on home and foreign policy of

the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. At the meeting, Nana Okutwer Bekoe spoke of the structure, objectives and tasks of the PNP and said the visit was aimed at establishing and consolidating the PNP's contacts with various Soviet organizations for the purpose of extending cooperation between the USSR and Ghana. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 17 Sep 80 p 3]

STUDENTS TO USSR--Forty Ghanaians yesterday left Accra for Moscow to do advance courses in higher institutions of learning in the Soviet Union under the Ghana-USSR Educational and Cultural Agreement. The courses include, medicine, technology, architecture and agriculture. According to Mr Oleg Tsvetaev, head of the Information Section of the Russian Embassy in Accra, 175 Ghanaians are expected to study in the Soviet Union this year alone under the agreement. He said 90 Ghanaians had already left for Moscow and another batch was expected to leave very soon. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 18 Sep 80 p 3]

LIBYAN FARMING ASSISTANCE--The Libyan Government has offered to send a quantity of breeding cattle and sheep free of charge to the Ghana National Farmers Council to enable it to improve its livestock farms. It has also offered free tuition in its agricultural institution to train young farmers of the council as its contribution towards the success of the Government's short term agricultural programme. These were announced at a press conference by Oheneba Osei Yaw Akoto, Secretary-General of the Ghana National Farmers Council in Accra yesterday. The secretary-general recently returned from a trip to Libya after attending the conference of solidarity with the people of Jamahiriya on invitation. [Excerpts] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 20 Sep 80 p 8]

POPULATION CENSUS FOR 1982--The next Population Census Programme is to be conducted early in 1982. A government directive on it is contained in a circular signed by the Vice-President, Dr JWS de Graft-Johnson to all Ministers of State, Regional Ministers and Heads of Departments. The circular recalled its earlier directive in June this year that a population census be conducted next year and that towards this end a Population Census Office be established. The Vice-President, in the circular, explained that operational handicaps facing the Census Office have not made it possible for the census to be conducted next year. He said in view of the great importance the government attaches to the census programme it has been decided to place at the disposal of the Census Office, all the facilities the office needs to execute the census programme toward the conduct of the census early in 1982. The Government, in this regard has directed that all ministries, departments, agencies and institutions should accord matters pertaining to the census programme the highest priority. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

OIL EXPLORATION COOPERATION TO BEGIN IN 1981

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 12 Jul 80 p 8

[Text] It is expected that documents containing the geological history of Guinea-Bissau will have been distributed to firms interested in prospecting for oil in that country by the end of 1981, with a view to the launching of exploration work in search of the "black gold" by the body winning the bid. In fact, the director of PETROMINAS, Comrade Pio Correia, returned last Friday from a trip lasting about a month to Portugal, Spain, France and the United States, where he made various contacts.

This visit came as a result of the signing of a contract in Portugal which led to the drafting of a cooperation program. It sets forth the need for us to follow the program closely and to attempt to establish coordination with the Atlantic Resources firm, in order to learn what has already been carried out, what is still lacking and what difficulties were encountered.

In fact, there have been difficulties in obtaining data from certain authorities, among others the Portuguese government, the SEAGAP group (AGIP [Italian Petroleum Enterprise], Phillips and Hispanoil, its members), and also from Esso Exploration, the United States, and the French Petroleum Institute.

According to Pio Correia, these documents are of primary importance, because it is on the basis thereof that the plans to be submitted to the World Bank in the future will be drafted.

However, during his first talks in Lisbon, Pio Correia had discussions with the research office of Atlantic Resources Ltd., with which we have signed a contract for aid in preparing not only the synthetic study, but also the petroleum law and the contract model, as well as the speedy allocation of concessions to the companies.

The delegation also made contact with the AGIP, which provided all the documentation it had pertaining to our country, and Phillips was also asked to provide the same type of collaboration. The possibility that the AGIP

will engage in prospecting in our country was also discussed with that company in Rome, and it was decided that Guinea-Bissau will take the new proposal submitted by that company under advisement.

In France, our delegation also talked with the French Petroleum Institute, and it also provided the data necessary for our work.

After this tour, the delegation returned to Lisbon where it presented its report to the Atlantic Resources branch, which promptly relayed it to the World Bank with a view to speeding up the process. The report was already late, since the deadline for submitting it was the middle of June.

5157
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

NEW USSR AMBASSADOR--The new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Guinea-Bissau, Lev Krilov, arrived in Bissau day before yesterday. The Soviet diplomat told the news media that "he was happy" to be in the fatherland of Amilcar Cabral, and that he would do everything to "promote cooperation between the USSR and Guinea, which dates back to the days of the armed national liberation struggle, representing 11 years of work for the 2 peoples and mankind." Ambassador Lev Krilov, before being appointed to serve in our country, was assistant chief of the press department at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade, and earlier he was his country's charge d'affaires in Venezuela, and also served at the USSR embassy in Cuba. He has participated in various international conferences and negotiations, in particular the SALT II treaty, in Vienna, Austria. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 2 Aug 80 p 8] 5157

DELEGATION VISITS LIBYA--A military delegation headed by First Cdr Lucio Soares, first vice commander of the general staff of the FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces], returned to Bissau after a week's visit to Libya at the invitation of high Libyan army authorities. During their stay, the members of our delegation visited various points of interest in that Arab country, including the rural sector, where the great advance of the Libyan people in the field of agriculture could be seen. Comrade Lucio Soares termed the results of the visit positive. In addition to Lucio Soares, the delegation included Comrades Abdulai Bari, Bobo Queita and Conhadje Seidi, all members of the general staff of the FARP, and Jose Pereira Baptista, of the state commission of foreign affairs. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 31 Jul 80 p 8] 5157

NEW CUBAN AMBASSADOR--"My mission in Guinea-Bissau will not be difficult, thanks to the excellent relations characterized by friendship and solidarity existing between our two countries," the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Guinea-Bissau, Armando Torres Sanfrayll, said on his arrival in our capital yesterday to present his credentials to President Luiz Cabral. The new diplomat, who has already served as minister of justice in his own country, also said during the brief statement he made to the press that he is "anxious to meet with the leaders of your party and state to convey to them the revolutionary greetings of our party and government, and to assure them once again of the solidarity which unites us." [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 21 Aug 80 p 8] 5157

CSO: 4401

TAMBO REAFFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH NAMIBIAN NATIONALISTS

Paris LE MONDE in French 14-15 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Philippe Decraene; "At the Paris Conference on Namibia: The South African Black Leader Oliver Tambo Reaffirms His Close Solidarity with Namibian Nationalists"]

[Text] Among the African personalities who are taking part in the International Conference in Support of the Namibian People's Struggle, which opened Thursday, 11 September, at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, there is Mr Oliver Tambo, leader of the African National Congress (ANC), the South African underground nationalist movement.

Born in 1917 in Pondoland, a former pupil of the Anglican missions, Mr Mr Oliver Tambo, who was a fellow student of the recently deceased former president of Botswana, Sir Seretse Khama, has a diploma in mathematics and natural sciences from Fort Hare University College. Having left teaching to become a lawyer, he entered the political arena at the age of 30.

At first a militant at the side of Nelson Mandela, imprisoned since 1964, he was vice president of the African National Congress from 1958 to 1967, he then succeeded the Nobel price winner Albert Luthul to the presidency of the party after the latter's death in 1967. In exile for 20 years, the ANC chief lives mostly in Zambia, traveling much around the world to defend the cause of the South African black community.

With the same oval face, the same pointed black goatee, the same expression as Patrice Lumumba, Mr Oliver Tambo has a physique which calls to mind that of the former Congolese leader. Showing the same militant zeal as the latter, he is however more thoughtful, less passionate, much more temperate in the expression of his convictions. In an interview with LE MONDE, Mr Oliver Tambo surveyed South African problems.

"France has a sense of independence. How can we induce it to exercise this gift on behalf of the cause of the South African black community," is asked first by Mr Oliver Tambo, who pleads with an ardor not at all surprising for a lawyer. Showing his joy at the announcement of the commutation of

Mr James Mange's death sentence (LE MONDE of 13 September), the ANC leader expresses his appreciation "with regard to the international community, which, aware of the risks run by Mr Mange, mobilized to try to snatch him from death." In the same spirit, he is very pleased about the meeting in Paris, under UN auspices, of the conference on solidarity with Namibia, indicating: "The real success of this meeting, or its failure, will be in accordance with the follow-up given to the decisions taken there."

Supporting Namibia's SWAPO "because all African liberation movements are, in the last analysis, fighting the same enemy, and because Namibia and the South African Republic are the only two countries on the continent that have been spared by decolonization." he says: "There is no structural link between the ANC and SWAPO, but our administrative staffs remain in continuous contact. We cooperate closely in the field, and we consider ourselves as two divisions belonging to the same Army..."

Satisfied by the sympathy encountered in France by those fighting in Africa against the defenders of the apartheid system, our speaker notes, however, with nostalgia: "Perhaps we expect too much from the French...Perhaps we are too demanding...But we deplore the fact that our cause is not succeeding in mobilizing minds as completely as was the case for the Vietnamese nationalists' cause at the time of the Indochinese War..."

Then Mr Oliver Tambo expresses surprise "at never having, at any time, had any kind of contact with a French official." He considers this situation all the more paradoxical since "France is not racist" and that "in the Netherlands, in Italy, in Scandinavia, relations with political officials are easy and frequent." He adds that the situation is even more surprising to him, since he considers "France's good relations with all the African states, who all energetically condemn apartheid." According to the ANC leader, "France is continuing to develop its trade with South Africa, just as it continued, at one time, to sell arms to the South Africans, in violation of UN decisions...." a situation which, he says, "arouses a real bitterness on the part of the southern African nationalists.

"We are at war with Botha, because he rejects the law of the majority, while, for our part, we reject everything that is not that law," he says. Then, asked about chances of negotiation between Pretoria and the ANC leaders, he replies: "It is impossible to conceive of any idea of negotiation as long as men like Nelson Mandela or Walter Sisulu remain imprisoned on Robben Island. Their liberation constitutes a prerequisite..." With regard to this concept of majority, he insists on saying: "The law of the majority does not exclude from the sharing of power the communities belonging to the minority. South Africa is made up of a single people belonging to communities of different colors, all of whom are entitled to the exercise of power..." He appears to show the same spirit of tolerance with regard to nationalist formations other than the ANC, indicating: "We are not at the stage of rivalries between political parties, because our priority objective is first of all to eliminate the Pretoria nationalist party government.

At present outlawed, compelled to go underground, the ANC has good relations with all the movements in opposition to Botha and actively encourages the setting up of any organized group opposed to this regime."

Mr Tambo is categorical: "We have numerous guerrilla units operating on the terrain itself, but they are neither as numerous nor as powerful as we would wish, because our adversaries have immense capacities for resistance, but we are making progress every day..." Foreign aid, however, remains modest, according to our speaker, who indicates that, through the Organization of African Unity, many African states are contributing at least diplomatic support to the ANC. Indeed, for him, there can be no doubt. The step which looks to be decisive for the South African black nationalists is the impending independence of Namibia. "With the decolonization of Namibia," says Mr Tambo, "the end of colonial status, which remains the status of the communities of color in South Africa, will be near. The cordon sanitaire which still protects the South Africans on their northern frontier will in fact have disappeared."

9434
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

DAMARA VOTE APPEAL--The Namibia People's Liberation Front (NPLF) of Mr Kefas Conradie released a press statement in Windhoek yesterday disclosing information about the November second tier elections for the Nama-speaking citizens. The NPLF consists of the Damara Executive Committee which would stand against the SWA People's Democratic Unity Front of Mr E Christie, the Damara Council of Mr Justus Garoeb, and the Bondels Tribe which would contest against Mr D Luipert. The NPLF stated that candidates have already been appointed in most of the areas where there were Nama-speaking citizens and said all indications were that the Camara Executive Committee has already broken the back of its two opponents, the Camara Council and SWAPDUF. The reason why the Damara Council and SWAPDUF couldn't win an election, the statement said, was that both had already had the opportunity to play a role in the political development of the Damara people but failed to do so. It made an appeal to the Nama and Damara communities to vote for the Damara Executive Committee and Bondels Tribe in order to reach unity and stability. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Sep 80 p 4]

NO TO CONSCRIPTION--The latest reply by SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha to Dr Kurt Waldheim proved that the SA Government did not want a peaceful solution for the Namibian problem, Swapo D said in a recent statement. The statement said that Pretoria "through its Turnhalle marionettes," was steamrolling ahead to forcibly conscript Namibians into its army instead of working positively to terminate the armed conflict. Pretoria was forcing all Namibians to fight against their own liberation. The entire membership of Swapo D and other population Namibians would never be a party to such reason, it said. "We will fight and resist this hideous crime at whatever cost." Referring to the "Lancaster House-type" conference, Swapo D stated that its suspicions regarding such a conference have now been confirmed, as it was clear that the conference would be used by SA to scuttle Resolution 435. A Lancaster House conference didn't have a chance of being held as the Frontline States, UN and OAU would not agree to Pretoria taking along the Turnhalle parties. The statement called on SA and all the parties involved in the dispute over Namibia to embark upon the implementation of Revolution 435 without further delay. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Sep 80 p 4]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DATA ON COOPERATIVES--Sixty percent of the people of Niger are involved directly or indirectly in the country's 679 co-operatives, the Development Ministry has said. It said the co-operatives had 900,510 members, and that 2.9m. people all told were affected by their activities. Most of the co-operatives market agricultural produce and are based on traditional village and tribal structures rather than on individual membership. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 29 Sep 80]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

RICE IMPORT LICENSE--The House of Representatives today passed the 1980 finance bill with certain amendments to allow the importation of rice under a general licence. The original bill sought to prohibit the importation of the commodity except under import license. Other goods which the house removed from the prohibited list and placed on open general licence are spare parts, galvanized sheets, bicycle tires and [word indistinct]. Another amendment affected the duties payable on imported lorries and trucks, which the house reduced from 35 percent to 15 percent. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Oct 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM VISIT TO KOREA, VIETNAM

Views of Issues Presented

Victoria NATION in English 29 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

PRESIDENT France Albert Rene, accompanied by an 18-strong delegation, returned home yesteday after official visits to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which strengthened the militant solidarity and friendship between Seychelles and the peoples of these two progressive countries.

President Rene's delegation was met on arrival at the airport by members of the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, Ministers, Members of the People's Assembly and representatives of various SPPF branches, members of the diplomatic corps as well as senior government officers.

The presidential delegation, which included members of different departments, comprised the Minister for Transport and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina; the Minister for Education and Information, Mr. James Michel; the Principal Secretary for Youth and Community Development, Mr. Ralph Adam; Major Rolly Marie, head of presidential security; the manager of the Seychelles Agricultural Development Company, Mr. Maxime Delpech; senior education officer, Mrs. Germaine Murray; assistant secretary for health, Mrs. Patricia Revera; the head of radio news, Mr. Ibrahim Afif; Captain Norcy Chung Loye, deputy head of presidential security; Mr. Calixte d'Offay, international relations officer from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Miss Noella Antat and Mrs. Benjamine Socrate, both of whom are senior youth officers; Mr. Henry Naiken and Miss Joyce Lepathy, both youth instructors; Sergeant Frank Marie, security officer; Miss Bessie Letourdie, regional, sports assistant; Mr. Ernest Holme, head of the audio-

visual unit in the Information Department and Mr. Harry Dingwall, an audio visual unit assistant in the same department.

The Presidential delegation left Mahe on September 18 by a special aircraft provided by the Korean government.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the President and his delegation were given an enthusiastic and hearty welcome by the President of that country, Comrade Kim Il Sung, as well as thousands of Koreans who turned out to welcome the friendly mission from Seychelles.

The warm welcome and hospitality symbolised the high respect and warm friendship of the Korean people towards the Seychellois people.

The official talks in Korea were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. Both sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on the matter of further expanding and developing friendly and co-operative relations and other subjects of mutual concern and reached a complete identity of views an all matters discussed. A number of agreements were signed, details of which will be published later this week.

From Korea, the presidential delegation flew to the Socialist Republic of Burma, where they stayed overnight and enjoyed the hospitality of the Burmese government. From Burma, the delegation flew to Vietnam, again in a special aircraft, provided this time by the Vietnamese government.

In the Vietnamese capital of Hanoi, the president and his delegation were given a huge welcome by the population which lined the route at intervals while another large crowd cheered at the official ceremony in the centre of the city.

In Hanoi the President and his delegation were received officially by the acting President, Mr. Nguen Huu Tho, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Pham Van Dong. The party also travelled to Ho Chi Minh City, where they met the Secretary General of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Mr. Le Duan.

During official talks, delegations from both countries exhanged views on issues of national and international interest. The Vietnamese people, through their representatives, thanked the Seychellois people for the support in their just struggle against imperialist and reactionary forces and praised Seychelles for the successes achieved since liberation.

Summing up the visits, President Rene described them as very fruitful and enriching.

Presidential Messages of Thanks

Victoria NATION in English 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Ministry of Foreign Affairs has released texts of various messages of thanks sent by President France Albert Rene following his recent state visits.

In his message to Korea and addressed to President Kim Il Sung, President Rene, after expressing gratitude for the warm welcome and fraternal hospitality extended to the Seychelles delegation, reiterated Seychelles' firm support to the just cause for the reunification of the Korean Fatherland. The President expressed Seychelles' firm conviction that Korea would soon emerge as one powerful and unified Korea.

In the message to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and addressed to the Acting President, Mr. Nguyen Huu Tho, President Rene states that the visit enabled him and his delegation to return home enriched with the revolutionary experience, courage, and patriotism of the Vietnamese people.

Mr. Rene reaffirmed the solidarity and support of the Seychellois people for their Vietnamese brothers in their struggle against imperialist aggression against their independence and sovereignty.

The President has also sent messages of thanks to the Governments of India and Burma where he and his delegation enjoyed the hospitality of the respective governments during overnight stops in these countries.

Although the stay was brief, President Rene said, "we have been touched by the warm welcome extended to the Seychelles delegation."

Numerous Accords Signed

Victoria NATION in English 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Details of the agreements signed during the recent state visit by President Rene to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were announced yesterday.

The agreements between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Seychelles were signed for and on behalf of the Seychelles Government by the Minister for Transport and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina, and the Minister for Education and Information, Mr. James Michel.

The agreements cover substantial aid over the next two years in several fields and are of great importance in the economic and social development of the country.

In the field of agriculture, the DPRK has agreed to provide us with various types of machinery and equipment, transport facilities, fertiliser as well as Korean experts to help train our own farmers.

In education, agreement has been reached for provision by Korea of equipment for schools and creches, and training opportunities for Seychellois in Korea are also available. The DPRK will, under the accords, furnish equipment for day-care centres and the NYS workshops, and has also agreed to undertake the construction of large sporting complexes for the benefit of our youth. Besides, she will provide construction material in the form of cement, iron and steel.

Another accord signed during the visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is one for the implementation of a cultural agreement signed during President Rene's first visit there in 1978. This accord established the programme of action for the next two years.

Finally, in Korea, agreements were also signed for cooperation between Korean Radio and Television and Radio Seychelles and the Korean Central News Agency and the Seychelles Agence Presse (SAP).

Commenting on the agreements, President Rene has once again underlined the importance of cooperation between socialist countries of the Third World and reiterated his conviction that such agreements could further enhance and cement the militant and revolutionary friendship between the progressive peoples of the world.

CSO: 4420

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY PASSES NEW AGE OF MAJORITY BILL

Victoria NATION in English 27 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] A major step towards encouraging young Seychellois to recognise and accept their responsibilities in the development of the nation was taken yesterday when the People's Assembly gave overwhelming consent to a Bill proposing to reduce the legal age of majority from 21 to 18.

Introducing the only Bill considered by the Assembly in its eighth meeting, the Minister of Defence, Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis, on behalf of the Department of Legal Affairs, pointed out difficulties met by those responsible young people who are not yet 21 but are mature enough to run their own lives properly and certain inconsistencies created by different age limits at different levels.

For example, Mr. Berlouis said under present law people aged between 18 and 20 cannot marry without their parents' or the court's consent. They cannot normally make such financial arrangements as starting a business, taking on mortgages, applying for housing loans and so on.

Yet the country's Constitution allows them to vote at 18, while young people can join the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and even sit on its National Congress, the supreme policy-making body in the land, at 16 years old.

With the Front and the State having confidence in young Seychellois to act as mature and responsible citizens, the majority age of 21 has become an anachronism, Minister Berlouis said. Apart from one or two abstentions, the Assembly agreed with him.

The Bill now goes to the President for his assent before becoming law.

The members also adopted a resolution that the People's Assembly become a branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association as from September 29.

The Association organises conferences each year for parliamentarians from all over the Commonwealth to discuss issues of current interest and matters concerning parliamentary business. The CPA has over 100 branches.

CSO: 4420

FAYON CONDUCTS THREE-NATION VISIT ON NATION'S ENERGY NEEDS

Victoria NATION in English 1 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Principal Secretary for Works, Mr Maxime Fayon, accompanied by Research and Development Officer, Mr Peter Shilton, returned home on Sunday following fruitful visits to Malaysia, India and Kenya for discussions in a number of fields, including energy and technology.

While in Malaysia and India, Mr Fayon and Mr Shilton visited various institutes and discussed energy projects, particularly a working system using photo-voltaic cells, electricity generation from windmills, mini hydro-electricity and biogas generation.

"In these spheres", said Mr Fayon "we investigated whether some of these projects might be applicable in Seychelles so that we might not depend too heavily on the import of oil."

"We also saw how the National Research Councils in both countries work so that when we finally set up our own we may have an idea in the field of applied science and technology and in the context of small countries."

Discussions also included Seychelles' changeover to the metric system.

From Malaysia and India, Mr. Fayon and Mr. Shilton travelled to Kenya where they attended a meeting of the Commonwealth Science Council, an organisation that links all the Commonwealth countries in science and technology.

"This meeting was to prepare the plan of action for the coming two years, and one of the items Seychelles put forward dealt with a project to extract clean water from rivers, its financing as well as aid to carry out some energy experiments here in Seychelles", added Mr. Fayon.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SINON'S ACTIVITIES, VISITS--Mr. Guy Sinon, Secretary General of the SPPF, will be on Praslin and La Digue this weekend for talks with branch executive committees and general meetings. Minister Sinon will then leave Seychelles on Sunday, for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and then the German Democratic Republic. While in Korea he will represent the SPPF and Seychelles at the 6th Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, which at the same time will be celebrating the 35th anniversary of its foundation. Mr. Sinon will visit East Germany as the guest of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. He will attend an international scientific conference in Berlin devoted to the theme "the joint struggle of the working class movement and the national liberation movement against imperialism and for social progress." Invitations have already been sent to representatives of communist and workers' parties, revolutionary parties and national liberation movements. Mr. Sinon is expected to return to Seychelles late this month. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 3 Oct 80 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

OIL DRILLING--Kinshasa, 7 Oct (AZAP)--The first well of the ESSO-Zaire Company will be drilled 18 kilometers from Lokolama, a locality in the Oshwe District in the Mai-Ndombe subregion, on 15 February 1981, while the second, in the Equateur region, will be sunk from 1 July to 1 October the same year, a document released to AZAP today announced. While reserving comment on the importance of the commercial exploitation of these rocks and those of the reservoir already discovered in these two basins and their extent, the document notes that the first well has a maximum depth of 4,500 meters and work will last for 3 months. The final results on oil production will be known at the end of the well sinking work. [Excerpt] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1332 GMT 7 Oct 80 AB]

AMBASSADOR DENIES ALLEGATIONS--The Zairian ambassador to France, Mr Ntundu Kititwa, on Thursday strongly denied allegations recently made by the Lumumba-Congolese National Movement (MNC-L), an organization opposed to the regime of President Mobutu. The MNC-L had, in a communique issued on Tuesday, denounced several arrests of its members during the last 4 months in the region of Bukavu (Eastern Zaire), adding that some of them have been transferred to the Kalehe Island where they are suffering terribly. In a rejoinder to the AFP, the Zairian ambassador in Paris, said this communique was written by an irresponsible person who does not know his geography. There is no Kaleme Island, but a Dijwi Island in the subregion of Sud-Kivu whose capital is Uvira, stressed Mr Kititwa, who hails from this eastern region of Zaire. He also denied the existence of a political prison on that island where according to him only coffee, tea and pineapple plantations as well as the administrative offices and those of the Catholic mission can be found. [Text] [AB022126 Paris AFP in French 1550 GMT 2 Oct 80]

CSO: 4400

KAUNDA INTERVENTION IN STRIKE ISSUE SEEN LIKELY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 80 p 14

[Article by Bill Saidi: "Zambia Cannot Afford Labour Unrest"]

[Text] President Kaunda will probably have to intervene to avert the nation-wide strike threatened by the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions this week.

Labour unrest is the last thing Zambia needs at this period of its independence. The economy, battered on all sides by the low price of copper and by the failure of the Government's agricultural policy, is just limping along.

Indeed, Zambia could not finance the ambitious Operation Food Production announced by President Kaunda a few months ago.

He himself had to travel around the world soliciting some of the K400 million needed for the programme.

The reopening of the "southern routes" for its exports and imports was expected to improve the country's economy.

But past mistakes in economic planning have nearly emptied the Treasury and Zambia has had to rely on loans from friendly countries and the international finance institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Ironically, it is precisely the parlous state of the economy which is fueling the ZCTU's disenchantment with the Government.

By African standards, Zambian salaries and wages are quite high. But inflation, now estimated officially at 13 percent--though unofficially it is rumoured to be 20 or 30 percent--has hit the worker's pocketbook with a vengeance.

Coupled with this is the continuous shortage of essential commodities, including the staple diet, mealie meal, some of which has been imported from South Africa.

The two key men in the ZCTU are Frederick Chiluba and Newstead Zimba, a former teachers' union leader who was restricted by President Kaunda a few years ago.

Zimba is also a Member of Parliament for a Ndola constituency.

Chiluba, a dimunitive, bearded unionist who leads the country's building and engineering workers' union, is rumoured to have political ambitions.

In fact, when Simon Mwansa Kapwepwe died early this year he was being mentioned as a possible successor as leader of the Bemba-speaking people of the Northern Province.

Chiluba himself comes from the Luapula Province where Bemba is spoken; but he is not a Bemba by tribe.

Nevertheless, there is suspicion among leaders of the ruling United National Independence Party that his and Zimba's actions are "politically motivated."

Pressure

It is hard to imagine Zimba making common cause with Chilub along tribal lines. He comes from the Eastern Province and is a Tumbuka.

What may really be happening is that both men are under intense pressure from the workers to show the Government of President Kaunda that he should not take them for granted.

In the past few months, the ZCTU has flexed its muscles over new legislation to amend the structure of the local government system in the country.

The Government's position was not helped when the bill was virtually thrown out of the National Assembly, whose members all belong to UNIP but have not hesitated to oppose proposed legislation in the past.

The new law would have brought UNIP more actively into the running of district councils. The district governor who is appointed by the President would have become the boss instead of the mayor as at present.

But it is clear that the ZCTU's stand on the new legislation was only incidental; it has always suspected that UNIP would like to take over every institution in the country, including the ZCTU.

Hence the bad blood between the congress and UNIP of which President Kaunda is president. Kaunda himself has repeatedly assured the congress that he has no intention of muzzling the ZCTU or of turning it into a rubber-stamp arm of the ruling party.

These assurances have evidently not assuaged the anxieties of the union leaders, especially Chiluba and Zimba who openly prefer the Western brand of trade unionism in a country under a one-party system of government.

The position of the largest union in the country, the Mineworkers Union of Zambia, is unclear. Their leader, David Mwila, once had ambitions to be the leader of the ZCTU.

The MUZ recently threatened to stage its own strike over pay demands by miners on the Copperbelt. The situation was resolved after the mining companies, NCCM and RCM, agreed to some of the demands and promised action on the others.

Whether the MUZ would back the ZCTU strike is thus open to question. Without its support, the ZCTU would have to rethink its entire strategy.

Respect

In any event, developments in the next few days may avert the strike altogether. President Kaunda enjoys enormous respect among the union leaders. In the past when it appeared that the party and the ZCTU would finally part company, he has talked to the union leaders and calmed them down.

He may well do it again this time, appealing to the ZCTU not to rock the boat at a time when he is trying to raise funds for the food production programme.

But it may only be a postponement of the final confrontation. The ZCTU has the bit between its teeth and with the backing of the workers it might just carry out its threat in the near future.

The truth is that until the economy of Zambia recovers its equilibrium--and until the worker can buy what he needs at a price he can afford--the Government and the ZCTU will remain in an eyeball-toeyeball confrontation.

Who blinks first will depend on the course of the economy in the next few crucial months.

CSO: 4420

BANK REPORT INDICATES ECONOMY STILL IN TROUBLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 80 p 13

[Text] The Zambian economy is still in trouble. There has been no economic growth for more than five years and the country survives on borrowed money.

Although there has been the infusion of a sense of stability following the end of the war in Zimbabwe, the economy will take a long time to recover.

The recent wage increases in the mining industry on the Copperbelt have sparked off new fears that the country's economy, described as "gloomy" by the Bank of Zambia's latest annual report, will take a further nose-dive.

The new wages will also add to the rate of inflation which is now running at 12 percent. According to the bank's report, the economy will continue to be weak because of the poor harvest and static mining industry.

"Despite a balance of payments surplus representing a sharp turnaround of about $417 million from a deficit of $258 million which was recorded the previous year, the Zambian economy is still in trouble."

It is the first surplus since 1975 when the economy began to experience severe pressures in the balance of payments and, according to the bank report, the favourable turnaround in the balance of payments was due to improvement in the merchandise account and the substantial inflows on the capital account.

The trade account recorded an enlarged surplus of about $507 million compared with only $167.7 million the previous year. The surplus on the trade account was largely due to high receipts which amounted to $117 million against $66,8 million in 1978.

The increase in the proceeds of exports was supplemented by receipts from the sales of cobalt which increased considerably from $36,7 million in 1978 to the present $153 million.

Total payments for imports rose from $493 million in 1978 to $608 million in 1979. In addition to high rates of inflation in the supplying countries, the large value of imports has been attributed to high fuel prices and a large maize consignment imported into the country because of bad rains.

Despite these small achievements the Zambian economy, as measured by the performance of the key productive sectors weakened considerably during 1979.

Figures on the national income from the Central Statistics Office show a 9 percent decline in real gross domestic product compared with 0,5 percent in 1978.

The decline coupled with an increase in population led to a further fall in real per capita income from $274 in 1978 to $241 in 1979. Zambia has a population of about five million.

One area which proved difficult to manage was the Government budget which registered a deficit in 1979. Efforts to restraing growth in expenditure were not successful as these increased from $814 million in 1978 to $877,9 million in 1979.

The deterioration in the growth of real gdp during 1979 was reflected in all three sectors of the economy.

Growth in the primary sector declined by 13 percent while in the mining industry it went down by 20 percent. Copper production went down from 655 800 tonnes in 1978 to 83 388 tonnes in 1979.

The poor overall economic performance has been attributed to bad rains, shortage of agricultural inputs due to transport problems and shortage of stockfeed which adversely affected the livestock sector.

The problems facing Zambia will continue to depress copper output levels during 1980, says the bank. The mining industry which is the country's economic mainstay is unlikely to provide the needed stimulus for growth.

CSO: 4420

MUGABE URGES ACCEPTANCE OF RECONCILIATION POLICY

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 5 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday denounced the wave of inter-party strife in the country, and called for a spirit of tolerance and acceptance of his policy of reconciliation.

He told a gathering of about 2 500 students at the University of Zimbabwe that if the policy of reconciliation was genuinely accepted by all political parties and racial groups in the country, he had no doubt that permanent peace would be achieved.

Mr Mugabe described as a most unfortunate state of affairs the present inter-party conflicts, which, he said, could be removed only by a spirit of tolerance and acceptance of differences, amid a determination to reconcile.

Denouncing some whites as "diehard reactionaries" who refused to change and who had not accepted reconciliation, the Prime Minister assured the students that those who refused to respond did not deserve the Government's change of attitude.

Speaking at the invitation of the Students' Union to explain his reconciliation policy, Mr. Mugabe said it could be summarised as:

"Accept us and we shall accept you. It is acceptance for acceptance. It is a reciprocal exercise."

Reconciliation had been interpreted differently, depending on the individual, his situation and his motives.

He had first used the word to describe the principle of transformation from war to peace based on the removal of hatred and the establishment of harmony between individuals and between communities.

IAN SMITH

He said: "I can assure you that it was very difficult for me to accept Ian Smith and his UDI colleagues as men we would have to work with in the fulfilment of the Lancaster House Agreement.

"We also reasoned that if these men had sincerely accepted that we were the new political bosses in the scenario, what harm would be done to our national honour if we let bygones be bygones?

"It was in that spirit that we accepted and adopted the principle and spirit of reconciliation.

"But reconciliation does not mean the maintenance of the status quo. It does not mean that the Government must be sensitive and responsive to the wishes, fears and concerns of the white minority at any cost.

"The Government must be responsive only when that does not negate the general interest of the broad masses.

"Reconciliation is not capitulation to the desires of the whites as such, but a recognition that they recognise their proper position. It is not the forgiveness of fresh offences and abuse committed by those who have had amnesty extended to them under the Lancaster House Agreement.

"It is not appeasement, but the peaceful galvanisation of the interests we all share so that those interests can constitute a new bond of national unity.

"It is not a surrender of our basic ideological position and direction, but a definite recognition and enhancement and direction through providing an atmosphere of peace for it."

Emphasising the need for everyone to play his part, Mr Mugabe said reconciliation could be achieved only if it was mutual and reciprocated; not when it was unilateral.

A mere verbal pledge of loyalty unaccompanied by positive mental and emotional change would amount to deceit and hypocrisy.

"The vanquished must sincerely accept his defeat if reconciliation is to be realised, but the victor must also act fairly and justly in relation to the defeated."

The Prime Minister said it was the obligation of the victor to be magnanimous and stretch his hand in friendship to the losers, but the losers must also be prepared to play it fair.

UNITE

"In our situation, the demands for peace made it imperative that we unite all the forces which are agreed on the need to strengthen that peace and consolidate our independence.

"What was important was the area of our common agreement rather than that of our differences. It was this that made me adopt the principle of a coalition government in which ZAPU is participating along with two representatives of the white community.

Mr Mugabe said reconciliation demanded that those who had been hostile to his party must now accept the reality of its being the government of the day, pledge their loyalty and refrain from sabotaging the Government and its policies.

"On that basis we are able to join hands in forgiveness and recognition of the bond of loyalty to our country and common commitment to our independence," he said.

He said he expected those he had accepted into partnership to abide by the rules of the game and avoid indulging in sabotage or the planning of coups.

CSO: 4420

MUGABE CLAIMS MUZOREWA MEN BEING TRAINED IN SOUTH AFRICA

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 5 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] **THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe disclosed yesterday that he had asked the South African Government why 5 000 Zimbabwean dissidents were undergoing military training in the Transvaal, but had not received any reply.**

He alleged the dissidents, sent to South Africa soon after independence last April, were part of a secret army being organised by former Prime Minister and leader of the UANC, Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Addressing a gathering of about 3 000 people at the Dendenyore Township in the Wedza TTL, the Prime Minister said he was still awaiting a reply from South Africa.

He said he had also asked Bishop Muzorewa what his motive was in sending the men to South Africa. "But all he said to me is that he knows nothing about those men and that if there are any Zimbabweans in South Africa, then they went there of their own accord."

Amid shouts of "Pasi naye" (down with him), Mr Mugabe said Zimbabweans should be prepared to fight back if the dissidents being trained in South Africa were brought back for the purpose of overthrowing the present Government.

He said that while putting everyone on alert, it was not his intention to alarm the nation.

"You have no need to fear because I am confident we can deal with any trouble from dissidents, but all I am asking is that we must be prepared to defend our motherland at all times."

The Prime Minister claimed it was the aim of the South African Government to train and plant dissident elements in independent African governments for the purpose of subverting those governments.

He said he was aware a number of such subversive elements had been planted in Mozambique, Zambia, Angola and Zimbabwe.

By causing trouble in these countries, the South Africans hoped to dissuade the just struggle being waged by the black majority in the apartheid territory.

Earlier, Mr Mugabe said his Government would not tolerate continued incidents of politically motivated violence; hence the measures he had taken to involve the army in helping the police track down the people responsible.

He warned the cheering crowd to be on the look-out for political malcontents who have been going around committing crimes and making it look as if this was being done by members of ZANU (PF).

He deplored the repeated bombings of innocent people and reiterated his warning that police would get tough with the culprits.

The Prime Minister also stressed the need for peace in the country during the period of reconstruction. "Development can only take place in an atmosphere of peace, and this should be our goal," he said.

He urged all Zimbabweans to be actively involved in the declared reconstruction programme.

"With abundant resources such as water, land and good sunshine, Zimbabwe should never allow herself into a position where she may need to import food," the Prime Minister said.

Mr Mugabe also spoke of the need for people to be self-reliant.

"There are schools that need rebuilding, roads, dip-tanks and other amenities destroyed during the war. It is the responsibility of each and every one of us to play our part," he said.

CSO: 4420

MUGABE WARNS AGAINST ILLEGAL SEIZURE OF LAND

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] People in the rural areas should not take over vacant land without authority and traditional chiefs must advise their people against such arbitrary acquisition, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said at Seke yesterday.

Addressing a meeting of about 200 chiefs from the Midlands, Mashonaland and Manicaland, Mr Mugabe said there must be an orderly distribution of land.

He told the chiefs that priority in the Government land distribution programme was being given to areas where the people suffered the greatest displacement and hardships during the war.

He said as the Government progressively acquired land from the European commercial sector the less affected areas would get their share.

"But where the problem of land shortage has always existed I ask you to appeal to the people in your areas to exercise patience in their quest for land. Nor should they, in an unauthorised way, start occupying vacant land within their reach."

'Ill-Conceived'

He told the chiefs of his decision to order the deployment of units of the national army and police to combat dissidents in various parts of the country.

He said he was aware some of the areas of the chiefs present at the meeting were affected by these "senseless and ill-conceived acts of lawlessness and indiscipline.

"We cannot allow a situation to continue to develop where political malcontents are acting to bring about chaos with the hope of using that chaos to achieve a political advantage.

PRC EXPECTS TRADE BOOM WITH ZIMBABWE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

CHINA was poised for a trade boom with Zimbabwe, the First Secretary in the Chinese Embassy, Mr Sun Guotong, said in an interview yesterday.

There was great potential for trade between the two countries because of the existing sound relations. China has already started importing tobacco from Zimbabwe and so far had bought 5 000 tonnes, said Mr Sun.

"This is the beginning of a new era in China's foreign trade and we are making every effort to develop it in order to promote economic exchange and friendship with other nations."

The vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Mr Wang Wenlin, who recently visited Zimbabwe during the International Economic Resources Conference on Zimbabwe had been impressed by the Government's attitude to economic development.

Mr Sun said a trade section would be established at the embassy to handle inquiries. "We have had a lot of inquiries from local businessmen wanting to trade with us."

China's exports during last year went up by 26,3 percent while imports rose by 29,6 percent. The world's most populous country recorded an impressive exports performance for the first six months of this year — 35,5 percent more than during the same period in 1979.

Trade with African, Asian and Latin American countries increased during 1979. Imports went up by 21,4 percent while exports increased by 62,2 percent.

Our correspondent in Hong Kong reports that Zimbabwe can start drawing on a $17,5 million loan from Peking arranged in Salisbury on September 12.

The loan aid covers joint projects as well as technical and economic co-operation. The aid agreement was signed by the Chinese Vice-Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, Mr Li and the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi.

The interest-free loan can be drawn over the next five years, beginning yesterday. Such financing from Peking is relatively rare, but similar loans have been extended this year to poor States.

CSO: 4420

NKOMO CALLS FOR LAW AND ORDER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday told a rally at the White City Stadium, Bulawayo, that Zimbabweans must respect the police force and regard it as the only agent of law and order in the country.

In an address to a crowd of more than 20,000, Dr Nkomo also hit out at intimidation and said unity must be the aim now that independence had been achieved.

He also told the rally that:

"The Zimbabwe Republic Police is the only legal element to maintain law and order in the country.

"No one else is entrusted with the duty to maintain law and order in the country; so I am dismayed when I hear that police cannot fulfil their work in certain parts of the country.

"Police are asked to make appointments to inspect places; but how can they make an appointment to catch the hooligans? This is nonsense."

He warned that if police were continually hampered in the efforts to maintain law and order, the country would "degenerate into disorder and become the laughing-stock of the world".

"We should set an example of what independence means, but certainly not when police are being harassed and demoralised in certain parts of the country.

"We fought for freedom so that our people could move wherever they wanted without any trouble, but today I find people who demand passes of people in their own areas.

"Is that the independence that we all fought for, shooting at hotels and other places and killing peace-loving civilians?"

Dr Nkomo said that, while some were rejoicing at attaining independence, others were going around preaching the "gospel of hate".

"They say, 'you fought on that side of the country, so stay in that side; and we fought on this side, so this is our side.'

"We fought for the whole country of Zimbabwe, not any particular area.

"Do these people want to divide Zimbabwe?

Division

"These people preaching the gospel of hate and division are not wanted in Zimbabwe. No one should divide the people of this country according to the tribe or language they spoke. We are all Amazimbabwe, or Zimbabweans in English, not Karanga, Kalanga, Korekore or Shangaan.

"Unfortunately, there are Ministers among those who preach and advocate division and hate."

He said unity was now necessary as independence had been attained.

"The rulers will go, the parties will go, and so will men present and to come, but the independent Zimbabwe will never go.

"Our children will inherit this country and it is our duty to build it in unity and have our children thankful to us for building the country instead of destroying it."

"We are going to be firm with all law-breakers whatever their race, tribe or political affiliation. Crime is crime and must be harshly punished," said Mr Mugabe.

He urged the chiefs to co-operate with the forces of law and order. "We must act together in stamping out hooliganism and the criminal propensities that are showing themselves."

Consolidate

Zimbabwe needed peace for its reconstruction and development schemes to succeed, to attract investment and to consolidate its freedom and independence.

"We need peace because the war is over. Peace is the quest of the whole international community."

The forthcoming local government elections must be held in a context of absolute peace and quiet without any intimidation from any source, he said.

CSO: 4420

MUGABE TO LEAVE FOR NORTH KOREA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, will leave Salisbury on Tuesday at the head of a 20-member Government delegation on a four-day official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Government sources said yesterday.

With him will be Mrs Teural Ropa Nhonga, Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation; Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, Minister of Education and Culture; Dr Witness Mangwende, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr Moses Mvenge, Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry; and Mr Moven Mahachi, Deputy Minister of Lands.

TALKS

According to sources yesterday, the Prime Minister was expected to hold talks with various Korean Ministers and President Marshal Kim Il Sung. He may also sign bilateral and other co-operation agreements.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, will stand in for Mr Mugabe, the sources said.

The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, today leaves for Geneva, where he will address the United Nations High Commission for Refugees on Tuesday.

Mr Kangai will also attend a meeting of the Southern African Labour Commission in Mbabane, Swaziland, on Thursday, a Ministry of Information statement said.

The Minister will return on October 12.

CSO: 4420

Dr Nkomo also attacked the local Press, which he called opportunists in attitude.

"Today they move with Smith, tomorrow with Muzorewa and now with the ruling party. What kind of Press is that?" he asked.

"The truth is what the people should read; and the truth alone, not anything else. So our local Press has to change and so should the radio and television. These last two have become a party organ of the ruling party."

He said he had stopped listening to the radio as a lot of "nonsense is all they can broadcast at the moment".

"I do not buy batteries and I have done away with my TV—and that surely reduces my electricity bill for the month. I cannot pay to listen to all that party propaganda," he said.

The ZBC and the ZTV must change and become national organs, not party organs as they are, he urged.

CSO: 4420

BBC TELEVISION TEAM BANISHED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 5 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

FIVE BBC television men were banished from Zimbabwe last night.

They flew to London on a British Airways flight after being released from detention in Salisbury. Police took the five to the airport and they had to pay their own fares.

The five were detained by security branch detectives on Tuesday night after filming on the farm near Salisbury where Cabinet Minister Mr Edgar Tekere and seven bodyguards are alleged to have murdered white farm manager Mr Gerald Adams in August.

The film crew — David Lomax, Michael Spooner, Patrick O'Shea, John Tellick and Michael Dutfield —were held on a Ministerial order under Section 49 of the Emergency Powers (Maintenance of Law and Order) Regulations.

Legal representatives gave notice that they would seek an urgent order from the Zimbabwe High Court seeking the team's release.

However, members of the legal team, the security branch and the Directorate of Public Prosecutions agreed at the court yesterday that the five should be released, without their film. The agreement was then recorded in court by Mr Justice Enoch Dumbutshena.

Under the release agreement the reporters had to remain in police custody until they stepped aboard the plane.

They were allowed to pick up their personal belongings on the way to the airport.

Mr Justice Dumbutshena said the deal was in the best interests of everyone concerned.

Little purpose would be served by a wrangle with the Press on the issue.

"It is in my view a condition of decent journalism that sometimes, when touchy issues are involved, journalists should keep away, especially in sensitive areas or in sensitive countries," said the judge.

CSO: 4420

PARLIAMENT MEMBERS WALK OUT ON SECURITY DEBATE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt]

BLACK MPs yesterday killed a stormy debate on the deteriorating security situation in the country when they angrily walked out of Parliament.

The bells for a quorum were rung three times as black MPs deliberately boycotted the debate in which Mr P. K van der Byl lashed the Government for allowing law and order to crumble.

On the third occasion the bells rung for the full four minutes laid down by Standing Orders and the House adjourned automatically.

In terms of Standing Orders Mr van der Byl's motion on the security situation is now struck off the Order Paper. Mr van der Byl will now have to try and retable it or introduce a motion requesting that it be restored to the Order Paper, Iana reports.

There were angry exchanges when Mr van der Byl demanded that the Government use the emergency powers to restore civil peace instead of for "a ridiculous exercise to try and subvert the Constitution and take General Walls's citizenship away from him".

The Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, rose to protest against Mr van der Byl's allegation that the Constitution was being subverted in the case of General Walls, whom the Government has barred from re-entering Zimbabwe.

It was Mr van der Byl's turn to protest when he was laughed at by black MPs while recounting how police, investigating a recent shooting at Chitungwiza outside Salisbury, had had to conduct inquiries facing loaded AK rifles held by former guerillas.

Mr van der Byl was also laughed at when he demanded former guerillas should be issued with standard Zimbabwe Army weapons — the FN or G3 rifles — if they needed arms, and that possession of the communist-made weapons used in the war should be made illegal.

The former Minister of Defence claimed the laughter indicated the frivolous and irresponsible attitude of black Members towards the current security crisis— "Members will live to regret this", he predicted.

He noted that at the height of the war only Rhodesia's State President and the Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, had bodyguards. Today the state of the country was evidenced by the armed men flanking every black parliamentarian — "One sees now Ministers, MPs and Senators never moving except surrounded by their pistoleros".

He did not believe the omnipresent bodyguards were simply "ceremonial" or "a grotesque status symbol" but an admission of how dangerous black politicians knew the situation to be.

CSO: 4420

'HERALD' COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES, PROBLEMS, NEEDS

Education a 'Sensitive Issue'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorials]

[Text]

THE Government has made it clear often enough that there are going to be changes in the country's education system.

That it faces an enormously complicated and challenging task there is no doubt. So it is not really surprising that it has not yet been able to produce a detailed policy statement.

The Deputy Minister of Education, Mrs Victoria Chitepo, has, however, given us an outline of how Government thinking is developing.

Opening the Foundation for Education with Production at the University of Zimbabwe last week, Mrs Chitepo said the new body would be something of a think-tank for new concepts and approaches to education, linking theory and practice and productive work and study.

According to Mrs Chitepo, schools in Cuba, Tanzania, Mozambique and Botswana which link productive work with study have contributed substantially towards their own costs. Why should they not do so here?

Properly developed, this self-generating approach to education could play a vital part in the Government's struggle to provide the best possible educational opportunities for all.

No doubt there will be problems, and the Government has sensibly decided to set up a number of schools as pilot projects. This will allow the system to be examined in detail and tailored to meet the country's needs.

It is also encouraging that Mrs Chitepo has acknowledged that the country's existing education systems cannot be transformed overnight, and that the attitudes of parents, students, teachers and principals cannot be immediately changed.

It all reflects the controlled and realistic approach the Government has adopted to what is undoubtedly one of the most important and sensitive issues facing the country today. It is an area in which we cannot afford to make mistakes, not only for the sake of our youth, but for the sake of the country.

A NEW LOOK

THE agricultural scene is taking on a whole new look in Zimbabwe. While accepting the importance of the part to be played by the large-scale farmers, the Government is now concentrating on development in the TTLs and emphasising the importance that the former purchase areas have in our economy.

The role they will have to play is vital and the fact that this is acknowledged is displayed by the importance of the speakers at the ZNFU conference, from the Prime Minister down.

It is a pity though that the new look remains a little distorted because of the continued existence of two farmers' organisations.

Mr Mugabe himself referred to this and spoke of the need to unite the two racial sectors of private agriculture.

Such a merger would surely be of great benefit to farmers in the testing days ahead. Is anything being done to bring it about?

Tribalism Problem, Foreign Aid

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorials]

[Text]

MEMBERS of ZANU (PF) and of the Patriotic Front would do well to heed the warnings of their respective leaders against the scourge of tribalism.

Any Zimbabwean with even an elementary knowledge of independent Africa will surely be aware of the havoc wreaked on many emerging nations by tribalism.

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has pledged that Zimbabwe will remain one nation, with both Shona and Ndbele living where they want to.

As leader of the majority party in the coalition government of Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe's pledge carries much weight. He is warning his own followers that under no circumstances will Zimbabwe be fragmented along tribal lines.

Dr Nkomo has also spoken out strongly against tribalism. He too has made the pledge that Zimbabwe will not be divided along tribal lines.

The unity of Zimbabwe during these first few months of independence is of the utmost importance for the future of the nation.

As the political parties prepare for the November local government elections, there will be much political campaigning. If peace is to be maintained, however, the leaders of the parties must eschew the kind of intemperate language that tends to sow the seeds of hatred among the people.

Both Mr Mugabe and Dr Nkomo have expressed their support for the police as an instrument of law and order. This message must be rammed down the throats of their supporters — stick to the law of the land and you won't find yourself behind bars. Behave otherwise, and you'll get thumped hard.

HEARTENING NEWS

ONE of the problems in the Third World's search for aid in recent years has been the reluctance of some developed nations to part with cash because so much of it has been siphoned off into private pockets or frittered away.

Zimbabwe, coming in at the end of the queue, is suffering from the belief that aid is now money down the drain. So donors to the massive rehabilitation programme will be heartened by the remarks of a Devag officer, published yesterday. He said: "We have an obligation to all the countries that have contributed so much money . . . to ensure that it is used as efficiently as possible."

Training schemes to ensure that refugees know how to use their fertiliser and seed packs to the full are under way, as are courses for Devag assistants who will pass on their knowledge over as wide an area as possible. This will help to ensure that when the rains have ended and the crops are gathered in there will be no hungry mouths next year.

We are happy to give the widest publicity possible to the efforts that are being made in this programme. Not only will the people in the rural areas realise just how valuable their contribution is, but donor countries will know that their aid is appreciated and being used to the full.

CSO: 4420

GENERAL WALL'S DAUGHTER PETITIONS MUGABE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 5 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

A HEART - TUGGING petition from Mary Walls, 24 - year - old daughter of Lieut.-General Peter Walls, dismissed head of Zimbabwe's armed forces, is on its way to the Prime Minister, close friends of the Walls family said last week.

The petition, they believe, asks Mr Robert Mugabe temporarily to relax the Government ban on General Walls so that he can re-enter Zimbabwe and give her away on her wedding day.

Attractive fair - haired Mary plans to marry her childhood sweetheart Colonel Pat Armstrong (32) in Salisbury on October 25. Both are on holiday in South Africa.

Arrangements for the wedding were made weeks ago and friends of the family said last week that it is still due to take place as planned

But unless Mr Mugabe relents and allows General Walls to return, someone else will have to give the bride away.

PLANS

It is not yet known what plans the general has made or where he and his family may settle.

A Johannesburg Sunday newspaper last week quoted Mary's sister, Paddy (23), as saying: "All we can do is keep our fingers crossed that somehow Dad will be at the wedding."

She added that Mary, who is an accounts executive with a Salisbury advertising firm, first met Colonel Armstrong when she was a schoolgirl and he was a young subaltern visiting his senior officer.

The general's youngest daughter, swimming champion Valerie (21), said there was little chance of switching the wedding to South Africa. All the arrangements had been made.

"I presume it will go ahead in Salisbury — even without Dad."

CSO: 4420

HALF-YEAR TRADE HITS 3-YEAR LOW

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S trade figures for the first six months of 1980 produced a surplus of only $60 750 000, the lowest half-yearly figure for three years.

The latest Monthly Digest of Statistics shows that June's trading had a deficit of $2 million, following May's loss of $31 000.

The overall picture of exports and imports, however, has not changed greatly.

Zimbabwe's principal foreign exchange producers were still tobacco — despite poor prices on the floors — asbestos, gold, and metals, mainly chrome.

Petroleum continued as the main drain on foreign reserves.

Exports at the half-year amounted to $452 million of which tobacco accounted for 10,7 percent, cotton lint 5,5 percent, asbestos 9,2 percent, chrome 13,2 percent, other metals including rods and billets 18 percent and gold 15,9 percent.

Imports totalled $364,6 million, $85,5 million of which was soaked up by petroleum and allied products such as oils and diesel.

TEXTILES

Maize imports accounted for 2,4 percent or $5,6 million. Textiles, in particular piece goods, cost nearly $17 millions.

Car kits, bus and lorry chassis and motor spares together made up 5 percent ($18,7 millions) of the import bill.

With increasing consumption of locally-produced foodstuffs and the resulting drop in their export, it appears Zimbabwe will lean more heavily upon export earnings from minerals and metals for the time being, especially in the wake of the Government's announcement to drop the export incentive scheme.

CSO: 4420

FREE HEALTH PROGRAM LIKELY TO CREATE DRUG SHORTAGE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 28 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

CRITICAL shortages of drugs and surgical dressings are likely to occur in the wake of an unprecedented demand for health services under the new Government scheme providing for free treatment for Zimbabweans earning below $150 a month.

The new scheme entered its 26th day on Friday with Salisbury city health authorities reporting that the number of patients requiring free treatment at the city's 14 clinics had more than doubled.

A spokesman for the City Health Department disclosed on Friday that clinic attendance had risen dramatically from nearly 24 000 to about 50 000 patients a week.

The demand on drugs and dressings had started to take its toll of the supplies.

CONGESTION

Major suppliers, the Government Medical Stores, could no longer cope, and private pharmaceutical and drug houses had also begun to run into shortages, the spokesman said.

Congestion at the clinics had caused severe pressures on the staff.

"Under the circumstances I think our nursing and clerical staff at the clinics have done magnificently so far. No patient has been turned away without treatment."

An increase in the number of people with minor ailments — colds, slight headaches and small scratches — attending clinics had also been noted.

Under the old system the cost element kept trivial cases under control, "but now everyone is taking advantage of the free health services, attending clinics rather than obtaining drugs from private chemists".

The increased demand on drugs had made nonsense of the City Health Department's annual budget prepared before the introduction of the new scheme. The department had prepared estimates totalling $1,9 million for the current year, but this had now fallen below capital requirements.

In the past the department earned nearly $500 000 a year from primary health care and maternity services, which covered part of the annual cash needs.

Under the new system the Government would have to provide all capital requirements, especially when earnings from primary health care and maternity services had dwindled to almost nothing, the spokesman said.

At Ratsanana clinic in Glen Norah, with an estimated daily attendance of more than 600 patients, income is now down to 25c to 50c daily.

The story is the same at most clinics in the former African townships where staff report an increase in patient attendance. Few or none of the patients admit earning more than the stipulated minimum of $150 a month.

The spokesman said it was obvious that not all patients claiming free treatment earned less than $150, "but this is Government policy, and there is nothing we can do about it".

The spokesman said that since the introduction of the national health scheme fewer children were being vaccinated.

In the past parents could have their children treated without charge if they produced vaccination certificates, but without that incentive parents no longer seemed to see the need for inoculation.

When the scheme started three weeks ago, the Deputy Director of Health, Dr Louise Westwater, said it was open to abuse, but that the Government had no plans to insist on patients producing pay slips before treatment.

CSO: 4420

BIG SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 80 p 6

[Text]

ALL qualified Zimbabwean teachers could find jobs in the country because of a shortage of teachers, the Minister of Education, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, told the House.

"There is a huge shortage of teachers in this country, so there is no problem about any Zimbabwean who wants to teach and is qualified to teach being able to find employment," he said.

The Minister was replying to questions from Mr B. M. Mguni (PF, Matabeleland South).

Mr Mguni had asked if the Government planned a crash educational programme for refugee children from Zambia and Mozambique who had left the country to train as guerillas and were now disqualified by age from returning to school.

He also wanted to know if the Minister would consider employing teachers who had instructed the children while they were outside the country.

Mr Mutumbuka said educational centres were being established for the refugees where they could continue with the schools that had been set up in Zambia and Mozambique.

"Apart from the purely academic educational activities, the students at these centres will also undergo practical training programmes that will equip them to take their place in our Zimbabwean society so that they can participate in the reconstruction and development of our country," he said.

Teachers who had returned with the refugee children would naturally form the nucleus of professional staff at each centre, though additional teachers had already been posted to some schools.

"There is no problem about teachers returning with the children, qualified or unqualified, being unable to be employed," Mr Mutumbuka said.

Replying to another question from Mr Mguni, the Minister said scholastic aptitude tests written by grade seven pupils showed whether the child could reason logically, think constructively and independently and adapt to secondary learning situations.

The tests showed how much the pupil would benefit from a secondary school education, he said.

CSO: 4420

POPULATION CENSUS PLAN REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 80 p 9

[Text]

THE Department of Central Statistics is gearing itself for what its new director, Dr Gibson Mandishona, calls its biggest challenge — the costly job of counting Zimbabwe's population.

"The last population census was taken in 1969, and it is essential to take stock of the people because all projects of manpower and schooling will depend on knowing the number of people we have," he said.

"I hope by the beginning of next year preparations will be underway for the census. We are also hoping for assistance from the United Nations as it will be a very costly project."

He said the Central Statistical Office was short of skilled staff but now that Zimbabwe was internationally recognised there were possibilities of sending people abroad for training not available here.

Dr Mandishona, who was appointed director on Wednesday, said: "I want this statistical department to be the best in Africa."

He was born at Makwiro, Musengezi, in 1941 and received his early education at Tegwani school, Harare, and Fletcher High School, Gwelo.

Dr Mandishona graduated with a B.Sc. in mathematics and physics from the University of Zimbabwe in 1965, after which he worked in industrial statistics for four years with a local firm.

In 1969 Dr Mandishona left Zimbabwe to further his studies in Britain. He attended three universities there, obtaining a postgraduate certificate in education, a diploma in statistics and an M.Sc. (statistics).

He is also thought to have been the first black Zimbabwean to obtain a Ph.D. in mathematics.

He was a mathematics and statistics lecturer at North London College for two years before joining the United Nations as a consultant, dealing mainly with statistics, demography, and computer data processing.

He served in several African countries while based in Addis Ababa.

While in the U.N., Dr Mandishona did study projects in Washington under the United States Department of Commerce and was awarded a diploma in computing and systems analysis. He also took part in projects with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Dr Mandishona is married with three children. His interests include painting, poetry, and music. Until recently he led the U.N. music band in Addis Ababa. He has also contributed to Shona poetry anthologies.

CSO: 4420

MODIFICATION OF WITCHCRAFT LEGISLATION ADVOCATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

TRADITIONAL courts should be allowed to handle certain cases involving witchcraft, particularly those which require reconciliation for their resolution, said Dr Gordon Chavunduka, head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Zimbabwe.

"This is because there are two aspects to any case of witchcraft — the purely legal, and the sociological. Traditional courts are better at handling these two aspects," he said.

The present formal courts were unable to deal with the social aspects of witchcraft accusations and this was why many people did not bring such cases to the formal courts.

"The subject of witchcraft continues to create controversy here and in many parts of the world. Whereas traditional courts agree that witches do exist, the formal courts say they do not, and my mai aim is to try and resolve this difference," he said in an inaugural lecture on Witchcraft and the Law in Zimbabwe, at the university this week.

According to the law of Zimbabwe, traditional courts were no longer allowed to operate although many of these courts, as well as family gatherings, still tried certain cases of witchcraft. Cases of witchcr came under the Witchcraft Suppression Act which had remained unchanged since 1899.

"The Act is regarded by the traditional courts as a ver unjust piece of legislation because the aim is not to punish the witches but those individuals who name others as witches.

"In 1899 the legislature made it clear that although certain people may genuinely believe in witchcraft, it regarded the whole practice of witchcraft as a pretence . . ."

Officials of formal courts in Zimbabwe saw their job as eradicating the belief in witchcraft.

Dr Chavunduka gave several reasons for the conflict between the traditional and formal courts, one of which was the official definition of witchcraft. In the Act, witchcraft is described as, "the throwing of bones, the use of charms, and any other means or devices adopted in the practice of sorcery".

"The definition, which has remained to this day, says nothing about witch and witchcraft. Throwing of bones is not necessarily done to identify or to drive out witches as many court officials now realise," he said.

Throwing bones was a means by which a deviner or medical practitioner determined from a complainant who or what caused an illness or other misfortune. Illness or misfortune were not always attributed to witchcraft but could also result from angered or aggrieved spirits, bacteria and germs.

He said a large part of the traditional healer's practice was concerned with prescribing preventive remedies and charms.

"Another source of misunderstanding was the failure on the part of the legislators to make a distinction between witchcraft and sorcery because these two different concep have been used interchangeably throughout the Witchcraft Suppression Act."

A witch was defined in social anthropology as a person in whom dwelt a distinctive and inherent evilness, whereby he harms his fellows in mysteriously, secret ways. Witches were thought to be able to do extraordinary things which were beyond the capabilities of ordinary human beings.

Dr Chavunduka said that when a person accused another of witchcraft he might use the Shona and Ndebele word for witchcraft, "muroyi" or "umthakati" which meant many different things.

Muroyi or umthakati meant witch, sorcerer, poisoner, a person who failed to carry out the necessary rituals for his dead relatives, one who committed anti-social acts, or even a troublemaker, he said.

"It has been shown that accusations of witchcraft usually express areas of tension in social relationships. At times these accusations act as a force buttressing the moral code of society.

"The witchcraft idea is sometimes invoked as a concept for explaining the deeper or indirect cause of events which seem unnatural."

In dealing with cases of witchcraft and sorcery two aspects needed to be considered; the cultural, social and psychological factor, and the legal one.

"The consequence to the person named as a witch or sorcerer can be serious, and it is the duty of the courts to protect individuals from violent or non-violent reactions that might follow.

"The accusations are not always legal issues; they are often cultural, social and psychological, and traditional courts are able to deal with these issues effectively," he said.

The Act had removed the dramatic dangers to life and liberty because diviners and others were now more cautious about imputing witchcraft.

The Act had, however, brought many problems in its wake because the effect of the severe sentences had been to drive the practice of witchcraft underground. The diviners were now indicating someone without specifying a name.

"I am arguing that sociologists and anthropologists must, where necessary, shift from the physical aspects of the problem under investigation.

"Shifting our analysis to the physical reality of witchcraft and sorcery will not invalidate the sociological analysis itself, but it may help us and the public to understand more fully the puzzling aspects of the society in which we live," he said.

CSO: 4420

CDC PREPARES TO RESUME OPERATIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 80 p 15

[Text]

THE Commonwealth Development Corporation has been invited by the Government to re-establish operations in Zimbabwe after a 14-year absence, and has begun investigations into several projects.

The regional controller of CDC for Central Africa, Mr Alistair Boyd, told Iana yesterday: "These projects alone could involve tens of millions of dollars."

Talks are being held between the CDC and the Government on the conditions under which the corporation would operate, including the possible establishment of an office in Salisbury.

"This would pave the way for the corporation to make a major contribution to Zimbabwe's economy by financing productive projects with good development value in both the public and private sectors, in accordance with the policies and wishes of the Government," said Lusaka-based Mr Boyd.

A team of five CDC experts — three from London and two from Lusaka — is investigating expanding the estate and smallholder tea operation of Tilcor at Katiyo in the Pungwe Valley, to accelerate the rate of organised settlement in the area.

A second team is expected next month to examine future agricultural developments with smallholder participation at Chisumbanje in the Lowveld.

The teams include experts in agriculture, industry, economics and accounting.

The CDC, which has a small holding in Ipcor would also examine the development banking sector among other areas of possible investment, said Mr Boyd.

CDC is a British statutory corporation which provides finance and management for economically viable enterprises in developing countries round the world. It has investments and contracted commitments totalling $700 million in 45 countries and covering about 250 projects.

Mr Boyd said it gave particular emphasis to the agricultural sector, where it could make loans at lower rates of interest due to a special line of credit from the British Government.

It had developed considerable experience in promoting and managing self-supporting smallholder farming schemes covering a wide range of crops in a number of African countries.

Many of the 25 smallholder schemes operated were based on nucleus estate and factory companies which bought the crop produced by the smallholder and provided various services.

Some of the schemes supported by the CDC were on a very large scale and provided a living for many thousands of smallholders and their dependants, said Mr Boyd.

He added: "In its future operations in Zimbabwe, CDC will keep an open mind with a view to assisting worthwhile development in all sectors by provision of funds, particularly foreign exchange, and where required, management services."

"CDC has close associations with many of the international financial institutions and may therefore have an important role to play as a catalyst in attracting funds for projects with which it is associated."

CSO: 4420

ZANU (PF) YOUTH HARASSMENT OF WOMEN REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 5 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

YOUNG thugs who have been harassing girls wearing fashionable slacks, jeans or slitted skirts in Salisbury's African suburbs were slammed last week by ZANU (PF).

Girls are reported to have been stripped by thugs purporting to be ZANU (PF) youths after being told that only former women guerillas were allowed to wear trousers. Chitungwiza is said to be the worst area for the attacks.

The youths are also making a target of girls entering drinking places unescorted.

A spokesman for the ZANU (PF) publicity and information office said the youths' actions were an infringement of individual rights and freedom.

"They are blowing to pieces the ZANU (PF) principles of equality for all," he said.

Harassment of women and girls has been a favourite pastime for township thugs since the early days of African nationalism, especially during the heyday of ZAPU.

In the early 1960s African women wearing wigs and narrow-bottomed skirts were often attacked in public places. Some had their skirts ripped off.

The mini-skirt of the middle and late 60s, coming during the political doldrums after the banning of ZAPU and ZANU, largely escaped attention.

A fresh outbreak started last year when thugs at Harare Musika ripped off girls' jeans and slacks.

Several times thugs were tried and convicted by Harare Magistrates' Court on assault charges.

The ZANU (PF) spokesman said: "As a liberation movement, ZANU (PF) is seriously committed to human dignity for all Zimbabweans.

"There is nothing wrong with girls wearing whatever they wish as long as it is done in a decent manner accompanied by decent behaviour. This applies to trousers, slacks, jeans or slitted skirts.

"Our forefathers wore skins which revealed the greater portions of their bodies. That was their dress at the time because they had nothing else. But they wore it according to the decency of those times.

"Modesty is the natural disposition of the African. It is ingrained in our nature and our culture.

"Our ingrained modesty also makes us shun semi-nudity and have no respect for those girls who imitate Western styles and indulge in nude practices, fashion or no fashion."

As a young nation Zimbabwe would have to seek ways to preserve its own culture while trying to blend it decently with the modern ways.

"As for jeans and slacks, the liberation war had given them a new respect as our girls fought in them. It would be silly of anyone to try to discriminate against women over such trifles as dress when the liberation struggle made us all equals.

"That would tear to pieces our principle of equality for all, whether at work or in drinking places. What is good for the men must be equally good for our women.

"In fact, what it amounts to is that people of good behaviour can eat or drink wherever they want or wear whatever they choose."

CSO: 4420

SALISBURY TAXI DRIVERS' STRIKE EXPECTED TO END

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 5 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

SALISBURY'S 500 striking taxi-drivers are expected to return to work tomorrow.

The cabbies from the city's four biggest operators — A1, Creamline, Rixi and Avondale — walked out after mass meetings on Friday afternoon.

They are demanding a rise in their commission from 17 to 22 percent.

Drivers from Rixi began returning to work yesterday morning — but walked out again a little while later when they were told the men from the other three firms were still on strike.

The bosses claim the dispute was caused by a "misunderstanding".

Rixi owner Robert Johnston said the drivers were wrongly told by their representative on the industrial council that the new commission rate would be 22 cents in the dollar — when only 17 cents had been agreed.

"They now realise their mistake, but for some reason still wouldn't go back to work on Saturday," he said.

The drivers hope to negotiate another increase at talks tomorrow.

"Our ability to pay more is severely restricted by the fares we are allowed to charge — 40 cents a kilometre," said Mr Johnston.

He said that his drivers earn $45 to $50 a week.

Deputy Labour Minister Robson Manyika and Transport Union leader Albert Mugabe asked the drivers to return to work on Saturday.

"They agreed to go back — and then didn't," said Mr Mugabe, younger brother of the Prime Minister. "This was very unfortunate.

"I hope the negotiations will still go on tomorrow, even though they were originally conditional on the drivers returning to work.

"The drivers have agreed to report for work tomorrow morning."

● The Transport and General Workers' Union yesterday said disputes like the taxi-drivers' strike could be averted if bosses voluntarily increased pay and improved conditions.

"The most important thing is to respect the workers as human beings and not as tools of employers," the union's national executive said in a statement after a four-hour meeting to discuss the cabbies' row.

The TGWU called on white workers to join the union and work in a united, multiracial organisation.

CSO: 4420

REHABILITATION OF FORMER GUERRILLAS SOUGHT

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 5 Oct 80 p 10

[Article by Muongorori : "Time for Former Guerrillas To Show Stature"]

[Text]

OVER the past week about 10 000 former guerillas have been resettled at Chitungwiza where they are to live until the Government builds proper barracks for them. It is no longer a matter for idle debate, but a reality which even those whose reported anxieties nearly caused a confrontation between Press and Government will have to accept and live with.

For the residents of Chitungwiza and indeed elsewhere in the country, among whom the former fighters will live, it is a unique opportunity to acquaint themselves with the men and women who sacrificed the ordinary comforts of life for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

And if the reception accorded these national heroes on arrival at Chitungwiza is anything to go by, then an important milestone in the proclaimed reconciliation exercise has been reached.

It is only natural that initially, the relationship between the former fighters and their new neighbours will be an uneasy one. Each will tend to view the other with some degree of suspicion, even fear—but that is to be expected.

Many of the former guerillas lived for virtually months in the bush with neither proper food to eat nor clean water to drink.

Many witnessed gruesome scenes of mutilation and death. For most who joined the struggle while no more than children, these experiences are bound to have had some effect on their character and behaviour.

Bearing this in mind, the people of Chitungwiza have an enormous responsibility to help integrate and rehabilitate the former "fighters" into the normal stream of things. This is a task that requires tact, good judgment and more importantly, humility and magnanimity.

This is not to suggest that there is anything unbecoming or extraordinary about these national heroes. Far from it. Yet, in the light of recent incidents attributed to the former guerillas, it does seem prudent to offer a word of caution to those among whom they now live.

Tale, some of it untrue and some of it true, abounds everywhere of irregular behaviour among some of the former fighters.

Somewhat surprising is the story doing the rounds in Salisbury's Hatfield suburb, where a three-man delegation of the former guerillas allegedly without reasonable explanation, entered a house and demanded that they be allowed to watch television for as long as they pleased.

The shocked owner of the house later told how the men departed without causing any harm to him or his family.

In Highfield, the story is told of a husband who was badly beaten after his wife reported him to a kangaroo court allegedly convened by the former guerillas.

Maybe the stories are being told to discredit the former guerillas, but they, the former guerillas, now have an opportunity to prove to the nation that they are not the monsters some people have made them out to be.

A disturbing theory lurking at the back of my mind is that some people perpetrating subversive activities and committing crimes may be going around masquerading as former fighters in order to frustrate police investigations.

It is these people, if they exist, who are tarnishing the public image of the former guerillas. If found, they must be dealt with, because it is they who could create unnecessary friction between the former fighters and the people.

The former guerillas now at Chitungwiza are preparing for a career in Zimbabwe's national army. This is an orderly life of discipline and fortitude. That is what we would like to see of our future national defence forces.

The onus rests with each and every one of them to live up to their monumental stature as liberators of this country. This they will do only by showing exemplary behaviour and true comradeship with the people, who undoubtedly regard them with awe and reverence.

CSO: 4420

BEEF SUPPLY LIKELY TO DECREASE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 5 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

A SPECIAL meeting of the Association of Meat Traders is being held this weekend to discuss the beef crisis and the Government action in controlling the maximum wholesale prices.

Many Salisbury butchers expect the beef shortage to get worse soon. There is a drastic shortage of cattle for slaughter and this is being made worse by the seasonal shortage.

Some butchers said last week that they expect a further cut in their beef quotas of about 15 percent within a few weeks. Added to the present cut of 35 percent this would mean that they would get half the beef supplies they received last month from the Cold Storage Commission.

It is also said that pork and mutton supplies are short.

"There is a growing demand for meat generally and beef in particular. Coupled with the increasing shortage of beef and the pegging of wholesale prices, I can see some smaller butchers going out of business or reducing their staff," said one butcher.

Another spokesman said it was even possible that one or two "beefless days" may be introduced.

"This was suggested in 1974 when beef supplies were low. And this year they are lower than they have ever been. Even exports have been stopped," he said.

"The cattle are just not in the country and the CSC is not getting nearly enough slaughter cattle to cope with the increased demand."

Some butchers said the Government's action last week in controlling the wholesale price of beef in an effort to prevent profiteering would result in even less beef coming on to the market.

In the past "open" butchers, not committed to buying all their beef supplies from the CSC, could buy individual cattle from farmers at higher prices and sell it at "realistic" prices to customers.

With the new controlled prices, this will not be worth their while.

"The CSC pays producers about $1 a kilo for super grade beef but sells it wholesale to butchers at about 72c a kilo. That is why the CSC has made a whopping $20 million subsidised loss," said one open butcher.

"If we did that we should be committing business suicide. So the controlled wholesale prices means that there will be no more individual buying of beef from farmers to fill out the present rationed supply of CSC beef, unless anyone wants to break the law."

Another open butcher said the present shortage of slaughter cattle was likely to get worse next month.

"Some smaller butchers may go out of business. Others will have to cut down on cutting and packing staff, especially in view of the minimum wages. The beef position is very serious now."

He added: "Most butchers have to pay rents, face increasing wages and other expenses and make very little profit on some types of meat. If we haven't got enough beef to sell and with a summer drop in the demand for pork (and even that is short) we aren't going to stay in business long just by selling the odd rabbit."

The chairman of the Association of Meat Traders, Mr Wilfred Lashbrook said yesterday he could make no comment on the position until after the weekend meeting.

A spokesman for the Cold Storage Commission yesterday said: "Provided all the bookings certainly made by producers for slaughtering at the CSC works are maintained, the 65 percent quota will not be altered for the next month."

CSO: 4420

FORM ONE ENROLLMENT LIKELY TO DOUBLE NEXT YEAR

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 5 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

FORM 1 enrolments would almost certainly be doubled next year to 36 000 through a system of hot-seating at Zimbabwean secondary schools, the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, said here yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of the Partridge lecture theatre and Peter Uiskakuma senior common room at the United College of Education, the Minister also announced that he was planning to raise the maximum age for entry to high schools.

"We have this year 100 000 Grade 7 pupils, and when you look up the number of places that are available in Form 1 next year you find there are only 18 000

"That means 82 000 children, all of them black, won't be able to go into Form 1. Therefore, we have to do something, make some dramatic change, not in 1982 but in January 1981."

He said Hong Kong schools ran three primary or two secondary sessions a day and he thought the same thing could be done in Zimbabwe.

Clarifying his remarks later, Mr Mutumbuka said the Ministry was looking deeply into his proposal and it was "almost certain" to be implemented.

He told his audience, which included many students, that teachers had a critical role to play in the "exciting and challenging" task of building Zimbabwe into one of the most advanced countries on earth.

As teachers they would join a small and relatively high-paid class in the country, and it was their duty to do what they could to raise everybody to the same standard.

CONDITIONS

"We do not aim to replace a highly privileged white ruling class by a very small black ruling class, while leaving the masses of peasants and workers living in poor and, at times, even subhuman conditions.

"It will take us at least 20 years, if not more, before we can say that every Zimbabwean will be enjoying the quality of life that we would all of us wish to enjoy."

Mr Mutumbuka said that when the Government took office only 40 percent of children of school-going age were at school.

The figure had been pushed to 62 percent, 1.3 million of the estimated 2.068 million in the age group.

It was hoped that with the abolition of primary school fees the figure could be pushed even higher.

Education had to be for development relevant to the needs of the country. All schools must plan and initiate suitable projects.

These could include adult literacy classes, for 1.6 million Zimbabwean adults were either illiterate or had a very low level of education.

Schools could be involved in small-scale production and construction projects such as poultry and rabbit farming, growing tomatoes, planting an orchard, planting trees, making traditional artifacts for sale and erecting buildings needed in the community.

Teachers also had a responsibility to build the nation culturally, eliminating all forms of tribalism, regionalism or the promotion of the interests of a small group at everyone else's expense.

EFFORTS

Mr Mutumbuka praised the efforts of missionaries in the past in providing schools and hospitals in rural areas.

The principal of the college, Mr Jacob Ndhlovu, said he hoped that soon the student body would reflect the non-racial, non-tribal, inter-denominational and international body of the staff.

The lecture theatre was named after the first principal of the college, Mr W G McD Partridge, who still lives in Bulawayo, and the senior common room was named after the first vice-principal, Mr Peter Usikakana, who has returned to South Africa.

Also at the opening ceremony was the West German Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Dr Richard Ellerkman. Most of the money for new buildings came from that country.

CSO: 4420

ZANU DEFECTIONS TO ZANU (PF) REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

EIGHT central committee members of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's ZANU yesterday announced they were joining ZANU (PF). They spoke at a Press conference held in the office of the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo.

They are Mr Joel Maadaza, second vice-president; Mr James Dzvova, former secretary for information and publicity; Mr Nelson Bangajena, administrative secretary; Mr William Nyabadza, transport secretary; Mr Steven Mariga, deputy secretary for social welfare; Mr Canicius Katsande, deputy secretary for commerce; the Rev. Henry Makoni, and Mr James Mudzimba.

In a signed statement read by Mr Dzvova, the men called for ZANU to be disbanded and merged with ZANU (PF). They denounced Mr Sithole, calling him a "diehard regionalist, tribalist and a dictator".

The men, four of whom were at the Press conference, said Mr Sithole ran the party like a family business, considering nobody "other than those related to him or those who come from his area".

"Since what the people have been fighting for over the years has been achieved through the indomitable and far-sighted leadership of Comrade Robert Mugabe, we accept that the question of the leadership of ZANU was finally settled in February."

Mr Zvobgo was not at the Press conference.

Commenting on the men's resignation, Mr Sithole said: "It is a question of deadwood getting rid of itself."

Asked how the defection would affect his party, Mr Sithole said: "If they were members of substance, maybe we could have felt their departure, but as it is I do not even recall some of those as being members of the central committee."

He also rejected the allegation that he was running the party on tribal lines, saying that the composition of the central committee spoke for itself.

The composition of the people who had resigned "seems to indicate that this is a resurgence of Zezuruism", he said.

"The canvassing has obviously been done along tribal lines. But we live above that."

On allegations that party funds had been used to buy individual farms and property, Mr Sithole said that was "obvious rubbish".

"We did buy farms through a corporate body on behalf of the party.

"The only problem was that these people who have resigned wanted us to eat the capital by selling the farms. We said 'no' because we were keeping refugees at some of these farms."

ZANU secretary-general Mr Edward Watungwa said: "Only those who do not know these individuals can take them seriously.

"Those who have worked with them know that they are just opportunists wandering from one party to another looking for employment or fortunes.

"If ZANU (PF) can make use of them, then good luck to them because these people are unusable."

Split May Be Patched by Defections

THE defections from ZANU yesterday could mark the beginning of an organised political development which might culminate in the healing of the schism which occurred in the ZANU of the mid-70s.

Until now the pattern has been for individual members of varying importance to renounce allegiance to the party, which was formed as a break - away movement from ZAPU and led by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole in August 1963.

It seemed at one time that ZANU, once rated second to the UANC in support before the return from exile of ZANU (PF) and ZAPU, was poised to become the third most popular organisation after the two former exiled parties.

This impression gathered wide currency after 37 of the 64 former ZANU (PF) detainees who returned to Salisbury on January 28 threw their political weight behind Mr Sithole.

ZANU failed to gain a single seat in the British-supervised election in February and a debate began within the hierarchy about the role of the party in independent Zimbabwe.

Initially, the majority feeling was that the party should play a positive role in the development of the new State.

PARTED

However, the drift to ZANU (PF) was soon in progress. Dr Joseph Tadereg; Mr Philip Fova, a former detainee in Rhodesia; Dr Rukudzo Murapa, who was secretary for education; and a delegate to the Lancaster House talks, Mr A. Ndoro, parted ways with Mr Sithole.

This was in addition to a number of senior men and other officials who had left for ZANU (PF) before the elections.

But events since the election appear to have convinced a significant membership of the central committee that ZANU could play no useful role in Zimbabwe if it continued to exist as a faction of the original ZANU.

The central committee members who shared this view say they are just responding realistically to the verdict of the people in the election.

ZANU (PF) is extending a big welcome to members of other parties who now wish to join it and this is likely to encourage defections.

DIFFERENCES

But what seems clear is that Mr Sithole will not throw in the towel. Observers believe his personal differences with ZANU (PF) president, Mr Mugabe, the Prime Minister, rule out the possibility of his involvement in the re-unification of ZANU.

Mr Sithole regards Mr Mugabe as a man who usurped his political mantle.

What happened in ZANU yesterday was originally intended to occur while Mr Sithole was attending the Lancaster House talks.

The Zezuru element in the party, alleging tribal favouritism against their leader, almost defected en masse.

It took the persuasive tongue of Mr James Dzvova, who led yesterday's defections, to prevent that. On his return from London Mr Sithole reshuffled his party, promoting several would-be defectors to important positions.

CSO: 4420

DEVAG REHABILITATION SCHEME DETAILS GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Omar Ahmid]

[Text]

ONE aspect of the massive rehabilitation programme being carried out by the Department of Agricultural Development (Devag), that has not been much publicised, has been the training schemes run for both Devag employees and farmers.

At the moment, millions of dollars worth of seed, fertiliser and implements are being handed out to refugees all over the country in an effort to get them back on to their feet.

The seed and fertiliser packages are expected to last the average rural family about six months, after which they should be self-sufficient — if they use the package properly.

This is where Devag comes in.

The chief extension training officer for Devag, Mr Charles Beaumont, explained: "It is no good giving people the means to produce food without showing them the most efficient and economical way of doing it. You will have poor results if people do not really know what they're doing. It is essential that these people should be taught how to use the package to their advantage.

"In addition, we have an obligation to all the countries that have contributed so much money to the programme, to ensure that it is used as efficiently as possible."

However, before the farmer can be shown the best ways of making use of his package, people have to be trained as demonstrators and new extension assistants recruited.

Some of these assistants will be trained using closed circuit television. Films of demonstrators in action will be shown to them.

With more TV sets becoming available, the training programme should be speeded up, Mr Beaumont said.

Once trained, the assistants demonstrate the proper use of the pack with the aid of hand-outs and flip sheets. The lessons are as simple as possible, and where measurements are shown, practical examples such as match boxes and thumbs are used.

"Soon we hope to be using mobile training units. These will be equipped with projectors, tape recorders, loud speakers and so on . . ." said Mr Beaumont.

At a recent Freedom from Hunger conference, the chief agronomist for Devag, Mr R. H. G. Howden, outlined a plan to build training centres.

"It is hoped to be able to establish some 650 simple training centres in areas with the greatest concentration of refugees. These centres will have thatched roofs, perhaps a mud floor, and will have a brick wall at one end.

"Into these will be built a blackboard, and the rest whitewashed so that films

may be shown."

These training centres could also be used as community centres, said Mr Beaumont.

The course for farmers lasts four days. Topics covered are land preparation, planting, crop care and weed control, and harvesting and grain storage.

There were more than 1 000 extension assistants in the country at the moment. This number would be increased if enough money was available said Mr Beaumont.

It is a credit to the farsighted men at Devag, that the training programme for the assistants was started officially in May this year, long before foreign aid was received.

As a result, the first phase of the rehabilitation programme — the handing out of vegetable seed packages — has gone off smoothly and many farmers have been shown how to use them properly.

"The response of the farmers was much better than expected," said Mr Beaumont.

In addition to the training of the extension assistants, tractor drivers had to be trained to cope with the expected arrival of more than 60 tractors from overseas.

Mr Beaumont said that men with vehicle licences had been recruited.

They were sent to the CMED and then to the Domboshawa Training Centre, where they were given practical training in the operation of the vehicles.

The tractors will be distributed "according to the pressure of work in an area; where there are no cattle and a large number of refugees, for example", said Mr Beaumont.

CSO: 4420

SQUATTERS GIVEN DEADLINE TO LEAVE FARMS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

ABOUT 347 squatters illegally occupying farms in the Mtoko, Mrewa and Chikore areas have been given until Friday to move off the land, says Senator Agrippa Makunde.

Senator Makunde, who went on a four-day tour of the area, said he had told the squatters their occupation was unlawful.

"The squatters had all come from the surrounding areas. They claimed they had the approval of two self-appointed chiefs.

"The two chiefs had withdrawn their instructions to occupy the farms and as a result we ordered the people to move out by Friday," he said.

Senator Makunde said the farms were private property. The Government had not acquired any of the farms in the area. He would return on Saturday to make sure his instructions had been complied with.

INSTRUCTED

"The squatters said they wanted the land for growing their crops and grazing their cattle. We instructed them to complete the resettlement forms and then to await their turn," he said.

Senator Makunde said he had also visited six farms in Macheke.

"People from Mangwende Reserve are trespassing on the neighbouring farms and cutting gum trees for firewood. They are also cutting ordinary trees for firewood.

"Fencing wire, wire poles and bricks have been stolen from the surrounding farms. We have warned them the police will soon be patrolling the area on horseback," Senator Makunde said.

The Senator said that some of the farm buildings he had seen on his tour had been stripped of roof tiles, doors and windows, he said.

CSO: 4420

COMMERCE MINISTRY PROJECTS COMMITTEE ACCUSED OF RACISM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 80 p 9

[Text]

THE commercial projects committee of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been accused of discriminating against emergent black businessmen in the allocation of foreign exchange for new enterprises.

The allegation was made last week by Mr Gordon Muchanyuka, the marketing director of D and G Agency (Pvt.) Ltd. who complained that members of the committee were taking decisions that favoured "UDI barons".

"Foreign exchange allocations at the moment are granted mainly to the people who received these during the sanctions period. It's always the old boys who get the money. No matter how good an idea a black businessman brings up, he will always find the door closed," Mr Muchanyuka said.

Mr Muchanyuka mentioned some of the projects his organisation wanted to start, but said they had been turned down "without reason" by the commercial projects committee.

He said an application for an allocation to import a block-making machine at £7 000 which would have been used as a model for the manufacture of others using 85 percent local materials, had been unsuccessful.

The machines were intended to manufacture bricks for export to Malawi, Zambia, Botswana, Zaire, Swaziland, Mozambique, Kenya and Nigeria, he said.

The committee had also rejected another request for foreign exchange to manufacture a Yugoslav-designed tractor with local materials. Only the pistons for the tractors would have to be imported.

Mr Muchanyuka said a third application for funds to import 100 percent proof malt whisky for dilution and bottling in Zimbabwe before export to neighbouring African countries had also been rejected.

SPONSORSHIP

Mr Muchanyuka said the Scottish manufacturers of the whisky brand had offered to arrange a tour of Zimbabwe by the winning team in the first division of Scotland's league football, and the proceeds from the matches would have been given to the Government for its resettlement and rehabilitation programmes.

They also planned to sponsor a Central African football trophy, with proceeds from the matches going to the rufugees and war victims every year.

He argued that his proposed ventures would have created job opportunities and that they would have saved and earned the country foreign exchange.

The brand of whisky he proposed to bottle in Zimbabwe would have cost $8,45 less per case of 12 than that currently being marketed, he said.

"The Government has got to look into the whole situation seriously, otherwise black Zimbabweans will forever be the shopkeepers," he said.

A Ministry spokesman said the Government had in fact "adopted a policy of discrimination in favour of emergent businessmen".

This was to "spread the benefits of the private enterprise system over a wider spectrum of the population and to give an opportunity to the many black businessmen with the enterprise and ability to succeed and to participate in the import trade of the country."

He said many foreign exchange allocations had already been granted in terms of the policy. "So far this year, out of a total number of 184 new allocations that have been made to businessmen n the country, 158 have been made to emergent black businessmen.

"This clearly refutes the allegations of unfavourable discrimination made by Mr Muchanyuka."

The spokesman said that although the Ministry's policy was to facilitate the entry of emergent black businessmen into the import control system, some regard had to be paid to priorities.

New allocations for the import of whisky were not a high priority. "No applications have been received by the Ministry for allocations to import block-making machines or for the manufacture of Yugoslav designed tractors."

THE Ministry of Commerce and Industry yesterday emphatically rejected allegations of discrimination against emergent black businessmen in the allocation of foreign exchange.

The Ministry was replying to Mr Muchanyuka's allegations that its commercial projects committee was closing the door to emergent black entrepreneurs when they asked for foreign exchange allocations for new projects.

CSO: 4420

TERMINATION OF PORT INCENTIVE SCHEME RAPPED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

THE president of the Midlands Chamber of Industry, Mr Ray Nelson, said yesterday Zimbabwe would lose 50 percent of its exports because of the termination of the export incentive scheme.

Mr Nelson said he had been approached by most of the major exporters in the Midlands to complain about the removal of the 5 percent incentive, announced on Thursday.

"We have been battling now for months with the Ministry on this and we have got nowhere," said Mr Nelson, who is managing director of Kariba Battery Manufacturers Ltd in Gwelo.

The export incentive was reduced from 12,5 percent to 7,5 percent under the Muzorewa Government and again to 5 percent under the present Government. It will cease altogether on November 30.

The MCI president said that, although direct export incentives were frowned upon under the Lome Convention, countries involved in the convention found other ways of helping their exporters to compete.

For instance, in Britain exporters could raise money to import machinery at 7,5 percent — far below the going rate.

The news that Zimbabwe's already diminished incentive scheme is to be removed altogether has already led to the loss of some orders in favour of South African firms.

Mr Urs Ettlin, managing director of Rhocast, the Gwelo iron and steel founders, said he had lost a $85 000 order for this reason alone.

Mr Ettlin said the Government's efforts to extend trade outside South Africa were being thwarted by the incentive policies of the two countries.

"I will now have to push for more orders in South Africa, because I cannot compete with South African exporters in the north," he said.

Mr Nelson said the Government could not expect the relatively unmechanised, labour-intensive Zimbabwe industries to compete on level terms with highly mechanised overseas competitors.

Mr Charles Rickwood, financial manager of RISCO, said the loss of export incentives would cost the company $500 000 a year.

CSO: 4420

RHODESIAN FRONT SLAMS REMOVAL OF OLD MONUMENTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Government was accused during Saturday's Rhodesian Front congress in Salisbury of antagonising white Zimbabweans by ordering the removal of statues and monuments "without good, solid reasons".

Delegates at the congress described as "stupid and nonsensical" the Government's decision to remove statues of Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit.

Congress spokesman, Wing Commander Rob Gaunt, (MP for Highlands) said yesterday: "Delegates agreed that these two men did a tremendous amount of good for this country and many blacks are still benefiting from their trust fund scholarships."

The congress was also puzzled as to how the statue of Physical Energy in Salisbury "could be construed by the Government as being colonialist".

"The delegates felt that the Government was apparently determined to antagonise the whites by removing these statues and monuments without any good, solid reason.

"After all, you cannot remove history by taking away these memorials. It remains fact, and the Government's actions can only be described as stupid and nonsensical."

The delegates adopted a resolution that "while fully supporting the principle of reconciliation in the development of the country, this congress does not accept that it implies that the white Zimbabwean must meekly accept the denigration of his achievements and past. On the contrary, reconciliation implies acceptance of the white man and his past".

CSO: 4420

FIRST BLACK ELECTED TO CITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES POLITICS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 80 p 9

[Text]

CIVIC affairs cannot be divorced from political affairs, Salisbury City Councillor Mr Tony Gara said yesterday.

Mr Gara, who is the first black to be elected to Salisbury City Council, said in an interview that if one understood the precise meanings of politics and civil affairs one would find it difficult to divorce the two.

"Politics is all about people and their living standards," he said, "and civic affairs are about people and their living standards, too; and I find the two completely married."

Mr Gara was elected last year to represent the Greendale Ward, then predominantly white. He said the number of blacks in the area had since increased to between 36 and 40 percent of the population.

He said he had been following local government affairs for some time, and the way local government elections were run, even in Britain, was on political lines.

"I feel that for the policies of the central government to be carried out effectively the local government should, in all fairness, be representative of the ruling party's aspirations.

"My own feeling is that even the Rhodesian Front tried to implement politics into local government but they failed. One could detect RF thinking in some individuals, but this did not seriously affect council decisions at all."

When he disagreed with certain decisions reached by the council he felt the decisions were often inspired not by RF politics but by racial attitudes among some of the councillors.

Looking back on his year in the chamber, Mr Gara said most councillors were helpful, but there had been a few exceptions—people who were used to a society which for a long time had been dominated by whites.

"It was difficult for some to accept that a black man could come in and sit next to them in the chamber," he said, "and others found it difficult to accept that a black man could do things on the same level as them, if not even better at times."

While conceding he was not yet a seasoned councillor, Mr Gara did not agree that he needed two to three years to become one.

"When I got into the council some councillors told me it would take one at least two to three years to make fruitful contributions to debates and deliberations," he said.

"But I think I can stand up with pride today and say I do not think I needed such a long period, although I still have a few things to learn."

What counted was the speed at which one tried to learn how the system worked, and the effort one applied.

He did not want to underestimate

the heavy responsibility the incoming black councillors would have to shoulder, "particularly with the crisis of expectations which we find in this new era of our independence".

There were many facilities that the blacks had so far lacked, he said, citing the lack of electricity, houses, good roads and playgrounds in some areas. The new councillors would face demands for these, he said.

Mr Gara said council work was not as easy as people might think. The city council was a complicated institution which had to deal with the lives of people and their social needs.

For councillors this meant they had a lot to learn and a lot to read as they had to have a detailed knowledge of the reports of the various committees. Only in this way would they know what they were doing when it came to making decisions or recommendations.

"I would like to advise those intending to stand for the city council elections that once they have made up their minds they must stick to their decisions," he said.

They had to make sure they would have enough time to attend council and committee meetings. If councillors discovered later they did not have enough time for council business this would be detrimental to the council.

Mr Gara, who is an accountant, said he would stand again in the forthcoming elections, although he was not sure in which ward. During his past term he has served on the health, housing and community services committee.

He said he had enjoyed his year as councillor. He had been able to meet distinguished people, such as President Banana, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, President Samora Machel of Mozambique and Prince Charles.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TURBINES FOR WANKIE--France and West Germany will supply turbines for the $1,000 million Wankie thermal power station. The equipment will be supplied by MAN, a German firm and Alsthom from France. According to a source, the two companies will send engineers and technicians to work on the project in addition to training local personnel who will later man the station. The experts will arrive in August 1981 and the turbines are expected to arrive earlier. Stage one of the scheme is expected to be completed in 1983 while the second will be operational in 1986. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 2 Oct 80 p 1]

PF BUYS FARM--The country's largest onion farmer, Mr Nigel Argyle, has sold his business to the Patriotic Front, it was learnt this week. Records of Mr Argyle's company, Nijo Produce (Pvt.) Ltd. at the Companies' Register show that at the end of August it was taken over by the PF which has appointed Mr Josiah Chinamano, Mr Amon Jirira, Mr Albert Nxele and Mr Joshuah Mabuko as new directors. All four are high-ranking party officials. No one at PF headquarters in Salisbury was prepared to comment on the deal. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 2 Oct 80 p 1]

NEW TRACTORS--Zimbabwe's reconstruction programme took another step forward when 43 new tractors were assembled at the Domboshawa Training Centre yesterday before being sent to various parts of the country. The tractors were bought by the African Development Fund, with assistance from the Government. They are part of a large consignment of 132 tractors, a number of lorries, light vehicles and other equipment. The secretary of of the African Development Fund, Mr C.T. Thorpe, said the remaining 89 tractors and other vehicles would be delivered by November. "These tractors are going to stations throughout the country to work in the reconstruction programme. There is a need for new vehicles in the repair of war damage, as the existing vehicles are old and cannot cope with the huge workload," he said. As the tractors were the latest models, special two-day familiarisation courses were being held at the Domboshawa centre for the drivers. "We inform the various stations that they will receive a tractor and they send a driver to us to attend the course," said Mr. Thorpe. "By November we hope to have the remainder of the tractors, at least 48 heavy lorries, 26 light vehicles and various other pieces of equipment. We have already spent $552 000 on the tractors," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 80 p 7]

SEIZED BBC FILM--Officials from the Attorney-General's office yesterday viewed a film seized from a BBC television crew on Tuesday this week, reportedly featuring Cabinet Minister Mr Edgar Tekere, who faces charges of murder and attempted murder. But Mr Christopher Glaum, the Director of Public Prosecutions told Iana yesterday afternoon it was "a bit early" to say whether the Attorney-General would decide to take action. Five members of a BBC crew were arrested on Tuesday night, after police received a report they had filmed Mr Tekere at Stamford Farm. Mr George Carey, editor of BBC Two's News Night programme, arrived in Salisbury yesterday and visited the men in Salisbury Central Police Station. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 80 p 1]

FARM DEALS EXPLAINED--Bulawayo--The Government was buying the Nyamandhlovu farms near Sawmills on which about 240 squatters had settled, the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, said yesterday. "Those people living there now (the squatters) can stay, but no more must move on to that land. If they do they will probably be evicted," the Minister said. The farms are Groote Schuur (28 158ha) owned by Bechuanaland Exploration Company Ltd, and Buda A and Buda C, owned by Matex-Estate (Pvt.) Ltd, a company in liquidation, and totalling about 5000 ha. Mr Mahachi said his Ministry was also negotiating to buy land belonging to the UCCSA (Congregational) Church at Dombodema Mission, Plumtree, and at Inyathi Mission. A spokesman for the church confirmed that negotiations were in progress. Mr Mahachi said: "We want to take people from the overcrowded areas in Lupane and Tjolotjo and settle them at Dombodema and at Inyathi we want land for people who are overcrowded in the Inyathi TTL." These negotiations were still at the discussion stage. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 80 p 1]

SHOWDOWN LIKELY ON CONSTITUTION--Rhodesian Front Members were defeated by 46 votes to 14 in the Assembly yesterday when they divided the House on the controversial Clause 38 of the War Victims' Compensation Bill, Iana reports. The House adjourned immediately before it would have come to the crucial third reading of the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment Bill, when it must be supported by at least 70 Members of the 100-seat House. This means ZANU (PF) has to muster all 57 of its MPs plus at least 13 votes from other parties. The Rhodesian Front has announced it cannot support the amendment which lowers the qualifications for appointment to the Public Service Commission, the Judician Service Commission, and the Senate Legal Committee. On the showing of the division, the problems the Government faces in mustering their required 70 votes were highlighted. None of the three UANC members came into the Chamber to vote and 12 of the 20 PF MPs joined the "ayes." It is believed the third reading will be set down for Tuesday, but it is not known whether it will be taken on that day. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 80 p 1]

'PARTY COMPANIES' BUY PROPERTY--Bulawayo--Two companies whose directors hold high positions in ZANU (PF) and the Patriotic Front have spent more than $500 000 since independence on properties in Bulawayo and outlying districts. J and A Investments, registered in Salisbury, with a nominal

capital of $32 000, has bought five farms for a total of $282 500. The directors are Mr Amon Jirira, national treasurer of the PF, and Mr Albert Nxele, another PF official. J and A Investments' deals registered at the deeds office include a 95 ha farm, Lot 1 of Swaithe, Umzingwane, from Mr Alastair Sanderson, for which the company paid $85 000. The company also bought two farms in the Helenvale block for a total of $100 000, and two farms in Gwelo from Mr R.W.T. Cullinan and P.T. Winsor for $80 000 and $17 500 respectively. J and A Investments has also bought Balla Baila village from Mr Sanderson--who would not disclose the price. "I refer you to Mr Nkomo himself," he said. Mr Nxele declined to comment on the property deals. The ZANU (PF) company, M and S Syndicate, is also registered in Salisbury and among those entitled to buy shares in it are members of the Muzenda and Sumbureru families. The highest deal that M and S signed was for two farms from H.M.A. Esat and Sons (Pvt) Ltd--42 ha for $150 000. The company has also bought a 221 ha farm in Bubi for $30 000 and two Bulawayo houses in Grey Street and Montrose for $25 000 and $16 000 respectively. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Oct 80 p 15]

GOVERNMENT LOAN FLOATED--The Government is to float a new eight-year loan for $40 million redeemable on October 10, 1988. Subscription lists will open at 9 am on Friday, October 10, and will close when the loan has been fully subscribed, or at the latest at noon on the same day. The loan is being floated to assist in financing expenditure in connection with economic, social and administrative services in Zimbabwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 80 p 3]

PROSPECTING ORDERS SOUGHT--Two exclusive prospecting orders are being sought by Union Carbide Rhomet from the Mining Affairs Board: one in the Salisbury mining district; the other in the Victoria district. The company wants to search for cobalt, copper, molybdenum, tungsten, and uranium in 353,350 ha adjoining the Zambezi River and Lake Kariba. In Victoria mining district it wants to search for the same five minerals, and also for gold and silver. Also seeking an "EPO" is Corsyn Consolidated Mines, who want to prospect for gold, copper, lead and zinc on 4,690 ha in the Salisbury mining district in the vicinity of Muriel Mine and the Mtoroshanga road. The closing date for objections is October 17. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 80 p 3]

HEALERS ASSOCIATION--The Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers Association recently held a rally in Fort Victoria, at which members in the province elected office bearers, Dr M Musara, the association's secretary-general said. Dr Gordon Chavunduka, the president, stressed the advantages of working together as one body. "We have one Minister of Health, we should also unite and have one association to enable the Government to help us with whatever obstacles we encounter," Dr Chavunduka told the rally. Dr Chavunduka warned members to treat only cases they could handle. "If a patient comes to you and you find that you do not specialize in treatment of that particular illness, you should refer the patient to someone else, or send the patient to the hospital," Dr Chavunduka told the rally, which was held in Mucheke Stadium. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 80 p 3]

BLACK BUSINESS GROUP--Black businessmen plan to form an importers and exporters association to act as a watchdog against alleged discrimination in the allocation of foreign exchange by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. A prominent Salisbury businessman, Mr Leonard Nyamutsamba, protested against the present system of foreign exchange allocations and appealed to the Government to take "corrective action." He said the Ministry of Commerce and Industry should ensure that not only were allocations given on a just and equitable basis, but that the process of doing so should reflect the "changed circumstances." He claimed that foreign exchange allocations were being processed by white officials, and alleged those benefiting were blacks being used as frontmen by whites and white-controlled companies which had no desire to export to black Africa, and sought markets in South Africa and Europe. When blacks applied for foreign exchange, the Government should investigate the composition of their companies in order to detect frontmen, he said. He said emergent black exporters/importers whose commissions would eventually be used in Zimbabwe were being suppressed. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Oct 80 p 2]

PAYMENTS FOR WAR DAMAGES FROZEN--The Government yesterday gazetted regulations banning with immediate effect all compensation payments to victims of the guerilla war that ended nine months ago. Also in terms of the Emergency Powers (Stay of Compensation Claims) Regulations, no court of law may from yesterday deal with "any claim, finding direction or decision" made according to the Victims of Terrorism Act or the Indemnity and Compensation Act, in terms of which civilians could claim cash from the Government for damage inflicted during the war either by guerillas or by members of the Rhodesian security forces. The regulations also forbid the Compensation Board, the Administrative Court and the board established by the Indemnity and Compensation Act (in terms of which damage by the security forces was compensated), from dealing with any claim, reports Iana. Payment of compensation is stopped even in cases where victims are awaiting payment following rulings by any of the boards. Payment, already made, however, cannot be interfered with, the regulations say. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Oct 80 p 1]

TEA WORKERS END STRIKE--More than 1, 500 workers who went on strike on two tea estates in the Eastern Districts this week were back at work yesterday morning, Umtali police said. At Ratelshoek Tea Estate on Monday morning, none of the estate workers arrived for duty, our Umtali correspondent reports. A large crowd gathered outside the factory gate and refused to allow people who wanted to go in to report for work. Police were called but failed to persuade the crowd to move off the main road. Teargas was used, the crowd moved off, and no more incidents of violence were reported. By Wednesday afternoon most of the Ratelshoek workers had returned to work. Another strike at Southdown Estate, near Chipinga, was over by yesterday morning. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Oct 80 p 2]

NEW COUNCIL FOR WEDZA--A new 29-member district council is expected to be installed in Wedza by the end of next month. The two former district councils in the area were disbanded last Friday and the acting District Commissioner, Mr Tony Turner, is arranging dates for nomination day and the elections which must follow three weeks after nominations close. "It has been agreed that the new district council will have 27 elected members plus the two district chiefs as ex-officio members. "The initial council headquarters will be in Wedza, but they might be moved to a more central site in Wedza TTL, Mr Turner said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Oct 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420 END

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CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU HOLD COOPERATION MEETING

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde concluded the discussion of the general guidelines for the drafting of the first 4-year plan for the 2 sister countries last evening in Bissau.

Our delegation, headed by Comrade Vasco Cabral of the CEL [Executive Struggle Committee] and commissioner of economic coordination and planning, also included Comrades Bartolomeu Pereira, general director for economic studies and planning, Agostinho da Silva, of the general statistics office, and Mamadu Barry, also of the general international economic relations office, and Comrade Laudislau Dowbor served as technical adviser.

The delegation from Cape Verde was headed by Comrade Jose Brito, secretary of state for cooperation and planning, and it also included Comrades Virgilio Fernandes, general planning director, and Edgar Pinto, in charge of the statistics department.

The two delegations discussed the overall development of the economies and the plan organization work in the two countries, the bases for the drafting of the first Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde 4-Year Plan, and the methods to be used for drafting it, as well as its content and guidelines, studies and projects. The two delegations further analyzed the means required to implement the plan and regional projects within the framework of the Lome II Convention.

Also in connection with the plan, the officials heading the statistics departments in the two countries engaged in discussion with a view to the study of a whole complex of activities and cooperation to be pursued within the statistical field.

At the meeting, the projects and activities of public enterprises were also analyzed, and the goals to be achieved in the 1982-1985 period were established. It was also decided to create work groups in the two countries, and the officials who will see to closer contacts on the plan level and in inter-governmental activities were designated.

The initial guidelines for a sectorial strategy, particularly in the agricultural and industrial sectors, was also discussed, and a whole series of joint studies on the national level, with implications for both countries, were identified.

5157
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

GDR DELEGATION--Luanda 26 Sep--A GDR delegation headed by the deputy minister of industry, Klaus Lohse, arrived yesterday in Luanda to participate in the second session of the work group dealing with the economy in the communes, which was created by the mixed Angola-GDR commission. Klaus Lohse declared that his visit was taking place within the framework of the implementation of the objectives defined in the friendship and cooperation agreement signed between the immortal leader of the Angolan revolution, Agostinho Neto, and Erich Honecker, the GDR head of state. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Sep 80 p 8]

CSO: 4401

KOREAN SPECIALISTS HELP WORK ON PRESS PROJECT

Cotonou EHUZU in French 12 Sep 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] A team of seven Korean specialists is now staying in our country within the framework of the project concerning the Press House, a project whose implementation will be added to the already long list of concrete results of the fruitful cooperation prevailing between the Benin and Korean nations.

It was indeed on the occasion of the state visit which our great comrade in struggle, President Kerekou paid in July 1976 to the Korean Democratic People's Republic, that President Kim Il Sung gave this Press House as a present to Benin, yet another symbol of the friendship and solidarity between the two countries.

Therefore, to show his total dedication to working for the correct execution of this project, Comrade Martin Dohou Azonhiho made it a point to have a long talk yesterday with the Korean delegation, which had paid him a courtesy visit, and to set up the contacts.

After the Korean ambassador, His Excellency Son Tchan Sou introduced to the minister the members of the Korean mission, Comrade Martin Dohou Azonhiho welcomed them heartily. He emphasized the particular significance assumed by the erection in our country of a modern Press House for the social and cultural development of our country, and thanked consequently President Kim Il Sung, the great, respected and beloved leader of the Korean nation, for his great concern for Benin.

The leader of the Korean delegation, Comrade Hong Man Yang, thanked the Benin authorities for the cordial welcome granted to the Korean technicians ever since their arrival. Then he described the characteristics of the project, which he specified, took into account the objectives defined by the Benin government.

After mentioning that part of the building materials was already on the site, the head of the delegation ended with the assurance to the minister that the work will be beginning effectively in the course of this September.

The minister of information and propaganda, speaking once again to our Korean guests, promised to do everything to create for them the best working conditions for the success of their mission.

During the next few days, the Korean technicians will be meeting their Benin counterparts to study and solve all the problems connected with the rapid starting and satisfactory progress of the building work for the Press House. We may mention that during the talk, the minister was accompanied by the director-general of his ministry and the authorities of the National Bureau of Editing, Press and Printing (ONEPI).

9018
CSO: 4400

DACKO FAILS TO OVERCOME POLITICAL, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Paris LE MONDE in French 21-22 Sep 80 p 6

[Article by Philippe Decraene--passages between slantlines originally published in italics]

> [Text] Mr David Dacko, president of the Central African Republic, who on Saturday 20 September celebrates the first anniversary of his return to power, will be in France from 21 to 24 September.
>
> Mr Dacko, who paid an official visit to Paris last March, will on Monday be the guest of Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing for lunch at the Elysee.
>
> The Central African chief of state sent Mr Giscard d'Estaing on Friday a message of gratitude "on the occasion of the first anniversary of my return to the Central African Republic, which put an end to the tyrannical regime."

A Poor Record

One year after "Operation Barracuda," thanks to which he ran Emperor Bokassa out of power, Mr Dacko is not overcoming the political and economic problems with which he has to deal. The eviction last month of the prime minister, Mr Bernard Ayandho, and that of the vice-president, Mr Henri Maidou, have apparently increased the isolation of a man whose most sure support remains the presence of the French army in his country.

Primarily because he was himself private adviser to the former emperor, President Dacko is not prepared to demand that their just desserts be given to those who were the main beneficiaries of the defunct imperial regime. Despite repeated requests for extradition made of the Ivorian government, Bokassa's successor has had no success on this score. Any extradition would moreover entail, during the proceedings, revelations which many Central African and French political officials would find distressing.

In any case, one year after having fled his country, the former sovereign is having a comfortable exile. His immense wealth remains in his possession. The imperial jewels remain mysteriously unfindable. None of Bokassa's accomplices who have been tried and sentenced to death have been executed.

No Dialog With Opponents

No real dialog has yet been established between the opposition and the government. Mr Dacko has several times reaffirmed his firm attachment to the single party [system] and has implicitly rejected any form of government of national unity. He keeps in detention former prime minister Ange Patasse* whose MLPC [Central African People's Liberation Movement] is still outside the law.

Dr Abel Goumba, head of the Ubangi Patriotic Front, continues to demand both the withdrawal of French troops from Central African territory and the holding of free elections; so no contact has been established between him and the president. Still headquartered in Cotonou, where he represents the WHO [World Health Organization], Dr Goumba himself is also adopting a posture of prudent expectancy, contenting himself with maintaining close ties with the representatives of the FPO [Ubangi Patriotic Front] in the People's Republic of the Congo [Brazzaville]. In the first FPO tract to arrive in Paris, Mr Goumba's position is clearly expressed: /"The real political cleavage at present in the Central African Republic is between supporters of national sovereignty (and thus of the departure of Dacko and the paratroopers) and the others."/

This is also the official view of the National Union of Central African Students [UNECA], one of whose leaders in Paris recently told us: /"Dacko is not there to serve the interests of the Central African people, but to serve those of France."/ Keenly aware of the key role they played last year in the fall of the empire, students and high school pupils accuse Bokassa's successor of having stolen the fruits of a victory dearly bought with the blood of several dozen of their comrades. In trying without success, to impose a single youth movement, by proceeding to the transfer of several teachers and to the suspension of payments on several study scholarships, Mr David Dacko has exacerbated the discontent of the youth. The nomination of Mr Alphonse Blague, former headmaster of the Lycee Boganda, thrown out by Bokassa in 1979, as minister of national education, has not appeased their rancor.

Economic Disaster

The deplorable administration of public finance under the empire and the total disorganization of economic production cycles, which functioned almost exclusively to the profit of the emperor and his intimates, had

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* Mrs Patasse had brought to us a missive in which she states that she /"is still formally forbidden to visit"/ her husband, /"whose lawyers are not allowed to see him."/

catastrophic consequences for Central Africa. Not only did the problems inherited from the regime have to be overcome, but they were aggravated during the year just past, primarily because the unfortunate practices inherited from the old regime continue to work their ravages.

Also, anxious to get on with a rapid reduction in the expenditures of the state, the Central African president suspended recruitment into the civil service, stepped up forced retirements, and curbed promotions. This policy of austerity aroused deep discontent among the functionaries who do not want to pay the bill for the efforts at financial recovery that have been made over the last year. The increase in the number of [foreign] advisers and the recruitment of a certain number of Frenchmen have been resented as a corresponding deprivation of jobs for Central Africans.

In the economic field, despite partial restoration of the road network, thanks to the help of various international organizations, including the European Development Fund, Central African exports remain weak. Production of coffee and cotton have not yet reached normal levels, many peasants who had abandoned the fields and plantations under the old regime not having yet gone back to work. The diamond trade, once under the direct control of Bokassa, has not yet entirely been taken in hand by the state.

The recovery plan developed in Bangui with the help of French experts has not remedied the shortfall in food production. Poor weather conditions and the influx of refugees coming from Chad have created a deadly scarcity in the Birao region, which is quite distant from the capital and especially cut off. Following the death of some 50 children (LE MONDE of 7-8 September), the French government decided to send emergency food supplies to this zone, a measure which the Elysee made public Thursday. Help for the victims and an increase in economic and financial assistance to the government will also figure prominently in the talks Mr Dacko should have in Paris with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing Monday and with various members of the government.

The result of these conversations is awaited with all the more interest as France gives the impression of carefully calculating its assistance to Central African leaders. Certainly, French troops are stationed in Bangui. In fact, other units have also been in recent months installed in Bouar, the former French troop headquarters during the colonial era. But President Dacko's personal credit is all the more threatened in Paris as it declines in Bangui.

9516
CSO: 4400

CONDITIONS IN NDJAMENA, AMONG REFUGEES DESCRIBED

Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Sep 80 pp 1, 8

[Article by Patrice Claude--passages between slantlines originally published in italics]

> [Text] The war which has been waged, since early April, by the forces grouped around Mr Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Chad transition government (GUNT), and the Northern Armed Forces (FAN) led by Mr Hissene Habre, has for about the last 3 weeks been in a state of increased intensity in Ndjamena. In the location near Kousseri (Cameroon), the Chadian refugees still number in the tens of thousands.
>
> Personalities belonging to both camps have recently made trips to expose their views. On the side of the coalition forces, Mr Acyl Ahmat, minister of foreign affairs and head of the pro-Libyan faction (CDR-New Volcano) left Baghdad Monday 15 September for Damascus. Lt. Col. Kamougue, the head of FAT ("Southerners") was received last week in Paris by Mr Galley, minister of cooperation. Mr Hissene Habre, head of the Northern Armed Forces, who went to Lome (Togo) on 21 August, has since been well received in Guinea and Senegal.

Ndjamena--The vultures wheel in the sky over Ndjamena. It has been a long time since they were frightened by the fire of automatic weapons. The civil war continues in what used to be the capital of Chad. The front line has barely moved since 21 March, the beginning of the /"second battle."/ Today, Mr Hissene Habre's FAN is winning a block of houses, then losing it again. Tomorrow it will be Mr Goukouni Oueddei's FAP [People's Armed Forces] that will advance, then retreat. Neither the engagements on the front nor the daily pounding [of shells] which resumed three weeks ago, especially at night, seem able to change the precarious balance that has been achieved on the ground.

/Grosso modo,/ the FAN still holds the populous quarters, two-thirds of the capital, and what is called the /"African quarter"/, where the mosque, contrary to what has been claimed, still stands, its two minarets raised up to the sky. The forces of Mr Hissene Habre are also present on the tongue of land like a duck's bill at the confluence of the Chari and the Logone, which, at that spot, functions as the border between Chad and Cameroon.

As to the coalition forces of the government of national unity (GUNT), they are still occupying the southern outskirts of the city, including Farcha, and what was the residential quarter of Ndjamena, almost one-third of the old town. Thanks to the ferry which operates several hours a day between Kousseri in Cameroon and Farcha, we were able to circulate for several hours in this quarter.

Past the village of Farcha, the first thing that strikes one, after the confrontations so long and so violent, is the number of administrative buildings and diverse residences still standing. The local ministries of the bank for stabilization of cotton prices. The fuel depot, the special target of the FAN artillery, has not been touched. Men at arms guard the entrance under a huge and mocking [sign]: /"No Smoking."/

On Moktar-Ould-Daddah Avenue, pitted, several vehicles loaded with combattants are still driving around. Women carrying food on their heads vanish to re-supply the barracks. The venders of beer and cigarets parade before their meager stalls. For better or for worse, in the dusty and humid heat of Ndjamena, life goes on. One detail, however: the rare children who dare to leave the suburb of Farcha do not play anymore. Their elder brothers, starting at age 14 or 15, are playing soldier. Some have decorated their Kalashnikov with crude decals. Even in war it is sometimes hard to leave adolescence behind. Behind the reflecting glasses they particularly like to affect, they attentively observe the foreigner strolling along. /"These young people are the most dangerous,"/ a minister tells us. /"One doesn't know whom they obey, and as they have not been paid for more than a year, we can only expect them all to look out for their own interests."/

Ndjamena, over-armed, is a city where fear reigns. Everyone fears everyone. The ministers rarely leave their P.M. [expansion unknown] and all sleep with a Kalachnikov under the pillow. Who knows if this young man in a torn and dirty djelaba, machine-gun perched on his thin shoulder, is a friend or an enemy? Sure, since he is there, he hails from the "coalition forces." Coalition? /"There is no real joint command. Everyone belongs to a faction which tomorrow could decide to change camps."/

We tried to estimate, by cross-checking, the [size of the] forces presently in the city. The most numerous would be Mr Goukouni Oueddei's FAP, which counts close to 3,000 men, very young for the most part, sometimes recognizable by their Afro hair-do. Lt. Col. Kamougue, leader of the "Southerners," for his part commands several hundred FAT, including about 40 especially

responsible for the protection of the "Mobutu villa," the ex-residence for important guests, presently requisitioned by the vice president of the GUNT. The FAT keep the Farcha ferry, the radio [station], and the electric power plant that supplies current to the residential city several hours a day running. There remain the FAC combattants of Mr Acyl Ahmat, the minister of foreign affairs, alleged ally of Libya, of which there are around 4,500, not to forget several dozen members of other formations.

Close to 100,000 Refugees

We were not able to detect the distinctive markings that would make it possible to identify these different groups, but we were assured that they were on good terms with "27 camp" and the airport, which is unuseable since the adversaries have SAM missiles to destroy any airplanes that would take the chance. The Libyan craft which keep the "coalition forces" supplied with weapons are constrained to position themselves at Douguia, 90 km from Ndjamena, and a major delivery was supposed to have taken place the pervious week.

Such, approximately, is the situation on the ground as seen from the side of the "coalition forces" of the GUNT. The FAN of Mr Hissene Habre seem practically encircled since the beginning of the conflict, but they have a possible opening toward Abeche for arms reprovisioning, and, like the others, they benefit from the neutrality of the Cameroon authorities to get food and gas. So far as can be determined, the war has already had more than 4,000 victims and no one, here, dares suggest a date for the end of the fighting.

/"Chad is another Lebanon,"/ we were often told.

At Kousseri (Cameroon), situated 500 m from the theater of operations, the refugees still number in the tens of thousands. At a distance of 2 km south of the city, the camp reserved for them by the Cameroonian authorities, under the aegis of the UNHCR and several other organizations (Red Cross, OXFAM, etc...) has seen its population diminish to less than 30,000 people. /"But they are twice as numerous in the city and its environs,"/ a doctor tells us. Not even counting those, less poor, who have come to put down stakes near Maroua and Garoua, and the exiles in Nigeria and Central Africa.

This unending overpopulation is not without grave problems. Of course, in financial terms, the Cameroonians have nothing to complain about. The tradesmen, who have doubled their prices, are doing a booming business. The local population makes use of the medical and health facilities put in place for the Chadians, and the permanent installations, along with the equipment, will remain...when the refugees have returned. Meanwhile, their presence is obviously liable to create political difficulties. President Ahidjo, who up to now has always been able to maintain national unity, may be fearful of the /"bad example"/ /"in front of our noses."/ The Muslims of North Cameroon themselves sometimes have belligerent fancies.

To all this must be added the bullets--and even, one day, a shell--which dropped down on the populace, sometimes causing injuries. Kousseri, which was a charming little sub-prefecture of 6-7,000 inhabitants, has taken on the appearance of an immense, dusty shanty-town. In the central market, where the inhabitants of Ndjamena come to do their shopping, Cameroonian police and soldiers, armed and helmeted, patrol between the stalls. In total, a thousand men have been sent here, which has considerably strengthened security, without nevertheless impeding the traffic of plundered goods in the Chadian capital (electrical appliances, furniture, etc.).

The Work of the French Doctors

In terms of sanitation, the situation is almost totally under control. In the camp, three wells have been dug, a dispensary under a tent operates all day, and another, in a permanent structure, is on the drawing board. The patients who need surgery are sent to the Kousseri hospital.

In the courtyard, men and women in rags are kneeling on their poor [prayer] rugs. It is the hour of devotions. Some are sleeping on mats with holes in them or even on the ground. Several children are playing between the tents reserved for the 45 hospitalized patients. Women blow on the fires lit to prepare the evening meal. /"These are the families of our patients,"/ we are told by the only surgeon in the area, French doctor-in-chief Dumurgie. /"They don't want to leave them, so we let them stay here."/ Are they well nourished? /"Only the sick are: 220 grams of meat and as much rice per day. Many get more to eat in the hospital than in the city."/ The doctor-in-chief and the 25 Frenchmen with him work a 12-hour day, seven days a week, with two days off per month to go to unwind at Maroua. Some of them are posted to the medical branch at Riguil, several kilometers south of the city, where the coalition force combattants are cared for.

At Kousseri, a city considered to be rather "pro-FAN," only Mr Hissene Habre's wounded, and civilians, can be treated. In August, 4,804 medical consultations were held, 150 surgical operations performed, and more than 1,600 infants put under dietetic surveillance. Conditions of treatment have considerably improved. Since 12 July, the French ministry of cooperation has administered the aid, though the personnel with few exceptions are still military. A laboratory for analysis and a radiographic center have been set up, the dispensary was restored, the surgical annex too, and a second, air conditioned, has been built (total cost of these operations: 100 million CFA francs). /"The equipment and medicaments we are receiving from France are the best that could be desired,"/ continues Dr Dumurgie. Of course, the French medical staff has been reduced by more than half, but, on the one hand, Cameroonian attendants and Chadian interpreters have enlisted, and, moreover, the number of wounded combattants sent to Kousseri has greatly diminished (less than 80 hospitalized presently, compared to more than 200 per day up to last April).

Could the fighting be less deadly? Perhaps, unless the heads of the factions are caring for their own wounded out of fear that, hospitalized, they will not go back into the combat. Leaving Ndjamena, on the road that leads to the Farcha ferry, toward peace, a barricade has been set up. When the pounding [of artillery] resumes, at nightfall, it is closed. One must certainly prevent runaways from taking refuge in Cameroon.

9516
CSO: 4400

AFRICAN ROOTS OF PDG AS SOLE PARTY INSTITUTION ANALYZED

Paris LE MOIS EN AFRIQUE in French Aug-Sep 80 pp 11, 13-19

[Article by Pierre Vermel: "The Democratic Party of Gabon"]

[Excerpts] The 13 March 1968 ordnance had dissolved all the old parties and had institutionalized the PDG as sole party, attributing to it a specific mission:

"It is the guarantor of national unity and of the abolition of ethnic discrimination. It is faithful to the fundamental principles of the Democratic African Rally (RDA) and is aimed at the economic and social progress of the country."

The PDG was conceived as a specifically Gabonese entity, whose aspects must be reviewed in loco without reference to foreign ideologies.

The Party's African Roots

We just saw the extent to which Gabonese intellectuals were affected by the contrast observed in France, where most of them spent long years of study: the party system appeared to them like loss of energy deriving from sterile quarrels, while Gen de Gaulle's presidential authority paved the way for an economic take-off thanks to the application of a degree of discipline.

The Gabonese regime is, therefore, of an essentially presidential nature, harking back to an old tribal concept of the authority of the head of the clan.

Indeed, one must admit that the African social structure is unlike ours. In Europe, it is no longer possible to find groups with a genuine solidarity between the conjugal family limited to the dwelling and the entire nation gathered under the mantle of state authority. Communes and regions are administrative entities which do not awaken any deep-seated communal feelings.

On the other hand, the African social structure did not acknowledge the couple as the basic nucleus, which is represented by a more extended family

group, sometimes including uncles--in particular maternal uncles--who could play a role at least as important as that of the father.

This extended family group was included in a clan grouping all those who claimed a common ancestor.

This basis of authority is essentially different from our European concepts based on the ballot or on force. The system of elections, as practiced in France, is a delegation of power for several years which bars any permanent discussion between the electors and the elected for the duration of the mandate. This juridical concept of the mandate shows that the mandatee substitutes himself to the mandator, who no longer possesses any means for genuine intervention until the next electoral process.

In Africa, the authority of the head of the clan does not allow him to replace another member of the clan. He only reigns by consensus, or, in other words, through the constant search for a general consensus. Hence the importance accorded to the palaver, which is not a discussion where everyone presents a number of arguments in hopes of advancing a personal thesis or ideology, but is a search for a common opinion to which the entire community gives its agreement.

The chief plays a major part, given the fact that his authority, which is based on consensus, can only be preserved if he himself appears as the conciliator whose words express clearly and adequately the thinking of the group. Therefore, he must succeed in convincing his fellow tribesmen, without attempting to impose a solution before the community has expressed its approval.

In a palaver, everyone can freely express one's opinion, no matter how long the speech might be. The goal is to examine all facets of a problem, to review all possible solutions--be they of the right or the left--in order to find the best one, or, at least, the most acceptable to the entire community.

The final decision is made upon receiving everyone's approval, even if tacit, because it is inconceivable that members of one society animated by a desire for the common good should not agree on a common solution, or at least accept the least evil one of several, since otherwise, someone would have proposed a better one to which the others could have given their approval.

When this general agreement is obtained, or when it is felt that it is imminent, the chief of the clan can render a decision, which will be acknowledged as the will of the totality of the group, including those members who may be absent or are deceased, since the chief is their spokesman; from that moment on, all will feel bound by this decision without being able to argue that they had not participated in its elaboration.

This method of collective consultation is obviously slow and sometimes delays the implementation of certain projects; however, it does offer one advantage: it is impossible to come back on decisions already taken since it would be necessary to obtain, once again, the general consensus.

Evolution of the Gabonese Democratic Party

Transposed in modern collective living, the spirit of consultation reigning over the palaver means that no one should attempt to defend at all costs a political or religious ideology; instead, discussion must focus, above all, on the means of rallying all the participants to the same point of view.

This common viewpoint will be expressed by the chief of the group in the name of all, and no one can brag of having sponsored it or having presented any objections, because the individual is superseded by the collectivity.

The chief's preeminence and the respect due him are the expression of his role as spokesman and guide of the community.

If the reader is willing to adopt this African concept of dialogue, to free his mind of every ideological notion and even cease to believe in the usefulness of following a given ideology, if he agrees to identify himself with a member of a living community, clan or extended family for whom the dialogue's objective is to participate in a general consensus on the solution to be adopted in any concrete issue, if he believes in the freedom of discussion whose corollary is the final rallying of all to the majority opinion, then he can look at the African process in a novel and innocent way.

Let us thus re-read the Gabonese president's declarations.

In his 12 March 1968 speech announcing the establishment of the sole party, President Bongo, after condemning favoritism and nepotism in the choice of civil servants, declared:

"This is why I have decided that there should be a sole party, within which the old, the young and the women will find their place and where our dirty linen will be washed in private: we shall thus be able to determine if Jacques or Paul deserve to be directors, ministers, ambassadors, etc."

This was an acknowledgment that the sole party was the venue for dialogue involving all classes of the population, who were thus offered the opportunity to criticize public servants.

Thus, the party's objective is not to defend a ready-made ideology but to achieve a true consultation of all citizens on the future of the country by compelling those better endowed--whom the Gabonese press calls "Pontes"--to submit themselves to the criticism of the "Makaya" who are the ordinary citizens.

This principle has become increasingly entrenched over the years, resulting now in a new electoral system barely outlined, whose application must not be judged according to the criteria of the French elections.

This new electoral system presents several significant aspects:

1. A deputy's mandate is incompatible with certain public offices whose list is quite long: ministers, highly-placed public servants, military, customs officials, etc.

The main leaders having thus been elbowed aside, the result has been an ascendancy of new men with a middle-class background, who may, at times, be ill-informed about political problems, but are better able to defend the viewpoint of the populace vis-a-vis public authorities.

Seventy-seven new deputies entered Parliament, which now numbers a total of 93, among whom are 13 women compared to 3 in the past.

2. Elections were held on two levels. The choice of candidates was first made by the party's local committees, resulting in the disqualification of politicians, relatives or friends of ministers or high officials who were disliked by the population, given the fact that the vote took place at the level of the communities or the rural zones where party members were operating under the watchful glance of their fellow citizens.

3. In the district of Libreville, the party committees only nominated one candidate for each deputy slot, and he was of course elected. In the provinces, there were often two candidates for each slot and thus the electorate was able to bring judgment on the popularity of those militants designated by the party.

This particular system--which will undoubtedly become generalized in the future--provides the opportunity to evaluate the real audience of the candidates, and thus to sort out those who would use a fictitious or complaisant popularity in an attempt to impose their authority on the party.

4. "All those elected to the National Assembly and those working in the various party organisms must always bear in mind that party statutes provide for the establishment of a disciplinary commission or the organization of earlier elections in case of need." (Excerpt of the 11 March 1980 presidential speech.)

Accordingly, a deputy has no assurance of being able to keep his mandate for the entire period. The threat of being tried by a disciplinary commission is a double-edged sword which may lead to the questioning of an election under the pressure of a population dissatisfied with the performance of the elected; however, it may also constitute a menace against that deputy who would not comply docilely with the instructions of the ruling circles.

This ambiguity between power at the base and authority imposed from above poses the problem of democracy within the party.

Does every committee correctly represent all the tendencies of the population whose grievances it expresses? Or is it only a conveyor belt for the orders issued by the higher circles of the party? Furthermore, does it even have the responsibility of overseeing the conduct of each citizen?

Depending on whether an ideologue will incline toward the right (or the left), he will have a tendency to answer negatively (or positively) to the first question and affirmatively (or negatively) to the last.

We have attempted to explain that African doctrine does not provide for an a priori answer to these questions. Experience will settle this ideological debate which appears sterile in this instance.

In fact, the first application of the electoral system conducted this year does not give one the opportunity to render an opinion: the meetings of the commissions were not simple formalities to ratify the choices effected by the central authorities. There were a number of sharp discussions at times, but the dominant authority of the president of the republic may have prompted certain opponents not to unmask themselves through overly precise criticism.

What will be the evolution of the political structures? Will this electoral system favor the formation of a new political class? Will this political class be of a comformist nature and will it be rapidly integrated into a network of economic advantages, thus becoming a tool of the party similar to a bureaucracy?

There is no political class in Gabon at present. The old party leaders are silent or have rejoined the PDG, which is entirely structured around its secretary general, the president of the republic.

The elite trained on the basis of modern techniques is still limited in numbers and occupies ministerial or administrative positions. The cadres just out of the universities are still too young to disregard the advice of their elders, who are preserving their traditional authority. The principal economic and financial interests are still dependent on foreign capital to the extent that there are no pressure groups as yet able to avail themselves of a national label. The army possesses neither the breadth nor the necessary cohesion so as to represent a political force.

All attempts at comparison with the classic system of parliamentary democracy are rendered useless by the non-existence of that class of notables who assume the role of intermediaries and mediators between the government and the people in the field of political organization, in France as well as in the U.S. In these countries, a notable is supposed to be aware of the state of mind of the lower classes and to possess a wide enough business

experience so as to provide the orientation for the entire nation's economic future. The best leaders who can seduce the people have their audiences reinforced through the addition of pressure groups supporting their electoral campaign, and feel compelled, as a result, to defend in all circumstances the economic and financial orientations of these local or private groups.

In Gabon, the absence of these intermediaries, be they professional politicians or spokesmen of local or private interests, has fostered the creation of a direct relationship between the president and the people. Contrary to common practice in France, the electoral campaign was not conducted through grandiloquent speeches aimed at magnifying the stature of the orator. On the contrary, party leaders eschewed a primary role, thus promoting freedom of discussion within the commissions.

These palavers at the base facilitated control by the citizens of the means of propaganda, which could not thus be mobilized by certain individuals possessing more important financial means.

Moreover, those who were already playing a dominant role in the management of the affairs of state could not become candidates to the National Assembly.

The future will tell whether this attempt will produce a new form of democracy in which the Makaya will acquire genuine control over the public activities of the "Pontes."

For the time being, the most apparent phenomenon has been the massive participation of the population in the elections at a goodly number of electoral offices.

It was a kind of important national holiday where it was felt everyone should be present, twice rather than just once, a fact that explains the imposing rate of participation and elicits a smile from the scrupulous observers from the European parties. This enthusiasm, prepared through the convincing activities of the party, was not mitigated by the use of compulsion attributable to any interference by the police or the army.

This important participation of the population in the country's political orientation was the government's deepest goal--that which the Shah of Iran was never able to reach.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

FIRESTONE TAKEOVER--Firestone International has decided to offer its interests in Firestone Ghana Ltd and Ghana Rubber Estate Ltd to the government of Ghana. A statement issued from the castle said as a minority shareholder in both companies, the government has accepted the offer and at the appropriate time, it will begin negotiations to determine the amount of compensation due Firestone for its shares in both companies. [AB111324 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Oct 80 AB]

UNDP GRANT--The governing council of the United Nations Development Program, UNDP, has approved a grant of $40 million to Ghana covering the period 1982 to 1986. Agreement on projects on which the grant would be utilized is yet to be reached. This was disclosed by the UNDP regional director for Africa, Mr Michel (Dokingue), in Accra yesterday when he called on the minister of finance and economic planning, Dr Amon Nikoi. Mr (Dokingue), who is in Ghana for a 5-day visit, said the UNDP attaches great importance to countries like Ghana, whose per capita incomes are very low. [Excerpt] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Oct 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON NEW AGREEMENTS WITH CUBA

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 22 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by M.A.P.]

[Text] The ties of friendship and cooperation that link Cuba and Guinea are brotherly and militant according to Marcel Cross, the African brother country's secretary of state for international cooperation.

Cross was interviewed by JUVENTUD REBELDE shortly after signing the protocol for the scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries for 1980-81 within the framework of the Second Session of the Cuba-Guinea Intergovernmental Commission.

On referring to the cooperation between the two countries for nearly 20 years, the Guinean leader emphasized that many of the young specialists who are now serving the Republic of Guinea were virtually born at the outset of this cooperation.

He added: "These young people are lucky not only because they have been raised and have become adults within the framework of solidarity and brotherhood that joint Presidents Fidel Castro and Sekou Toure but also because they have been brought up in a truly revolutionary and internationalist spirit."

The African leader added: "Every meeting between Cubans and Guineans improves our relations and pursues major work goals; we should be happy because these results will continue to be promoted in the conversations among experts, and this will inevitably lead to the concrete application of these talks."

The cooperation between Cuba and Guinea includes various areas such as public health, education, fishing, sports, construction and other fields.

Marcel Cross pointed out that there are doctors, engineers and agronomists, because in recent years Cuba has accepted and trained hundreds of Guinean young people who are now working in diverse areas of the national life in that country.

He went on to say: "But if we analyze this cooperation in the field, university professors, builders and numerous other specialists who are now contributing to the development of Guinea would have to be mentioned."

The Guinean leader said that with regard to their attitude the Cuban colleagues are very professional; they display an exemplary attitude and they behave like true revolutionaries.

Marcel Cross indicated that agriculture holds first place among the principal areas of cooperation in the hope that Guinea can find a solution to the food problem of the population through its natural resources.

Secondly, he also spoke of the development of the country's infrastructure where the serious problems that exist at present must be resolved, particularly in the housing sector.

He later stated that the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea would host the activities of the 20th anniversary of the Organization of African Unity [OAU] in 1983.

"This obligates us," he added "to count on an appropriate infrastructure which will allow us to receive close to 60 chiefs of state who will meet in Conakry at that time."

On referring to that OAU conclave, Marcel Cross pointed out that President Ahmed Sekou Toure was, along with other African chiefs of state, one of the founders of the Organization of African Unity.

"The unity of Africa is a vital question for the people of Guinea and for their leader, and we shall spare no effort in achieving it," he added.

"The celebration of that 20th anniversary in our nation," he concluded "is a historical event, and it is an honor for the people of Guinea to have been chosen to host those activities; we hope that they will serve to unite the people of our continent in the common fight."

9569
CSO: 4410

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION CONGRATULATES CUBAN COUNTERPART

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 26 Aug 80 p 8

[Excerpts] "The 20-year life of the Federation of Cuban Women is certainly a source of tested experience, of desired projects, and the result is our knowledge," stressed Comrade Lilica Boal, a member of the National Commission of Guinea-Bissau Women, in a speech given in Bissau marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Federation of Women of the Socialist Republic of Cuba.

Speaking to the Cuban women who have come in successive groups to Guinea-Bissau since the total liberation of our country to participate with us in the effort to build our nation, particularly in the realms of education and health, Comrade Lilica Boal said that "this internationalist duty, which is another facet of the participation by Cuban women in the struggle for a better world, merits our great admiration. In fact, these women left their homes, their families, their children, to live in many cases under difficult physical conditions and in difficult environments in a country which after all is different in many respects from Cuba."

Lilica Boal further ventured that it is necessary to establish a richer exchange of experience and ideas with the Cuban women on missions in our country, so that "their contribution to the effort of national reconstruction in our country will not be limited merely to the realms of their respective professional specialties."

Participants in the ceremony included Comrades Chico Ba, representing the PAIGC, and Antonio Buscardini, president of the Guinea-Bissau-Cuba Friendship Association, the charge d'affaires at the Cuban embassy, Ramon Ferria, women from the Bissau Autonomous Sector, members of the Cuban community in our country and representatives of the UNTG [National Union of Guinea-Bissau Workers] and the JAAC and Soviet comrades in our country.

Comrade Lucette Tavares, for her part, said the following on behalf of the JAAC: "Neither sabotage nor blockade nor embassy maneuvers can hinder the advance of the Cuban revolution. A persuaded people and a women aware of

what true emancipation is are barriers too powerful for imperialism to overcome."

The members of and sympathizers with the Guinea-Bissau-Cuba Friendship Association, in the words of its vice president, Comrade Daniel Sow, "voice their dedication to Cuban women in this message, in accordance with one of the guiding principles of all the work, militant proletarian internationalism, and they are determined to continue and develop this principle constantly. With a view to its correct application, they take their inspiration from the resistance and struggle demonstrated by the heroines of our two sisterly peoples and the principles defined by the revolutionary vanguards of our two peoples, the PAIGC and the Communist Party of Cuba.

5157
CSO: 4401

EFFORT MADE TO HIRE PORTUGUESE PILOTS

Official Cooperation

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Comrade Inacio Semedo Junior, general international cooperation director, left our country yesterday to visit various European capital cities, in Belgium, Italy and Portugal among other countries.

In Lisbon, Comrade Inacio Semedo will discuss the possibility of hiring some pilots to work for our Air Transport Company (LIA) with Portuguese bodies. This same official will discuss general aspects of cooperation between Belgium and Italy and Guinea-Bissau while in those countries.

Transportation Official

Bissau NO Pintcha in Portuguese 4 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] With a view to contacting pilots for our National Air Company, LIA, Comrade Alcibiades Tolentino, an adviser to the commissioner of transportation, traveled yesterday to the Portuguese capital, accompanied by Jose Luis Pombo, director of the Guinea Air Lines.

In Lisbon, Comrade Alcibiades will talk with pilots interested in coming to our country as cooperative workers, and will then meet with Comrade Inacio Semedo Junior, general international cooperation director, who is on a mission in that city to negotiate the respective contracts.

5157
CSO: 4401

FISHING WORKERS TO TRAIN IN USSR

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 28 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] A group of 16 workers from the Star of the Sea Mixed Fishing Enterprise will depart for the Soviet Union tomorrow for 2 years of vocational training in that country in the various specialties the fishing sector requires. They will train as engine operators, radio telegraphers, electricians, metalworkers and specialized seamen, among other things.

The granting of these scholarships comes as a result of an agreement signed by the secretariat of state for fishing and the Soviet government, calling for the training of 16 fishing-sector cadres annually until 1985. This agreement provides for 2-year vocational training courses, as well as 5 years of training for the middle level and 6 for the highest.

The purpose of these courses is to train national cadres to replace all the Soviet subaltern personnel working in our country in this sector by 1985, and provide domestic crews for the vessels flying the flag of Guinea by 1990. When this training has been completed, the national cadres will also be able to ensure the operation of the cold-storage complex which will be built in Bissau, in cooperation with the Sovhispan mixed fishing enterprise.

5157
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

VISIT TO GDR--Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, principal commissioner of the council of state commissioners and brigade commander of the revolutionary armed forces of the people, left Bissau today for the GDR, where he will pay a private visit of about 10 days. Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira will make a brief stop in Paris during this trip. It is believed that this executive-branch head will talk with high officials in the GDR, which is a country with which Guinea-Bissau has enjoyed excellent bonds of friendship since the days of the armed national liberation struggle. These relations are currently reflected in various types of aid and actions of solidarity and militant cooperation. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 9 Sep 80 p 1] 5157

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

ULTIMATUM TO BAKERIES--The speaker of the People's Redemption Council, Brig Gen Nicholas Poldiear, has issued an ultimatum ordering the owners of bakeries in the country to put bread on the Liberian market by tomorrow or be fined 500 each. Speaker Poldiear said any bakery which fails to honor the ultimatum will be fined because the PRC has learned that some bakery owners in the country have stopped making break following a recent ruling that the price of brown bread should be set at 10 cents. He said the action is in complete defiance of the government and an attempt to continue to exploit the Liberian masses. He said members of the business community who are threatening the government into exploiting the masses had better close down their businesses. [sentence as heard] Speaker Poldiear said no anti-revolutionary activities will be allowed (?in modern) Liberia. He said the price of bread remains 10 cents for a piece of brown bread until government can reach a decision. He said a caretaker committee will be set up to study the issue of price increases. [Text] [AB142103 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 14 Oct 80]

CONFISCATED PROPERTIES MANAGEMENT--A new bureau has been created to manage properties confiscated by the PRC [People's Redemption Council] government. The chairman of the committee on confiscated property, armed forces Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa disclosed this to the Liberian News Agency in Monrovia today. He said the creation of the bureau was necessary to avoid corruption and mismanagement of confiscated properties. He said government had already allocated funds to administer the bureau. However, General Quiwonkpa said government had not generated enough money from farms already confiscated because equipment on the farms were taken away during the April coup. He said that proceeds from all confiscated properties must be paid into government revenue. General Quiwonkpa added that properties already confiscated included houses, machinery, gas stations and about 14 farms. [Text] [AB142050 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 14 Oct 80]

WORLD BANK LOAN--The World Bank has approved $5 million for Liberia to promote petroleum exploration in the country. The loan will finance a new survey to be conducted along the 2,500 km of Liberia's offshore land where, according to a World Bank release, prospects for petroleum are apparent. [Excerpt] [Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 0625 GMT 10 Oct 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ITALIAN AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE--Nine specialists out of a group of 16 Italian technicians are in our country to devote their time exclusively to the 25 June State Collective Farm and the Pig and Sausage Firm of Maputo. The technicians are coming to these important sectors of our economy as part of a cooperative agreement reached between the Mozambique government and the League of Italian Cooperatives, an institution which is a part of the People's Solidarity Organization. In addition to technical assistance to the 25 June State Collective Farm, the agreement provides for the granting of 20 scholarships to Mozambican workers of that cattleraising production unit. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Aug 80 p 3] 8568

BRITISH PRIVATE ASSISTANCE--Lord Jellicoe, president of the British agroindustrial firm Tate and Lyle, stated yesterday in Maputo (where he has been since last Tuesday) that he hopes negotiations will soon be completed with the leaders of the Mozambique Government on his firm's participation in development projects in Mozambique. Speaking to the AIM (MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY), Lord Jellicoe said that Tate and Lyle can take part in Mozambique's economic development, particularly in the agricultural sector with emphasis on the sugar industry. Tate and Lyle have been operating in Mozambique for 16 years, and most of the country's sugar refineries have equipment manufactured and furnished by that company. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Aug 80 p 1] 8568

PORTUGUESE WATERWORKS COOPERATION--Beira (Delegation)--A short and medium-term solution to the problem of water supply in several of the country's cities, particularly Maputo, Beira, Mocuba and Lichinga, is anticipated in studies being made by a Portuguese firm which specializes in the field of basic sanitation; this work is being done in our country within the scope of a contract calling for collaboration and technical assistance. The amount of funds involved in some of the projects to be developed by that firm comes to 40 million meticais, which shows the Mozambique government's concern in finding a solution to one of the principal problems affecting the people of our cities. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in portuguese 29 Aug 80 p 4] 8568

GDR WORKERS'DONATION--"This is not a unilateral act. It is strengthening our common struggle, the construction of a socialist society in our countries. Solidarity has no fatherland. We are returning only a small part of the internationalist solidarity we are receiving in our difficult moments from the edifying example of the German Democratic Republic." This is one of the statements made by a representative of the Socialist Party on the occasion of an offer of solidarity from the GDR workers to the Mozambican people in a ceremony held Friday morning on Avenida das Forcas Populares de Libertacao de Mozambique in Maputo. The ceremony was attended by Eduardo Arao, head of the party's organizational department, representing FRELIMO, and Bernd Huettner, charge d'affaires at the GDR Embassy in Mozambique, representing the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany]. The articles of solidarity include 12 tons of precooked soup, 195 experimental devices for physics students, 300 bicycles, 4,500 men's shirts, 7 multicopiers and 15 typewriters. This newspaper item includes one aspect of the type of articles being sent by the GDR workers' unions. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Sep 80 p 2] 8568

PARTY DELEGATION TO DPRK--A delegation of the FRELIMO party led by Alberto Chipande, a member of the party's permanent political committee, is in Pyongyang. In the Korean capital, the FRELIMO party delegation will participate in the work of the sixth congress of the Korean Workers Party. Alberto Chipande is accompanied by Jose Julio de Andrade, director in the office of the party president and head of the department of party cadres. [Text] [LD101430 Maputa Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 10 Oct 80 EA]

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

FIRST COAL PRODUCTION--The first ton of Niger's coal was mined yesterday at Anou Areren near Agadez. The production of this first ton took place in the presence of the prefect of the department and some other personalities of the region. This deposit will feed the thermal power complex in Anou Areren, which is expected to start functioning in 1983. The complex is expected to generate 3 million [as heard] kilowatt hours annually for the exploitation of uranium. [AB121411 Niamey Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 12 Oct 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

CAMPAIGN TO BE LAUNCHED AGAINST BRIBERY

Lone LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 1 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The "dash," the "matabiche," or the "petit cadeau" [little gift] is a veritable institution in Nigeria where corruption tends to be acknowledged as legal even though the government has declared war against this scourge.

The most recent cry of alarm came from the Nigerian minister of civil aviation, Samkel Mafuyai, who appealed to the Nigerian press to "launch a campaign against corruption, a scourge," he said, "affecting our entire society."

The minister's reaction was in response to numerous complaints about the activities of the ground personnel of the "Nigerian Airways" airline, who systematically demand a "dash" to allow passengers to board an aircraft, even if the latter possess a ticket and a confirmed reservation.

This example is only one of many, and all new arrivals in the Nigerian capital are soon submitted to the institution of the "dash," whether they like it or not.

This phenomenon is more marked in Lagos (5 million inhabitants), where the law of the "naira" reigns and where the business world underwent considerable development in recent years.

Be it upon arrival at the international airport--where arguments can arise over perfectly valid documents--at the immigration service to obtain a residence permit or extend a visa valid for 3 months, or even at the "department for foreign nationals" (where every person who does not hale from one of the Commonwealth countries must register), the "dash" is supposed to fix everything, and even settle disputed cases.

In everyday life, the "dash" does not spare anyone; at the hotel to get a room, to obtain an appointment without waiting too long, to avoid having one's electricity or telephone service cut off, or just in the street when a policeman decides that one has broken the law, or even to recover lost papers that should be returned to their lawful owner.

This method is used not only by unemployed people, but also by a goodly number of public servants or privately employed persons, who are thus able, it is generally estimated, to double or triple their salaries.

Corruption in Nigeria will not disappear suddenly; it will take years before the measures adopted by the government bear fruit, especially in Lagos where business provides a livelihood to hundreds of thousands of people.

From now on, when a person acknowledges having received his "dash" (and he must have been caught red-handed), the amount received "fraudulently" will frequently be deducted from his salary or returned to the "donor."

In the capital or in the rest of the country--numbering 80 million souls--one can often find private enterprises which, when faced by the formidable institution of the "dash," feel compelled to pay monthly salaries to individuals ensuring a liaison with the various ministries or administrative entities in order to hasten the processing of their files.

The evil, however, does not derive from the fact that an individual demands money for a service rendered, but is traced to persons who pay systematically and blindly, therefore becoming accomplices of this irreversible system.

A Nigerian official who was recently noting this problem remarked: "Corruption was imported into Nigeria by the white settlers. It would unavoidably affect local people."

The government has its task cut out by wishing to fight against this scourge. Launching a press campaign against the phenomenon is of course necessary, but of primary importance is an acknowledgement of the situation by the people and a change of attitude by the "matabiche" givers.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

SOMALIS FLEEING MENGISTU DRAFT--One hundred and fifty young western Somalis who fled the black abyssinian colonialists have entered Djibuti. These youths escaped from Dire Dawa at the end of last month when the Mengistu regime tried to force them to become soldiers. [Text] [LD171542 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 17 Oct 80 EA]

CSO: 4407

OLIVER TAMBO DISCUSSES NAMIBIA, LIBERATION PROSPECTS

Paris LE MONDE in French 14-15 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Philippe Decraene--passages between slantlines originally published in italics]

[Text] Among the African personalities who are participating in the International Conference to Support the struggle of the Namibian People, which opened 11 September in Paris at UNESCO headquarters, is Mr Oliver Tambo, head of the African National Congress (ANC), the South African clandestine nationalist movement.

Born in 1917 in Pondoland, a former pupil at Angelican missions, Mr Oliver Tambo, who was one of the fellow students of former Botswana president Sir Seretse Khama, recently deceased, has a diploma in mathematics and the natural sciences from the university college of Fort-Hare. Having left teaching to become a lawyer, he entered the political arena at age 30.

An activist working first with Nelson Mandela, who has been in prison since 1964, he was vice president of the African National Congress from 1958 to 1967, then succeeded Nobel prize laureate Albert Luthul to the presidency of the party after the latter's death in 1967. In exile for 20 years, the ANC leader resides mostly in Zambia, travelling often throughout the world to defend the cause of the black community in South Africa.

Same oval face, same pointed black goatee, the same look, too, as Patrice Lumumba, Mr Oliver Tambo has a physical appearance which cannot fail to recall that of the one-time Congolese leader. Manifesting the same militant zeal as the latter, he is nevertheless more pensive, less excitable, and much more sober in the expression of

his convictions. In an interview with LE MONDE, Mr Oliver Tambo has made a tour d'horizon of South African problems.

/"France has a sense of independence. How can it be brought to exercise this gift fork the cause of the black community in South Africa?"/, Mr Oliver Tambo asks right away, pleading with an ardor that is not surprising in an advocate. Rejoicing at the announcement of the commutation of the death sentence handed down to Mr James Mange (LE MONDE of 13 September), the head of the ANC expresses his recognition /"of the international community which, cognizant of the risks that Mr Mange was incurring, mobilized itself to try to save him from death."/ In the same spirit, he is happy about the meeting in Paris, under the auspices of the UN, of the conference on solidarity with Namibia, but says: /"The real success of this conference, or its failure, will be in the follow-up to the decisions that will be taken here."/

A firm supporter of Namibia's SWAPO, /"because all African liberation movements are ultimately fighting the same enemy, and because Namibia and the South African Republic are the only two countries on the continent that have been spared decolonization,"/ he says: /"There exists no structural link between ANC and SWAPO, but our staffs remain in continuing contact. We cooperate closely in the field and we consider ourselves as two divisions belonging to the same army..."/

Happy with the sympathy found in France for those who struggle in Africa against the defenders of the apartheid system, our interlocutor nevertheless observes with regret: /"Perhaps we are expecting too much from the French ...Perhaps we are too demanding...But we deplore the fact that our cause cannot mobilize the hearts and minds as fully as was the case with the cause of the Vietnamese nationalists at the time of the war in Indochina..."/

And Mr Oliver Tambo is astonished at /"not at any time yet had any contact of any kind with any French officials."/ He considers this situation all the more paradoxical because /"France is not racist,"/ and because /"in the Netherlands, in Italy, and in Scandinavia, relations with political leaders are easy and frequent."/ He adds that the situation surprises him still more when he considers /"the good relations France has with all the African states, which all energetically condemn apartheid."/ According to the ANC leader, /"France continues to increase its trade with South Africa as it continued, once upon a time, to sell arms to the South Africans, in violation of the decisions of the UN..."/, a situation which, he says, /"has created real bitterness among the nationalists of southern Africa."/

/"We are at war with Botha, because he rejects majority rule, while for our part we reject anything but that," he says. Then, asked about the chances for negotiations between Pretoria and ANC officials, he answers: /"It is impossible to conceive of any idea of negotiations as long as men like Nelson Mandela or Walter Sisulu remain imprisoned on Robbin Island. Their release constitutes a pre-condition..."/ On the subject of this

majority notion, he maintains: /"Majority rule does not exclude the sharing of power with the minority communities. South Africa is made up of one sole people, belonging to different communities of different colors, all of whom have the right to exercise power..."/ His words evidence the same tolerance for nationalist formations other than ANC, as he says: /"We are not at the stage of rivalries between political parties, because our highest objective is first of all to eliminate the government of the Nationalist Party in Pretoria. Presently outlawed, forced into clandestine activity, the ANC maintains good relations with all movements opposing Botha, and actively encourages the formation of any organized group opposing this regime."/

Mr Tambo is categorical: /"We have many operational guerrilla units in the field already, but they are neither as numerous or as powerful as we would like, because our adversaries have any immense capability to resist, but we are gaining every day..."/ External aid remains modest, however, according to our interlocutor, who says that, through the intermediation of the Organization of African Unity many African states are at least giving diplomatic support to the ANC. In fact, for him, no doubt is possible. The step that promises to be decisive for the black South African nationalists is the upcoming independence of Namibia. /"When Namibia is decolonized,"/ says Mr Tambo, /"the end of colonial status for the people of color in South Africa will be near. The buffer which still protects the South Africans on their northern border will in fact have disappeared."/

9516
CSO: 4400

PAPER ALLEGES BELGIAN PLANS FOR PARATROOP MANEUVERS

LD221023 Brussels LE SOIR in French 11 Sep 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Belgian Paratroop Maneuvers in Zaire--Mr Poswick Challenged"]

[Text] The newspaper DE MORGAN has resumed its offensive against National Defense Minister Poswick's "Zairian plans." The Flemish Socialist Party newspaper announced on Tuesday morning that Mr Poswick wanted to send a paratroop battalion to Zaire where it would participate in Zairian army maneuvers. "An excellent way, according to military circles, to familiarize our boys with the African savanna," DE MORGEN reports. In the socialist newspaper's opinion, such exercises would represent an increase in Belgian military aid to Zaire and would be contrary to the government agreement.

According to a national defense office statement, during a recent visit to Zaire the minister was approached by Zairian officers who said that they would like to see Belgian troops participate in some exercises. The minister promised nothing but merely said that he would submit this request to his fellow ministers. The theme chosen for the maneuvers in question is "a foreign invasion," which, according to the National Defense Ministry, would be of special interest for the training and exercises of our 21st brigade.

In any case, the defense office has stated that it is out of the question to make an entire battalion participate in these maneuvers--either a trimmed-down battalion or a strengthened company would be involved.

The defense office believes that a desire for "familiarization with the African Savanna" is a logical argument since "you never know what may happen..." Finally, the Defense Ministry also insists that Minister Poswick has merely conveyed the content of Zaire's request to his fellow ministers--it is now up to the government to decide.

These national defense office statements have been denied by some well-informed sources. It would appear that the ministerial general policy committee vetoed on Monday any plans for military maneuvers in Zaire.

It has been learned from the same sources that Mr Poswick promised the Zairian authorities that some maneuvers would take place in their country. The minister has even asked his staff to prepare these exercises. He also promised some "twinnings" between Belgian and Zairian units which would affect the operational sphere. It seems that the general policy committee has also decided against such twinnings.

The "Airian problem" certainly continues to ruffle the government!

CSO: 4400

IRAQI MOTIVES FOR FIGHTING IRAN GAIN APPROVAL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE now open conflict between Iran and Iraq is very unfortunate and disturbing. World peace is dangerously at stake. The worsening situation must be defused somehow.

But the conflict has to be seen in its proper perspective. It shows, once again, the lengths to which fanaticism and human barbarity will go. It is obvious, in this case, that Iraq has been goaded into war by the self righteous religious rulers of Iran.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq is basically a man of peace. But he can be equally ruthless when pushed too far. After all tolerance has its own limits and Iraq has gone beyond those limits. Hence her pre-emptive war action.

Hussein is not dealing with a stable, rational and pragmatic regime in Iran, but with a nation whose fanaticism under Ayatollah Khomeini makes it believe that no other nation has any right to be right.

Khomeini's Iran has openly been supporting the Kurdish rebels across the border in northern Iraq. To the south it occupied three Iraq islands at the mouth of the Arab Gulf.

Worse still it created intolerable difficulties for Iraq in the use of the Shat al Arab, the common border river estuary to the mouth of the Arab Gulf.

All this was in spite of the Algiers March 1975 treaty between the two countries demarcating land and river borders.

So Iraq naturally considered that Iran had breached its obligations.

Iraq has not acted impulsively. Last July President Hussein spoke anxiously about Iran's "hostile, covetous and expansionist intentions" against Iraq. He said:

"Initially we took a positive balanced stand towards the events in Iran. We supported the Iranian people's aspirations to attain freedom. We openly re-affirmed our keenness at establishing good relations, cooperation and good neighbourliness with Iran."

But this "honest stand" was met, he said, by Ayatollah "with hostile, obnoxious racism and vanity."

He blamed this on Iran's "grudge, backwardness, tyrannic mentality and deviating trends disguised under the cloaks of religion practising infidelity against true Islam."

But he added: "We also hope that favourable conditions will emerge in Iran in order to establish with it neighbourly relations and fruitful cooperation." Are these the words of a war-monger?

What is Khomeini really up to? First it was the Shah. Then came the hostages. Now it is Iraq. Where is his bizarre reasoning going to end?

Is his shattering power of irrationality going to be allowed to upset the world balance of power more than any political event since Hitler's conquest of Europe in the name of xenophobic nationalism?

CSO: 4420

PLANS TO EXPAND PRESIDENT'S COLLEGE REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

THE Party and its Government plan to decentralise the operations of the President's Citizenship College "so that the national cake can be shared by everybody," member of the Central Committee, Mr Reuben Kamanga, said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Kamanga who is Chairman of the Political and Legal Sub-Committee and the college council, said from the time the institution was established six years ago, the Party had decided to spread its functions.

"This decision still stands. As soon as funds become available, we shall set up regional centres of the college in every province so that the national cake can be shared by everybody," he said.

The college, which is near Kabwe, offers short courses in political science, industrial relations, personnel management and community development.

But experts from various countries and foreign organisations like the International Labour Organisation, Frederick Ebert Foundation, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Norwegian Aid Development (Norad) have since left the college after completing their contracts.

All the posts they held have been Zambianised, including the post of deputy principal of the college, previously held by Dr Marcus Corman of West Germany which is held by Dr Goodwin Miyoba.

Meanwhile, Mr Kamanga said the country cannot make laws which would reduce freedom of individuals.

Asked whether the Government would introduce a law banning mothers with children on their backs from patronising bars as this tended to expose such children to juvenile delinquency, Mr Kamanga said:

"While it is of concern to see such social malpractices, introducing a law would not be the answer. The important thing is that this would cut down people's freedom. We don't want a society which creates laws for everything."

Stop misbehaving

People should instead look after themselves since drinking was a "personal" matter and the problem could be solved through a concerted effort in educating the masses about the evils of such practices.

Mr Kamanga said the Party, the Women's League and Government officials who were appealing to members of the public to stop misbehaving had a formidable task.

"It is up to us all concerned not to get tired of educating the people to stop the bad habits for their own good and the future generation," he said.

Effective tool

In his view, the Women's League could play a more effective role in educating women to stop the "cancer" because they were well disposed to their fellow women.

Mr Kamanga said if properly carried out, teaching was a very effective tool in changing people's attitudes and there was no reason to fail.

"If we stop and feel we have failed, the whole nation will collapse."

But the Party and its Government, he said, had not reached a stage where they would lose hope in solving social problems through teaching, which was a continuous process.

CSO: 4420

KAUNDA CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING TIES WITH HUNGARY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda last night called for practical contacts between Zambia and Hungary to carry out new tasks to benefit the peoples of the two countries.

The President was speaking at a State dinner he gave for visiting Hungarian President, Mr Pal Losonczi attended by Party Secretary-General Mr Mainza Chona, Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo, members of the Central Committee, Cabinet ministers, Party and Government officials.

The people of Zambia and Hungary had known each other and had relations since the dark days of the independence struggle in Zambia. It was time now to expand and deepen further the foundations of these relations.

"We must pass quickly through the stages of talking about these relations and signing agreements about them to the stage of doing practical tasks together.

"It is the successful carrying out of the new tasks and the enjoyments on mutual benefits by peoples that must cement the bonds between us," Dr Kaunda said.

He told his guest that he had come at a time when the Party and its Government were undertaking a serious adjustment of development programmes.

Zambia was born out of struggle and for the past 16 years she had known no peace.

While it was true that the Zambians laid down important foundations for their development and focussing attention on the liberation wars in Southern Africa, it was nevertheless true that her economic activity had been largely one of "care and maintenance".

The President added that the economy was care and maintenance in terms of the policy and programme the Party and set out to implement if there was peace.

He said: "Peace has now come to most of our borders except the Namibian front. Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Angola are today independent sovereign states of free and liberated peoples.

"Conflict and war around our frontiers with consequences of destabilisation, strife and sabotage inside Zambia have retreated."

The frontiers of revolutionary war of liberation now lay in the Limpopo valley. Zambia would press on with the liberation of Namibia as before and the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa.

What was more, the challenge of development had taken new dimensions. She must develop her resources not only to defend her own revolution but the new victories for progressive change in Southern Africa.

By embarking on this new economic struggle, Zambia was joining Hungary in the fight to improve the welfare of the people.

In reply, Mr Losonczi told his host that his visit took place at a time when the preservation of the results of international detente made it imperative for close co operation among all states interested in maintaining world peace and security.

He was certain that the forces of progress and peace would not allow the results of detente to be destroyed and "will exert joint efforts to create more favourable conditions for interstate cooperation and increase the possibilities of the people's struggle for peace and independence and curb imperialist influence".

President Losonczi noted that the people of Africa had arrived at the stage of their long and stubborn struggle against colonial oppression and all forms of racism.

Earlier, ministers from the two countries signed three agreements in various fields, following official talks between the two leaders and their delegations on bilateral co-operation held at State House on Tuesday.

In Livingstone, Southern Province member of the Central Committee, Mr Mungoni Liso, said it was traditionally inevitable that people freed from imperialist colonial rule should take the road to socialism.

Mr Liso was speaking at a luncheon he hosted for President Losonczi.

Addressing the luncheon, the Hungarian leader said Zambia and his country shared common interests as they were pursuing a socialist path for peace and prosperity.

Mr Losonczi said his country was ready to give assistance to Zambia for the success of the "food production programme" because of past experience in the agricultural field.

Earlier on arrival, Mr Losonczi who was accompanied by Mr Chona and member of the Central Committee, Mr Kapasa Makasa, was met at Livingstone airport by Mr Liso, provincial political secretary, Mr Axon Soko and many Party, Government and civic officials.

CSO: 4420

HIGH TAX SPARKS PROTEST IN MAKENI

No Services Received

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

A SHOWDOWN is simmering between property owners of Makeni, south-west of Lusaka, and the Lusaka council over the local authority's decision to impose rates on them.

Makeni property owners are protesting against what they say are "inordinately high rates" applied to them by the council without the provision of the necessary services to the area by the council.

They feel the rates are unfair and unjust and are contrary to the principle of taxation.

In a petition to the council prominent Makeni residents have contended that the attitude of the local authority "is to extract as much revenue from them with no regard of their peculiar situation."

Father Pierre Dil of the Makeni Ecumenical Centre said last Thursday that the council was threatening to take the centre to court because it was unable to pay a rates bill of K3,300.

"We built the centre deliberately outside the city boundaries to avoid high rates. But now those boundaries have been extended to include the centre," he said.

Although part of Makeni is within the boundaries of Greater Lusaka, none of the usual services the council provides to other areas are enjoyed by the people of Makeni.

The petition says that while it may be theoretically logical to expect Makeni residents to pay rates like others do "in practice it is unfair and unjust to extract from them rates which are meant to finance services that they do not receive".

The council, in turn, has argued that rates are a form of taxation on property whether or not a local authority renders services such as refuse collection, sewage disposal, provision of water, road maintenance or street lights.

The residents contend that the accepted practice the world over "is that revenue raised by a local authority (including that from rates) is meant principally for the provision of certain recognised services".

They point out that it is largely for this reason that the mine townships on the Copperbelt, which provide their own services, are excluded from the rating systems of the towns established around them.

Refused

"The principle underlying this situation is that where no service is provided, no rates should be levied. Similarly, where only a partial service is rendered, proportionately reduced rates should be levied," the petition says.

The residents have refused to accept the arguments submitted by the city treasurer in his circular letter of January 29, justifying the imposition of rates which they regard

as "unjustifiably high".

The city treasurer argued that when determining the rateable value of properties in peri-urban areas like Makeni, the fact that no services are provided was taken into account by the council.

"We have found no proof of this assertion," retorted the residents in their petition.

The city treasurer also argued that Makeni residents "enjoy public facilities such as clinics, markets, car parks and others in the city centre and other parts of Lusaka provided by the council — they must therefore contribute towards costs of these."

But the petition says: "It is significant that none of the facilities he talks about have been extended to Makeni. The residents of Makeni are disadvantaged as they provide their own water, attend to their own refuse disposal at considerable cost."

'TIMES' Comment

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

IN Lusaka the people of Makeni are in revolt. They are protesting against unfair taxation by the city council without corresponding services. They are right.

The Lusaka city council should not be allowed to run away from its responsibilities. It must face them in Makeni. It must stop exploiting innocent residents.

In fact the same goes for all local authorities in Zambia. It is hardly surprising that many people have anything good to say about them.

Even with a measure of autonomy at their disposal they have continued to conduct themselves in a most disagreeable manner.

Far from showing any desire to relieve the suffering of the people in their localities, they have continued to demand increases in rents and rates and other services which they provide.

The plight of the Makeni residents is a case in point. In other areas rent increases are demanded even for houses built 20 or more years before independence.

These were houses built for "Africans" when the colonialists considered them no more than migrant labour. Most of them are today unfit for human habitation, assuming they are compared with other houses built after independence.

Yet Zambians continue to pay exorbitant rents of between K9 to K30 a month for such houses, some of which are no more than glorified hovels. Those with small-hold properties suffer extortionate rates.

The councils must surely know by now that in humanist Zambia a housing project is not launched solely for a quick profit from rents or rates on small-holdings.

Housing projects are there to house the homeless. Small-holdings are there to help the country in its battle for food power.

So when rents and rates are worked out, a return on investment should be anticipated in the long, rather than the short, term.

The motive by many councils for quick profits over rents and rates is nothing more than another grand conspiracy against the long suffering masses.

We suggest that with immediate effect rents and rates should be abolished or reduced to the barest minimum for the old houses in Chilenje, Matero, Chinika, Kamwala and Makeni in Lusaka; Buchi, Kwacha and Chimwemwe in Kitwe; Masala, Kabushi and Chifubu in Ndola.

Also included should be all the houses and small farm holdings in all the other lesser local authorities.

Whatever money was spent on those houses by the colonialists has surely been returned three or four times over. There is no more need to punish the tenants. Perhaps they should pay only for electricity, water and refuse disposal.

On the mines for example only nominal rent is paid for some of the old houses. That is what the councils should do.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON CPA CONFERENCE IN LUSAKA

Different Party Systems Examined

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Mary Namakando]

[Text]

ZAMBIA is again at the centre of world attention with the hosting of the 26th Commonwealth Parliamentary conference.

More than 200 delegates from Commonwealth countries are in Lusaka to attend the conference which will be officially opened today by President Kaunda at Mulungushi Hall.

This conference which is reminiscent of the last Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Lusaka in terms of importance and attendance, will bring together yet again, "club" members to discuss matters of mutual interest — this time matters of legislation.

A crowded agenda awaits the delegates and will provide an opportunity to hold wide-ranging debate on issues which concern the Commonwealth in particular and the world in general.

Some of the issues to be discussed include the current threat to international peace and security.

Other topics are: international collaboration on combating drug addiction and trafficking, and a new strategy for the developing world which is a report of the independent commission on international development issues under the chairmanship of former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Also to be discussed will be the one-party and multi-party parliaments — their relative advantages and disadvantages as well as the Member of Parliament, his functions and responsibilities.

The chairman of the conference will be Zambia's Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Robinson Nabulyato, who is current President of the Commonwealth parliamentary association.

The association's other executive officers include, vice-President Moses Qionibaravi from Fiji chairman of the executive committee, Mr R.S. MacPherson from Jamaica and the honorary treasurer, Mr James Johnson from Britain.

This annual conference is organised by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) whose headquarters are in London.

The association was founded in 1911.

The association pursues its objectives through annual conferences such as this and regional conferences.

The inter-change of delegations, seminars and publications also helps in the pursuance of its objectives.

Conferences are arranged in such a manner that members are provided with opportunities to meet fellow parliamentarians from other parts of the Commonwealth.

As guests of the Zambian branch of the association, extensive plans for the visiting parliamentarians have been made for them to visit agricultural and industrial development projects.

And **Derek Ingram** of **Gemini** news service writes:

Annual

When Members of Parliament from Commonwealth countries hold their annual conference, this time in Lusaka, a look round the room at Mulungushi Hall and a check on the variety of delegations will prove that in the Commonwealth at least parliamentary democracy is thriving.

Never have so many Parliaments been represented at these meetings.

Whereas a few years ago several countries did not qualify to be there because they had no parliament in the proper sense of the word, today out of 44 nations only three are in this situation.

They are Seychelles, Grenada, and Uganda. A fourth parliament that used to attend these meetings is no longer in existence — Ulster's.

It was not a national parliament, but these meetings are attended by state and provincial assemblies as well.

This year Nigerian MPs will be present for the first time since military government took over in 1966. Only the Lagos Parliament is represented in Lusaka, but in 1981 it is expected that they will be joined by members from all the other 18 state parliaments in that country.

Other parliaments that have returned in the last year or two are those in Bangladesh and Ghana, which are no longer ruled by the military and Swaziland, where for several years the House of Assembly nad been suspended.

These annual gatherings of MPs — last year's was in Wellington, New Zealand, and next year's is in Fiji — seldom make the headlines because they are not decision-making gatherings.

The wide-ranging work of the CPA, which exists, in a phrase, to help parliament work better and to enable parliamentarians to exchange ideas in a profession — if you can call it that — continually evolving in the light of practice and tradition.

Today parliaments in the Commonwealth no longer conform to the Westminster pattern, though they draw heavily on that experience.

Several—like that of Zambia itself — are one-party assemblies. In some countries there are two chambers, in others like New Zealand only one.

The new Nigerian parliaments have been modelled to a large extent on the United States pattern.

Where the CPA gives invaluable, vital but unspectacular help is in helping countries to cope with tricky matters, like the way in which Parliament scrutinises public finance, for example.

Activity

Government activity has grown so fast in most Commonwealth countries in recent years that parliamentary scrutiny over public finance is inadequate and patchy.

To examine subjects like this in depth the CPA has instituted an annual study group of parliamentarians - civil servants, specialist commentators and other interested parties — to discuss a complex topic such as this and then write a report on it for publication.

On the first group were a former Prime Minister, Errol Barrow of Barbados, and people like the deputy Finance Minister of Malaysia and the chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of Zambia.

This first group's report, recently published, suggests that parliamentary procedure should be changed to allow votes on proposals to alter the details of spending plans rather than the current widespread practice whereby plans have to be accepted or rejected as a whole.

This should be supplemented, where possible, by specialist committees undertaking detailed scrutiny of estimates.

This year another group is to put its mind to the scrutiny of science policy, which now is right out of hand because of the highly technical nature of the advances made in science in the last few decades.

This is another subject of intense interest to developing countries which find it immensely difficult to get objective and reliable advice about.

Many of them have to rely on what they are told by multinational companies or they are tied down to certain policies by countries from which they are receiving aid.

This group will sit in Ottawa and will include among its members a professor of chemistry from Singapore and Lord Shackleton of Britain, who has wide knowledge in the subject to be examined.

Work of this kind which is being carried out by the CPA may not seem to be of immediate or spectacular interest to the public at large.

The reality, however, is that the subjects it tackles are eventually important for all citizens if their rights are to be protected from the slow but ever threatening and throttling grip of bureaucracy.

Kaunda's Opening Address

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Sep 80 pp 1, 9

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday urged Commonwealth countries to stop condemning other nations' democratic processes.

Opening the 26th Commonwealth conference at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall, Dr Kaunda said:

"There are some countries and people who regard the way they conduct their affairs as the only democratic process. They disregard and condemn other countries for any variations they make from their own, no matter how minute those variations may be."

The President said the earlier these beliefs and condemnations were discarded the better for the Commonwealth.

He told the conference that it was not one-party states or multi-party nations that were the best forms of democracy.

"In my opinion, the best form of democracy is the one which is acceptable to the majority of the population of a country — a democracy which provides for and upholds fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, irrespective of tribe, race, sex, colour or creed," he said.

Dr Kaunda cited Zambia which, he said, did not want to give the impression that the one-party participatory democracy the people had freely chosen was the best form of democracy in the world.

But Zambians were, convinced that "textbook" democracy should not override the attitude and their inborn ability to work out a wider, more practical basis for democracy, he added.

The President emphasised that it was the desire of Zambians to go beyond parliamentary surroundings to the village using all democratic institutions available in their society as instruments for running their affairs.

He commended the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association for working towards the creation of an effective 'Club' which was not only committed to ideals and principles of democracy and peace, but also to the attainment of freedom and liberty in areas where local conditions militated against these objectives.

The President said the development and maintenance of democratic institutions inside and outside the Commonwealth faced multiple challenges.

He said parliamentary institutions were being tested by problems created by forces beyond the control of any single state or government, however powerful and prosperous.

He reminded the delegates that the world was facing the rigours of inflation, unemployment, scarcity of food, population explosions and energy crisis.

Peace

It was against these challenges that man within and without the Commonwealth, man in a global society, was being required to establish genuine peace for himself.

"Genuine peace as we understand it in our humanist socialist revolution is that based on love for fellow-man, truth, justice and fair play."

Dr Kaunda paid tribute to the CPA for its free exchange of views and the depth and strength of its principles of democracy.

He said: "It is gratifying to observe that there are more similarities than dissimilarities in our parliamentary institutions. Credit must squarely go to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association which has superbly provided a broad forum for the clinical analysis of all forms of parliamentary institutions."

Members of the CPA had influenced each other and their various governments to appreciate the basic and central principles of parliamentary democracy, he said.

The President told delegates that the Commonwealth was now standing at the threshhold of a new era and that the eighties held great promise.

"We should not lose any time to intensify the momentum gathered in the seventies as we build bridges of understanding across racial barriers.

"We should focus attention on changing the quality of life for man for the better, exploiting to the full our common heritage from a shared common colonial history."

He said Commonwealth countries had already identified a sameness or identity of political background resulting in adherence to similar parliamentary institutions.

"Armed with this background, we are ready to move forward to address ourselves to the unfulfilled tasks of our time. Politically the task relates to the eradication of minority rule based on the superiority of colour or race. Your influence in this regard will be as valuable now as it was in the case of Rhodesia," he said.

In the field of economics, the President said the Commonwealth should build strong bridges to narrow the gap between developed countries and developing countries.

But the burning issue in the economic field was the transferring of technology, adding that with the help of developed and industrialised countries in the Commonwealth, new under-developed and less industrialised countries should be assisted to acquire technology, he said.

And giving a vote of thanks to Dr Kaunda's speech, association vice-president Mr Moses Qionibaravi said Zambia's stand on international relations was a reflection of the country's philosophy of Humanism which was the basis of development.

Mr Qionibaravi who is Fiji speaker of the house of representatives said, in accepting that man was the centre of all activities Humanism was in line with the philosophy of CPA.

He said Zambia had been able to stand resolutely exerting pressure which resulted in the birth of Zimbabwe.

"Economically and militarily, you had been among Frontline countries who stood resolutely exerting pressure that eventually brought contending parties to the conference table," he said.

Mr Qionibaravi who was referring to the success of the Commonwealth heads of state summit which Zambia hosted in August last year reminded the delegates that the world was aware of the pivotal role Zambia played.

He told the conference which is being attended by parliamentarians from Commonwealth member states that the association was concerned with the deteriorating North-South relations and the urgency of seeking positive steps for its solution.

He called on the Commonwealth to take a leading role in initiating further discussions on the North-South relations.

Because the special session of the United Nations General Assembly came out without a solution to this important subject, even on the basis of negotiation, Mr Qionibaravi hoped the Commonwealth would show the world its validity as it did in the history of Zimbabwe.

He paid tribute to the Party and its Government for their efforts in launching the food production programme, adding that he was impressed by the trade and economic links Zambia had established with other countries through Dr Kaunda's recent visit to Eastern Europe, Asia and Japan.

CSO: 4420

ZCTU WARNS OF NATIONWIDE STRIKE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Peter Soko]

[Text]

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions has warned of a country-wide strike before the end of the year.

This is because the Party and its Government have allegedly failed to respond to workers' demands to improve their standard of living.

ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba said yesterday that workers throughout the country must brace themselves for the industrial action.

Opening a seminar on economic and political administration for trade union leaders at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe, he said he was prepared to go to jail for the workers' cause.

When he asked the trade union leaders whether they were prepared to be arrested, they shouted in unison: "Yes. We are ready to go to jail any time."

Mr Chiluba said if the Party and its Government took action against union leaders, it would not be for their sins but for their commitment to the welfare of workers and their families.

Press button

The ZCTU chief warned that he was ready to press the strike button "any time and workers will respond accordingly".

He ordered branch union leaders to stop issuing Press statements on labour matters with immediate effect saying this would be done by national chairmen and their general secretaries with the full knowledge of the ZCTU.

"We want to work in a very effective fashion. We in the ZCTU are ready to sanction a strike and this is the time for us all to unite and be prepared to die." he said.

Mr Chiluba said Zambians were no longer interested in hearing "lofty proclamations" which only raised hopes that subsequently became "irksome" illusions.

Workers must rededicate themselves to the cause of free and democratic trade unionism and social justice.

"We must learn to defend at all costs the work of trade unions in this country. To this end, we must oppose and fight all designs aimed at maiming the work and structure of the labour movement."

Governments were required to continue to appreciate and thank the voters by not only providing them with their daily needs but by ensuring that the freedom of those citizens to exercise their will was upheld.

Mr Chiluba recalled that the United Nations in its charter on human rights recognised the family unit as the basis of any government.

Unless this unit was taken care of, that government was incapable of running the nation's affairs.

While union leaders should sympathise with what the authorities were doing for the people, the labour movement must not accept "this Government's standoffishness" which seemed to indicate its inability to discharge its responsibilities.

"Law and order have become very expensive in this country to obtain. The crime wave is surpassing the Government statistician to record," he said.

"Leaders in this country have become too ideological to be practical. They want to institute such changes as would make people bow to them and say thanks for everything they are given.

"Why can't miners, teachers, civil servants and all workers and citizens get their benefits? Why can't we have security, law and order restored and improved upon?" he asked.

"We will be prosecuted. We must suffer now. We must be jailed if necessary. Our workers must be on the alert. This is now time for less words and more action."

He warned that the ZCTU would not entertain squabbles which would weaken the labour movement.

Workers must look at issues and not leaders because he (Mr Chiluba) would need an army of uncompromisingly committed and dedicated worker soldiers to go along with.

Congress Rejects New System

THE labour movement is to petition Party Secretary-General Mr Mainza Chona opposing the implementation of the new decentralised local government system and what it termed "economic mismanagement" by the Party and its Government.

This came to light during a seminar on economic and political administration for top trade union leaders held at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe yesterday.

The document marked "in confidence" and addressed to Mr Chona was circulated to the delegates who included Zambia Congress of Trade Unions chairman, Mr Frederick Chiluba, general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba and top leaders of affiliated unions.

The petition declared the ZCTU's uncompromising stand with the Party and its Government if the latter went ahead to implement the new system.

The delegates were ordered to snatch the petition from a TIMES reporter. Others followed him outside and threatened to beat him up if he did not hand it in.

But sources close to the seminar said the delegates had unanimously approved details of the petition, saying the Government decision on the matter was not in the interest of the workers.

They could not say how soon the document, which criticised the economic, political and social policies of the Party and its Government, would be presented but noted that Mr Chiluba would travel to Lusaka after the meeting to seek audience with the Party chief.

Mr Chona is out of the country leading a Party delegation to China and Korea.

In his opening remarks Mr Chiluba questioned the Party and its Government idea of developing the country with passions "without the properly directed priorities".

He said he was told the Government was doing everything possible to provide the required services to the people but that lack of money was the main constraint.

"What about those designs being created like the new local government administration, will it not cost money? Where will money come from? Why can't we use the same money to improve the existing structures?

"What are this country's priorities? What are people asking for, more flags or jobs?" he asked.

Mr Chiluba urged the seminar to debate such issues without fear "because people's needs must not only be known but be seen to be provided".

"If we are rejecting decentralisation or calling for modification, we say so. We must take a clear stand even if it has to be the very last one."

CSO: 4420

CIVIL SERVICE UNION REFUSES TO END DISPUTE WITH GOVERNMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Civil Servants Union of Zambia has rejected requests from ministers and leaders to withdraw the dispute it has declared with the Government over the appointment of the administrative committee of inquiry to look into the salaries and conditions of sevice in the public service.

National chairman, Mr Bresfold Gondwe, said in Ndola yesterday that as far as his union was concerned it would go on with the dispute "until we see it to its logical conclusion".

He said the union refused to accept the committee of inquiry because some of the proposals which had been presented to the Government had already been negotiated for and finalised.

"At the last general conference we decided that we should put to the Government our requirements and we did this in a 42-page document but as we were opening the last pages of this paper the Government found it fit to appoint the committee of inquiry," he said.

The other reason was that among the terms of reference used by members of the committee was one in which they have to make recommendations with a view of reducing the size of the civil service.

Mr Gondwe said: "It would be an exhibition of mistrust to our members if we accepted a committee which is contemplating firing some of them."

He said it was surprising to note that the Government was working on reducing the number of workers in the civil service when there was a high rate of unemployment in the country. At the moment about one seventh of the population was in employment, he said.

Instead of reducing the number of workers, he said, the Government should think of creating more job opportunities to cut down on unemployment.

Mr Gondwe said the union refused to have anything to do with the committee because it believed in collective bargaining and not in commissions of inquiry.

He said that the Government should not use its political powers to manipulate the Industrial Relations Act because this would not augur well for the labour movement and workers throughout the country.

He said in a humanistic state like Zambia it was "scandalous" to have in existence the kind of salary disparities that we have now.

He did not understand why each time union members threatened to go on strike to back their demands leaders and ministers told them to follow the right channels.

"What channels should we follow? The channels we follow have been laid down by the Government. When we declared the dispute, the same people stood up and said we should withdraw."

"As far as we are concerned we are not backing down because we believe in collective bargaining," Mr Gondwe said.

CSO: 4420

ILLEGAL TOBACCO SALES COST STATE K10M

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Sep 80 p 7

[Text]

THE Government is losing about K10 million every year because large quantities of tobacco are sold on the black market, Tobacco Board of Zambia company secretary, Mr Victor Mwaba, said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Mwaba said an estimated one million kg of tobacco is sold on the black market every year and if this was sold to TBZ, the Government would earn about K10 million in tax duty.

Repeated pleas to the police to help curb the illegal sale of tobacco on the black market had failed.

Mr Mwaba said farmers sold their tobacco to marketeers and if one went to any market today, he would find a lot of tobacco.

The TBZ was the legal buyer of tobacco in the country and it was illegal for farmers to sell their crop to marketeers, Mr Mwaba said.

He added that the TBZ had sought police help since 1974, but the police seemed to be doing nothing about it.

Meanwhile, workers in the department of agriculture have been told to do their utmost to help farmers increase their output and make the ten-year operation food programme a success.

Solwezi governor Mr Sylvester Sikufweba addressing a district council meeting said it was imperative that farmers should be given technical guidance and supplied with farm requisites in good time.

He pointed out that the Party and its Government attached great importance to the operation food programme and efforts should be made to ensure its success.

The fact that President Kaunda was chairman of the steering committee to coordinate activities from all parts of the country was testimony of the importance attached to the programme, he added.

He directed that farmers should be visited by agriculture workers —Zana.

CSO: 4420

COBALT SYMPOSIUM CONSIDERED 'HUGE SUCCESS'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Sep 80 p 4

[Text]

ROAN Consolidated Mine's (RCM), managing director Mr David Phiri has described the cobalt symposium organised at Chambeshi mine recently as a great success.

One company has already placed an order for 4.5 tonnes of cobalt following the first symposium. "We expect more orders," said Mr Phiri in a Press release yesterday.

The three-day symposium attended by 20 representatives from cobalt consumer companies in the United States, Britain and West Germany; was intended to give them first-hand knowledge of RCM's cobalt industry.

Mr Phiri said participants in the symposium were impressed with what RCM was doing in improving the cobalt sector of its operations.

"These people are our customers or potential customers and we felt it important that they know what we are doing in the cobalt sector," Mr Phiri said.

RCM technical director, Mr John Harper, said although some of RCM's technical people had visited cobalt customers and potential buyers abroad, the symposium gave his technical staff an opportunity to meet many representatives from cobalt user companies.

"The symposium enabled us to show the representatives of cobalt user companies what we are doing and what we have planned for the future to ensure guaranteed supplies of high quality cobalt.

"It also afforded the customers a chance to present their requirements on quantity and quality over the next few years," he said.

Among the companies represented were Howmet, the producer of cast components for gas turbine engines in the Western world and the principal supplier to Rolls Royce, General Electric and Pratt and Whitney, Hall Chemical which is the largest single consumer of cobalt in the world; and Hitachi, the leading US manufacturers of magnets.

In addition to touring the three divisions of RCM, delegates visited the Kafue National Park and the Victoria Falls in Livingstone.

Meanwhile, RCM is installing a vacuum refining plant at the cobalt plant at Chambeshi, to refine the cobalt cathode metal under production.

The vacuum refining process is expected to eliminate lead, zinc and cadmium impurities from the metal to make Zambian cobalt the best in the world.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH BANGLADESH--Bangladesh will export jute products worth K6.6 million to Zambia this year under a deal signed in Dacca yesterday, the official news agency reported yesterday. The deal was between two state owned companies of Bangladesh and Zambia. Bangladesh last year exported 225,000 tonnes of jute goods worth K193 million to Zambia, its biggest buyer in East Africa in recent years. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Sep 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420 END

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27 October 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2312

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27 October 1980

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2312

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ZAIREAN MILITARY INCURSIONS INTO ZAMBIA REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

COPPERBELT member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Soko, has received a comprehensive report on the alleged Zairean soldiers' incursions into Zambia to aid Zairean smugglers.

Mr Soko could not be contacted yesterday for comment but Ndola governor, Mr Alexander Kamalondo, confirmed that he had written to Mr Soko about the issue.

He said: "I have sent a report to Mr Soko on the matter I sent the report to him about a week ago."

Sources said that Zairean consul-general, Mr Bomele Ikaki visited Sakania after reading reports of the Zairean soldiers' incursions into Zambia but he, too, could not be reached for comment.

Mr Kamalondo accompanied by district police officer commanding, Mwelwa Musunsa six armed paramilitary policemen and a team of Pressmen visited the area and was told of the Zairean soldiers' behaviour by officer-in-charge of Sakania police post Sub-Inspector John Haamiyanda.

Mr Haamiyanda told Mr Kamalondo that there had been several meetings between him and his counterparts in Zaire over the "several border" problems which had beset the area.

Agreements

"We have reached certain agreements on each occasion we have met but despite this, armed Zairean soldiers still cross into Zambia," he said.

He said the soldiers demanded money from Zambians and if they refused they were assaulted.

Mr Haamiyanda said some Zambians had relatives in Zaire and when they visited them they were required to pay anything between K100 and K200 to the soldiers if they were "unfortunate" to come face to face with them.

On smuggling, he said the soldiers usually worked hand-in-hand with smugglers whom they escorted into Zambia to carry out their business.

He said: "We are finding it difficult to contain the situation concerning smugglers because they are sometimes escorted by soldiers into Zaire."

Mr Kamalondo visited the area after receiving complaints from Zambian charcoal burners that some of them had been robbed of money and bicycles by the Zairean soldiers. Some of the victims accompanied him to the place.

At the time Mr Kamalondo spoke of a situation whereby the international boundary was being violated "by our brothers" and said he would make a report to Mr Soko "or bring him here to hear for himself" what was going on.

Zulu Alerts Border Men

Secretary of State for Defence and Security Mr Grey Zulu has called on the Department of Immigration and Customs to be vigilant in performing its duties to ensure tight security.

Mr Zulu said in Mwense, that the two departments had a duty to ensure that essential goods were not smuggled into the neighbouring countries.

CSO: 4420

REACTIVATION OF MOZAMBIQUE-ZIMBABWE TRAFFIC SEEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

THE first goods train from Zimbabwe to Maputo since February 1976 arrived at the port last week, but it will be many months before the full service is resumed.

A National Railways of Zimbabwe spokesman said on Tuesday: "Much work has to be done in Zimbabwe and Mozambique before additional traffic can be accepted.

"It is not possible to say with any certainty when a full service, capable of taking 9 000 tonnes a day, will be introduced, but we hope it would be within a year."

The spokesman said trains to Beira from Zimbabwe were irregular at present because few Zimbabwean exporters or importers were using the route.

"The Mozambique Railways also experience difficulties from time to time.

"For example, the main line was blocked from September 20 to October 3 because of enemy action. This affected the daily passenger train from Beira to Machipanda.

BULAWAYO

"Further details of this disruption are not available to the NRZ. Generally, however, there is a train running in each direction every day except Sunday," he said.

More than 30 businessmen and members of a local shipping and forwarding firm visited Beira and Maputo recently.

Rumours that the sand bar across Beira harbour mouth restricted large vessels entering the port were found to be untrue. The party was told that the channel being used was deep enough to allow the passage of vessels of 25 000 tonnes.

Alternative channels, or alternative means of keeping existing channels open, are being investigated, and geographical, hydrological and meteorological studies, due to end early in 1982, will determine future growth patterns at the port.

With only six of the 48 dockside cranes being used—and these at only 25 percent capacity—the port is drastically underused. The Beira section of the railways is being equipped with steam locomotives from the northern and southern regions, but they are badly in need of repair and it will be some time before they are operational.

Tenders for the repairs, amounting to virtual re-building, in most cases, have gone out and the contracts will be awarded soon.

A spokesman for the shipping firm said: "The Beira port authorities ask the Zimbabwean exporter and importer to give them a chance of showing they are capable of handling the majority of the country's requirements."

CSO: 4420

IMPACT OF 'GULF WAR' ON AFRICA EXAMINED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Arnold Raphael]

[Text] Zambia, Kenya and other developing countries should not be seriously affected, if affected at all, by the rupture in oil supplies from Iran and Iraq.

Between them they have exported 3.5 million barrels a day, a fair slice of it going to African countries, the bulk of it from Iraq.

It was Iraq which entered into direct government-to-government cutprice deals with several African countries. The latest joint venture was with Kenya, following President Daniel arap Moi's visit to Iraq last May.

The agreement provided for half of Kenya's annual consumption of 26 million barrels to be supplied by Iraq, the balance to be continued to be supplied by the international oil companies. Iraq charged marginally less than the going OPEC rate.

Force majeure was declared on all her contracts last week. It means, of course, that the developing countries will not have to look to the spot market to make up any shortfall. Stocks are thought to be low in the Third World because of the heavy strain on the resources of soaring oil prices, Kenya's entire coffee earnings are swalled up by oil imports.

A spokesman for BP said however, that as a result of the present glut of oil the normally far more costly spot market had fallen to below contract prices and recently although the spot price had hardened as a result of the Gulf war it was running at the same level as contract oil. In this respect the war could not have come at a better time for the economically vulnerable African and other Third World states. India is most likely to be the worst hit as she relied heavily on Iraq and Iran, importing over 200,000 barrels a day.

She may have to turn to Soviet Union for alternative supplies. And Angolan, Nigerian, Libyan and Algerian oil is far more expensive than Gulf oil and Third World countries are unlikely to look to these markets.

CSO: 4420

SOUTHERN AFRICA EDUCATION LIBERATION SEMINAR HELD

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

SECRETARY-general of the African National Congress of South Africa Mr Alfred Nzo has told an education seminar that it was important for people to realise that victory on the battlefield was not an end in itself.

Thereafter the battlefield should shift from the bush to the classroom, the factory, the mines and agricultural fields, he said.

Addressing a seminar on education and culture for liberation in Southern Africa at the Ridgeway campus of the University of Zambia yesterday, Mr Nzo said the importance of education was that even before victory was achieved, one had to prepare the necessary manpower resources to man the established institutions and create new ones to service the people.

This, the secretary-general said, meant that one had to have a thorough knowledge of such institutions first to use them for the benefit of the nation.

Mr Nzo thanked the Government for not only providing the facilities for hosting the seminar, but for imparting the experiences during its period of transition from a colony into an independent state.

He told participants drawn from Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Angola and Mozambique, that at times one became his own enemy through ignorance and lack of experience and expertise especially now when the scientific and technological progress was so fast that some newly constructed machinery became outdated even before it reached the conveyor belt for mass production.

It was fortunate, the secretary general said, that countries in Southern Africa "who were faced with the task of assuming state power in the present epoch did not have to go through the stages of early discoveries and experimentation."

The primary manpower resources were workers, peasants and intellectuals, who he said, made it possible for the oppressive regimes' machinery to function.

Earlier, seminar chairman Mr Richard Lubasi who is director of Technical Education and Vocational Training, told the delegates that the seminar was particularly important in that an educated man knew his rights.

"In the troubled world we live in, man sometimes has to fight and handle and repair weapons which are part and parcel of education for liberation," he said.

CSO: 4420

IDRC REOPENS REGIONAL OFFICE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

CANADA's International Development Research Centre (IDRC) has reopened its regional office for East, Central and Southern Africa in Nairobi.

The centre, an independent, research funding organisation, opened a full-time office in Nairobi in October 1975 to support increasing research activity in the region. But in 1978 its budget was frozen as part of a Canadian Government programme to cut spending. This, combined with inflation and a decline in the value of the Canadian dollar on international markets forced the closure of the office in March last year.

At that time, the centre's president, Ivan L. Head, former foreign affairs adviser to Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau, said he viewed the closure as a temporary measure. With an increased budget and a renewed government commitment to the need for research support for Third World nations, Mr. Head will be in Nairobi on October 6 to sign a new agreement formally re-establishing IDRC's regional office at its old location in Bruce House.

Co-ordinating

The office will have the responsibility for co-ordinating IDRC's activities in 18 countries in a wide area ranging from Botswana to Mauritius and from Ethiopia to Lesotho. The staff will serve as a liaison with government and research workers in the region. In addition, the office has a small conference room to house scientific workshops and seminars.

The new regional director for IDRC will be Mr. Robert Bruce Scott, a 30-year-old Canadian agricultural economist. Mr. Scott was one of the first staff to join the original office in 1976, and has remained in Nairobi since then as representative of the centre's agriculture, food and nutrition sciences programme.

The centre supports 73 projects in the region with grants totalling Canadian $11,481,000.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

PRETORIA EXTENDS FREIGHT EMBARGO--The three-day embargo by South African Railways on all freight to Zambia, Zimbabwe and Zaire has been extended by another seven days, a Zambia railways spokesman has said. Speaking in Kabwe yesterday, the spokesman said the deadline had been extended to give the three countries more time in which to off load congested cargo. It was hoped that by the time the deadline expired sometime this week, the situation would have eased on the line. Last Friday, South African Railways announced that it had placed a three-day embargo on all freight to Zambia, Zimbabwe and Zaire because of congestion on the two rail lines to the north. The congestion it said, was the result of the recent arrival in Durban of several shiploads of commodities for the three countries. Explaining the situation, the spokesman said the congestion was as a result of the South Africans loading too many wagons resulting in a blockage which had spread from South Africa through to Botswana and Zimbabwe. To ease the situation on the line, South African Railways he said, had to place an embargo on loading of wagons until the situation returned to normal. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Oct 80 p 2]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA-NIGERIA AGREEMENT--Yaounde 14 Oct (AFP)--Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria have signed an agreement under which many thousands of Nigerian workers will be recruited to work on cocoa farms in Equatorial Guinea, it was learned from a reliable source in Yaounde on Tuesday. It is recalled that in 1972-73, the mass departure of about 25,000 Nigerians employed to develop the cocoa farms, following the bad treatment given them by the regime of the late dictator Macias Nguema, resulted in the decline of cocoa production from 40,000 tons in 1969 to 4,000 tons. [Text] [AB141203 Paris AFP in French 0854 GMT 14 Oct 80]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

TEMPORARY SURTAXES--Luanda 6 Oct--The Angolan government has imposed temporary surtaxes until 31 December on alcoholic beverages, tobacco and movie and theater tickets to finance the establishment of the People's Assembly of the provincial assemblies [as published]. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Oct 80 p 8]

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

CUBAN CATTLE, CZECHOSLOVAK EQUIPMENT --Czechoslovakia today donated (?8) ambulances, 4 mobile x-ray machines and a mobile dental clinic to Ethiopia. The gifts were delivered at a ceremony at the Black Lion Hospital in Addis Ababa by the Czechoslovak ambassador to Ethiopia. Furthermore, the government of Cuba today donated 200 grade cattle to help in the current cross-breeding operation to improve the quality of Ethiopia's cattle. [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 6 Oct 80]

CSO: 4407

'PUBLIC RELATIONS' EXERCISE SEEN IN RECENT AMNESTY

London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Oct 80 p 1944

[Text] THE AMNESTY granted by President Limann of Ghana to certain categories of prisoners and people was the normal sort of magnanimity exercised by national leaders all over the world on special occasions. The occasion in Ghana was the first anniversary of the handover of power from the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council to the government of the People's National Party last September 24.

However, according to details of the amnesty available at the time of going to press (see page 1988), its apparent generosity was diminished by its real effects. For instance, people under sentence of death or life imprisonment who have remained in condemned cells for more than one year have had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment, while people with life sentences who have not served 15 years have had those years exceeding 15 remitted. The amnesty, it must be noted, does not apply to people convicted for such offences as murder, the use of offensive weapons, causing bodily harm, rioting with weapons, mutiny, robbery, or those with two or more previous convictions. This begs the question: to whom then does it apply? After all, what other offences would merit condemnations to death or life sentences exceeding 15 years in Ghana?

Similarly, the amnesty applies to all political exiles and refugees, but it does not apply to those convicted in absentia or by the AFRC Special Court and the Special Tribunal. Does this constitute an ambiguity which some of the "AFRC convicts" and refugees abroad could conveniently exploit? One is hard pressed to remember what genuine political exiles and refugees there are from Ghana who are not a product of the AFRC period. By specifying the category "political exiles", the amnesty certainly does not apply to the thousands of "economic exiles" from Ghana.

Another interesting category is that of people convicted for "rioting with weapons", which seems related to those convicted for "mutiny". Here, one recalls the secret trial at Nsawam Prison in April this year resulting in sentences between five and 15 years for seven soldiers and one civilian.

All in all it appears that the PNP Government has passed the first year of its mandate in developing an interesting relationship with law and justice in Ghana (for example, official pronouncements on the Kowus case and the Apaloo affair). Beforehand, nobody could honestly praise the Ghanaian judiciary, legal system, and law enforcement agencies to the skies. It is not "good form" to speak of a corruptible bench and bar, as well as of a corruptible police, but these have been undeniable realities in Ghana. For some people, the "AFRC convicts" are victims of another sort of corruption: the corruption of arbitrary rule, violence and total disregard for due legal process. For others, however, more justice was done during the AFRC period than before in Ghana. It remains to be seen what kind of work the Supreme Court is going to achieve in a country that has seen changing definitions of legality and justice through the past military and civilian regimes. While attention must be paid to ordinary prisoners sentenced to five or more years imprisonment, it is also necessary to remember the people who have been sentenced heavily in magistrates' courts all over Ghana for stealing one chicken, for instance, or for making some pesewas profit on goods with controlled prices. Amnesties should be more than exercises in public relations.

CSO: 4420

PLUSES, MINUSES OF LIMANN'S ONE-YEAR GOVERNMENT

London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Oct 80 pp 1954, 1956-57

[Article by Nana Essilfie-Conduah]

[Excerpts]

IN GHANA after a year of return to civil rule, the shops are empty. Food prices are higher. But the government of Hilla Limann has achieved a remarkable miracle to have survived. Within the past year the administration has taken steps to bring galloping inflation to a canter (from 160 to 50 per cent annual rate) improve agriculture and pay off some external debts neglected for couple of years by preceding soldier regimes, and there is a beginning of new horizons for Ghana's image abroad. Apart from the expected dissatisfaction of Opposition politicians with the performance of the Limann administration, Ghanaian public opinion is fairly pleased to celebrate the first anniversary of restoration of democracy.

The modicum of satisfaction is tampered by a disturbing catalogue of unsettled serious business. One is Constitutional — the row following the partisan rejection of Chief Justice Fred Apaloo. Another is the brewing controversy about approved salary scales for MPs and very high state officials. Suspicion hangs over freedom of the Press.

One of the finest things that happened during the first year of elected Government was the flow of foreign assistance. Here, however, a new thinking is crystallising about usefulness of these credits (about ₵ 1bn.).

Without being ungrateful to donors, the general feeling is that if the aid could be used to generate self-sustaining development, that is fine. But if it is the sort of aid that will merely prop up the economy whilst the country continues to stumble around in circles with debts increasing, it might even be better in the long run to do without it altogether.

It is fair to reveal that Dr. Amon Nikoi, the Finance and Economic Planning Minister, speaks virtually the same language.

The government recognises this handicap and are trying to overcome it temporarily by employing expatriate expertise in, for example, the Black Star Line, Ghana Airways and the logistics side of the Cocoa Marketing Board. The trend will not stop there. There is nothing wrong with that except that it is an anathema to the political philosophy of the ruling party since it purports to follow Nkrumahist Socialism, at least according to the remnants of the so-called ideologies inside the ruling party.

The question is who takes over the lame ducks. In the first months of office, public debate divided the country into those for and against selling off state enterprises — a repeat of post-coup 1966. Here is the official solution today: "The government

will no longer pump money into organisations which are a drain on the nation's resources. Henceforth members of board of directors and managements will be held responsible for inefficiency in the operations of State organisations to ensure that they do not become waste-pipes," said Harry Sawyerr, Minister for Transport and Communications.

An extension of that pragmatism of the government is the quiet re-doing of state participation in almost every sector of the economy. This consists of a subterranean massive pull out.

President Limann himself is quite aware and admits that the economic landscape is "bleaker because I have got to know more about it," than at the time of entry into office. He told me that in an anniversary interview. He regrets nothing he had done except possibly he had been over-trustful during the past year.

That could possibly be part of what makes him prone to accidents. The other side is his own style, which he insisted in that interview that he would not change. The man has remained remote — an enigma, but occasionally high voltage and abrasive.

President Limann has finished his first year in office with yet more troublesome internal issues added to those carried forward. It is all in some ways regrettable — a bit disappointing, but understandable in the circumstances.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT VIEWING PERSIAN GULF WAR WITH MORE APPREHENSION

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 3 Oct 80 pp 34, 35

[Text] THE Iraqi-Iran war may be taking place several thousand miles away from Kenya, but it now appears that the Kenya government is beginning to view the situation in the Persian Gulf region with increased apprehension. The government fears that the war, with all the, bombing of various oil refining and storage facilities, combined with the possibility that oil tankers might find it impossible to operate amidst the fighting, could lead to a temporary or long-term stoppage of oil imports. Last week, the minister for energy, Mr. John Okwanyo, said that the government was watching the situation closely but had no intention of taking any immediate measures to guard against the possibility of a reduction or curtailment of oil supplies from the gulf region.

Okwanyo had, all the same, hinted that the government would take "appropriate action" if such an eventuality were to occur. Though he assured consumers in the country that there was no cause to worry, there were indications that he was himself worried about the possibility of the fighting between Iran and Iraq, cutting off oil supplies to Kenya as well as to many other countries dependent on the Persian Gulf region for their oil imports.

On Monday this week, Okwanyo was a bit more precise when he said that oil rationing might in fact become a definite reality in the present circumstances. He said that rationing was a "most logical step" which could not be ruled out in spite of its drawbacks. In the event of having to ration oil, Okwanyo has pointed out that the economy would suffer from reduced activity. This would cause a drop in virtually all activities and lead to a worsening of the employment situation. More unemployed people would also mean less money in the economy to spend on goods and services which would, in turn, compel producers to cut down their production and lay off more employees. This could become a cycle repeating itself with a falling demand for goods and services leading to more unemployment which might cut the demands for goods and services further with the same result. This might perhaps eventually result in a severe recession, unlike any that Kenya has experienced before. Okwanyo's apprehension must therefore be seen as the realisation that oil rationing would adversely affect the economy. The recessionary effects of oil rationing, however, do not account for all the drawbacks. There is the fear in many circles that rationing would be too cumbersome to implement and effectively enforce. Many observers feel that rationing could lead to widespread corruption and that motorists would resort to filling their tanks and then draining the fuel into cans at home, in order to go back for more.

Additionally there is the feeling that enforcing the rationing measures would place a great strain on the police-force to the probable detriment of other areas. Above all observers feel that the exercise would be a severe curtailment in the freedom of individuals to move about as and when they feel like. The extent to which the government would be willing to face up to such a situation is considered by many to be the acid test upon which the success of rationing will have to be measured. ■

CSO: 4420

EMPLOYMENT EXPECTED TO DECREASE IN 1980

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 3 Oct 80 p 40

[Text]

AS Kenya's economy continues to suffer inflation job seekers in the country will continue to be turned away. Yet the number of job seekers continues to grow by 260,000 every year, a worrying state of affairs that prompted President Daniel arap Moi to intervene through the tripartite agreement between unions, employers and government providing for a ten per cent increase in the labour force last year. This cooled things a bit and managed to raise employment by 60,700 or about 6.7 per cent of the total labour force. Information available from the central bureau of statistics for the first quarter of the year 1980 however, paints a grim picture of the performance of some major sectors. Overall, Kenya's employment for 1980 is expected to fall and already the available data for the first quarter shows that employment in the service sector, one of the major employers, has is down by 3.2 compared to the same period last year. The transport sector has also been hit and only managed to register a 0.4 per cent rise over the figure for the same period last year.

The ripples of the coffee boom two years ago continue to be felt in the construction and building industry which has recorded a 17.4 per cent rise over a similar period last year. But for how long this upward trend will continue is anyone's guess. That raises fear that sooner or later construction firms may be laying off some of their workers if investment in construction is not maintained at the current level.

Although the expected rise in the level of performance in agricultural employment is estimated at 2.5 per cent by the end of the year, there has been growing concern about the ability of that industry to achieve the expected target because of the rather prolonged drought that has hit the industry. Trouble in the coffee industry, a major employer, is also expected to keep some people out of work. Some consolation can be obtained from the stable increases in sugar and tea production expected this year.

The once prosperous transport sector is facing serious problems and already is experiencing a fall in employment over the same period last year. Although it managed a humble 0.4 per cent rise over a similar period last year, this could be attributed to the booming construction industry which is a heavy consumer of transport services. Another reason is that this year the country has had to import foodstuffs for distribution to many parts of the country, an exercise which gave the transport sector much business. If the effects of international consumption of transport are omitted, the closure of the border with Tanzania and the chaotic political situation in Uganda, one of Kenya's major markets for industrial products, the growth of the transport sector would be downward. ■

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PASSES MOTION TO END TRIBAL BODIES

GEMA Footdragging Causes Opposition

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 3 Oct 80 pp 9-10

[Excerpt] ***IT is further resolved that all associations, whose purposes and objectives are to serve as pressure groups in the interests of single or multiple tribal, clan race, conveniences or communities, should begin to wind up in order to cultivate and foster peace, love and unity among all Kenyans as a pillar of our Nyayo philosophy.***

That was one of the many resolutions passed by the leaders' conference held at the Kenya Institute of Administration in July, but it was a special resolution. Indeed, so special that when the full text of the conference resolutions was first issued, this particular call for a winding up of tribal organisations was missing. Its addition to the published text was as if it had been an after-thought. In fact, the KIA leaders' conference of 1980 will be remembered as a gathering which achieved little other than to make a courageous stab at trying to end manifestations of tribalism in the country. It was no more than a stab at the age-old problem, and indeed it was not intended to be more than that, for it set no time-table for the winding up of tribal organisations. It invited rather than ordered tribal organisations to wind up, and the initial reaction of most officials of tribal organisations was to say that their respective bodies may be tribal but they were not politically oriented. That was the reaction of Luo Union (EA) Ltd and the New Akamba Union (Nau), but the country's eyes were really on the once powerful Gikuyu, Embu and Meru Association (Gema) which many observers thought was the key to the success or failure of the call for the winding up of tribal organisations.

While the initial reactions of Luo Union and Nau were a cautious wait and see attitude, Gema's national chairman, Mr. Njenga Karume (who is also the MP for Kiambaa and assistant minister for urban development and housing) startled Kenyans when he was reported by the press as saying that Gema would be meeting in September to work out the process of winding up. The general feeling at the time was that if Gema was prepared to wind up, there should be no problem with the winding up of any other tribal organisation, for of all the country's tribal organisations, Gema was the biggest, the wealthiest and the most powerful. It also had the strongest record of acting as a pressure group in the political arena (see next article). The pleasant reactions of most Kenyans, however proved premature, for no sooner had the reports been published than Karume started wiggling out of his previous reported statement. No, he said, it was not up to him as a person to decide to wind up Gema. It was the members of the organisation who would make that decision, and what he had said was not that Gema delegates would be meeting in September to wind up the organisation, but that they would meet to discuss the matter. What he did not tell the press was that he had come

under enormous pressure from powerful Gema officials at the national and district level who had come to believe that the KIA resolution, though couched in general terms, was in reality aimed only at Gema, and that Gema must not play into the hands of anti-Gema leaders who were pressing the organisation to do itself in.

Sure enough, when the organisation's delegates met in Kiambu last Sunday the general consensus was that the organisation should not wind up. The line taken by many speakers at the conference was that the organisation was a welfare society without political objectives. According to remarks attributed to Karume by the *Nation* after the conference, the delegates interpretted the KIA resolution on tribal organisations as requesting the government to review the affairs of individual tribal organisations and if after such a review the government felt that the organisation was not working in the best interests of the country, then the government should decide that it should be disbanded. The onus of action was thus shifted from the tribal organisations themselves to the government. In other words, Gema was telling the government it was not an undesirable organisation, but if the government felt that it was up to the government to take the necessary action. Taking the extreme step of banning Gema was, of course, far from the minds of the government, for such a step would alienate many Kikuyu, Embu and Meru people who otherwise have no connection with or interest in Gema as an association. More to the point, it would cast Gema leaders, many of whom are politicians, into the guise of political victims of anti-Kikuyu sentiments in the country. The government refused to fall into that trap. Instead, an orchestrated campaign began to counter the Gema challenge and it was a campaign which seems to have taken care of both the Gema issue as well as the general problem of tribal organisations in a manner which will go beyond the timid hopes expressed at the KIA conference last July.

The first major reaction to the Gema-Not-to-Wind-Up headline in the Nation came from Mr. Isaac Salatt, the assistant minister in the office of the president, when he announed that the Kalenjin Union, of which he was secretary general had been dissolved with immediate effect. The Kalenjin Union was a moribund organisation which carried no political clout, but the implied challenge to Gema was clear. Salatt is no ordinary politician. Of late he has become a major trouble shooter for President Daniel arap Moi who, as a Kalenjin himself, may in traditional terms be said to be the leader of the Kalenjin. The dissolution of the Kalenjin Union was therefore one way of pointing out to Gema leaders that if the president's own community was willing to do away with their tribal organisation, why not the Gema community?

Within a few hours of Salatt's announcement of the dissolution of the Kalenjin Union came a barrage of attacks on Gema's decision not to disband. Mr. Kabeere M'Mbijjewe, the minister for agriculture, who is a Meru, issued a statement "disassociating" the Meru tribe from the Gema organisation. The two Kisii ministers, Dr. Zachary Onyonka (planning) and Mr. Andrew Omanga (natural resources and the environment) both attacked the Gema decision not to wind up. Onyonka called it "tragic", while Omanga stressed that there was only one political party, Kanu, "which we should all be strengthening." The minister for information and broadcasting, Mr. Peter Oloo Aringo, described the Gema move as a "dangerous decision in our attempt to forge national unity". The important thing was that Aringo said he was speaking on behalf of the Luo and Kuria MPs. Aringo called on Luo Union to also wind up its affairs and asked leaders from the areas represented by Gema to "stand up and be counted, whether they abide by the leaders' conference resolution or by the Gema decision."

By Tuesday evening it was clear that Gema leaders had miscalculated badly on the likely reaction of the rest of the country to a decision not to wind up their organisation. When parliament resumed on Wednesday, the general mood of the country was to be expressed vehemently by a number of MPs, but Karume, now aware of the flack which the Kiambu Gema meeting had generated, once again found a convenient scape goat, the press.

Wind Up Tribal Organizations

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Oct 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] When the leaders of this country meeting at the Kenya Institute of Administration not so long ago decided to get rid of all tribal organisations, they obviously had in mind such associations as the Gikuyu, Embu and Meru Association (Gema), the New Akamba Union (NAU) and the Luo Union--among other tribal groupings, some smaller than these, which have in the past tended to divide the people of Kenya.

The relevant resolution, calling for the deregistration of all tribal organisations, demanded that every leader in Kenya should strive at all times to develop a united country by trying to forget ethnic, personal or other local interests. It was, therefore, quite surprising last week that the leaders of Gema announced after their annual delegates' conference at Kiambu that their association "is not winding up." According to people who attended the meeting, speaker after speaker claimed that the organisation was non-political and only concerned itself with social welfare activities.

Though the Gema leaders later said they have always been supporters of the Government of President Danial arap Moi, many observers interpreted their decision not to wind up their organisation as going against the spirit of the KIA conference, which also called for the removal of leaders who are working against national unity through tribal organisations.

The KIA resolution, under the heading of "National Unity" clearly said that all associations whose sole purposes and objectives are connected with the welfare of certain groups or tribes must refrain from serving as pressure groups for the purpose of achieving tribal or clan or individual interests in a manner which will undermine national unity. The resolution further said that any such association proved to be involved in such activities must be deregistered in the interests of maintaining peace, love and unity among Kenyans.

Lest there be any doubts about the terms of the KIA resolution, this is what it said: "That every leader must strive at all times to develop a united and strong Kenya; that in the pursuit of this noble and vital objective ethnic, racial, personal, or other local interests must be subordinated to the national interests; that, at all times, leaders must think, speak and act nationally; that, should any leader be seen to deviate from this, he must be removed without delay from his position of leadership by the party and/or the body that appointed him; that all associations whose sole purpose and objectives are connected with the welfare of certain groups or tribes must refrain from serving as pressure groups for the purpose of achieving tribal or clan or individual interests in a manner which

will undermine national unity. Any such association proved to be involved in such activities must be deregistered in the interest of maintaining peace, love and unity among all Kenyans."

There may be some Gema leaders who think that their organisation's sole purpose and objectives are not connected with the welfare of only small tribal groupings. These leaders may even think that their organisation is not undermining Kenya's national unity. Be that as it may, the reaction of the majority of Kenya's leaders to the stand taken by the Gema leaders last weekend on winding up their organisation--or otherwise--clearly proves that many of them believe it is in the interest of national unity that Gema should disappear. That is why Kisii leaders, Kalenjin leaders, Meru leaders, Kuria and Luo leaders have voiced opposition to the stand taken by the Gema leaders at the Kiambu conference.

It is well and good for the Gema leaders to claim that their organisation is non-political and only concerned with the welfare of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru people. But the very fact that the organisation groups together members of the three tribes who keep on reminding Kenyans that they championed the struggle for independence, shows that it is shrouded in political overtones so that it appears to be more of a political party than a welfare organisation.

According to the Gema chairman, Mr. Njenga Karume, MP, his members are ready to comply with the KIA recommendations--but for the time being they are "waiting to hear from the Government." This raises very important questions which we think the authorities must answer to clear the air. Are tribal organisations expected to wind up voluntarily or must they wait for official Government action deregistering them?

It will be extremely difficult for tribal leaders to prove that the parochial village organisations they lead are working for the betterment of national unity in Kenya. That role can be more effectively played by the ruling party, Kanu, and the sooner tribal leaders are asked to work for one, united Kenya through Kanu, the better it will be for the entire country. The question of winding up tribal organisations should, therefore, not be left to the tribal leaders themselves who, by and large, would rather remain tribal giants than national leaders working for Kenya's true unity.

It is time the Government takes action to require all tribal organisations to wind up within a given time, after which they should be automatically deregistered and declared illegal.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER ANNOUNCES INCREASES IN CONSUMER PRICES OF MILK

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Oct 80 pp 1, 28

[Excerpt]

THE price of a packet of fresh milk has gone up by 30 cents and UHT by 20 cents.

Fresh milk will now cost 1/60 and UHT 2/-.

The new prices were announced yesterday by Livestock Development Minister James Osogo and KCC managing director Gitahi Ngaruro.

The new consumer prices became effective simultaneously with the producer prices announced by President Moi on Tuesday when he opened the Nairobi International Show.

Mr. Ngaruro said dairy farmers will now be paid 8/50 per gallon of milk as compared to the old price of 6/-.

The producer prices were last adjusted on September 23, 1976. Consumer prices were last adjusted on March 2, 1977.

The KCC is now looking into the prices of butter, cheese and powdered milk. These will be increased in due course, Mr. Ngaruro added.

"We are trying to keep prices as low as possible," he added.

The KCC chief said the dairy industry was hit by adverse weather and since 1976, by the rising cost of cattle feed, transport and higher wages.

"It was very hard for farmers to cope with the problems of milk production and we are very grateful to the President and his Government for realising this. Now farmers will be able to make a living in the dairy industry," said Mr. Ngaruro.

For farmers to produce milk, they must be able to buy cattle feed to supplement cattle fodder crops available in their areas, said Mr. Ngaruro.

He appealed to farmers to double their efforts. "To me, the increase of the producer milk prices is a challenge from the President. Farmers must be prepared to produce enough food as required to feed the nation. In all sectors of production, this nation should be self sufficient."

At present, KCC receives 500,050 litres of milk from dairy farmers every day. Adverse weather conditions are blamed for the fall in milk production, especially in Central Kenya.

CSO: 4420

KAKAMEGA TO GET MOST DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

KAKAMEGA District will get the greatest share of the Sh. 40 million earmarked for development programmes throughout the country in the next two years.

This was said by the Minister for Economic Planning and Development, Dr. Zachariah Onyonka, when he addressed the Kakamega District Development Committee at the DC's conference room yesterday.

Dr. Onyonka, who was flanked by the Water Development Minister Moses Mudavadi and Assistant Economic Planning and Development Minister Joshua Angatia, urged all district committees to plan well for their projects so that funds were not returned to the Treasury unused.

Dr. Onyonka said the committees should not be content only with good planning but to ensure that poor areas were improved.

The Minister warned against imposing projects on people and gave the example of cattle dips, which, he said, were built with Government funds without any planning for improved livestock programmes. He said there should be better co-ordination between various Ministries to avoid duplication and wastage of funds.

The meeting was chaired by Kakamega DC Walter Muganda and attended also by Assistant Livestock Development Minister Martin Shikuku, Emuhaya MP Eric Khasakhala, Hamisi MP, James H. Onamu, Ikolomani MP Jeremiah Murila, Kakamega Mayor Robert Magotsi and County Council chairman Jared Ayuku.

—KNA

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

INTENSIFIED LAND USE, DEVELOPMENT--The Agriculture Ministry will intensify work on land use and development during the current financial year, the Minister, Mr. Gilbert M'Mbijjewe told Parliament. He was tabling the Ministry's vote for 1980/81 in which he sought approval of £58,571 for recurrent and development expenditure. The Minister said the Ministry would intensify land utilisation, development of some arid and semi-arid areas, improvement of agricultural extension work and the marketing system as well as agricultural research, provision of agricultural education and grain storage facilities and driers for maize. The Minister said irrigation work and anti-soil erosion would be intensified. The Embu and Bukura Agricultural Institutes and Egerton College will be expanded, the Minister said. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Oct 80 p 4]

EEC GRANT FOR TURKANA--The European Economic Community has agreed to grant Kenya Sh. 2 million over the next six months to help rehabilitate the Turkana region of northwestern Kenya. The rehabilitation programme will cost Sh. 30 million, plus 5,000 tonnes of maize and 10 volunteers. The American, British, French, West German, Irish, the Netherlands and Norwegian governments will contribute food, money, equipment or volunteers to the rehabilitation programme over a two-year period. The local Church leadership, Members of Parliament and various non-governmental organisations such as the Catholic Relief Services, Africa Inland Church and the Kenya Freedom from Hunger Council will also be involved in the project. In the first phase of the programme the Netherlands Government has given 2,500 tonnes of maize for distribution to an estimated 28,000 people in the area. The maize will be given out by schools and health clinics and through a "Food for Work" programme for adults. Over the two years, labour-intensive projects mainly financed by the Netherlands and the EEC will be initiated.--KNA [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Oct 80 p 24]

CSO: 4420

JOINT SOVIET-MALAGASY COMMISSION TALKS SUCCESSFUL

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Moscow--The Soviet-Malagasy Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade has concluded its work in Moscow. (Hommauald Tomberg), head of the department for economic cooperation with African and Latin American countries of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, described the results of the commission's work during an interview with an APN correspondent.

The first meeting of the Soviet-Malagasy Intergovernmental Commission marked an important event in commercial and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Tomberg said.

The very creation of this commission is the result of the lively development of friendly relations between the two countries and the extension of economic cooperation and trade on a mutually advantageous basis. Much has been done since the signing of the Soviet-Malagasy treaty on economic and technical cooperation--this is the view expressed by both Soviet and Malagasy representatives.

By way of example, Tomberg cited: construction of a flour mill with grain silo in Toamasina, construction of a radio station in Antananrivo and of a study center for training mechanics for agricultural machinery in Antsirabe.

Moreover, Soviet and Malagasy specialists are proceeding with joint research in useful minerals, are drawing up geological maps of the central part of the island, and are working out a detailed plan for irrigation installations in the Mandrare River basin.

Future Measures

As for trade between the Soviet Union and Madagascar, Tomberg continued, the Soviet and Malagasy representatives reached the conclusion that

favorable conditions for extending commercial ties exist. The Soviet Union imports from Madagascar coffee, cloves, vanilla, pepper and sisal. In turn, the USSR delivers to Madagascar: automobiles, tractors, agricultural machinery and airplanes. The Malagasy side showed interest in new deliveries of agricultural technology, road construction technology and medical equipment.

When we speak about concrete results of the talks, Tomberg said in conclusion, we describe future measures for developing economic cooperation. For example, an intergovernmental protocol was signed on construction of the Ampitabe-Mahanoro-Marolambo road, 255 km long and very important for the development of the agricultural region of Madagascar where numerous valuable plants are cultivated but where conditions do not exist for transporting them. An understanding has been reached on the study of possibilities for cooperation in the areas of agriculture and stock breeding.

I think this expressed the common view: "The Soviet-Malagasy talks and the first meeting of the Soviet-Malagasy Intergovernmental Commission were successful. These are new evidence of the friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two countries. (APN/ANTA)

5586
CSO: 4400

REPORT ON PRC DELEGATION'S VISIT TO ROADBUILDING SITES

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 5 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Paul Manjakavelo]

[Text] Toamasina--After the visit to the work sites of RN [National Highway] 2 by the Chinese Ambassador, His Excellency (Gan Yetao), several months ago, came that of a strong Chinese delegation of 20 persons led by (Ji Penfei), vice premier, accompanied by his wife, on the morning of Monday, 1 September 1980.

This noted guest of the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] took a special Air Madagascar plane, the HS-748. On the same plane were CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] [members] Randriantanany Jean de Dieu, representative of the Revolutionary Authority, Fiakara Jean Ferlin, minister Ampy Augustin Portos, provisional minister of the MAE [Ministry of Foreign Affairs?], and Rakotomova Bruno, minister of public works. In all, there were 39 persons on board the HS-748, including journalists, cameramen and photographers.

It was exactly 0805 when the HS-748 came to a stop at the Ambalamanara International Airport. The "vahiny" were welcomed on alighting by Lahady Samuel, presicomex [president of the executive committee?] of the faritany, accompanied by elected representatives of the decentralized districts, Lanona Albert, secretary general of the administrative committee, accompanied by the managers of departments and technicians concerned, the head of the Chinese community leading a large delegation of Chinese nationals in Toamasina, (Lio Deren), head of the Chinese road mission, leading a large Chinese delegation made up of construction managers for RN 2.

After having received a squad of gendarmery which did the honors, the Chinese vice premier rested a short time in the airport's honor lounge. At 0827 the long procession made up of over 20 vehicles took the road for Marofody where the 1st brigade is located. It arrived there at 1010. High tea, refreshments and tropical fruits were served to everybody. Taking the floor, CSR Randriantanany Jean de Dieu, representing the

Revolutionary Authority, thanked the Chinese vice premier very much for his visit, as well as the Chinese technicians in charge of the work of building RN 2 between Moramanga and Andranonampango. He ended his speech by saluting Sino-Malagasy friendship.

Replying to the CSR, Vice Premier (Ji Pentei) spoke of the difficulties to be overcome, but said that the Chinese and Malagasy technicians will surmount them because Sino-Malagasy friendship is big and strong. He ended his speech by wishing long life to the friendship which unites the two countries.

After a pause for photographs, the return to Toamasina took place. The procession arrived in the eastern capital at 1210. After having rested a little at the large residence, the "vahiny" ate lunch in the municipal hall. At 1630 they left the residence for Ambalamanara and at 1700 the Chinese vice premier and his entourage left Toamasina for Antananrivo on board a B-737.

RN 2

From Moramanga to Andranonampango, it is 234 kilometers at present. In the outskirts of Andasibe there is a detour of more than 10 kilometers. At present the Chinese mission is working from Ambodiara (Brickaville) to Andranonampango (Toamasina), which is 90 kilometers of road.

Six brigades are dividing up the jobs in this road work: one mechanical brigade, three earthworks brigades, one quarrying brigade and one bridge brigade. The mechanical brigade is quartered 2 kilometers from Brickaville in the Ambodiara neighborhood. It consists of 45 Chinese and 83 Malagasy (June 1979 figures). This brigade takes care of all repairs and if necessary makes spare parts.

The first earthworks brigade camps at Marofody. It is the oldest of the brigades, for it was formed in February 1978 and started work on 27 December 1978.

It is carrying out the construction of 38 kilometers of road between PK [kilometer point] 287 and PK 325. It is made up of 78 Chinese and 300 Malagasy.

It is equipped with 20 bulldozers [in English], 2 scrapers [in English], 3 graders, 4 rollers, 33 trucks, crushing mills and electric generator and compressed air units.

The second earthworks brigade camps at Brickaville: It is building 24 kilometers of road between PK 263 and PK 287. It is equipped with 2 scrapers, 3 graders, 2 rollers, 30 trucks of various tonnages, 2 electric generator units and 2 compressed air units. We understand that it will

receive other equipment. In June 1979, the second earthworks brigade included 66 Chinese technicians and 174 Malagasy workers.

The third earthworks brigade is not far from Ampasamadinika. It is very well equipped. Its task is to construct 27 kilometers of road between PK 325 and PK 352. It has about the same number of personnel as the second brigade.

The quarrying brigade is quartered a little north of Marofody. It was formed at the same time as the third earthworks brigade, i.e., in 1979. Its task is to extract and crush rock for the work of the earthworks brigades.

Finally, the bridge brigade. Obviously, it constructs bridges. It contains 56 Chinese and 140 Malagasy (July 1979 figures). It is equipped with 2 well drilling rigs, 13 trucks, 40 machines of various types (electric generator units, cranes, loaders, etc.).

We have heard that the Chinese mission is going to conduct a bitumen surfacing test on 10 kilometers of road.

Up to now, since the beginning of work, the Chinese mission has spent 3 billion FMA [Malagasy francs]. A total of 53 kilometers of fill has been completed, but 170 kilometers of fill remain to be done and the bitumen surfacing has not yet been started. This is to say that constructing a road is very expensive.

5586
CSO: 4400

NATION CONTINUING TO EXPLORE NEW ENERGY SOURCES

London 8 DAYS in English 4 Oct 80 p 44

[Article by John Dimsdale]

[Text] URANIUM is Tanzania's top potential mineral foreign exchange earner, according to Al Noor Kassum, the country's minister for water, energy and minerals. He was talking to *8 Days* soon after a German firm had completed the most advanced airborne geophysical survey to be undertaken in a developing country.

A few days earlier President Julius Nyerere had told the Tanzanian parliament that the poverty stricken country's natural resources would have to be widely developed before they would be of any use. 'We cannot use our coal, or iron, or our hydroelectric potential, until we have devoted money, skill and time into converting their potential,' said the president.

The survey was commissioned and paid for by the Tanzanian government and conducted by Geosurvey International of Munich. A second German firm, Uranerz of Bonn, has now signed an agreement with the Tanzanian government to carry out extensive exploration in the south of the country. As Kassum told *8 Days*, 'they are spending an enormous amount of money and this gives cause for real hope.' Certainly the minister's office bore witness to this: every shelf and table was covered with daily, weekly and monthly reports on the progress of the search.

The discovery of significant quantities of uranium would transform the Tanzanian economy. But Dar es Salaam officials are not complacent and are continuing to search for alternative energy sources and a corresponding reduction in the demand for foreign exchange. Tanzania is one of the few countries to have reduced its current oil consumption to a level lower than in 1972.

As an illustration of what petrol costs mean to Tanzania, the president recently pointed out that in 1976, one tonne of Tanzanian cotton bought 11 tonnes of oil. It now buys only seven tonnes. Similarly in 1976, one tonne of coffee bought 24 tonnes of oil while in 1980 it will only procure seven tonnes of oil. The bill for imported oil consumes just over half of Tanzania's foreign exchange earnings. When asked whether Opec members were receptive to pleas for concessions Kassum replied that he did not think bilateral arrangements were the correot approach. 'The industrialised nations are just as much at fault', he said. He praised the Opec Special Fund for the help it had given his country and singled out Iraq and Algeria for their generous help in the form of low interest, long-term, loans to offset recent oil price rises.

'We could supply East Africa for many years to come', he said. Hopes are currently pinned on three projects. Steigler's Gorge, in southern Tanzania, has a potential of 200,100MW of installed power. The Kidatu plant, not far from Dar es Salaam, has just completed its second phase and now has four turbines each producing 50MW. The third scheme, which has the most potential is a multinational project based on the 60,000 sq km Kagera basin in northwest Tanzania. The original signatories were

Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania. Uganda recently joined the consortium in a bid to assist the area that Idi Amin occupied in his short lived invasion of Tanzania. Tanzania's commissioner to the Kagera organisation, Ndugu Ngaiza was in Bujumbura, on 22 September to finalise the next stage of development, the Rusumo Falls. This scheme has the potential to supply all member countries with considerable power, as well as water for irrigating valuable but underdeveloped, land.

Tanzania has looked at wind power as an alternative energy source and windmills are being built in the northern town of Arusha. But they are capital intensive and unlikely to contribute much to the nation's energy problems. Wave power is not a realistic source because a coral reef runs almost the entire length of the country's coast line. Kassum acknowledges solar energy as a possibility but it also is too capital intensive to be a practical option.

Oil is still on Tanzania's list of possible energy sources. Although Agip, the Algerian oil corporation, withdrew from its original concession after finding a limited amount of gas on the Songo Songo island, it continues to search elsewhere. The area Agip initially surveyed has been taken over by the Tanzanian government with mixed results. The first bore blew out but the second disclosed gas in the order of 30 to 50bn cubic metres. A third and fourth well were drilled. The last well showed traces of oil analysed light crude.

Kassum said 'it is clearly uneconomic but it whetted our appetite and we shall continue to explore'. It is not only the Tanzanian government that has faith in the country's future. The World Bank has advanced $30m to further the search on and offshore the Songo Songo islands.

CSO: 4420

ULTIMATUM ON CONSTITUENCIES REPORTED REVOKED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 26 Sep 80 p 24

[Text] A major political storm which loomed over Uganda last week seems to have receded. But it has not completely disappeared. It arose from a government bill presented for enactment by the country's interim parliament, the National Consultative Council (NCC). The bill wanted to establish 126 constituencies for the impending elections and had the support of the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) led by former President Milton Obote. The two other parliamentary political parties, the Democratic Party (DP) led by Paul Ssemogerere and the Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM) led by the ruling military commission vice-chairman Yoweri Museveni, were dissatisfied with the number of constituencies, feeling that more were needed if the UPC was not to be at an advantage over the other parties. Ministers loyal to the two parties supported an amendment proposing 140 constituencies, and ended up with an ultimatum from the military commission chairman Paul Muwanga to resign or be sacked on grounds that they had shacked collective responsibility as government ministers. But either through dismissal or forced resignation, there would have only been one outcome. The UPC would be in full control of the government.

But the DP, UPM and the Conservative Party (CP), which is unrepresented in parliament, made it clear they would not co-operate with a government of UPC. Instead, they would resist it. As Museveni put it later, "in the same way we shall never accept anyone taking power by force, we shall never allow anyone taking power by fraud." That, he charged, was what the UPC was doing. It was trying to entrench itself in power at the expense of other parties. This was not only by using the principle of collective responsibility to force through the UPC bill, but by the use of the absence of the other parties to pass the bill.

The determination by the UPC to pass the bill should have been clear from the beginning. Just before the bill was presented for debate, Obote called all the UPC members of the NCC together and told them they should pass the government bill. Anyone who absented himself from the debate or voting would face dismissal from the party. That would have not been necessary if the UPC did not feel it had a vital interest in the bill. Muwanga was to exert extra leverage through the military commission.

The ruse had mixed results. While it created the confusion which led to the passing of the bill by only UPC members, it nearly resulted in the most serious crisis since the military commission took power in May. After a meeting with Ssemogerere last Thursday, Muwanga revoked his ultimatum "in the national interest." While removing heat from the crisis, it was not however enough for the other parties. They decided to boycott the NCC until a number of demands were met. One was that the enactment of the 126-constituency bill be invalidated.

The wrangle appeared to have overshadowed the announcement that the elections initially scheduled for the end of this month had been switched to December. It had become clear that much remained to be done and the elections could not be held as scheduled earlier. But the government and the electoral commission could not confirm earlier widely held belief that they will have to be switched. The confirmation came in the wake of last week's crisis--anything could be read into the coincidence--when the electoral commission chairman S.M. Kikira said the election could take place in two months "if everything goes on normally." Later in the same day he announced that the elections will take place on December 10 with the registration of voters starting on September 29, and registers completed by November 22. If last week's events are anything to go by, it will be another two months of a bruising campaign. Some of the parties may even be inclined to make short-cuts.

CSO: 4420

KINYARA REFINERY REPORTED CLOSED, SUGAR SHORTAGE PREDICTED

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 29 Aug 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] The scarcity of sugar in Uganda will soar to even graver dimensions when the Government-owned National Sugar Works, Kinyara, closes down for a whole year due to shortage of sugar-cane and some technical problems.

In spite of the closure of the factory, the Company will continue to employ about 3,000 workers in respect of whom nearly 2m/- will be spent every month in the form of salaries and wages. It will also have to meet a monthly recurrent expenditure to the tune of 0.5m/-.

Although the National Sugar Works was initiated nearly 10 years ago, its position as a Government company was never legalised, its books of accounts have never been audited, and the factory is uninsured.

The closure is bound to escalate the "sugar crisis" in the country since the Kinyara factory is the only source of sugar under Government control at the moment. The Lugazi sugar factory is currently at a complete standstill while the sugar produced at Kakira is sold directly by the new proprietors of Kakira Sugar Works.

A Weekly Topic Reporter who visited the factory was told that operational costs had been too high since the factory was opened because of the miserable degree of field development so far undertaken and consequently the limited availability of cane for processing.

It is understood that the Company's account has been overdrawn to the tune of 14m/- and sundry debts since 1976 have accumulated to 10m/-, and some creditors are threatening court action.

The Company's General Manager, Mr. Olwoch, told Weekly Topic that "it was no longer viable to run Kinyara Sugar Works on snap-shot decisions taken by individuals in the Ministry." He disclosed that the factory needs overhauling but the exercise would require specialised professionals and technicians.

Olwoch revealed that the Indian company which has until September 1980 a Technical Management and Operation contract with the company had advised it was no longer safe to operate the factory without risk of damage to expensive machinery and equipment.

He said that if Government desires to continue running the National Sugar Works, a comprehensive plan for field development must be evolved and matters relating to the factory operation and infrastructures must receive immediate attention.

He recalled that when he was appointed General Manager about a month ago he had to borrow 2m/- to pay wages and meet a backlog of graduated tax for employees for 1977 and 1978 because deductions made from their salaries had never been remitted to the relevant authorities.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NEWSPAPER RESUMES PUBLICATION--After an interval of 8 years, THE PEOPLE newspaper has come out again and from now on it will be published weekly on Friday. Also, agents and bookshops throughout the country who would like to sell THE PEOPLE and advertisers who would like to advertize in THE PEOPLE should contact the commercial department, THE PEOPLE Newspaper, P.O. Box 4615 Kampala, Telephone 32416 and 32426, Kampala. The new PEOPLE will be guided by the old ideals and accepts the major challenge to be more vigorous, consistent, persistent, and more courageous to inform the people of this nation and guide their thinking into correct lines. [Text] [LD070703 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Oct 80]

CSO: 4420

MUZOREWA DENIES SA IS TRAINING UANC AUXILIARIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

Political Staff

THE UANC president, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, yesterday denied allegations by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, that 5 000 UANC auxiliaries were being trained in the Transvaal to subvert the Zimbabwean Government.

"If Mr Mugabe is afraid that someone is going to topple his Government by force of arms, he should not expect that to come from the UANC but from his own party's dissident element," the bishop said in a statement.

He added: "In fact, the security situation and the lack of real freedom the nation is experiencing now is actually from these sources and not from the UANC."

He said Mr Mugabe, who made the charges during a meeting in Wedza on Saturday, should not behave like a father who punishes all his innocent children just because one of them has misbehaved.

The Prime Minister knew who was causing havoc and to blame it on the UANC was "cheap politicking as well as an injustice", said the bishop.

He said that soon after the general election the Prime Minister had said in a meeting that he had heard there were 9 000 UANC people training in South Africa. This the UANC denied.

"Now he says there are 5 000 . . ."

Bishop Muzorewa said his Government of National Unity relinquished control of the army, police and other State organs when Lord Soames took charge of Zimbabwe in December 1979.

"Therefore any allegations in respect of private armies anywhere in Zimbabwe or elsewhere should be referred to Lord Soames," he said.

CSO: 4420

MUZENDA DEFENDS ARAB RIGHTS IN ISRAEL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] THE Foreign Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, was rousingly applauded by ZANU (PF) Members of the House yesterday when he refused to concede any parallel between the rights of Palestinians to an autonomous homeland and the rights of white South Africans to one.

Mr Muzenda, who is also Deputy Prime Minister, said South Africa was seen as a single, indivisible entity.

Mr Muzenda referred to Zimbabwean support for a Palestinian State in a report to the House on his recent visit to the United Nations in New York.

Black MP's laughed when the only Jewish Member of Parliament, Mr John Landau, who is also Rhodesian Front Chief Whip, rose as soon as Mr Muzenda had finished speaking.

He queried in what aspects the Palestine Liberation Organisation was being supported. He said there were people not only in Zimbabwe but in other influential nations from which Zimbabwe was seeking money, who did not share Zimbabwe's attitude towards the PLO.

Mr Muzenda reminded Mr Landau that he had said that Zimbabwe felt Israel having fought for its own nationhood, "should not be slow to recognise the rights of others".

Mr Muzenda told the House: "I in particular cannot see the reason at all why Israel cannot agree to the existence of the Palestinians. The Arabs have now accepted Israel as a nation, and why does Israel not allow the Arabs to have their own nation, in their own country, which is called their own?"

Zimbabwe would be failing in its duty if it supported Israel "to suppress other people".

The former Foreign Minister, Mr P. K. van der Byl, rose to ask if Mr Muzenda would not agree that if the Palestinians had a right to their own separate identity and ethnic status as a country, the same should apply to white South Africans.

There were angry cries of "no", "nonsense" and "one man one vote" from ZANU (PF) backbenchers.

Mr Muzenda said there was a complete misunderstanding among the white community about the Organisation of African Unity's policy on South Africa, which was not that South Africans should be removed from their country but that apartheid should be removed.

Mr Muzenda noted that the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, had conceded the need for change in South Africa, and this in itself was an admission that there had been something wrong.

He told the House that the fact that South Africas privileged whites had forced a system of Bantustans on the blacks did not mean the blacks approved of this system. But the move for an autonomous Palestinian homeland came from the Arabs themselves.

Mr van der Byl protested that this was identical to the South African concept.

However, Mr Muzenda said Zimbabwe believed South Africa could be a single people in a single state. He added that Israelis did not wish to have the Palestinians as citizens of Israel.

The only Irish-born Member of Parliament, Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central), noted that another country whose representatives Zimbabwe had seen in New York had been Ireland.

Mr Shields hoped that after getting involved in Middle Eastern issues, Zimbabwe would not become embroiled in Irish affairs.

Mr Muzenda said the question did not appear on U.N. agendas at the moment, but if it did arise, "We shall decide on which side we are" he said.

"Don't," pleaded Mr Shields.

CSO: 4420

READING OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT BILL POSTPONED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **THE crucial third reading of the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment Bill was postponed until today when the ruling ZANU (PF) party failed to muster the 70 votes needed in the House of Assembly to get the Bill into law.**

There were 58 black MPs in the House yesterday, including the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, and about 10 of his Patriotic Front MPs as well as the president of the UANC, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Iana reports.

At the start of business the ZANU (PF) chief whip, Mr Frederick Shava, was seen talking urgently to Dr Nkomo, whose support for the Bill is imperative if it is to be passed.

He then spoke to Senator Simbi Mubako, Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, who is conducting the Constitutional Amendment Bill through Parliament.

The Bill reduces the qualifications for appointments to the Public Services Commission, Judicial Service Commission and Senate Legal Committee.

The Rhodesian Front chief whip, Mr John Landau, protested at the House being brought back today to deal with the third reading.

He said there was no other business to justify a sitting of the House today and it would meet for only a few minutes if the third reading was to be its sole concern.

WASTE

This would cost many thousands of dollars, he said.

"I object most vociferously to this waste of the public money," he told the House.

Wing Commander Rob Gaunt (RF, Highlands) protested at the continual deferment of the Bill, which was approved in committee on September 19,

It has had its third reading repeatedly postponed since its originally scheduled date on October 1 while the Government whips marshalled their MPs for the crucial vote.

Amid howls of protest from the Government benches, Mr Gaunt said the Government should face the fact that it was not going to get the 70 votes it needed and should withdraw what he regarded as "a bad piece of legislation".

Wing Commander Gaunt said that each day Government Ministers left for overseas to solicit aid for worthy development projects. Meanwhile Parliament itself was wasting the nation's money.

Mr P. K. van der Byl added: "I wish, too, to voice my strongest objections to the way the whole principle of the workings of Parliament is being gerrymandered at the moment."

Recalling last week's Government boycott of the debate on law and order, which was struck off the order paper when there was no quorum, Mr van der Byl said that the Government had now twice suppressed this discussion "on a matter of great public importance".

Mr van der Byl said the third reading of the Constitutional Amendment Bill was having to be postponed again "simply and solely because the whips of the Government side have not organised their affairs properly".

STIFLE

If it was the Government's intention to stifle Zimbabwe's Parliament, then the sooner the RF members, the country, and the world at large knew this, the better, he said.

Mr Albert Taderera (ZANU-PF, Victoria) said that a crisis had now been reached.

On the Government side it was believed the Bill would be discussed today or tomorrow.

"It is not reasonable for anyone to stand up and challenge the popular will of Government," he protested.

He accused the Rhodesian Front members of trying "for opposition's sake" to get into the news.

"News for us is non-existent," said Mr Tadereera. His party could kill news or create it as it wished.

He said Members on his side wished Mr Mubako to have ample time to prepare his papers in connection with the Bill and they were not worried about the taxpayers' money.

"You can continue paying," he told the RF members. "If you don't want to pay there is a passage — 'the yellow route'."

Mr Mubako said he understood there was indeed enough business to justify a sitting of the Assembly today.

He however, intended to request today that the Bill's third reading be postponed "until further notice".

There was confusion, however, when the Speaker put the motion that the debate be adjourned — which was carried on a voice vote — and asked "what date for resumption"?

The Leader of the House and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simon Muzenda, rose to reply "tomorrow sir" while Mr Mubako, seated immediately behind him, called "until further notice".

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, replied on behalf of the Government earlier in the brief session when Mr van der Byl requested that his motion on security be restored to the order paper.

CONDEMNED

The motion condemned acts committed by bandits and dissident guerillas and demanded Government action both to re-establish order and to disarm guerillas who did not join the national army.

Mr Zvobgo said the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, had given comprehensive and fair treatment to the subject in recent speeches and it would not be in the public interest to allow a new debate covering the same ground.

"It is quite clear that certain members may, for their own mischievous purposes, try to whip up emotion in this country on a matter which is now fully under control, and on that account the motion should be denied," he said.

Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marlborough) protested at Mr Zvobgo's reply and said it conflicted with the advice of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Mr Kumbirai Kangai.

Last week Mr Kangai told RF members that Mr van der Byl's motion should be restored to the order paper.

Mr Irvine vehemently denied the allegation that there was any plan to whip up emotion or to be mischievous.

Mr van der Byl's motion was defeated on a voice vote but Mr Irvine interjected that it had been "a pyrrhic victory" for the Government

CSO: 4420

TWENTY NEW FIRMS TO SET UP IN SALISBURY

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **MORE than twenty foreign companies plan to open offices in Salisbury following the recent economic resources conference in the city, said Dr Syd Kelly, who organised the conference.**

He told Business Herald that some of these were thinking of switching their Africa headquarters from Nairobi and Johannesburg to Salisbury.

Possible forthcoming investment was about $20 million spread throughout mining, agriculture and infrastructure.

"Delegates were impressed by the services and efficiency in the industries and the infrastructure and economy as a whole." The conference was attended by 370 people from 35 countries.

"The conference enabled the delegates to have a better understanding of this country's economy, particularly businesses," said Dr Kelly.

RECORDINGS

He said representatives of the multinational corporations were inspired by the speech given by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, when he opened the conference. "There has been a great demand for tape recordings and copies of the speech."

On trade, Dr Kelly said there had been great interest in buying raw materials from the mining and agricultural sectors. Some countries wanted to supply Zimbabwe with heavy machinery for mining and agriculture.

Some delegates were concerned at the lack of skilled manpower and asked for Government policy on immigration, expatriate skills and dividend remittability.

They were interested in training local people and were looking to local institutions to assist if necessary. The conference cost $130 000 and was sponsored by international and local business houses.

During the conference, $30 000 was spent on transporting delegates to various parts of the country where they saw industries and talked to several members of the public.

CSO: 4420

PROSPECTS BRIGHTER FOR TOBACCO FARMER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] **TOBACCO prices on the two Salisbury auction floors are strengthening and last week hit the highest average level to date.**

Mr Bert Palmer, president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, said there was no doubt that prices had improved, and would continue to stay at this level until the end of the production year.

In an interview yesterday, he attributed the improvement in prices to the drought in the United States, which had badly affected the tobacco crop, and the stabilising of the local market by limiting next year's crop.

"By limiting the crop we have forced the buyer who doesn't hold stock to buy in anticipation for next year," he said.

Zimbabwe produces American substitute flavoured tobacco which is now attracting overseas buyers. Another attraction is that the country has the only auction in the world where free market conditions apply.

Mr Palmer said demand increased where there was a shortage of certain styles of tobacco.

"At the moment the demand is for a soft, fluffy, spotty tobacco, and that's going for up to $2,50 a kg," Mr Palmer said.

Mr Palmer said two big international buyers had come back into the market and, with the other buyers, "they are looking for good, traditional, Central African, soft-quality tobacco — and they are prepared to pay for it.

"They are buying and they re buying very strongly."

As a result, farmers were a "little more reassured" and were going "flat out" for better quality in their crops this season.

But in spite of the average increases, prices were still below production costs.

Farmers were still concerned about the increased production costs, the increased price of fertiliser and the minimum wages.

"Unless the farmer gets $1,15 a kg next year he is not going to cover his costs of production again for the third year."

Mr Palmer called for a guaranteed minimum price for tobacco which would avoid an oversupply.

"I envisage some form of production control over the next two or three years. We must never oversupply again," he said.

The present trend in prices is a reversal from the situation a few months ago.

Last week, the 26th week since sales started, the average price of tobacco was 93,7c a kg. At the beginning of July it was as low as 68c a kg after dropping from 84c a kg in the first week that the floors opened in April.

It had been predicted that the tobacco industry would collapse. Farmers suggested closing the two auction floors and placing all the tobacco in storage until prices improved.

Mr Palmer said a further strengthening effect on tobacco was the $27 million by which the Government undertook to guarantee support to the industry.

CSO: 4420

ROMEO AP GUERRILLAS MOVED TO SEKE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **ABOUT 1 200 ZIPRA former guerillas from assembly point Romeo and Mushumbi Pools will arrive at Seke Unit O tomorrow, Patriotic Front officials said in Salisbury yesterday.**

They were due to arrive last week with thousands of ZANLA men who have been settled at Zengeza 4, Chitungwiza.

Their arrival was delayed because of transport problems.

There would be a reception tomorrow, when the former guerillas join the 200 that were already in the camp at Seke Unit O, Mr Peter Katsande, an official of the party's provincial office, said yesterday.

"But the big occasion will be on Sunday," he said. "We will be having welcome celebrations for the former guerillas.

"The Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Josnua Nkomo, will be among the hundreds of people at the celebrations.

"Other dignitaries and church leaders are expected at the welcome celebrations."

Mr. Katsande said the party was trying to hire about 100 buses to carry people to [word indistinct] from Keke on Sunday.

"But it appears we may not get as many as that," he said.

Mr Swazini Ndhlovu, a PF official, said the company which was building the houses in the camp had been asked to speed up its work.

"We do not know how long it will take to bring all the units but as soon as the accommodation is completed, all the former ZIPRA guerillas will move in," he said.

CELEBRATIONS

ZANU (PF) officials at Zengeza 4 said yesterday that plans were going ahead for a mammoth party to celebrate the arrival of more than 2 000 former ZANLA guerillas, who arrived last week.

The party will be held on Saturday.

● There were tears of joy as 1 173 refugees from Victory Camp School, near Lusaka, arrived in Bulawayo at 3.15 p.m. yesterday in the final phase of the repatriation of Zimbabwean refugees from Zambia, reports our correspondent.

The group, which arrived in 16 railway coaches with two other coaches carrying their baggage, included 901 secondary school girls, 90 recently qualified secretaries, 130 boys aged between seven and 14, 36 teachers, and other supporting staff.

Crowds of enthusiastic relatives and PF supporters were at the railway siding and at the reception centre to welcome them.

Most of the girls appeared to be in good health and were evidently in high spirits.

They burst into song and cheers, and shouted PF slogans as soon as they arrived at the railway siding.

After their arrival the pupils were told that they would not be sent to their homes but would be sent to school.

Mr. Stephen Nkomo a Patriotic Front MP, addressing the refugees at the Luveve reception centre, said: "We in Parliament have discussed with the Minister of Education and agreed that children from Mozambique and Zambia must continue their education. That is the assurance I give you."

He said parents friends and relatives were free to see the pupils, but should not take them away as this might mean forfeiture of their educational opportunities.

CSO: 4420

LOME CONVENTION SUGAR AGREEMENT REACHED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **COMPLETE agreement has finally been reached for Zimbabwe to accede to the Lome Convention. The Common Market Commission yesterday set a firm date for the implementation of the sugar quota, ending the deadlock on the last remaining obstacle.**

The commission has set the trading year beginning July 1982 as the latest by which the 25 000-tonne quota will become effective. And the industry is overjoyed.

A spokesman for the Zimbabwe Sugar Association said: "This is the best solution we could ever have hoped for and we are very happy at the outcome. There will be no problem in our fulfilling the quota."

A spokesman for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which handled the negotiations, said: "We are pleased that agreement has been reached and we are satisfied with what has been achieved."

World prices are much higher than those guaranteed under Lome, but it is believed that by 1982 they will have fallen below these.

A sugar industry source said: "We will be getting the best of both worlds."

All that remains now is a formal signing between the Government and the EEC Council of Ministers, followed by ratification by the nine individual member States of the Common Market.

Agreement has already been reached on tobacco and beef. Zimbabwe can export 8 100 tonnes of boneless beef a year and an unlimited amount of tobacco, duty free.

● Today's Business Herald features: Chrome exports drive; Rhonat Insurance deal with Zambians; Karina Textiles expansion; and BCCI bank venture — latest moves and background.

CSO: 4420

MISREADING OF CONDITIONS LED TO TAXI STRIKE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **THE five-day taxi strike that ended in Salisbury on Tuesday was caused by a misreading of the Government Gazette, according to the manager of Rixi, Mr Pat Travers.**

The Government Gazette recently published amended conditions in the transport industry. The amendment said that in addition to the minimum wage, a commission of 22 percent in each dollar must be paid.

The conditions in the amendment said that the minimum wage plus commission should be not less than $100 a month and that if fares were increased or decreased after September 29 1978 the commission must be calculated on a set formula.

Mr Travers said the formula took into account a 50 percent increase in fares since 1978 and that the official rate of commission was 14,6 percent and not 22 percent as the drivers thought.

The formula to determine the commission was 100 multiplied by the existing commission, divided by the percentage increase in fares.

He said taxi fares were controlled by the Government. The ceiling at the moment was 40c a kilometre but the companies were charging only 30c.

"It is obvious that if our fares are forced up by increased input costs and the rate of commission is static then our revenue will decrease."

By using the formula nobody lost because although commission would be less with an increase in fares the driver's take-home pay was not affected, he said.

Since 1978, Mr Travers said, the income of his drivers had risen by 36,8 percent.

Taxi drivers ended their strike on Tuesday after their employees agreed to pay them 18 percent commission—3,4 percent more than the official rate. No formula was used in the commission offer.

Several drivers yesterday said they were confused and felt that the Government should issue a statement about the official rate of commission.

"If fares change and our commission changes then we want to know from the Government what we are entitled to—not some figure subject to a whole lot of provisions," said one taxi-driver.

CSO: 4420

AIR FORCE USED IN TRACKING POACHERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **AN intensive military-style operation, involving police and aircraft, has been set up in the Que Que area to combat stock theft and poaching.**

Units of the air force are using fixed-wing light aircraft for reconnaissance flights over the areas of commercial farming land to the south and west of Que Que.

Specially trained police patrol teams are deployed by helicopter to investigate anything suspicious, such as cattle obviously out of place or poachers' fires.

Police foot patrols are being landed in some of the more inaccessible areas.

The round-the-clock operation, involving about 30 armed police and several aircraft, started last week and is expected to last for at least two or three weeks.

It is thought to be the first time the air force has been involved in an operation against stock thieves. Patrols have previously moved around in vehicles on the ground.

The airborne operation at Que Que began a few days before a statement on Friday by Midlands MP, Mr Henry Elsworth, that about half of the stock theft in the country now takes place in that area.

Police acknowledge that Que Que rural district is one of the areas of Zimbabwe hardest hit by stock theft and poaching.

Chief Superintendent Rob Anderson, officer commanding Que Que police district, said that in the first six months of this year more than 600 head of cattle were reported stolen.

He said: "To combat the increase in stock theft a specialised stock theft team was formed in July. To date it has been responsible for the recovery of 218 head of cattle, valued at approximately $25 000, and for the arrest of 16 stock thieves.

"The present operation is an extension of the activities of the stock theft team and incorporates anti-poaching patrols. It is run virtually along military lines."

Chief Superintendent Anderson said poaching had been on the increase in recent months. He was especially concerned about snaring, which was indiscriminate and often affected cattle.

"One of the greatest obstacles involved in stock theft and poaching investigations is the distance that has to be covered. With the use of aircraft, this problem has been overcome," he said.

Our Bulawayo Correspondent writes that members of the National Army are patrolling Bulawayo's western suburbs with the police.

Patrols made up of policemen with members of the integrated army, consisting of ex-ZANLA and ZIPRA guerillas and members of the former security forces, were deployed in the suburbs yesterday.

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL HERD 'TO BE BIGGER THAN EVER'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] AN encouraging picture of beef production in Zimbabwe was painted by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Simba Makoni.

During question time, Mr Henry Elsworth (RF, Midlands), Mr Bill Irvine (RF, Marlborough) and Mr Chris Andersen (RF, Mount Pleasant) questioned the 30 percent depletion in the country's breeding stock, and asked how long the national herd would take to rebuild to its former levels.

Information given by the Minister showed that the size of the herd dropped steadily from 5,65 million in 1978 to little more than 5 million this year. Mr Elsworth pointed out that the loss of breeding stock was even more serious: From 1,1 million to 740 000.

Mr Makoni acknowledged that the beef producing industry was experiencing some problems — and in some cases serious difficulties — but he told the House that his Ministry had committed itself to rebuilding the national herd to a size even greater than the top level in the past, and suggested this could take as few as three years, or as many as six.

Mr Elsworth disputed claims by the Minister, Senator Denis Norman, that the herd could be back to 1978 levels within three to four years. He expected a reconstruction period of six to seven years.

While he welcomed the Deputy Minister's announcement that there were 150 000-200 000 cows now ready for breeding — which could theoretically bolster the size of the herd quite quickly — he suggested that at present beef prices this breeding stock would not be used. He told Mr Makoni that any attempts to solve Zimbabwe's beef shortage hinged on the necessity for "across-the-board price rises of 25 to 30 percent".

Mr Makoni repeated that the Government was making "strenuous efforts" to alleviate the problems of the beef industry, and promised that its solutions, which would follow meetings with beef producers, would be "both long term and effective".

A question raised by Mr Elsworth on lowering local beef gradings because no beef would be available for export was ordered to be put on the later order paper by the Speaker. Mr Elsworth had suggested that lower gradings would avoid the need for using maize meal as cattle fodder, which had gone up 60 percent in price in one year.

Mr Makoni told Mr Andersen that a "healthy" size for the national herd would be more than six million, with an annual offtake of about 650 000.

CSO: 4420

FORUM OF 'DECISIONMAKERS' CALLED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] **DECISION makers from different walks of Zimbabwean life, including the Government, commerce and industry, have been invited to a forum to discuss specific national issues.**

Announcing this in an inaugural Roesing Foundation lecture delivered at the Education Centre in Windhoek yesterday, the principal of Ranche House College in Salisbury, Mr Ken Mew, said the series of discussions would provide a "specialist advisory service".

He said the college had an important role to play in its relationship with leaders in the Government, industry and commerce and other educational and training centres.

"Decisions are made by adults and we must not neglect those who are required to make those decisions," he said.

Stressing the need for adult education, he said it was unfortunate that so few governments considered it a priority.

The reason for this was that adult education had become synonymous with "a lot of activities which are not adult education in the traditional sense.

"More importantly, we have neglected our leaders. We have become associated with literacy schemes, remedial education, while overlooking the group with whom we should be most concerned, leaders."

He said decision makers needed all the help they could get but rarely did adult education programmes provide for it.

Mr Mew described the general aims of adult education as independent thinking, intellectual flexibility, open-mindedness, social sensitivity, awareness and responsibility.

CSO: 4420

NEW BANK TALKS CONTINUE

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] FINAL details for establishing a new commercial bank in Zimbabwe in partnership with the European finance group BCCI Holdings (Luxembourg) S.A., have still not been completed.

A Ministry of Finance spokesman said lawyers for BCCI and the Government were working on the legal technicalities. "Terms for suitable agreement are being negotiated," he said.

It's understood the first approach came from the Luxembourg group and that discussions have been going on for some time. Sources have also indicated that the Government will take a majority stake in the new bank.

In mid-September the Minister of Finance, Mr Enos Nkala, announced that BCCI would provide managerial and technical expertise during the early stages of the bank's operation. The handling of the day to day operations and training Zimbabweans is likely to be done by staff from the group's bank and Credit and Commerce International subsidiary.

Little is known in Zimbabwe about the BCCI group. Members of the ruling families of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, and Abu Dhabi account for some 35 percent of the holding company's equity.

The Bank of America at one time held 30 percent of the shares, but announced two years ago it intended reducing its stake and eventually disposing of its holding. Whether this operation has been completed is not yet known.

A further 40 percent is in the hands of International Credit and Investment, a company registered in another tax haven, the Cayman Islands.

BCCI is headed by Pakistani banker Mr Agha Hasan Abedi, who set up the company with Arab and American backing in Luxembourg in 1972 after the Pakistan Government nationalised all banks.

Since then a network of branches has been built up in Africa, the United States, the Middle East and Far East, Britain and Canada.

In Africa BCCI has offices in Nigeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland and Togo.

BCCI Holdings annual report for 1979 shows total resources of the group totalling U.S.$3 913 940 943 (Z$2 449 388 989) and pre-tax profits of U.S.$34 831 413 (Z$21 769 633).

CSO: 4420

MAIZE HARVEST EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] **THE Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, rejected fears that the agricultural industry was faced with impending disaster and an inability to feed the country's population.**

Speaking in the Senate during the committee stage of the Appropriation Bill — which gives effect to the Budget's estimates of expenditure — Senator Norman said he was "delighted" to report that the maize harvest this year had been 100 000 tonnes more than estimated.

Maize imports to Zimbabwe (from South Africa) had stopped several weeks ago, he said.

Stock theft — which threatened to cripple the beef industry during the war years — had largely been brought under control through measures taken by the Government and had led to a revival of interest in cattle breeding.

The beef shortage now affecting the country, he described as "a short-term problem".

He also assured the Upper House that wheat supplies — reportedly at their lowest level in years — would be sufficient in November and December.

The question, rather, was whether there would be adequate baking facilities, he said.

He told Senator Jack Mussett he had read a report in yesterday's edition of the Herald that wheat supplies were at a dangerously low level, but noted that the source of the report had been the Commercial Grain Producers' Association.

"This is a tactic with which I am very familiar," said Senator Norman, himself a former chairman of the association.

He was aware that a reduced hectarage of wheat had been planted this year and that less would be planted in the Lowveld in 1981, but said he was looking for a greater hectarage of wheat to be planted in Mashonaland and Highveld.

He told Senator Sam Whaley that the Government was "well aware of the need to provide the food requirements of the people and that, generally speaking, home - grown food is cheaper than the imported substitute".

It would be necessary to increase wheat planting from next season onwards and proposals for achieving this, and improving beef production would be presented next week.

Senator Norman told Senator Lou Ankers that a commission would be appointed to make a general report on the agricultural industry, but this would take a year to 18 months.

"In the meantime I am endeavouring to bring all agricultural prices into one annual review.

"The problem with pricing at present is when one has made a correction for one commodity or crop, one tends to place the other commodities at a disadvantage and in many cases make them unprofitable," the Minister said.

LESS FOOD

He warned that, in the coming years, there would be less food available on world markets, obliging the Government to ensure enough food was produced from local resources.

Senator Norman shared Senator Mussett's hope that the high bran-content "national loaf" would not make its reappearance in Zimbabwe.

The Minister dealt at length with points raised by Senator Agrippa Makunde, whom he congratulated for persuading squatters to move back to their homes last week.

On the subject of cattle diseases, Senator Norman said he was happy to report that the restoration of dipping tanks was well advanced and the whole programme should

be completed before the rains.

Stock losses through tick-borne diseases recently had been "astronomical", but now that weekly dipping had been reintroduced the position had improved, although there were some areas in which political intimidation against dipping was still being practised.

He appealed to all Senators with influence in the rural tribal areas to urge the people to bring their cattle forward for dipping as quickly as possible.

The Minister reassured Senator Musatt that the country would not run short of butter or milk, at least until after the rainy season.

He also said that the Veterinary Department was taking every precaution to prevent swine fever from entering the country.

Senator Mark Partridge said the policy of subsidising basic foods could lead only to excessive taxation, which would depress the economy as a whole.

It was far better to have realistic prices for foodstuffs in an expanding economy, he said.

DEMANDS

Senator Norman replied that he was already consulting his Cabinet colleagues to meet the growing demands on the Exchequer. It was better to ask for increases in prices as the need arose, than to ask for a blanket increase that would affect the whole economy.

The Minister said it could take up to five years for Zimbabwe's depleted national beef herd to regain full strength. He told Senator John Shoniwa that progress would depend on when work restoring the herd began.

"I believe that in the commercial farming sector one should allow a period of time of three to four years, and in the subsistence sector, because of the greater difficulties, full restoration could take a year longer," he said.

In response to questions asked by Senator Mudomeni Chivende on the difficulties faced by tribal farmers, he said that 15 000 small-scale farmers were to be assisted with loans for the 1980/85 season. He said the system of loan approvals may have thrown up some anomalies, and advised the Senator to give him details of any evident mistakes.

He assured Senator Bob Blunt that his Ministry and that of Resettlement and Rural Development were co-operating in matters which affected them both.

Senators Partridge and Ankers both stressed their concern about the number of experienced technical staff leaving the Ministry of Agriculture, and Mr Norman admitted his Ministry had suffered "severe losses" over the past three years. "And there are going to be further resignations," he told the House.

However, he was confident that the picture was not hopeless, and said a recruitment drive for suitably qualified Zimbabweans — both inside the country and outside — had been launched.

"There may be in the short term a small setback in services because, although some of the potential recruits are adequately qualified, they do in many cases lack experience which can only be gained after appointment," he said.

He thanked the two Senators for their complimentary remarks on the work of officials of his Ministry. Mr Partridge had said Zimbabwe's agricultural industry was among the best in the world — a position it could never have achieved without the help of Ministry officials.

Mr Norman told Senator Partridge that foot and mouth disease was still a serious problem in Matabeleland; its eradication was being impeded by the security situation in some of the more remote areas.

However, he assured the House that the Government was extremely anxious to prevent the disease spreading into Botswana.

Questioned on the tsetse fly control situation, the Minister disclosed that a new series of tests was soon to be conducted at Kariba using odour-based controls and the capture and sterilisation of female flies.

PROJECTS

He also said a new organisation, to be known as the "Southern African Development Co-ordinating Commission" was to be set up, which would deal with agricultural problems in the area, probably using Zimbabwe as a base. Most of its projects would probably be initiated by this country, said Senator Norman, but he gave no more details.

Replying to points raised by Senator Mrs Tsitsi Masvayati on food supplies, the Minister said that in some rural areas ploughing was slow because of the lack of oxen. But he was glad to announce that a start had been made with a small fleet of tractors which would assist with the ploughing programme.

"I would advocate an extension of this policy until a properly planned co-operative system can be introduced," he said.

During the current beef shortage proteins could be obtained from other foods such as fish and lamb and other meats.

Replying to criticisms by Senator Partridge of the promotions policy applied to specialists in the Department of Agriculture, which he called "ridiculous and senseless", the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Simba Makoni, said the present policy was necessary to maintain standards.

It also reflected the Government's desire to promote reconciliation by "removing the injustices of the past".

"The need to maintain high professional standards in our technical services is very clear and we in the Ministry of Agriculture are very conscious of it," he said. It was in accordance with the social, political and economic policy of the Government.

Senator Colonel George Hartley said there were "fairly disturbing rumours about the agricultural background or lack of it" of the successful applicants to be settled on farms newly acquired by the Government in the Gutu area.

• Senator Norman said all applicants for settlement schemes whether from within or outside Zimbabwe, were carefully screened by the Ministry of Lands.

Senator Norman told Senator Hartley that no significant movements of buffalo from the Gona-re-Zhou National Park to the nearby Mateke Hills had been reported recently.

The local farmers had shot 450 of the animals in recent months and the Veterinary Department a further 265.

There was an angry clash between Senator Partridge and the Deputy Minister, Mr Simbi Makoni over the freezing of promotion opportunities for Ministry technical and scientific staff and over Zimbabwe's withdrawal from SARCCUS, the South African-orientated scientific and conservation body.

Mr Makoni said that withdrawal from the South African tie enabled Zimbabwe to forge newer, better co-operation with free countries. He denied Senator Partridge's claim that individual rights were being harmed by Government promotion policy, saying that past injustice and imbalance had to be rectified, and this was being done in accordance with the terms of the Lancaster House accord.

CSO: 4420

TOP CHROME PRODUCERS SEEK CONTRACTS

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **ZIMBABWE'S chrome producers are in the middle of a worldwide sales drive. Both Union Carbide and Rhodall are seeking to secure major international contracts.**

October is the traditional month when most contracts for the following year are entered into and mining industry sources said this week that Union Carbide had already secured the sale of 20 000 tonnes of ferrochrome to France. The deal is believed to be worth U.S.$10 million (Z$6,25 million).

UC managing director Mr Leo Kimble, when contacted yesterday, was reluctant to comment. "I cannot confirm or deny it. We don't talk about our business," he said.

It is reported from Europe that with the international steel industry in recession, competition among chrome producers is getting fiercer as they attempt to secure deals with stainless steel manufacturers and other users.

Zimbabwe is now said to be trying to squeeze South Africa out of the race. With the rail link to Maputo open it is understood that U.C. now plans to ship 80 percent of its ferrochrome production through the Mozambique port and the remainder through the Republic.

A Herald correspondent reports from Tokyo that a senior Union Carbide executive has been in the Japanese capital this week to explain the company's mining and smelting plans.

According to the report, Japanese industry sources said they had been informed that Rhomet, a Union Carbide subsidiary in Zimbabwe, now had four electric furnaces for high carbon ferrochrome production in operation and its remaining two idle furnaces would be put back into operation during 1981, giving the company a total production capacity of some 210 000 tonnes a year.

The company aims to sell one-third of that to the Japanese. However, the market is extremely tight as Japan's needs have shrunk in line with declining steel output, so that the only way the Zimbabwe operations could achieve its objective would be by displacing someone else — namely, South Africa.

Industry sources said UC planned to increase production and sale of high carbon charge chrome (chrome content 63-66 percent and carbon 6.5 percent) in order to compete with South African charge chrome.

The Japanese have been told that Rhomet has a considerable advantage over South African charge chrome, which is lower in chrome and higher in carbon content.

The company plans to start full scale contract negotiations later this year for 1981 loading.

Asked about the Japanese export drive UC's Mr Kimble said: "We do have people who travel the globe on routine business. Certainly my production manager has been to Japan."

The managing director of Rhodall, Mr Tony Shepherd, is out of the country and is believed to be looking for business abroad. Two other directors, Mr R. J. Hedley and Mr G. A. Carey-Smith, are also out of the country.

CSO: 4420

RESIGNATION OF ALMOST 1,000 CIVIL SERVANTS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] A TOTAL of 949 civil servants had left Government employment between April this year and the beginning of this month, the Minister of the Public Service, Mr Richard Hove said.

During debate on his Ministry in the committee stage of the Appropriation Bill, giving effect to Government expenditure announced in the Budget, Mr Hove also announced that the freeze on promotions and appointments in the public service, instituted earlier this year, had been removed in eight Ministries, and was being relaxed in many others.

The Minister gave the following breakdown of resignations, according to age:

The over-60s bracket — 114.

Between 55 and 59 — 120.

Under 55 — 715.

He said he was glad to announce that promotions and appointments had been "unfrozen" in the following Ministries: Economic Planning and Development, Foreign Affairs, Information and Tourism, Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Labour and Social Services, Manpower Planning Development, Mines, Energy and Energy Resources, and Works.

It was difficult to say how many Zimbabweans abroad had applied for posts with the Government since independence, Mr Hove said, because many of those living abroad had returned home before even applying for work here, and many others had come here on holiday, made their applications, and then returned abroad.

However, Mr Hove said, 620 Zimbabweans living abroad had applied for work here. Of these 49 had been appointed, and 152 were being actively considered.

CSO: 4420

FALL-OFF IN WANKIE COAL SALES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] **PHYSICAL volume of sales for the year ending August 31 by Wankie Colliery Company are marginally better than those for the previous year.**

Profits, however, are 26,5 percent better but the board has decided to hold the final dividend unchanged at 6c per share, consequently the total dividend of 10c for the year is only 11 percent better than the 1979 payout.

In October last year I forecast earnings per share for 1980 of 17c and Wankie now report earnings of 16.92c. However, the closeness of these figures is disappointing for upon the issue of its half-year results of 11c per share I commented that my estimate of 17c "will definitely be exceeded".

The main reason for the disappointing second half was the fall-off in the volume of coal sales. In the first six months sales volume was 11,5 percent up on the same period in the previous year but sales in the final six months grew by only 2,6 percent compared with the final half of 1979.

This performance coupled with increased labour costs obviously cut deeply into Wankie's earnings and is the reason for the dividend being held down to 10c. In view of Wankie's cash needs for capital asset modernisation and production expansion one can view the final dividend as being generous.

Even if production had not been reduced by work stoppages in the final half one doubts whether the final dividend would have exceeded 8c. This indicates that Wankie's are realistically priced at around the 165/170 mark.

Shangani

Year ended June 30	1st half $000	2nd half $000	Total $000
Operating profit	1 890	1 312	3 202
Interest	(1 193)	(1 165)	(2 358)
Net profit	697	147	844

Shangani had a most disappointing final half for the year ended June 30 1980.

As shown above, operating profit fell by 31 percent and the net profit by 79 percent to a measly $147 000. The chairman's statement will have a bearish effect on the market.

Exceptional 1980 sales from stockpiled concentrates and sludge will not recur in 1981; production costs will rise; the selling price of nickel will remain steady and thus afer interest a loss will be made.

Furthermore due to equipment problems and a shortage of skilled workers the new vertical shaft is three months behind schedule. In addition, Anglo and Johnnies will have to provide more loans as well as bridging finance.

It looks like being an expensive and long haul before Shangani starts paying dividends.

Rescco

How Meikles managed to buy controlling S.A. shareholders' Dorbyl out at 110c per share (when the market price this year has not been below 180c) has been a business mystery until now.

On the latest results the shares are certainly overpriced at 220c. Investors should expect a better P/E ratio than 10,4/1 and a better dividend yield than 5,4% from a heavy engineering company engaged in this type of capital goods industry.

Rescco turnover stayed static in 1980, profit before tax rose by only 5 percent and it was through a drop of 92% in the tax charge that Rescco managed to earn almost 26 percent more than in 1979.

With earnings of 21,2 and a dividend of 12c per share and no growth in turnover and an effective tax rate of 1,4 percent in 1980, one can now begin to understand how Meikles managed to buy in at 110c. The price should on these results, move sharply down off 220c.

Dunlop

It has been reported that Dunlop plan to go "public" by placing 25 percent of its capital with employees and the general public.

Hopefully the ZSE will rule that this low percentage local public holding will not be acceptable to secure a listing. If only 25 percent is offered to the public, one wonders how this can possibly meet the exchange's requirement that there should be "a sufficient spread of shareholders".

Radar

A company in the news recently has been Radar Metal Industries. On October 1 it was announced that $1 million had been raised by the issue and placing of 1991/1995 secured loan stock but the interest rate to be paid and the use to which the cash is to be put was omitted.

On October 3, one's early morning drowsiness was suddenly dispelled by seeing a Radar notice headed "warning announcement" But all was well — it simply told shareholders not to sell their shares as they may be hearing something shortly to their advantage.

Four days later a "further announcement" came plus the promise of another announcement. Let's hope the next one is informative to Radar shareholders.

The "further announcement" seemed to be drafted for the information of Amalgamated Laundries shareholders and not those of Radar. One was told that Radar had exchanged its entire interest in one S.A. subsidiary and 60 percent in another for a 44.4 percent holding in Amalgamated Laundries. This deal, it said, was expected to increase Amalgamated Laundries' profits by 18c per share but not a word was said as to by how much the deal would increase Radar's earnings. I now await a "further-further-further announcement".

Capri

Chairman Mr Bob Matthews of Capri provides an earnings forecast of about 40c per share for the year ending June 30 1981. On Tuesday's closing middle price of 150 this gives a P/E ratio of 3,75/1 and if the dividend is covered twice, as it was this last year, then the return of this price will be 13,3 percent.

It is good to see yet another chairman providing his shareholders with an earnings figure based on expected results. As Capri must re-establish a dividend pattern (payouts were omitted in '76, '77 and '79) it would have been helpful if the company's policy on dividends could have been given as well.

The various divisions of Capri did well in 1980, with the exception of the wire fence division which was closed down, and all are expected to do better in 198'

The signs division has "a very satisfactory order book", the demand for refrigerators and freezers exceeds supply because of foreign currency limitations and the wire products division has had to stop jobbing to meet local and increasing export orders for its furniture.

The associated South African freezer and refrigerator company continues to grow and moves into larger premises in December; so too do the Salisbury companies which expand into their new premises in January 1981.

Taking the above into account and the fact that the 1980 earnings of almost 31c were made up of 10c in the first half and 21c in the second, there seems little doubt that the forecast of 40c will be achieved.

The annual report shows that the board has used the 1980 earnings to tidy up the group's affairs. The surplus of $214 000 on the sale of certain foreign subsidiaries was used to write off the bulk of the intangible asset "cost of control" $228 000, the balance being set off against 1980 earnings.

The Capri group decided to change an accounting policy in 1980 by setting profits aside for the total amount of any possible (although even unlikely) liability that may arise in the future.

This has had the effect of reducing 1980 profits by $72 000 or 7c per share and placing the amount to an internal reserve account. It was only two years ago that the group abandoned this policy and wrote back the balance on the deferred tax account to unappropriated profits.

Now that the group has opted for the full liability method it will be hard for them to convince readers of the report that this 1980 deduction was not a profit-smoothing tactic if they should wish to change in the future to the less arduous partial provision for deferred tax.

This new accounting policy to provide for the total possible deferred tax liability using the "liability method" created an anomoly because another policy of Capri is that "the group does not provide for foreign withholding taxes which would be payable on dividends declared from retained profits of foreign subsidiaries and associates."

One surmises that the liability for this tax could be considerable, particularly as the 1980 profit after tax of $306 000 is made up of almost $232 000 from a South African subsidiary and that none of this was remitted to Capri Zimbabwe by the financial year end.

One wonders why Capri has not at least noted this matter as a contingent liability and quantified the amount, which according to my calculations looks like $60 000. Accounting policies must be comparable and meaningful otherwise accounts can lose their value and credibility.

CSO: 4420

INCREASED DEMAND FOR WHEAT DEPLETES STOCKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] **ZIMBABWE is running low on wheat and the national reserves could reach a minimum level next year, says Mrs Pat Henson, administrative executive of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association.**

In an interview yesterday, she said production had declined because of the security situation, drought, and a drop in the number of commercial farmers. There had also been increased consumption of bread.

Wheat supplies in the Soviet Union, China and the United States have considerable influence over the World supply situation.

The Russian crop is down by about 20 million tonnes, the Chinese crop is also down by about 7 percent and the American crop which was described as a record, has been affected by drought.

Closer to home, the South African wheat crop has been severely affected by drought and production is down by about 500 000 tonnes, Mrs Henson said.

Zimbabwe is now confronted with the possibility of producing insufficient wheat to meet increasing local demand.

"The most persistant trend in developing countries has been increased consumption, which has risen by about 60 percent in the last 10 years," she said.

Over the last four years production in this country has been declining while consumption has increased by about 10 percent.

In 1976, 44 000 ha were grown as opposed to 33 000 ha this year.

"Were it not for the fact that the country had a stockpile from previous years, production in 1980 would be insufficient to meet demand.

"A key influence has been the price factor and declining profitability," she added.

Although the millers have indicated an annual average increase in consumption of 10 percent, Mrs Henson said the association believes this will go higher.

"Throughout Africa with increased urbanisation and wages there has been increased consumption of bread.

INCREASE

"We are told that in Zambia during the years immediately following independence consumption of bread increased by 30 percent a year. In addition it is believed that bread constitutes 40 percent of the urban African's diet," Mrs Henson said.

In spite of Zimbabwe being better off than other countries with "outstanding crops in some areas", the crop this year has been damaged by hail and frost in certain areas.

She said the stock held by millers were the lowest they had ever been, "which means our safety margin is that much lower".

"The crunch will come in 1981 and unless there is an increase in production we are looking at a minimum stock holding."

International food agencies indicate that a national policy should be to have a minimum of three months reserve in respect of staple food requirements.

The current wheat price in Zimbabwe is $130 a tonne, while South African farmers get $186 and the export parity price is more than $230 a tonne.

In view of the world shortage, Zimbabwe is faced with the problem of source supply and the logistics of moving large quantities of the commodity.

"We do not believe the introduction of a national loaf would be beneficial or acceptable from the social point of view," she said.

One of the main drawbacks is that the national loaf does not have durable qualities and gives marketing problems over distances.

Prescribed wheat price negotiations for the 1980 winter wheat crop are believed to be currently underway.

CSO: 4420

ETHANOL FUEL--FEW PROBLEMS SO FAR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] ZIMBABWE'S recent change from pure petrol to ethanol blend has had no major side-effects on motor vehicles, a Herald survey showed yesterday.

Many garage owners said the main complaints they had received from motorists were erratic idling and difficult starts in cold weather. These problems were normally experienced by owners of older cars and was caused by the blend making the mixture in the carburettor too lean.

Some motorists have had to fit bigger jets in their carburettors while others have had their jets adjusted.

Some garage owners said it was too early to say what effect the blend was having on plastic fuel lines.

One garage owner said many people tended to blame any minor faults on the blend.

"One woman telephoned to say that her car would not start, and she was adamant that it was because of the blend. When our mechanic got there, he found that her car's ignition was faulty," he said.

A spokesman for the Motor Trades Association said the MTA was not aware of any major problems caused by the blend.

OLDER CARS

An oil company representative said he had received some reports about cars having difficulty in starting during winter, but added that they had all been older cars. He had not received any complaints from owners of newer models.

Another complaint was that the blend tended to eat away at paintwork on the car. He said this was due to the benzol content of the blend and could be avoided by washing off any spills immediately.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry said the Ministry was aware of the minor side-effects being experienced by some motorists. "We issued a statement on May 1 listing some of the side - effects the motorist might encounter, and so far there have not been any other major problems," he said.

"We are about to run a meeting of a number of technical people to give us advice on this and we hope to have more information at a later date."

A source at the recent tiger fishing competition at Kariba said some boat owners had reported that their fuel tanks had started disintegrating after filling up with the blend.

All the major fibreglass companies contacted said they had not as yet received any complaints from boat owners about their tanks.

CSO: 4420

EMIGRANTS EXPERIENCE SHIPPING DELAYS

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 3 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] EMIGRANTS leaving Zimbabwe are experiencing delays in the shipment of their furniture and household effects. The furniture removal people say that this is because the commercial exports such as tobacco are being given preference by the shipping agents. The agents say that the delays are being caused by railway congestion.

The heart of the matter lies in the availability of the 32m³ metal containers used to ship all manner of goods out of the country. All parties agree that there was, in the past, a chronic shortage of containers. While the removal companies consider that a shortage still exists, the shippers state that the shortage has been alleviated.

One removal company spokesman told *The Gazette* that, although the country has been involved in container use for some time, the new freedom to trade on the open market has "left us in the lurch". For years, he said, export earners such as tobacco, coffee and maize left the country by means other than containers. "This is the first year of concerted effort and we have been caught short."

The spokesman went on to say that there was a rush to get the tobacco crop out of the country. He saw this, however, as a seasonal problem which would sort itself out in time.

Because of the nature of furniture removal, the removal companies do not consider the delays "all that great". With accommodation to find, and no wish to pay the higher storage fees in the new country, emigrants do not usually want their furniture in any great rush.

One answer to the shortage, according to the spokesman, is to bring in empty containers instead of waiting for imports. At least one shipping company has done this, but at $305 per container, it is a very expensive solution.

The problem, from the shipping lines' point of view, is one of logistics rather than availability. The spokesman for a leading shipping company said that the primary problem was the inability of the railways to get the available containers to the users. This was the result of a reliance on a relatively inflexible system of private rail sidings.

The spokesman said that, when the shortage existed, his company allocated containers on a "first come, first served" basis. He denied that the company had ever placed an embargo on containers for furniture removal. Since there was no charge for the use of the container it was immaterial whether it contained furniture or chrome.

The spokesman did admit that tobacco was the biggest demand area. The company has spoken to the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association shipping committee and asked that the trade give the company forecast figures for six-week periods. The company, in turn, will transmit these figures to the railway in a concerted effort to plan ahead as much as possible.

The shipping company is trying to interest the removal companies in the use of the slightly smaller — 29m³ — "fruit boxes". As an incentive, the charge for a fruit box is $850, as opposed to $900 for a container.

The tobacco people do not want the fruit boxes since they lose on utilisation. A container will carry 40 of their crates to the fruit box's 38. The removal people do not like the boxes because of the fluted floor, which was designed to allow the circulation of cold air over the cargo. The floor configuration, they say, makes it unsuitable for the transportation of a car, an item which many emigrants insist on shipping.

CSO: 4420

RED CROSS WARNS OF STARVATION IN INYANGA, KEZI AREAS

Food Needed Until Harvest

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **THE Zimbabwe Red Cross has warned of starvation in the Inyanga and Kezi areas if there is no continuous supply of food.**

The organisation's public relations officer, Mr Pascal Midzi, said people in the areas were facing an acute shortage of food. "The situation is very serious and unless they get food supplies, some people will die of hunger."

He said there were about 12 000 people in Inyanga (Manicaland) and 3 000 in Kezi (Matabeleland south) facing starvation. The Red Cross is involved in the distribution of food supplied by the Government to the hunger-stricken areas.

A social services officer with the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, Mr F. Sharpe, confirmed there was a food shortage in Inyanga and Kezi and said arrangements were being made to rush food supplies to the areas.

"The situation is serious and we are doing what we can within the limits of the funds available." He said the food situation would continue to be serious in some areas of the country until the next harvest.

Mr Sharpe said the Government was sending out between 60 and 70 tonnes of food supplies every month.

He said rationing was based on the recommendations of the Ministry of Health which gave basic minimum food required to keep the people going. "There is not enough food to go round."

The Red Cross is distributing food at more than 12 centres in the Zambezi Valley, Karoi and Binga areas. People receive maize meal, sweet beans, condensed milk, salt and soap.

Most of the areas are covered by the Department of Social Services. According to Mr Midzi, supplies were sent monthly. "We feed 17 000 at a time."

A visiting British Red Cross adviser, Mr Brian Hodgson, warned earlier this year that the people living in the Zambezi Valley would face starvation at the end of the year if they did not get continuous food supplies.

After visiting the areas with food problems, he said the people there needed supplies for eight months until the next harvest.

Self-Help Scheme Needed

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 p 6

[Editorial: "More To Eat"]

[Text] THE GLOOMY OUTLOOK is that Zimbabwe will not have enough of some of the essential foods for a growing population next year.

There will not be enough beef and perhaps other meat. Supplies of milk, butter and cheese may suffer. Most likely there will not be enough bread.

There are the good signs. The Government has plans to bring more land into production: there is aid for peasant farmers, the Devag seed scheme, and others.

In the Senate yesterday the Minister of Agriculture had good news about the maize crop and other aspects of the farming scene. He also said a commission would be appointed to report on the industry.

But that will take time, and the short-term problems will remain.

What is still needed is greater involvement by more people in providing food for themselves and their neighbours.

If small plots and vacant pieces of land in and near the towns and cities could be used for food crops, vegetables, chickens, rabbits, a cow here and there, the overall addition to the nation's larder could be considerable.

The country cannot sit back and expect to import what it needs even if it had the finance—there are food shortages elsewhere.

What is needed is a self-help scheme, with encouragement and expertise from Government sources.

CSO: 4420

MARANDELLAS ABBATTOIR RUNNING THREE-DAY WEEK

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **THE Marandellas Cold Storage Commission is now running on a three-day week for slaughtering animals to retain the firm's full work complement of 400 employees. Kills in the busiest months of the year — January and February — reach around 550 a day. The break-even point at which operating costs are met are at a minimum of 370 kills daily. So far, for October, only seven kill-days have been booked.**

"Cattle kill bookings for the Marandellas Cold Storage Commission plant are way below average even for this usual slack period we are now entering," says Mr. Rowland, bookings manager for the abattoir.

Although the Cold Storage Commission is a statutory body and run on a non-profit basis, Mr. Hall, general manager of the CSC based in Bulawayo, recently threatened the closure of two abattoirs if the current lack of slaughterable livestock continues. He did not specify which two of the country's seven abattoirs he had in mind.

To take some of the strain off the system, the Bulawayo abbattoir has been closed down for six weeks for maintenance and repairs. Bulawayo has just ended its busiest season, as grazing conditions in Matabeleland are different to those around Marandellas.

Livestock, could be sent north to be slaughtered, and Marandellas could take up the overload if the Gatooma and Salisbury abattoirs cannot handle them. As the Salisbury abattoir does not slaughter smaller animals, Marandellas might be able to book at least sheep and pigs for the near future.

Mr. Rowland attributes the low amount of tenders accepted for slaughter stock to theft and depletion of the breeding stock. This situation existed during the war, but owners then preferred to send in all their cattle to be killed, including the breeders, rather than have them stolen or shot-up.

CSO: 4420

EFFECTS OF EMIGRATION ON TOWNS, ECONOMY EXAMINED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 3 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by John Bligh]

[Text] **DURING July this year, 1 644 people left Zimbabwe and 542 immigrated. These figures alone, apart from revealing a depressing net loss of 1 102, do not show the effect of the present high level of emigration and the low level of immigration on communities within the country and on commerce and industry.**

However, a closer examination of the excellent statistics provided by the Central Statistical Office, does reveal a more comprehensive picture.

Of the 542 immigrants to Zimbabwe during July, the largest number, 158, came from South Africa, followed by 144 from Britain. Of the 1 644 who left Zimbabwe, the largest number, 1 093, went to the Republic of South Africa. The next highest figure was 122 emigrants to Britain. Table 1 shows the origin of immigrants and the destination of emigrants.

The effect of emigration and immigration on local communities can be quite disturbing. While obviously the largest number of emigrants came from urban centres, losses from some of the smaller rural centres is unacceptably high. 877 left Salisbury, while only 318 immigrants declared the capital to be their destination. Bulawayo lost 278, but gained 102. In the smaller centres, Wankie lost 52 and gained 3, Umtali lost 29 and gained 18, Marandellas lost 24 and gained 5, Hartley lost 15 and gained 1. Table 2 shows the gains and losses through immigration and emigration.

However, it is in the examination of the occupations of economically active immigrants and emigrants that the extent of the loss of skilled Zimbabweans can be seen.

TABLE 1
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF IMMIGRANTS & DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS, JULY 1980

	Immigrants	Emigrants
Africa:		
Botswana	15	—
Kenya	8	8
Malawi	13	83
Mozambique	—	1
Republic of South Africa	158	1 093
Swaziland	—	7
Tanzania	—	21
Zaire	4	—
Zambia	78	58
Other	16	14
TOTAL	292	1 285
America:		
Canada	2	8
United States	25	37
Other	4	3
TOTAL	31	48
Asia:		
Cyprus	1	2
India	10	10
Israel	1	2
Other	10	6
TOTAL	22	20
Europe:		
Germany	3	1
Greece	7	4
Italy	9	5
Netherlands	2	—
Portugal	2	6
Republic of Ireland	10	6
United Kingdom	144	221
Other	5	4
TOTAL	182	247
Oceania:		
Australia	8	25
New Zealand	5	13
Other	2	—
TOTAL	15	38
Not stated	—	6
Grand Total	542	1 644

TABLE 2
GAINS & LOSSES OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES THROUGH IMMIGRATION & EMIGRATION JULY 1980

	GAIN from immigrants	LOSS through emigration
Bindura	5	9
Bulawayo	102	278
Fort Victoria	2	32
Gatooma	5	17
Gwelo	8	66
Hartley	1	15
Marandellas	5	24
Que Que	6	22
Redcliff	—	45
Salisbury	318	877
Shabani	4	5
Sinoia	12	25
Umtali	18	29
Wankie	3	52

During July, the country lost 18 engineers through emigration and gained 4 by immigration. 10 accountants and auditors left and 5 arrived. 8 production supervisors left and 1 arrived. 30 mechanical engineering workers left and 9 arrived. 14 nurses and midwives left and 1 arrived. 84 clerical workers left and 34 arrived.

The only sectors which showed gains were draughtsmen, where 4 left and 5 arrived, service workers where 9 left and 10 arrived, construction workers where 2 left and 3 arrived, and miners and quarrymen where none emigrated and 1 immigrated.

Overall, the country lost 371 economically active emigrants and gained 141, a net loss of 238. Table 3 shows the losses and gains of economically active immigrants and emigrants.

TABLE 3
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IMMIGRANTS & EMIGRANTS BY OCCUPATION, JULY 1980

Occupations	Immigrants	Emigrants
MALES		
Professional and technical		
Physical scientists	—	1
Engineers	4	18
Draughtsmen	5	4
Engineering technicians	2	4
Physicians & surgeons	2	2
Accountants and auditors	5	10
Teachers	5	3
Religious	1	2
Other	9	21
Total professional and technical	33	65
Administrative & managerial	5	27
Clerical	22	28
Sales	6	13
Services	10	9
Agricultural	8	16
Production:		
Production supervisors	1	8
Miners, quarrymen	1	—
Mechanical engineering	9	30
Motor mechanics	7	15
Electricians	8	10
Construction	3	2
Printers	—	5
Other	1	10
Total production	30	80
Occupations not described	3	29
Total Males	117	262
FEMALES		
Professional and technical:		
Nurses and midwives	1	14
Teachers	1	9
Other	2	10
Total professional and technical	4	33
Administrative and Managerial	1	1
Clerical	12	56
Sales	4	2
Service	1	3
Production	—	2
Occupations not described	2	7
Total Females	24	104
GRAND TOTAL	141	371

The official statistics convey a depressing picture of the losses to the country during a single month. The figures for July are typical of those which have occurred since the beginning of the year.

The strains on the national economy of such losses are obvious, and the competition for skilled staff, through higher wages, is becoming more intense, thus accelerating the process of inflation.

CSO: 4420

RESERVE BANK STATEMENT PUBLISHED

Salisbury ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 26 Sep 80 p 913

[Text]

General Notice 879 of 1980.

RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [*CHAPTER 173*]

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

In terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 173], a statement of the assets and liaibilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 12th September, 1980, is published in the Schedule.

26-9-80.

D. W. Young,
Secretary to the Treasury.

SCHEDULE

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1980

Liabilities	$
Capital	2 000 000
General Reserve Fund	6 000 000
Currency in circulation	146 956 443
Deposits and other liabilities to the public	161 378 958
Other liabilities	76 186 159
	$392 521 560

Assets

		$
Gold and foreign assets		[illegible]
Loans and advances		[illegible]
Internal investments –		68 326 063
Government stock	21 808 372	
Other	46 508 311	
Other assets		75 680 697
		[illegible]

CSO. 4420

BRIEFS

HOUSE ADJOURNS TILL 1981--The House of Assembly yesterday adjourned until January 20 without coming to the crucial third reading vote on the Constitutional Amendment Bill, which revises an entrenched section of the Lancaster House agreement. At the third reading the Bill must receive the votes of at least 70 of the Assembly's 100 Members, but yesterday, as on Tuesday, there were fewer than 60 black MPs in the House, reports Iana. The 20 Rhodesian Front MPs oppose the Bill, which reduces the qualifications for membership of the Public Service Commission, the Judicial Service Commission and the Senate Legal Committee. Its third reading has been repeatedly deferred since it was first set down for October 1 as ZANU (PF) has vainly tried to muster the requisite number of MPs. If all 57 ZANU (PF) Members were to attend--an impossibility now the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has gone to Korea--the Bill would need the support of at least 13 Patriotic Front and UANC Members. Moving the adjournment yesterday, the Leader of the House and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simon Muzenda, said: "It will be understood that the Prime Minister can recall the House at very short notice if there is urgent Government business to be done or to be executed." The state of emergency the Government renewed earlier this year for six months is due to expire at the end of January. It is believed that the provisional date for the return of the House of Assembly was set down in case it is necessary to re-extend the emergency, which will be 15 years old on November 5. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1]

WANKIE UNREST--Wankie was quiet yesterday after Tuesday's unrest. A police spokesman said yesterday that there had been no further distrubances. Mine workers, he said, had reported for duty. Police used teargas to disperse crowds on Tuesday, and 19 people were arrested. No one was injured during the unrest. Two police vehicles and a guest cottage in the Number One Colliery area were slightly damaged by stones. The crowds were demanding the right to vote in local government elections, but the police explained that as Wankie was a company-owned town it had no council and was not eligible for the elections. Eighteen people were given varying sentences at the Wankie Magistrates' Court in connection with the demonstration. They pleaded guilty to contravening the Miscellaneous Offences Act by causing a disturbance. Section Officer Baker, prosecuting, said the 13 were part of a crowd of 200 which held an illegal demonstration. The crowd was

singing and using abusive terms against Wankie Colliery Company. Their action disrupted the movement of cars and people. Section Officer Baker said the police used tear-gas to pacify the crowd. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 2]

FREE MANDELA PETITION--Students at the University of Zimbabwe started collecting signatures from the public yesterday for a petition in support of the Free Mandela Campaign. At a lunch-time gathering on the campus, hundreds of students signed petition forms calling for the release of South African nationalist Nelson Mandela, who has been a political prisoner on Robben Island for the past 16 years. A South African told the students Zimbabwe would not be totally free until "the forces of oppression on the lives of the black majority of South Africa" were lifted entirely. A letter written by Mr Mandela from Robben Island was read at the meeting. One of the student organisers said he was hoping there would be thousands of signatures by early next week. "We will also send them down to Johannesburg's Post newspaper. This is one small way of identifying with their campaign in South Africa," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1]

TEKERE'S BAIL STANDS--No action is to be taken against Cabinet Minister Mr Edgar Tekere for what prosecutors consider to be a breach of his bail conditions. The Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr C. J. Glaum, said yesterday he had discussed with the Attorney-General, Mr Brendan Treacy, an interview given by Mr Tekere to a BBC television crew at Stamford farm. "After considerable thought it has been decided not to apply for the estreatment of Mr Tekere's bail, although we consider there has been a breach of bail conditions," said Mr Glaum. "In the first place the breach has not prejudiced the prosecution in any way as there has been no interference with witnesses and our case has not been weakened. "We also consider that in the circumstances of the case it would not be in the public interest to bring an application for estreatment at this time," said Mr Glaum. The television crew was detained by police on Tuesday after shooting a film featuring Mr Tekere at the farm, where he and seven of his bodyguards are alleged to have murdered Mr Gerald Adams on August 4. Police, who seized the film, released the crew from custody on Saturday. The men flew back to London that night. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 p 1]

INDIANS TO STUDY TOBACCO--A delegation representing India's tobacco industry arrives in Zimbabwe today for a three day study of this country's tobacco auction system. Besides visiting the auction floors in Salisbury they will travel to Kutsaga Tobacco Research Station, Blackfordby and Odar training farms and hold meetings with tobacco growers and Government officials. The delegation, which is also to visit the United States and Canada, is headed by Mr S. Gurumurthy, director of the Indian Ministry of Commerce, Mr O. P. Gupta, from the same ministry, and Mr M. V. Ramaiah, marketing manager of the Indian Tobacco Board. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS-HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1]

NEW RAIL WAGON--Morewear Industries is producing a new type of railway wagon--the first to be seem in Southern Africa--for its $5,5 million contract for Zambia Railways. The wagons will be suitable for bulk goods as well as containers. The company was awarded the EEC-backed contract to supply 250 wagons last month. The contract has now been signed. "The wagon is a special purpose type and will be produced for the first time in Southern Africa for the conveyance of minerals, agricultural and other products," said Mr George Ware, technical consultant for the company. Mr Ware said most of the components used would be produced in Zimbabwe. Some items would be imported from EEC sources. The contract will enable the company to provide more jobs at its Salisbury and Bulawayo branches. Certain plants that have been at a standstill will be brought back into operation. The initial number of wagons will be 235 and there will be a further 15 units. The design will be of welded construction based on monocoque principle and particular attention has been paid to ensure a maximum load capacity. This is the first major EEC contract to come to Zimbabwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1]

SMITH FARM TRANSFERRED--Rhodesian Front leader, Mr Ian Smith, has transferred ownership of one of his farms, the 11 330,2672 ha Ironwood Ranch near Rutenga, to a company controlled by his wife and himself. Ironwood Ranch (Pvt.) Ltd acquired the property from Mr. Smith for $167 982, according to the latest list of transfers. The company's records show that Mr Smith and Mrs Janet Smith are directors. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1]

MORE TEXTILE JOBS--Karina Textiles plans to spend $6m. on expansions and improvements to its two factories in Umtali and Norton, managing director Mr P. B. Thorne said. This will provide 370 extra jobs and more than double production. Currently the company employs 800 people at the factories. Mr Thorne said $5 million would be spent on expansion to the handknitting-yarn factory in Umtali and $1 million on replacing machinery at the Norton cotton spinning mill. The plan was subject to Government approval. "As soon as we get Government approval and the necessary foreign exchange, we shall be on the ball," said Mr Thorne. The Norton factory uses only locally grown cotton while Umtali uses imported acrylic fibre. Mr Thorne said the group was exporting about 60 percent of its products to Europe and the United States. There had been an increase in local demand following the end of the war and the company wanted to increase production to avoid cutting down in exports. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1]

SHORTAGE OF WATER IN TTLS--Senators outlined the extreme hardship people and stock were suffering in rural areas due to water shortages. When the $26,5 million estimate for water development was discussed during the committee stage of the 1980-81 Appropriation Bill, Senator Mudomeni Chivenge told the Minister, Senator Joseph Msika, of rural people having to walk 10 to 15 km each day to fetch their water. Senator Agrippa Makunde also spoke of people having to rise daily at 4 a. m. and return five hours later. Senator Chief Seke made an urgent appeal for more water conservation. He said cattle had to move up and down sand-clogged rivers seeking

a place to drink. Senator Paul Savage outlined the enormous potential of currently depressed areas if opened up to irrigation. Senator Ken Fleming called for enlistment of foreign aid to develop Zimbabwe's water resources potential. Debate on the estimate was adjourned until today when the Minister is expected to reply. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 9]

MAIZE HARVEST IMPROVES--Fears of a serious shortage of maize by early next year had been replaced by confidence that present supplies were sufficient, and that substantial surpluses could be exported soon, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Simba Makoni, said. Answering a question set down by Mr Henry Elsworth (RF, Midlands), the Deputy Minister said current levels of maize intake showed the 1980 harvest had been "far better than previously anticipated". "I am now confident that available supplies will meet our domestic requirements and contribute to the re-establishment of an adequate level of stocks," he said. "I am also confident that given a good growing season, the food crops to be planted in this coming summer season will be more than adequate to meet our domestic needs, and I am sure there should be substantial surpluses for export." In response to supplementary questions Mr Makoni agreed it would be Government policy to make a profit out of these exports. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 9]

STATE BUYS FARMS--Hartley. The Government has bought 32 farms in the Gutu area of Zimbabwe which will be used for resettlement projects, according to the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira. He told a ZANU (PF) rally in Hartley yesterday that the Government could not condone the unlawful occupation of land, reports Iana. In the long run the areas formerly known as tribal trust lands would be replaced by co-operative farms. The purpose of the farms would be to increase production so that Zimbabwe could feed itself and export the surplus, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 80 p 1]

MORE AID SOUGHT--Zimbabwe will ask for much more world aid at a conference to be held in the country in March next year. The Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Dr Bernard Chidzero, said yesterday the conference would be at ministerial level and would involve the most important world leaders. Invitations have still to be sent out. "The background to the Government's decision and the holding of the conference follows a number of understandings, particularly during the Lancaster House conference where the need for a substantial aid effort towards Zimbabwe's urgent problems, was recognised," he said. "The aim of the conference (from March 23 to March 27) is to seek substantial increased allocations of aid to Zimbabwe's urgent problems which would be over and above the current aid flows to this country." He listed the specific requirements as resettlement and rural development, reconstruction, technical assistance and rehabilitation of refugees and war combatants. "There is a major effort now going on in the Government to prepare the necessary projects, including the financial requirements which will be presented to the donors' conference." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Oct 80 p 1]

RAILWAY TRAFFIC DOUBLED--The National Railways of Zimbabwe is handling about 97 000 tonnes of cargo a month from South Africa to neighbouring countries in the north. Traffic moving through Zimbabwe to the north has more than doubled during the last few months, says a spokesman. More than 40 000 tonnes of cargo from South Africa to Zambia passed through this year. "There is also 12 000 tonnes of Zambian copper a month passing through Zimbabwe to the South African ports," said the spokesman. There was 15 000 tonnes of goods from South Africa to Zaire and about 30 000 tonnes of Zairean exports passing through Zimbabwe every month. The spokesman noted that there had been a marked increase in the amount of cargo handled by the railways. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1]

CAR SHORTAGE--The shortage of new and used cars in Zimbabwe, where demand exceeds supply, is serious and the situation may deteriorate if nothing is done in the next year, Automobile Association president Mr Dick Parry said yesterday. In an interview with the ZBC Mr Parry blamed increased activity in the country, the end of fuel rationing and easily available soft loans, Iana reports. Accident rates had also gone up and many cars had been written off, he added. Local assembly industries were unable to meet the demand, as they were operating at 30 percent capacity. The shortage could only be removed if the Government allocated more precious foreign currency to the motor industry, Mr Parry said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Oct 80 p 1]

POLICEMEN ASSAULTED AT MTOKO--Men from X-ray assembly point, Mtoko, assaulted four policemen at the scene of a fatal road accident involving a police vehicle at the weekend. Three of the policemen fled and the fourth and the vehicle, a kudu, were taken by the ZANLA men to the assembly point, the Mtoko member in charge, Inspector Rob Riedy, said yesterday. The accident happened while the vehicle was going to investigate a report on Saturday night. As it approached the turn-off to the assembly point it knocked down one of a group of ZANLA men. When they stopped to help the injured man they were assaulted, said Inspector Riedy. "Three of them managed to excape and ZANLA elements came from all directions and apprehended the vehicle and one of the constables. "They took them to X-ray and the man, who had been assaulted but not severely, was handed back to us yesterday. "The vehicle is still at the assembly point but we expect to get it back today." Inspector Riedy said the man who was knocked down died in an ambulance taking him to hospital in Salisbury the same night. The three constables who fled returned to the police station on Saturday night. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Oct 80 p 1]

NYOKA NAMED DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION--A journalist, Mr Justin Nyoka, has been appointed Director of Information with immediate effect. A Ministry of Information spokesman said yesterday that Mr Nyoka would replace Mr W. R. "Bill" Ferris, who has been appointed acting Deputy Secretary at Ministry Headquarters until December 1. On that date, Mr Ferris will become Deputy Secretary (Information), replacing Mr Ian Findlay, who will

become Secretary on the retirement of Mr Alex Inglesby. Born in 1945 in Gwelo, Mr Nyoka had his secondary education at St Augustine's, Penhalonga. After a teaching spell, he graduated with a BA honours degree in English from the University College of Rhodesia in 1967. He later worked for The Rhodesia Herald and left in 1968 to work as Rhodesian correspondent for various publications in Zambia, South Africa and New York, as well as the BBC and Radio France Internationale. Mr Nyoka also served as editor of the Roman Catholic weekly, Moto, and as bureau chief for a South African magazine, Drum. Married with five children, Mr Nyoka has travelled extensively in Africa, Europe, America and Canada, covering conferences of United Nations agencies, the Organisation of African Unity, and the World Council of Churches. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 1]

REFINERY OPENING IN 1981--Zimbabwe's oil-refining capabilities will not be in full operation until mid-1981, according to a spokesman for the Feruka refinery in Umtali. The spokesman said that Shell & BP Marketing Services, which has an interest in the refinery, had sent personnel to Umtali to assess the situation, but that "at this stage the wheels are grinding very slowly". "There will be nothing until the middle of next year." The Feruka refinery was shut down in January 166, when the Beira pipeline ceased operations because of sanctions. [Text][Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 3 Oct 80 p 3]

PRICE CONTROLS--Price controls will again become a fact of life in Zimbabwe and, in the meantime, businessmen must become their own "watchdogs", the Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Moses Mvenge, told the Gatooma Chamber of Commerce earlier this week. Mr Mvenge told the chamber that many new opportunities would develop as the country returns to normal, but he warned businessmen not to take "too great an advantage". "A fair profit is acceptable, profiteering is not, particularly in a country such as Zimbabwe where the majority of the population is comparatively poor," said Mr Mvenge. No country liked to impose price controls, but they were sometimes necessary. In Zimbabwe, he said, a truly competitive trading climate was impossible because of import controls, and, as a result, price controls would be reinstated. The Government had reconvened the Price Control Review Committee, with the view of seeking ideas from the various sectors of the economy about the form new price control legislation should take, he said. As the whole process would take a good deal of time, Mr Mvenge said, it was up to businessmen to be "your own watchdog". "Fair trading practices and fair prices will do much to ease the country's progress through the transition it is undergoing," added Mr Mvenge. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 3 Oct 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420 END

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28 October 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2313

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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INCREASED U.S. TIES WITH NIGERIA, ZIMBABWE SEEN PRESSURING SOUTH AFRICA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Oct 80 p 11

[Article entitled: "Nigeria and Zimbabwe Sway America"]

[Text]

THE Carter administration's determination to strengthen its ties with Nigeria and Zimbabwe will almost certainly mean increased American pressure on South Africa.

This is clear from the two-day official visit by Nigerian President Shehu Shagari to the United States and the degree to which South Africa dominated the public statements made during the visit.

For instance, toasting his Nigerian counterpart at a White House dinner, President Carter said America shared Nigeria's deep commitment to promote majority rule, to end apartheid, and to end racial discrimination.

President Shagari himself has forcefully and repeatedly expressed the view that South Africa must be forced out of Namibia as soon as possible—and has hinted that Nigeria might just shut off its oil to America in the process.

It is believed President Shagari carried to his private talks with President Carter the sentiments he expressed to the United Nations earlier this week when he said Nigeria deeply deplored the "collusion" between South Africa and its "Western allies" over Namibia.

There are strong forces within the administration which would prefer America to consolidate its links with Nigeria and Zimbabwe—at the expense of sanctions against South Africa, if necessary.

They have a powerful argument.

Nigeria is the most populous and potentially the most powerful country in Africa. It is America's second biggest oil supplier and it is a vast potential market for American goods.

Zimbabwe, on the other hand, is seen as the key to Southern Africa, and President Carter has been greatly impressed with the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe—seeing him as a statesman of world calibre and a man who might one day become a major African influence.

In addition, in an election year in which the President needs every black vote that he can get, he is doing everything in his power to exploit improved United States links with Black Africa.

In the months ahead, Nigerian and Zimbabwean considerations could play a vital role in influencing American decisions on Southern Africa.

CSO: 4420

AWSU SECRETARIAT TO BE SET UP IN MONROVIA

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 30 Sep 80 pp 1, 7

[Article by J.M. Cassell]

[Text]

THE AFRICAN Water Supply Union comprising 30 African countries is to set up its general secretariat in Monrovia shortly, it was disclosed here yesterday.

AWSU was formed in February this year in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, by eighteen countries in East, West and Central Africa.

This decision was unanimously taken during a congress of the AWSU held in the Ivorian capital of Abidjan.

The General Secretary of the Union, a Togolese, is to arrive in Monrovia soon with his staff to occupy the third floor of the E. J. Roye Building which was once occupied by the erstwhile True Whig Party.

Making this disclosure during an interview, the Acting Managing Director of the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation, Mr. Francis Broh, said the union was formed with the aims and objectives of exchanging technical information regarding the status of water supply services among member states.

He said that the union will also be used as an entity for improving means through which water services in member nations could be improved.

The Union will also institute training programs for employees of the various water supply organizations of member states, he indicated.

He said the idea of an African Water Supply Union which was conceived by the Ivorian Government some years ago has met the unanimous approval of the People's Redemption Council.

Through such a union, the Managing Director noted, his corporation could derive immense benefits such as pipse, chemicals, meters and other accessories for our corporation," adding "those are all materials that are common in member countries".

CSO: 4420

ACP-EEC ASSEMBLY MEETING DESCRIBED

London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Oct 80 pp 1947-49

[Article by Peter Suffern: "Taking Stock of Lome Convention"]

[Text] THIS YEAR'S meeting of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly was held in the splendid new "hemicycle" which Luxemburg has built for the European Parliament. Mr. Tandeng Muna, President of the National Assembly of Cameroon, and Madame Simone Veil, President of the first directly-elected (as distinct from appointed) European Parliament, presided together over the theoretical 18 representatives of the 59 ACP countries -- actually there were some countries not represented — and what should have been an equivalent number of Members of the European Parliament, but rather more of them were absent. Indeed, it must be reported that the MEPs gave less time to the Assembly's sessions than did the ACP representatives, who were mostly punctilious in their attention.

There were many more women among the MEPs than among the ACP representatives: the European Parliament takes a certain pride in the fact that it has a higher percentage of women members than any of the national Parliaments of the nine member countries of the European Economic Community.

The Assembly has a rather pleasant habit of seating its members alphabetically, or at least the members from the European Parliament with the ACP members being placed in twosomes as the name of their country falls into alphabetical order. This helps to introduce a wide range of the ACP members to a diverse selection of their colleagues from the EP. Occasionally swathes appear, such as Surinam being flanked by Sudan and Swaziland or the unbroken sequence of four women, Carettoni Romagnoli, Cassanmaynago Cerretti, Castellina and Castle. The last was notable by her absence, but then Barbara Castle has long been professionally opposed to Common Market activities and there are, even longer established, suspicions that her vociferousness about the affairs of developing countries have been prompted more by partisan interests than genuine concern.

The main item of the Assembly's work was debating the excellent report by Mrs. Katharina Focke on the practical results of the first Lome Convention and the lessons these offer for the second Lome Convention which, regrettably, still awaits ratification by some EEC countries to bring it into effect.

With such a subject it was to be expected that there would be many speakers, and almost all of them spoke most glowingly of Mrs. Focke's report. Take, for example, the words of Nigeria's representative, Chief Peter Afolabi — several ACP countries were represented by their Ambassadors to the EEC rather than by members of their Parliaments — who said, "The report in its style of presentation, in quality, in factual substance, in elegance, in being unbiased, will ever remain one of the best reports produced for the Assembly . . . she deserves . . . the gratitude of the two arms of the Assembly."

But before Mrs. Focke spoke of her report there were formal introductory speeches, among them one from Mr. T. Z.

Onyonka, Kenya's Minister for Economic Development, who is President of the ACP Council of Ministers. He warned that enlargement of either the EEC or the ACP should not prejudice rights already acquired; present advantages should be maintained. He said that he had in mind the accessions of Greece and Zimbabwe. Negotiations for the admission of the latter were still under way because of difficulties about granting quotas for some of Zimbabwe's exports. The ACP countries were unable to agree with an EEC proposal that these should be made up by shaving portions of those granted to other ACP countries. It has been hoped that Zimbabwe would have been able to take part in the Assembly.

Before introducing her report, Mrs. Focke suggested that the transitional phase between Lome I and Lome II was a good time to take stock of past experience and look at the challenges of the future, especially as negotiations between the industrialised and the developing countries were currently in a state of deadlock. Difficulties had arisen in the recent UN Special General Assembly because of the inflexible approach adopted by countries such as the USA, the UK and her own country, Germany.

The world situation, however, was characterised by a state of crisis which hit developing countries particularly hard. Problems of absolute poverty and hunger were getting worse and the rising price of oil had aggravated the balance of payments difficulties of the developing countries.

There were, however, some rays of hope, she said. The Brandt Commission, for example, had made courageous and constructive proposals for action in the food and energy sectors. The recent OAU meeting in Lagos had established a short- and medium-term plan which could lead to the setting-up of an African economic community.

Taking stock of Lome I she said that whatever criticisms might be made of the Convention — and she herself offered plenty — it was still the most progressive North-South agreement yet.

People seated in the gallery of the "hemicycle" were on the same level as the glass-walled boxes from which interpreters were delivering almost simultaneous translations of the speeches from the floor. It was amusing to compare styles during Mrs. Focke's speech. The French interpreter sat absolutely motionless save for his lips, the Italian was a little more animated but the Englishman punctuated his translation with far more, and more expansive, gestures than Mrs. Focke herself used as she made her points.

One of her first was that the generous intentions of the EEC in giving free access to its market for most ACP products had been more spectacular than effective. In fact, the EEC had improved its balance of trade with the ACP countries each year until the increase in oil prices last year, which turned Nigeria's 1978 deficit of 1,310m. European Units of Account into a surplus of 1,784m. EUA and the overall ACP account from an 800m. EUA deficit to a 3,010m. EUA surplus. Mrs. Focke pointed out that this turn-round was due to prices rather than volume changes and so could hardly be read as a good omen for the future. During the lifetime of Lomé I the structure of EEC-ACP trade had remained largely in the old colonial pattern.

Clearly the trade promotion measures included in Lomé I had been ineffective, they had indeed been little used. Lome II clauses had been modified in the light of this and trade co-operation will now cover national and regional marketing as well as EEC and non-EEC markets, including ACP-ACP trade. [It is worth noting that any increase in a developing country's trade can help to enlarge its quota entitlement at the IMF.]

Mrs. Focke said that it would be reasonable to expect the Centre for Industrial Development to have a more significant effect under Lome II than it had had under Lomé I, now that it had garnered some experience and was now better able to frame industrial policy objectives in ACP countries. There had also been a failure to restructure EEC production to allow for goods from ACP countries and, of course, there had been a growing atmosphere of protectionism.

Ghana plea on cocoa

Obviously more money needed to be spent under Lomé II to produce the success that could be achieved but almost equally important, said Mrs. Focke, was more

imaginative thought about problems and solutions. She mentioned imagination specifically when talking about rural development, technical aid, the least favoured nations and the place of women, especially in agriculture. Mrs. Focke had clearly, herself, given a lot of thought to her report and it soon became clear and she had stimulated a lot of thought.

A particularly incisive speech came from Senegal's Ambassador, Mrs. Seydina Sy, who pointed out that both the Lome conventions and the resolution on world hunger passed by the European Parliament were reminiscent of a team playing most elegant football when the purpose of the game is to put the ball in the net. So far there had been no goals scored. He also suggested that the EEC appeared to talk three separate languages, one to the ACP, another to the UN and similar bodies — strong feelings about the failure of the UN Special Session to agree on a clear time-table for negotiations were apparent in Luxembourg but were kept well reined back — and a third at home. Mrs. Sy thought that more frequent meetings of the Assembly should be considered.

There was a marked stress from Italian MEPs on the need to develop proper scientific and technical links, with less Eurocentricity. Mrs. Focke had pointed out that the excellent studies initiated by CILSS had been little pursued in Europe.

The number of speakers on Mrs. Focke's report — and the number of amendments offered for its concomitant resolution — squeezed the time for other business, which included a report from Mr. Jaquet on what might be regarded as house-keeping matters of the Assembly, a report from Mr. Michel on proper protection for the rights of migrant workers and also students and resolutions on fishing and cocoa.

Resolution on Fishing

The resolution calling for more co-operation in developing fishing, moved by Sierra Leone's Ambassador Kanu, was passed unanimously. Fishing was obviously highly regarded by members of the Assembly, being first spoken of in the formal opening ceremony speech of Mr. Boldendorf, President of the Parliament of Luxembourg, a land-locked country. It was, of course, mentioned in Mrs. Focke's report and Mrs. Ewing, in her speech on the report, revealed that the Highlands' and Islands' Board was devising a scheme to offer the skills of Scottish fishermen to help in training ACP fishermen. This should have pleased Mr. Ganga-Zanzou of Congo, the first speaker after Mrs. Focke, who had concluded an admirably brief speech by suggesting that the time had come to move on from words to more practical action.

Imagination needed

Ghana successfully moved a resolution, tabled by seven ACP cocoa producers, urging the EEC to "assume its full responsibilities (towards) conclusion of a new International Cocoa Agreement". This was another topic which had been mentioned by several speakers, including Mr. Claude Cheysson, the EEC Commissioner for Development. Mr. Cheysson had made the telling point that if the industrialised countries are so anxious to have some degree of certainty about the future prices and supplies of petrol then they must surely apply the same reasoning to cocoa. Mr. Cheysson had finished his speech by observing that for him the Lomé Conventions were an advance guard and an advance guard is useless if the main body of troops does not follow it, "Lomé will only have a real value if there is progress in the North-South Dialogue".

CSO: 4420

WEST GERMAN INTEREST IN AFRICA EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Oct 80 pp 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967-69

[Reported entitled: "West Germany and West Africa--Aid and the Mercedes Status Symbol"]

[Text]

PROBABLY the most ubiquitously visible symbols of West Germany in West Africa are Mercedes Benz cars. Their further significance as high status symbols is also probably helpful to sales of other West German goods: if having a Mercedes is a visible sign of material success isn't having a Grundig hi-fi set, or even just a Braun cigarette lighter, (albeit designed by an Englishman), a clear indication that one is on the way up the ladder? And that one has the good sense to pick quality and get value for money?

The proliferation of German-made consumer goods owes nothing to a colonial link which ended more than 60 years ago and was later overlaid by Anglophone and Francophone influence for 40 years before independence: how many people in Ghana's Volta Region and in Togo remember Togoland or in eastern Gongola State and the United (Anglo and Francophone) Republic of Cameroon remember Kamerun?

Germany first came to Africa in the "scramble" of a century ago and staked its claim, in the course of which she added the word *hinterland* to the vocabulary of geographers and politicians. Having been despatched from the continent Germany paid little attention (apart from a deep, even if numerically small, academic attachment) to Africa south of the Sahara until about 20 years ago when the possibilities of trade and the opportunities of development attracted German businessmen back to places in the sun.

Since then, German engineers have helped to shape modern Lagos with their fly-overs, are developing Nigeria's steel industry and have recently started building Mercedes Benz cars — those symbols again — in Anambra State and, of course, German bankers have taken an active part in Nigeria's ₦1000m. loans. Not that Nigeria is the only place where Germany is in evidence though of course the size of the country means that it is likely to attract most attention. Only last month West Germany announced that it was granting Sierra Leone Le13.7m. worth of development assistance and another Le21.8m. to the Mano River Union which groups Sierra Leone, Liberia and, soon, Guinea in an economic union. At another level, a fortnight ago 560 German tourists made a day trip to Banjul!

Germany's interest in Africa is not, however, purely a matter of selling and buying goods and services. Last year it provided $3,400m. worth of Official Development Assistance to Third World countries, second equal in cash terms with France among the OECD countries (the US gave $4,600m). In terms of the percentage of its GNP given as ODA this was 0.44 percent, compared with the target of 0.7 percent. Under Germany's current medium term plan, however, allocations to the Ministry of Co-operation are to rise by 12.5 percent annually until 1983, which is double the planned percentage increase for the budget as a whole.

It has to be recognised that the ordinary German in the street, concerned by a rising inflation rate (even if it is much lower than in most other countries) and an increase in unemployment (again lower than other countries), and a mounting national debt, feels that perhaps the Government is being over-generous in its aid policies with his tax mark.

A political analyst at one of West Germany's numerous research institutes recently pointed out: "Those developing countries who expect Bonn generally to liberalise its trade and aid policies as a result of the Brandt Commission report are going to be sadly disappointed. Certainly Brandt still has an important influence over foreign policy within the social Democratic Party, even though his influence outside the party is negligible today. But Schmidt and other party bosses know that the electorate already feels they have been too generous.

"Remember that our capital aid is the only one in the world not tied to the purchase of the donor's products. The US, Japan and others only give money to countries who buy their goods with it — we don't make that demand (Germany is reasonably confident that the quality of its goods will bring much of this "untied" aid back to it, but the fact of being "untied" does make it harder to sell aid policies to the voter). Our aid will only increase significantly for political purposes, and our trade policy will always stay in line with the rest of EEC".

This is not an isolated view. The general consensus among West German politicians and businessmen is that the Brandt Commission's findings may have been quite morally and practically correct but it is not up to West Germany alone to implement them outside the framework of a concerted worldwide effort by the industrialised nations. (That, most of them feel, is a very unlikely prospect for some time to come).

This policy of "staying in line with the rest of the EEC" at times causes the government embarassment, for example over trade restrictions. Government spokesmen become decidedly uncomfortable when confronted with questions about their continued support of quotas, attempting to parry them with answers about trade being an EEC matter rather than solely a West German question.

The truth is that West Germany finds itself in a cleft stick over quotas. It has an extremely strong, increasingly export-oriented economy and most businessmen and politicians like to call themselves free traders. But its EEC partners, particularly Britain and France, do not have the benefit of an efficient industrial machine and see quota restrictions as a quick and easy answer to the dangers of foreign competition--and semantically distinguishable from overt protectionism.

This belief in the benefits of free trade--which is reinforced by what it has done for Germany in the past 35 years--has also led to confrontations with developing countries over international commodity agreements, when Germany has felt that the case being put by the developing countries is likely to produce distortions in markets rather than stabilise secular trends.

By and large Germans do not want to gain short-term advantages by impoverishing suppliers, since they see almost everybody as a potential customer and a would-be customer without sufficient money to pay is no help to them. Also they want to get the repeat orders which mean continuing business, as has been clearly shown by some of the tender prices submitted by German concerns.

Besides trade and aid Africa has another part in West Germany's scheme of things, namely in its foreign policy. The formulation of West Germany's current foreign policy probably involves the resolution of more conflicting internal and external elements than that of any other Western nation.

The least mentioned but most pervasive of these is the divided country's history. In its foreign policy, every West German government for the past 20 years has been looking over its shoulder at its Nazi past (the election of a West German as President of the current session of the United Nations has been greeted in Germany as a sign of global forgiveness for that past) and at the same time looking sideways at the Eastern half of the country, which West Germans regard as only temporary under foreign domination. Some 20 per cent of West Germans were refugees from the East and more than 40 per cent have relations in the East.

So Germany both wants friends abroad and must seek them delicately, which may explain why to West Germans the cardinal virtues of diplomacy are discretion and consensus. Recent indiscretions and apparent aberrations by allies whom West Germany has stood by, at some inconvenience on occasion, have encouraged the Germans to venture a little more independently both in seeking and offering friendship. This is a point which African governments should perhaps keep in mind and turn, discreetly and agreeably, to their own benefit when encountering West German overtures.

Although Chancellor Helmut Schmidt maintains that West Germany plays only a modest role in world politics he has brought his country a long way from former Chancellor Willi Brandt's description of West Germany as "an economic giant but a political dwarf." Indeed it might be more appropriate to suggest that what Schmidt should claim is that Germany plays its role modestly. Africa has surely had enough of bombast to relish a touch of modesty, and pragmatically to note that it was Goethe who said "The deed is all, and not the glory"--Die Tat ist alles, nicht der Ruhm.

Frankfurt Looks Towards Africa

THE FOCAL THEME of the Frankfurt Book Fair, which opens on October 8, is "Africa -- a continent asserts its identity". Between 30 and 35 African authors and journalists are expected. One hall will contain some 2,500 books, newspapers, magazines and journals containing works of African literature published during the past ten years. A parallel exhibit will display literature written about Africa by non-Africans.

Before the Fair opens a three-day seminar is to be held on African literature, four sessions being held to discuss African literature's communicative function, historical function, political function and pedagogic function. Among the West African writers expected to take part are Mongo Beti, Chinua Achebe, Cyprian Ekwensi, Sebène Ousmane and Abiola Irele. During the fair itself there will be a full programme of readings, discussions and lectures on aspects of African literature. On October 7 a formal presentation will be made of $3,000 Noma Award, which has been won this year by the Senegalese writer, Mariama Bâ with her novel, *Une Si Longue Lettre*. John Pepper Clark, the Nigerian poet and playwright, receives a special commendation for *The Ozidi Saga*.

This is the 32nd Frankfurt Book Fair and the event has developed into the major event of the European book trade. This is the third to have a "focal theme". In 1976 it was Latin America. In 1978 the theme was "The Child and the Book". The idea of the

two-yearly special emphasis, according to the Book Fair Director, Peter Wiedhaas, is "to open the door for themes and areas which occupy only a peripheral place on the book market and do not have strong lobby — books which otherwise might be lost in the great flood of literature being published."

The organisers have a generally educational aim — to raise the consciousness of the population about Africa — and also a hard commercial intention — the book fair is big business first and foremost. The goal, according to the Director, is to create a market for African books — "to interest our publishers more in works from Africa, to translate them and get them into the book stores here".

"Up to now Africa has only been an exotic outsider, little noticed in the bustle of the literary marketplace," said Herr Weidhaas. He hoped that Frankfurt, because of the world-wide reputation of its book fair, would increase the interest in African publishing and writers not only in Germany but throughout the world. Every effort has been made to bring to Frankfurt as many African publishers and authors as possible. Many private, religious and international publishers have been invited to the Fair at the expense of the German Foreign Office.

The organisers hope through the use of music and films to create a "visual and aural image of Africa" during the Fair, to achieve a broader cultural spread than with the Latin American Theme. The fringe activities are designed to place the African book in its proper cultural setting and to provide cultural reverberations. The aim, Herr Wiedhaas says, is that "even after the stands are dismantled and the exhibitors gone, that something of Africa will remain with us".

However, Herr Weidhass emphasised again that the Fair was more of a hard-driving business event that a cultural festival. The object was trade. Therefore a meeting point would be set up at the Fair where African trade visitors would be advised on making proper contacts and doing business deals. Herr Weidhaas considers that mistakes were made with the Latin American theme four years ago, and to help to avoid a repetition a Third World literary agency has been at up, initially with the backing of the German Protestant churches. The agency is to monitor and evaluate African book production during the entire year. Books suitable for publication in Germany are to be translated and steered through the proper literary channels. The agency would assume the task of negotiating rights and licences. A bulletin is to be published regularly and sent to publishers and the media

Herr Weidhaas has been assisted by Mr. Said Mzee, a Tanzanian who was formerly deputy chief editor of the East African Publishing House in Nairobi. It was hoped to employ another African, but the Fair, according to Herr Weidhaas, "has almost no money for such events". The problem of integrating the areas which publish books in English, French and Portuguese was difficult. Many African exhibitors demanded the right to have a hand in decision-making about the Fair and not to be represented through European "experts". The Director of the Ife Book Fair, Mr. Wunmi Adegbonmire, was one of the African representatives advising the organisers. In addition a team, including Herr Weidhaas and Mr. Mzee, went to the Ife Book Fair in March to learn about African points of view. There was also an exhibition of 600 West German books at Ife and three West German experts conducted a special workshop on aspects of book design, production, and marketing; more than 50 participants came from eight African countries.

A special double number of the *African Book Publishing Record*, edited by Hans M. Zell, is being published to coincide with the Book Fair. It includes a Who's Who of African publishers at the Fair and a long interview with Maiama Bâ.

West Africa, in the issue of October 20, will publish an extended Matchet's Diary from Frankfurt.

Exporting to Germany

[By Dr. Helga Henselder]

EVERY West African country was able to increase substantially at least part of its exports to the Federal Republic of Germany during 1976 to 1979. This applies particularly to their agricultural exports and to semi-finished and finished goods.

Total exports by Nigeria rose during this period by 61 per cent, agricultural exports by 28 per cent, exports of semi-finished goods by 221 per cent and those of finished goods by 461 per cent. Without Nigeria, total exports rose by 31 per cent, agricultural exports by 29 per cent, exports of semi-finished goods by 46 per cent and those of finished goods by 484 per cent. These growth rates are all the more remarkable as they relate largely to the export efforts of four out of a total of 18 West African nations.

In spite of these noteworthy growth rates, West Africa's share in total German imports and in imports from developing countries is insignificant. In 1979, including Nigeria, the proportion of total imports amounted to 2.1 per cent, of agricultural imports 2.5 per cent, of raw materials 11.4 per cent, of semi-finished goods 0.3 per cent and of finished goods 0.1 per cent. Without Nigeria, the figures are 0.6 per cent of total imports, 1.6 per cent of raw materials, 0.1 per cent of semi-finished and finished goods.

In 1979, West Africa's share in total goods imported from Africa was 35 per cent including Nigeria and 10 per cent excluding Nigeria. Seventy per cent of West African exports to West Germany in 1979 came from Nigeria, owing to the high proportion of mineral oil in total exports.

West Africa's share in total imports into Germany in 1979 from developing countries was 11.4 per cent including Nigeria and 3.6 per cent excluding Nigeria. The proportion of total imports from Africa, including Nigeria, was 35 per cent, of agricultural imports 47 per cent, of semi-finished goods 16 per cent and of finished goods 36 per cent. Excluding Nigeria, the figures are 10 per cent, 40 per cent, 8 per cent and 35 per cent respectively.

The structure of West African exports to West Germany, excluding Nigeria, developed positively since the high proportion of oil in total exports from Nigeria conceals the structural change taking place in West African exports. The proportion of raw materials in West African exports to West Germany (excluding Nigeria) dropped from 1976 to 1979 by 57 per cent to 38 per cent while, including Nigeria, the proportion certainly fell but only from 81 per cent to 79 per cent.

The proportion of agricultural exports in total exports in 1979 was 46 per cent (only 16 per cent, including Nigeria) and the proportion of semi-finished goods 4 per cent (3 per cent including Nigeria), and that of finished goods 15 per cent (5 per cent including Nigeria). However, the substantial increase in the proportion of finished goods between 1978 and 1979 was due to supplies of uraniaum and uranium compounds from Niger and not to any substantial rise in the export of consumer goods or durables. Noteworthy — albeit on a humble basis — is the continuing rise in the export of semi-finished and finished goods to the Federal Republic of Germany in the past five years.

The most successful exporting country was Ivory Coast, which in the period under discussion was the only West African country whose exports to West Germany rose and diversified continuously. If we ignore oil from Nigeria, the Ivory Coast is West Germany's largest supplier amongst the countries of West Africa.

The Ivory Coast is the largest agricultural exporter in the area, increasing its agricultural exports to West Germany by 82 per cent between 1976 and 1978 and by 58 per cent between 1976 and 1979. The proportion of agricultural exports to total exports from the Ivory Coast to West Germany in 1979 totalled 75 per cent, a proportion of finished agricultural products was the highest by comparison with the other West African nations. The Ivory Coast is also the area's largest exporter of finished goods and, up to 1978, its largest exporter of semi-finished goods as well, together with Ghana. Since 1979, Nigeria has taken first place as exporter of semi-finished goods at DM75m.

West Africa is primarily an exporter of agricultural and industrial raw materials. Its export structure, with the exception of the

Ivory Coast, is barely diversified: the greater part of the countries are the poorest amongst the developing nations. The unsatisfactory internal infrastructure is a major obstacle to the development of exports. Agricultural exports in 1979, excluding Nigeria, amounted to 2.1 per cent of total imports into West Germany, and to 8.5 per cent of imports from developing countries and 39.8 per cent of imports from Africa.

The Ivory Coast is the leading agricultural exporter in the area. In 1979, it accounted for 22 per cent of total agricultural exports by Africa to West Germany and 47 per cent of agricultural exports from West Africa. Cameroon's share in agricultural exports from West Africa in 1979 was 19 per cent and Ghana's 11 per cent.

The Ivory Coast is the only West African country whose agricultural exports to West Germany increased steadily in recent years, thanks to the country's very dynamic and market-oriented trade promotion policy. The exception was 1979, when agricultural exports dropped by 16 per cent. The Ivory Coast also has the most diversified of agricultural export structures. Finished agricultural products already account for 7 per cent of total exports to West Germany, as against 0.6 per cent from Ghana and 0.3 per cent from the Cameroon. Amongst the other West African countries, agricultural commodities still dominate total exports. After the Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Nigeria and Ghana are the area's strongest agricultural exporters.

Particularly noteworthy is the increase in agricultural exports from Liberia, from DM2.1m. in 1975 to DM17.5m. in 1979 (833 per cent) and from Nigeria, from DM45.7m in 1975 to DM163.5m. in 1979 (358 per cent). However, in 1977, Nigeria's agricultural exports totalled DM235.6m.

The countries experiencing a major reversal in their agricultural exports were The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Togo and Niger, while agricultural exports from Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, the Cape Verde Islands and Guinea-Bissau to West Germany are insignificant.

Even the strongest supplier countries display sharp fluctuations in the export of semi-finished goods. The Ivory Coast's exports are the most constant but show no increase. The chief exporters are the Ivory Coast and Nigeria. In 1978, their shares in the exports of semi-finished goods amongst total exports from West Africa were 37 per cent, 25 per cent and 5.9 per cent. In 1979, the picture shifted in favour of Nigeria, whose exports between 1978 and 1979 rose by 1,286 per cent, from DM5.9m. to DM75.8m. Nigeria's share of West African exports amounted to 48 per cent in 1979.

In 1979, West Africa's share in the import of finished goods into West Germany was 0.1 per cent, that of developing countries as a whole 2.5 per cent.

Supplies by even the largest exporters fluctuate substantially from year to year, here as well. In 1976, the Ivory Coast was still the largest exporter, with a 38 per cent share of exports from West Africa. In 1979, the Ivory Coast lost its position in favour of Niger and Nigeria, who succeeded in increasing their exports of finished goods appreciably from 1978 to 1979. Similarly, Ghana increased its exports from 1978 to 1979 by 537 per cent, from DM1.7m. to DM10.2m., and Benin by 380 per cent, from DM0.5m. to DM1.9m.

Exports of finished goods from Niger rose from 1978 to 1979 by 457 per cent, from DM18.0m. to DM82.2m., but this increase does not reflect any radical change in the exporting structure, and can be attributed to uranium compounds.

Basing ourselves on the overall view, it would appear that the majority of the West African countries — with the exception of the Ivory Coast — have not succeeded in consistently diversifying their exports, particularly in the semi-finished and finished goods range. What they lack is an offensive export strategy and integrated, aggressive export marketing oriented on the particular features of the target market concerned. Each of these countries certainly has a five-year plan for its economic development, but what is lacking is a concept of long-term export promotion with export priorities. No government of these countries — with the exception of the Ivory Coast — has so far been able to earmark products having export priority. Language barriers and a traditional orientation on the French market are

preventing regional diversification of West African exports within the EEC.

A special obstacle to exports, however, is the attitude that the export market must accept output unexamined. Production aligned on export markets is played down. Production is simply not aimed at exports. Aggressive export marketing is too troublesome, and there is still a feeling that they can wait for customers to appear.

The Ivory Coast's success, however, shows that the African countries can be successful on the German Market if they analyse it and offer products that the market can take because the product corresponds with consumer requirements.

What German importers expect from their suppliers are reliability, deliveries consistently to the agreed standard and pattern, good quality and finish, and adherence to delivery dates and contract terms. The majority of the exporting countries of West Africa still have great difficulty in achieving these criteria.

"Trade Without Aid"

A SIMPLE WAY to bring a slightly pained look to a West German exporter's face is to suggest, "Of course you get a lot of export aid from your Government". The simple fact is that German exporters get remarkably little help from their government: they proudly say they get none and maintain that government's job is to keep out of the free market economy, intervening only as much as is necessary to maintain a free market.

Undoubtedly, governments — some more often than others — subsidise exports. This can take place directly, for instance, in the form of cheap credits, or indirectly through government-backed trade promotion schemes. The West German Government, however, has a remarkably clean record for not interfering in the free market export process. Their embassies do not even have the trade promotion responsibilities which occur at British, and other embassies.

In Germany's case this burden falls directly on industry itself. At the heart of the West German business and industrial system are their chambers of commerce and the industrial trade associations. These, not the Government, are the organisations responsible for fostering trade and providing expert back-up for the country's smaller companies. All companies are obliged by law to be members of their local chamber of commerce: this obligation could be looked upon as a (very) indirect form of Government aid to industry.

Ironically, though, the idea is not German. It was forcibly reported by Napoleon from France in the course of a lot of other administrative reforms he imposed. The Germans discovered that the system had a lot of virtue and kept it going after Napoleon had moved on into history.

Compulsory membership ensures that the chambers have an assured income. Companies have to contribute to the chambers of commerce on the basis of turnover. The larger a company's turnover, the bigger its contribution. As the chambers are also responsible for many of the functions performed by Britain's Companies House, West German companies have little chance of minimising their contributions by prevarication or trying to pull the wool over the eyes of harassed officials. The figures are at hand and the only course is to pay up and look pleasant.

The result, however, is that most companies take an active interest in the work of the chambers and what they offer to members. If they have to pay for the service in any event, they might as well get as much as they can out of it, seems to be the general view.

Naturally the bulk of a chamber's work goes towards helping the smaller man. Major companies have wide resources of their own and rarely require the detailed help that the chambers of commerce network provides.

There can be little doubt that this encourages smaller businesses to venture into exporting. This not only helps to expand the country's trade but also to broaden the base of growth. All West German governments for the past 30 years have operated on the basis that government should stay as far away as possible from direct involvement with industry. Most leading trade unionists also strongly subscribe to this belief.

The role of government is seen more as referee between industry and the elect-

orate for example setting environmental standards and introducing pollution control legislation. Although the state does have a small direct share industry, these holdings were acquired with great reluctance and it is firmly averse to extending them. Responsibility for helping companies in trouble remains firmly in the private sector's hands.

The owner of a small light engineering company expressed his feelings thus: "You cannot put the responsibility for trade promotions in government hands. The development of markets requires continuity of policy, but political expediency often requires policy changes that can affect the businessman greatly."

"Just look at the past decade," he said, "there have been a number of major changes in budgetary policy and usually politicians who all have their eye on getting re-elected tend to take the short-term view.

"It is all very well, for example, to claim that old age pensioners need a pay rise more than industrial companies need export services. Certainly, this is the way most politicians would look at it. The trouble is that, when it comes down to it, industry has got to earn the money to pay for increased pensions."

One way to earn that money is by expanding exports which the Germans have done with remarkable gusto over the past three decades. But while the chambers of commerce, directly supported by the businessmen's cash contributions, provide a spring-board for the exporter's travels it is the quality of goods which he offers and the attention that he pays to his customers that earn the sales and the growth of sales which have been such a remarkable feature of German trade — as West Africa well knows.

But even if there is no direct aid for exporters from the Government the trade makes sure that the Government does not neglect its interests, as a special correspondent explains.

West Germany's wholesale and export trade has its top representatives at the centre of the country's equivalent to Whitehall — right opposite the Federal Prime Minister's office.

The co-operation of each department of the Association's organisation within the export and wholesale trade gives individual companies an opportunity of benefiting from a many sided and multifold package of services and putting them to good use in their business. They range from expert and regional services for companies to supra-regional representation of joint interests.

The BGA, as the central association of the wholesale and export trade, permanently represents and safeguards the interests of this branch of industry in Bonn and also in Brussels.

The BGA promotes contact and an exchange of information with the Federal Government and Government Departments, with the Federal Council, the political parties, committees and members of parliament, and with the appropriate experts amongst the Federal Authorities. It represents the topical interests of the wholesale and export trade on 145 national and international bodies.

By means of proposals, expert reports, submissions and lobbying, the BGA takes part in the process of preparing decisions of economic policy in Government and Parliament, particularly on matters concerning policy of economic measures, competition, small firms and structure, on currency, financial and tax policy, on labour and wage policy, on traffic policy, and on foreign trade, agricultural, European and development policy.

The BGA information services emphasise the importance of the wholesale and foreign trade within the economy as a whole.

"Ich bin ein Afrikaner"

Ad'Obe Obe offers some advice, based on enjoyable experience, about being a student in Germany.

I REMEMBER my first Lufthansa flight from Lagos to Frankfurt, during which I realised that all my German added up to the single expression 'Das buch' as uttered by the dying German in John Buchan's *Thirty-Nine Steps*. Knowing the word for book was not a bad start, I thought, given that my mission was studies. Putting it differently, I was after the 'Golden Fleece', according to Chinua Achebe, in his *No Longer At Ease*. The truth was I felt very ill at ease.

Not all Africans go to Germany completely ignorant of the language as I was but most would confess to a culture shock which extends far beyond the usual one of being outside one's home territory. After all only a handful of old folks in countries like Tanzania and Cameroon can remember Germany's colonial presence which terminated with the First World War. The Afro-European cultural affiliation, as through the educational systems, becomes well defined when one goes to a country like Germany — one becomes aware that there are Europeans and there are Europeans. In short, the full force of the colonial heritage hits one. Beginning life in Germany is like re-living the Partition of Africa.

The shock is enough to make a number of Africans turn away after a few months: some go home others go to more familiar environments like Britain or France. But those who stay usually do not regret it: they eventually become proud of their 'Made in Germany' qualifications.

The language barrier is easily broken down in the very efficient language schools. The best known of these are the Goethe Institutes: something like the British Council these institutes exist to propagate German culture within and outside Germany. Those who look ahead to studying in Germany and are fortunate enough to live in a city with a Goethe Institute would be able to take German lessons in their home countries. Many African students, like myself, came to Germany without having heard of a Goethe Institute.

The experience of learning a completely new language within a few months is worth going through, even if only to agree with the African student who discovered that he had not regarded English as a second language until he started learning German. He said he realised that he was tri-lingual when he met German expressions for which he had not known the equivalent expressions either in English or his mother tongue. There are Africans in Germany who feel more competent in their new German language than the two previous languages they arrived with.

The Goethe Institute method assumes that all beginners are like children learning to speak and the students are treated accordingly. The method is so efficient that you are guaranteed to speak German — some of it — after the first course of two months. Even those with some previous knowledge would appreciate the difference when they learn it within Germany, where the lessons do not end in the classrooms. In Germany the lessons bear direct relevance to everything around you and you can apply them directly to listening to the radio, reading road signs and — if you are ambitious — newspapers and books.

Compared with the number who want to study in Britain, the USA or France, relatively fewer Africans think of Germany as a natural choice when it comes to going abroad. But, as the German Embassies would tell you, the queue has been lengthening, mainly due to Germany's growing economic presence but also because of the increase in the number of Africans who have studied in Germany.

The majority of African students are sponsored either by the German government or by German companies operating in Africa; a large proportion are post-graduate students. The main fields of study are the sciences, medicine, engineering and agriculture. Of the 498 Nigerians enrolled in German institutions in 1976, 231 were engineering students, 74 were studying medicine, a further 74 were studying sciences. In the culture-bound

subjects, only five were doing arts, and not a single one was enrolled in law — a far cry from the picture one would get from examining the British Law Society's lists.

To gain admission into German institutions the prospective student has to provide proof of linguistic ability, which usually means a certificate from a recognised language school. And, of course, the student has to be academically qualified. Most institutions have now catalogued and calibrated foreign school-leaving certificates. Fortunately for Anglophone Africans who would normally have done 'O' and/or 'A' Levels this British tradition is well regarded and recognised by the German authorities. Those not suitably qualified may be required to do a preliminary course, of up to a year, to bring them to German entry standard.

Unlike the British tradition, however, those wanting to study engineering will be required to do up to six months pre-university industrial training. This would normally be in a factory or a similar set-up. This detour could be of enormous advantage in consolidating one's grip on the language.

The better your language the less harrowing the experience of commencing studies. Every African student has a story to tell about how traumatic it is to attend lectures in the first semester. A Gambian student said the action was one of simultaneous translation, and he was often undecided whether to take his notes in German or in English. "Because I was busy translating," he said, "I could only capture parts — the head, the arms or the legs — of the lecture, but never the whole body of the lecture." A smart solution to this problem is to record the lectures and translate at home. Eventually the phase of conscious translations passes, and the African can listen like the German students — how long this period lasts depends on one's linguistic aptitude.

Africans used to the British system are likely to find oral examinations rather intimidating, especially in the first few semesters. The German schoolboy cultivates the art of orally answering questions on all subjects at very early stages. Personally I grew to like it so much I began to wish all exams were oral — facing examiners while trying to talk knowledgeably about a topic on which you know next to nothing involves a psychological game which can be very exciting to play.

Recent students may hear about the revered German academic freedom but they will not have much of it because of Parliamentary acts on higher institutions passed a few years ago. While students were able to make use of the freedom, they studied for as long as they liked, as there were no fixed times for taking exams. It was not uncommon to find students in students' paradises like Heidelberg who have been studying for up to 10 years, especially in philosophy. Ten years ago, a contemporary Nigerian student said the academic freedom not only allowed him to be fed up with studying but he could stay fed up for as long as he liked. A German who fought against the new laws argued that the laws turned the institutions into factories where students are processed as rapidly as possible. "With pressures of exams," he said, "students don't have the time to do anything but be 100 per cent students by definition, which means continually ingesting lecture notes and reference books." Whereas with academic freedom the students had time for other dimensions of life, "they were living students — not just students".

Even with the restricted freedom studying time is generally longer than at British universities. Where the British stipulate three years the Germans say a minimum of four years, which is only accomplished by the very industrious students, the majority stay longer, up to a maximum of five years.

The social life varies according to individual taste and style, but it also depends on the university town. There are definite university towns like Tübingen where the ratio of student population is so large the town more or less shuts down during the long vacations. The situation is rather different in larger towns like Frankfurt, Hamburg or Berlin where there is stronger international flavour to the atmosphere.

But wherever the African student is there is always the possibility of enjoying the thrill of belonging to the little minority group of 'Die Afrikaner' — not to be confused with the more noxious label used in the Republic of South Africa. There are enough African students feeling comfortable among Germans to pose problems for the immigration authorities whose tasks are not made easy by the support which the ubiquitous fräulein gives the foreigners.

Up till the sixties African authorities could not quite make up their minds about

how to categorise German qualifications. This was mainly due to ignorance, which has diminished as Germany has become more economically prominent on the continent. These days German certificates are as good as any of the other foreign ones and in some subjects, like medicine, they have a particularly high rating. Besides if the 'ex-Afrikaner' is not employed by his home government there is a big chance of being employed by a Germany company.

On the whole those who studied in Germany would find it extremely difficult to quantify the merits of doing so. The 'Golden Fleece' à la Deutschland could yet be the leitmotif for several novels — if 'Der Afrikaner' can overcome his dilemma on which language to write.

More Than Just Words

THE GOETHE INSTITUTE is most easily explained as West Germany's equivalent of the British Council or the Alliance Française, but obviously it goes about its operations in a way which reflects the German character. Goethe could be described as Germany's Shakespeare and the use of his name for the Institute indicates that its primary purpose is to spread a proper knowledge of the German language. But now its activities range much wider than just word-spinning.

The Institute was started early this century to teach foreigners visiting Germany the German language, after a few years it expanded its activities to other European countries. But it was closed in 1933 when Adolf Hitler decided there were better ways of imposing German culture on Europe.

It was not until 1952 that the Institute restarted. Since then the scope of its activities, and its budget, have progressively expanded until today it has a DM185m. (US$106m.) annual expenditure and operates in 65 countries.

Although direct language teaching remains the backbone of its activities, the Institute also co-operates with foreign educational authorities to improve the standard of local German teachers, arranges and presents cultural events abroad, provides information about West German cultural life and increasingly co-operates with cultural and academic institutions abroad to promote German ideas.

"We address ourselves to elites," says the Institute's secretary-general, Dr. Horst Harnischfeger, of its non-language activities. In these, the term culture is interpreted in its widest context. In addition to promoting German authors and composers, the Institute will also find speakers or instructors in virtually any field where foreign members express interest.

"We don't draw any line," says Dr. Harnischfeger. "If people are interested in learning skills — say silk screen printing — then we send a silk screen printer — a craftsman not an artist."

Science and technological subjects are also covered. Last year the Institute sponsored a lecture tour by a West German scientist who had developed new theories concerning the age of the world. "He was a specialist in this field, but on the other hand his findings were of more general interest," explains an Institute director.

When showing German films abroad, prints with subtitles are usually preferred — the West Germans are less sensitive than the French, for example, about using translations — and video presentations use a second channel in the local language. "We must be realistic and see what information is required. If the recipient doesn't speak German we must give the knowledge he seeks in another language. We don't think this is treason," says an Institute executive.

Although language teaching remains high priority "there are areas in which there is no demand, and it would be no use artificially creating a demand", says Harnischfeger. "But language is our main aim, because in the end you can't really promote a culture without language."

The ways in which the Institute promotes German language and culture vary widely between different regions of the world and even between individual countries within a region. The Institute sees itself very much as a reactive body, responding to requirements of foreign countries as expressed to local institute branches. Because of budgetary constraints it can seldom produce its own material, so it acts essentially as middleman, finding individuals or materials within West Germany to satisfy foreign demands.

Finding staff, however, is never a problem as a position in the Institute is highly coveted; each year some 400 applications from qualified West Germans are received for the 20 vacancies offered and the standard is extremely high.

Perhaps this betrays a desire to serve within the German character that is, appropriately, one of the central themes of Goethe's writings. As Harnischfeger says: "We are prepared to work anywhere we feel we can make a contribution."

Tale of Wurth

THE STORY behind the Wurth Group — now setting out to establish itself in Nigeria — is a fascinating study of the determination of one man and his son in the Germany of the immediate post-war period. It was actually in 1945 that Adolf Wurth first formed his company to manufacture and distribute high quality engineering parts and products for the construction and automotive industries.

Four years later he was joined in the business by his son, Reinhold, as a trainee. Just five years later, the father died, but had by then set the company firmly on course for the future.

The first foreign company was set up in 1962 in Holland, this was the beginning of the establishment of a world-wide network. Today there are 17 such separate companies, set up between 1962 and 1977, which averages just over one new company every year.

In 1980 Wurth markets some 30,000 different items, from modern door frame installations to nuts and screws.

The red shield of Wurth is a well established and well-known symbol of high quality and excellent service, because it is on these two characteristics that the whole of this remarkable business has been built, maintained and expanded. It will not be long before the red shield is equally well known and recognised in Nigeria.

CSO: 4420

BOTSWANA-SWA RAIL LINK CONTEMPLATED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Sep 80 p 19

[Text] A rail link between Botswana and South West Africa is entering a detailed feasibility study and details of the proposed railway are expected to be put to the Botswana Government before the end of the year.

The area of study was previously look at by the P/E Consulting Group in South Africa around 1977, but no evaluation or feasibility study was conducted.

At present the line envisaged would cover a distance of 860 km between Francistown and Gobabis in South West Africa near Grootfontein where it would join the main line.

In a second though related study, a South African mining house is evaluating coal deposits in Botswana.

Trade sources point out that the proposed line makes excellent geographic and political sense, but are concerned that the line will not be able to economically justify itself. They believe that the line will definitely get the go ahead, particularly as the feasibility study is being backed by the Western Five and the UK.

They believe that the line can be built within three years as no natural problems on the projected route are foreseen. Others, however, believe that in keeping with the time needed to build the Tazara line, it could take until the end of the decade.

Trade sources have been expecting the line for some time principally as it creates a further outlet for Zaire and Zambia to the West Coast which, assuming the independence of South West Africa/Namibia in the not too distant future, would lessen the dependence of these two copper producers on the South African route and the South African Railways.

Currently Zaire exports about 240,000 tons of copper a year through East London while Zambia has given the freightage contract to Rennies to transport up to 200,000 tons of copper through South Africa.

They believe that the chances of the Benguela line being fully reopened are extremely unlikely as Unita sabotage of the line has been increasing and the port of Lobito was severely damaged this month by Unita guerillas.

Zaire is still expected to keep open the South African route as it is their policy to keep as many transport options open as possible.

CSO: 4420

MANO RIVER UNION MUST ADOPT COMMUNAL APPROACH TO PROBLEMS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 3 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial by Mike T. James]

[Text] EXACTLY seven years ago, the seemingly insignificant town of Malema in the Republic of Sierra Leone received two very unusual guests for a rather unusual occasion.

The two visitors were the Heads of State of the sister states of Sa Leone and Liberia. The event itself was the signing of the Mano River Union Declaration forging an organization designed to formalize the historic fraternal ties between their two peoples.

Today, as people in the two countries along with their brothers and sisters in the neighbouring People's Republic of Guinea swing in a festive mood to celebrate that memorable event, there is little doubt that their respective leaders feel justifiably proud for having had the foresight of bringing this great organization into existence.

The 7th Anniversary of the Mano River Union is especially significant not only because of the tremendous progress and economic fulfilment which the union now holds out to the people, but also because this year saw the entry into the union of a very essential member — the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

Until the road was finally paved recently by the union's Ministerial Council for Guinea's entry, the Mano River Union could be said to have been like an eligible bachelor: virile but incomplete.

That is not to say that the union was ineffective in the course of its seven year bilateral existence. Far from it! The union had in fact succeeded somewhat a little beyond the scope of its initial objective of creating a customs union. Even more important perhaps is the

fact that the foundation has been laid for a very prosperous future through economic integration and cooperation. Nonetheless, the admission of Guinea at this crucial stage apart from being a tacit acknowledgement of the bright prospects of the union, holds the promise of having a refreshing impact on those prospects.

More than anything else, Guinea's entry completes the re-union of the family which was carved up and divided in the course of the colonial "scramble" for territorial gains in Africa.

With Guinea now entering the union, backed by its wealth of experience and an abundant supply of skilled manpower, the union now, more than ever, stands on the threshold of a brighter and more prosperous future.

On the other hand, while the conversion of the union into a tripartite organization is rightly an occasion for rejoicing, it should also be considered as a signal for officials of the member states to adopt a more communal approach to the solution of both their individual and regional problems.

This matter can not be overemphasized. Although the peoples of the three states share a lot of long standing social and cultural similarities, it must not be forgotten that they have all been through diverse colonial experiences, following which they branched off on different political and ideological paths. The states, thus, have political and ideological differences, even if they all share the common goal of building a better society for their peoples.

In coming together into a union, the individual states must seek to emphasize not their differences, but their similarities which are the only basis for a lasting friendship. In this regard, they must be willing to sacrifice a little of their sovereignty in the interest of a better society for all.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO DPRK--Luanda, 7 Oct--A delegation from the MPLA-Labor Party headed by Mariano Puku, member of the MPLA Central Committee and minister of interior left today for Pyongyang in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to observe the Sixth Congress of the Korean Labor Party. A SWAPO delegation also left Luanda for the same destination. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 8]

CSO: 4401

FOREIGN MINISTER ACCUSES EGYPT OF INTERVENTION WITH U.S. BACKING

Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 7 Sep 80 p 18

[Article by Suhayl al-Khalidy: "Foreign Minister of Chad: 'Egyptian Imperialism Is Fighting Us; I Carry Letters to the Kings and Presidents of the Arab Nations'"]

[Text] Tripoli--The Chad problem is certainly a problem created by the great powers on the borders of the African Arab community. It used to be possible for Arabs to look at it strictly on this basis, but the following meeting I had with Mr Acyl Ahmat, foreign minister of the Goukouni Weddeye government of Chad, brought new facts to light. It appears from what he said that several Arab nations, chiefly Egypt, are getting involved in this problem. Acyl Ahmat said:

"If the Arab world knew the truth about the Chad problem, it would play a major role in solving it, in view of its friendship with both East and West. The plans of the imperialists are to stop the advance of Chad's Arab Islamic culture. I am now carrying several letters to kings, princes and presidents of Arab nations."

[Question] Could you give us any information about the contents of these letters?

[Answer] They definitely speak of Egyptian intervention in Chad.

[Question] Egyptain intervention! Does Egypt have any interest to intervene in Chad?

[Answer] Egypt supports the rebel Hissein Habre. Regrettably, Mr Muhammad, the Egyptian consul in the city of Abeche, which is controlled by Hissein Habre, is a coordinator in this matter. Egyptian aircraft are landing twice a week in this city, carrying weapons, equipment and advisers. We ousted Hissein Habre's forces from (Abouko) and we found Sudanese, Moroccan and Senegalese weapons, in addition to the Egyptian weapons. We shall fight Egyptian imperialism, which changed its position after the Freetown conference. Egypt's peace with Israel puts

Israel near us, practically on our borders. Thus, Egypt is interfering in Chad in the interest of Israel, with the cooperation of all nations in the region which have been recruited into the service of imperialism. [end of answer]

Since I knew that before he became foreign minister of Chad, Acyl Ahmat was trying to establish relations with certain groups of the Palestinian Resistance, I asked him about relations between the Goukouni government and the Palestinian Resistance.

[Answer] We do not know exactly where the headquarters of Yasir 'Arafat are, but I am commissioned by President Goukouni to meet with him in any Arab capital I find him in, and explain to him the latest developments in the situation in Chad. We welcome all Palestinian movements which are struggling for freedom and dignity.

[Question] Do you mean that Egypt's entering the war means that it is America which is fighting you?

[Answer] Of course, the nations which are fighting us in Chad are receiving support from the great powers. These nations which have united and formed common markets are interested in tearing Africa to pieces. They have made Chad the first victim, in order to move later on Nigeria, Cameroon and others.

[Question] You recently refused to meet with Hissein Habre in a private conference.

[Answer] We met previously in many conferences, including the Lagos conference. Hissein Habre signed agreements, only to violate them immediately afterwards. He refuses to remove the French forces, and he refuses to dissolve his army. He refuses to release the prisoners and observe a cease-fire. These were conditions for establishing the National Unity government, which were signed by all parties. The government was established and Hissein Habre carried out only one condition--the condition which made him minister of defense. He then attacked the government and rebelled against it. Therefore, we cannot come together on the basis of [coalitions]. We do not trust him. He deceived Tombolbay, (Khan Maloum) and Khan Goukouni. I ask you: How is it possible for us to meet with this man for the purpose of signing agreements which he does not take long to violate?

[Question] Does Hissein Habre hold any trump cards?

[Answer] He has tried his hand at several tricks. He first played the Libyan trump. Then he played the Muslim-against-Christian trump. After that he tried the card of north against south. The imperialist media publicized his moves, but none of his cards are winners now.

[Question] How come? Do you feel that you are stronger militarily?

[Answer] I invite you and I invite all free reporters to visit (Anjamina) and see the true military situation. We are on the verge of concluding the war which French colonialism created in our country. Chad's revolution is now standing on its own two feet. It will pulverize insubordination and will not yield to anyone. The Libyan people have supported us strongly in our continuous struggle. We will never permit the presence of a United Nations force, nor the conversion of the Chad problem into an international problem, as desired by the forces supporting Habre.

9605
CSO: 4402

MOVE TOWARD RECONCILING REVOLUTION'S CONTRADICTIONS NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Oct 80 pp 1952-1954

[Text]

On October 10 Brazzaville celebrates the centenary of the treaty between Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza, France's Italian-born answer to H. M. Stanley, and King Makoko Ilo. It took place at a location called Mfoa which later became Brazzaville, and gave France sovereignty over much of what was to become the Congo. With deft timing the celebrations which are being organised by the Mayor of Brazzaville will coincide with President Giscard d'Estaing's official visit to Congo.

Congo's political life has been an exciting one and the latest venture in warming the relation with Paris deserves careful analysis. As with the example of Guinea, one answer is that a change in policy certainly suggests the acknowledgement of dissatisfaction at a path hitherto followed. But it does not necessarily mean a weakening in the structure of power in either country, nor may it mean a weakening in ideological resolve.

In fact the Congo, especially under Col. Sassou Nguesso, shows all the signs of a stability domestically which has at last permitted the authorities to take steps towards narrowing what had become an embarrassing gap between ideological Marxist-Leninist rhetoric and an economic policy which one authority analysing from a radical perspective called "neo-colonial".

Why is it that successive regimes over the past 17 years in the Congo, each faithfully producing Marxist rhetoric, have failed to rid themselves of the one symbol of colonial oppression: the name of their capital, Brazzaville? The name stirs more hearts in France than almost any other in Africa, the jewel of the former central Africa empire, once the "capital of Free France"! Yet the Congo swept away a regime — Fulbert Youlou's — in 1963 which was seen to be oppressively pro-western. So vigorous was the public denunciation of Youlou that the French troops stationed in Brazzaville did not make a move against the demonstrators. Massamba Debat took over and the French moved their military out.

The youth movements — the Congo has always had a very high education rate — the trade unionists and Youlou's more radical political opponents formed an alliance which kept them in power until 1968 when the army, recruited mainly from the north, felt that the south had been too favoured in power and moved against Massamba Debat's regime.

Quixotic leader

From 1968 to March 18, 1977, the Congo was under the optimistically radical, but in retrospect, one can say, quixotic leadership of Marien Ngouabi. Under Ngouabi, the army became part of the Congolese political scene and as a result was politicized along the recurring dividing lines of the Congo: the north suspected the south and was currently in the ascendant; radicals opposed the less radical bureaucrats; the army came into conflict with civilians. Ngouabi had to steer a course through these divisive obstacles.

By 1973 two vital things had happened in the Congo. The first, that is often overlooked, is that the true radical leadership in the country had been destroyed. Successive attempts against Ngouabi's leadership by radicals and then military elements that were losing their patience and were seeking more authoritarian methods of government were successfully dealt with. As a result Ngouabi became personally more isolated than ever, and his rhetorical camouflage was becoming a little thin.

The discovery of oil a year earlier and the first successful production in 1973--the second important development of the year--was an opportunity which could not be ignored. The revolution had lost its political impetus but at least oil revenue could keep up an expanding but unproductive state sector; for that had become an important political constituency from which the leadership drew support or hostility. Meanwhile, the one area which had never been successfully tackled, or rather, had been swept under the carpet, was the private sector.

Ngouabi veered to the left between 1974 and 1976. Brazzaville became a vital transit for aid coming from the Eastern bloc for the MPLA in their struggle against the western-backed UNITA and FNLA in Angola. Domestically, the economic situation deteriorated and oil production, in which so much hope had been placed, failed to meet expectations. In 1975, with production at only 5m. tons, the government produced a development plan that would have required production of oil at the rate of 15m. tons annually if the costs of the plan were to be met. By late 1976, there is evidence that Ngouabi, at a loss to know what to do, was thinking seriously of calling upon the politicians who were thrown out in 1968. He summoned the Third Extraordinary Congress of the Parti Congolais du Travail, which had been formed after he came to power as the country's only party. But on March 18, 1977, a matter of weeks before it was due to take place, he was assassinated. Shortly before his death, it was known that he had been consulting Massamba Debat. Within weeks Massamba Debat was summarily tried and executed along with other former politicians.

Palace coup

Ngouabi's death made him a martyr, though there is much reason to believe that his name was later to be invoked by the very people who may have had a hand in his death. The story of the assassination has never been fully told, apart from oblique references to a palace coup. The subsequent trials and killings bear all the hallmarks of a settlement of political accounts, especially by a clique of northern soldiers who felt that under Ngouabi, the Third Congress might have gone against their interests.

For the next two years, the Congolese lived under the harsh rule of a military committee led by General Yhombi Opango. His antipathy to the prospect of setting an example through personal sacrifice in the name of the revolution and its hero, Ngouabi, soon became cynically evident. His positive statements about the need to establish a rapport with the private sector elevated him in the eyes of western investors, though they still remained pessimistic about the economic prospects of the country. During his two years in power, oil production was disappointing and the potash mines, which had never attained the production levels which were required by the investors, closed after they were flooded in early 1978.

In March 1979, General Yhombi Opango was thanked for his services to the party and the country, but the Third Congress, which was finally called in the face of growing discontent, relieved him of all his important posts. He was replaced by

Col. Denis Sassou Nguesso. Trained in Cuba and the Soviet Union, the new leader was immediately seen as the complete antithesis to his predecessor, both in temperament and politics. He was marked as pro-Soviet and as a hardliner. Instead, he has emerged as a skilful leader who has established a control over the country.

He has called for a democratisation of the political life which, in the Congo, means decentralisation. This has been written into the constitution, the sixth since Congo became an autonomous self-governing entity. The constitution provides for a Prime Minister and a ministerial team which will see to the co-ordination of policy execution while the President is the "incarnation" of the people's will and of national unity. For a country which has not previously enjoyed that type of government, these provisions have been generally welcomed and give cause for optimism for the Congo under Col. Sassou Nguesso.

The government contains civilians and soldiers and represents the regions in a balanced manner. It also has a mixture of the reputedly radicals and the technical experts.

Diplomatically, there has been a gradual move towards a *modus vivendi* with all neighbours. Ideologically they are opposed to the Congo but, as appears to be happening in many other parts of the continent, it is being realised that local squabbles cannot be allowed to become obstacles to the absolutely essential need for regional economic co-operation.

The balance that is emerging in Congolese internal politics is reflected in a relaxation for border tension and also a degree of pragmatism. While French troops protect President Dacko's fragile regime in Bangui, Congo is about to welcome President Giscard d'Estaing on an official visit. This is not so much a contradiction of Congo's ideological stance but the application of certain priorities.

Troops in Chad

Brazzaville has been a vociferous critic of foreign intervention in Africa though never pointing a finger at any particular country. It still remains the regional soulmate of Angola. On the other hand it took a laudable step, though in the event an unsuccessful one, towards assisting in the solution to the Chadian conflict. Of the three countries which were meant to send troops to keep peace in Chad in accordance with the Lagos agreements of August, 1979, only the Congolese troops arrived in the Chadian capital. The others, from Guinea and Benin, failed to appear in Chad, because the facilities were not ready for garrisoning their men. Congolese forces had to be withdrawn in March this year when fighting broke out again in N'Djamena.

The importance of regional relations cannot be underestimated for Congo. Brazzaville was the capital of French Equatorial Africa. It therefore found itself in a position that was similar to its counterpart in West Africa, Dakar. Before independence arrived, the capital was the centre for investment and all the communications networks converged on the city. After independence the Congo found itself with all these facilities but was the object of far less attention. The revenue that could still be derived by commerce from the Central African Republic and Chad was significant and Brazzaville was aware that as soon as stability could return to both these countries, the Treasury in Brazzaville would see the benefit. Gabon's manganese is exported through the Congolese port of Pointe Noire. Across the river there is Kinshasa, the capital city of a regime with which good relations have been sporadic. Again economic logic dictates that some sort of mutual tolerance has to be applied. Recently delegations from the two countries have met and various infrastructural links are to be set up, according to the official announcements.

Congo has never been a closed country in the manner of Guinea some years ago. It has not been able to afford that political luxury. Nor has any regime had the internal strength to impose itself in such a way. What is more, there has been a movement until 18 months ago in which political pronouncements bore little relation to the realities of economic life in the Congo. Regimes were caught in a spiral of internal rivalries that detached them both from the people (this happened even to Ngouabi) and from an adequate attention to the economy. Under Col. Sassou Nguesso's leadership the rhetoric has not changed in any dramatic way but the signs are that there is a gradual move towards reconciling some of the more glaring contradictions in the revolution.

CSO: 4420

TOURE ADDRESSES MESSAGE TO BANI-SADR, KHOMEYNI, HUSAYN

Conakry HOROYA in French 27 Sep 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] To Their Excellencies Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Islamic Revolution; Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Iranian Islamic Republic, Tehran.

To His Excellency Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, Bagdad.

In recent days, international events have been dominated by the existence and aggravation of a state of war between Iraq and Iran, two neighboring countries whose people share their history and culture, as well as progressive aspirations. This war opposing two sister countries creates an extremely dangerous situation for their peoples, their economy and for the entire sub-region whose stability and development activities are seriously compromised.

The Guinean revolution considers it its militant duty to address you an urgent request for the cessation of the military confrontation in order to spare lives and preserve the two peoples' moral, economic and material gains.

The revolutionary government of Guinea joins with all other regimes, states and international organizations worried by the dangerous situation opposing Iraq and Iran to launch this sincere appeal and ask the two governments concerned to resolve the causes of the conflict through a dialogue and to search for a just solution by definitively renouncing the use of weapons, which always leaves in its wake deep consequences liable to prevent a fraternal cooperation between two neighboring countries which have opted for nonalinement and the anti-imperialist struggle.

The Iraqi revolution and the Iranian Islamic revolution spring from the same ideals and claim similar progressive principles; they are thus destined, by their very common options, to establish between them militant ties imbued with fraternal solidarity.

We fervently ask you, in the name of revolutionary ideals and in the name of Islam which unites us, to take our urgent appeal into consideration by ordering an immediate cease-fire and engaging in negotiations arbitrated by countries, organisms or personalities of unassailable morality.

Please accept, Your Excellencies, the expression of our deep trust and profound esteem.

Conakry, 25 September 1980

Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

WORKERS' DELEGATION TO USSR--The delegation from the national committee of the National Confederation of Guinean Workers headed by Comrade Sekou Magassouba, its secretary general, which had visited the Soviet Union following an invitation issued by the Central Committee of the Soviet trade unions returned to Conakry on Tuesday. Meetings were held with the delegation from the Soviet trade unions and their chairman, Alexei Chibaev. The two parties discussed the principal orientations of their respective organizations, problems of actuality of mutual interest, as well as questions bearing on the strengthening of the relations between the Soviet and Guinean trade unions. An agreement concerning the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties was signed for the period 1980-1984. [Text] [Conakry HOROYA in French 11 Sep 80 pp 1, 3]

CSO: 4400

ATTACKS ON MP'S FAMILY ATTRIBUTED TO MOKHEHLE GROUP

Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 24-30 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Vuyani Mrwetyana]

[Text]

MASERU: Guerilla attacks here claimed the lives of two daughters of a Lesotho Member of Parliament of the ruling party, led by Prime Minister Dr Leabua Jonathan. The Premier's brother was almost shot and wounded during last Friday night's attacks.

Mr Leloko Jonathan is in lying in the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital with a bullet buried in his left shoulder.

A hospital spokesman said that Mrs M Chakela, an MP in the opposition BCP internal wing, who was injured during the attack on her home, is not aware that her two daughters — both under 21 — were killed.

It is believed that the two Friday night attacks occured almost within hours of each other. Mrs Chakela was saved by ducking under the bed.

Mr Leloko Jonathan is president of the Men Commission of Inquiry into the aliens' legal position in Lesotho.

The commission is at present conducting hearing between Leribe and Teyateyaneng.

Tsikoane area where the Prime Minister's brother comes from Hlotse, where Mrs Chakela comes from, are heavily-patrolled by the military police.

According to our sources last month, Mrs Chakela received a note from the guerillas notifying her about their impending attack 'visit'.

And that she should prepare them a meal.

Since then police guarded her until recently when they relaxed, hoping it was just a hoax.

After Friday's attack, the attackers left another note saying they were coming back.

Police got there late as the attack took place at about 11.00pm.

According to a spokesman, Mrs Chakela is serious in hospital too.

She is not aware her daughters are dead, it was learnt here.

A villager says three men were seen on the RPT verandah on Friday night.

Then a blast and screams followed. Neighbours arrived and found Mrs Chakela unconscious and her daughters dead. The house was completely damaged.

Details about the attack are scant as nobody seems to even talk about it, for fear of being associated with the attack.

Both attacks are at Leribe but different localities.

Political observers here attribute these attacks to banned Ntsu Mokhehle's Lesotho Liberation Army.

ALIENS

The commission is under fierce criticism from the Indian community, which sees it as a persecution commission on minorities.

Earlier the Indian community complained that they were the only aliens now under surveilance.

CSO: 4420

NORTH-SOUTH RAILWAY WOULD HELP LESOTHO, NEIGHBORS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Oct 80 p 7

[Article by Cas St Leger]

[Text]

A NEW railway line linking Swaziland north to south would have the effect not only of making Swaziland Railways viable but also of assisting South African Railways by diverting goods from the heavily-used Ermelo-Richards Bay coal line.

The building of the "missing link" from Lavumisa in the south to Mananga in the north and then onwards to Komatipoort was discussed by Mr P H Davies yesterday in a paper presented to delegates at the SA Institute of Civil Engineers conference on transport held in Rustenburg.

Estimated cost of the link to Swaziland Railways is R36,2-million and to SAR, for the 65 km section from Mananga to Komatipoort, R23-million.

"While undoubtedly Swaziland would benefit most from a north-south route . . . it would also benefit South Africa by relieving the coal line between Ermelo and Richards Bay," Mr Davies said in his report.

"At the moment, considerable improvements to this line are contemplated and it is believed that it will shortly become the most heavily trafficked 1 065 mm track in the world."

Total expected tonnage would be initially about 1,9-million, rising to 5-million tons a year by 1987.

With this traffic, the line would be a viable proposition with expected profits of R1-million two years after the line was completed, increasing to R3,7-million about five years later.

The proposed new rail link would have the effect of turning Swaziland Railways' expected deficit of R3-million a year into a profit, bringing rail heads close to Northern Swaziland coal deposits and considerably reducing the distance between Northern Transvaal and Richards Bay.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CLASH WITH TERRORISTS--Maseru--Two Lesotho military policemen have been admitted to the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital in Maseru in serious condition after a clash with alleged terrorists in a house at Peka in the Leribe district. The two men went to the house on Thursday to investigate reports by tribesmen that they had seen armed terrorists there. When they approached the house, shots were fired at them through the windows.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Sep 80 p 3]

URANIUM PROSPECTING--Modern technology is probing deep into the lonely heights of Lesotho's Maluti Mountains in search of uranium. Conducting the search is a United Nations team headed by a Russian geologist who has already found traces of the mineral. He is not saying where the traces have been found, nor is anybody else, but every day new lines are drawn on detailed maps, fresh holes are bored and samples are returned to Maseru where a busy laboratory checks on the latest finds. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Sep 80 p 6]

CSO: 4420

LIBERIANIZATION COMMITTEE SET UP

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 2 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

[Text]

A SIX-MAN committee on Liberianization of commercial businesses in the country has been set by the Commerce Ministry with the approval of the Head of State and Chairman of the PRC, Master Sergeant Samuel Doe.

A Commerce Ministry release said the establishment of the committee is geared towards encouraging greater Liberian participation in the money sector of the economy.

Headed by Mr. A. Benedict Weeks, the committee includes Messrs Eugene Peabody, Alray Sumpter, Benjamin Darpoh, Matthew G. Kpeh, and James Thompson.

The release said the committee will perform such duties as looking into the ramifications of Liberian entrepreneurship and make suggestions as to how government can be supportive of indigenous businesses.

CSO: 4420

FRG SCHOLARSHIPS, COOPERATION NOTED

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 30 Sep 80 p 6

[Text]

THE Federal Republic of Germany has offered the Liberian Government 28 scholarships in continuation of Liberia-German Cooperation.

The note announcing the scholarships was presented to the Foreign Affairs Ministry here early last week for implementation.

The scholarships are offered for the planning period 1981, and coursed will centered on advanced and professional training.

The scholarships are affeliated to projects in the framework of German-Liberia Technical Cooperation.

Five of the 28 scholarships are not related to on-going projects currently receiving German aid and may be used for programs of advanced training and studies.

Among agencies receiving more scholarships are the Liberia News Agency which is being developed with German aid, while the Agriculture Ministry, Forestry Development Authority and the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation among other stand to benefit.

Meanwhile the Federal Republic of Germany has made its technical cooperation with the Liberian Government felt in various areas of Liberia, including the construction of modern water supply for the countries.

Currently, the cities of Gbarnga, Voinjama, Sanniquellie have modern water facilities, while German funds have been made available for the supply of water in Buchanan and Zwedru.

In 1979, the Federal Republic of Germany earmarked more than half of a million dollars for the rehabilitation of the water supply systems in Harper and Greenville.

The German Government is also aiding Liberia with the Nimba County integrated rural development program among others. LINA.

CSO: 4420

ROLE OF STUDENTS IN REVOLUTION POINTED OUT

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 30 Sep 80 p 4

[Editorial by Nikoi Kotey]

[Text]

IT IS REALLY encouraging and appreciative that the students of this nation have come out publicly to support the revolutionary government headed by young Master/Sgt. Doe. This is not unnatural since the students are one of the most knowledgeable and articulated groups of our society. What one is tempted to ask is, what our students can offer in furtherance of the revolution.

THE CHANTS of "we want Doe" in unison is not enough. This chanting, as a friend aptly remarked, can be rendered more beautifully by a trained parrot. It is not enough to show support for the revolution by chanting; it is not enough to welcome the Head of State to their campus with roars of jubilation.

WE EXPECT our students to move out of their Ivory towers of academia and be directly involved in the revolution. We expect the students of University of Liberia to comment in a positive and realistic way on issues of national import. They should tell the younger students that it is unrevolutionary to take the laws in their own hands.

WE EXPECT the students under the leadership of the Student of University of Liberia to organize themselves to help clean our cities and urban areas to educate our less fortunate brothers and sisters on the aims and objectives of the revolution; we expect them to volunteer to work in farms confiscated from the officials of the ousted government; we expect these and more from them. We are tired with their chantings. Let them channel their youthful exuberance in to more productive areas.

WITH SUCH POSITIVE contribution, the students will be buidlng unperishable monument to their fame. I hope to meet them in the fields. Over to you dear students, action speaks better than words.

CSO: 4420

SANNIQUELLIE PRC HEADQUARTERS SITE

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

CITY Park on the outskirts of Sanniquellie has been selected as the site for the proposed headquarters for the People's Redemption Council (PRC).

The site was selected by a three-man technical team whose spokesman, Mr. William A. Renner, told LINA Correspondent in Sanniquellie that plans were underway to assess the availability of accommodation for members of the PRC and to arrange for other facilities.

The team also inspected several houses in Sanniquellie to accommodate officials and PRC members.

The team included Isaac A. Williams, quantity cost estimator at the Ministry of Public Works and Joseph Kibon, architect.

Not too long ago, the Head of State, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe, during a visit to the Capitol Building, said it was significant for the headquarters of the PRC to be transferred from Monrovia.

CSO: 4420

LIBERIA

OCCUPANTS OF CONFISCATED HOUSING ORDERED TO PAY RENT TO PRC

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 10 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] Occupants of confiscated houses of former government officials should now pay their rents into Government's revenue instead of their former landlords, Armed Forces Commanding General Thomas G. Quiwonkpa has ordered.

General Quiwonkpa said the rent collected from these houses would be used by government to boost the economy which was in a very bad shape when the revolution came about.

General Quiwonkpa, who is PRC Chairman on Confiscated Properties, gave the order at the Barclay Training Center in a statement to the press on Sunday last.

He said the committee on confiscated properties were aware that some soldiers were in the habit of "occupying these houses," illegally. He called on them to stop this act.

He described the act as "bad and illegal," adding that government needed these houses "intact and not spoiled."

General Quiwonkpa warned that "rigid military discipline would be imposed on any military personnel found, taking the laws into his own hands by illegally occupying any of the confiscated houses."

He said he would issue out orders and assign revolutionary squads to take complete inventory of all occupied confiscated houses.

"Those who occupy these houses illegally, be it military personnel or civilians, will be made to vacate immediately until government finds it necessary to have them occupied," he added.

General Quiwonkpa also warned soldiers to stop acting as judges in law courts.

Soldiers, he said, were not judges or politicians. Therefore, they should not involve themselves in legal investigations and other matters.--LINA

CSO: 4420

COAST GUARD CUTTERS DEDICATED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 29 Sep 80 p 3

[Excerpt]

Any counter-revolutionary and reactionary element found in the service of the national coast guard would be dismissed, Head of State Doe has warned.

Master Sergeant Doe gave the warning Saturday at the dedicatory ceremony of three new coast guard cutters at the Coast Guard Base on the Bushrod Island.

He told members of the Coast Guard to be disciplined, honest and devoted to their duty, and that they should make maximum use of the cutters to protect Liberia's territorial waters.

Master Sergeant Doe emphasized that government would continue to increase the efficiency, strength and capacity of the Coast Guard in addition to providing training programmes for all defense and security forces in the country.

The three new cutters were named in honour of the Head of State, Army Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa, and political activist Albert Porte.

They were built by the Karlskrona Varvet Ad Shipyard in Sweden at a cost of $6,759,900. Each cutter is 26.72 meters long with a fuel capacity of 2,753.25 gallons. It has a load capacity of about 20,000 pounds, and accommodates a crew of 12.

CSO: 4420

PRC TO IMPLEMENT IMCO STANDARDS, PROMOTE SEAMAN TRAINING

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 2 Oct 80 pp 2, 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

TWICE LAST WEEK the Maritime Policy of the PRC Government was underscored: First, in a major Policy Statement issued by the Head of State himself and secondly, when the government christened three Coast Guard Cutters to ply and protect our coastline.

IN HIS POLICY STATEMENT, Master Sergeant Doe declared that his government would continue to implement the highest possible standards set by IMCO (International Maritime Consultative Organization) along those regulations that were in the conduct and pursuit of its own Maritime programme.

AS A LEADING Maritime nation, whose flag has always been castigated as a "flag of convenience" the Head of State hoped that the Liberian flag would be considered a "genuine flag of service, friendship and cooperation among all nations in the world"

THE HEAD OF STATE then went on to speak about Liberia's plans along with some of her neighbours and regional organizations for instituting training programmes to maximize our participation in the seafaring business.

HE SAID DEVELOPING countries will not fail to make inroads in the world of shipping once they received increased training assistance from developed nations and world organizations, and cited the Mano River Training Institute, which is likely to get under way shortly in Marshall Territory, as an example of Liberia's emphasis on training of seamen, and also negotiations to regionalize the Ghana Nautical College for West African English-speaking countries.

THUS, WE SEE in his Statement the Master Sergeant laying stress on three essential elements: "Standard, Service and Training".

THE LIBERIAN GOVERNMENT is not only pledging to continue implementing the highest possible standards set by IMCO in furtherance of its efforts for international cooperation on the seas; but it is also moving forward with a training programme geared towards providing quality service through trained Liberian seamen who will man the ships flying the Liberian flag of service.

SINCE THIS NATION embarked on a maritime policy, she has been castigated, falsely accused and ridiculed, simply because powerful nations preferred to see the revenues which this policy earned for us deposited into their own coffers. This was notwithstanding the efforts we made to improve our shipping regulations, hence we are today a leading maritime nation.

SOME OF THESE nations, however, consider us their friends and have always expressed their genuine desire to help in our training programmes.

IN THE LIGHT of the Master Sergeant's three essential elements relevant to this Government's Maritime Policy, we think the time is ripe for those who have expressed their desire to help in our training programme to come forward now and make the MRTI not only a reality but a reliable and quality breeding ground for trained world seamen.

This is a vital element of international co-operation which the Head of State referred to in his statement.

THIS CHALLENGE and opportunity should be matched also by the enthusiasm of Liberian Seamen to prepare themselves for training and quality service in international waters.

WHEN THE HEAD OF STATE declares his hope that the Liberian flag would "truly be considered a genuine flag of service, friendship and cooperation", he is not limiting this to the registration of vessels alone,

but to the broader concept of personal service where a ship flying the Liberian flag would be manned by Liberian seamen who will extend the Liberian hospitality of friendship and cooperation to peoples of other lands.

THE LIBERIAN SEAMEN's Union should therefore seek to take advantage of the opportunities ahead and revolutionize their involvement in seafaring. They should take maximum advantage of the training facilities to be afforded and help raise and protect the standard of Liberian ships.

BESIDES BRINGING GREATER revenue to the country, it will reap greater employment benefits to Liberian seamen, who, by their exemplary action and performance wherever they go, would be referred to as "those Liberian seamen on the Liberian ships — they got name".

CSO: 4420

FOREST CONCESSIONS TO BE RESURVEYED

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Joe K. Roberts]

[Text]

THE government of the PRC has directed the Forest Development Authority to re-survey all forest concession areas in the country, according to a Ministry of Justice press statement issued last Tuesday.

The decision to re-survey forest concession areas comes five months after the Bell Timber Company (BTC), which operated in Grand Gedeh County, fled the country without settling its $3.1 million liabilities to creditors, workers, and the government.

The press statement said that government has however awarded the forest area to Contimba (Liberia) Ltd, another logging company, which has agreed to settle the $3.1 million debts owed by Bell Timber Company.

The press statement also attributed the artificial lack of suitable forest areas for logging to the fact that "many logging companies occupied vast acreage of forest land in excess of their contracts".

"This", the statement concludes, "makes it necessary to re-survey all forest concessions" and that the surplus land will be re-leased to companies "which are able and willing to participate in the resource development of the country".

CSO: 4420

UN TEAM'S MISSION APPEARS NOT LIKELY TO SUCCEED

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 4 Oct 80 p 14

[Text]

NEW YORK: A Security Council meeting to consider the South West Africa question will not precede the expected arrival of a high-powered United Nations team in Pretoria in the next few weeks.

There was pressure to have a specially convened Security Council meeting before October 15 to consider the further delay in the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 for the holding of internationally supervised elections in South West Africa. The last move came from Pretoria in a letter of August 29, and it dashed all hopes for a speedy implementation of Resolution 435.

A few days later, as a result of moves made by SWAPO abroad, an international conference convened in Paris and in a declaration at the end of the meeting, which was attended by delegations from various countries, it was decided to call on the Security Council to convene before October 15.

It now appears most unlikely that such an extraordinary session will proceed. The team to be sent by Dr. Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary General, is to include Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Dr. Waldheim wanted to send his team in the early days of October, but the South African Government informed him that this was not possible because the new Cabinet in Pretoria must be installed. There is to be an extraordinary session of Parliament, and the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, accompanied by his Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Roelof Botha, will make a visit to Taiwan in October. Thus, the United Nations mission is not expected before the last days of October.

Apart from the usual meaningless talks about technicalities of deployment of the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group, the main factor that will step to the fore, once the team had arrived in Pretoria, will be South Africa's pressure that the team must proceed to Windhoek to talk to the Turnhalle's Ministers Council and the so-called internal democratic parties.

That again poses a tricky problem. South Africa's persistence cannot be interpreted as an act to close the door on the Western initiative to find an internationally acceptable solution for South West Africa; but an effort to compel the United Nations team to have discussions with the Ministers Council is tantamount to international recognition of Mr Mudge and his colleagues.

Diplomatic observers are more than cautious and do not show too much optimism. At this stage, it looks like yet another abortion.

CSO: 4420

AFRICAN INITIATIVE SEEN AS SOLE ALTERNATIVE TO UN PLAN

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

AN AFRICAN-ORIENTATED initiative was the only viable alternative to the present UN plan for a settlement in SWA and it would be more acceptable to the African states than the continuation of the complicated and involved negoitations with the UN.

This opinion was expressed by the outgoing AG, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, at his last Press conference in Windhoek yesterday.

Dr Viljoen said the African States had a direct interest in the return to stability of Southern Africa and it was likely that the frontline States, SA and SWA would be able to find a mutually acceptable solution in a Lancaster House-type conference.

An all-party conference for SWA has been suggested and at the recent Swapo/Unesco conference in France, Swapo President Sam Nujoma gave his blessing to Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's offer of hosting a round-table conference.

Dr Viljoen pointed out that the SWA situation was at present saddled with a settlement agreement that was drafted more than two years ago under circumstances completely different to those prevailing now. He also suggested that there might be a certain degree of resentment among African States to the solving of an essentially African problem through Western mediation.

There was greater understanding among Africans of the practical implications that would have to be faced under the implimentation of UN-supervised elections. The Africans were more pragmatic in their concern with obtaining a settlement — unlike the "white faces from abroad" who were more ideologically and dogmatically involved in obtaining a solution, Dr Viljoen said.

He exprssed the opinion that the UN would accept a solution that had already been approved by the African States and said it would be extremely difficult to implement Resolution 435 on a settlement in SWA because of UN partiality towards Swapo.

Under the present circumstances the UN would have to prove its impartiality beyond all doubt before free and fair elections could take place, for, under the current bias of the UN towards Swapo, it would amount to capitulation to Swapo, Dr Viljoen said.

CSO: 4420

MUDGE ISSUES CALL FOR UNITY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE NATIONAL Party has called for White unity in SWA but in actual fact it is only prepared to manifest this under the flag of of one language and one culture.

This was spelt out by RP leader Mr Dirk Mudge at an RP meeting in Swakopmund on Friday night.

The meeting was attended by about 230 people, predominantly German-speaking.

Mr Mudge said that if the country is to unite against a common enemy, it is absolutely essential that the three White language groups respect each other as well as accept other ethnic groups as fully-fledged countrymen.

"It is essential that we create unity out of diversity", he said.

Mr Mudge said he has been accused of dividing the Whites and said it was true that he caused a split in the National Party but he believed he brought unity to the various White language groups in SWA. The NP was a party in favour of one language and culture group only.

Mr A H du Plessis was aware of the differences in the NP months before the actual split but his only reaction was that the "patient was too ill to be operated on", Mr Mudge said.

He gave the assurance that the Republican Party would give equal status to Afrikaans, English and German. It was of great importance that the people of SWA were able to communicate with one another as well as with the outside world.

English and German were necessary to communicate with the outside world and Afrikaans, being the lingua franca in SWA would be important in future communications between the various population groups.

In reply to a question concerning the name Namibia, Mr Mudge said it wasn't of great importance to him personally but if there was any danger of an official name for the country threatening co-operation between Black and White, there was no doubt in his mind as to what his decision would be.

It was more important to save the country than to save a name, he said. It would be of little consolation to see the

name South West Africa written in the history book if the country was lost.

Referring to the settlement negotiations Mr Mudge said the international negotiations on SWA has reached a stage where no progress was being made. He stressed that although the political leaders in SWA accepted Resolution 435 and were still in favour of a one-man-one-vote election, they would not allow a repetition of what happened in Zimbabwe, Angola or Mocambique.

SWA would not be cheated in an election, he said. The election had to be free and fair and the authorities would insist on complete demilitarisation during the election so that the threat of intimidation could be ruled out completely.

Mr Mudge repeated his previous offer of having the books of the RP and DTA checked for traces of foreign money and said he could guarantee that this election was being fought without one cent from outside the borders of SWA.

Mr H Schneider-Waterberg, RP candidate for Swakopmund said that the same meeting that the lack of certain facilities, such as a proper operating theatre for Swakopmund, was proof of the present administration's incompetence.

He said a DTA government would prove to the moderates in SWA that there was a viable alternative to Swapo. It was in our own interest to insist on equal opportunities for all, he said, for that would diffuse the present situation.

The ideal solution for the political problems in SWA would be to bring together the various population groups in SWA without overemphasising or understanding ethnicity, he said.

Mr Schneider-Waterberg directed a stern warning to the authorities at the Rössing mine to restrain from practicing racism in reverse. It could be counter-productive to overcompensate for the present situation by simply putting the opposite of White racism into operation, he said.

by Leon Kok of 45 Stubel Street, Windhoek

CSO: 4420

NNF WILL SERVE ONLY AS ELECTORAL ALLIANCE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE NAMIBIA NATIONAL FRONT would in future exist only as an electoral alliance and then only for a one-man-one-vote election supervised by the United Nations Mrs Nora Chase, Secretary General of the NNF, told The Advertiser yesterday.

The decision to alter the present status of the NNF was taken at a meeting of the Central Committee on Saturday.

The NNF was formed as an electoral alliance during the latter half of 1978 with a possible UN-supervised election in mind. Since then it developed gradually into an umbrella organisation for the South West Africa National Union (SWANU), the Namibian Independence Party (until recently the National Independence Party), the Progressive Party of Namibia, the Mbanderu Council and the Damara Council of Chief Justus Garöeb.

The change within the NNF is believe to have taken place because of a decision by Mr Garöeb to take part in the November ethnic elections — contradictory to NNF policy.

A senior member of the NNF pointed out last week, prior to the meeting where a decision on the future of the Damara Council and Mr Garöeb who was President of the NNF was to be taken, that there was a serious contradiction in NNF policy.

It vehemently rejected ethnicity, he said, but at the same allowed Mr Garöeb as ethnic leader of a specific population group to participate in an ethnic election.

Mrs Chase said yesterday that the Central Committee decided it would be more advantageous to all the parties concerned if the NNF was disbanded in its present form — and with it any ideas of forming one political party out of the individual parties within the NNF framework.

This would give more freedom to the individual parties, she said and stressed that Mr Garöeb and the Damara Council would be taking part in the November election as an individual party and in compliance with decisions made by the NNF.

Mrs Chase said the necessary changes would have to be made to the existing constitution of the NNF to make provision for the changes in policy and structure.

CSO: 4420

IMPORTANCE OF WHITE ELECTION IS ANALYZED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Oct 80 pp 6-7

[Article by Leon Kok: "The White Election is Important Despite What the Cynics Say"]

[Text]

IS THE forthcoming White election important? What is it all about? These questions are answered in this article by LEON KOK. It has been written in response to those who have said they don't know what the election is about or who to vote for. The writer discusses both the real and imaginary issues and attempts to present them in a clear-cut way.

THE WHITE election which is due in this country next month is being described in some circles as a side-show, but it will be anything but that.

On the contrary, the election promises to be the most important since the National Party came to power in 1950, superceded perhaps only by the 1978 one-man-one-vote internally-supervised election.

Republican Party leader Dirk Mudge has reportedly said that the constitutional process will continue to go on as it has done during the past two years whether his party wins the election or not. That however should not be construed as an under-estimation of the issues at stake.

Mudge knows only too well that the moderate Blacks and Browns are looking to the Republican Party to see:

- Whether the majority of Whites in SWA are genuinely prepared to move along the path of cooperation with other population groups or whether they are still hamstrung by apartheid;
- Whether the majority of Whites really favour a broad Namibian nationalism or whether they want to remain an appendage of the SA White establishment;
- And whether Dirk Mudge is a White leader in his own right or whether he is merely being propped up in the National Assembly by Black and Brown support.

The leader of the NP Mr A H du Plessis and his supporters feel equally strong about the importance of the election, if not more so. It was indeed du Plessis who requested former AG Judge M T Steyn 18 months ago to call a White election as soon as possible to clear up who really leads the Whites in SWA.

The issues that seem to be the most important in the NP campaign are these:

- To show that the Mudge breakaway from the NP in late 1977 had no real electoral substance;
- To show that the Whites of SWA have not accepted the existing dispensation, involving three-tier government, a redistribution of constitutional functions and "enforced" integration;
- To make it clear that constitutional development which

does not have the support of the majority of Whites could precipitate racial confrontation and even an exodus of Whites from SWA, with disastrous socio-economic consequences for the country;

- And to convince the Whites that the demise of the NP will be synonomous with the demise of the Whites in SWA, particularly the Afrikaner.

The RP in turn naturally refutes all these points. While on the one hand it desperately wishes to fulfil the aforementioned expectations of the Blacks and Browns, on the other hand it is not oblivious to the interests of the Whites.

On the contrary, it also champions the cause of the Whites, except that it believes that White survival is an impossibility unless there is compromise and cooperation among all the country's peoples.

Not that the NP doesn't go along with that formula, its just that the NP takes a far more exclusivist view of the situation and has made demands of the other population groups that are found to be largely racist and unacceptable.

Significantly, the leaders of the RP are all former members of the NP and their general outlook was reasonably in step with that of the NP until three years ago, having been rooted in the Turnhalle Conference between 1975 and 1977 and in separate development prior to that. If there were differences at all in the past, these were probably more approach-orientated than principle-orientated.

The differences in approach however have developed into differences of principle more recently, and particularly since the 1978 one-man-one-vote election and the emergence of first-tier government.

The NP which traditionally focused on exclusive White interests, particularly Afrikaner interests, liberalised its approach during the Turnhalle Conference, but since the break in its ranks in 1977, has returned partially to the laager approach again.

It could of course be argued that the NP as it is presently constituted never did in fact liberalise during the Turnhalle Conference period, but that those who did show more liberal tendencies then were the ones who were to ultimately break away in 1977.

Be that as it may, the RP strongly maintains today that no party nor policy is worth anything unless the party can win the confidence of the majority of voters in a national one-man-one-vote election, set up a workable constitution and implement its policies.

This approach naturally stems from the broad acceptance in the country of UN Security Council Resolution 435, involving a UN-supervised election with Swapo as a participant. In the long term this cannot be avoided.

Mudge has said on a number of occasions that the policies of the DTA are not necessarily the most suitable to any one population group but at least they have the greatest acceptance amongst all the population groups.

The RP rejects the NP's idea of returning to the original Turnhalle principles, arguing that while these had merit in the mid seventies, they have since been overtaken by time and events.

In particular the original Turnhalle principles placed too much stress on ethnic interests, they placed too much power at the second level of government, they were merely one step away from apartheid, they were too inflexible and they no longer enjoy the full support of the Black and Brown people.

Significant in the changed spirit that has emerged during the period since the Turnhalle Conference, and particularly since the emergence of the National Assembly last year, is the gravitation of both power and constitutional functions to the first-tier of government, far in excess of what was ever envisaged by the conference.

It has been argued that a major reason for this development is that the DTA is largely an alliance of minority political parties at the second-tier, but predominant at the top. The change in axis has thus been a natural one, precipitated by the DTA wanting to concentrate power at the first-tier, particularly when it realised that it could have difficulty wielding power at the second level. The White legislative Assembly is perhaps a good example, having lost many of its former powers to the National Assembly.

In all fairness to the DTA, on the other hand, some of the Black and Brown second-tier governments have felt that they don't have either the expertise or the financial means to run say health or education at their level, rather than their being against the operation of these constitutional functions at their level as a matter of principle.

A major premise of course in RP thinking is that White interests will not be threatened by an increased concentration of power at the first-tier because of, firstly, goodwill between the population groups, and secondly, White indispensibility in the political, administrative, technical and economic structures of the country.

In addition the DTA, unlike other Black and Brown

political groups in SWA, recognise the existence of ethnicity per se and is prepared to grant each and every cultural and language group the right to protect and promote its own cultural, language, educational and health affairs.

The issues that have so far generated the most heat in the campaign have been these:

● The NP has objected to "enforced" intergration of public facilities; the RP holds that it is the ultimate indignity to bar a man from a restaurant, shop or swimming pool because of the colour of his skin. The RP has largely adopted a meritocracy approach while it points out that few if any Whites have been driven from their traditional stomping grounds because of alleged Black or Brown swamping or bad behaviour. The Windhoek Show last month perhaps showed that the Whites were the ones who behaved worst in open public places;

● The NP has raised suspicions about the RP concept of open schools, alleging that this policy is the first step towards enfored integration in schools.

The RP has rejected that emphatically, saying that parents will have the right to choose whether their children should go to open schools or whether they should go to mixed schools. This in effect means that both integrated and segregated schools will exist and parents will have the option of sending their children to either;

● And the NP has argued that there should be land apportionment on an ethnic basis and that Blacks and Browns should be prohibited from purchasing existing White-owned land. The basis of this argument is that at present Blacks and Browns may purchase any White-owned land but Whites may not purchase land in the traditional areas such as Owambo, Kavango or Caprivi. This is regarded as discrimination in reverse.

The RP retorts that in time Blacks in the traditional areas will be given title to the land they occupy and they will then be able to sell that land to whomever they please, including Whites.

The RP furthermore maintains that if there is to be land apportionment on an ethnic basis, it has to be just, and this could pose considerable problems for the country. In the first instance the State will have to buy out thousands of White-owned farms and that land might have to be handed over to unproductive Black or Brown farmers. Similar action in terms of the Odendaal Commission proved to be an utter disaster for the country's agricultural sector.

Among other things the platteland became depopulated of Whites and their money left the country.

Ironically not one of these latter issues will be substantially affected by the outcome of the election: public amenities and land are first-tier issues while the status quo will be maintained as far as exclusive Whites schools are concerned if the RP wins the election.

Mention should be made that many German and English-speakers hope that if the RP does get into power next month, they will be able to play a bigger part in the affairs of White second-tier government. Not that the NP has actually discriminated against them in the past, but they certainly haven't felt at home in what was clearly an exclusivist Afrikaans atmosphere.

There has also been considerable suspicion among German and English-speakers that the NP is bent on using

the White Administration to Afrikanerise what were traditionally strong German or English-speaking strongholds. The take-over of the Conservatoire of Music by the Windhoek College of Education was cited as one example.

Many German and English-speakers also have great reservations about the NP Executive in the Administration preventing German or English-speaking schools from participating in sport against mixed private schools and Black and Brown public schools. There is a complete clash in cultural and language philosophy in this issue.

Perhaps the most important feature of the election and certainly the most difficult for outsiders to perceive, is that the election is primarily a grudge election. The NP would like to see it as symbolic of the political death of Dirk Mudge for his alleged "betrayal" of the NP and what it believes is the White cause.

Mudge is particularly resented because he grabbed the initiative in inter-group relations from Messrs A H du Plessis, Eben van Zijl, Kosie Pretorius and Jannie de Wet, and, as if to add insult to injury, gained the SA Government's blessing for his actions.

Mudge is also vehemently resented for having become the wedge in improved relations between the NP's alliance front, Aktur, and the country's moderate Black and Browns. Indeed, the NP fully realises that conciliation with the Blacks and Browns and its ideal of returning to the original Turnhalle principles is absolutely impossible while the far more moderate Mudge is in the way.

Aktur, on the other hand, has itself to blame as well for its alienation from the Blacks and Browns. It plain and simply made demands that were generally unacceptable. That the RP exploited these is true, but it has never made an overriding issue of them.

Many old "Sap" supporters reckon that Du Plessis's greatest bitterness stems from the fact that after 39 years he is no longer the kingpin in SWA. Worse still, he has been driven out of the limelight by one of his own proteges. Du Plessis has often remarked that he taught Mudge his politics.

For the same reasons but perhaps to a lesser extent, Mudge is also disliked by the extremely ambitious Eben van Zijl who is said to be the "crown prince" in the NP.

Looked at another way, the White election is really a choice of the true White leader of the future in SWA, Dirk Mudge and Eben van Zijl.

This, simplistically, is the way a great proportion of the electorate see it and is precisely the way they will vote.

CSO: 4420

PAPER REPORTS REPUBLICAN PARTY COULD WIN NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by Anne Marie Du Preez: "A Look at the November Election"]

[Text]

THE OUTCOME of the November election will depend heavily on the results in the six Windhoek constituencies – one third of the total amount of 18 constituencies in the White second tier election.

However, the overall opinion seems to be that the election will be won or lost in the south and the party taking the majority of votes in the Warmbad, Mariental, Keetmanshoop and Lüderitz constituencies will step out as the victor.

The Advertiser spoke to a number of people in the know and came up with a rough draft of how the election results are expected to look.

WINS FOR NP

Erongo, Tsumeb, Gobabis, Windhoek West and Keetmanshoop are regarded as sure wins for the National Party, with Grootfontein and possibly Swakopmund as additions to the list.

RP

Victory for the Republican Party should come from Warmbad, Lüderitz, Mariental, Klein Windhoek, Windhoek South, Windhoek East and Otjiwarongo with Khomashochland and Okahandja as strong possibilities.

Pionierspark and Outjo are probablities in the face of a considerable amount of luck.

HNP NO DANGER

The HNP is not considered as being in danger of winning any seats.

Favouring the RP is that Mr Dirk Mudge started up the Republican Party with practically the whole organisational machine of the National Party.

TAKEN THE INITIATIVE

Moreover, the RP has taken the initiative in the election campaign from the word go.

Mr Mudge is also believed to have the support of the majority of English and German speaking voters.

The RP nominated its candidates with confidence and efficiency, started early with street work and organisation (although this seems to leave much to be desired in some areas) the opening of offices, canvassing, meetings and general information on the party's activities.

ON THE DEFENSIVE

The NP, much to its own disadvantage, created the impression of being on the defensive instead of gearing itself to offensive tactics.

Also important is that the leaders of the NP have adopted an aggressive attitude towards the Press and this has estranged them to a great degree.

OVERTAKEN

The more effective and approachable propaganda machinery of the RP is leading its opposition with regard to placards and the distribution of election material. Even the HNP has overtaken the NP. The HNP succeeded in drawing more than 150 people to a meeting in Mariental a week ago.

MEETINGS

Turning to meetings, there is much to be desired as far as the RP is concerned. Recently a number of meetings took place which were poorly organised and advertised – proof that the RP is lacking support in certain areas.

Lüderitz, Gobabis and Keetmanshoop had RP meetings at which the number of attendants was alarmingly low and excuses such as the weekly TV show, prayer-meetings and other reasons are questionable.

The RP makes a habit of counting the number of RP supporters that turn up at NP and HNP meetings but supporters of the RP's opposition are conspicuous in their absence at RP meetings.

It is difficult to swallow, lock, stock and barrel the RP explanation that their supporters attend opposition meetings simply to report back to their own party what was said. One wouldn't regard it necessary to send a delegation of 40 people to such a meeting when one or two people armed with a tape recorder could serve the same purpose.

Alternatively, one could only assume that the supporters of the NP and HNP are so stagnant or self-satisfied that they are not interested in the policy and opinion of those opposed to their way of thinking, unlike RP supporters who supposingly prove their flexibility and open-mindedness by listening to the other man's point of view.

THE EFFECT OF THE HNP

A point worth considering is the effect the HNP could have on the outcome of the election. The HNP will surely precipitate a split in the rightwing vote creating the opportunity for the RP to cash in on the situation.

RP LIKELY VICTORS

My conclusion is that the RP can win the election with relative ease but is vitally important that the organisers throw all their weight into the campaign. This could mean the difference between winning or losing a single constituency on the one hand – and the entire election on the other hand.

And time is running out.

CSO: 4420

UN SPONSORED ELECTION, CEASEFIRE ARE UNLIKELY IN 1981

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 27 Sep 80 p 29

[Political comment in column: "Gwen Lister Looks at the Political Scene"]

[Text]

IT will be interesting to see, when a United Nations delegation arrives in Pretoria later in October for discussions about a possible ceasefire date, which parties will be present at the talks. The South African Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Roelof Botha, stated emphatically in his last letter to the Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, that the "leadership" in South West Africa would have to be included in any further negotiations concerning the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435, which provides for elections to be held under the auspices of the UN. Mr Botha did not specify as to whether the "leadership" he referred to represented the Ministers Council alone, or whether it included political groups other than the DTA.

But at this stage it seems doubtful whether groups such as the Namibia National Front and Swapo D will be invited to attend the talks concerning the implementation of the settlement plan for South West Africa. But certainly representatives of the Ministers Council will be present at the discussions.

Regarding the talks about a possible ceasefire date, the success of the negotiations is obviously dependent upon a number of factors. These mainly concern the objections regarding UN "partiality" towards Swapo which were lodged in Mr Botha's last letter to Dr Waldheim. And, notwithstanding the strong tones adopted by Mr Botha in his letter, Western and UN sources still appear to be optimistic that some sort of agreement can still be entered into, and that the settlement plan itself is far from dead.

The UN mission was originally due to arrive on Monday in order to discuss the timetable for the settlement plan, but Mr Botha informed Dr Waldheim that it would be unsuitable for various reasons, including the fact that a special Parliamentary session was to be convened in early October, and that the new Administrator General is to assume office in South West Africa on October 6. He therefore proposed that the

UN team, presumably to be led by Mr Brian Urquhart, visit South Africa between October 20 and 27.

OBJECTIONS RAISED

It seems evident that the objections contained in Mr Botha's letter to Dr Waldheim will be discussed at the meeting with the UN team in late October. Although they can almost certainly be described as "delaying tactics" on the part of South Africa, it seems likely that there will be no discussion of a ceasefire until the objections have been resolved to the satisfaction of South Africa.

Among other things, Mr Botha objected to what he called the 'preferential" treatment of Swapo by the UN, at the same time insisting that the "leadership" in South West Africa would have to be consulted in any further negotiations. In the 13 page letter, Mr Botha also launched a personal attack on Dr Waldheim himself condemning him for certain anti-South African sentiments made in Sierra Leone.

Only if these objections were dealt with to the satisfaction of South Africa, would they consider discussing the composition of the UN peacekeeping force and the question of a ceasefire, according to Mr Botha's letter.

ISSUE OF DEADLOCK

And it seems that the "impartiality" issue will remain one of deadlock. There appears to be little chance of Dr Waldheim amending the UN stand regarding Swapo, whom they consider to be the "sole and authentic" representatives of the people of Namibia, and in same way as there is no chance that South Africa will reverse her partiality towards the DTA.

Dr Waldheim's guarantee of UN impartiality once the settlement process has been set in motion, did not satisfy South Africa, and nothing other than "immediate impartiality" will quiet their objections. It is unlikely that this dispute will be resolved at the Pretoria talks later in October, and it is almost certain that South Africa will not concede on this issue.

There also seems to be an increasing reluctance on the part of South Africa to resolve the issue of South West Africa. Mr Botha, when postponing the visit by the UN team, said that he and the Prime Minister had 'commitments' (in addition to those already mentioned) until October 20. Once again the question of the future of this Territory and its people took a second place.

The continual outrage expressed by South Africa about Swapo's military activities in the north, do not seem to be genuine enough for them to seek a fairly speedy solution to the bush war. In retaliation to the UN's recognition of Swapo, South Africa have merely forged ahead with instating the DTA as the 'highest authority in the land'.

Totally meaningless and diversionary tactics, such as the holding of ethnic elections, are employed so as to take the focus off an international settlement. The UN briefs Swapo on the progress of negotiations, South Africa briefs the Ministers Council or DTA, and if anyone has reason to gripe, it is not South Africa, but the parties who fall somewhere in the middle.

ELECTION IN 1981

It is therefore highly unlikely, although there has been speculation to this effect, that a UN sponsored election will come about in 1981. The possibility of a ceasefire is just as remote.

Perhaps the hope is still alive in the ranks of both the DTA and the South African Government, that Swapo can be well and truly trounced militarily, thus eliminating the need for a UN election. At the same time, internal suppression of the movement, its members and activities, will continue.

Indeed a faint hope. But perhaps both South Africa and the DTA are sufficiently naive to believe such a hope exists!

CSO: 4420

SWAPO, UN PLAN FOR FUTURE OF NAMIBIA

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 15 Sep 80 p 6

[Text]

PLANNING for a country that you cannot enter presents special problems. But the United Nations Nationhood Programme for Namibia is doing just that — trying to study, in advance, the problems likely to face a new government in Namibia.

After the independence of a number of countries in Southern Africa, particularly Mozambique and Angola, it became clear that the freedom fighters-turned-governments faced serious problems. They were being asked to make urgent decisions about economies that had been shattered by departing colonists, and about which they had virtually no information.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) sponsored a research programme for the Patriotic Front which is now being used by the new government of Zimbabwe in its planning.

But the first attempt to bring the entire UN system in to help is the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. Created by the General Assembly in December 1976, it really got off the ground in May 1978 when a conference in Lusaka approved 46 research and training projects costing 9.2 million dollars.

The programme is now having its first series of review meetings, which bring together the researchers and UN staff, SWAPO and representatives of Southern African countries which faced similar freedom struggles and which have similar environmental and social problems, in an effort to review progress to date. The first meetings were held in Maputo recently, to review food, agriculture and fishing. Later, meetings were held in Arusha, Tanzania, to look at education, labour, health and housing.

Perhaps the most amazing thing to come out of the Maputo meeting is just how much can be done without ever setting foot in Namibia, just by studying the experiences of neighbouring countries, trade statistics and satellite photos.

The experts are coming to the conclusion that in fisheries, agriculture and ranching, the 'obvious' answers may not be correct.

Clearly SWAPO or whoever wins elections or the war in Namibia, are not forced to take the advice being given by the experts. But the participation of SWAPO in the meetings suggests that the advice will be given serious consideration.

In many ways, Namibia is more like a Middle Eastern state than an African one. It has immense mineral wealth, but it is largely desert. It has about 1.5 million people, making it the most sparsely populated country in Africa. Only one per cent of the land is arable, although there is a considerable amount of grazing land.

Over the years, the whites have pushed the Africans off the better land, so that today 60 per cent of it is reserved for whites, who make up only 7 per cent of the population.

The Africans are restricted to 'homelands' and 'reserves' which are overcrowded, receive no agricultural support services, and are not permitted to be part of the food marketing system.

The economy is designed to import food from South Africa — more than 100,000 tonnes of grain a year. Thus, at independence, there could be serious food shortage.

This would be especially true if, as many of the experts now predict, the border with South Africa is closed and the newly independent state does not control Walvis Bay, the only deep water port.

One of the first priorities must be to keep food production up, and the experience of other countries in the region suggests that it will be necessary to support the big white farmers, despite the political distaste for this.

With ranching, however, the opposite seems true. Two of Namibia's biggest exports are beef and the pelts of Karakul sheep (also known as Persian lamb) produced on large, white-owned ranches. The view of experts and of SWAPO is that many whites will leave at independence, killing their cattle and sheep or taking them with them, as happened in Angola and Mozambique.

As Ben Amathila, SWAPO Secretary for Economic Affairs, commented: "The whites will run out of the country. This is not our policy; but the whites will believe their own propaganda about being persecuted, and our promises and reassurances will make no difference."

The most 'obvious' response would be to rebuild those industries as quickly as possible, because they provide vital jobs for Africans and important foreign exchange. But here the experts issued a caution.

A UN Food and Agriculture Organisation Remote Sensing Centre official presented a paper in Maputo on the analysis of satellite photos of Namibia. He found that the white ranchers are literally destroying the land: at least 20 per cent has been overgrazed. "Many of the pastures have been overstocked and abused, to the extent that they are now almost wasteland," he said.

Virtually all export and marketing is by way of South Africa, which means that Namibia will need to build up a whole new infrastructure to support these industries. It will need to train 1,500 abattoir staff, for example.

Thus, the view of the experts is that at independence, Namibia should not immediately try to rebuild the beef and karakul industries. Rather it should concentrate on food production, and leave time for pastures to recover and new infrastructure to be developed for cattle and sheep.

Fisheries, too, presents a non-obvious answer. It is expected that at independence the South African controlled coastal fishing boats working from Walvis Bay will be withdrawn.

This industry provides many jobs, and at Lusaka in 1978 it was the view that plans must be made to restart it immediately. But catch data shows that the South Africans have overfished so much that they have virtually destroyed the pilchard stock.

Based on the experience of Mozambique and Angola, the experts now argue against rebuilding the pilchard fleet, and suggest instead the development of new forms of coastal fishing, with medium size co-operatively owned boats catching a variety of fish for local consumption.

Everyone in Maputo felt that, sadly, independence still seems far away. But if planning is done now, a new government in Namibia could move much faster at independence.
— GEMINI

CSO: 4420

CAPTURED DOCUMENTS DETAIL GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

Hit Lists Discovered

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Sep 80 p 8

[Article by Eugene Hugo and Andre Viljoen]

[Text]

DOCUMENTS captured in South African and South West African raids into Angola have revealed a Swapo hit list of top officials in SWA, including the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Mr Dirk Mudge, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, was also among several key white political figures on the list.

Army intelligence sources disclosed that lists compiled by Swapo were being held at the United Nations for future so-called war crime trials.

This emerged this week after South West African Territory Force headquarters released hundreds of documents taken during "Operation Smokeshell" in June.

The documents removed from the Swapo base were declassified after thorough intelligence screening during the past three months.

They reveal a remarkable tale of suffering among guerrilla cadres mainly because of starvation.

Sources said security forces were getting more information about Swapo because of payments of up to R1 500 to informants.

The seized documents give security forces almost total insight into Swapo strengths and strategy.

And they show how Swapo is struggling with massive logistical problems, including severe shortages of food, equipment and fuel.

Information in the documents include:

- How Swapo's chief political commissar, Greenwell Matangoh, was killed in action.
- Details of at least 18 top Swapo commanders who have died recently in the border war. Names, origins, training details and weapon numbers of hundreds of guerrillas which will help with future identification.
- The complete top leadership of Swapo.
- The guerilla organisation's complete intelligence and security network.
- Swapo's reconnaissance unit structure and details of six Swapo guerrilla groups, their code names and numbers.
- Important political developments such as the prelude to the expulsion of acting Swapo vice-president, Mr Mishake Muyongo, and nine other Caprivian leaders for allegedly plotting a breakaway.

WINDHOEK. — Documents seized in military operations in Southern Angola give an amazing insight into the heart of the Swapo fighting machine.

The documents, taken during Operation Smokeshell, were released for the first time this week after being sifted by military intelligence.

Papers taken from the bodies of some of the 360 cadres killed in the devastating operation in June, give a graphic picture of the loves, the fears, the hopes, the pathos and the pain of guerrillas in the field.

At the same time, the situation and intelligence reports reveal vital information about strategy, logistics and the tide of the war

The documents also disclose

- The crippling aftermath of the security forces raids into Angola reflected by numerous pleas for reinforcements, arms and ammunition, food, clothes and medical supplies.
- Details of Swapo operations inside Namibia. "That desertions, internal dissension and suicides are worrying Swapo commanders. There are regular complaints about starvation."
- Sources of guerrilla equipment.
- Names of key commanders — "live and dead".
- Contacts with Unita forces.

In the army files, love-letters are sandwiched between notes on the instruments of war.

The letters vary from the crudely sexual to lyrical expressions of devotion — all the feelings of men at war.

In a guerrilla's notebook we found, for example, details of an electric blasting cap and the testing of a firing wire conductor.

The next page detailed Soviet geography: "The Soviet Union is a very rich country ..." and so on.

Every personal letter ends: "Yours in war", "Yours in struggle", "Yours in the national obligation".

One letter — from "Somewhere in Angola" — tells a Namibian mother that her daughter visited her, but she was not at home.

"I shall coming one days. We shall meeting again my mother."

It is signed: Lemma Liennon.

Another letter asks about the "motherland" and about South Africa.

But it starts: "First of all I want to ask you how are conditions, moral and military?"

There are postcards from Moscow, notebooks from the Kenneth Kaunda Fund and the United Nations International Children's Education Fund.

And also an invitation to a wedding reception at a plush hotel in Czechoslovakia.

Guerrilla code names abound among the documents.

One hears of "Groovy", "Danger", "Carbine" and "The Lion of Africa".

Most letters and documents are dutifully written in English, the language of the revolution.

From the documents come full names, combat names, birthplaces and dates, level of education, when joined, place of training and types and numbers of weapons.

An overwhelming number of guerrillas appear to have obtained only a sub-B in education and were trained at the Tobias Ohaynyeko Training Camp in Lubango.

The USSR crops up often.

Children's education appears, from notebooks and textbooks, to be mainly socialist indoctrination with a militant, anti-South African accent.

Children in Angola are apparently taught such subjects as the "rights and duties of the USSR citizen".

Notebooks are filled with childish coloured drawings of AK-47 rifles and other military hardware, as well as vicious references to the "colonial boers".

But there are more important documents than these.

A weekly situation report, dated 4-5-80 to 10-5-80, details the desertions of two artillery cadres attached to Detachment C.

Mission to destroy

They were apparently "seized alive" by the "enemy" (SWA and SA security forces).

According to the document, the SA Air Force "violated" Angola for 3½ hours that week.

The "foe" was reported to have trained 200 fake guerrillas, apparently in Natal.

These "fake guerrillas" were claimed to move in groups of 15 to 20, to be equipped chiefly with two FKM's and 60 mm mortars.

A monthly situation report of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, number 3, labelled "confidential" and dated April 5, 1980, speaks of the "tense situation in the eastern region (of SWA)".

The report discloses that guerrillas in the north-western region were assigned a mission to destroy both Okalongo and Onaviri bases.

The missions were to be "fulfilled" on March 12, 1980, but "all of a sudden" the "enemy" crossed into Angola on March 9.

"Enemy crossed in the direction of Okalongo and occupied some villages, including Okaholamo, where our combatants fell in her ambush and we lost two 82 mm mortars."

The security forces also crossed in the direction of Onaviri.

In these two clashes, and others fought subsequently, Swapo lost 17 combatants.

The report complains of air support and of bombing of supply routes, the loss of vehicles and a further five comrades "sacrificed".

It describes the situation as bad and also says the enemy "receives information about its operations in advance".

It also admits that Swapo forces do not know how to apply defensive tactics, that they are not familiar with the tactics used by the enemy commandos and that there is a lack of control at detachment level of command.

The report states: "Generally our combatants are starving ... We eat once a day. They go on combat missions hungry."

It says guerrillas can no longer be fed by their people because of drought and crops destroyed by the enemy.

"Combatants have turned into thieves" and the situation is "very serious", according to the report.

It goes on to say that combatants go on long missions without, or with very little, food.

When they return, they find nothing to eat.

"The result is demoralisation and defection. War also plays its part in this respect. But everybody is just human."

The Swapo document admits that the rate of Namibians defecting to the government is growing.

"It is extremely difficult to feed 1 000 cadres who are already hungry with 15 bags of mealie meal a week."

Apart from the desertions, there are suicides in the field.

A report from Omulola, dated March 3, 1980, says a

certain Christopher Bernard Kanakamutundu committed suicide at 11 am prior to going on a patrol.

"He put the barrel of the gun in his mouth and the bullet penetrated his brain."

The note says: "I cannot continue suffering in this way."

Another suicide, that of Moses Mangulike, is recorded in the personal diary of the deputy chief of intelligence, James Villes Huala.

"It is extremely difficult to feed 1 000 cadres who are already hungry with 15 bags of mealie meal a week."

One document relates to Tom van der Merwe, one of the black Van der Merwe clan in the Kaokoveld.

It refers to Mr Van der Merwe as an "enemy collaborator" and discloses how one of "this stooge's guards, named Manuel, was physically eliminated".

Two Van der Merwe brothers have been killed in Swapo raids on their kraals.

Lack of command

A monthly situation report, signed by Dimo Hamaambo, commander of armed forces, refers to combatants not receiving assistence because "enemy-organised Unita bandits are serving on white farms where they used to get food".

It also refers to South Africa's psychological warfare reducing people to a "sluggish state of obedience and collaboration"

The report explains that the suffering of high casualties in March this year happened because of a lack of command and troop control.

Perhaps a Swapo intelligence report, dated 4-4-80, sums it all up.

It says: "The general situation is tense because of the enemy activities both inside Namibia and Angola . . .

"The enemy constructs new roads and airfields to mount larger operations and to prevent the infiltration of guerrillas to the south . . .

"She hides herself from the masses and conducts secret movements and avoids direct engagements with the guerrillas.

"She uses commandos supported by copter gunships."

Food Shortage Among Guerrillas

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK: Lack of logistical support, starvation and poor troop control were among the main reasons for high Swapo casualty figures in the SWA bush war, the commander of Swapo's armed forces, Mr Dimo Hamaambo, said in a document released in Windhoek on Friday.

The report was one of many released to the media after being seized by South African and SWA forces during the "Smokeshell" operations in southern Angola this year.

The report was signed by Mr Hamaambo on April 5, 1980, apparently at the headquarters of the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia in Angola.

Mr Hamaambo wrote: "Generally, our combatants are starving. Usually our food supply arrives at a time when there is actually nothing to eat whatsoever".

He continued: "We eat once a day . . . yet do not satisfy the combatants. They go on missions hungry."

He said the food situation among the local population in Angola was bad because of drought.

"For our missions to be carried out successfully we need a constant supply of food."

South African and SWA forces were crossing the Angolan border and cutting off food supplies.

"We can no longer be fed by our (own) people," he reported. "The result is, our combatants are turned into thieves, both in the camps and amongst the local population.

"It cannot be concluded that a man who spent four days without food is a thief if he steals a bag of mealie meal and starts mixing it with water and eats right away . . . he is just hungry. The situation is very serious," the report said.

"Combatants go on long missions without or with very little food, when they return, they find nothing to eat.

"The result is demoralisation and then defection," Mr Hamaambo wrote.

The rate of "Namibians defecting to the government is growing" he said. Many factors contributed to defections, but starvation was one of the reasons that could be countered.

"It is extremely difficult to feed a thousand cadres, who are already hungry, with 15 bags of mealie meal a week," Mr Hamaambo's report said.

He suggested that his men receive 10 truck-loads of food every week.

In Spite of all the hardship combatants were determined to continue their fight.

"Their conviction and understanding of the sacred cause and responsibility . . . is irreversable" he wrote.

Incursions Into the South

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 27 Sep 80 p 11

[Text]

SWAPO Section Commanders describe their incursions into South West Africa. Among many documents released by the Army last week, and displayed at Headquarters in Curt von Francois Street, were two type-written reports by these Commanders.

WINDHOEK: Thousands of documents, booklets, diaries and leaflets were confiscated in the various raids which South African forces had made into Angola in the first half of 1980. Most of these papers were on display last week after the Army's Intelligence Service, assisted by the Security Police, had perused the documents. Those which they deemed could qualify for release were then taken to a conference room at Bastion in Curt von Francois Street where the Press had had unlimited time to go through the papers.

Many of the documents, are, of course, clearly those of school pupils trying to improve on their education. Others are rather sophisticated and concern the handling of advanced types of armament and firearms.

> Unknown to one group, they were in the precincts of Berg Aukas when they killed an ox for food. Hours later soldiers were on their tracks.

There were also reports made by group commanders operating inside of South West Africa.

Let us look at a report filed by Commander Hafeni Andreas, alias Hamukumatela. He filed his report on the 1st May of this year and apparently his section belonged to the Mundilo group, which is to be inferred from the headline of the report.

Commander Hamukumatela writes that, after crossing the Namutoni fence, the six men led by him went on to cross the Tsintsabis Road at 11h00 the next day. The report states that enemy movements along that road were quite frequent. They travelled the whole day and night and arrived at a point somewhere north-east of Tsumeb the next morning.

The group had had nothing to eat for several days and, to use their own words contained in the report, they were tormented by hunger and thirst. One afternoon the squad arrived at a deserted cattle post where there were scattered herds of cattle. They filled their water containers and quenched their thirst.

Two kilometers from that post they accidentally came face to face with an enemy section. Both sides were momentarily stunned and no fire was opened for a few seconds.

The squad retreated and, the report states, the enemy opened fire. One of the members of the squad by the name of Bonnie threw away his kit bag, while another by the name of Shinyengu was wounded. It was at this spot that the group broke up and they never met again, according to the report.

Commander Hamukumatela and two other members of the squad retreated westwards, and that night arrived on a farm where there were Bushman workers. The farmer, according to the information given to the group, was on a visit to a neighbour. They were offered meals and resumed their journey the same night, but the next day they had to wait in a bush before crossing the road for fear of being spotted. They crossed the main road to Namutoni near Tsumeb, right in the town's outskirts. At about 18h00 that night they called at a cattle post where the black workers provided them with meals. It was decided to proceed towards Kombat.

Wherever they went, the local population assisted them by providing them with food and drinks. Sometimes, though, they suffered before arriving at these cattle posts where the labourers helped them to get succour.

According to the report, enemy movements were on the increase. Somewhere between Tsumeb and Kombat the three men hid their kit bags so as to collect them later when the situation had somehow softened up.

On reaching Kombat on the third day, they found that the compound was being patrolled. A man was met in the forest who provided them with full information about the situation.

According to the report, labourers were enthusiastic in meeting face to face with the guerrillas and offered them food and drinks. They were even told that there were two men identified as SWAPO combatants, but they were cautioned to remain vigilant, for the men could also have been enemy agents. However, shortly afterwards, the squad had met with the two men who made a report. They were members of Commander Lee's group.

These two men reported to the squad that Commander Lee had laid explosives on the railway line. They had lost contact with Commander Lee and turned to meet Commander Hamukumatela. Money was handed to the labourers who had to procure food and other essentials to last for several days. A number of days were spent in the mountains near Kombat.

The report relates a number of mishaps and how one of them had been wounded, and how again a railway line had been sabotaged when explosives were also laid in a road running to a certain farm, but these failed to detonate.

The report states that other guerrillas later joined the group, and there was a near disaster for them when the compound at Kombat was surrounded. Inside was one of the squad's men, and he had just made it into the woods. Three others, though, were locked in the encirclement, and one of them resisted at the entrance. According to the report, this guerrilla shot and killed a member of the Defence Force. He wounded another two before paying with his life. The two others were arrested, and they took the enemy to the squad arms attaché.

Meeting face to face with South African soldiers at one stage, both groups were too stunned to open fire immediately.

As a result of these happenings, the squad left the town and withdrew to the north of South West Africa, which they reached without mishap.

Yet another operations report told of how in late February a farm was attacked in the Grootfontein district. This was probably the attack on 'Goasib,' the farm of Mr Koos Louw near Abanab. Four of the group had to turn back in order to escort a wounded member.

The remaining eight insurgents, led by Commander Hinanaye, continued in the direction of Grootfontein. Crossing the Rundu-Grootfontein road, they headed for Berg Aukas. Many of the farms in the area, according to the report, were deserted, and hunger was pressing the insurgents, for it was now February 17 and they had had their last meal 48 hours earlier. Thus, on the night of February 19, they killed an ox, unaware that they were only a kilometer or two from Berg Aukas.

They proceed the next day to Grootfontein, unaware that their enemy was on their trail all the time. Just after collecting water in a park near Grootfontein, the soldiers caught up with them.

People in Kavango love to hear the sound of gunfire.

According to the report by Commander Hinaunye, the fire was returned. The enemy fire was later neutralised, but the squad withdrew and fire was resumed by the enemy. The group of eight divided into two quads of three and five men. Aircraft started arriving and forces were landed in the area.

The group of five, led by Commander Hinaunye, withdrew, and the enemy remained in hot pursuit. According to Commander Hinaunye's report, anti-personnel mines were laid and detonated by the enemy.

They arrived in the Mangetti area near the Kavango-speaking region and they were well supplied with meals. According to the report, a bunch of landmines were laid, and they also caused destruction to the Mangetti-Kavango fence. Information was received that the enemy had laid an ambush but, Commander Hinaunye reports, he managed to lead his squad past the ambush without being detected.

He concluded his report by saying that in the Kavango-speaking region many people, especially the students, are eager to join SWAPO abroad, but there is no suitable route for them to get there. The population of Kavango, the Commander states, loves to hear the sound of gunfire. The senior chief of that area sides with SWAPO, and has called on his subordinates to render assistance of any kind to SWAPO guerrillas, according to Commander Hinaunye.

The main question being asked in Kavango is whether the guerrillas really fight, for on two occasions now they happened to come through the area and to return without any fighting being conducted.

The Commander's report states that some elements in Kavango are still afraid of the guerrillas, and therefore political organisation by the Commissars is needed.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SWAPO DEATHS AT 1,219 --Windhoek--The South African and SWA security forces had killed 170 SWAPO terrorists in the operational area in the north of the Territory last month, bringing the total SWAPO men killed this year to 1,219, Brigadier Bosman, Second in Command of the SWA Territory Force, said in Windhoek yesterday. He said in a brief statement that only one member of the security forces had been killed in September. He died in a landmine explosion and his death had been announced. Brigadier Bosman said the high kill ratio could be attributed to the extremely dry conditions in northern SWA, good intelligence received by the security forces and the "aggressive fighting spirit" of the South African and SWA forces. There had been increasing reports of Owambo civilians supplying intelligence to security forces about impending infiltration of terrorists into SWA from their bases in southern Angola. A group of about 150 terrorists was intercepted last month while they were on the point of entering the Territory. Eighty-five of them were killed in a series of follow-up operations and contacts. A Defence Force statement said at the time the infiltration had been timed for propaganda purpose to coincide with a SWAPO conference held in Paris.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Oct 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

WORLD BANK LOAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS DESCRIBED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 Sep 80 pp 1, 32

[Text]

NIGERIA, Africa's largest borrower from the World Bank received five loans totalling $286.3 million during the 1980 fiscal year which ended June, 30 according to its annual report published yesterday.

This represents an increase of $104.3 million over 1979 fiscal year lending.

Agricultural development projects in Oyo and Ondo States, electric power distribution in Lagos, urban development in Bauchi State, and a federal highway project benefitted from these loans.

The report further disclosed that total World Bank and IDA loans to Nigeria at the same period amounted to $1,408.5 million of which $680.2 million was disbursed as of June 30, 1980.

Transport, power and water supply accounted for 50 per cent of the total commitments; agriculture 21 per cent, and education, industry urban and a postwar rehabilitation loan for the remaining 19 per cent.

Disbursements in fiscal year 1979 were $60 million and $96 million in fiscal year 1980. The two IDA loans of $36.3 million have been fully disbursed.

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) — World Bank's affiliate, made four loans totalling $9.8 million, and five equity investments totalling $3.1 million.

Altogether the Bank has approved 19 agricultural projects of which one relates to livestock, one to forestry, one to management training, seven to the development of specific crops (oil palm cocoa, and rice) while the remaining nine relate to the general agricultural development, implemented under a reformed administrative structure which permits overal state control.

It however afforded full day-to-day operational autonomy to the management.

Seventy farm families, living in Ondo State, will benefit from farm support services, including extension advice improved seeds, fertilisers, and provision of credit facilities.

Five hundred kilometres of feeder and farm roads will be constructed or improved and 30 farm service centres will be built. The Bank will contribute $32.5 million towards this project.

Farm support services and physical infrastructure which will improve the income of some 55,000 small-holder firm families will receive $32.5 million World Bank's loan, the report added.

The $100 million loan for electric power distribution will assist in meeting the rising demand for electricity in Lagos Co-financing ($36 million) is being produced by the European Investment Bank (EIB).

The East African countries received eight loans (all put together) totalling $150.5 million with Comoros topping the list ($70 million), followed by Tanzania and Zambia (each $26 million), Botswana ($14.4 million), Swaziland ($10.1 million) and Mauritius ($6 million).

Other West African countries that received loans from the World Bank were — (Cameroon ($37.5m) Ivory Coast ($33.4m) Liberia ($12m) Mauritania ($60m) and Senegal ($10m).

CSO: 4420

ASABA, BENDEL STATE, THREATENED WITH STARVATION

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Sep 80 p 12

[Article by Eddy Orakwe]

[Text]

PRICES of basic food commodities have shot up recently in Asaba, Bendel State and if the trend continues, the common man might soon starve.

An investigation conducted by the Daily Times showed that prices of gari, rice, beans and yams rose between 20 and 40 per cent.

Gari, the basic food item for the community, has recorded a tremendous increase in price.

A forthnight ago, 10 cigarette cups were sold at N1.00, but during the week-end, the quantity fell to 8 cups for N1.00.

Both rice and beans have become luxury items exclusively for the upper class.

A cup of rice and beans which sold at 30k and 20 kobo respectively went up to 40kobo and 25kobo in the Ogbogonogo and Cable Point markets.

The inquiry further revealed that the price of an imported Uncle Bens Rice has risen from N50 to N75 per bag recently.

Yam is not left out in the new price trend as, an average yam tuber now costs N2.50 or N3.00 depending on the buyers ability of bargaining.

With these price increase, the monthly feeding allowance for a "low profile family" of four now stands at about N180.00 and the situation has been causing concern among housewives.

A woman, mother of four who refused to give her name disclosed that it was almost impossible to prepare a pot of "low profile soup" with N12.00, an amount which was enough for two pots last month.

The new trend also has affected both meat and fish (dried and fresh), most housewives have now found favour in frozen fish otherwise called "mortuary" whose price is relatively low.

Two reasons were given for the recent price jump. First, the new government policy on N100.00 minimum wage known as "Shagari". Like its predecessor, "udoji," the new wage structure was affecting cost of living especailly as the action was followed by any corresponding increase in output of goods and service one civil servant here wondered what would have happened if the government had accepted the N300.00 wage demanded by the Nigerian Labour Congress.

Meanwhile, the recently launched green revolution was yet to make any impact among the rural communites.

Middlemen

A community leader noted that the scheme was only felt in radio, television and newspapers without any local base.

He appealed to both state and Federal Governments to lay the ground work of the green revolution in the food producing rural areas rather than the urban centre.

The activities of middle men have frustrated the rural farmers as they have contributed to the high prices of food items in no small way.

These unpatriotic Nigerians, according to a source, have made it almost impossible for the farmers to sell directly to the consumers.

These middle men were said to have formed unions to control the sale of food and of course at well inflated prices. The source noted that "there is now a union for basically every food item in the market."

CSO: 4420

DAILY OIL PRODUCTION REPORTED DOWN FROM LAST YEAR

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

NIGERIA'S output of crude petroleum dropped significantly in July. Data prepared by the Oil Produducers' Trade Section of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce showd aggregate average daily output at 2.099 million barrels per day during the month, representing a drop of about 50.000 barrels per day from the average of about 2.5 million barrels a day for the first six months of the year.

Compared with July last year, the level of production was down 11.9 per cent. The July 1980 figure was in fact the lowest production rate for any month since August 1978.

The cutback in production is ostensibly due to the oil supply surplus in the world market as a result of which many OPEC countries are reported to have cutback their production.

But N.N.P.C. officials have persistently denied that they had ordered a production cutback or intended to order one. Production apparently is being limited independently by what the market can take.

In the soft-market that now exists, spot prices are reported to have dropped even below the OPEC base price of 22 dollars per barrels.

Particularly hit are the high priced light crudes, among which Nigeria's. Production restraints in OPEC countries have not brought forth similar efforts from other producers, notably in the North Sea, where Britain is in fact expanding output.

In the circumstances many producers are reported to be giving under-the-table discounts. But it was not possible to find out whether Nigeria, whose official price of about 37 dollars per barrel is one of the highest, is one of such countries.

CSO: 4420

NNPC TO START PRODUCING OIL

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Stanley Egbochukwa]

[Text]

THE Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation may start producing crude oil on its own earlier than anticipated, if oil in its Oredo I well proves to be of commercial quantity.

The Corporation discovered oil at a depth of 3,637.5 metres at its Oredo I well, located at Ologbo field between Benin and Sapele in July.

The results are still being appraised to determine whether the reserves are commercially exploitable. The NNPC proposes to drill other wells in the field.

In fulfilment of one of the objectives of the decree setting it up, the NNPC has been making effort to produce oil on its own, and not only as a joint venture partner of the oil companies who now produce all the oil.

So far, the corporation has drilled about 19 wells both on-shore and off-shore. Oil has been found in 10 of these wells, and six of them are considered commercially exploitable.

The corporations staff play an important role, in its drilling operations. Their functions include among other things, acquisition, processing and interpretation of seismic data, as well as selection of drilling sites.

However, actual drilling is carried out by contractors, although under well-site supervision of NNPC personnel. The NNPC does not do the drilling by itself, reportedly, because it does not own any rigs.

The corporation however intends to be increasingly involved in oil operations in the country, because it believes that that will better equip it to discharge its responsibilities as joint venture partner of the other oil companies operating in the country.

It is also pushing to develop indigenous expertise in oil exploration and production. As at now, it has a small group of indigenous experts that plan and supervise drilling operations, and uses only one foreign consultant.

CSO: 4420

DETAILS OF TIGA DAM, WATER MANAGEMENT PROVIDED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 12 Sep 80 p 7

[Article by Coker Onita]

[Text]

TIGA, in Kano, is synonymous with water. The Tiga Lake, dammed to process water for Kano and its municipality, has a total storage capacity of 1,800 billion litres of water.

Although, there are reports that the 'Tiga Dam Project' was the brainchild of Alhaji Audu Bako, the former Governor of Kano State, it is believed that the idea of the project started during the former civilian regime.

The former Northern Nigerian Government, the source said, commissioned the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), to carry out "pre-feasibility studies" and locate possible dam sites in the Chad Basin Area of the region.

The river systems are made up of Yobe and Hadejia. Rivers, Kano and Challawa drain into Hadejia, while Katagun, Jamare and Hadejia drain into Yobe. Both systems finally empty their waters into Lake Chad.

The study was however, said to have been conducted between 1966 and 1967. And when states were created in 1967, the report was made available to the Kano State Government. The report identified the "Tiga Rapids Dam," as one of the possible dam sites.

The managing director of Water Resources and Engineering Construction Agency (WRECA), Mallam Magaji Abdullahi, spoke about the dam. His agency is responsible for the construction of dams in the state. He said that the dam was constructed between 1971 and 1974 at the cost of ₦15 million. Its investigations, design and construction were done by the Ministry of Works and Survey, Kano.

Although, water was one of the very important reasons why the dam was constructed, he said it was basically to irrigate vast expanse of fertile land for agricultural purpose in the state.

He said that before the dam was constructed, the inhabitants of Kano suffered from acute shortage of water. "This is always between February and June."

Continuing, he said: "During the rains, plenty of water gushes towards Lake Chad and there is always plenty to drink. But immediately the rain subsides, Kano runs into acute shortage of water.

"In order to avoid the annual problem, the flow of the water was regulated by the construction of the Dam. This ensures adequate supply of water all the year round.

"As at now, 112 million litres which is less than one per cent of the water in the Lake, is released from the dam for human consumption per day.

Malam Abdullahi gave details of the dam. He said it is the second largest in Nigeria, next to Kainji dam.

The average annual precipitation into the lake is 1,016 millimetres. Its catchment area covers 6,641 square kilometres, while the average annual run-off is 1,059 cubic millimetres.

Said he: "The crest lenght is 5,791 metres, the top width is seven metres, while the maximum height of the dam is 47.24 metres. The type of the dam is known as "Zoned Earthfill."

"The total surface area is 17,800 hectares while the total volume of Fill Materials is 10,800,000 cubic metres."

Malam Abdullahi said that although the dam had been constructed before WRECA was formed, it was later handed over to Hadejia Jama' River Basin Development Authority for the irrigation of their agricultural projects. "However, we still maintain the dam."

He said that the main purpose of establishing the Agency was to minimise the cost of bringing water to many nomes in the state. "We carry out water development projects at the cheapest cost and within the shortest possible time using direct labour."

Not less than 16 dams had been constructed in the state by the Agency since 1974. Presently, their job include the construction of Kagara Dam Project at Niger State. The contract was signed in January this year for six million naira. Also going on is the construction of Challawa Gorge Dam Project. "This would be the fourth largest dam in Nigeria, when it is completed. The project is expected to cost ₦35.7 million and would supply 900 billion litres of water.

Malam Abdullahi, 32, an engineer by profession, summed up the benefits derivable from the Tiga Dam Project.

"This include irrigation, flood control and reclamation of Hadejia Valley, municipal and industrial water supplies, fisheries and hydro-electric power. Its secondary benefits include recreation, wildlife conservation and the general improvement of the living conditions of the people in the project area."

CSO: 4420

BOOK REVIEW PUBLISHED ON BUSINESS FIRMS DIRECTORY

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 9 Sep 80 p 18

[Text] There is no doubt this is a directory long overdue.

Where others in the same category like Daily Times Trade and Industrial Directory, have tried to cover all companies in the Nigerian scene, this one limits itself to what it considers Nigeria's companies that matter.

In limiting itself thus, the likelihood is there for it to contain far more information on these companies than hitherto available in any other directory.

To some extent, Major Companies of Nigeria 1980,81 really does contain more. So much so that it cannot be said that the Publishers are not entitled to their bold claim in the introduction that this Directory "Contains more information on Commercial companies than any other work."

Unfortunately, however, it appears the Publishers on assuming that cap did not really grasp its full responsibilities.

There are so many other questions apart from the general desire to be informed to which this directory fails to provide answers.

Questions like: how come the major companies--what yardstick or criteria were used? How many 'major' companies are there in Nigeria?

Again how many of the listed companies are, like the Publishers claimed, "Majority of non-Nigerian firms" included in the compilation because they are "making a solid contribution to the business environment of the area."

Beyond these, one can't help wondering at the authenticity and comprehensiveness of the issue. For some of the companies information available is rather, very scanty and not up to date.

For example, in a directory titled 1980/81, N4m is recorded as authorized capital for Daily Times of Nigeria (DTN) while since 1979, this had been increased to N8m.

Also comparing DTN to the Punch in the same Publishing business, the information on DTN is relatively very scanty. What's more, under Punch Nigeria Ltd, Mr Dayo Wright is listed as Editor, Sunday Punch, a post he left more than a year ago.

Again the Midwest Line had its name changed to Bendel Line sometime in 1975 but the corporation still appears in the old name.

Another, is the double entry for Deje Oyenuga & Partners in pages 54 and 775. The street addresses were different alright but the Lagos Box numbers were the same. Anyhow, can it be possible that two partnerships--exist in the same name?

The popular NNPC shares that abbreviation with another company this time in the North. Why then list both as NNPC in the alphabetical index?

These and other mistakes or misinformation notwithstanding "Major Companies of Nigeria 1980/81' is by and large, a welcome effort.

All the publishers need to do is to go beyond depending solely on companies for information and at the same time, set up a feed system to monitor changes as they occur in the hierarchies and addresses of these companies.

Of course, they owe a duty too, to tell their consumers how major their "major" is!

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NEW OIL PALM MILL--The Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research (NIFOR) will commission a new gigantic N1.5 million Oil Processing Mill at Benin, Bendel State on September 30, this year. The Federal Minister of Science and Technology, Dr S U Ugoh, will commission the oil processing mill. The processing mill which has a capacity of processing 6 tons of palm bunches per hour is expected to enhance the supply of more and better quality palm oil into the Nigerian market. According to a release signed by Mr RA Eseigbe of the Institute, the establishment of the new mill was motivated by the desire to demonstrate the institute's research findings on a commercial scale through the commercial production of high grade palm oil as well as to assist numerous small scale oil palm growers in milling their fruits. The release further explained that apart from using the mill to demonstrate its results, NIFOR hopes to learn from the management of such large scale mill and to acquire the experience with which it can train oil mill stuff for the various governments of the federation. The mill when in full production will supply sufficient high grade palm oil that can meet the increasing human and industrial requirements of Nigeria. [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 26 Sep 80 p 3]

COLLAPSED DAM DISASTER--The Ojirami Dam at Ojirami, Akoko-Edo Local Government in Bendel State has collapsed. A judicial commission of inquiry has been set up by the State Governor, Professor Ambrose Alli, to look into the incident, disclosed in a television broadcast. The dam which was commissioned in 1974 collapsed at the weekend destroying bridges and properties worth millions of naira. Professor Alli described the incident as a "national disaster" and said that Mr Justice JO Idahosa, had been appointed as the sole commissioner for the probe while Mr U Ikhide, was its secretary. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 Sep 80 p 2]

FUTURE FOR INDUSTRIES--The present administration in Kwara State is interested in knowing and finding possible solutions to the problems of all the indigenous companies in the state. This fact was brought to light when the acting Governor of Kwara State, Chief JAO Shittu, paid an inspection visit to the Granite Crushing Industry in Oke-Oyi. Speaking on the occasion, Chief Shittu called on all Kwarans to come home to join hands with the government in its effort to industrialize the state. The acting Governor reiterated the willingness of the government to come to the aid of all the indigenous companies in the state. Chief JO Shittu assured the management of the Granite Crushing Industry that his government would patronize them. He said that the Kwara State Government would soon launch its own housing scheme and it would also tar at least eight kilometer roads in each of the

12 local government areas in the state. Some of the industry's products would be used in these projects, he added. Earlier, a welcome address was read on behalf of the board of directors in which a lot of problems facing the industry were enumerated. This includes low sales and high cost of materials. [David Atalese] [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Sep 80 p 12]

PROTEST OVER ABUJA--Niger State has launched a campaign to make the Federal Government reduce the size of Abuja--the Federal capital territory. A plea from the state government urged federal authorities to readjust the boundaries of Abuja. The appeal was in a communique issued in Minna at the weekend, after a joint meeting of members of the Niger State executive, the House of Assembly and representatives of local government councils from which land was taken for the future federal capital. The communique said the land acquired for the Federal territory was "too large" and no meaningful development plans had been proposed for areas west of Highway A2. The joint meeting resolved that the territory be confined to areas projected for the Federal capital city. It further urged that all areas outside the capital city should be returned to the state from which the land was taken. The communique also appealed to the Federal Government to resettle all the communities affected by the location of the capital city with immediate effect so as to end their "fear and suffering." [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Sep 80 p 24]

ERO DAM PROJECT--The first phase of the N67 million Ero Dam Project in the Ero Local government area of Ondo State is almost completed, according to Governor MA Ajasin. Addressing the people of Ikun, the Governor disclosed that the project consists of three phases which include the main dam, the treatment house and reservoirs as well as the construction of the pipe lines. The dam, he said, was designed to supply water to 62 towns and villages in the State when fully completed. [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 16 Sep 80 p 32]

NUTS FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE--The Okigwe Farmers Association in the Isukwuato Okigwe Local Government Area of Imo State has announced the determination of its members to make cashew nuts a foreign exchange earner for the country in no distant future. In pursuit of this objective, the association has secured the services of an exporting agent to find market for its products in overseas countries. The association which claimed to be the largest producer of cashew nuts in the country appealed to the government to give subsidy to cashew farmers in the State. It called on cashew farmers to desist from the practice of cutting down cashew trees. [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 16 Sep 80 p 32]

RUBBER INDUSTRY--Ogun State Government and Dunlop Nigeria Industries Limited are exploring the possibility of entering into partnership in the management of the State owned rubber plantation at Ilushin. The Ogun State Governor Bisi Onabanjo said that the State was already doing business with Dunlop Nigeria Industries Limited through its share holding in Odu'a Investment Company Limited. Governor Onabanjo said that if he was not satisfied with the record of performance of the company, he would not have encouraged the joint venture project. [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 16 Sep 80 p 32]

FLOOD DAMAGE TO RAILS--OYO STATE--Nigerian Railway Corporation (Western district) has expended about N20,000 to repair the damages done to its rails in various points as a result of the August 31, flood disaster, according to the District

Manager, Alhaji Sikiru Bola Oduntan. Six other washout between Ibadan and Odo Ona, he said cost the corporation about ₦5,000 to put to order. Commodities worth thousands of naira must have perished in the goods train especially those carrying perishable items like oranges, mangoes and other food items. [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 16 Sep 80 p 32]

BANK RESERVES UP--The Central Bank's holdings of foreign exchange assets rose to ₦4 920.8 million at the end of July 1980, the highest level they have ever reached. The bank's statement of Assets and Liabilities for July 31, showed ₦19,0 million in gold holdings; ₦4585.7 million in convertible currences; ₦78.7 million in I.M.F. Gold Tranche Position and ₦237.4 million in Special Drawing Rights (SDR). The increase in the bank's holdings during the first seven months of the year amounted to ₦1766.7 million or 56.0 percent, attributably mainly to the very good prices for Nigeria's crude oil exports, but also to a slower than expected growth in imports. [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

DUTCH GENERAL PREPARES SWAPO STRATEGY AGAINST RSA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text] A retired Dutch general has prepared a blueprint for Mr Sam Nujoma's Marxist-backed SWAPO terrorist movement, aimed at overthrowing the South African Government.

He is General M.W. von Meyenfeldt, until recently Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Breda in the Netherlands.

His recommended strategy? That South Africa, "a fortress," is most vulnerable to internal subversion.

The news of General Von Meyenfeldt's new role as technical adviser to SWAPO has come as a bombshell to South Africa's large Hollander community.

It proves as never before, say leading community spokesmen, that it is imperative they themselves organise an information campaign in the Netherlands to counteract the all-out anti-South African propaganda spread by the radical Left.

First announcement of the Von Meyenfeldt link with SWAPO was made in the foreign airmail edition of the NRC (New Rotterdam Courant) which said:

"A retired Dutch general has drawn up, at the request of the Dutch anti-apartheid organisation, Kairos, a strategic military plan for SWAPO.

"The strategy of General Von Meyenfeldt...was discussed at the recent Namibia conference in Paris.

"According to a collaborator of SWAPO, the general's suggestion for the war against South Africa's apartheid regime came as a surprise.

"The SWAPO collaborator called it encouraging that an ex-general from a NATO country has stated that force of arms could lead to a solution in South West Africa.

"The essence of the strategy is that South Africa should be considered a fortress which can be better attacked from the inside than from the outside.

"The general recommends that within South Africa military communications should be interfered with and that the military infrastructure should be destroyed.

"Von Meyenfeldt stated in an explanation that the question of whether force may be used or not did not come within his consideration, as it was not up to him to judge whether violence may be used.

"I do consider as hypocritical protests against the violence of liberation movements being raised for discussion, whereas the threat of nuclear weapons is accepted by the West."

CSO: 4420

DEFENSE OFFICIAL SAYS NATIONAL SERVICE MUST BE BROADENED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Sep 80 p 9

[Article by Johann Kloppers]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICANS were making a mistake if they believed "the burden of securing law and order and defending life and property was only to be borne by those in uniform," the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetzee, said yesterday.

Addressing a revue parade in Pretoria, he said that in this regard there were three options.

"Security and defence are left to: (1) the professionals and volunteers only, (2) to national servicemen, or (3) a combination of the two systems.

"You are well aware that mostly for financial and economic reasons, we have opted for the third possibility," Mr Coetzee said.

"This is a wise approach since it may have the effect of bringing about involvement of every household."

Total involvement of the public, of all population groups "has become an objective in itself".

"The spirit of resistance, the will to survive honourably and decently must of necessity penetrate our national life and every household."

He said a system must therefore be devised which did not only take cognisance of the needs of the Defence Force, but also of all the security forces and would have to have the following characteristics.

- To provide manpower from all population groups for SA's security forces and notably the permanent force, the strike force, the citizen force and the commandos and also for the police reservists and civil defence on a basis of conscription and otherwise gentle compulsion where the spirit of voluntariness no longer prevailed.
- To ensure manpower for SA's economy and various strategic institutions.
- To make it unnecessary — even unfeasible — for the public and private sector to compete with SA's security system for manpower.
- To leave no room for discrimination by employers against men and women who either had security or military commitments to fulfil or who were volunteers.
- To leave no room for an unequal distribution of the security and defence responsibility.
- To make it possible for a man or woman who was no longer fit for border service to render such service in a local security or defence system.

"In order to achieve this, our system of national service will have to be revised and will have to broaden its base, especially in respect of men in their thirties and perhaps their forties to encompass the needs of the police reservists and civil defence," Mr Coetzee said.

CSO: 4420

AIR FORCE CHIEF DISCUSSES SHORTAGE OF SKILLED GROUND CREW

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Oct 80 p 9

[Text]

THE South African Air Force is critically short of skilled ground personnel, but is applying the adaptability of the Israeli air force during the Yom Kippur war, the Chief of the SAAF, Lieutenant-General A M Muller said yesterday.

He spoke at a "Wings Parade" at the Central Flying School at Dunnottar, where he presented pilot's wings to 33 young Candidate Officers.

Gen Muller said that the Israelis managed a high sortie rate during the 1973 war because "everybody did everything."

"In management language, there was much cross-utilisation of skills. Radar technicians were refuelling aircraft, engine mechanics changed tyres and helped with re-arming.

"We are already applying this, but I want to appeal for a more universal application of this principle in spirit."

Gen Muller said that operational duties had caused flight training to be adjusted to make pilots available earlier for operational squadrons.

Yesterday's parade was the last of the courses where flight training to Wings standard will be done in Harvard and Impala aircraft.

He said that in future a differential training system will be applied where student pilots, after their basic training on Harvards, will be directly posted for training in helicopters, Impalas, transport or light aircraft.

Gen Muller said that the SAAF plays a vital role in the defence of the country and that it has been actively involved in border defence for more than a decade.

"The SAAF is fortunate in possessing excellent aircraft and it is up to the people who maintain and fly these birds. They must get everything out of them that they were designed to do, and that is not the job of a run-of-the-mill pilot just putting in his time."

He said that the threat against South Africa was not aimed at any one population group, but at the country as a whole and he appealed to all population groups to become involved in the defence of it.

CSO: 4420

BOTHA ANNOUNCES PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL MEMBERS

Long-lasting Influence Anticipated

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Excerpt]

THE Presidents' Council will play a vital role for a long time and its advice could lead to significant and positive developments in the relations between South Africa's various race groups, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Mr Botha, who announced the names of 54 "gifted men and women" to the Council, said the Council would not supersede or form part of Parliament — its task would be purely advisory.

"I am convinced that the Council will have to play a vital role for a considerable time in the far-reaching constitutional reform and renewal which have been necessitated by South Africa's unique circumstances," he said.

He and the five chairmen of committees, who have already been named, will start immediately with preparatory work and the five permanent committees to serve under them will be made public by way of proclamation soon, Mr Botha said.

He and the Government were thankful that so many eminent South Africans, representing various population groups and a diversity of political beliefs, had been willing to serve on the Council in individual capacities, Mr Botha said.

Those nominated had been selected from a short list of about 500 names. In addition, scores of prominent personalities from the various population groups had voluntarily declared themselves willing to serve on the Council, he said.

Because of specific circumstances, one more name still had to be announced. This would be done as soon as possible, Mr Botha said.

Optimistic

The Government was optimistic because, for the first time, it had succeeded in establishing an institutionalised body in which prominent citizens of various population groups could deliberate together.

"We are convinced that a group of gifted men and women will be serving on the council and that they will be able to render extremely valuable advice to the State President and Parliament," he said.

The Prime Minister also said that the President's Council must be viewed as a sincere attempt to ensure constitutional peace.

"Similarly, this is a sincere attempt by the Government to encourage deliberations in expert fields and where mutual interest are at stake by means of the Council's five permanent committees."

The Government's earnestness was shown by the fact that this body was the first of its kind in that it had transcended political and racial barriers in order to deliberate on constitutional matters, the Prime Minister said.

He expected the Council to lead to "significant and positive development in the mutual relations between the various population groups."

Premises for the Council are at present being prepared in an office block on the Foreshore and Mr John Bauermeister has been appointed secretary to the Council. Mr Bauermeister is a former regional representative of the Department of Statistics.

List of Members

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

THE 54 people named as members of the President's Council are:

Mr S Abram-Mayet, a member of the South African Indian Council;

Mr Lofty Adams, former member of the Coloured Persons' Representative Council;

Mr W S Africa, national leader of the Coloured Freedom Party;

The Reverend C J April, a community leader from George;

Mr Japie Basson, PFP MP for Bezuidenhout;

Mr T J Bcoyens, Secretary for the Interior;

Mr J P Cronje, company director;

Professor A R de Crespigny, a Cape Town political scientist;

Mr A G de Witt, MPC for Primrose;

Senator W C Dempsey;

Mr Les du Preez, former chairman of the CRC;

Mr D M Grewar, a Free State MEC and acting Administrator;

Professor C Hanekom, a Stellenbosch professor of social anthropology;

Mr Jood Henning, NP MP for Vanderbijlpark;

Mr Fanie Herman, NP MP for Potgietersrus;

Senator Bill Horak, an NRP senator;

Mr Ismail Kathrada, an executive member of the SA Indian Council;

Senator Adrienne Koch, daughter of former Minister Mr Frank Waring;

Mr Basil Landau, executive director of Union Corporation;

Mr A B S le Fleur, head of the Griquas;

Mr Sonny Leon, former chairman of the CRC;

Mrs Margaret Lessing, a businesswoman;

Mr P S Marais, NP MP for Moorreesburg;

Dr Lawrence McCrystal, an economist;

Mr J A Meiring, Director of Education in the Free State;

Mr S B Mentor, a businessman;

Dr G Mohamed, a director of companies;

Mr Dan Neser, a Pretoria PFP member;

Professor Charles Nieuwoudt, a Pretoria University political scientist;

Mr Jac Penn, a surgeon;

Mr Jan Pickard, a businessman and former rugby Springbok;

Mr Pat Poovalingham, a Durban attorney;

Senator Lawrie Poorter, of the NP;

Prof Fritz Potgieter, of Potchefstroom University;

Mr P J V E Pretorius, deputy chairman of the Prime Minister's Planning Advisory Council;

Dr F J L Quint, chief inspector of Coloured Education;

Mr M Rajab, an Indian businessman;

Professor M Reed, a senior lecturer from the University of Natal.

Mrs E Rose, an Indian social worker;

Mr P T Sanders, leader of the Coloured Freedom Party in the Free State;

Professor H J Strauss, of the University of the Orange Free State;

Mr Bill Sutton, NRP MP for Mooi River;

Mr R F J Teichmann, of the SA Bureau of Standards;

Mr Nic Treurnicht, NP MP for Piketberg;

Mr M J van Lingen, MPC in Natal;

Professor W A van Niekerk, of Stellenbosch University;

Senator D G J van Rensburg;

Senator A M van Schoor, a former newspaper editor;

Mr H van Zyl, a farmer from the Mafikeng district;

Dr P J Viljoen, NP MP for Newcastle;

Mr R C Webb, senior vice-president of Tucsa;

Major-General Neil Webster, head of military veterans' affairs;

Dr D M Wessels, of the Human Sciences Research Council;

Mr Kenneth Winchiu, of the Pretoria Chinese Association. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

COMMENT ON PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL, OTHER BOTHA PLANS

'SUNDAY TIMES' Comment

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Sep 80 p 22

[Editorial: "Let's See the Fine Print, Please, Mr Botha"]

[Text] Beeld, Transvaal mouthpiece of the Cape Nationalists--and to that extent the Prime Minister's gazette--announced this week with undue solemnity that it was publishing the most important single report in its short history: an outline of the Government's constitutional blueprint.

Very little of its report, ironically, had not been published previously in the Sunday Times and other newspapers but Beeld's semi-official annoucement did set the seal on a fundamental change of policy in the National Party.

The old script, written by Dr Verwoerd in 1959, has been cast aside as the failure which it manifestly became. The notion of nine separate Bantustans, each with its own anthem, flag, economy and seat in the United Nations, has been jettisoned at last.

So had the idea of a separate homeland, or even a separate political future for the coloured people and the Asian communities.

The madness of building everything from parliaments to public lavatories in quadruplicate has been cast off.

What comes in its place is less certain. The basic idea is to construct a confederation, apparently quite a loose one, of regional political entities bound together in a single economy. There will be a single South African citizenship, but a variety of nationalities.

Coloured people and Indians are to be represented in Parliament (oh, how Verwoerd must turn in his grave!) but elected (as a sop to a failed past) on separate voters' rolls.

Though Beeld did not spell it out, the solution to the vexed question of accomodating urban blacks is to be sought in a radical devolution of power to local and regional authorities. Meanwhile, social and economic apartheid is to be eliminated, or at least softened, by the repeal of Jim Crow legislation.

These are the thoughts which the National Party seems ready to bring to the process of negotiation which is soon to start in the President's Council.

The trouble is that the Government continues to act as though it fears its own followers, furtively. Its plans are disclosed in leaks and whispers. It is impossible to tell fundamental principle from negotiable detail.

The time has come for Mr P.W. Botha to step into the open and tell the country exactly what he has in mind: What regions will constitute the confederation, what powers will be reserved for the central Government, what rights will attach to citizenship, and so forth.

Until he does so, he has no hope of winning acceptance for his ideas among blacks, and no hope of building the national consensus, without which all reform becomes a vain exercise in delaying the inevitable.

For, until he does so, nobody will believe that the dominant ideas in the National Party are not those still espoused by Dr Andries Treurnicht and other devotees of Dr Verwoerd.

To throw the ideas of Dr Verwoerd overboard is one thing; to throw his obdurate followers overboard is quite another. Yet Mr Botha must do it if his President's Council is not to fall into deadlock and die of frustration.

'MUSLIM NEWS' Comment

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 19 Sep 80 p 20

[Editorial: "President's Council"]

[Text]

The brothers of a nominee to the President's Council have labelled him a 'sell-out'. This is understandable. Indeed Blacks in this country are vehemently opposed to this latest ploy by the ruling class to perpetuate its domination of the majority in this country.

The ruling class is not prepared to offer a meaningful basis for all the citizens of this country to participate directly in the decision-making process because that would mean an end to a minority's unjust privileges.

That some of those from the oppressed majority have

accepted the President's Council should expose them for what they are. Sell-outs, interested only in selfishly gaining privileges for themselves. Surely they cannot be so naive as to believe that this carrot being dangled before them fully satisfies the aspirations of those seeking a just society in this country.

Some of those who have been nominated are 'Muslims'. To them we want to point out what the Holy Qur'an, which is supposed to be their guide, has to say about collaborators:

'And whoever recommends and helps an evil cause, shares in its burden.' (5: 103)

This is reiterated by the Holy Prophet:

'Whoever walks with an oppressor in order to strengthen him is one of the oppressors'

A clear message to all collaborators!

It must be pointed out also that we are not impressed by the Coloured Labour Party, which has also rejected the President's Council. As a Black student body put it in a statement to *Muslim News:* the party's 'creation took place in the womb of apartheid.' The only way the Labour Party can redeem itself is to completely shed its racist stand, a stand which divides our people.

Editor De Klerk Comment

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 30 Sep 80 p 9

[Text]

THE possibility of blacks being included in the President's Council should not be ruled out completely, particularly as the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was rumoured to be holding a "summit meeting" with black leaders soon, according to Dr Willem de Klerk, editor of the Transvaler.

Dr De Klerk, who turned down an invitation to serve on the council because of the Perskor circulation scandal, expressed these views in his regular column in Rapport on Sunday.

Dr De Klerk paid tribute to the two years of Mr Botha's premiership and said that the Prime Minister had not only achieved an atmosphere of "tolerance" in politics, but had been the instigator of a new political milieu.

Wrongly propaganda is being dispersed that the black man has been excluded from the President's Council. Apart from the effort to set up a black council, and apart from possible black participation in subcommittees of the council, Mr Botha is aparently about to hold a summit meeting with black leaders," said Dr De Klerk.

Questioning whether the Prime Minister has been a successful leader, Dr De Klerk said Afrikaners needed to pose three questions to Mr Botha:

- Have the political cul de sacs been obliterated?
- Is the pace of development satisfactory?
- Are we striving towards clear political targets?

Dr de Klerk said the the answer to these was an overwhelming "yes" — with a "no" in places.

Deadlock situations untangled

To a large extent, Mr Botha has led us temporarily from a checkmate position.

Many deadlock situations have been untangled. The civil service, the crippling aftermath of the Info scandal, the consututional deliberations, the dilemma of consolidation. — these are all examples of cul de sacs which the Prime Minister has opened up.

The answer to the second question — is the pace of development lively — is yes — so lively that some nappers have been caught short of breath.

What about political targets? It's there for everyone to see. A confederation of states and national governments, a collective economy coupled with regional development, a new constitution which heralds a new political dispensation for whites, coloureds and Asians, a large push away from discrimination — these are just a few examples. Add to that the right of people to have a say in their own affairs.

Its fair to admit that there are still questions left about the constitutional proposals and the full consequences of political participation, on the political rights of urban blacks, on the joint body in the confederation.

Dr de Klerk described the Prime Minister as an exponent of direction and precursor of an ultimate goal.

CSO: 4420

AFRIKAANS PAPERS GREET MAFIKENG TRANSFER

'BEELD' Comment

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 26 Sep 80 p 23

[Translation of 20 September BEELD editorial titled: "New Mafikeng"]

[Text] Justly, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday the transfer of Mafikeng to the independent state of Bophuthatswana was the start of a new era in interstate relations. The Premier based this approach on the point of view that the case of Mafikeng would in future be a moral indictment against conflict and combat to solve international disputes.

Mr Botha's host, President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana, answered that the incorporation of Mafikeng was the strongest justification for his decision to accept independence.

In the new political arrangement between South Africa and Bophuthatswana, the case of Mafikeng is indeed a great moral lesson. Those who spurn Dr Verwoerd's concept of independent homelands can safely take note of it. It is that no political brainpower has as yet supplied a better answer (and it is only a partial answer) to our dilemma of competition between conflicting nationalities in one territory.

The line of least resistance is the Prog way, merely to believe that natural increase and modernisation will result in the escalating expulsion of Whites by Blacks. It is a fatal miscalculation, because surrounding the metropolitan complexes of a Soweto and a Mamelodi are indeed still strong ethnic ties among Black rank. The question is undoubtedly — who will deny the existence of a Tswana nation and that it deserves its own base?

This process, the political terms of which were initiated by Dr Verwoerd, has been rapidly adapted by Mr Botha's Cabinet to suit changed circumstances. The emphasis is now on participation, partnership and co-operation, not merely between black or white, but among the many greys in between.

Concepts as old as our politics are again being called to mind, for example with relation to the political home of Coloureds. That is why *Beeld*, on the basis of the best informed Government sources, yesterday made it known that this question will indeed be on the agenda of the multiracial President's Council and, by implication that if it must be, the NP leaders will be willing to place Coloureds in Parliament, with reservations.

Mafikeng is an example of adaptation to changed circumstances. It is different from Umtata in Transkei. Mafikeng is a gesture of partnership and there is in the new arrangement the assurance that in future White expertise and knowledge will contribute fully to the prosperity of Bophuthatswana. We as a Southern African multiple of communities will only thrive if the Mafikeng model is applied plurally.

May the people of Mafikeng and Bophuthatswana prosper in the new framework.

Johannesburg A September 20

'DIE VADERLAND' Comment

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 26 Sep 80 p 23

[Translation of DIE VADERLAND 22 September editorial titled: "Mafeking and Table Mountain"]

[Text]

On Friday the White town of Mafeking was handed over to the Black state of Bophuthatswana.

There is every indication that the Whites are accepting the change in a good spirit. This must be ascribed to the particular arrangements which were made in this case.

The Mangope Government did not try to absorb the Whites but did their best to enable the Whites to retain their own schools and in general to cause as little change as possible in their established pattern of living. Hence the acceptance of the change — plus, of course, the fact that South Africa is just across the border. This brings security and a back door in case things should take a negative turn.

Therein is a lesson for all who wish to form a constitution. That is, namely, that the Whites won't accept a change in their situation that leaves them no back door.

Unlike Rhodesia and South West and Mafeking, there is nothing behind our backs except Table Mountain.

This is a fundamental difference and has its effect on the whole psyche. Willingness to change, however enlightened this may be in insistence and openess with which it is required, does not, by a long chalk, include relinquishing the right to decide what is one's own.

Anyone underestimating this determination is making a fundamental mistake. This should rather be seen by all sides as immutable and adaptations from the other side must be made to accommodate this.

Johannesburg A — September 22

CSO: 4420

COMMENT ON CISKEI ACCEPTANCE OF INDEPENDENCE IDEA

'RAND DAILY MAIL' Comment

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Oct 80 p 12

[Editorial: "Grotesque Decision on the Ciskei"]

[Text] THERE are several ways of responding to the announcement that Ciskei has accepted the notion of "independence".

First, for true South Africans, there must be bitter regret that another step on the road to dismembering our country is being taken. Transkei, BophuthaTswana, Venda . . . and now Ciskei.

There could be little reason for complaint if the balkanisation were being carried out as the popularly agreed, and only, means of ensuring racial peace. But this is not so. It is, instead, the infliction on South Africa of racist separate development by the ruling minority group, acting with the connivance of some blacks whose motivations can only be guessed at.

Second, there must be astonishment that Ciskei's Chief Lennox Sebe is going ahead a mere eight months after his own Quail Commission, after a 14-month, R160 000 investigation, rejected independence as being contrary to the interests of the people of that territory and strongly against their wishes. From what is known, it is unlikely that the situation has changed materially since then. There is no indication that Chief Sebe has made any headway on the most fundamental issue of all: continued South African citizenship for Ciskeians. In place of this, this week's announcement about the current state of negotiations with Pretoria refers merely to agreement that no Ciskeians living and working in the Republic "would be removed to the Ciskei except after consultation between the governments".

The best sweetener that Chief Sebe can aspire to for this mess of pottage is the still-vague idea with which the Nationalists are said to be toying of some kind of lesser "Southern African" citizenship for the Bantustans.

And what of the pre-independence "carefully supervised referendum" posited by the Quail Commission?

Third, there must also be amazement, on purely economic grounds, that the Ciskei can remotely contemplate what is called independence. Here is a small area with a population of 680 000 people; much of the land is eroded and is over-stocked with people

and animals; employment opportunities are derisory, except in South Africa itself, of which the territory is an integral part.

In the face of these known facts, it seems Chief Sebe is willing to lend Ciskei as a vehicle for the latest of Pretoria's desperate attempts to make its ideology work.

Taken together, it must be concluded that whatever is planned for the Ciskei is a travesty of independence and progress. It does not even accord with the Nationalists' own ethnic postulations which, if logically applied, would require the Xhosas of the Ciskei to be put together with the Xhosas of Transkei, getting rid in the process of the narrow "white" corridor which divides them.

The pity of it is that Chief Sebe and those around him are being suckered into this alleged independence. They are doing massive disservice to Ciskeians as much as to South Africa as a whole.

Johannesburg 'POST' Comment

Johannesburg POST in English 2 Oct 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Bells Are Tolling for All Xhosas"]

[Text]

THE bells are beginning to toll for all Xhosas in South Africa.

The Transkei was the first black homeland to go independent, now the Ciskei is following suit. This means Xhosas are all likely to lose their South African citizenship with the spectre of settling in a non-viable, or be part of a non-viable, unstable state with no international recognition and very little joy.

What has happened in the Transkei since 1976 when it gained independence is now history - a history that most blacks would simply like to forget.

Chief Lennox Sebe's announcement that his state is going independent soon was not too unexpected, but the shock for most of us is still shattering.

There had been flickers of hope from the Ciskei when they put up the Quail Commission to look into the future political status of that homeland. The fact that the Commission was part funded by the Ciskei gave hope that Chief Sebe was seeking out alternatives.

Our oft repeated argument that those who have become part of homeland politics will be dragged into this phony kind of independence is becoming increasingly valid.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi despite all his fulminations that he would never go for independence should keep out a sharp eye.

Very soon the inevitable will happen to Kwa-Zulu, because these mini-states are tied, and can easily be strangled by Pretoria if they refuse to play ball.

Chief Sebe is going the way of all homeland leaders and what is totally irksome is the fact that one presumes part of the pressure is purely in the form of carrots rather than the stick. Because other homeland states that have gone independent have had certain perks added to the lives of a middle-class or even just a coterie of those at the top in those states, it seems easy to lure other leaders to jump onto the band-wagon.

CSO: 4420

KOORNHOF, VAN DER WALT DISCUSS HOMELANDS CONSOLIDATION

Koornhof at Cape Congress

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Oct 80 p 13

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH — The memorandum on the consolidation of homelands has been finalised and is waiting on the Cabinet's table, Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said today.

Announcements on consolidation would be made soon and would be in line with decisions taken by the Cabinet.

The whole process of homeland consolidation from land valuation to the purchase of farms would be speeded up and implemented as quickly as possible, he told the Cape Natonal Party Congress.

The Cabinet and the National Party realised how emotional a thing consolidation was, Dr Koornhof said, and for this reason had placed top priority on the issue.

The chairman of the consolidation committee, Mr Hennie van der Walt, told the congress the price of land has increased to such an extent that the latest estimate of the cost of consolidation had had to be increased by 42 percent.

If consolidation was not successful, "if we cannot bring the black people to at least a level where we can argue with them as equals, it will become more difficult for the National Party to continue on the road ahead," he said.

While the government could not dictate what should happen to land consolidated under the 1936 land act proposals, any additional land could carry certain provisos.

STRATEGY

His committee has recommended to the Cabinet a specific mineral strategy for the whole of South Africa, Mr van der Walt said. The time had come when people should forget the idea that a white South Africa could get along without white or that black states could get along without white expertise.

"We cannot consolidate without making a sacrifice. We must accept this. Our hourglass is running out fast," he said.

Van der Walt Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Oct 80 p 9

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — It would have to be accepted that it would be impossible to achieve meaningful consolidation in terms of the 1936 Land Act quotas, the chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into Consolidation, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

Speaking at the Cape National Party congress, Mr Van der Walt said White South Africans would simply have to accept that in order to achieve meaningful consolidation, sacrifices would have to be made.

He said the report of the commission was still being studied by the Cabinet and he could therefore not reveal what was contained in it. There were, however, a number of matters that would have to be noted.

Radical

Radical thought would have to be given to the economic development of the national states. The present rate of development gave little cause for satisfaction and the need for expanded development was "very, very great indeed."

New thought would have to be given to the "numbers game." It would have to be accepted that it was simply not known how many Blacks there were in South Africa. The fact of the matter was there were far more Blacks than statistics showed.

In the next 20 years the Black population would grow to about 84-million. This would mean the creation of one Soweto a year to accommodate them.

Mr Van der Walt said it would also have to be accepted that White South Africans could not get along without Blacks, nor could Blacks get along without Whites. While consolidation was an emotional issue, it was of prime importance to future relations between Blacks and Whites.

"We must simply accept that if we don't succeed in getting the national states to the point where we can talk to them as equals, our policy will have failed," he said.

The equitable distribution of the country's mineral wealth would have to be carefully considered. The commission had made recommendations in this regard.

The commission had also devoted considerable time to the question of border farmers and had made special recommendations in this respect.

Mr Van der Walt said the commission was "not excited" about the present financial arrangements regarding compensation.

Escalating

It was not possible to set aside specific amounts for consolidation because of escalating costs.

Since the commission had reported on August 6 this year, the price of land had increased by 42 percent. The amount of money the commission considered necessary to achieve proper consolidation had increased by R650-million in three months, he said. — Sapa.

(News by Winston Lordan, Burg Street, Cape Town)

CSO: 4420

KOORNHOF DISCUSSES ISSUE OF FUNDS TO SABRA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Johan Kloppers]

[Text] The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday announced an intensive investigation regarding contributions made by Government and non-Government organisations to the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra).

He also announced two Government decisions regarding the matter:

--That all funds available to administration boards should be applied to improve the interests of Blacks.

--That the matter of contributions made to Sabra "will be discussed between the administration boards, Sabra and myself."

According to reports, an investigation into financial controls on expenditure by administration boards revealed that their donations to Sabra were approved at Government level.

Allowed

"The Urban Areas Act allows the boards to use the Black revenue account for donations on condition they are approved by the Minister concerned."

According to the Urban Areas Act, the Minister is empowered to approve donations from the Black revenue account.

Among other income sources, revenue deposited in this account includes rents collected from township residents.

But officials have denied that income thus earned has been used for donations to Sabra.

They say it would serve no purpose using rentals which were already subsidised for the purpose of making donations.

The chairman of the West Rand Administration Board reportedly said that no income derived from the Black townships--by way of house rentals, shop rentals or beer or liquor sales--had been or would be used for donations of a kind made by administration boards to Sabra.

Profits

It was further reported that besides proceeds from rents, the Black revenue account--source of the donations--includes beer and liquor profits, proceeds from fines, licences and employers' contributions.

It was also stated that, in terms of Section 19 (2) (c) of the Urban Areas Act, the Black revenue account may be charged with "any service, expenditure or grant which may be certified in writing by the Minister as being in the interest of Blacks, irrespective of whether or not it relates to a matter in the area of the urban local authority."

The report stated: "The motivation given by board officials for making donations to Sabra is that the organisation has undertaken research into Black affairs which was of value to the boards."

CSO: 4420

BROEDERBOND LEADER BOSHOFF OPPOSES COMMON ECONOMY IDEA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The new leader of the Broederbond, Professor Carel Boshoff, today repudiated the principle of a common economy for South Africa.

This brings him into direct conflict with the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, who this month announced his plan for a common economy and shared economic development on a regional basis.

Professor Boshoff was speaking at the opening in Pretoria of the congress of the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra) of which he is chairman.

"To try, for example, to segregate on the cultural level and to integrate on the economic level by physical means, is like moving forward with the one foot, and backwards with the other," he said.

Professor Boshoff described a system of "economic integration in a system of separate political sovereignties" as a "false doctrine."

His speech followed a strong right-wing pattern and he pleaded the cause of a white fatherland with a majority of whites--a project to which Sabra is committed.

Professor Boshoff said that when different nationalities lived in the same country mixing was unavoidable.

In such state it was inevitable that whites would disappear as they were outnumbered.

Black rights had increased over the years. "The next logical step would be claim full freedom of movement, full ground ownership and voting rights," he said.

Some blacks already had positions of control over whites in the white economy, shared in the same pension schemes and privileges as whites, and could belong to the same trade unions.

"These developments have far-reaching implications for white self-determination," he said.

It was evident that blacks would use their economic and political power base in the "white country" to promote further integration until they obtained full citizenship and political power.

He said that the envisaged constellation of states would not reduce outside pressure against South Africa.

Professor Boshoff rejected any possibility that culture could be retained in an integrated community in which the white man would be in the minority.

CSO: 4420

SPLINTER BLACK UNION GAINING STRENGTH IN PORT ELIZABETH

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 29 Sep 80 p 10

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG — Two unregistered trade union groupings, both of which have split away from the Black Allied Workers Union (Bawu) — a general union which backs the black consciousness movement — have joined forces.

In a statement at the weekend, they called on all union groupings to meet next April for a labour "national convention" to resolve their differences.

Two branches of the Bawu, in Durban and Empangeni, broke away from the union to form the National Federation of Black Workers (NFBW). Their decision followed a dispute between the Bawu leadership and two union officials, Mr M Oliphant and Mr A Maphalala.

They announced at the weekend that they had decided to throw in their lot with the South African Allied Workers Union, which was itself formed from a split in Bawu ranks. Their members will now become SAAWU members.

Dramatic growth in East London

SAAWU has been attracting attention from labour observers because its East London branch has shown a dramatic increase in support in recent months. East london has become a key centre of black worker activity and some independent sources believe that SAAWU has members in virtually all the factories in the area.

Leaders of the NFBW have claimed that virtually the whole of BAWU's Durban and Empangeni branches have left to join them.

Bawu spokesmen claim that few workers have supported the latest split and that the union continues to enjoy worker support, particularly in the Newcastle and Ladysmith areas.

In a statement at the weekend SAAWU said that it was committed to non-racial trade unionism and was "totally opposed" to registering under the government's new labour dispensation. It labelled the Bawu leadership "stooges" and accused the union of being "racist" because it was open to blacks only.

SAAWU also announced that it would attempt to convene a meeting of all trade union groups in April.

It is not clear, however, whether this attempt to bring warring groups in the labour movement together will succeed. Divisions between rival union bodies run deep and are unlikely to be reconciled easily.

An attempt by SAAWU to involve other groupings in a meeting in Durban late last year had no response.

CSO: 4420

TUCSA CONFERENCE CRITICIZES SOME UNIONS FOR STRIKE POLICY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Sep 80 p 17

[Article by Sieg Hannig]

[Text]

No instant solutions to the recent run of "new era" strikes were offered at last week's annual conference of the 283 000-strong Trade Union Council of South Africa.

On the contrary, the conference showed that Tucsa was at war with the very organisations that have given employers the worst headaches.

One speaker described it as a total war among black trade unions. Another said the division was one between responsible and irresponsible trade unionism.

Specific allegations that pinpointed some of the ideological differences were:

● Unions that resorted to strike action as a weapon of first recourse instead of as a last resort.

● Black workers' bodies dominated by white students and academics.

● Unions that did not confine themselves to any industry or sought to represent workers in industries in which they had no previous interest.

● Unions that claimed to be independent but belonged to bodies that allowed little independence to member unions and had a foreign "paymaster."

● The "strange motives" of a union that did not seek recognition for itself from employers or the Government.

Several speakers pointed out that the workers were the losers in the union conflict which was giving the whole labour movement a bad name and which played into the hands of the employers.

They won acceptance of a resolution calling for efforts to settle these differences. But no one seemed to have any real hope that this could be done.

It was clear that many Tucsa unions shared the employers' hostility towards the groups on the other side of the fence.

The conference gave no impression of sharing what the British Trades Union Congress (TUC) called "concern about the recent wave of repression

against independent trade union organisations of black workers."

Indeed it ignored the TUC's call that the conference should address itself urgently to this problem.

Far from feeling repressed, Tucsa's black and non-racial unions expressed satisfaction with their newly found rights and liberties.

Clearly they did not identify with the policies and tactics of those unions that suffered from the "wave of repression."

It wasn't that Tucsa had abandoned any of the old principles on which it was founded and for which it incurred the wrath of the Government in past years.

Yet there was no doubt that Tucsa had achieved respectability in the eyes of the authorities and the establishment.

The conference reiterated previous calls for a national minimum wage and for a national contributory pension scheme with somewhat less vigour than before. There was even some opposition.

Some observers will call this a sign of realism that is sure to win Tucsa new members from the white labour movement.

Others will say that the true relevance of a trade union federation in South Africa at this stage depends on its growth in black membership.

The question is whether Tucsa unions, will be able to enrol and retain more black members than unions outside Tucsa.

The answer could well depend on whether black workers find it profitable to belong to unions that are prepared to work within tried structures.

At this stage it is not clear how many will join less patient unions which resort to unorthodox methods to overcome the inequities inherited from a generation of apartheid.

CSO: 4420

BUTHELEZI CRITICIZES BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS MOVEMENT

Johannesburg POST in English 29 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Charlie Mogale]

[Text]

KWAZULU leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday launched an attack on the black consciousness movement and the black journalists' organisation, Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa).

He accused the black consciousness movement of manipulating Wasa, which in turn he said manipulated POST's sister paper, Sunday Post, to print a vitriol and "concerted attacks on me".

Chief Buthelezi, who spoke of "the so-called black newspapers" and "the so-called black consciousness movement", was addressing a crowd of about 1000 people at the Shaka Day celebrations at the George Thabe Stadium in Sharpeville

RAIN

The audience dwindled to about 300 when heavy rain started pouring during Chief Buthelezi's speech.

"When Wasa was formed, some of us saw in it a union of black journalists, and there was absolutely nothing wrong with that. But now they have started attacking me under the guise of being a black organisation," he said.

Week after week Sunday Post was publishing articles attacking me.

"It is no longer a question of fair criticism.

"They promoted a Wasa vendetta against me — on behalf of the so-called black consciousness movement.

"I have had more than my fair share of character assassination, particularly in certain newspapers which claim to be black newspapers merely because black journalists working on them are black."

To occasional calls of "Shenge!" Chief Buthelezi called for the end of in-fighting among black leaders in South Africa.

POLITICS

"Today we have people who are not satisfied with just having differences, but who will not hesitate to literally kill those who have differences of opinion with them in black politics. I have been at the receiving end of this grouping for quite some time now.

"They use character assassination and they reserve the worst vitriol in their utterances and writings for other blacks with whom they have political differences. They have even tried to assassinate me," Chief Buthelezi said.

Disunity among black leaders was entrenching apartheid and making it easier for whites to "laugh all the way to the bank when blacks don't get a fair share" of the country's wealth.

(CSO: 4420)

SOWETO RENT INCREASE CALLED SERIOUS PROBLEM

Johannesburg POST in English 29 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

THREE branches of the Soweto Civic Association held meetings in Soweto yesterday, and it was the inauguration meeting for one of the three.

In Klipspruit, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the SCA, said at the Pimville Anglican Church people should refuse to pay higher rents.

The 18th branch of the association in Klipspruit area was founded at the meeting.

Dr Motlana said: "Some people say we shouldn't bother ourselves over civic matters as there is no liberation through civic matters. Every journey begins with the first step. We have to start somewhere.

"Presently we are living in Soweto just because somebody has decided for us. We travel in crowded trains, live in four-roomed houses and our children can't decide which schools they want to attend. These are the basic needs of every human being, the right to decide on one's own."

The meeting resolved not to conduct elections, but to let the people who organised the meeting to act as an interim committee until all residents could be called to another meeting which would be held next week at the same venue.

Political slogans and "freedom" songs dominated the Jabulani Civic Association meeting at the Bridgeman Memorial Church Centre yesterday.

More than 150 residents resolved:

- Not to pay the increased rents;
- To walk if Putco increases the fares and
- To support the Soweto Civic Association in its fight against rent increases.

Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, a member of the Committee of Ten, said blacks were living in a difficult time which needed unity of all the masses. She added that the rent issue was the most serious problem.

She urged residents to report to the branches of the Soweto Civic Association whenever they were evicted or threatened with eviction. Blacks could not afford to pay higher rents because they were still underpaid.

"Whatever happens, you should not pay the increased rents," she said.

Mr Leonard Mosala also of the Committee of Ten, told the meeting that the rent battle would determine the future of Soweto people. They should unite to win it. Residents should free themselves from bondage.

"Our battle is a total and final liberation of the black man. People in other country had to unite in order to win their struggle against oppression. I appeal to all residents to join the civic associations," said Mr Mosala.

Black people in Zimbabwe proved to the world that they were ready for independence, said Dr Motlana at another meeting yesterday.

Speaking at the Orlando East Catholic Church: "Nobody will get his paradise with his arms folded," he said. "You will have to work for it.

"The day you forget there are Zulus, Xhosas, Vendas and other tribal groups, you have taken the right step to liberation," he said.

CSO: 4420

WAGES OF RACIAL GROUPS COMPARED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Oct 80 p 9

[Article by Lynn Carlisle]

[Text]

THE wage gap between Black and White earnings is still closing while salaries and wages increased an average of 14,5 percent for all race groups in the 12 months preceeding June.

This situation affects 1 411 200 workers in the manufacturing sector where average earnings for Blacks increased 16 percent, Coloureds 17 and Asians 19 percent, the intelligence and research unit of the SA Federated Chamber of Industries has disclosed.

Although the rate of increase in average earnings for Whites was "somewhat lower", actual average earnings — which do not take account of the different skill structures for the various racial groups — were: Whites (R895), Asians (R281), Coloureds (R240) and Blacks (R208).

Unemployed

"The number of manufacturing employees has also risen 4,4 percent in this 12-month period," the FCI said.

During June, 5,1-million Blacks were actively engaged in South Africa with a further 479 000 considered as unemployed. Black males made up 71 percent of the employed while more than half the unemployed were Black women, the FCI said.

Meanwhile 3 889 683 Blacks paid tax on their income and R85 616 522 was collected from them in 1978/79.

The preliminary figures in the 1979/80 financial year shows a drop to R74 409 893 in tax collected.

CSO: 4420

HNP LEADER DENIES MERGER PLANNED WITH MULDER PARTY

Long-lasting Influence Anticipated

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] MR JAAP MARAIS, national leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, yesterday dismissed as "pure speculation" that his party and Dr Connie Mulder's National Conservative Party might join forces. But there was a strong likelihood that the two parties would negotiate an election agreement or partnership if the Prime Minister were to go to the country.

"Talk about us joing forces or forming some sort of coalition is far-fetched," he told The Citizen yesterday. "Even if we settled for an election agreement that is all it would be — certainly not 'coalition' or 'full partnership' because these would demand dialogue and negotiation on policy".

However 'chats' were definitely taking place on an unofficial basis between members of the two parties — and members of each party were often seen at meetings of the other party.

"There is a great deal of goodwill between Dr Mulder's members and ours. I have always made it clear that anybody can join the HNP if he subscribes to our principles, and that offer includes Dr Mulder".

But there had been no discussions, dialogue, suggested agreements or partnership agreement negotiated or achieved between the two parties.

Comment on NP Direction

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 27 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Michael Acott]

[Text] PRETORIA. — The Herstigte Nasionale Party leader, Mr Jaap Marais, predicted yesterday that the National Party would disintegrate because it had lost its basis as the guardian of Afrikaner nationalism.

Speaking after his unanimous re-election as leader at the HNP congress, he said that the HNP would restore South Africa's heritage as a "white man's country".

The unprecedented growth of the HNP this year was an indication that it was on the way to winning parliamentary seats and eventually taking over the government.

"The National Party is no longer a political party. It is a coalition of irreconcilable elements: it must fall apart," he said.

People were deserting the National Party and the Broederbond in increasing numbers and flowing to the HNP, which stood not merely for white survival but for white victory.

Referring to previous Afrikaner division, he said the battle today was over who truly represented Afrikaner interest.

'A mockery of what nationalism should be'

"The National Party today is a mockery of what Nationalism should be. The HNP has shown it is the voice of true Afrikanerdom. Liberals in the government must realize that they will soon be hit by the force of Afrikaner nationalism. The HNP is the seat of the faith and conviction of the white man.

South Africa needed a government which was not afraid to say 'no' and which would not be blackmailed by violence and unrest. An HNP administration would maintain authority and law and order, even if it sometimes had to use force.

He urged all HNP branches to go onto an election footing in preparation for the coming mini-election and the possibility of a general election next year.

Mr Marais opened the congress the previous evening by accusing the government of selling out the white man and abandoning the principal which brought the Afrikaner to power in 1948. Increasing forced integration — some of it pioneered by the Defence Force — would result in shared political rights and the end of white decision-making over white affairs.

The multiracial President's Council was nothing less than the Progressive Federal Party's proposed national convention in permanent sitting.

Instead of fighting an 80 percent political war against those threatening the country, there should be a switch to an 80 percent military war and a massive decisive strike against terrorist bases. That was the language the enemy understood, and it would show local black agitators "who his boss in this white man's country", he said.

Women Draft Proposal

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] General Magnus Malan, who becomes Minister of Defence next month, is planning national service for white girls born after 1965, Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party said last night.

Mr Marais was addressing a rally attended by about 1 000 people at the start of the HNP congress in Pretoria North.

He challenged General Malan, who is currently chief of the Defence Force, to deny that such a national service scheme was being envisaged.

Mr Marais said this would mean that white girls would serve under blacks as the defence force insisted all people serve on an equal basis.

He asked what sanitary conditions would prevail in the operational area with white girls, black men and white men serving there.

"The awareness among whites that they are being sold out is becoming stronger and stronger," he said.

"The HNP is an army on the political level waging a campaign so we can get rid of the government which stands between us and the enemy, and so we can talk to the enemy in the language he understands."

He said there must be a military victory over black enemies.

"Then the black agitators in South Africa will know who is baas in white man's country." [as printed]

A spokesman for the Defence Force today said "As far as is known, Mr Marais has never been involved in the planning and execution of Defence Force policy. It is not clear on what grounds he based his fictitious statements about women being drawn into national service."

CSO: 4420

POPULATION STATISTICS SHOW BLACK GROWTH IN NATIONAL STATES

Statistics Secretary's Announcement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THE long-awaited turnabout in Black population growth — switching in emphasis from White urban areas to the Black homelands — appears to be well under way.

But at the same time South Africa's White population growth rate lags behind that of other race groups, according to the Secretary of Statistics, Dr Tjaart du Plessis.

Addressing the Pretoria Press Club yesterday, he disclosed aspects of the 1980 population census, saying that one feature was that the population of the Black national states had increased by 59 percent in the last 10 years.

The country's overall population increased by 27 percent between 1970 and 1980 and now stands at 23 771 970, compared with 18 651 000 in 1970.

The census found a major shift of Blacks away from White areas to the Black national states.

The number of Blacks in White areas increased by only 13 percent in the decade.

The White population increased by 18 percent; the Coloured by 25 percent; the Indian by 28 percent — and the Black by 31 percent.

The Black population is growing fastest in the Transvaal and Soweto's population stands at 864 000.

'THE CAPE TIMES' Comment

Capetown DIE BURGER in English 16 Sep 80 p 5

[Reprint of 'THE CAPE TIMES' editorial: "What the Census Means"]

[Text] The full census figures for 1980 have not yet been released. But enough are contained in the first report to show that the population ratio between white and black continues to widen. This is not only because whites were fewer in the first place, but because their growth rate, at 1.7 percent a year, is lower than all other population groups. The total population figure for all groups is, however, misleading. Given to the nearest round figure at 23.8m, it does not reflect the populations of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, all of which became independent since the last national census in 1970. The 1970 figure, which included the resident populations of these three states, was 21.4m. This means that the population has not only increased considerably in the last 10 years in spite of the excision of three large areas from South Africa, but that the true rate of growth is, in fact, much greater. The 21.4m of 1970 must be approaching close to 30m in 1980 and may well top 50m by the turn of the century.

Much is being made of the fact that the populations of the homelands have increased by 59 percent since 1970 while the number of blacks in so-called white areas has risen by only 13 percent in the period. This is cited as evidence of a major shift of blacks from white areas to the homelands. In fact, the percentage increase in the homelands has dropped. Between 1960 and 1970 it was 68.7 percent. Admittedly it has also dropped in the white areas where, in the 1960-70 period, it was 16.8 percent. But the high percentage increase in the homelands does not necessarily mean that blacks are flooding back from white cities. It is indicative, more probably, of children born to the wives of city breadwinners who visit their families once a year. It should also be remembered that while the percentage increase of blacks in so-called white areas in comparatively low, even a 13 percent increase means there are over a million more blacks in these white areas than there were 10 years ago.

In view of South Africa's constitutional developments, it is interesting that the whites' population increase from 3.8m in 1970 to 4.4m in 1980 has almost enabled them to maintain their majority, in numerical terms, over the combined coloured and Indian totals. It was 1.2m 10 years ago when coloured and Indian amounted to 2.8m and it is about 1.1m today, when the coloured-Indian groups total 3.3m. But because of the much higher coloured and Indian growth rates, the whites' percentage of the three major population groups represented on the President's Council has dropped substantially. If present growth rates are maintained, that white majority will eventually be overtaken.

CSO: 4420

CHILEAN VISITOR SEES CONSIDERABLE POTENTIAL FOR TRADE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Oct 80 pp 16, 17

["Profile" column by John Mulcahy"]

[Text]

"CHILE and South Africa have several similarities in their economies, that make it very attractive for them to exchange experience, exclusive of technology and equipment."

Mario Rodrigues, a member of the Chilean trade delegation in South Africa at the moment, believes the most relevant similarities are:

- They are both aggressive and dynamic economies, based mainly on the development of efficient private enterprise. "By efficient enterprise I mean companies able to make goods at competitive prices by international standards, of good quality and with the appropriate technology,
- Both countries have strong mining sectors with a constant need for new equipment and technology;
- A shortage of oil resources, compelling both countries to look for alternative sources of energy — on this point Mr Rodrigues says Chile is looking very closely at coal-based power, both for thermal electrical units and for liquid fuel uses;
- Large coal reserves which, considering present and future oil prices and reserves, are very attractive as alternative energy sources — in the form of electricity and hydrocarbons.

Mr Rodrigues has a Bachelor of Science degree from Concepcion University in Santiago, and a Master's from the University of Minnesota, and during his career with a major engineering company, Davey McKee, has visited around 30 countries.

Mr Rodrigues is undoubtedly enraptured with his visit to South Africa and feels the two countries can only benefit from an exchange of ideas in all of the related fields.

"In the case of Chile, with a less developed industrial sector, there are excellent possibilities for the import of machinery and equipment from South Africa".

Although his home language is Spanish, Mr Rodrigues has an excellent command of English, which is hardly surprising in view of the four years he spent in Washington on secondment to the World Bank. He worked in Washington as an engineer with the World Bank's International Finance Corporation.

Trade potential

On Chile's trade potential Mr Rodrigues says the country is prepared to purchase equipment from any country, provided it is of the right quality, technology and price.

He adds that the booming South American country is not interested in developing or implementing industrial plants to produce equipment inefficiently. "In other words, if we can import a machine at a lower price, with acceptable quality and technology, we will import it."

Mr Rodrigues is blatantly enthusiastic about Chile's prospects and expects the country's economy to continue growing, "... and may even increase its growth rate." He says that one of the major goals is to steer Chile towards becoming a developed country.

Mr Rodrigues says Chile will continue developing the economic sectors in, which it is efficient, or where development is basic for other sectors.

Main sectors

The main sectors are: mining, including copper, iron ore, coal and cement; agriculture, including pulp and paper, wheat, wood, cattle farming and fruit; fishing, including processing and canning of fish, and power generation, from both hydraulic and thermal origin.

In conclusion Mr Rodrigues says the technology the group has seen in South Africa appears very well suited to developing countries, in the sense that it is simple and intended for operators with low skills.

"This makes the South African equipment and know-how very attractive to us and, in some cases, more agreeable than the technology we can purchase from the most developed countries."

CSO: 4420

SADF OFFICIALS DECLINE TO CONFIRM STRATEGIC INSTITUTE FIGURES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Oct 80 p 4

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — South Africa has acquired large numbers of new heavy weapons — including tanks, helicopters, self-propelled medium artillery and strike craft — despite the virtually world-wide arms boycott.

This was revealed in the latest edition of an authoritative handbook, "The Military Balance 1980/1".

The book, published annually by the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), credits South Africa with the acquisition of new weapons and increased numbers of others already in service.

However, Defence Force spokesmen yesterday would not be drawn on the IISS claims.

One said: "Although the IISS and 'The Military Balance' are regarded as authoritative sources, all their figures are not necessarily accurate.

"Therefore, in terms of SADF policy, we have no comment to make."

Comparison of the current figures given in "The Military Balance" with those in the 1978/9 edition reveal startling changes in some SADF weapon categories. These include:

- Tanks: South Africa's total of Centurion tanks is up by 100, to a total of 250. Only three countries in sub-Saharan Africa can match or equal this figure — Angola (235 heavy and 50 light tanks), Mozambique (350 heavy and 50 light tanks) and Ethiopia (650 heavy tanks).
- Helicopters: the IISS figures for SADF strengths remain the same for helicopters known to be in service but it claims south Africa has also acquired 25 Agusta-Bell 205s.
- Strike craft: two years ago the IISS credited South Africa with three of the Minister-class multiple-missile gunboats, which it describes as "fast attack craft (missiles)". Now South Africa is credited with six such craft, with another six on order.
- Heavy mortars: South Africa now has 200 120mm heavy mortars — a weapon category which received only a passing mention two years ago.
- Artillery: in addition to its 88mm (25-pounder), 140mm (5.5-inch) and G-5 155mm guns, the IISS says, South Africa now also has 15 M-7 105mm self-propelled guns, and 40 155mm towed and 50 self-propelled M-109 A1 howitzers.
- SADF manpower: South Africa's "total mobilisable strength" — which can only be achieved by placing the country and its economy on a full war footing and calling up all active military and paramilitary reserves — remains at 404 500, but strengths of the individual services have changed.

While Navy and Air Force strengths have dropped, the standing Army has risen from 50 000 to 71 000.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NEW NRP LEADER--Senator Warwick Webber was re-elected leader of the NPR at the party's annual provincial congress at Amanzimtoti, on the South Coast, yesterday. In a surprise nomination he was opposed by Mr Ron Miller, MP for Durban North, who is regarded as a rising star in the party. Senator Webber won a straight ballot. The veteran MEC of the party in Natal, Mr Frank Martin, was unanimously re-elected chairman of the party in the province. In his address to about 350 delegates attending the congress, Senator Webber said the NRP must maintain its "verligte" image. It would be a sorry day in South African politics if there was a swing to the right. "The HNP must never be allowed to gain ground. Heaven help us the day they get one seat in parliament," he said. [Excerpt] [Johannesburgh THE CITIZEN in English 4 Oct 80 p 9]

AZAPO SUPPORT FOR BOYCOTT--Meetings organised by the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) were held in several black townships in the Northern Transvaal at the weekend but efforts to increase the bus boycott have been unsuccessful. Yesterday morning Lebowa Transport continued to operate a limited service at Lenyenye near Tzaneen while there was only a partial boycott in the Potgietersrus area. Seshego workers have maintained a total boycott of the company's buses on the Pietersburg route for almost six weeks. Workers in Potgietersrus have reported large scale intimidation by radicals from Vaaltyn, the area in which Chief A.B. Kekana, a member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, lives. The chief has urged his people to support the boycott but many of them are walking the short distance to Mahwelereng to catch buses to Potgietersrus. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg POST in English 30 Sep 80 p 8]

AZAPO OFFICIALS ARREST--Security police in Pietersburg said yesterday that the two AZAPO executives who were arrested in Potgietersrus on Sunday, had allegedly visited a restricted former member of the banned Black People's Convention (BPC). Colonel S.J. Strydom of the Security Branch in Pietersburg, said Mr Sammy Tloubatla--national secretary of AZAPO--and Mr Manfred Yende, vice-chairman of the organisation's Soweto branch, were questioned at Mahwelereng near Potgietersrus after they had allegedly visited Mr Mosibudi Mangena who is banned under the Internal Security Act. Mr Tloubatla and Mr Yende were arrested together with three other people--members of the Potgietersrus branch of AZAPO--when they returned from addressing

a bus boycott meeting in Mahwelereng. All were escorted to the Potgietersrus Police Station and questioned for about five hours. [Text] [Johannesburg POST in English 2 Oct 80 p 5]

STONING OF PHATUDI HOME--Pietersburg--Youths in Seshego went on the rampage on Saturday night and stoned the house of the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr C.N. Phatudi. They also stoned the Lebowa Transport bus depot in the township and set two company vans alight. Dr Phatudi's house was kept under police guard overnight. His daughter, Mrs Chakuma, yesterday said the Minister had left that morning to visit his home village of Mphahlele. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Oct 80 p 1]

ANC, PAC DETAINEES IN TRANSKEI--Umtata--The Transkei Attorney General has decided not to prosecute six of the eleven alleged ANC and PAC militants who were detained in 1978 after they had been alleged to have entered Transkei illegally with the intention of overthrowing the Transkei Government. In a statement last night, the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, confirmed the Attorney General, Mr George Muller QC, had decided after studying the docket not to prosecute the six people, Mr Synod Madlebe, Mrs Valencia Mketi, Mr Macky Maboza, Mr Vuyisile Mketi, Mr Agreement Mpendulo and Mr Zamele Gushu. He said they would be released soon. The decision not to prosecure the six and also to seek and early decision on the matter is believed to have been motivated by appeals from Amnesty International and other international bodies. The five who are still in detention include Mr Stephen Khumalo and Mr Xola Trevor Mketi. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Sep 80 p 18]

RELEASE OF DETAINEES--Eight detainees, including the acting president of the Azanian Peoples Organization, Ms Nombulelo Melani, were released from detention yesterday morning. Ms Melani, as well as a Bridgetown High School pupil, Nicollete Van Driel, had been kept at Victor Verster Prison. They are two University of the Western Cape students, Mr Ebrahim Patel and Mr Cecil Esau; two Hewat Training College students, Mr Zunade Dharsey and Mr Patrick Ricketts; the co-director of the University of Cape Town's Institute of Inter-group Studies, the Rev Richard Stevens and a Grassy Park Senior Secondary School teacher, Mr Matthew Cloete. They had been held for three months under section 10 of the Internal Security Act. Two detainees, who were detained at the same time, were not released. They are the banned former president of South African Students Association, Mr Achmat Cassiem, and Mr Abdurazzak Achmat, a community worker. [Excerpt] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 27 Sep 80 p 9]

JOHANNESBURG MUNICIPAL WORKERS LEADER--The president of the Black Municipality Workers' Union, Mr Joseph Mavi, is to lay a charge of contempt of court against the Johannesburg City Council. The charge arises out of a controversial "newsletter to the City of Johannesburg" distributed by the council this week, in which its handling of the recent municipal workers' strike is strongly defended. Describing the document as "outrageous," a spokesman for the union's lawyers said today it could prejudice the outcome

of the forthcoming State case against Mr Mavi. Mr Mavi is charged under section 21 (1) of the General Law Amendment Act of 1962--commonly known as the "Sabotage Act"--for his alleged role in the municipal strike. Two other executive members of the BMWU face charges under the Act, which carries a minimum penalty of five years' imprisonment and a maximum penalty of death. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Sep 80 p 3]

TRAIN FARE INCREASES--Train fares are going up again--this time by at least 38,2 percent. The increase was announced by the assistant general manager of the South African Railways, Mr C.P. van Coller at a conference in Johannesburg yesterday. "To maintain the present financial year loss (for the SAR) of R485 million during the period 1981/82 at the present level, bearing in mind the inflation rate of 13 percent, passenger fares will have to be increased by no less than 38,2 percent," Mr Van Coller said. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg POST in English 3 Oct 80 p 1]

WHITE TEACHERS IN BOPHUTHATSWANA--Cape Town--For the first time, White graduate teacher trainees are to do their practice teaching in Black schools. Thirty graduate students currently completing their diploma courses at the faculty of education of the University of Cape Town leave on Saturday to spend three weeks teaching at Bophuthatswana schools. The step has been welcomed the president of Bophuthatswana, President Lucas Mangope, who said he was "Thrilled and deeply appreciative that the University of Cape Town is becoming more involved in Bophuthatswana." [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Oct 80 p 10]

MILITARY, CIVILIAN AWARDS--Pretoria--Defence headquarters announced yesterday that the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen had, on the recommendation of the executive council, decorated a number of officers of the SA Defence Force and seven civilians. The Order of the Star of South Africa (Silver) has been awarded to four general officers of the Defence Force: The Chief of Staff Operations, Lt Gen G.J.J. Boshoff, the Chief of the Army Designated, Maj Gen J.J. Geldenhuys, and the Chief of the Army Staff Operations, Maj Gen I.R. Gleeson. The order of the Star of South Africa in the Civil Division has been awarded to Mr J.D. Opperman of Johannesburg, who receives the award in the Grand Officer class. Six other civilians have been awarded the Order in Knight class. They are Mr N.M. Clothier of Dunkeld, Johannesburg, Mr A.N. Goldman of Durban, Mrs. E.S. Robertson of Wynberg Cape, Mrs J. Terburg of Florida Hills, Mrs. A.P. van Vuuren of Bryanston and Mr K.V. Vaughn of Brooklyn, Pretoria. The Southern Cross decoration has been awarded to 15 members of the Defence Force.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Sep 80 p 8]

SASOL PROCESS CATALYST--Hoechst South Africa is to establish a R5-million polyphosphoric acid plant--the first of its kind in this country--to come on stream in 1982. The new plant will supply raw material for the manufacture of a catalyst used in the Sasol process to a new company, African Catalysts (Pty), in which Sasol, the Industrial Development Corporation and Suedchemie AG of Germany all have a stake. The decision to go ahead

with the new plant follows the signing of a supply agreement last week between Hoechst and Samancor, who will provide the basic phosphorous raw material to Hoechst from its mines in South Africa. A Hoechst spokesman says the new development represents the start of a phosphorus chemistry industry in this country, which is a major step forward in the further development of basic industry. Polyphosphoric acid production at the Chamdor, Krugersdorp plant will be sufficient for all the country's requirements for some time to come. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Oct 80 p 18]

CSO: 4420

UN TO FUND POPULATION REGISTRATION PROJECT

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] A tripartite agreement concerning technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice for a civil registration project was signed in Mbabane yesterday.

The agreement for the assistance expected to be well over E350,000 was signed by the Minister for Justice, Mr. Polycarp Dlamini on behalf of government and Mr. S. Shahid Husain on behalf of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the United Nations Department for Technical Corporation for Development (UNDTCD).

The objectives of the project are to facilitate the issue of birth certificates which will in turn help establish the identity and nationality of Swazi citizens.

It will enable the government to compile estimates of the population needed for social and economic planning purposes. Swaziland's population is expected to double, to become 1 million, in 20 years.

After the signing, Mr Dlamini said he was particularly happy with the project because in a period of ten years since his Ministry was established it was receiving UNDP assistance for the first time.

The agreement was signed in the form of a project document and the UNDTCD will act as the executing agency of the project.

For the first two years UNFPA contribution is expected to be E175,491, and cover the services of a civil registration expert, training of national staff and purchase of vehicles and office equipment.

A phased approach, according to a statement issued during the signing has been adopted in the implementation of this project. Under Phase I UNFPA has approved E112,455 and approval of E63,036 is envisaged for Phase II.

The Swaziland government contribution for the same period will be E368,072 and cover the cost of local training, salaries and allowances and operation and maintenance of vehicles, office equipment and supplies.

About 400 of the 800 enumeration areas which will form the basis for improvement and extension of the civil registration system will have been established by the end of this project.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAY CHIEF--Former Deputy Director of Commercial Services of the South African Railways, Mr S.H. Botha, has taken up his new appointment as Chief Executive Officer of the Swaziland Railways in Mbabane. Mr. Botha, who is on a two year contract here, worked for the South African Railways for 43 years and had just gone on pension when he was recommended for his present assignment. He has succeeded Mr. A.L. Weidemann, who completed his three year contract at the end of August. Mr. Weidemann has since returned to the South African Railways. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 9 Oct 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON PARTY MEMBERSHIP, UPCOMING ELECTIONS

Party Membership Soars

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

LITUNGA of the Western Province Mr Ilute Yeta has been commended for spearheading a massive Party membership campaign which has hit an all-time record of 30,000.

The praise came from Central Committee member Mr Felix Luputa who said as a result of the Litunga's direct involment in Party affairs, UNIP was now stronger in the province than ever before.

Mr Luputa said since the Litunga began involving the royal establishment in Party organisation at all levels, the membership had soared from 5,000 in 1978 to more than 30,000.

"Since the royal establishment involved itself in Party organisation we have had a fantastic response from the people.

"Last year when I came to the province the membership was 16,000. Today we boast a record 30,000 all because of the Litunga's desire to work with the Party as one team," he said.

Many Party programmes were being organised between the Central Committee member's office and the royal palace at Lealui.

"This clearly demonstrates the unity existing in the province. His royal highness is an excellent leader. He has made the Party what it is in the province today."

Mr Luputa said many of the candidates in the recent section and branch elections went through unopposed and this had made the work of Party leaders much easier.

"We have had no complaints from the people about the manner in which the elections were conducted. Everything went smoothly because the people are happy and the credit must obviously go to the Party leaders," he said.

During his recent tour of Lukulu and Kalabo, Mr Luputa was told that many candidates at branch and section levels had been returned unopposed because the people felt that it was a waste of time to contest posts held by capable leaders.

Secretary Rebuked for Statements

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

WESTERN Province member of the Central Committee Mr Felix Luputa has reacted angrily to charges by a top Party leader that the people in the province were lazy and spent most of their time drinking.

Speaking in Mongu at the weekend, Mr Luputa rebuked his provincial political secretary Mr John Simbotwe who claimed two months ago that the people had taken so much to drinking that they had used fertiliser intended for crop production to brew Kachasu.

"The statement by Mr Simbotwe was unfortunate. It is totally wrong to say people of this province cannot produce because of heavy drinking," he said.

In his statement which he partially endorsed when asked to comment at the weekend, Mr Simbotwe said as a result of heavy drinking the entire province had produced only 30 bags of maize last season.

But Mr Luputa refuted this and said the people had responded warmly to President Kaunda's directives under the "lima" programme.

He said: "For example during the 1977/78 season the province produced 6,000 bags of rice. In the 1978/79 season, despite the poor rains, the province produced 14,000 bags.

"Regarding wheat production, the province produced only one bag in the 1977/78 season. Last season Western Province produced more than 90 bags of wheat despite facing one of the worst droughts."

He added: "What do you call that? isn't that progress? and yet these are the official figures of food production recorded. How about those consumed by the people themselves?"

It was wrong to say the people did not produce because of heavy beer drinking when facts and figures spoke for themselves, Mr Luputa said.

"I was very sad when I read about what Mr Simbotwe was reported to have said. The people too were very unhappy. The statement was unfortunate and I summoned the provincial political secretary to my office and the matter was settled there," he said.

Commenting on his statement, Mr Simbotwe said he was trying to encourage people to work hard. "I was only telling them to work hard first and drink later.

"I was not saying everyone in the province is a drunkard. As a leader I will continue to make these appeals because there will not be any magic formula to our economic problems unless we work hard."

He added: "I know the majority of people in the province are not drunkards but we have to work hard if we have to produce the food we need ourselves. This is what our President has been saying since 1975 in Solwezi when he said he would resign if people did not stop heavy drinking."

But Mr Luputa contended that if all went according to plan and the necessary requisites were provided, the province could produce enough food to feed the nation.

He said maize production had shot up during the last season in spite of poor rains

Chipango Contests Party Poll

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

FORMER Livingstone mayor and politician, Mr William Chipango, has lodged his nomination to contest a Party post in the country-wide ward elections to be held on October 21.

Confirming this yesterday, Livingstone acting governor, Mr Chisanga Mpepo, said Mr Chipango intended to contest the chairmanship in Maramba ward and was unopposed when he lodged his nomination on Monday.

Mr Mpepo said Livingstone mayor Mr Muchimba Sichala was contesting the post of secretary in Freedom Ward.

Vetoing in the ward elections is an issue which cannot be discussed in the Press, Ndola governor, Mr Alexander Kamalondo said yesterday.

Mr Kamalondo said this when he was asked to comment on allegations made by an aspiring candidate Mr Masiye Phiri who has challenged the decision by Ndola Party committee to veto him on grounds that he worked in Kitwe although he was a resident of Mukuba ward in Ndola.

Aspiring candidates in the ward elections turned up in full swing throughout the Copperbelt Province to file their nomination papers.

Member of the Central Committee for the Province, Mr Shadreck Soko said yesterday that there were no incidents during the nominations.

Mr Soko who visited Chililabombwe, Chingola, Kitwe and Ndola regions over the weekend said he was happy with the way arrangements had been made.

An aspiring candidate in Lusaka yesterday urged the Elections Office to investigate irregularities in the lodging of nomination papers in Katuba constituency.

Miss Rosemary Kaputula accused some of her opponents of chicanery, saying they had tried "everything possible" to frustrate her.

Five candidates for chairmanship in Kitwe went through unopposed while the rest of the 20 wards were heavily contested.

Among those who were unopposed were mayor Mr Sunday Chiluba and Mr Edward Samwata, a councillor.

The most heavily contested wards were those in the mine area. In Mindolo seven candidates filed their nominations for the post.

In Mufulira 267 candidates filed their nominations.

Nearly all the posts in Luanshya's 25 wards have been contested, said governor Mr Grant Ng'ombe.

Mayor Mr Stanley Chilele and several other councillors filed their nominations on Monday.

Mumbwa in Party Poll Hitch

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

NONE of the aspiring candidates in the Party elections qualified for nomination in one of the wards in Mumbwa district because only three of the seven branches formed on September 10 were registered.

This was said in Lusaka yesterday by chairman of the Chabora constituency, Mr Light Kabanga, where the ward is.

He said like any other aspiring candidates, he had his nomination papers approved by governor Mr Lotti Samundengo but the returning officer turned them down.

He claimed that the returning officer had rejected his supporters because they were not branch officials.

Two other Party members whose papers were unsuccessful were Mr Orbit Martin Mwendo of Mutaba branch and Mr David Shachinungo of Shikatende branch.

In Lusaka, governor Mr William Chanda said only two of the four Party officials who wanted to stand in the elections refunded Party funds they had misused. They have been pardoned and allowed to stand.

The reprieve follows the Central Committee's decision empowering the district political committee to pardon offi-

cials who had misappropriated Party funds to stand if they refunded the money.

Seven out of a total of 71 candidates contesting the post of ward chairman in Lusaka's 31 wards have been elected unopposed, Mr Chanda said.

In Kabwe, governor Mr Raphael Mapulanga described as "encouraging" the manner in which candidates had responded to the elections.

At the close of nominations seven candidates who had filed their nominations went through unopposed.

Three candidates who contested the post of chairman in three wards in Chipata were returned unopposed.

Governor Mr MacDanny Kalonga declined to name them.

Meanwhile, aspiring candidates who use dirty tactics to win support in the elections will be barred from contesting.

Eastern Province member of the Central Committee Mr Joshua Mumpanshya said this in Chipata yesterday when he launched the election campaign at a meeting for Party officials.

Lundazi governor Mr Aram Mulwe warned aspiring candidates against using dirty tactics. Times Reporter/Zana.

CSO: 4420

CHOTA: 'BIG POWERS BROUGHT HAVOC IN AFRICA'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

MILLIONS of Africans are suffering at the hands of foreigners, deputy speaker of the National Assembly Mr Raphael Chota has said.

And Member of Parliament for Petauke Mr Lavu Mulimba believes apartheid would crumble "because of the stupidity of its own advocates".

The two men were addressing the Inter-Parliamentary Union conference in East Berlin which ended its 15 days of deliberations last week.

The IPU is the largest grouping of parliaments in the world to which the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) is affiliated.

Speaking on the theme: "Progress towards the achievement of decolonisation, including the full implementation of the people's right to self-determination," Mr Chota hit out at big powers, accusing them of bringing havoc to the African continent.

Mr Chota who led the Zambian delegation said: "Millions of people are still suffering under the oppression of foreign powers or racist minority regimes. The African continent has suffered more from the effects of colonialism than any other part of the world, for in Africa, colonialism has survived into 1980."

Mr Mulimba, speaking on the topic: "The strengthening of the process of detente, the urgent need to arrive at international agreements," appealed to those who helped Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to defeat forces of oppression in his country, to divert that support to SWAPO and the ANC so that they, too, could root out racism and apartheid from their countries.

CSO: 4420

CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT APPROVED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] President Kaunda has given his assent to the Corrupt Practices Act passed by Parliament last August and this means that the Act is now part of the Zambian law, Legal Affairs permanent secretary, Mr Charles Manyema, disclosed yesterday.

Mr Manyema said that the President gave his assent to the Act on September 24 after his arrival from his recent month-long tour of Eastern Europe and the Far East. He added that a statutory instrument would soon be published in the Government Gazette to make the law operational.

The new Act provides for the setting up of the Anti-Corruption Commission whose duty it will be to receive and investigate reports of corruption in various places. The Act also provides for stiff prison sentences for convicted offenders, the minimum sentence that may be imposed on the offender being five years.

A few weeks ago, a Lusaka High Court judge, Mr Justice Godfrey Muwo, came out in full support of the Corrupt Practices Act, saying that this law would go a long way in ridding the country of corrupt elements, who had acquired or were acquiring wealth through dubious means.

The judge appealed to the public to co-operate with the Anti-Corruption Commission to be created soon so that no leader or individual would be able to acquire wealth by corrupt means and get away with it. He said the success of the war against this cancer would largely depend on the co-operation the Commission would receive from the public.

Mr Justice Muwo said it was one thing having a law which took into account the society's outcry against corruption and quite another to make that law work.

CSO: 4420

KAUNDA COMMENTS ON ANGLICAN CHURCH WRANGLE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday described the current leadership wrangle in the Anglican Church as "unfortunate but a small cloud" which had already passed.

Speaking at State House when the newly appointed Archbishop of Central Africa, Walter Paul Khotso Makhulu called on him, President Kaunda said: "To say that only Zambians should be appointed as bishops in Zambia is a betrayal of the importance of God's message."

Zambians should strive to train Christian workers who would serve not only in Zambia but in many parts of the world, he said.

Dr Kaunda congratulated the archbishop on his appointment which, he said, was well-deserved. He told him that his task was not an easy one and Zambians would pray for him to be guided by the Holy Spirit as he performed his duty.

He told Archbishop Makhulu that because of the importance of God's message, all those called upon to preach it must have clean hands.

The President said Zambia was struggling to establish a society in which genuine peace prevailed through truth, justice and fair play.

Referring to the Lord's Prayer President Kaunda said he saw in it a very important programme of action for man.

Archbishop Makhulu was accompanied by the dean of the Anglican Cathedral Reverend John Klyberg and Mr Phillip Simuchoba, the Anglican Church warden.

Last month more than 100 church members from 13 Anglican churches in Lusaka demonstrated at the Zambia Anglican Council headquarters demanding that a Zambian bishop should head the diocese.

The wrangle erupted after the retirement of Bishop Philimon Mataka.

CSO: 4420

DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE TO TRAIN DECENTRALIZATION OFFICERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

THE Pan-African Institute for Development is to embark on a training programme in conjunction with the National Institute of Public Administration aimed at equipping decentralisation officers with the necessary know-how on rural development.

This was announced in Lusaka yesterday by the director of the Institute for East and Southern Africa, Mr Anthony Hagan, when he welcomed executive members who are in the country to check on progress the institute was making.

Mr Hagan said the training programme would have started in July but had to be delayed because the Local Administration Bill was still before Parliament.

As soon as the Bill was enacted the programme would start.

"The aims and objectives of PAID is to provide training, research, studies, consultations and support to African governments in their efforts to promote African rural development," Mr Hagan said.

The association was ready to provide support and stimulate reflection and research on development; supply scientific, technical and administrative support not only to decentralisation staff but to officers in the National Commission for Development Planning to prepare them for rural development oriented projects.

PAID president, Professor Akin Mabogunje, added that Africa was facing a crisis as far as rural development was concerned.

The main problem lay in the African governments' planners who relied on imported development plans which only suited urban areas.

"What African governments need is training, research, studies, rural consultants and support aimed at equipping villagers with the necessary knowledge

which would enable them to run their own rural development projects. Villagers must be involved in the planning," he said.

Urban planning only catered for 20 per cent of the population and there was no provision, in many cases, for food production programme.

Consequently these countries had a problem of feeding the remaining 80 per cent of the population.

Prof Mabogunje added that PAID would fill in the vacuum provided African governments responded to its activities financially, morally and politically.

PAID being a non-political organisation and started by developed countries, continued to get aid from donors.

It has four regional centres: Doula which caters for Central Africa and soon to become headquarters, Buea for West Africa (English speaking), Quagadougou for French speaking West African countries and at Kabwe for East and Southern African region.

East and Southern region consist of Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Mauritius, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4420

INFORMATION MINISTER RAPS PERFORMANCE OF MEDIA PERSONNEL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

INFORMATION and Broadcasting ministry permanent secretary, Mr Edward Lubinda, has rapped Radio and Television Zambia personnel for poor performance and ordered them to improve.

He said the mistakes which were repeatedly made on radio and television could easily be "minimised" if the officers took their work more seriously.

Speaking when he toured radio and TV studios in Lusaka yesterday as part of his familiarisation tour since his appointment in August, Mr Lubinda said:

"We cannot afford to hide our mistakes. We are a special group because the whole nation has focused its eyes on us.

"We have very big responsibilities and what we say or do can build or ruin this country," he said.

He was aware of problems the two institutions were facing.

But he said that was no excuse for continuing to make mistakes and added: "We should minimise such mistakes as reading the news late and reporting late for work."

On transport problems, he assured director-general, Mr Alport Phiri, that the ministry would do its utmost to help. Even if the institution was allocated little money each year this did not mean negligence by the ministry, he said.

Mr Phiri said he was aware of the heavy responsibilities his department was shouldering and assured Mr Lubinda: "We will exert ourselves more and deliver the goods."

He said his men were conscious of their responsibilities as they were part of "government property". They would work as a team which he said was one way efficiency could be achieved.

CSO: 4420

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON KAUNDA'S TRIP

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Oct 80 p 3

[Report by Robby Makayi who accompanied the President]

[Text]

THE passengers in the Presidential Zambia Airways Boeing 707 were slumped groggly in their seats as the aircraft tipped its wings near Lusaka on a clear early Sunday morning of September 21.

The men and women had been on the "road" for a full 30 days. They were tired from a combination of hard work, tight schedules, fatigue and jet lag after having been in the air for 17 hours.

Then the familiar voice of air hostess Edith Kujila crackled on the aircraft's address system.

"Your Excellency the President, Madam Kaunda, Honourable Members of the Central Committee, Honourable Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen," she announced.

"In a few minutes, we shall be landing at Lusaka International Airport. Would you please ensure that your seat-belts are fastened, extinguish your cigarettes and that your seats are in an upright position . . ."

There was an electric feeling in the atmosphere as the red eyed passengers came to life and meekly obeyed the standard procedure before landing.

The wheels of the huge aircraft unlocked from the under-carriage, bumped once on the runway and the Captain performed a smooth landing as he and his other colleagues had done at countless airports in different cities in the past month.

The aircraft was filled with wild applause. Not only for the safe landing. But because everyone was happy to be back home after the longest tour President Kaunda had ever undertaken.

Apart from the President, his wife and his immediate lieutenants, the other 60-plus passengers comprised men and women who had slogged through eastern Europe, the Middle East, Asia and the Far East with the President during his historic marathon and successful tour.

They included high and middle ranking Government officials, all experts in their respective fields, a group of ten Pressmen and, of course, the aircrew.

The applause therefore was not only for safe landing and return home but also of having accomplished what they set out to do. And this is best summed through Dr Kaunda's own words, "To mobilise human and material resources" for Zambia's new economic liberation struggle, especially in the agricultural, mining and industrial fields.

That the tour was successful is beyond doubt as can be seen from the number of agreements signed in all the eight countries visited. Almost 30 various agreements, which gives an average of an agreement per day for the 30 days of the trip, were signed.

Fruits

Even a cynic cannot dispute that results were achieved because a day after the President's arrival, he was busy inspecting the first batch of tractors from the German Democratic Republic, which will be used on the State farms under 'operation food production'.

These tractors are the fruits of Dr Kaunda and his delegation's negotiations.

More goods will be arriving in the country shortly from various countries visited and personnel from these countries will also be in Zambia to implement the agreements signed during those 30 days spent abroad.

The marathon tour of the GDR, Czecheslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Romania, Iraq, India and Japan was a success not only from the point of view of the results achieved, but also from the amount of knowledge gathered in all these countries visited.

When President Kaunda described the trip as an eye-opener, it means just that to every member of the delegation.

Apart from learning about the economic, technical, scientific, and cultural aspects of the countries visited, the trip was also of great political value as the Zambians were able to learn at close range how these various nations organised their political systems.

The experience gained especially in the socialist countries of eastern Europe were valuable to Zambia which is pursuing a humanist-socialist path. However, this political subject is dealt with at length in another article.

Coming back to the tour in general, the presidential delegation's first port of call was Berlin, in the German Democratic Republic.

Berlin was perhaps a good choice to start from in a Europe divided into East and West political blocs. For it is the city of Berlin that has the infamous "Wall of Berlin" which divides that unfortunate but beautiful and historic city into East and West Berlin.

The Berlin wall is the best symbol of this divided world where super-power rivalry demands that smaller nations must either be in the western or eastern camps, hence the tense security situation in the world.

Cake

Apart from that, Berlin stands as a lesson and sad reminder to the world because it was from this city that the partition of Africa took place with the colonial and imperialist powers of Europe carving up Africa like slices of a birthday cake unmindful of the consequences they were unleashing on this continent, apart from their own interest of gathering material gains from the rich resources of the continent and shackling up of its people for centuries to come.

To date, the blood of Africans is still being spilled in Southern Africa, the Horn of Africa and Western Sahara because of that single act centuries ago.

But of more traumatic experience to the rest of the world is that it was from Berlin that the two devastating world wars were unleashed.

The First World War and the Second World War were triggered by a meglomaniac Austrain corporal called Adold Hitler.

Even today, one can still see the devastation caused by that war to this beautiful city. A number of buildings still stand in ruins after having been bombed by the allied forces.

Bullet pock marks are still visible on a number of buildings.

This is contrasted by the tall and glimming new office blocks and apartments. The people of the GDR have really worked hard in the past 35 years to rebuild their shattered nation from the ruins of war to make the GDR the tenth most industrialised nation in the world and one of the most industrialised in eastern Europe.

It is from this divided city, at the famous Huboldt University where the legendary Karl Marx studied, that President Kaunda seized the opportunity to make a passionate appeal to Europeans to unite in the interest, not only of Europe, but of the world at large.

The audience sat in stunned silence as Dr Kaunda recounted the damage the split of Europe has and is causing to the world.

He called for a new and united Europe to lead the world into a better future as it did through the industrial and the technological revolutions.

Security

A scholar at this university commented in wonderment as Dr Kaunda was confered with an honorary doctorate degree in philosophy: "Your President is really a great man. He is a true philosopher. He has a wide vision and is always looking ahead. He truly deserves this honour."

Indeed the international security situation preoccupied President Kaunda's mind so much that there was no single speech nor joint communique that did not touch on the need for peace and lessening of tension in the world.

Apart from reaching complete agreement with the German leaders, led by Comrade Erich Honecker, on the need to work for peace in the world, the Zambian delegation also signed agreements with

the GDR in which the GDR gave Zambia K20 million credit loan for the purchase of agricultural machinery for operation food production.

They also signed an air services agreement for an exchange of flights between Zambia Airways and Interflug.

A protocol agreement of political cooperation between the two parties was also signed.

While in the GDR, President Kaunda visited a number of agricultural complexes to learn at first hand how the Germans were successfully producing all their agricultural as well as industrial requirements.

Freedom

Contrary to popular belief that the GDR was lagging behind western nations in development, the Zambians found the East Germans to be so advanced that some western nations are paupers in comparison. This can be said of every nation visited in eastern Europe.

The amount of freedom and prosperity that the people in eastern Europe enjoy completely shattered the myth carefully propagated by the western propaganda machinery over the years that there was no life nor joy behind the so called "iron curtain".

The Zambians extended their stay in the GDR by two days due to the industrial unrest in Poland which was the next country to be visited in the original itenerary.

The Polish experience is indeed another example of how workers' or people's power is effectively maintained in eastern Europe

The President devoted most of his extra two days in the famous trade fair city of Leipzig studying party organisation at local levels.

The Zambian party next jetted into the scenic ancient city of Prague, in Czechoslovakia, where they were warmly welcomed.

Famous for its cystals, Czechoslovakia produces machinery, oil products, weapons (the home of the Bruno rifle), steel, glass, chemicals, aircraft, textiles and shoes (it has some of the finest leather in Europe).

The beautiful Tatra car is also manufactured here.

But since the Zambian party's chief mission was in the agro-industries, Czechoslovakia provided them with the good opportunity of studying these too. Their chief crops are wheat, sugar, beets, potatoes, rye and hops.

They have huge agro-industrial complexes, which, like in most east European countries, are largely run by the people themselves.

These complexes are self-contained and sufficient in that from the ploughing of the fields to the marketing of the products, including exports, the processes are all done by the complexes themselves.

These complexes cater for the planting of crops, harvesting, processing of the products, research in conjunction with local universities and research centres and the selling of the products.

Prague, with its golden domes cathedrals and magnificent palaces, is the capital of the federated states of Slovakia and Czech.

Its history goes back to the ninth century when it was of the Great Moravian Empire before Slovakia was overun by the Magyars and while Bohemia and Moravia became part of the Holy Roman Empire hence the impressive cathedrals).

Czechslovakia is also a highly industrialised nation and the home of trams, which they export to all over the world.

Under the agreement signed in Prague during the visit of the Zambian delegation, Czech trams will soon be part of the scenery in Zambia with the long awaited Lusaka tramway system.

The Zambian delegation also visited the Zentor plant in Brno and inspected the tractors manufactured there. These are huge machines suitable for big farms envisaged under the State farms plan.

Farming in Czechoslovakia is highly mechanised like in the rest of the other socialist countries visited, and the Zambian delegation had a good opportunity to see what Zambia indends to do, put into practice.

The agreements signed in Prague were so comprehensive that the visit to this country was a very fruitful one for the Zambians.

For example, Czechoslovakia will assist Zambia in establishing an iron and steel industry, a tractor assembly plant that will manufacture a Zambian tractor, agro-industrial complexes to facilitate the operation food production and the Lima programmes, and an electric tram system starting with Lusaka.

The proposed iron and steel industry will use Zambia's deposits of raw materials and this projeet might also involve other friendly countries whom Zambian has come to agreement with.

As Dr Kaunda later explained when he addressed Zambian students in Romania, apart from using the known iron ore deposits, experts are also studying the use of scrap metal from old cars and other items for an integrated iron and steel industry

This would form Zambia's envisaged industrial base.

The tractor assembly plant is a priority in the establishment in Zambia of a machine tools sector.

This time, the Zambian delegation negotiated in such a way that when these plants come into operation, there would be no need to import spare parts as these would be manufactured here.

CSO: 4420

AIMS, DEVELOPMENT OF SDS, UWY, ZALSA REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Freeman Ilukui: "The Youth: Will Graduates Ever Be Allowed To Practice What They're Taught?"]

[Text]

AFTER methodically brushing the spectacles he mounts them on the bridge of his nose and stands up.

In a public speaker's voice the honourable minister starts the rituals of a graduation ceremony with the following address:

"Occasions like these are usually a sign of a healthy nation as they signify continued efforts of the Party and its Government to improve and increase the country's manpower.

"It is with this knowledge in mind that I urge all of you graduating students, young men and women, to work tirelessly with efficiency so that you live up to the training and qualifications this institution of higher learning has offered you.

"This has to be done not only for the good of your future, but for the betterment of the nation as a whole.

"Failure to do this will mean that public funds spent on your education here, the teachers' efforts and your many years' learning are pearls wasted on dogs."

So beseeched many a young graduate has gone into his chosen field full of valour and vigour, only to be stopped in his tracks by the sharp realities of practical field work, as opposed to theoretic lecture halls and "bookish" knowledge.

This contract has come to be known by various names and phrases such as frustration, maladministration, lack of respect for junior staff by senior personnel and meddling, from the top.

Claims and accusations of frustration are almost at all levels in our society in various fields. But they are at their loudest in the political sphere.

However, this should not be surprising — what with politicians being public spokesmen. All the same, the accusations are often there and can be disturbing unless the public know in what vein they are uttered.

Recently a group going by the name of Society for the Dissemination of Science (SDS) emerged in the capital. Its objective, as reported at the time, was to spread the "communist message" of scientific socialism throughout Zambia.

It was reported that chairman of the Political and Constitutional Sub-Committee of the Central Committee Mr Reuben Kamanga had scoffed at the group, and described it as irrelevant.

After the Press disclosure I sought out the man behind SDS, Mr Derrick Chitundya Chitala and asked him about the issue.

He told me that he had been greatly embarrassed by the report as its implications had been in bad taste.

"We are neither renegades nor anti-Party activists. What we were trying to do was in line with the Party provisions as laid down in Humanism in Zambia and a Guide to its Implementation Party 2; as regards power decentralisation and people's full participation in politics in a one-party participatory democracy."

He said there was nothing sinister about SDS's objective of spreading scientific socialism. The Party and its Government are building a Humanist society through scientific socialism, and this our leaders have always said openly, he pointed out

"In view of this I fail to understand why Comrade Kamanga should have said what he was reported to have said.

"Probably the reporter asked him a leading question which required only the answer he gave," Mr Chitala said.

Mr Chitala pointed out that SDS had been in the embryonic stage, which ruled out the question of it being an anonymous political radicals' grouping.

"You don't publicise plans. We had to be formed and organised before we could have made ourselves known. But as it is, we have been nipped in the bud and I can't think of anything for the near future."

In 1978, Lusaka witnessed the birth of the Union of the Working Youth (UWY). Some ideals of this organisation were more or less the same as those of SDS (or is it late SDS?).

The union was led by a veteran of students and youth politics Mr Allan Kalimukwa. Mr Kalimukwa's involvement in this type of politics goes back over a decade or so.

The UWY's emphasis was on youth's role in labour and industry. It also undertook "to strive for ideological clarity and proletarian solidarity among the working class youth."

The union was criticised from left, right and centre, top and bottom.

Some people saw no need for its existence as there was the Party's Youth League already. Others thought it was trying to undermine the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions.

After more than a year of this situation Mr Kalimukwa had to sadly pull in his claws. At the burial ceremony of the UWY he had the following words to say: "The point is only that we have been betrayed and under such circumstances, it is revolutionary to be flexible."

Earlier, another University of Zambia young graduate Mr Mundia Matakala, spearheaded the formation of another action group under the name of Zambia Association for the Liberation of Southern Africa (ZALSA).

Its aim was to assist and support the liberation struggle which was, and still is, being waged by the oppressed masses south of the Zambezi.

This was to be done morally, materially and literally.

ZALSA may differ from the other mentioned organisations in that its interests, so to say, are external and not internal situations. But it is, nevertheless, Marxist oriented. Still in existence. ZALSA has survived the storms which have seen the demise of other youth inspired bodies.

In the country's development and manpower training it is hardly a secret that the Party and its Government has provided for the teaching of political science.

This is done in a number of institutions, including the University of Zambia and the President's Citizenship College in Kabwe.

Moreover, a number of youths are often sent abroad for the same course. Naturally, one should expect all or some of the participants in these courses in various institutions to put what they have learnt into practice with encouragement and support from the Party and its Government and its organs.

Departure from this is likely to rock the boat.

A number of youths I talked to both before and after Mr Chitala on the subject matter thought that young people in the country were being underrated.

One of these had this question to ask: "Are initiatives to be considered revolutionary and in line with Party policies when they are only from the top, and is anything from the bottom reactionary and destructive?"

Indeed one might ask further: Are our graduates from universities and colleges being allowed to live up to their graduation bequests or to their Party's and its Government's bequests in the One Party Participatory Democracy?

Is the on-going search a blind or guided one?

And, above all, is the Zambian youth mature in nature or just a hotheaded mischief-seeker?

It is time answers were found to these questions.

CSO: 4420

CITIBANK LOAN FIGURES REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

CITIBANK (Zambia) Limited has lent out about K35 million since it began operations at the beginning of the year, vice-president Mr Michael Stolen said at the weekend.

This lending has mostly been in the priority sectors of transport and energy, he said.

"But between now and the next quarter of next year business is expected to swing towards the mining sector and occupy a major part of lendings as new investments are likely to be made," Mr Stolen predicted.

The response from Zambian businesses to the American bank, which is open for corporate business only, could have been much better had it not been for the present slump in the economy.

But the economy slightly improved last year when Zambia's transport problems were settled and the Zimbabwe issue resolved, Mr Stolen said.

"The industrial banking community the world over was interested in how the International Monetary Fund stabilisation programme in Zambia would work and Zambia made it through with a good record," he said.

Not many countries are able to withstand the IMF's tough measures for granting a loan, Mr Stolen added.

For Citibank (Zambia) to increase business in the country will depend on growth of the economy and therefore generate employment without having to rob business from other long established commercial banks in the country.

Meanwhile, the bank has succeeded in the Zambianisation of posts by remaining with only three expatriates.

Right from start, a vigorous training programme was established and three Zambians, apart from locally trained staff, are studying abroad.

"We promised ourselves that at no time would we have more expatriates than the number of Zambians in training and we have reached that level," said Mr Stolen.

CSO: 4420

POLICE IMPOSE CURFEW ON COPPERBELT TO CURB CRIME

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

POLICE on the Copperbelt have imposed a curfew between 23 hours and 0500 hours with immediate effect in a bid to curb the rising crime wave in the province.

Announcing this at a Press conference yesterday, Copperbelt police chief, Mr Julius Zulu, said that due to public outcry that police were doing nothing about the alarming crime wave, it had been found necessary to impose this measure. He warned that any body found loitering between that time would be picked up and thrown in the cells.

Mr Zulu said that the police in the province had been very concerned over the crime rate and this was why it introduced the clean-up operation, but that it was found that the exercise was not producing the required result due to the uncontrollable movement of people and hence it had been found necessary to impose further stringent measures.

"There has been an outcry of police inability to contain the now intolerable crime rate on the Copperbelt. We are concerned about this state of affairs and we are doing everything to contain the situation with our limited resources," he said.

He added: "Currently, we had launched the clean up operation in various townships on the Copperbelt in which we have screened various people during the operaton, 302 aliens were rounded up from Twatasha and 165 were picked up from Bulangililo in Kitwe. Eighty-one people were rounded up from Ndola's Sinia and Chipulukusu townships."

But Mr Zulu said the free movement of people at awkward hours had greatly hampered the success of the operation, adding that the order was temporary and urged all bar and restaurants owners to cooperate with the police and close their premises at the required time.

Mr Zulu called on members of the public to comply with the order ad-

ding that the police would stop and question anybody on the street found defying the order.

"If they cannot give a proper reason then they will be apprehended, detained and later prosecuted under Chapter 146, Section 181, Sub-Section "D" of the Penal Code."

Mr Zulu said that the police had decided to restrict movements from 23 hours in order to give innocent people from bars and hotels and cinemas ample time to reach their homes. He added that he had also issued strict instructions to his men not to inconvenience bonafide travellers such as those taking relatives to the hospital.

Answering a question on the whereabouts of the notorious "spoiler" Kapenda, who escaped from lawful custody with others three months ago, Mr Zulu explained that he had reason to believe the fugitive had slipped out of the country.

He said that if Kapenda was around the country he would have continued to commit offence after offence.

"We know his model of operation. If he was around, we would have known and that is why we believe he is out of the country," Mr Zulu said.

In June this year, Mr Zulu announced that 14 people had been murdered on the Copperbelt within 54 days.

He had said then that the Copperbelt police were very concerned with the increase in crime in the province.

Wanton murders have in the past few months been committed in Lusaka and the Copperbelt.

CSO: 4420

DETAILS ON NEW LOCAL ADMINISTRATION SET-UP GIVEN

Confusion Over Decentralization

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE present local government set up will continue to function until the new Local Administration Bill is passed by Parliament, despite the ward elections.

This is stated in a circular to provincial members of the Central Committee by Party Secretary - General Mr Mainza Chona before he left for the Far East.

The circular, aimed at clearing the air because of the confusion over the decentralisation issue, stated at the same time district councils under the Party constitution would be operational and perform functions of the former district development committees under the chairmanship of district governors.

Mr Chona said a number of questions had been and were being asked what the situation would be because of the adjournment of the debate on the Bill by Parliament.

This was because there would be chairmen of ward committees, who under the Party constitution, were members of district councils on one hand and members of rural, township, municipal and city councils on the other.

The questions raised in Parliament were political rather than legal, he said, adding that some of these had been exercising the minds of members of Central Committee and were the subject of discussion. This was why the Central Committee appreciated their being raised.

"Decided"

"Accordingly, it was decided that the enactment of the new Local Administration Act which would establish the new district councils should be postponed to give more time to the Party to thoroughly discuss certain aspects of the decentralisation proposals," he said.

He pointed out that in his circular of January 16, he explained that after August 31, regional secretaries would become political secretaries, women regional secretaries would become district chairmen of the Women's League, and youth regional secretaries would become district chairmen of the Youth League. This position still stood, he said.

He instructed them that the district councils should immediately start functioning and

carry out the functions of the local government councils which would only be taken over by the new district councils after the Local Administration Bill was passed.

He added that the district council could invite councillors (members of the local authorities) to its meetings since they may deal with general matters relating to development in the district.

Last weekend, a spokesman for Freedom House in a statement described criticism by ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba of the proposed Bill as strange and a form of intolerance alien to the principles of participatory democracy.

The spokesman said Party channels were open and ready to receive any complaints or suggestions, whether reasonable or not.

And ZANA reports that Minister of State for Decentralisation, Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula, has said he will retire from the Government at the end of this year.

Mr Chuula said in Mazabuka that he planned to leave the Government to devote more time to consolidating development in his Magoye parliamentary constituency.

Addressing Party leaders at Munjile primary school in Magoye, he said he had finished his special duty of assisting to formulate the legal structure of the new local government administration.

In Lusaka, the district political committee has vetoed three councillors and disqualified another aspiring candidate in the Party elections, chairman of the committee Mr William Chanda said.

Mr Chanda did not give reasons for vetoeing the councillors — Mr Alan Mwanza, Mr Grafts Simwanza and Mr Nelson Kalaluka.

Another disqualified candidate is Mr Greenford Hajamba former deputy mayor of Lusaka, who wanted to stand in Ward 17 of Kalingalinga township, where he was not a resident.

District secretary Mr Sitali Chababa, said the elections were heavily contested.

Kitwe town clerk Mr Gilbert Zimba was among aspiring candidates who filed his nomination papers yesterday for the ward elections.

Returning officer, Mr Edward Momba could not say how many people had lodged their papers.

Nominations went on smoothly in Livingstone amid speculation that the mayor, Mr Muchimba Sichala, would not contest, although this could not be confirmed.

A top official of the electoral commission has described as "overwhelming" the response to nominations in Kabwe Urban.

Mr Ariel Phiri who is chairman of the Civil Service Commission said if the same situation prevailed throughout the country the results would be very encouraging.

In Kasama, nominations began with indications of stiff competition for the post of chairman in the five wards of the township area.

District secretary, Mr Japhet Mulenga, said according to reports reaching his office from centres, the post of ward chairman in the township area would be heavily contested.

Minister of National Guidance Mr Arnold Simuchimba has appealed to candidates to remain patriotic and dedicated to the Party aspirations even if they lost.

Mr Simuchimba who officiated at the close of a two-day Humanism seminar at Muyombe in Isoka over the weekend, said officials should not stop or slacken in Party work after losing in the elections.

And Minister of Works and Supply, Mr Haswell Mwale has urged Party leaders in Lundazi to take the elections seriously.

Mr Mwale called on the leaders to elect capable people who would direct and help accelerate development in the district.

Ward Poll Nominations 'Encouraging'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

UNIP does not use underhand methods in its dealings. So those who still harbour fears about the proposed local administration system should discard them.

Yesterday Freedom House issued explicit instructions about the councillors who will be elected in Party wards on October 21.

They are not going to march into the mayors' parlours and council chambers the day after and drive out the occupants.

Change will only come about after amendments to the Local Administration Bill have been made by the National Assembly and the Act assented to by the Head of State. Until then no one should panic.

The Bill was introduced in Parliament during the last sitting and at the second reading stage the Party and its Government discovered, as some backbenchers did, that it would not be in the best interest of the majority Zambians to let it go onto the statute books in its present form.

As a result it was deferred and when it is re-introduced next time those parts which were deemed to be unsuitable in the participatory democracy of Zambia will most certainly not be included.

The decentralisation division in the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Legal Affairs have without doubt seen about those necessary amendments.

Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula, who is in charge of decentralisation and in particular formulating the legal framework for it, informed his Magoye constituents that he had accomplished the "special duty".

Well and good if he has; but should Mr Chuula announce at this stage that he is leaving the boat after helping in steering it only thus far?

It is true he will continue to contribute to national development as a citizen, learned lawyer, MP and in any other capacity.

However, as he is the minister of state charged with this most difficult part of the "giving power to the people" process we urge him to stay on until we are ashore together and the system has begun to be seen to work.

Let it be admitted that there are grouses and that feathers have been

ruffled here and there over the Party elections now under way.

Some candidates have had their hopes dashed by the vetting practice, other Party members feel time is not yet ripe for the elections and there are others who see a blind alley in the coming system.

However, the Party has not been daunted. Reports from many corners of the Republic indicate that while the response to the section and branch elections had given rise to concern, because people were reluctant to serve at grassroots, that is not the case at the ward level.

That there was a heavy turn out yesterday for nomination to the ward poll is encouraging.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT WARNS UNIONS, STRIKE THREAT CONTINUES

Warns Police Will Shoot

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The Government will not sit idly by and watch lawlessness wreck the nation, Minister of Labor and Social Services, Mr Joshua Lumina warned yesterday.

"Workers going on wildcat strikes should not blame anybody for whatever misfortune may befall them if we decide to enforce the law," the minister said in Ndola.

He was speaking at Indeni oil refinery at the beginning of a tour of industries on the Copperbelt.

He said some people believed they could cause industrial unrest in comfort, but they were cheating themselves because strikes were synonymous with chaos and when the situation became chaotic everybody in the country would suffer.

He told branch officials of the National Union of Transport and Allied Workers that they should not incite their members into striking or do anything which might make the workers uncontrollable.

"Those who deliberately break the law should not blame anybody when the law takes its course or when police start shooting at them," he told the officials, the only union leaders who agreed to meet the minister during his tour in Ndola.

Inciting

The minister advised union leaders throughout the country against inciting workers, saying there was a teachers' problem now because the teachers had been incited by their leaders who were now unable to control them.

Meanwhile, the director of personnel services with the Roan Consolidated Mines Mr Maxwell Sichula has suggested the introduction of a regulation which would ensure that only men of goodwill rose to leadership in the labour movement.

Mr Sichula made the suggestion to Mr Lumina when the minister visited the Ndola Copper Refinery after another visit to the Centralised Services division of RCM at Mpelembe House.

He said union elections must be tight to ensure that only the right people were elected.

"Unless we control election of union leaders we shall end up with all sorts of characters using these institutions to further their own ends," Mr Sichula said.

Responsible

He was happy to note that the mining industry dealt with a responsible leadership in the Mineworkers Union of Zambia. "The day David Mwila and his men go, we shall have many problems," Mr Sichula said.

Mr Mwila is MUZ chairman.

Agreeing with Mr Sichula, Mr Lumina said he was worried about the strikes in the country and referring to the Zambia Railways problem in Kabwe, he added that although workers did not want the works manager Mr David Chabuka, the management was happy with him because he had improved efficiency in his department.

Mr Lumina said by deferring the Decentralisation Bill, the Government was trying to tie some loose ends in it.

He told mine officials that there was no question of the Government taking away mine houses from them

and that the State was not going to impose things on people.

"All we want to do is to reorganise the administration in the best interest of the people. We just want to streamline the system and make it much easier for all," he said.

He assured them the Government would not stop employers from giving incentives to their workers where the employers were in a position to do so.

Mr Lumina is expected to meet Chibuluma mine management and MUZ officials today on his continuing tour of the Copperbelt.

A spokesman for RCM said although the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions had issued directives to all affiliated unions not to cooperate with the minister during his programme of meetings, he was expected to hold discussions with the management on the problems affecting industry in the province.

Ndola Teachers Join Strike

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

ALL primary and secondary school teachers in Ndola, except those in Chifubu, have gone on strike in protest against the delay in implementing improved conditions of service and higher salaries by the Government.

Confirming the strike, a spokesman in the district education officer's office said the unrest did not affect all schools in the area.

"On Wednesday, only teachers in Lubuto and Kabushi went on strike but this has now spread to all schools in South Ndola and only those in the northern part of the city are open," he said.

He explained that in some schools teachers reported for work but refused to teach.

Commenting on the teachers' strike, Minister for Labour and Social Services Mr Joshua Lumina said it was unfortunate they decided to down chalks when a working party looking into their problem was about to complete its work.

In Kabwe Urban secondary and primary school teachers continued their strike.

Meanwhile, Zambia Railways strikers narrowly escaped tear-gas burns when police in riot kit stormed the railways new workshop complex as the industrial action continued yesterday.

The riot squad was led by area governor Mr Raphael Mapulanga and arrived at the scene shortly after 600 workers had dispersed to their homes at the orders of their union leaders.

The strikers, who are demanding the removal of their works manager Mr Davies Chabuka, had gathered outside the workshop main gate awaiting further instructions from railway Workers Union of Zambia leaders but refused to be addressed by Mr Mapulanga.

The workers informed RWUZ chairman Mr Dominic Katwishi and his general secretary Mr Kingfred Malamba, they would only go back to work when Mr Chabuka was thrown out of the workshop.

But railways acting general manager, Mr Richard Veenis scoffed at the workers' demand to remove Mr Chabuka saying this would not solve the problem unless discipline prevailed at the workshop.

"We cannot have a situation where ordinary disciplinary rules turn on an immediate manager and have him replaced. This can only lead to a chaotic industrial atmosphere," he said.

Mr Veenis said the railway management could not meet what he described as impossible demands — reporting for work when they wanted, having their fellow workers punch time cards and limitless tea breaks.

Addressing his members, Mr Katwishi said the workers were not striking but were demanding the immediate removal of Mr Chabuka.

Mr Katwishi told workers: "Some managers have been condoned by the Government which is industrial sabotage. You go back to your homes and when you are wanted we shall call you."

Mr Mapulanga said the situation was unfortunate because when there was a grievance all parties concerned should sit together. "We cannot afford to maintain a rigid attitude and we expect the workers to be accommodating with us."

The governor said apart from being union members the workers were also UNIP members and must have respect for authority.

No Strike for Copperbelt Teachers

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The Copperbelt region of the Zambia National Union of Teachers has ordered its members not to go on strike tomorrow.

Instead, the union has given the Government two weeks in which to announce new conditions of service for teachers.

The union's regional executive which met for almost the entire day in Kitwe yesterday urged ZNUT members to report for work tomorrow as usual and appealed to those who were already on strike to return to work immediately.

The meeting, attended by the ZNUT general secretary Mr Shiyenge Kapini, expressed disappointment with the Government's failure to implement recommendations on conditions of service for teachers.

In one of the resolutions, the delegates asked the Government to announce the stage the administrative committee had so far reached.

Regional chairman, Mr Alick Bowa, said it was the feeling of the meeting that strike action was unnecessary "at this stage."

He called on teachers in Ndola and elsewhere who were already on strike to call it off and report for work tomorrow.

On Friday, Labour and Social Services Minister Mr Joshua Lumina said teachers who were on strike would lose their pay for the days they stayed away from work.

Mr Lumina described the strike by teachers as irresponsible bearing in mind that some students were about to sit for examinations.

Last Sunday, Zambia Congress of Trade Unions chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba warned that the country would be hit by strikes before the end of the year.

The industrial action would come about because the Party and its Government had allegedly failed to meet workers' demands for improved standards of living.

But Mr Lumina described the strike threat as a political plot by the ZCTU. He did not elaborate.

The same week, teachers in Kabwe and some towns on the Copperbelt went on strike because of alleged Government delays in implementing new conditions of service for people in the teaching profession.

More than 600 Zambia Railways employees also downed tools demanding the removal of a senior employee whom they accused of sacking workers indiscriminately.

The workers demanded the removal of works manager Mr David Chabuka but acting Railways general manager, Mr Richard Veenis said his company would not tolerate laziness.

He said the management was interested in hard work and had found no reasons to have the works manager removed from his position.

He criticised the Railway Workers Union of Zambia for allegedly encouraging indiscipline by supporting issues which they knew were false.

Railmen Will Lose Pay

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA Railways strikers will not be paid for the days they stay away from work, railways acting general manager, Mr Richard Veenis, announced in Kabwe yesterday.

And as the teachers in Kabwe Urban continued their industrial action, local union leaders were at the weekend making frantic efforts to call a general meeting to decide whether to call off the strike or not.

In an apparent response to the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Joshua Lumina's directive that striking teachers in Kabwe and Ndola would not be paid, Mr Keenis directed that the 600 workers at the new railways workshop would also lose their pay.

"We feel that these workers have been badly let down by their union. If you don't work then you don't get paid," the general manager said.

The workers are demanding the removal of works manager, Mr David Chabuka whom they have accused of "indiscriminate sackings". But the management has vowed not to succumb to their demands saying it would not tolerate indiscipline at the workshop.

The strike entered its fifth day yesterday but Mr Veenis expected some of them to resume work today.

He reiterated that he would not meet leaders of the Railway Workers Union of Zambia (RWUZ) until the workers reported for work because according to them the work stoppage was illegal.

In a counter-attack, RWUZ chairman, Mr Dominic Katwishi, said "the protest" would continue as long as the management refused to meet his men.

"It is not a strike but a protest against one individual (Mr Chabuka). Workers cannot go back to work because Mr Veenis has refused to meet the union to discuss certain elements which are of security nature which should be cleared first."

He described as "nonsense" allegations that the union had let down the workers on the matter adding that the management should come out in its true colours.

Mr Katwishi claimed that the union's efforts to discuss the issue with the management and political leaders had

"mercenary action" allegedly practised in the railways.

On the loss of pay Mr Katwishi said the central issue was to remove Mr Chabuka so that production could resume.

He added: "Workers will go to every height and lengths even if it means loss of life and blood to have this issue resolved and Mr Veenis should stop insulting workers that they are lazy."

Mr Lumina who was visiting Chibuluma division of the Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) in Kalulushi at the weekend said the strike by teachers was irresponsible and he vowed to stamp out hooliganism from the labour movement.

He said he had sent directives to the appropriate authorities not to pay the striking teachers for the days they stayed away from work.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON LABOR UNION ATTITUDES, PLANS

Teachers Angered

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

TEACHERS on the Copperbelt have been angered by remarks made last week by Labour and Social Services Minister, Mr Joshua Lumina, that their strike was "irresponsible" and that all those who took part would lose their salaries.

Zambia National Union of Teachers (ZNUT) Copperbelt regional secretary, Mr John Mulenga, said yesterday that if Mr Lumina would use threats of shooting those who went on strike as a way of solving labour disputes he would fail to run the ministry.

Mr Lumina's remarks and threats have angered all teachers in the districts.

He said Mr Lumina must realise that when Zambians were fighting for independence people were actually shot dead by colonial authorities who wanted to suppress the struggle but that the people finally won their freedom.

He said the same followed in Rhodesia where the racist government was using war planes some of which were directed on Zambians in its efforts to suppress the freedom struggle "but those people are free today.

"I would like to appeal to Mr Lumina to choose the right words when speaking on Government plans," he said.

Mr Mulenga said yesterday that all Ndola schools were operating normally and urged any school which might be contemplating going on strike not to do so.

He said, however, that the teachers had reported back to work not because Mr Lumina threatened them, but because of the committee of inquiry into salaries and conditions of service which was now compiling its final report.

Teachers in Ndola and Kabwe went on strike last week protesting against the Government's delays in implementing new conditions of service and higher salaries.

Last Saturday the Copperbelt region of ZNUT ordered its members not to go ahead with the strike which was scheduled for yesterday and instead gave the Government two weeks in which to announce improved conditions of service and salaries for teachers.

But in Luanshya teachers went on strike yesterday, defying the order issued by the union executive. Mr Mulenga said he had been informed of the action by branch officials there.

Strike by teachers in Kabwe Urban and 600 Zambia Railways workers continued yesterday.

Railways management and the Railway Workers Union of Zambia (RWUZ) meeting was deadlocked while it was not immediately known whether ZNUT local leaders had met the striking teachers to resolve the problem.

And our correspondent reports that teachers at Senanga Secondary School in Western Province boycotted classes last Friday in protest against an acute water shortage which has disrupted school activities for the past two weeks. Western Province member of the Central Committee Mr Felix Luputa who visited the school last week promised to help.

ZCTU Strike Warning

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE stand taken by the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) during a seminar for union leaders in Kabwe at which chairman, Mr Frederick Chiluba warned of a country-wide strike before the end of the year if workers' conditions and salaries do not improve, has not changed.

And the current spate of strikes in the country has nothing to do with the warning the ZCTU chairman issued because he did not talk of scattered incidents such as the teachers and Kabwe railmen's strikes.

Mr Chiluba said this yesterday in an interview. But he refused to discuss the issue further saying his organisation had presented a petition to the appropriate authorities "and there is nothing I can add to it."

Asked whether the ZCTU's stand had changed since he made the announcement in Kabwe, Mr Chiluba said: "We have remained quiet since then."

Pressed to say whether or not the silence meant that the stand of the congress had remained the same, he retorted: "It implies, doesn't it?"

On the current strikes which mostly affect teachers on the Copperbelt, Mr Chiluba said they should not be associated with the statement when he opened the Kabwe seminar "because I spoke of a country-wide strike and not isolated cases."

And reacting to Mr. Chiluba's warning, Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Joshua Lumina, charged that the warning was politically motivated and wondered what the ZCTU wanted to achieve.

Yesterday Mr Chiluba said he and his colleagues in the congress had remained silent since his announcement "and we have listened to many comments on the issue although some of them have come from people whose sincerity I doubt but there is nothing to add to what I said."

The ZNUT has pledged its full support to the union leadership and general secretary, Mr Shiyenge Kapini, in particular.

The provincial executive has dissociated itself from demands by some branch officials in Kitwe and Chingola for the resignation of Mr Kapini whom they accused of failing to lead the union effectively.

The boycott of classes by more than 200 students at the Copperbelt Secondary Teachers College in Kitwe entered its third day yesterday.

The students are protesting against the Ministry of Education and Culture's decision to transfer two lecturers from the college, Copperbelt chief education officer, Mr Andrew Musukwa confirmed.

Teachers in Kabwe Urban and 600 Zambia Railways workers continued their strike yesterday.

And in Mazabuka, 138 cane-cutters at Nakambala Sugar Estate yesterday went on strike over the non-provision overalls.

Industrialists Warned

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) has warned industrialists against importing sophisticated machinery which ends up lying idle because of lack of spares and skilled personnel to operate them.

ZCTU general secretary, Mr Newstead Zimba said yesterday that most industries in Zambia were not producing at full capacity because of scarcity of foreign exchange, misplacement of manpower coupled with under-utilisation of machinery.

Mr Zimba who was speaking on the theme "trade union views to productivity" at a Rotary-sponsored seminar in Kitwe, said other factors which affected production included overstaffing by local industries.

While unions created favourable conditions for workers the performance of a number of firms had been grossly affected by the importation of inappropriate technology.

He said some companies spent large sums of money to import sophisticated equipment, but failed to utilise it at full capacity because of the shortage of spares.

"This in the end absorbs capital expenditure and thereby affects production," Mr Zimba said.

He said that the labour movement through education programmes had tried to ensure that there were few work stoppages in industries to enhance production.

"Workers have become more mature since channels of communications affecting grievances handling have been set up by the unions," he added.

Luanshya Likely To Resume Work

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Oct 80 pp 1, 5

[Text]

TEACHERS in Luanshya are likely to resume work today following a meeting between Zambia National Union of Teachers (ZNUT) secretary for the Copperbelt, Mr John Mulenga, and branch officials yesterday.

Speaking in a telephone interview from Luanshya after the meeting, Mr Mulenga said some teachers had started going back to their classrooms and he was expecting a full turnout today.

He said there was no special reason for teachers in Luanshya to continue the strike after an order by the ZNUT executive last weekend for all striking teachers to go back to work on Monday.

"There is no special reason for them to continue the strike. All they wanted is to know when the Government would implement the new conditions of service and increased salaries and this has been ironed out in our meeting," he said.

The teachers went on strike because of the Government's delay in implementing better conditions of service and new salaries for them. ZCTU has exonerated itself from the strike.

ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba said that his organisation had nothing to do with the strike and this was echoed later by chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba.

Teachers in Kabwe Urban were yesterday ordered to resume work today in response to the Government's announcement that the administrative salary commission had finished its work.

ZNUT regional secretary Mr Marstone Bwalya issued the directive in an interview with ZANA.

He said although he had not been briefed on the contents of the salary recommendations, teachers would only resume the strike if they discovered that their conditions were still unfavourable.

● And Zambia Railways workers demanding the removal of works manager Mr David Chabuka continued to strike yesterday.

Zambia Railways management and Central Province member of the Central Committee Mr Pius Kasutu had a closed meeting yesterday to try and solve the issue, but both parties refused to give details to the Press.

A top management official of the Tobacco Board of Zambia, yesterday blasted the National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers (NUPAW) and the National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers (NUCIW) for allegedly creating alarm and despondency among their members.

TBZ company secretary Mr Victor Mwaba was commenting on a report in yesterday's **Times of Zambia** that most of the 2,500 workers would be declared redundant at the end of the year following a Government directive to reorganise the board.

The two unions complained about the impending lay-offs which were confirmed by acting principal labour officer Mr J. M. Machalo and TBZ personnel manager Mr I. K. Zeko.

But Mr Mwaba yesterday expressed ignorance about the reported plans to sack the workers.

The board, he said, had merely been instructed "to make a few changes and readjust ourselves — that is all. I am not familiar with the figure of 2,500 workers who are reported going to lose their jobs."

CSO: 4420

SALARY INQUIRY COMMITTEE CONCLUDES STUDY

Workers Await Recommendations

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE administrative committee of inquiry examining salaries and conditions of service in the public, teaching, judicial, local government services and the armed forces is now compiling its report.

Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr Evans Willima in the wake of a spate of strikes by teachers over the delay said the committee had finished gathering evidence — in implementing new conditions of service.

And chairman of the Zambia National Union of Teachers (ZNUT) Mr Nelson Simatendele has appealed to striking teachers in Kabwe and Ndola to report for work today and wait for the recommendations to be announced.

Mr Willima said the commission of inquiry into the missing Kanyama disaster funds had also completed its work.

He did not know how long the administrative committee would take to submit its report to the Government.

But he said the new salaries and conditions of service for the workers would be backdated to August 1, as directed by President Kaunda.

Although it was not possible to implement such directives because of lack of funds, "there is nothing we can do, but to comply with instructions."

Declined

"This means that whatever decision the committee makes, everyone affected will get his backpay from August 1," Mr Willima explained.

Mr Willima declined to comment on the nation-wide strike threat by the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions and a warning by Labour and Social Services Minister, Mr Joshua Lumina that workers going on strike would lose their pay.

ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba has alerted workers throughout the country to brace for a nation-wide strike before the end of the year to back up demands for better working conditions.

When he announced the appointment of the inquiry team last May, Mr Willima said that for sometime, the Government had received representation from various sectors of the public service, asking for a review of salaries and conditions.

Representations, he said, came from the Civil Servants Union of Zambia, the Zambia National Union of Teachers and the National Union of Public Service Workers, requesting improvements in the conditions of service relating to housing, working hours, transport, increased leave earnings and commutation of leave days.

The terms of reference for the committee were to look into:

- The rise in the cost of living since the last salary review which set the present pay levels and conditions of service.
- The effect of the Turner report.
- The need for stability, efficiency and continuity in the public service.

● The need to provide adequate incentives to professional and technical workers and staff serving in rural areas.

● The need to re-adjust salary structures to allow for flexibility and;

● The date of implementation of the recommendations.

On the Kanyama probe, Mr Willima said the commission was compiling the report for submission to the Government.

The Government appointed the commission early in May headed by Mr Francis Tumeo, an under secretary at Cabinet office to probe the collection, custody and disbursement of all contributions made in cash and in kind towards the fund in 1977.

Its task was to find out how much was raised by Zambians, foreign countries and organisations to assist the disaster stricken residents whose homes were destroyed by floods.

The commision was appointed in the wake of complaints from the public and allegations that the money was misused and contradictions in the total of the money raised.

Meanwhile, ZNUT has pleaded with the Government not to slash striking teachers' salaries as punishment for taking part in what was described as an illegal strike.

Commenting on Mr Lumina's ruling that striking teachers should not be paid for days they stay out, union chairman, Mr Simatendele said the Government should act "like a father and forgive the teachers who went on strike."

Mr Simatendele said teachers had been and were still loyal to the Government and "only went on strike to demand a fair deal."

The Government, he said, should appreciate teachers' problems and work quickly to find a lasting solution.

He appealed to teachers on strike in Kabwe, Ndola and those in Mazabuka who threatened to down chalks today to wait patiently for the recommendations of the inquiry.

And Kabwe area secretary of ZNUT, Mr Maston Bwalya, supported Mr Simatendele's call for patience.

The union in Kabwe would hold a meeting with teachers as soon as a police permit was obtained, he said.

Implementation Delays Foreseen

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT is now a matter of time before the Government administrative inquiry into salaries and conditions of service for teachers, doctors, police, prisons, army and all other public service personnel reports on its findings.

Mr Willima said yesterday that the inquiry committee had finished its sittings — 28 sessions from its appointment 130 days ago to today. That was really a commendable job bearing in mind that the committee was part-time and had wide-ranging terms of reference covering diverse professional interests in Government employ.

Certainly the salary and promotional structure of a teacher is different from that of a policeman, so is that of a doctor from a motor mechanic's. But all of them are employed by one organisation — the Government.

The Government could have easily looked into the grievances of teachers, clerks, doctors separately. But that would be going about things piecemeal. Besides the exercise would be too costly.

So as it does not believe in half measures the Government decided to deal with the whole range of problems comprehensively and at one time.

The Government knows full well and is equally worried that the cost of living is eating deeper and deeper into the pockets (if there are still pockets) of every Zambian. It is not likely to ignore that aspect in the new salaries and conditions the inquiry will come up with.

There may be a delay in implementing the measures because the Government will have first of all to think out and find ways to effect them.

This could be in increased taxation, higher prices or cuts in subsidies and public spending on health services, schools and allied facilities.

It is a poor government which announces salary and wage rises without knowing there is money in its coffers to pay them.

Recently one African regime gave its rulers hefty increments—some as high as 50 per cent — only to find there was not enough money. As was to be expected the previous Government became the scapegoat.

The Zambian Government will not allow itself to be a laughing stock. It has to do things properly.

The fact however is that whatever happens, implementation of the report of the inquiry will be retroactive to August 1, 1980. That in itself should cheer up public servants.

We may seem didactic in our concern about the need for industrial peace: This is purely in the national interest.

That is when we repeat that public servants and other workers in the parastatal and private sectors should ignore calls for an illegal country-wide strike. It is not going to help anyone.

The Government has given unions a "free hand" to bargain. It is against unions workers will have to direct their ire if nothing comes off.

CSO: 4420

REORGANIZATION OF TBZ ORDERED, MANY WORKERS WILL LOSE JOBS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **MOST of the 2,500 Tobacco Board of Zambia workers will be declared redundant at the end of the year after the Government's directive to restructure the organisation.**

This follows the Government's decision to accept a report by a team of British experts sponsored by the World Bank who recently carried out a study of the tobacco industry in the country.

The team, led by Mr Michael Harrison, stayed for five weeks and submitted its report to the Government at the end of August.

It was learnt yesterday that Cabinet Office had approved the exercise and the Government had directed that TBZ should stop running production schemes.

While handing over family farming schemes to the department of agriculture, the TBZ has been ordered to sell its tenant and assisted tenant schemes. The board would remain as a marketing organisation based in Lusaka.

A large number of workers engaged in field work will be laid off, while some will be redirected to the department of agriculture.

Board secretary Mr Victor Mwaba confirmed the changes, but could not give details. He promised to do so today.

Permanent secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Andrew Hamaamba, described the changes as "minor" but said he was not aware of the laying off of workers.

The National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers (NUPAW) has since accepted the move "painfully" and warned of an influx of people to towns to look for jobs with the prospect of others turning to crime if they failed to make ends meet.

Union general secretary Mr Stephen Silwimba said he had received an official notification from the Ministry of Labour and Social Services that the workers had been given three months notice and they would lose employment with TBZ with effect from October 1.

"We have no choice but to accept the redundancies since it is a directive from above. My fear is that the move is defeating the Government policy of go-back to the land and the creation of more employment in the rural areas," he said.

In a letter to TBZ company secretary, acting principal labour officer, Mr J.M. Machalo, recalled that after consultations with the board and the union the latter did not object to declaring the workers redundant.

"To this effect, therefore, I do hereby grant you (TBZ) permission to declare the employees redundant. However, on separation they should be paid all their terminal benefits as laid down in the collective agreement," Mr Machalo said.

Letter

Mr Machalo's letter is copied to NUPAW and National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers (NUCIW).

The acting principal labour officer was replying to TBZ personnel manager Mr I.K. Zeko, who had said the decision to lay off workers was because of the reorganisation of the organisation

Mr Zeko said the "net effect" of this decision was that many employees would be laid off although it was a fact that some of them would be absorbed by the department of agriculture.

While TBZ would continue to exist as a marketing organisation, Mr Zeko said some workers at the headquarters would have to be laid off to enable the authorities to fashion a more competent and efficient organisation.

TBZ general manager, Mr G. M. Lewanika, told the workers in a letter that the Government directive required among other things, that the board should withdraw from all production schemes and stop securing block credit for farmers.

"The impact of this decision is that the services of all those board officers and wage grade employees employed in the production department will not be required at the close of business on Wednesday, December 31, 1980.

"Unfortunately, you are one of those employees who will not be able to continue in the employment of the board. Accordingly, you are, with effect from October 1, 1980, formally given three months notice of the board's intention to terminate your employment as of December 31, 1980," Mr Lewanika said.

Mr Lewanika said the affected workers would be entitled to all terminal benefits including a refund "where applicable" of their contributions to TBZ-operated pension life assurance scheme without interest.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ALIEN PASSPORT POLICY--The Ministry of Home Affairs has appealed to non-Zambians living in the country who wish to obtain travel documents to apply for them from diplomatic missions of their countries. A ministry spokesman said yesterday over the past few months, passport offices especially in Lusaka, had been inundated by non-Zambians seeking documents to enable them to travel outside. "Unfortunately, this is not the responsibility of the Zambian Government. These persons should seek such documents from their own governments, irrespective of whether they have been residents in Zambia for many years. "Non-Zambian residents intending to travel outside Zambia should not apply for such documents from passport offices in the country," the spokesman said. He pointed out that the services provided by the passport and citizenship offices in Zambia were meant for Zambians requiring travel documents or passports. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Oct 80 p 7]

CSO: 4420

MUZOREWA 'PLEASANTLY SURPRISED' BY MUGABE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Oct 80 p 7

[Article by Gilbert Mawarire]

[Text]

UANC president, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, says he is "pleasantly and happily surprised" by the fact that the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has not turned Zimbabwe into a one-party communist state which he consistently said he would during the liberation struggle.

The bishop has also pledged to use his party's three seats in Parliament to vote for the Government's Constitutional Amendment Bill whose enactment had to be postponed because the Government could not muster the required 70 votes to push it through.

Speaking in a wide-ranging interview yesterday, the bishop said: "We will definitely vote with the Government over the Bill.

"Our party feels that it is not support for ZANU (PF) which compels us to support the Bill but rather because this is a national issue which should be supported by any person who supports majority rule."

He added: "We have said in the past that laws which had been used to suppress and oppress the majority of the people should be changed and we will have no hesitation in using our three seats for that purpose."

Bishop Muzorewa conceded that one of his election campaign strong points was his attack on communism and warnings of a communist Zimbabwe if either Mr Nkomo or Mr Mugabe came to power.

"I was not just being emotional on the issue. I was basing that on what they were saying while outside.

"So I want to say how pleasantly and happily surprised I am that what the Prime Minister used to say is not what he is saying now. I hope that he continues on that course," he said.

The bishop claimed, however, that some potential investors were still holding back their money because they did not know which way the Government was going.

"Lots of people are wondering whether what is being said is not just a cover up.

"This is why aid is not coming as quickly as it would if I had won the election," he claimed.

The bishop said although he had lost the election, he regarded himself as the "midwife" who had helped bring about the country's independence.

"I must say that no honest or truthful historian will write the history of this country and leave out the part I played in its liberation struggle," he said, recounting events from the Pearce Commission to the Lancaster Agreement.

"We loaded the truck of independence and those ruling now (the PF alliance), off-loaded it and got into power."

The bishop, who confirmed he was now spending more time on church than on party matters, deplored inter-party violence and said it seemed the spirit of reconciliation was only between whites and blacks and not between blacks as well.

He said his party had accepted ZANU (PF)'s electoral victory in a "civilised manner" and was gearing itself for the next elections which he said it would win "if the elections were free and fair".

He repeated his denial that his men were being trained in South Africa for subversion in Zimbabwe.

Asked whether he still had men who were under arms, the bishop said: "Which men are you referring to? If you mean the auxiliaries they were not my men. They were part of the security forces who I handed over to Lord Soames when he came to take charge of the country."

He denied that President Kaunda had recently barred him from attending a church conference in Kitwe.

"That is false. I never intended or applied to go to Zambia anyway," he said.

CSO: 4420

RECEPTION OF SHAGARI PROMPTS COMMENTS ON U.S. POLICY, AID

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Oct 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Bridging the Gap"]

[Text]

WITH the Presidential election campaign at a crucial stage the visit to Washington of the Nigerian President, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, could hardly have come at a better time for the Democrats.

It has given President Carter the chance to emphasise to black voters his commitment to black Africa in general and Nigeria and Zimbabwe in particular.

American politicians are, of course, prone to making extravagant statements at election time, and the reports now emanating from the White House may be greeted with scepticism in this part of the world.

This is understandable, particularly as the volume of American aid has not come up to expectations.

Yet it has been clear for a long time that American policy towards Africa has been changing. The support Washington gave to the Lancaster House conference in the face of strong conservative opposition was proof of that.

So there is good reason to believe that President Carter, given the opportunity, will reinforce the success he has achieved. It may be that even Mr Reagan, should he be elected, would see the sense of this policy. One must hope so.

Zimbabwe may therefore have a pivotal role to play in the development of U.S. policy towards South Africa. Washington obviously wants to see change come peacefully there. So do we all.

It may be that ultimately some form of sanctions will be necessary. But the emergence of a peaceful and prosperous Zimbabwe could also have a powerful influence on Afrikaner thinking by proving to them that change need not be feared. Generous American aid could do much to bring this about.

CSO: 4420

SHORTAGE OF CONSUMER, INDUSTRIAL GOODS REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 12 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

MANY goods are in short supply in Zimbabwe as industrialists race to keep pace with the booming local market and increasing export demands with the extra foreign currency going towards capital development.

Commerce and industry expect little improvement over the next year or two until new plant, bought with some of the extra foreign exchange, is commissioned.

Apparently unrelated events cause problems. Paper is short because rural schools had reopened, a spokesman for the country's mills said last week.

"Demand exceeds supply mainly because rural schools now need far more exercise books, and more will be needed next year. We have already had an order from one firm for 20 million books and that's a lot of paper; but we have plans for two new mills."

CURTAILED

Publishers have had to curtail production, according to a newsletter issued by a major Bulawayo firm. Not only is locally made paper for paperbacks short, but there is little foreign currency for higher grades.

The retail trade is booming, said the chief executive of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, Mr Keith Nicholson.

"The increase in minimum wages means a lot more people enjoy a higher income. There is a tremendous number of people who have come back to the country, and, of course, the rural areas are now back in the cash economy."

He expected the shortages to last until more foreign currency could be allocated for raw materials for the local market.

And they could grow worse if the coming agricultural season is good, putting more money into the pockets of the rural communities.

His counterpart in the Chamber of Zimbabwe Industries, Mr Tony Read, agreed. "We have enough capacity to satisfy the local market, but we have to export as well.

"We need more currency to expand our production and so there will be shortages while we earn this on the export market.

EQUIPMENT

"Much currency is being poured into infrastructure development and the rehabilitation of the TTLs.

"But the situation is not depressing: it's just growing pains. We managed when sanctions started and various goods were in short supply, and in time we will manage."

Beside extra equipment being needed to meet the new demands, much of Zimbabwe's existing plant is old and needs replacing.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry confirmed that there had been a "considerable increase in allocations for capital equipment".

Allocations for raw materials had also been raised faster than the rate of inflation, but not enough to keep pace with demand.

Allocations for importing raw materials for manufactured exports were made separately, he said.

The spokesman said the Ministry was satisfied over the level of consumption of petroleum, Zimbabwe's major import.

"There has been an expected seasonal increase and more fuel is being used because of the extra traffic in the rural areas, but the consumption is acceptable."

When demand exceeds supply inflation rates often grow, but Mr Nicholson did not expect this to be a factor in Zimbabwe because of the competitive market and the Government's price controls.

Most inflation was imported and the higher wages now being paid in this country could also have an effect, he said.

One result of the tight situation is that few industrialists keep large stocks, and some keep none. As each order is received it has to join the queue instead of being filled from the warehouse.

CSO: 4420

AID FOR STARVING PEOPLE IN INYANGA, KEZI NEEDED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Oct 80 p 10

[Editorial: "A Critical Time"]

[Text]

THE PLIGHT of about 15 000 people in Inyanga and Kezi who are desperately short of food adds weight, if that were needed, to the plea made in Geneva by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kangai, for $8 million aid from the U.N. High Commission for Refugees to help the Government distribute food.

Come what may, whether the UNHCR or any other outside agency helps or not, food must get to those who need it until this year's crops are harvested.

It has been said that unless they get food, some people in the affected areas will die of hunger.

There is basically no justification for anyone in Zimbabwe to die from pure hunger. There must be food available and it must be possible to get it swiftly to those who need it.

But the present emergency does point to the need to establish food stocks and outlets for other commodities in the less accessible parts of the country, and have transport available at short notice, to meet future contingencies caused by bad harvests or movements of large numbers of people.

The next few months might be critical for food supplies, and some people, and areas, will take time to recover.

But present conditions are exceptionable, and the country has the will, the expertise and the agricultural potential to reduce the chance that they will ever be repeated.

CSO: 4420

IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONAL SECURITY REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Senator Tarisai Ziyambi, said yesterday that the security situation throughout Zimbabwe had "improved a lot" since the deployment of 1400 men in the National Army and the police.

In an interview with the ZBC, the Minister said he was satisfied that the call made by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, last week, that armed dissidents and undisciplined party elements should be "routed with speed" had been taken very seriously.

"I have every reason to believe that within a measure of a few weeks, there is a possibility of talking about being on top of the situation," he said. "The situation has greatly improved."

Senator Ziyambi said that apart from the three affected areas cited by Mr Mugabe--Salisbury, Bulawayo and Sinoia--the Government had also deployed the army and police into other districts.

Deployments

"We have deployed a group of 200 into Goromonzi, 100 into Sinoia and Makonde TTL, some more companies in Bulawayo urban, another 300 into Salisbury urban and a big number in the Gutu TTL where we have had problems," he said.

A group of 130 had been sent to Mtoko and other units to Maranke TTL, Chenjiri, Chiredzi and Rushinga, bringing the total to 1,400 men deployed in all the affected areas, the Minister said.

Senator Ziyambi also said police had made a "few arrests." Those arrested would soon appear before the courts on charges of possessing arms of war.

CSO: 4420

PRESENCE OF FORMER GUERRILLAS REDUCES VIOLENCE IN CHITUNGWIZA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE arrival of ZANLA and ZIPRA former guerillas in Chitungwiza has dramatically reduced violence in the area, the Acting Chief Executive of Chitungwiza Urban Council, Mr Reuben Jamela, said yesterday.

"The coming of the cadres has had a sobering effect on violence-bent elements and, as it has turned out, the security situation here has vastly improved and violence has been greatly reduced," he said.

Speaking in an interview, Mr Jamela said the former guerillas were well-behaved, respectful and friendly and had earned the praise of anybody who had met them.

"The boys are settling in well and so far they have been remarkably peaceful and have not been involved in any incidents.

"They have been very welcome and are mixing well with the local populace.

"So far, so good, and I have no doubt that this is the pattern that will continue. They themselves are well-behaved, respectful and friendly and I do not see them changing to anything else," he said.

People thronged daily to the Zengeza 4 and Seke Unit O areas where the men are housed, to seek relatives and friends "or to just get a glimpse of them", said Mr Jamela.

"The council has a constant rapport with the men. Their commanders come here and we go there to find out if there is anything we can help them with since we are the landlords."

The council provided the former guerillas with services such as refuse, collection, sewage removal, a water supply and general maintenance, he said. Their food, bedding and other requirements are provided by the army.

CSO: 4420

EX-ZIPRA GUERRILLAS MOVE INTO CHITUNGWIZA

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 12 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE long-awaited ZIPRA former guerillas finally arrived at Chitungwiza late yesterday afternoon — three hours behind schedule.

Patriotic Front (PF) supporters began to trickle into the Seke Unit "N" encampment to welcome the former fighters as early as 1 p.m., but a few left when it seemed they would not arrive.

When the men finally arrived at about 4.30 p.m. women sang and chanted slogans of praise to PF leader Dr Joshua Nkomo and the ZIPRA forces. Many in the crowd of several hundreds, reached out to shake hands with the former guerillas as the convoy of 60 army trucks snaked its way into the encampment.

ZIPRA Commander, Lookout Masuku, who rode in a car behind the convoy, confirmed that 1 200 of his men had been moved from Assembly Point Romeo and Mushumbi Pools.

Later, addressing the former guerillas, most of whom wore camouflage military fatigues and looked exhausted, Commander Masuku declared he would not tolerate indiscipline in the encampment.

He urged the men to refrain from going out in the neighbouring residential areas and causing trouble among the civilian population.

Your role, he told them, "is to defend the party on a national scale. I do not want to hear cases of you going out of here to intervene in petty squabbles that some of you may be involved in in the surrounding residences."

He told them they would remain at Chitungwiza until measures were taken to allocate them permanent positions.

PF publicity secretary, Mr Mark Nziramasanga confirmed later that Dr Nkomo, who is also the Minister of Home Affairs, will today address the ZIPRA cadres at 10 am as part of a full day of celebrations.

Starting at 8 am today, Mr Nziramasanga said there would be singing and dancing in the encampment.

CSO: 4420

ZANLA CADRES RESIST MOVE PLAN

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 12 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

MORE than 500 ZANLA guerillas are rebelling against the ZANU (PF) leadership over a bid to make them quit a "refugee camp" on the outskirts of Salisbury.

The revolt flared last week when a leading party official was allegedly forced to flee down a dirt track by furious comrades.

The guerillas have been told by the Government and ZANU (PF) to quit their make-shift kraal on Chishawasha Mission, north-east of the capital.

But they fear that they will be sent to the party-owned Grazely and Oasis farms in nearby Goromonzi, the scene of several recent outbreaks of violence.

The guerillas claim that the co-operative-run farms are overcrowded and disease-ridden.

Two trucks and two buses sent to collect the freedom fighters were forced to turn back empty on Monday.

RESETTLED

"We will not leave until we are properly resettled," said one of the guerillas.

ZANLA forces began moving to the Roman Catholic mission station under the guise of refugees in February.

"I agreed to take up to 100 as a contribution to the resettlement programme," said mission rector, Father Francis Mugadzi.

"The number just grew and grew. There are now hundreds: no one knows exactly how many.

"No one tells me anything now. I'm not consulted. I just know that they've taken the liberty to refuse to move when asked.

"I don't know how they will survive when the rains come."

The guerillas, who all came from Mozambique, live in about 50 temporary grass huts on the side of a steep hill. They collect their water from a running stream and have dug several cess pits.

ZANU (PF) welfare secretary Peter Mabhunu went to the camp on Thursday in a bid to quell the revolt. But the guerillas said they chased him down a dirt track leading to the main Salisbury road

When a Sunday Mail team visited the camp last week, the camp commander called an indaba by hammering on a metal pipe.

Dozens of men, women and children poured out of huts and gathered under a tree.

After chanting chimurenga slogans for several minutes, they voiced their grievances.

The guerillas said they would refuse to move to Grazely and Oasis farms.

"Those places are overcrowded and there is diseases," said the commander. "We are badly overcrowded here, but it will be worse if we move.

"We don't mind having to live here when the rains come. We are guerillas — we have suffered hardship before."

They complained that they were being badly treated by ZANU (PF) and the Government.

"We freed this country and should now be treated well," said one. "We want to move together to a place with plenty of room.

"We will not be herded around like cattle."

They admitted that they were guerillas — and not refugees.

"We were brought here as refugees only as cover," said the commander.

He refused to say why several hundred guerillas had been "smuggled" on to a mission station near the capital city.

The guerillas also moaned bitterly that they were not being paid.

CSO: 4420

MANYIKA CALLS FOR CALM IN FACE OF BUS STRIKE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Robson Manyika, has appealed to the public to keep calm in the face of the Zimbabwe Omnibus Company bus drivers' strike here and said he would be meeting the workers' committee today in a bid to try to resolve the deadlock.

The Minister, who flew into Bulawayo from Salisbury late yesterday afternoon, spent the greater part of the evening trying to contact members of the workers' committee.

A senior labour relations officer who accompanied the Minister also held consultative meetings with the management of the ZOC including the general manager, Mr Peter Brice, at a city hotel.

"I appeal to everyone to be reasonable and calm and to act wisely, especially members of the public. The strike will be resolved, possibly before late tomorrow, and the public should have its transport back soon," Mr Manyika said last night.

He said he would discuss all issues at stake with the drivers. "They will put to me their troubles and I will also plainly discuss the issue of the salary increase. But in getting on to a figure, the economic position of the State must be paramount."

Mr Manyika is also holding talks with the management of the bus company. "I have brought Mr Stead with me, though he was a little reluctant, and I hope to iron out all the differences that exist between the management and the workers."

Mr Stead is the chairman of the company and the striking workers earlier demanded to meet him.

The meeting with the workers' committee is due to start at 9 o'clock this morning but the Minister said he will also address all the workers after meeting their committee.

Earlier a statement released by the workers' committee said: "Wages are still based on colour and not on merit."

The general manager of the ZOC, Mr Peter Brice, denied the allegations of discrimination, and said that contrary to the strikers' claims, they had not been stopped from negotiating with him before the strike.

He noted that rises ranging from 17,3 percent for the higher-paid grades to 37,9 percent for junior grades had been made to the transport industry on September 26.

● About 450 workers on the morning shift at the railway block of Rhodesia Chrome Mines, Selukwe, went on strike yesterday.

It is understood their action is in support of 160 night shift workers, who refused to work last night because of a dispute over their night allowance.

Other workers were brought in this morning to keep machinery running at the railway block.

No member of the management of RCM or Union Carbide was available yesterday to comment on the strike.

CSO: 4420

NKOMO WARNS AGAINST ILLEGAL SEIZURE OF LAND

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

LANDLESS rural people must not rush to occupy white-owned farms but must wait for the Government to create the legal machinery for an equitable redistribution of land, the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, said in Plumtree yesterday.

He appealed for co-operation between tribespeople and farmers in solving the problems caused by shortage of grazing land.

He told a rally at Dingumuzi stadium after a closed session with members of the Zimbabwe Republic Police: "People must not take the law into their own hands and start occupying farms. They must know that farmers obtained that land through a legal process under the previous regimes. The laws under which these farms were acquired still exist and it is up to us to change them.

"People must therefore wait for the Government to enact laws that entitle them to the occupation of new land. They must remember that if there is indiscriminate squatting, these farms will be turned into deserts."

Dr Nkomo said people had to accept that white farmers were Zimbabweans. He spoke against the "high incidence of theft and poaching" from white-owned farms and urged farmers and rural people to meet to discuss their problems.

Dr Nkomo disclosed that he would chair a meeting between farmers and representatives of tribesmen at Plumtree on October 18 "to discuss mutual problems".

He would also meet parents of recently returned former refugee girls from Zambia to discuss educational arrangements for the girls on the same date.

Dr Nkomo said he believed farmers and tribesmen could work out a system of co-operation on the land issue pending the acquisition by Government of land for resettlement.

But, he said, farmers were making it difficult for the Government to buy land by charging exorbitant prices.

"I have always told the farmers not to sell African jungle. They can charge for improvements like dams, fencing, boreholes, but not for the mopanis and other natural resources on the land."

There were people, said Dr Nkomo, who kept saying the Patriotic Front had lost the election. "We lost nothing. Instead, we gained the self-government which we had lost in 1897."

Criticising the national radio and television for broadcasting what he described as "rubbish", Dr Nkomo said "some Ministers" were spreading propaganda that only one section fought the war. These people were political newcomers "who have always belonged to the other side".

CSO: 4420

HEALTH MINISTER OUTLINES PROGRAM OF LEGISLATION

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 12 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, yesterday outlined a programme of legislation bringing radical change to the health service in Zimbabwe.

In a speech in Fort Victoria, he said the programme would involve:

- **Greater emphasis on primary health care and on health education.**
- **The abolition of open and closed hospitals.**
- **Compulsory health contributions for those earning more than $150 a month.**
- **More personnel and resources in rural areas.**
- **Limits on private practice.**
- **And a policy of low-cost drugs.**

In addition the whole Andrew Fleming hospital complex in Salisbury would be designated as a national referral centre and teaching hospital.

A new governing body for the hospital would be created "to reflect the new democratic spirit in the health service and overcome the colonial mentality that undoubtedly exists in the staff of that hospital."

The hospital is likely to be renamed, possibly as the Parirenyatwa Hospital.

Dr Ushewokunze also proposes to set up a national rehabilitation centre with special emphasis on the war-wounded. This might involve the nationalisation of existing centres such as St Giles.

The overall aim of the planned health legislation was "to create a health system which reflects the political power that exists in our society," Dr Ushewokunze said.

"The settler health Acts of past governments ensure economic or racial segregation in our hospitals.

"The very nature of the open and closed hospitals concept ensures that the service is comprehensive only for those who can afford it."

The Minister reasserted his belief that the present hierarchy of the health service was founded on discrimination on the basis of race and on the basis of a black person's willingness to "sell out" his or her colleagues.

Addressing a predominantly black audience of the Fort Victoria branch of the Nurses' Association of Zimbabwe, Dr Ushewokunze said the association itself reflected that selfsame discriminatory colonial hierarchy.

He was particularly critical of the fact that only state - registered nurses and degree nurses were members of the association, which he called "an elitist body passing itself off as a professional organisation".

Grassroots

He said: "The heads of the association are the senior health service members—they are your bosses.

the grassroots of your profession and therefore the community in general have practically no representation in the association.

"The association on its past record is an instrument of Ministry of Health policy, not an instrument for professional and community development."

The Minister's scathing remarks embraced staff attitudes and standards of care in the health service as a whole.

"Student and staff attitudes towards patients have been getting worse over the decades as the colonial disease of oppression and exploitation got worse," he said.

"There is a tendency to forget that the patient is in fact the focus of hospital activity and not the means for realising career goals and acquiring status."

He said there was a lack of trust between staff of different races, black promotion prospects were poor, there was a lack of professional spirit, and senior staff were too fond of terrorising junior sisters and student nurses.

"Promotion must be based on merit and not on colour and not also on how much one sells out one's colleagues."

The great need was for communication and dialogue. Review meetings should be held involving hospital staff of all levels and ward councils should be set up where patients could be represented.

The dialogue and educational process should be extended in particular to those hospital staff who resisted change.

"I don't want people victimising each other. That won't augur well for the service. It's not necessary," the Minister said.

"Let's talk to each other let's create dialogue, let's understand each other.

Preacher

"Of course, if somebody still refuses to change, I think they will be living in the wrong country at this point in time. Probably it will be better for them to leave gracefully."

Dr Ushewokunze said his emphasis on change in the health service had made him unpopular

But he said it was better to change attitudes through speeches than through legislation.

"I feel I must be the preacher who must go around telling people to change with the changing times," he said.

Some of you are aware that there should be change and are geared for it.

"Some of you fear change because it threatens to destroy your exploitatively acquired status symbols.

"Some of you are part and parcel of the system which we militarily sought to destroy and will therefore resist change.

"Your Government is there for change and if you resist change you are ipso facto resisting your Government, the Government of the people."

CSO: 4420

JOURNALISTS SCORED FOR TRYING TO 'CREATE' NEWS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 12 Oct 80 p 14

["Mucongorori's View"]

[Text]

NEWSWEEK, the American news magazine, carries an article entitled "Zimbabwe: A new reign of terror" by a correspondent, Holger Jensen, in which the writer predicts an armed confrontation between the former guerilla forces of ZANLA and ZIPRA.

The writer further makes subtle insinuations suggesting that the former guerillas are no longer under proper control and have gone wild, unleashing a reign of terror in the countryside, fighting the police, army and each other.

It is claimed, in the full page article, that Prime Minister Mugabe had used the army to flush out dissidents in ZIPRA while holding back in those in his own ZANLA forces, and that in the wake of "inflamed tribal hostilities" murder, robbery and rape had become the order of the day.

For those of us who have studied the attitude of Newsweek and sister publications under the American conglomerate of the Washington Post, this report comes as no surprise.

Long before Lord Soames set foot on Zimbabwean soil many Western newshounds, among them those of Newsweek, were already orchestrating the inevitability of a bloody civil war in Zimbabwe if Mr Mugabe or Mr Nkomo came to power.

It is now five months since independence and presumably the Washington news moguls have begun to quiz their outpost stringers "When the hell is the big news going to break?"

It is true that politically motivated murders and other violent incidents have occurred in Zimbabwe since independence, but to speak of these as underlying a major rebellion involving ZANLA and ZIPRA forces is to prostitute truth for sheer expediency.

That Zimbabwe is going through a traumatic period is no secret. Prime Minister Mugabe has himself openly acknowledged this fact. He has repeatedly called for unity between the former guerillas and has promised tough action against those circumventing the laws of the land regardless of their political inclinations.

It seems the stock in trade of many foreign journalists is to spread fear, alarm and despondency in the hope of sparking off events that would provide the real "scoop", for I can find no logical reason or truth in the story that Mr Mugabe told inmates at Mtoko's volatile X-Ray assembly point "to keep their powder dry for ZIPRA".

Surely, for so serious a piece of information, the Newsweek correspondent should have made an effort to verify his information with the ever receptive Mr Mugabe instead of relying on an unidentified "witness", who, for all we know, could well have been some disgruntled villager with a chip on the shoulder after the atrocities of the war.

The truth of the matter is that the Prime Minister travelled to Mtoko to inform the former fighters of Government plans to resettle them. These plans have since materialised, and more than 15 000 former guerillas, from both ZANLA and ZIPRA have been allocated temporary housing in Chitungwiza near Salisbury and in Bulawayo.

[illegible] the article speaks of the British Prime Minister, Mr Margaret Thatcher being [illegible] of the [illegible] the Zimbabwean delegation to Bodgrade for Talks [illegible] and alludes to an alleged threat by the British leader that future aid to Zimbabwe from her Government would have to be reconsidered.

If Mrs Thatcher said what she is reported to have said then I can well understand her worries. With an economy bedevilled by labour unrest and an unprecedented unemployment rate Mrs Thatcher certainly has [illegible] to [illegible] hold on her [illegible].

Dr Herbert Ushewokunze is an indigenous African, and if he chooses to fraternise with the [illegible] engages in what Newsweek describes as "primitive [illegible]" it is because he recognises the potential of traditional African medicine as a complementary facet of national health services. This we can scarcely expect non-African settlers to understand.

Indeed, Zimbabwe remains one of a precious few independent African states where foreign correspondents can frolic about at will — a privilege attributable to the pragmatism and foresight of Mr Mugabe and his colleagues in Government.

To quote the [illegible] and return [illegible] of the type contained in Jeremy's article is [illegible] tantamount to shooting in the face of one's host.

CSO: 4420

POLITICAL STABILITY OF NORTH KOREA PRAISED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Oct 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Korean Lesson"]

[Text]

THE Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, is now visiting, has long embraced the "Juche Idea".

This philosophy, forged by President Kim Il Sung, simply means self-reliance. Although a relatively poor country, Korea has made tremendous strides in its economic development, largely through the Juche Idea.

The Prime Minister obviously respects the vigour with which the Korean people, under the guidance of President Kim, have progressed.

Compared with the American-backed regime in Seoul, Korea may not be an economic heavyweight. Yet the political stability it enjoys under Kim Il Sung must be the envy of the rulers across the border.

Mr Mugabe is to attend the congress of the ruling Workers' Party of Korea. This is a disciplined and industrious party which many African political parties could emulate to their advantage.

A disciplined party can influence the economic and political progress of a country to a tremendous degree, while an undisciplined organisation is bound to wreak havoc.

There are many lessons for Zimbabweans in the Korean experience, for the country will need self-reliance and discipline in the first few months of its independence.

CSO: 4420

CHRONIC SHORTAGE OF CARS REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 12 Oct 80 p 4

[Text]

SHREWD motorists are cashing in on the chronic shortage of cars in Zimbabwe.

They are demanding sky-high prices from dealers for their old vehicles — and often getting them.

"Drivers know there's a terrible shortage and their cars are little gold mines," said one used-car salesman.

"They are taking full advantage of the situation."

Owners now visit several dealers asking for offers. They then go back to the highest bidder — and try their luck at forcing the price up.

Mr Dick Parry, president of the Moto Traders Association, said the shortage would get worse unless the Government allocated more foreign exchange to the industry for new cars.

But more foreign cash for private cars is far down the Government's list of priorities.

Motor traders point to a whole string of factors for the continuing shortage:

- The general upturn in activity in the country since the end of the war.
- The end of fuel rationing.
- The local car assembly industry's inability to meet the demand for new cars.
- The increases in wages which has led to far more Africans buying cars; and
- The easy availability of soft loans.

Mr Ivor Charles, who runs a car firm in Samora Machel Avenue, Salisbury, said the shortage was causing prices to rise steadily.

"I have to pay $400-$600 more for each car than I did a couple of years ago," he said.

"And I have to look further afield. I went to Bulawayo a couple of days ago and bought a car. I drove it back to Salisbury and sold it within two hours.

He said people who bought new cars often sold them for up to $2 000 profit the same day.

"Dealers who can get hold of new cars have a massive waiting list," said Mr Charles. "We just can't satisfy all our customers."

He said his salesground was like a "desert".

"I've got only 12 cars — I should have 30," he added. "I used to buy one a day — now I can get only two a week."

Mr John Martin, general sales manager for one of Salisbury's biggest car dealers, said his firm had only 13 used cars — when they should have 40.

"It's a chronic situation," he admitted. "Even when we can get hold of a car the owner demands a fantastic price."

And Mr Des Henwood, sales director of a Beatrice Road firm, said he was lucky to get one car a month.

"We should have 30 cars — we've actually got two," he said.

Mr Henwood called on the Government to impose sales tax on private deals.

"We have to pay sales tax, so we're undercut by at least 10 percent every time," he complained.

He claimed that many "private sellers" were actually businessmen illegally avoiding tax.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SILUNDIKA HOME FROM JAPAN TRIP--The Minister of Roads and Road Traffic and of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr George Silundika, has returned to Salisbury after a week-long "window shopping" tour of Japan, reports Iana. Mr Silundika said at a Press conference in his office in Salisbury yesterday he had visited several road construction and telecommunications equipment factories to see what was available for Zimbabwe's development. He had also had discussions with his ministerial counterpart in Tokyo on the setting up of Japanese-sponsored training courses here and in Japan for Zimbabwean technicians. He said chief among his interests in Japan was the possibility of buying a satellite station to speed up Zimbabwe's links with the outside world. Negotiations for this were continuing, with Japanese and other foreign firms. However, he was unable to pin down any firm purchases, as the programme was still "in the evaluation stage." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Oct 80 p 1]

PARTY CHIEFS LEAD IN CPA--The Patriotic Front leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, the UANC president, Bishop Muzorewa, and the Rhodesian Front leader, Mr Ian Smith, have been elected executive members of the Zimbabwe branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. The Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Didymus Mutasa, said yesterday that MPs and Senators had met on Wednesday to elect officebearers for a year, including three ex-officio members--the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, the Senate President, Senator Nolan Makombe, and himself. Members had also formally approved the constitution of the Zimbabwe branch, which was admitted as a member last week. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Oct 80 p 5]

MUGABE'S SUPPORTS ONE KOREA--The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has thanked the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for its contribution to the independence of Zimbabwe. At a State banquet given in his honor by President Kim Il Sung, on his arrival in Pyongyang on Thursday, Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe supported the reunification of Korea as advocated by President Kim, adding that he hoped the United States would do the same. The Prime Minister also praised Korea for defeating colonialism and instituting economic changes for its people. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Oct 80 p 1]

PLAN FOR DISABLED STARTED--The 115 ZIPRA war wounded and disabled who arrived from Angola on Wednesday have become the first to come under the national rehabilitation scheme which has just begun at Boulders farm near Salisbury. The director of Social Services, Mr Brian Beecroft, said the Government bought the farm two weeks ago. The former ZIPRA forces were to have been kept only temporarily at the farm, but it had now been decided to keep them there as the start of the

national scheme to rehabilitate war casualties. The department had appointed Miss Lucy Mugwagwa, who holds a master's degree in hospital administration, to manage the center with the help of doctors. Mr Beecroft said a name had yet to be chosen for the center, which would also be used to screen the disabled to see how they could benefit from vocational training. He said a training center would soon be opened near Beatrice for manual courses, and another for wheelchair cases would start near Umtali in January. The Boulders farm rehabilitation center, designed to cater for 200 people, would take in former ZIPRA forces now at Ntabazinduna and ZANLA forces in Harare. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Oct 80 p 1]

NHONGO VEHICLE SHOT AT--A mystery gunman opened fire on ZANLA commander Rex Nhongo's official Government car in Salisbury on Friday night, hitting a soldier in his back. But the guerilla chief was not in his Peugeot 504 when two bullets tore into the left rear side of the car in Gleneagles Road, Willowvale, at 9 pm. Passenger Mr Reuben Mugadza, a soldier in the Zimbabwe National Army, was hit. The bullet travelled through his body. He is in a satisfactory condition in Andrew Fleming hospital. The weapon used in the attack is still unknown, police said. Police also reported that Jack Matkins (six), who was injured in a grenade blast in Arcadia on Friday afternoon, died a few hours later from his injuries. His playmate, four-year-old Robert Nicola, died instantly when the grenade they were playing with exploded. An eight-year-old boy died and his friend was maimed when they detonated another grenade in a kraal at Gutu TTL on Thursday. Boyson Zumba died instantly in the blast. His nine-year-old friend, Fambi Mutemere, had his left arm blown off. He is in a serious condition in Enkeldoorn hospital. A combined National Army and police patrol arrested a man with a grenade in St. Mary's, Salisbury, on Friday. An hour later police in Highfield arrested a ZANLA guerilla carrying a Tokarev pistol. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 12 Oct 80 p 1]

BOATMEN BLAME ETHANOL BLEND--Pleasure boats at Kariba have been hit by breakdowns since the introduction of ethanol blend petrol. Regulars on the lake said last week boats had suffered expensive damage--and they said the blame lay with the new rich blend. Eleven boats were towed into harbor from the recent tiger fishing contest. Other boats including some venturing far out on the lake, have also broken down. Lake captain Mr Frank Andrews said the fault lay with the tanks of some of the older boats. The inside lining of the tanks have been scoured by the blend, causing breakdowns as particles of fiberglass passed into pumps, carburettors and other working parts. One experienced sailor said: "The motor of one boat was blocked solid--absolutely wrecked. "We have thousands of dollars worth of boats on the lakes of Zimbabwe. Experts advice should be given to the owners, both to avoid the expense of damaging motors and the danger to families who break down on the water." New petrol tanks or linings may be required, and plastic hoses replaced by rubber. The long lay-ups of boats over recent years are also suspected of adding to the mechanical problems. Mr Andrews said captains of the 260 boats which took part in the tiger contest had been given advice. The competition, ironically, is supported by Shell-BP. Oil firms declined to comment yesterday. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 12 Oct 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

END

JPRS 76732

30 October 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2314

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30 October 1980

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No. 2314

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REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS MEETING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Sep 80 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Beira (Bureau), 2 Sep--Without an efficient transport system as a basic structure in our countries, it is impossible to cooperate in other economic areas," Subhaschandra Bhatt, national director of ports and railways of Mozambique, stressed during an international meeting of the Regional Commission for Transport and Communications. The meeting took place yesterday in the city of Beira, and was attended by the southern African signatories of the Lusaka Economic Summit [declaration].

As planned, this international meeting took up questions pertaining to the final identification of cooperation projects in the area of transport and communications in the countries engaged in the economic liberation of southern Africa.

Attending the meeting, in addition to our country's representatives, were delegations from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Tanzania, Swaziland and Zimbabwe, as well as an observer under contract to SIDA (Swedish International Development Authority). The participants frankly and objectively discussed the proposals to be submitted at the meeting to be held in Salisbury within 2 weeks.

The multilateral discussion followed a series of bilateral meetings held yesterday, Monday, by Subhaschandra Bhatt, the chairman of the meeting, with members of all the attending delegations.

Lamenting the absence, for unforeseen reasons, of the Angolan and Zambian delegations, the chairman said it was important to be present at all times during the proceedings regarding central aspects of the plans of this Southern African Commission for Transport and Communications, considering that, at the Lusaka summit conference, "our chiefs of state and government correctly identified the areas in which we must cooperate in order to reduce our economic dependency on South Africa."

Specifying these areas of great significance for the nine signatories of the Lusaka declaration, Bhatt noted that, if such a goal is to be achieved, it must first be recognized that without an efficient transport system it will be impossible to solve the basic problems.

"We have severe shortages in material, maintenance and human resources, so we must necessarily resort to foreign aid to develop the transport sector."

Bhatt also noted that the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique takes its responsibilities in these proceedings very seriously, and he announced that a SIDA observer was present, whose specific mission is to draft a preliminary study of the projects defined as having priority.

After the projects are presented and formalized in a meeting at the ministerial level, to be held within 15 days in Salisbury, Zimbabwe, they will be announced and discussed in an International Conference of Donors, to take place in Maputo in late November.

The attending delegations returned to the capital late yesterday afternoon, after observing part of a "Ro-Ro" operation at the port of Beira, involving a Swedish ship that has previously conducted operations of the same type in Mozambique.

Yesterday our reporter approached some of the delegates attending the southern African transport and communications meeting.

The SIDA observer at this international meeting told us that significant steps have been taken in positive preparation for the International Donors Conference.

"There are now over 70 projects which have been identified as having priority. We are going to do our utmost to produce a document to present to the donors conference, to take place in Maputo this November."

6362
CSO: 4401

ZIMBABWEAN EXPORTERS WARY ABOUT FREIGHT RUN TO MAPUTO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 p 11

[Text] Bulawayo--While the National Railways of Zimbabwe prepares to run four trains a day to Maputo by February, Zimbabwean exporters are holding back their goods until handling facilities improve.

A spokesman for a shipping firm said here yesterday that most enterprises would not use the port because they believed there would be long holdups.

"At this stage the port handles a lot of South African exports--as it always has done--and does not have the capacity to increase its tonnage appreciably," he said.

"Exporters have their own traditional routes and they will not use Maputo until it proves itself.

"The port hasn't the greatest record and unless we get a directive to ship through there, we will not push it. We have not exported or imported through Maputo since the direct railway link was opened earlier this month.

"Many exporters are now using containers which Maputo cannot handle. It has two 25-tonne cranes but none of the other equipment needed to handle them."

He said when inquiries were received from potential exporters, they were told of the position.

A NZR spokesman said: "Maputo is not, at present, served by the Conference Lines and is limited in its container service by the frequency and type of vessel arriving.

"When we are able to increase tonnages on the direct rail route to Maputo, containers will be accepted."

Meanwhile the train-a-day arrangement announced by the NZR at the beginning of the month has had to be altered to one train every other day, because of insufficient traffic.

The spokesman said an efficient port and secure route would generate traffic.

A major problem at the port was motive power, said a spokesman for a clearing and forwarding firm, who has just returned from Maputo.

While all the steam locomotives had been moved to the Beira area, the port was awaiting the arrival of 32 diesel shunt and 20 main line locomotives.

Another difficulty was that there was a big gap in middle management and in the artisan ranks.

"The authorities plan to recruit expatriates from Europe and India, but with a 10 000 labour force the management structure will be faced with many problems," he said.

The expatriate scheme, and the apprentice training scheme run by the harbour authorities would help to increase faith in the operation and help to boost cargo tonnages.

Cargo handled dropped from 14 million tonnes in 1973 to 9 million tonnes last year.

A spokesman for Risco said the handling of its steel at Maputo was quicker than at South African ports.

"Steel is not being dumped several kilometres from the ship, as often happens at South African ports," he said.

"There are no overhead cranes to handle the steel. Up to now they have been using forklifts and, although they are not ideal, everything has gone all right."

He said the company had sent several trainloads of steel by the direct route to Maputo, and it was planned to move all its exports that way.

Mr Lauri Duncombe, secretary of the Chamber of Mines of Zimbabwe, said mining houses had established routes and shipping contracts which would not be ended arbitrarily.

"It will take time for them to change over to Maputo," he said.

"I have no doubt that in due course exporters will use the port, as it is the nearest.

"But existing arrangements with ships and railways will take several months to re-route," he said.

CSO: 4420

PRESS POWER SCARES STATES, SAY COMMONWEALTH EXPERTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

SOME governments within the Commonwealth are reluctant to assist the development of the media in their countries because of the fear it would provide strong competition as a source of authority, experts say.

And the adversary role adopted by the media in some societies is seen as a source of social and economic disruption by their governments, according to a report recently submitted to Commonwealth Secretary-General Mr Shridath Ramphal by the experts who were appointed by the Commonwealth heads of government at their meeting in Lusaka in August last year.

Drawn from various countries, the experts were assigned to identify the most pressing communication and media problems, with particular reference to the needs of developing countries.

In their report on communication, society and development, the experts stressed the need for the media to report the truth despite constraints because no society could benefit when the media failed in this duty.

The report observed that public information officers were denied access to relevant information when they were required to interpret complex policies to journalists and special interest groups.

The report urged governments to seek advice from public information officers before official statements were prepared for publication.

It said: "As skilled professionals, they should be encouraged to develop forms of style and content which will enable the media to use important statements in a way the public will understand."

Governments should realise that if public information services were to be effective, they must not be considered merely as propaganda tools, the experts said.

"Senior information officials should be consulted at early stages of proposed policy changes, and their views sought on probable public reaction.

"The feedback function is essential if communication is to play its vital part in national development," it adds.

The experts urged governments to recognise and respect the professional status of communicators and their roles and responsibilities.

Communication policy should receive attention as an integral part of national planning, and the impact of fiscal policy on communication and the media should be taken into account, they recommended.

CSO: 4420

ETHIOPIA ISSUES PROCLAMATION CONCERNING REPATRIATION FROM DJIBOUTI

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 18 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] As we announced last week, an Ethiopian delegation visited the Republic of Djibouti to arrange procedures with Djibouti chiefs for the return of Ethiopian refugees to their country after the promulgation of an amnesty law by their government.

A coordinating committee was constituted to facilitate the operation of returning candidates whenever a group of volunteers is formed; and a technical committee, composed of representatives of several Ethiopian ministries, has been set up for the reception, settlement, and assistance of those persons until they can resume a normal life.

Let us point out that the Geneva Convention stipulates that requests for the repatriation of refugees must be voluntary and individual.

Following are excerpts from the proclamation of the Ethiopian government regarding the intention of Ethiopian refugees who are in the Republic of Djibouti:

Any Ethiopian refugee in the Republic of Djibouti who desires to benefit from this proclamation will be able to appear before the coordinating committee, before the representative of this committee, within 1 year from the effective date of this proclamation and indicate his intention to return to Ethiopia and to resume a normal life.

The present proclamation provides for a coordinating committee to repatriate Ethiopian refugees who are in the Republic of Djibouti and to help them to resume a normal life.

The coordinating committee, constituted in accordance with article 4 of this proclamation, will be composed of the following members:

- A representative of the Commissariat for Aid and Rehabilitation, as chairman, and members consisting of a representative of the ministries of

Interior, Foreign Affairs, Health, National Defense, Agriculture, State and People's Security, Labor, and Social Affairs.

No Ethiopian refugee in the Republic of Djibouti who returns to Ethiopia in accordance with this proclamation will be prosecuted for any political crime committed by him prior to his departure from Ethiopia or prior to the date of his return to Ethiopia.

Any person who returns to Ethiopia in accordance with article 2 of this proclamation will receive help in resuming a normal life.

The Commissariat for Aid and Rehabilitation has the responsibility of resettling refugees who return by virtue of this proclamation.

All governmental departments or people's organizations will have the authority to cooperate in the proper application of this proclamation.

8255
CSO: 4400

ZAMBIA-ZIMBABWE SIGN HEALTH AGREEMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA and Zimbabwe have signed a health technical co-operation agreement.

The agreement, the first of its kind with a neighbouring country, was reached at a meeting in Salisbury last week between Minister of Health, Mr Rajah Kunda and his Zimbabwean counterpart, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

Mr Kunda, who returned to Lusaka over the weekend, said yesterday that the two countries had agreed in principle to exchange patients requiring specialist treatment and to co-operate in drugs procurement, training of health personnel, recruitment, development of traditional medicine and exchange of consultants.

Patients requiring specialist treatment would, in future, be sent to Zimbabwe instead of being sent overseas, the minister said.

Already, Mr Kunda said, there were some Zambian patients in Zimbabwe. Where the Zimbabweans did not have the facilities or specialists which Zambia had, patients from there would be sent here.

He said visiting consultants would attend to patients instead of one or two sick people going to Zimbabwe. Getting specialists here to treat patients, would enable them to attend to several cases. The same would apply to Zambian consultants going to Zimbabwe, Mr Kunda explained.

The two countries would coordinate the recruitment of health personnel. Where Zimbabwe had many doctors in one field which Zambia did not have, such specialists would be hired here and vice versa.

Mr Kunda noted that Zimbabwe had many pharmaceutical firms producing drugs which Zambia did not have.

Zambia would import these drugs from Zimbabwe instead of buying them from overseas.

There were plans to buy drugs in bulk at regional level, but this would involve other neighbouring countries in the region, Mr Kunda said.

On training, the two countries agreed on an exchange programme instead of either nation building institutes which the other already had. They would use these existing training facilities to avoid duplication.

He noted that Zimbabwe was way ahead in the use of traditional healers who were already registered.

It was the feeling of the two countries that a research centre should be built to research into traditional medicines for the benefit of the two peoples.

Recently Zimbabwe held a symposium for traditional healers at which Dr Ushewokunze officiated. Zambia organised a similar symposium for traditional healers two years ago.

Ideas

According to Mr Kunda, the two countries called for an exchange of ideas. Already Zimbabwe is to host an international health symposium to coincide with the visit of the director-general of the World Health Organisation (WHO) Dr Halfdan Nahler, and the regional director for Africa, Dr Comlan Quenum in December to that country.

Meanwhile, Kabwe Dominican Convent schoolgirls have donated K800 worth of linen to Kabwe General Hospital.

A hospital senior matron commended the girls for their "humanistic gesture".

The linen would be used by sick children.

CSO: 4420

ELECTIONS FOR PROVINCIAL, NATIONAL ASSEMBLIES

London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Oct 80 pp 1993-4

[Text] Angola's ruling party, by amending the country's constitution, appears to be trying to introduce democratic institutions at all levels. The changes call for the election of 18 provincial assemblies--with between 55 and 85 members each, depending on population--and then, in November, balloting for a 206-member national assembly. The assembly will become the supreme organ of state power" in place of the revolutionary council that has served as the national legislature since independence from Portugal in 1976. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, however, remains leader of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, armed forces commander-in-chief and "symbol of national unity." The provincial assemblies will also have supreme powers, according to the law, at their level. All Angolans 18 years and older are eligible to vote and be elected, except those deprived of their civil rights.

Barred from election are Angolans "who were active members of factionalist, puppet groups" such as Jonas Savimbi's UNITA, Holden Roberto's FNLA and the Cabinda Liberation Front, all of which have been carrying on guerrilla action against the central government. Also barred are those who have "participated in criminal actions against the people and have not been rehabilitated."

Under the new law, candidates need not be members of the ruling party, but it is emphasised that they must be "the most active politically and the most experienced." Candidates for the provincial assemblies and the national assembly are chosen by committees, but they must answer all questions posed by citizens at public meetings and their candidacies must be approved by a majority of the people in their districts. This is also the case for candidates chosen by the party-sponsored mass organisations--for women, youth, labour and so forth. The assemblies are to begin work 30 days after they are constituted. The entire elective process is supposed to be completed before the special party congress that is to be held December 4-10.

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES REPORTED DISUNITY IN GUNT

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 22 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Ahmed Acyl, Chadian minister of foreign affairs, by Boussad Abdiche--in Algeria, date not given]

[Text] Ahmed Acyl, Chadian minister of foreign affairs who is visiting Algeria was kind enough to grant us an interview in order to speak about the situation prevailing in his country and to evoke for our readers the struggle and the hopes of the Chadian people who have been exposed for many months to a fratricidal war stirred up by foreign interference.

During our conversation the minister sometimes seemed disappointed (when he mentioned the interference of the African countries in the conflict; grieved (when he spoke of the suffering of his people); irritated (when we commented on some of the rumors reflecting on the unity of GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] and determined (regarding the pursuit of the flight). In regard to the situation in the scene of action, our spokesman is of the opinion that it would be advisable for us, as reporters, to be on the spot in order to form an accurate concept of the conditions.

"All I can tell you, he said, is only that many of the positions held by the adversary, in the capital as well as in the interior of the country, have fallen into the hands of our troops."

Acyl defends the Lagos agreements passionately: they remain the only legal franework left, the only hope of saving the Chadian nation and achieving peace. We will defend them to the bitter end, even to the last man if necessary.

Then we carry on regarding foreign interference: "In Freetown all of Africa resolved to support the transitional national union government.

"Unfortunately, after Freetown, we notice that an Arab and African country, Egypt, is interfering openly in the Chadian conflict. While I am speaking to you large Egyptian transport planes are landing in Abeche. An Egyptian consulate is located in Abeche and Egyptian technicians encircle Habre's rebel forces.

We still regret that President Senghor, whom we consider the wise man of Africa, bears a grudge against GUNT, which, we must remember, was brought into existence by the Lagos agreements.

"We are assuring the Senegalese Government by stating positively that we are not harboring any Senegalese opponents in our territory and that Chad--being a sovereign and independent country--cannot tolerate becoming a target for any government whatsoever. If Senegal has domestic problems, or if Senegal has problems with Libya, it is Senegal's and Libya's business. It is not Chadian business. We are a sovereign country and we are free to have good relations with any country in the world who loves peace and liberty. We wish, therefore, that President Senghor will reconsider the position he took in Freetown, vis-a-vis GUNT."

After Egypt and Senegal, the Chadian minister of foreign affairs discussed the subject of "French interference." "France," he said, "on many occasions gave us its word to support GUNT. But, actually, it furnishes the rebel Habre with all means of information, the press agencies and the "RFI", which became "Radio FAN (Armed Forces of the North) International" and not "Radio France International". This radio is the property of a small French "lobby" which discredits GUNT.

"Therefore, adds Acyl, foreign interventions are numerous and we wish that France--despite the fact that the press is free--would supervise the RFI bulletins as well as those of the press agencies, as they are completely devoid of objectivity when they mention Chad, and that Egypt would cease supporting Habre's rebellion".

This prominent man continues to speak of the economic consequences of the war: "My country, he stresses, is suffering a great deal. There is an unfortunate population located in the interior of Chad, without shelter, without clothing, without food, without drugs. Chadian administration is practically non-existent, all commercial institutions are closed. However, we hope that with God's help, and that of our friends and brothers, we will be able to win this war by every means possible and to buckle down to the task of reestablishing unity and developing our country."

"When I mention the end of the war, he continued, that means militarily or in any other way if Habre gives the other Chadian sons a chance to reconcile

with the government in order that a solution can be found for the Chadian drama. We are hoping that our voice will be heard by all those who, directly or indirectly, support, through considerable means, Habre's rebellion.

Finally questioned on the rumors in connection with some of the tension in GUNT, Acyl denied them categorically "It is GUNT which, at full strength, decided during a meeting of the Council of Ministers, presided by Goukouni Oueddei, to remove Hissein Habre, from his function as minister of national defense.

GUNT is united and the rumors in regard to tensions are completely erroneous.

It is evident that when all the sons of Chad are united around their president, this must displease all those who wish us the greatest misfortunes, and they are the ones who start all the rumors.

And to convince us even more, he points out that his Algerian mission was in the framework of a tour undertaken by several members of the government, which included the vice president, in order to expound to friendly countries the situation which prevails in Chad today.

7993
CSO: 4400

ICRC SUSPENDS OPERATIONS TEMPORARILY

London WEST AFRICA in English 13 Oct 80 p 2000

[Text]

THE INTENSITY of the conflict in Chad is now such that the International Committee of the Red Cross has had to suspend temporarily its operations in Chad. Hopes for peace remain strictly confined to good intentions.

Until the decision to suspend operations in Chad, the ICRC had been the only international organisation permitted to operate in the country. Though its means were limited and the scope of activities severely circumscribed by the dividing lines between the combatants, the ICRC had at least managed to provide a modicum of assistance to the sick and the wounded in Chad. Now, the situation is judged to be too dangerous to continue. It is a measure of the degradation of the conditions in Chad that a group, usually so hardy in its attempts to provide help, has had to withdraw. One shudders at the thought of the casualties in the fighting that goes on now.

The decision also says little for the attempts to achieve peace in Chad. The latest international gesture was an appeal by President Bongo to President Giscard d'Estaing that the latter convene a conference à la Lancaster House to bring peace. Apart from the evidence that the Gabonese are embroiled in the war in so far that they have provided financial assistance to one of the groups, the southerners led by Col. Kamougue, at least Lancaster House was able to have as a basis the fact that any agreement would return the country to the status quo ante, that is the British colonial power. Chad is meant to be an independent African state.

This is why some of the adversaries are not in the slightest bit interested in having some external intrusion aimed at achieving peace. Goukhouni has international law on his side, and in the OAU that carries weight. Habré has Egyptian assistance through Sudan while in the south Col. Kamougue is being propped by Gabon and France (see *West Africa*, September 29).

Given the external assistance that is being discreetly poured into the conflict and Goukhouni's conviction that the only way to a solution in Chad will be through the elimination of Hissen Habré, it is difficult to avoid the view that as with most civil wars negotiated solutions tend to permit convalescence but no cure. -

CSO: 4420

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE MOST NEEDED FOR INFRASTRUCTURE

London WEST AFRICA in English 13 Oct 80 pp 2018, 2019

[Text] IF CONGO had not found oil, would the leaders of the country have been forced to alter their tentative policies towards socialising the economy? Since 1973, when oil was discovered, some of the principal ingredients of economic life have been waste; failure to control the private sector as the ideology of the state and party would have dictated, and sheer bad luck. The misfortunes have, in a sense, been covered up by oil revenue.

The party's aims are quite clear. Congo's economy is to be "auto-dynamic and auto-centric". Congo is to extract itself from the international division of labour by a "revolutionary strategy" which will aim at altering the structure of the economy, which is at the moment "extraverted", with an excessively large tertiary sector and with an agricultural structure that is "archaic". In the meantime, the government has expressed its desire to maintain a "dialogue" with the private sector. The realisation of the intentions to turn the economy into a socialist one, are, however, affected by current realities.

Original estimates for oil production had been too optimistic. Last year Congo produced 2.7m. tons of crude oil. With the opening of the Likouala deposit, production is expected to rise to 5m. tons by the end of next year and it is estimated that by the end of the decade production will have reached 8m. tons. Another deposit at Yanga-Sendji will also come into production soon. Initial optimism had been frustrated because the Emeraude deposits, which are substantial, are uncommonly heavy and have been very difficult to exploit, while production at Pointe Indienne is now declining. Successive governments have tried to cope with their overestimates and then with the disappointing production figures, but the present régime seems at least assured of reliable forecasts. With the way prices of oil are going, the increase in production has proved to be timely. Already oil accounts for over 50 per cent of export revenue. Oil might provide an essential stop-gap for the authorities while they put some order in their own house, but the country also has other economic attributes.

Large amounts of potash began to be exploited in conjunction with French capital. However, it was said that mines at Holle had to produce at least 800,000 tons before they could become profitable. By 1978 this target had not been achieved and prospects dropped when the mines were flooded. Despite lengthy negotiations, investors have been reluctant to commit themselves again to Congo's potash.

Timber has been the constant source of revenue over the years for Brazzaville. The 1978 trade figures show that timber accounted for 24 per cent of export revenue. But even this resource has been bedevilled by problems that can be more easily rectified. The southern forests have been depleted, and the abundant resources in the north are inaccessible except by the most expensive means. The future of the timber industry is therefore tied in to the future of the Congolese communications network and especially the Congo-Ocean railway.

Agriculture, which combined with the timber industry represents 11 per cent of the country's gross domestic product, has stagnated. Cocoa production has dropped.

Coffee increased by over 100 per cent, rising from 1,291 tons in 1975 to 3,456 tons in 1978. Groundnuts and palm oil have remained reasonably steady but small in quantity while sugar production fell by almost half in the same period from 28,067 tons to 15,711 tons.

The rural sector is already the subject of particular concern to the authorities. Congo has a 38 per cent rate of urbanisation, one of the highest in Africa. It also has one of the highest rates of education in Africa. The two facts are linked. The government has constantly reiterated that this poses a special problem for the authorities because of the political ramifications of .a well-educated youth in the Congo which has always been very well organised politically.

The need for an improvement in the primary sector is therefore essential if the economy is to revive. The pressure is even greater given the public debt which the economy has to handle. At the end of 1979 it stood at 250bn. CFA francs and the debt service for this year is estimated at 10bn. CFA francs. While revenue from oil is still uncertain it is difficult to say what this represents as a proportion of export revenue. It is certainly large enough to sting Col. Sassou Nguesso into public comment on the causes of the problem.

He attributed the debt to two factors, one of which is the high rate of education, and the second is the waste in the state sector. Inevitably, it is the state which has to employ the educated youths that are disgorged by the country's education system onto the urban employment market.

Public spending has tripled in the last six years in the Congo. The 60 state enterprises owe the government 11bn. CFA francs. The duplication of employment and waste by inefficiency has been joined by evidence of large-scale corruption.

While castigating all those responsible, the government originally took the step of ordering a levy from every citizen to be put into a National Solidarity Fund. It is a measure of the optimism and the desire to return to calmer methods of achieving ends that the government announced in August that the Fund had been abolished and that household tax would be reduced.

During all the political vicissitudes of recent years, one sector has plodded along, complaining as it always does under the circumstances, but in a healthier state than most: this is the private sector. Dominated by France — Congo is a member of the franc zone — there are at least 200 French companies operating in the Congo. The most important are involved in mining ventures in which they have joint participation with the government. While previous political debates in the Congo had always focussed on the role of the state sector, there is the overwhelming impression that the private sector has been swept conveniently under the carpet of ideological debate. Under Yhombi Opango, there was a clear shift towards the West. Groups of private investors visited the Congo, though most preferred to wait for the Congolese reaction to IMF advice — which was taken — and for the official policies in France. With President Giscard d'Estaing's visit, there will be more agreements signed, more tenders on offer and there is every likelihood that private investors will in the near future be welcomed, though on far stricter conditions than in other franc zone members.

It is for infrastructure that assistance is most needed. Specifically, the transport sector is in vital need of extension and repair. Extension work on the Congo-Ocean railway is currently estimated at 60bn. CFA francs. With France showing signs of offering a substantial loan on relatively easy terms, this project may well come to fruition after long and frustrating delays. The authorities hope that its new capacity will not only open up the northern timber reserves but that it will also continue to carry manganese from Gabon. Weighing against these factors have been the experience of declining trade carried on the railway from Chad and the Central African Republic and the possibility that Gabon, in spite of its assurances to the contrary, might use the Trans-Gabonese railway for its manganese.

CSO: 4420

CONGOLESE PIONEERS IN CUBA DESCRIBED

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 20 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by G. Gambissi, of CO.NA.PI press: "News of the 5 February School"]

[Text] Within the framework of the desire for excellence that is prevalent in the schools of Youth Island, especially in those attended by foreign pioneers, and in accordance with the dispositions of the agreement for cooperation between the Cuban Ministry of National Education and ours, the four best pioneers of the year are given a trip to their native country during the summer holidays.

That is why pioneers Mbete Siba Edith, Djondo-Mavoungou Anicet, Bayitoukou Jacques, and Itoua Alain-Remy, who distinguished themselves by doing excellent work during the entire year at the 5 February School, have been on vacation since this past 2 August with their respective families. Round trip tickets for the four Congolese prize winners, (as also for the best Angolan, Mozambican, Ethiopian, etc. pioneers) are a personal gift from comrade Fidel Castro, chief of the Cuban revolution.

In addition to these four best, the next best 15 were also given a vacation trip, but this time to the interior of Cuba, that is, to the provinces. During the trip to the provinces, the young foreign students are taken to historical sites of the Cuban revolution to see what Cuba has achieved. The remaining pioneers have not been forgotten. While they remain at Youth Island, they take day trips away from the island and return in the evening.

How Did the 5 February School Turn Out?

A comparison of the results of all the foreign colonies pursuing studies at Youth Island shows that the results of the Congolese pioneers are the best. It is very important to point out that at vacation time only 45 Congolese pioneers failed the entrance examination to the next phase. As of now one cannot say that those pioneers who did not get passing grades have failed. They still have a very good chance, because they can take a make-up exam for the second phase in October.

The entire National Commissariat congratulated the four prize winners of the year and wished them a pleasant vacation with their families.

8255
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

GOLD SHIPMENTS, RECEIPTS UP--Ghana's gold shipments in July totalled 29,201 fine ounces compared with 32,519 ounces in June and 20,907 ounces in July 1979. Total shipments for the first seven months of the year were 213,008 ounces, compared with 181,654 ounces in the same period of 1979. Total receipts for the first seven months of 1980 were C314.7 m. compared with C157.3m. in the same period of 1979. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Oct 80 p 1977]

FIRST OMBUDSMAN--Ghana's first Ombudsman has been named as Judge George Nandoh, a High Court Judge. Mr Nandoh, 48, had his appointment approved by Parliament at the same time as it ratified the appointment of Nicholas Adade to the Supreme Court. Mr Adade is a former Attorney General and Minister of the Interior and is at present Chairman of the Commission inquiring into Ghana's education services. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Oct 80 p 1989]

CSO: 4420

NEW NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION LAW PUBLISHED

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 15 Sep 80 pp 13-15

[Full text of "Law Concerning the Election of Deputies to the National Assembly"]

[Text] As we know, the work of this year's first special session (begun on 31 July at the request of the president of the republic) was concluded last Friday.

Ten bills in all were passed, including the bill concerning the election of deputies to the National Assembly.

The bill governing the election of deputies to the National Assembly admittedly dominated the special session. It amended Article 29 of the Constitution together with Article 10, which relates to the election of the president of the republic.

We are publishing herewith the full text of the law concerning the election of deputies to the National Assembly.

Title I. Composition of the National Assembly. Term of Deputies

Article 1. The number of deputies in the National Assembly shall be 147.

Article 2. The deputies shall be eligible for reelection. The terms of all members of the National Assembly shall run concurrently.

Article 3. The powers of the National Assembly shall expire at the close of the second regular session of the 5th year of its term.

Title II. Method of Election

Article 4. Deputies to the National Assembly shall be elected from electoral districts--in two rounds of voting, by majority vote with direct universal suffrage--by an electorate which shall be convened by decree.

Article 5. Each electoral district shall comprise one or more seats. The number and dimensions of the electoral districts, and the distribution of the seats, shall be established by decree.

Article 6. In single-seat electoral districts, election shall be by uninominal majority vote, obtained in two rounds of voting.

In electoral districts corresponding to more than one seat, complete slates of candidates shall be presented. Deputies shall in such case be elected by majority vote limited to two rounds of voting, without preferential voting or ticket splitting.

Article 7. Regardless of the method of voting employed, no candidate may be elected in the first round of voting unless he has obtained an absolute majority of the votes cast.

An absolute majority of the total of votes cast shall consist of one-half of said total plus one vote. If the total of votes cast is an uneven number, said absolute majority shall be calculated on the basis of the next lowest even number.

Article 8. If none of the candidates (or none of the slates of candidates) has obtained an absolute majority of the votes cast in the first round of voting a second round shall be held, and the candidate (or slate of candidates) who (which) then receives a plurality shall be declared elected.

This second round of voting shall take place on the second Sunday following the first round.

In the event of a tie vote in the second round between (among) the candidates (or slates of candidates) receiving the most votes, a majority shall be definitively established by adding together the votes obtained by said candidates (or slates of candidates) in both rounds of voting.

Article 9. The composition of the electorate may not be changed during the period intervening between the two rounds of voting.

Article 10. In the event a vacancy occurs through death, resignation or any other cause, a special election shall be held in the concerned election district within 3 months following the occurrence of the vacancy, in conformity with the method of voting established by the present law.

There is no cause for a special election to be held during the 12 months preceding the close of the legislative term.

Title III. Electorate

Article 11. The following are electors: Ivorian citizens of both sexes who have attained their 21st birthday, enjoy their civil and political rights, and ject to none of the disabilities specified in the following article.

Article 12. The following cannot be electors:

1. Persons convicted of a felony.

2. Persons sentenced to prison terms--without suspension of sentence--for larceny; fraud; breach of trust; embezzlement of public funds; forgery or the utilization of forgery; bribery and influence peddling; or offenses against morality.

3. Persons in contempt of court.

4. Persons under judicial interdiction.

5. Persons committed to a mental institution.

Article 13. Any conviction for a crime or misdemeanor specified in the preceding article shall entail removal from the voter registration lists.

Title IV. Eligibility

Article 14. Any citizen having the status of elector may be elected to the National Assembly, with the sole exceptions noted in the following articles.

Article 15. No one may be elected to the National Assembly who has not attained his 23rd birthday.

Article 16. The following are ineligible:

1. Persons who by judicial decision have been deprived of their rights of eligibility, in application of the laws which authorize said deprivation.

2. Persons for whom a legal guardian has been appointed.

Article 17. Candidacies for election as deputy to the National Assembly cannot be accepted from persons in those categories designated below when said persons are exercising their current functions unless their declarations of candidacy are accompanied by a request for a leave of absence.

1. Inspectors of the administrative services.

2. Prefects, subprefects and secretaries general of prefectures.

3. Magistrates, the secretary general of the Supreme Court, and chief clerks of the court.

4. Secretaries general, general managers and managers of the government services.

5. Regional directors of education.

6. The treasurer-paymaster general and departmental treasurers.

7. Labor inspectors and social-law inspectors.

8. Personnel of the Army, Navy and Air Force; of the National Gendarmerie; and of the Military Fire Department.

9. Employees of the National Bureau of Investigation.

Article 18. Registration of the candidacy of a person who is ineligible by virtue of the provisions of the foregoing articles is prohibited.

If it appears that a declaration of candidacy has been filed by an ineligible person, the representative of the government must suspend registration of the candidacy and lay the case within 48 hours before the Supreme Court, which shall render its decision within 3 days.

If the time limits specified in the foregoing paragraph are not honored, the candidacy shall be registered.

Article 19. Any Ivorian citizen who fulfills the conditions for election to the National Assembly may become a candidate in any electoral district of his choice.

Article 20. No one may become a candidate simultaneously in more than one electoral district.

Article 21. Any elector has the right to challenge the eligibility of a candidate within 48 hours after the filing of the candidacy in question.

Article 22. The petitioner must append to his petition the documents he is submitting in support of his arguments.

The Supreme Court shall prepare the case laid before it. It may, however, in the absence of any prior instructions to the contrary, reject--stating the grounds for its action--those petitions which are inadmissible or contain only complaints which manifestly have no bearing on the eligibility under challenge.

If the petition is adjudged to be admissible, notice thereof is given to the candidate in question, who shall within 24 hours take cognizance of the petition and annexed documents and submit his comments in writing.

Article 23. The Supreme Court shall render its decision--stating the grounds therefor--within 3 days from the date the case is laid before it. The decision is not subject to appeal.

Article 24. Any elector also has the right--within 48 hours--to challenge the results of an election, under the same conditions as those stated above.

Article 25. Any member of the National Assembly whose ineligibility is established shall--without cause for challenge--forfeit his seat in that body.

During the entire term of the legislature, any person elected who proves to be ineligible for reelection under any of the provisions of the present law shall forfeit his seat without cause for challenge. Said forfeiture shall be confirmed by the Supreme Court upon request by the president of the republic or the president of the National Assembly.

Title V. Incompatibilities

Article 26. The office of deputy is incompatible with membership in the Economic and Social Council or in the Cabinet of Ministers.

Article 27. The holding of nonelective public office is incompatible with membership in the National Assembly.

Any person elected to the National Assembly to whom reference is made in the foregoing paragraph shall be replaced in his seat and assigned the status provided for this purpose in the statute governing said status, within 1 week after the date of his assumption of office or--in the event the election is contested--within 1 week after the decision of the National Assembly.

The exercise of any functions in behalf of a foreign state or international organization and remunerated by said foreign state or international organization is likewise incompatible with membership in the National Assembly.

Article 28. Persons charged by the government with a temporary mission may carry out said mission concurrently with the exercise of their duties in the parliament, for a period not to exceed 6 months.

Article 29. The following offices are incompatible with membership in the National Assembly:

a. Chairman of the board of directors, member of the board of directors, general manager or assistant general manager of a state enterprise or mixed company.

b. General manager, assistant general manager or manager of public institutions of an industrial, commercial or administrative nature.

The same shall apply to the permanent exercise of any advisory function in such enterprises, companies or institutions.

Article 30. The following offices are incompatible with membership in the National Assembly: President, chairman of the board of directors, trustee, general manager, assistant general manager or manager of:

1. Companies, enterprises or institutions that enjoy guarantees in the form of benefits, subsidies or equivalent advantages granted by the state or by a public collectivity, except when such advantages derive from the automatic application of general laws or general regulations.

2. Companies that have an exclusively financial purpose and solicit savings and credit from the public.

3. Companies or enterprises whose activities primarily comprise construction, the supply of equipment or the supply of services either for the state, a public collectivity, a public institution or a national enterprise (or under the control of any of the foregoing) more than half of whose capital stock consists of shares held by companies or enterprises which engage in the same activities.

Article 31. It shall be unlawful for any member of the National Assembly to accept, during his term in office, any post as member of the board of directors or supervisory board--or any advisory post--in those institutions, companies or enterprises to which reference is made in the foregoing paragraph.

Article 32. Despite the provisions of Articles 30 and 31, members of the National Assembly who serve as members of a general council or municipal council may be designated by said councils to represent the concerned department or commune on

entities of regional or local interest, on condition that these entities do not have as their explicit function the distribution of profits, and on condition that the aforesaid members of the National Assembly receive no remuneration for these services.

Article 33. It shall be unlawful for any practicing lawyer who holds a seat in the National Assembly to exercise directly (or indirectly through the intermediary of an associate, collaborator or lawyer trainee), other than before the High Court of Justice, any function of his profession in connection with cases wherein prosecution has been initiated in the criminal courts for crimes and misdemeanors that are against the public interest, that pertain to the press, or that are injurious to credit and savings. It shall further be unlawful for such individual, under the same circumstances, to plead a case or give legal advice in behalf of any of the companies, enterprises or institutions specified in Articles 29 and 30 (unless he has served regularly as their counsel before his election as deputy), or to plead a case or give legal advice in opposition to the state, national companies or enterprises, public collectivities or public institutions.

Article 34. It shall be unlawful for any member of the National Assembly to cause (or allow) his name to appear--followed by an indication of his official title--in any publicity regarding a financial, industrial or commercial enterprise.

Founders, directors or managers of companies or institutions organized for commercial, industrial or financial purposes who have caused (or allowed) the name of a member of the National Assembly to appear--together with a mention of his official title--in any publicity prepared in behalf of the enterprise they head (or propose to found) shall be punished by 1 to 6 months' imprisonment or a fine of from 1 million to 5 million francs, or both. In the event of a second offense the aforesaid penalties may be increased to 1 year's imprisonment and a fine of 10 million francs respectively.

Article 35. Any deputy to whom the provisions of Articles 26, 28, 29 or 30 are applicable may--before he is notified--resign his seat voluntarily. In the absence of such resignation the officers of the National Assembly shall send such notification to the aforesaid deputy in the form of a registered letter stating concisely the grounds for the application of the article in question and notifying him that the question of his resignation shall be placed on the agenda of the first session of the Assembly held following expiration of the 1 week period following the aforesaid notification.

If, before the start of the session thus scheduled, the concerned deputy has failed to communicate to the president of the National Assembly a written statement of his opposition to the action contemplated, the president of the Assembly shall without debate officially certify the resignation.

If such statement is received, however, the concerned deputy shall be allowed to offer his explanations in private, whereupon the Assembly shall render its decision immediately or (if indicated) after referral of the case to a special committee.

Title VI. Filing of a Candidacy

Article 36. Candidates are required to submit a declaration of their candidacy, over their duly authenticated signature.

Declarations of candidacy must be filed in duplicate at the Ministry of the Interior no later than 3 weeks prior to the opening of the polls. They must be accompanied by a birth certificate--or, if necessary, a suppletive judgment rendered not more than 3 months previously--and must indicate:

1. In those electoral districts having only one seat, for each candidate:

a. The last name, given names, date and place of birth, residence and occupation of the candidate.

b. The name of the electoral district chosen for the candidacy.

c. The color and symbol chosen for the printing of the candidate's ballots, which color must be different from that of the voter registration cards.

2. In those electoral districts having more than one seat, for each slate of candidates:

a. The last name, given names, date and place of birth, residence and occupation of the candidates. No slate may be accepted if the number of candidates it comprises is not equal to the number of seats to be filled in the electoral district in question.

b. The name of the electoral district chosen.

c. The color and symbol chosen for the printing of the ballots, which color must be different from that of the voter registration cards.

d. The declaration of candidacy must also bear the signatures of all candidates entered on the slate.

A temporary receipt for the declaration shall be given to the person filing the declaration.

A definitive receipt shall be delivered within 2 days if the candidacy (whether individual or in the form of a slate of candidates) is in conformity with the stipulations of the present law, upon presentation of the receipts issued by the treasurer-paymaster general or departmental treasurers for the posting of the bond.

No withdrawal of a candidacy shall be allowed after the filing of the declaration thereof.

In electoral districts having more than one seat, in the event of the death or determination of the ineligibility of one of the candidates during the election campaign, the candidates who have presented the slate must replace said candidate with a new candidate.

No one may be a candidate on more than one slate.

If a candidate has contravened the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, he cannot be validly elected.

Any candidacy, or any slate, organized in violation of the provisions of the present article or those of Article 16 shall be inadmissible and shall not be registered. Any votes received by candidates on such a slate shall be considered void.

In the event registration of a declaration of candidacy (whether individual or in the form of a slate) is challenged, the candidate or candidates concerned may appeal to the Supreme Court in conformity with Article 29 of the Constitution.

Article 37. It shall be unlawful to sign or put up posters, or to transmit or distribute ballots, circulars, or public statements, in behalf of any candidate who is not in compliance with the provisions of Article 36.

Article 38. Any posters, signs, public announcements or ballots posted or distributed in contravention of the foregoing provisions shall be removed or confiscated.

Article 39. Any candidate who contravenes the provisions of Article 37 shall be punished with a fine of 750,000 francs; and any person who acts in violation of Article 38 shall be punished with a fine of from 250,000 to 750,000 francs.

Article 40. No less than 24 hours after his declaration of candidacy, each candidate must post a bond established at 100,000 francs per candidate.

Article 41. The state shall assume responsibility for defraying the cost of the paper and envelopes allocated to candidates; the cost of printing the posters, circulars and ballots; and the cost of transmitting said ballots and circulars.

Article 42. The aforesaid bond shall be refunded in the event the candidate (or slate of candidates) has received 10 percent or more of the votes cast; it is otherwise nonrefundable and accrues to the state.

Title VII. Electoral Advertising

Article 43. The opening date of the election campaign shall be prescribed by decree.

Article 44. All election rallies, and all election advertising, of any kind are prohibited except during the legal period of the election campaign.

Any person contravening the provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall be punished with 11 days to 1 month's imprisonment, or a fine of from 250,000 to 750,000 francs, or both.

Article 45. During the entire election period, in each commune and in each administrative district, special sites shall be set aside by the municipal or administrative authority (as the case may be) for the posting of election posters.

In assigning these sites an equivalent area shall be allocated to each candidate (or slate of candidates). Other than these mandatory sites established adjacent

to the polling places, a maximum of five sites may be established in administrative districts or communes having 500 or fewer electors, and 10 sites in administrative districts or communes having from 501 to 5,000 electors, plus an additional one site per 5,000 electors.

No material relating to the election--including material bearing revenue stamps--may be posted outside the assigned space or in the space reserved for other candidates.

Space at these sites shall be allocated in the order of receipt of the requests therefor, which must be made no later than 1 week before the election.

If the mayor of a commune, or chief official of an administrative district, refuses (or neglects) to comply with these regulations, the minister of the interior shall personally (or through a representative expressly designated) ensure the immediate implementation of said regulations.

To ensure to the contending candidates an equal distribution of facilities during the election campaign, each candidate or slate of candidates shall be allocated:

1. A large-size poster of maximum dimensions (0.65 x 0.90 meters) for posting during the election campaign at the above-designated sites.

2. A No 6 size poster of maximum dimensions (0.21 x 0.46 meters) for announcements of election rallies.

3. A circular (size 0.21 x 0.27 meters).

4. A number of ballots (13 x 9 centimeters in size) equal to twice the number of electors registered in the electoral district in question, to be distributed for each round of voting.

Article 46. Not less than 3 weeks prior to the date of the election there shall be created in Abidjan, by order of the minister of the interior, a commission composed as follows:

Chairman: The president of the Court of First Instance, or a magistrate appointed by the first president of the Court of Appeals of Abidjan.

Members: The treasurer-paymaster general or his representative; an official of the Ministry of the Interior appointed by the minister of the interior; and a representative of the Office of Posts and Telecommunications.

Secretary: An official of the Ministry of the Interior.

The aforesaid commission shall be charged with:

1. Drawing up a list of printers approved by it for printing the electoral documents.

2. Transmitting to each commune or administrative district (whichever form of electoral districting applies), not less than 5 days prior to the election, the ballots for each candidate or slate of candidates; the number of said ballots shall be equal to twice the number of electors registered in the district in question.

Title VIII. Actions in Preparation for the Election

Article 47. The date of an election shall be prescribed by decree, and shall always fall on a Sunday.

The voting process shall occupy no more than 1 day, and the polls shall open and close at the times prescribed by the decree convening the electorate. The vote count shall take place immediately after the closing of the polls.

Article 48. There shall be established, in each commune and in each administrative district, at least one polling place per 1,000 electors.

The list of polling places shall be prescribed by decree of the Ministry of the Interior and shall be published and posted, in accordance with the customary procedures, 10 days before the opening of the polls.

Article 49. In the event of renewal of the voter registration cards, distribution of the cards must be completed 3 days before the date of the election. One or more boards shall be created in each commune or administrative district and charged with distribution of the cards.

The aforesaid boards shall be composed as follows:

a. In the communes: A representative of the government (who shall serve as chairman); an assistant to the mayor or a municipal councilman; and a representative of each candidate (or slate of candidates).

b. In the administrative districts: A representative of the government (who shall serve as chairman), and a representative of each candidate (or slate of candidates).

Each candidate (or representative of each slate of candidates) shall be sent--no later than 20 days prior to the date of the election--to the chief official of the concerned administrative district (who shall deliver a receipt therefor) the names of the titular representatives (and alternates) chosen from among the electors entered on the voter registration list of the concerned district.

Any cards not distributed shall be returned to the commune (or administrative district) for delivery to the polling place in question, where they shall remain--on the day of the election--at the disposal of the official in charge of said polling place.

A card may be delivered to the concerned elector only upon inspection of the elector's identity documents, or upon authentication of the elector's identity by two witnesses who are entered on the voter registration list of the polling place in question. An official report of such action is thereupon prepared and signed by the official in charge and (where indicated) by the witnesses and initialed by said official.

At each polling place, when the polls have closed, the unclaimed cards shall be counted by the election board, initialed by the chairman, placed in a sealed envelope and transmitted to the mayor's office (or seat of the administrative district); and the corresponding list of names shall be prepared.

The aforesaid sealed envelopes may be opened only by the administrative commission in charge of the next revision to be made of the voter registration lists.

Title IX. Voting Process

Article 50. Each candidate (through his representative), or slate of candidates (through one of its members or other representative), shall have the right to monitor the entire voting process, the opening of the ballots and the counting of the votes, at all locations where such process is conducted, and also the right to demand the inclusion--in the corresponding official report--of all comments, protests or challenges made with respect to said process, whether such comments, protests or challenges are made before announcement of the results of the vote count or after said announcement. The official report shall be signed by the aforesaid candidates' representatives.

The aforesaid representatives must be entered on a voter registration list. They may not be ejected except in the event of disturbances incited by them, in which case action must be taken immediately to replace those ejected with alternate representatives.

The names of the titular and alternate representatives must be communicated to the mayor (or chief official of the administrative district) at least 24 hours before the opening of the polls. A receipt shall be given for said notification. The mayor (or chief official of the administrative district) shall communicate the aforesaid names to the chairman of each election board in question as soon as said boards are constituted.

Each candidate shall have free access to all polling places.

Article 51. The chairman of each election board shall be designated in the communes by the mayor, and in the administrative districts by the chief official of the district.

Article 52. During the entire period the polls are open, one copy of the voter registration list--certified by the prefect, subprefect or mayor, as the case may be--shall remain on the table in the polling place. This list shall serve as the sign-in register.

Article 53. No one may be allowed to vote unless he is entered on the voter registration list. Any Ivorian citizen, however, even though not entered on the list, shall be allowed to vote upon presentation of notification of a judicial decision ordering that he be so entered, or of a ruling by the appropriate jurisdiction annuling the decision which had ordered his removal from the list.

The aforesaid instructions must be delivered (to Ivorian citizens only) at least 3 days before the election.

Article 54. The opening of the ballots, and the tally of the votes, shall be done at each polling place immediately following the closing of the polls.

The vote count may be made by tellers who shall be appointed at least 1 hour before the polls close by the representatives of the candidates (or slates) specified in Article 50.

The aforesaid tellers--chosen from among the electors entered on the voter registration list of the district in question--shall be assigned to the counting tables in order that the reading of the ballots, on the one hand, and the tally of the votes, may be controlled simultaneously--on the spot--by one teller representing each candidate (or slate of candidates).

In the event of the absence of the aforesaid tellers, the chairman of the election board shall choose the tellers from among the electors who are present.

Immediately following the vote count, the results shall be announced by the chairman of the election board to the electors who are present in the same room where the vote count has been made.

Article 55. The official reports must be prepared in the aforesaid room immediately following the conclusion of the vote count and countersigned by the candidates or their representatives. The reports shall be prepared in duplicate.

Each election board chairman shall--through the intermediary of the chief official of the concerned administrative district (or mayor)--transmit to the minister of the interior, by the most rapid means, one copy of the official report of the election process (accompanied by such documents as must be appended), all of which is to be delivered to the vote counting commission for which provision is made in the following article. The second copy of the report shall remain in the files of the administrative district (or commune) in question.

Article 56. The general vote count shall be made in Abidjan by a commission headed by a magistrate. The composition of said commission shall be prescribed by decree of the chief of state.

The aforesaid operations shall be recorded in the form of an official report.

The results shall be announced by the chairman of the commission, who shall immediately transmit all the official reports and annexed documents to the minister of the interior.

Title X. Temporary Provisions

Article 57. Noncitizens of African origin who are entered on the voter registration lists may also participate in the 1980 elections.

Title XI. Concluding Provisions

Article 58. The present law supersedes all previous provisions to the contrary, and in particular those contained in Law No 60-358 of 7 November 1960; Law No 65-367 of 15 October 1965; Law No 70-632 of 5 November 1970; and Law No 75-748 of 22 October 1975.

Article 59. The modalities for implementation of the present law shall be prescribed by ministerial decree.

10992
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

IMPOSED RENT REDUCTION PLANNED--Rents in the country are to be reduced by at least 25 percent. Disclosing this in Monrovia today, the Liberian INAUGURAL newspaper quoted a Commerce Ministry source as saying that a decree to back the move by the People's Redemption Council government is expected to be released before the end of this week. The paper further quoted the Commerce Ministry source as saying that estate houses owned by the National Housing Authority might possibly be excluded from the 25 percent reduction measure. The new INAUGURAL newspaper further said that the decree will outlaw the 6 months and 1 year payments of rent, adding: No landlord will be allowed to ask for more than 5 months advance rent payment. [Text] [AB221726 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 22 Oct 80]

CSO: 4420

PORTS GEAR TO RECEIVE SOVIET CEMENT SHIPMENTS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 25 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Receipt of Soviet Cement"]

[Text] The GDR will also supply us with 40,000 tons.

As we mentioned in our preceding issue, a contract for the delivery of 50,000 tons of cement was signed in Antananarivo between the Soviet Union and the GDR. The document was initialed for the Malagasy side by Rakotonomenjanahary and Randriambololona, respectively Director of Commerce in the Ministry of Economy, and Director General of COROI, a state company.

We learned yesterday from Rakotonomenjanahary that the contract specifies a 3-year deferred payment and delivery in three stages, the first to occur in 3 or 4 weeks. From now until the end of the year, or at the latest from now until February 1981, our Soviet supplier will have delivered all of the order. There is a port problem to be faced. In fact, because of limited port loading capacity, we will be able to receive only 2 8,000-ton vessels per month, that is, a 16,000-ton delivery during a period of 3 months. In order to avoid "bottlenecks" due to port overloading, four ports will take turns in the unloading operation: Toamasina, Mahajanga, Antsiranana, and Toliara. And if all goes well, the order will be completely honored in the next 3 months...

With the GDR, Too

Still with reference to cement, the director of commerce yesterday said that Minister of Economy and Commerce Justin Rarivoson has also just signed a 2-year deferred payment contract with the GDR in East Berlin for 40,000 tons. But while Soviet cement is to be delivered by the supplier, we must on the contrary provide for the transportation of the GDR-contracted merchandise. And, according to Rakotonomenjanahary, the GDR cement will definitely arrive 10 days after the first Soviet delivery. Thus this year we have made provision for cement supplies from Mozambique, the Soviet Union, the GDR, and North Korea in the following amounts: 60,000 tons, Mozambique;

50,000 tons, the USSR; 40,000 tons, the GDR; and 30,000 tons, Korea; that is, a total of 180,000 tons. Our annual consumption is more than 200,000 tons a year, and the annual production of the Amboanio cement works is 65,ooo tons.

One must nevertheless still expect some slight difficulty for approximately 1 month, the time it will take the first delivery to arrive from the Soviet Union.

Let us emphasize that the public work areas that have used the greatest quantity of cement in recent years have been those of the CUR [expansion unknown] and those for the hydroelectric projects of Andekaleka and of Namorona.

8255
CSO: 4400

EFFORT TO BECOME SELF-SUFFICIENT IN ENERGY NOTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 19 Sep 80 p 1, 2

[Article by A.R.: "Satisfactory OMNIS Samplings"]

[Text] Plan for Intensive drillings for the 1981's.

So--if everything continues to go well!--Madagascar in a few years will have its own source of petroleum energy. A pilot factory will begin to operate in northwest Madagascar. Will one begin with the bituminous sandstone of Bemolanga or with the heavy oil of Tsimiroro? That is part of the research that OMNIS (National Military Office for Strategic Industries) is still carrying out and which would be very difficult to answer now.

In any case, in Bemolanga as in Tsimiroro, one is beginning to "meticulously calculate" results. One is trying to make them as profitable as possible. The present oil field covers an area of 400 square kilometers. It is relatively small on a map, since Bemolanga and Tsimiroro are just barely dots, Fivondronana de Morafenobe having only 13,000 persons. The region also has a "fine" future in cattle raising--to say nothing of the economic prospects that will be provided by long-term semi-industrial, then industrial, exploitation of the oil field of black gold that we announced yesterday, the positive side of the feasibility studies undertaken up to now.

Let us remember that the bituminous sandstone reserves amount to about 2 to 3 billion tons; that of heavy oil, 9 billion tons. That is enough to take care of our consumption for several generations, our consumption now being 600,000 tons, whereas from the beginning of the first months of operation of the pilot factory in question, the latter will produce 2 million tons! What, then, will be done with the rest? We have mentioned this; it will be for exportation.

Samplings

The conversion processes foreseen for bituminous sandstone are of West German origin (LURGI). But some agents are still waiting for the results of

the laboratory tests that are being carried out by the Knokner Industrie Anylagen of Duisbourg (FRG). In any case, the analysis of samplings of 50 tons of bituminous sandstone has been completed, with satisfactory results. In the light of the latter, the oil field will soon be developed.

Colonel Hubert Andrianasolo, head of OMNIS, who up to now has observed complete silence regarding this matter, told us Wednesday of his satisfaction, at least with respect to the present stage of the work.

"Of course," he told us,"the oil fields have been in existence for a long time and research has even been done on them. The revolutionary government decided to resume this in 1975 for several reasons. First, in view of the importance of oil fields, it was necessary to exploit them, all the more since the world situation in the matter of energy is such, at present and in the years to come, that it was necessary to consider other sources of energy. Moreover, one is now mastering world technology."

Throughout the world, each country is trying to get along as best it can in the face of the present energy crisis. The biggest ones are calling for atomic stations. But one immediately experiences a general reaction: one thinks of the military purposes that such equipment can also perform. After all, maybe one is in fact thinking of killing two birds with one stone. In any case, young countries like Madagascar will never be able to launch into such an exploit. Solar energy is exploitable by us, too. One thus understands the entire importance of Boky Mena's passage with respect to the "Great Powers of the Year 2,000" (...)

Alas, Soon the Rainy Season!...

Very satisfied with present results, OMNIS next year will undertake an intensive drilling project. In yesterday's issue we spoke of the measures to be taken as of now regarding attitudes. Others also deserve to be taken into consideration, especially with respect to means of communication.

Fortunately, OMNIS has completed the present stage of its research before the arrival of the rainy season. The road between the Tsimiroro and Bemolanga camps will hardly be passable then. It will even be cut off in several places. At present, only powerful vehicles can "drive through" the Manambao river, which is now at its lowest point of the year. Once the rains come,the OMNIS camps will purely and simply be cut off from the rest of the region.

One now understands the skepticism that has been felt ever since one first spoke of "Malagasy" oil and looked for it; skepticism continues to be manifested. In any case, in the months to come an official confirmation will be made in Haut-Lieu. It will certainly be followed by the first...barrel of crude oil. Not right away, of course, but as one says: If you live long enough, you'll see. And to repeat one of our expressions: "Ny aina no mateza!"

8255

CSO: 4400

DEVELOPED SOCIALIST COUNTRIES MUST HELP SOCIALIST LDC'S

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Leite Vasconcelos: "A New Dimension to Cooperation"]

[Text] The study of the development of cooperation between Mozambique and other socialist countries was the main objective of the party and state visits that President Samora Machel made to Romania and the GDR.

In his speeches, President Samora Machel clearly defined the close connection between cooperation of socialist countries and the struggle of peoples for liberty, progress and peace.

The first socialist country was set up in Europe and Asia. The peoples' victory over fascism enabled socialism to expand on these two continents. In the 60's, the first socialist country in Latin America appeared. In the 70's, the first African socialist countries rose up and the socialist zone grew larger in Asia with the victories of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

As President Samora Machel stated, we live in an era when true socialism is expanding to four continents, which is irrefutable proof of the inevitability of socialism and, at the same time, raises new questions about its development.

Today, the socialist countries show great differences in their respective stages of development. While there are socialist countries being established which have to overcome underdevelopment, others are in the phase of advanced socialism.

It is precisely the former--those which have to overcome underdevelopment--which are forced to confront directly imperialism's aggression; it refuses to accept the irreversibility of socialism in countries which, for the most part, have recently emerged from harsh struggles of national liberation. Often, the confrontation between socialism and capitalism becomes more intense here. The new countries are forced to face imperialist invasions and military aggressions.

In this context, cooperation between the new socialist countries and the advanced socialist countries should be established--as the Mozambique head of state said--on the basis of the intransigent defense of the expansion of socialism since "socialism which defends itself, expands."

Cooperation among socialist countries on the basis of this principle will help the new socialist countries win the harsh confrontation with imperialism and, in the field of international economic relations, will also express the superiority of the socialism over capitalism.

President Samora Machel emphasized another, very relevant aspect of the expansion of socialism on four continents. This process holds new prospects for strengthening the economic capacity of socialism in the world.

The existence of true socialism on four continents facilitates cooperation among socialist countries so that every advantage can be gained by combining all resources and existing economic complements. In other words, the socialist countries are now in a position to end imperialism's economic blackmail maneuvres about food. The establishment of a new, powerful, modern and mechanized agricultural base in new socialist countries will thus be an important weapon for imposing a new international economic order and reforming decisively the economic ability of all socialist countries.

In this light, President Samora Machel described cooperation between new socialist countries and countries of advanced socialism as "complete cooperation on the defenses of socialism and peace."

This is not unilateral aid. At the meeting held at Varna, thousands of people present enthusiastically applauded the Mozambique head of state when he said that "Mozambique owes no debt to Bulgaria since we are both aiding the forces fighting for the same objectives."

9479
CSO: 4401

MACHEL, HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI EXCHANGE BANQUET SPEECHES

Machel Speech at State Banquet

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 p 3

[Speech by President Samora Machel: "We Count on the Support and the Solidarity of the Other Socialist Countries"]

[Text] President Samora Machel at the state banquet given to his Hungarian counterpart. Last night, during the state banquet given for Hungarian President Pal Losonczi, the Mozambican Chief of State delivered the following address.

Esteemed and Respected Comrade Pal Losonczi, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary,

Esteemed members of the government of the People's Republic of Hungary,

Comrades and friends,

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is with tremendous joy that we welcome the stay among us of so important a delegation from the government of the People's Republic of Hungary. It is always with satisfaction that we receive our friends in our homeland, those who, although they may live on different latitudes, I know, are building and developing socialism.

In this area of confrontation on the African continent, important and decisive battles are underway today for the conquest of liberty and the emancipation of the peoples.

We are particularly happy in this battle to be aware of the warmth of your solidarity as friends and comrades so that peace and justice may triumph and so that the last bastions of racism, discrimination, and oppression may be torn down.

Welcome, therefore, to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Comrade President,

In Mozambique we today face the difficult challenge of overcoming economic backwardness and dependence to build a prosperous and free state for ourselves. Guided by our Marxist-Leninist Vanguard Party, the FRELIMO Party, we are ready to wipe out underdevelopment in Mozambique by 1990. We are ready to end the situation that was left to us by colonialism, building a socialist fatherland in this part of Africa. We want to build a country with an advanced economy.

The obstacles facing us on this mission are very great.

But we accept the challenge, knowing that imperialism, particularly in southern Africa, will do everything to divert us from the goals we have set for ourselves.

We are not alone in this fight. We have the support and the brotherly solidarity of the other socialist countries which, I know, are committing themselves on this long road of the struggle for total liberation.

On all continents, billions of human beings are involved in the development of more just societies.

We want to use our resources and potential correctly, we want to combine them, we want to do this by establishing a climate of economic complementarity and interdependence for the benefit of our peoples, for the strengthening of socialism and peace.

The level of cooperation achieved between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Hungary is already considerable.

It is with satisfaction that we recall the happy moments of brotherhood, of comradeship which we spent in your company, Comrade Losonczi, during the visit of a delegation of our party and our government to Hungary in June 1978. The discussions held at that time with Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Worker Party, enabled us to outline common viewpoints and to develop our mutual knowledge on the realities and objectives in which the peoples of our countries are engaged. The agreements concluded at that time are of great importance to our relations.

We are certain that the visit that Comrade Pal Losonczi is making to Mozambique will indelibly mark the start of a new chapter in the already fruitful cooperation existing between our two countries.

Comrade President,

Throughout the world we today observe the advance of the impetuous torrent consisting of the forces of liberty and progress, defeating imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, and Zionism.

The gains already achieved by the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America are a stimulating oxygen for the new struggles and combat of the popular masses against exploitation, oppression, and discrimination.

The victory of the people of Zimbabwe constituted a victory of all peoples who love peace and progress and introduced a new and unstoppable dynamic impetus in the total and complete liberation of southern Africa. In Namibia, in South Africa, in the Sahara, in East Timor, in Palestine, in Bolivia, and in El Salvador, the liberation struggle continues with growing success.

This is also why there is a growing escalation of imperialism against the revolution, against peace and security. By attacking our peoples, by promoting misery and underdevelopment, by constantly carrying out insidious and brutal maneuvers, imperialism seeks to wipe out the revolutionary gains and check the total and complete liberation of the peoples.

This is why the unity of all revolutionary forces is an essential factor in the establishment of peace.

This is why internationalism which encompasses not just one but all struggles of the peoples is a permanent necessity in the construction of a new society.

Comrade President,

The struggle for peace, for peaceful coexistence, and for economic and social development is a fundamental constant feature in the foreign policy of our country. In this field, great successes were achieved through the consistent action of the socialist countries and the democratic and progressive forces throughout the world.

The current manifestations of imperialism's aggressiveness against the socialist system run counter to the tendency for detente and harm the overall desires of humanity. The arms race and economic blackmail do not serve the peoples, nor do they serve the cause of development and peace.

In Mozambique we stand behind the efforts undertaken by the socialist countries in terms of strengthening the development of peace and cooperation.

Unity between our parties, peoples, and states constitutes a solid bloc in the construction of new values, in the construction of prosperity and happiness

in our homelands.

Comrade President,

Allow me to propose a toast to you:

To the health of Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker Party,

To the health of Comrade Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary and Comrade Anna Losonczi;

To the unalterable friendship between the Mozambican people and the Hungarian people,

To brotherhood between the FRELIMO Party and the Hungarian Socialist Worker Party,

To cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Hungary,

To the victory of socialism and peace,

The struggle continues!

Hungarian President's Reply

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 pp 3, 4

[Speech by President Pal Losonczi of the People's Republic of Hungary: "We Stand With the African Peoples in the Fight for the Consolidation of Independence"]

[Text] Responding to the address by President Samora Machel yesterday, during the state banquet, Hungarian President Pal Losonczi made the following remarks:

Esteemed Comrade Machel,

Esteemed Comrade Graca Machel,

Dear Comrades,

Allow me first of all to express my sincere gratitude for the warm words of brotherly greeting which are a living expression of the close relationships that were created between the People's Republic of Hungary and the People's

Republic of Mozambique, between the Hungarian Socialist Worker Party and the FRELIMO, between our peoples.

It is with great expectations that we arrive in your beautiful homeland. It is a source of great joy to us to be able personally to familiarize ourselves with the life of your people, your daily struggle to build a better future, for the construction of socialist society. We came here with feelings of sincere friendship and we are convinced that our current meeting will contribute to the development of our relations.

The Hungarian people with great attention and sympathy followed the struggle of the Mozambican patriots to shake off the colonial yoke, it supported it actively, just as it is today likewise supporting our Mozambican friends who, after winning their independence, have set themselves the objective of socialist development. We are convinced that the Mozambican people will attain its magnificent objective. We know and we highly appreciate the gains achieved by the Mozambican people under the leadership of the FRELIMO Party in the grandiose struggle for liberation, and during the 5 years since the conquest of independence.

The Third Congress of the FRELIMO, the creation of the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary vanguard party of the working and peasant classes of Mozambique was hailed by us as an event of particular importance. It is our conviction that the application of the teachings of scientific socialism to your specific conditions, as well as the creation of the organized and united leading force constitute the guarantee of new successes for the Mozambican people.

In May 1978, our people received the delegation of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, headed by your comrade President Samora Machel, with much affection. Your visit to Hungary gave us the opportunity to have the first personal meeting between the leaders of our parties and states; it was a step of special significance on the road of the development of our cooperation and it opened up new prospects in the expansion of our relations on the party and government levels.

It has been more than 35 years that the Hungarian people embarked upon the road of socialist construction. Important successes were achieved during that time, historical tasks were accomplished, and at this time we are building the developed socialist society. The 12th Congress of our party, held in March of this year, ratified our policy which was approved and supported by our entire people. In the meantime, our road has not been easy either. It was necessary to overcome many difficulties and problems but we were always able to count on the solidarity of our brother parties, on the internationalist aid of the socialist countries.

Dear Comrade Machel,

Comrades,

The favorable changes which have taken place in international policy demonstrate the advantages which detente offers to peaceful construction and social progress.

At the same time, during the most recent period, the imperialist states and their allies are trying to turn the wheels of history back. The increase in their aggressiveness is accompanied by alarming phenomena in international life. They have launched a concentrated offensive against the gains of detente, they want to force the world once again into an arms race which would be even more dangerous and costly than all the earlier ones; they are about to intervene openly in the internal affairs of independent states under the pretext that they belong to their sphere of vital interests.

We believe that one cannot allow international relations once again to be dominated by these medieval habits of violence, threat, pressure, and blackmail.

This is why we assign great importance to the union of the forces of socialism and progress. The guarantee in overcoming current difficulties, in our opinion, springs from strengthening our alliance with the Soviet Union, with the forces of the communist and worker movement, with the national liberation movement, with the countries that have chosen the way of socialism.

But our allegiance is not directed against any other people. The objective we must promote--in the interest of all peoples--together with all forces that feel a responsibility for peace, for the future of humanity, is the cause of peace, disarmament, detente, progress, and cooperation.

At this time, the African continent has become one of the most important fronts in the worldwide struggle between socialism and capitalism. The victories of the people of Mozambique, Angola, and Ethiopia, as well as the other peoples, recently, the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Zimbabwe, the unquenchable struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa for their national liberation have brought about profound changes and created a new situation on the continent. The development toward socialism of ever more African countries is a fact that creates enthusiasm, and their struggle for a better future is an important element in the international class struggle.

The changes which are taking place on the African continent, as well as throughout the world, profoundly worry international imperialism and its

allies because they see their political, economic, and military influence threatened. To prevent the success of the struggle for independence, for social progress, the consolidation of the African countries, to prevent the final victory of the national liberation movements on the continent, and the elimination of the last bastions of colonialism and apartheid, they do not hesitate to resort to all methods, from neocolonialist penetration to brutal military intervention. But these aspirations will be frustrated by the best sons and daughters of Africa, by the progressive peoples and states on the continent who have the total support of the countries of the socialist community and of the solidarity of the international progressive forces.

Faithful to its internationalist foreign policy, the People's Republic of Hungary considers the progressive states of Africa its allies. Our people, as well as the other peoples of the socialist countries, believe that it is their duty to aid and support their struggle in all possible forms. Totally and without any reservations we stand side by side with the African countries which are struggling to conquer and consolidate their national independence.

In the course of our current visit we are likewise guided by the objective of strengthening brotherly cooperation between our parties, peoples, and states in all areas. All conditions exist for achieving this because our peoples are very close to each other; our principles and ideas are common; we fight on the same front against imperialism, neocolonialism, for peace and social progress. Our conversations that were held so far demonstrate that this desire, this determination are shared by you. I am convinced that our mission will be accomplished and will contribute to the expansion of our relations.

In the spirit of these thoughts I now raise my glass to drink to the health of Comrade Samora Machel and his esteemed spouse, the health of all Mozambican comrades and friends, the further development of our cooperation and solidarity, for friendship and cooperation between the Hungarian Socialist Worker Party and the FRELIMO Party, for friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Hungary and Mozambique.

5058
CSO: 4401

INDUSTRIALIZED SOCIALIST COUNTRIES MUST OFFER ASSISTANCE

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 21 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] As we go to press on this edition, President Samora Machel is still in the process of visiting some socialist countries in Europe, especially Bulgaria, Romania, and the GDR.

In his speeches and remarks, the Mozambican chief of state emphasized the issue of cooperation between the socialist countries as a fundamental point and as a guarantee of victory of socialism against imperialism. The expansion of the liberated zone of humanity is inseparable--he asserted--from the expansion of cooperation between the more advanced countries which have chosen the way of development and the younger countries which have opted for the noncapitalist way.

This thesis has real political foundations: the visit by the Mozambican supreme leader comes at a moment when the imperialist forces are increasingly resorting to the use of military force and threat in order to impose or try to impose their interests over the will of the peoples. This is happening in Bolivia where American military specialists are helping the coupist forces carry out the massive murder of the people in revolt; this is happening in Africa where there is stepped-up collaboration between imperialism and the African reactionary forces, especially through the establishment of American bases and the provision of port facilities for the United States Navy; in the Indian Ocean and in the Persian Gulf there is a growing imperialist military presence which, in order to acquire what it calls "defense of the petroleum supply lines," seeks to create an environment of instability among the progressive riparian countries, especially Mozambique, Madagascar, Tanzania, the Seychelles, and others. The same is true of Ethiopia, Iran, and the progressive Arab countries.

This is why all of the words spoken by President Samora Machel are so relevant. More than anybody else, it must be the advanced socialist countries that must support the young countries that have adopted the Marxist option, such as Mozambique, not only to improve their economy but also to meet the imperialist threat which in recent times--after the excitement springing from the defeat in Vietnam--is becoming more and more aggressive and determined militarily to resolve issues to which there can only be a political solution. Here we might mention the failure of the attempted liberation of the American hostages as a result of a military adventure that misfired.

Fortunately for Mozambique, socialist support has been a fact which has existed for a long time, even before the existence of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] as an independent country. It is this support, this collaboration which the Mozambican chief of state wants to see expanded and to take on a new quality above all now that the challenge to underdevelopment has been taken up.

5058
CSO: 4401

MUTUAL ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED FROM COOPERATION WITH BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 Aug 80 p 15

[Article by Beatriz Schiller: "Mozambique Describes Ties With Brazil"]

[Text] New York--In an exclusive interview with JORNAL DO BRASIL, the Mozambique Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano stated in New York that, after the visit of the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, Saraiva Guerreiro, to Mozambique in June 1980--"when we discussed our views in depth--it was clear that the rapproachement between Mozambique and Brazil was based on the definition of clear objectives of our economic, cultural, political and social cooperation."

Chissano, who took part in the UN Special Assembly on Development--New International Economic Order--there announced the formation of an integrated economic zone, a sort of common market of the front line nations of southern Africa. He also said Mozambique would further increase its imports of Brazilian products.

Cooperation

The Mozambique minister of foreign affairs stressed that the rapproachement of Brazil and Mozambique was not based on the common language. He believed that it was to the Brazilian Government's advantage and that of former colonies like Brazil to establish relations with independent, former colonies based on principles having nothing in common with the groups set up by the former colonial powers.

"The first Brazilian ambassador to present credentials in Mozambique was very respectful of our criteria for relations and prevented Brazil from assuming the views of the old colonial countries about grouping by language. Language is such an isolated element that it cannot serve as a basis for our cooperation," said Chissano.

He said that Brazil currently exports tractors, automobile parts, building materials, clothing, textiles and a wide variety of manufactured products to Mozambique. "Last year, our imports of Brazilian products increased a great deal. During the Brazilian foreign minister's visit, there were negotiations

about Brazilian participation in agricultural and industrial projects, in which Brazilian technicians and technology will play an important role," said Chissano.

He stressed Mozambique's interest in distributing goods and in having a planned economy. "However, regional cooperation and cooperation with countries of other continents do not require imposition of systems."

Economic Strategy

At the United Nations, the Mozambique foreign minister presented the project of the countries of southern Africa to establish an integrated economic zone in which those countries--Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia and Tanzania--would increase subregional cooperation to achieve the integrated development of their economies.

Chissano did not accept the designation of common market for southern Africa, preferring "not to label the integration of economies in the region. It will be a model in which all will cooperate as equals, for practical results." He said the economic model which is being established in this African region is that of interdependence.

The political goal of this economic strategy, stated Chissano, is to combat the economic dependence of all those countries on South Africa, thus fighting against apartheid. Close cooperation between the countries of southern Africa will bring about a "drastic cut in cooperation with South Africa, forcing it, because of that development, to make domestic changes more rapidly," he said.

On the subject of Mozambique's relations with the United States, Chissano pointed out that Washington believes that the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola is necessary for normalization with certain African countries. "Mozambique does not cooperate with the United States because of the embargo of the North American Congress. It accuses us of having ties with the Soviets and socialist countries and views us as a satellite of the Soviet Union. We do not understand this attitude. The United States has a much greater Soviet presence in its country than Mozambique does. They cooperate much more with the Soviets than we do," stated Chissano.

9479
CSO: 4401

DEBRAY FINDS SIMILARITIES BETWEEN CUBAN, MOZAMBICAN REVOLUTIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Sep 80 p 3

[Excerpts] "The center of Latin American revolution is currently located in Central America," Regis Debray said yesterday morning during a conference with journalists and students at the National Journalism School. According to Debray, important foci in that center are Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala, which are undergoing intense social upheaval.

"The Cuban experience is central to the Central American revolutions," said Debray. Offering some thoughts on the Cuban revolution, he said there were important similarities to the Mozambican revolution. In both instances, the revolutionaries "discovered" Marxism by practicing it; the leadership parties in Cuba and Mozambique emerged from the armies of liberation; and in both countries the socialist path of economic, social and cultural development was announced 2 years after the revolutionary forces took power.

Return to Paris

The distinguished French intellectual returned to Paris late yesterday afternoon, after an 8-day visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM].

During his stay in Mozambique, the French personality met with party and government officials and also visited some locales of economic importance to our country.

Debray was accompanied by Swiss academic Jean Ziegler, and was here at the invitation of the Ministry of Information to study the process of building a people's democracy in this country, which was recently liberated from the colonial yoke.

Jean Ziegler will remain in the RPM for a few more days.

6362
CSO: 4401

AMNESTIED PRISONERS ARE REINTEGRATING INTO SOCIETY

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 21 Sep 80 pp 12-13

[Article by Tomas Vieira Mario: "M'sauize: The Future Has Begun"]

> [Excerpts] A vast offensive with two main objectives was launched a short time ago in the town of M'sauize, in Mavago. It is a part of the development programs of the communal villages in this district which has been designated as a pilot district in Niassa and which coincides with the start of the rehabilitation of former deserters, traitors, and undisciplined individuals who were amnestied by President Samora Machel in October. Here is a report from Niassa on this subject.

Activity among inhabitants in the area now resembles big city activity, amid dense forests which still surround the village. There are many people in M'sauize now. The movements of vehicles and machinery make us forget the monotony which sometimes prevails in rural life.

Work has begun on the rehabilitation of former traitors, deserters, and undisciplined violators of the Mozambique Liberation Front who were amnestied by President of the Republic Samora Machel during his historical visit to Niassa last October. As we know, these individuals are at the Chiputo reeducation center in the district of Majune.

The start of their rehabilitation in the communal villages in the M'sauize area coincided with the launching of a broad offensive designed to develop these rural communities. This is an effort which involves various agencies of the province, especially the Niassa executive program coordinator, the provincial commission for communal villages, the provincial directorates of agriculture and public works and housing, as well as others.

These are men who are being integrated now into the communal villages around the seat of the area, in Chilolo and Namacambale in that same area.

On Former Rehabilitees

The integration of individuals coming from Chiputo began in July of last year at which time they first started arriving in this locality.

The planning behind their initial activities of course revolved around the construction of their homes since they were going to be inhabitants of the sections of the villages to which they were assigned and that meant that they would have to keep in step with the methods and organization prevailing there at that time.

Talking about the process of his integration during the period of 2 weeks following his arrival, that same individual told us that "we never had any complaints from any of them about the local people nor did the local folk complain about them. Life is progressing here and there is even collaboration on the part of the local people in many things."

In M'sauize we also had an opportunity to talk to some of those persons about their life during this phase of getting started all over again. Botao Daniel, originally from Cabo Delgado, told us: "First of all, I would like to express my appreciation for the step taken by His Excellency, President Samora Machel in giving us our freedom. All of us really received that decision with much joy, even with great joy."

It is important to emphasize finally that the program calls for the integration of 700 families of those individuals into the three communal villages in the locality of M'sauize, that is, Chilolo, M'sauize, and Namacambale.

5058
CSO: 4001

PROPAGATION OF SOCIALISM IS ITS BEST DEFENSE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 pp 1,5

[Text] The official state visit which President Samora Machel made to Bulgaria, Romania, and the GDR--socialist countries in Europe--ended with highly positive results which raised relations between the peoples of Mozambique and those countries to a qualitatively higher level. Qualitatively higher in political terms and qualitatively higher in economic terms, as revealed by the important agreements and documents signed between our socialist state and those states in socialist Europe.

The successes achieved in the conversations that were held are fundamentally due to two factors constituting the basic points of our identity: our past as subjugated and oppressed people who fought for their liberation and our present struggle for the happiness of our peoples, for peace and liberty, in a word, for socialism.

Socialism confronts the threat of imperialism on many fronts on the four continents where it has already established itself--Asia, America, Africa, and Europe; imperialism carries out direct or indirect aggression through its agents or through attempts to perpetuate the economic dependence of the less developed countries.

In this context, the defense of socialism demands unity among the countries which have adopted its way of development and this necessarily involves efficient economic cooperation which will enable the countries with an underdeveloped economy to liberate themselves from economic dependence on imperialism.

The expansion of socialism and its consolidation therefore are conditions for its defense.

This is not a matter of asking or giving aid. This is a matter of cooperating with mutual advantages. This is a matter of intelligently combining the resources of all countries and their complementary aspects. This involves socialism in general, whose establishment on four continents

confirms its historical inevitability.

The option for socialism is not confirmed by words. It is confirmed by concrete work, by sacrifices made in the struggle against misery, against hunger and nakedness, against underdevelopment; it is strengthened by concrete participation in the liberation of the peoples, in the struggle for peace.

The positions assumed by the Mozambicans in the international arena and, respectively, by Bulgaria, Romania, and the GDR--countries recently visited by President Samora Machel--are essentially common. As their highest leaders said on various occasions, this was also a point which led to a greater approach and better mutual knowledge.

In the meantime, Mozambique has just received Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary. His visit is also a part of the strengthening of relationships of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and other, more developed socialist countries. Both Samora Machel and Pal Losonczi yesterday, during the state banquet given for the Hungarian leader, declared that they were in favor of greater development of economic cooperation based on mutual advantage.

In all of these contacts, socialism grows stronger and strengthens its base in the permanent, worldwide confrontation with capitalism and imperialism.

5058
CSO: 4401

WORLD LUTHERAN FEDERATION REPRESENTATIVE EXPRESSES SATISFACTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Sep 80 p 3

[Report on press conference with Geoffrey Mawalla Sawaya, World Lutheran Federation representative, in Mozambique, date not given]

[Excerpts] "Our main goal is to create something, with what little we have, to help the needy. This country suffered the Limpopo River floods in 1977, and, in 1978, the Zambezi floods and a cyclone in Nampula, in which 519,000 people were made homeless. After independence, during the process of national reconstruction, the Mozambican government also had to assist about 150,000 Zimbabwean refugees. These, then, are the major concerns of the federation here, and this is why we are in Mozambique," Geoffrey Mawalla Sawaya, representative of the World Lutheran Federation, said during an interview with representatives of the national news media.

The World Lutheran Federation is an association of Lutheran churches throughout the world. Created by a constituent assembly in July 1947 in Switzerland, the organization now has about 17 million affiliates, with 99 permanent member churches from 59 countries.

Replying to a question put by NOTICIAS regarding the activity of the church in a society such as ours, the World Lutheran Federation representative said: "Actually, I am quite pleased. When I arrived, as you know, we had no church here in the federation, but the government received us very well and gave us a house. We had no transportation, but the government provided us with transportation; it made it possible...They presented us to the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Health Ministry, the National Center for Refugees and Liberation Movements, and various other groups in areas of interest to us for our activities. During this process we have felt like brothers. I have never felt like a foreigner because, when any event came up, we were invited. I visited the provinces, where I learned about all the projects to be carried out. We talked freely and directly. I never felt as if I were not a member of FRELIMO; on the contrary, I feel almost like a party member, and this makes me happy," said Sawaya.

Material Support

"Why are you, a religious organization, giving importance to material support and not just to spiritual matters?"

The question arose because this institution is involved in various activities connected not only with spiritual well-being but also, and above all, with the physical well-being of people, regardless of their faith. Sawaya answered frankly.

"I don't know anything about the other churches. We certainly cooperate and work together, but it is hard to know about anyone's spiritual life. There is a Christian Council of Mozambique, but I don't know how they work. We have a good working relationship with them, but their functions are different from ours, and they have their own way of leading the people. We of the Lutheran Federation know, first of all, that there can be no soul without a body, leading us to the conclusion, on the other hand, that where there is life there is a soul. We are well aware that the body requires sun, air, water, food, a home, to sustain life, and only then can we think about the soul, because if there is no body, there is no life."

Geoffrey Mawalla Sawaya is 56 years old, and is a native of Tanzania. He worked with the Tanzanian police for about 30 years. At the police training school, he took part in the military training of many FRELIMO soldiers who passed through the camps of Mutuaro, Newala, Chidudo, Songea and, later, Chiwindi. From Songea he went to the Police General Headquarters as its director.

In 1969, when Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane, our first president, was basely assassinated, Sawaya conducted the investigation of the case. After a lengthy investigation that touched several countries, it was concluded that the bombs had come from Maputo, then Lourenco Marques, although the PIDE [Portuguese International and State Defense Police] made every effort to hide the fact.

Sawaya left the police force in 1974 and returned to his birthplace to farm. While he was there, the World Lutheran Federation asked for his collaboration, and since then he has devoted himself to this activity.

6362
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE PUBLISHING COOPERATION--The Portuguese firm CDL [Central Book Distributor] will sign protocols of agreement on cooperation with INLD [National Book and Record Institute] and Tempografica about printing and joint publication of books, business matters, training of cadres and technical assistants, and bibliographic information, said Mario Lino, CDL director general, in a meeting with the media yesterday afternoon. "We agree to let Mozambique workers serve apprenticeships at no cost in our offices," he stressed, indicating CDL's readiness. This cooperation also includes sending Portuguese experts to help organize the INLD and to print books ordered by Mozambique within the agreed limits. At the meeting, Mario Lino--who was accompanied by Maria Emilia Saraiva, an official of CDL's export/import department, and Francisco Melo, director of the publishing houses AVANTE and CAMINHO--said that during his approximately 3-week stay in Maputo, he had contacts with the Central Committee secretary for ideological work of the FRELIMO Party, Jorge Rebelo; the governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Sergio Vieira; the Eduardo Mondlane University, Tempografica and CEDIMO and agreed to send the latter information regularly about books published in Portugal. The CDL delegation and the director of the AVANTE and CAMINHO came to Mozambique to help put on an exhibit of Portuguese books at FACIM [Maputo International Fair], at INLD's invitation. In the pavillion of that Mozambique firm, 1,500 titles of the 27 publishing houses represented by CDL are displayed. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Sep 80 p 2] 9479

AIR CONNECTION WITH PARIS--During the talks held between the French UTA [Air Transportation Union] and LAM [Mozambique Airlines] on economic relations and promoting air traffic, representatives of the two companies discussed LAM's direct participation in the future in flying the Maputo-Paris route. Meanwhile, representatives of the French Government and UTA who traveled on the inaugural Paris-Maputo flight have already visited the port of Maputo. The delegations from the French Government and UTA have been in our country since last Wednesday; they arrived in Maputo from Paris on the plane inaugurating air service between our capital and Paris--which is not to say this was the first flight made since others had already occurred. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Sep 80 p 1] 9479

LETTER FROM STUDENT IN GDR--As we know, the party and the government mobilized the young people to become the future cadres. We are here, in the GDR, directly in Wernigerode-Haus Buchenberg. We left Mozambique on 30 June 1980 at 0845. We stopped over in Angola and Nigeria. The INTERFLUG [East German Airline] aircraft landed at the International Airport of Berlin, capital of the GDR, at 0220. We were warmly received by our enterprise officials and some of our Mozambican brothers. Next we organized groups. Our group consists of 50 members. We are organized according to cultural, sports, and occupational activities. In sports, we formed a team--the Red Star of Mozambique--which is what we call it; to begin with, we had a friendly game with our German brothers in this city and it ended in a tie, 2:2. The purpose of sports is to contribute to peace, to the development of friendly relations and understanding between people. Please excuse all the space taken up by this letter and the poorly-written Portuguese. Revolutionary greetings to the entire Mozambican people and good success in your work. Antonio Aibo Mpelia, A. Mpassula, GDR. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 21 Sep 80 p 42] 5058

TIES WITH FRENCH AIRLINE--Continuing the program drawn up between UTA [Air Transportation Union] (French Air Transport Company) and LAM (Air Lines of Mozambique) with a view to the establishment of economic relations and the promotion of air traffic, contacts have already been held between representatives of these two air line companies with a view to future direct participation by LAM in services between Maputo and Paris. The newspaper NOTICIAS, in its 12 September issue, reported that the representatives of the French government and of UTA, who came on the inaugural Paris-Maputo flight made recently, on that day visited Ponta Malongane, as part of a program of visits to places of tourist interest in the country, so as to familiarize themselves with the country's potential in this field. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 21 Sep 80 p 3] 5058

SOUTH AFRICANS AID LAUNCH SEARCH--For 5 days, a team of South African divers took part in the second phase of operations to locate the pilots' launch that disappeared last month in the Bay of Maputo. The search ended last Sunday, although it failed to detect any remains of the ill-fated craft. Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Mozambican side in the operations told NOTICIAS that the team of professional South African divers should return in a few days to continue the search in a wider area of the bay, using a different type of equipment. From the results to date, it can be concluded that the accident (disappearance) was not the result of a collision or grounding, since there is no obstacle in the area, either on the surface or the bottom, that is not properly marked. Even if this had been the case, the launch would have been damaged, which would make it easier to detect the reasons for its disappearance. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Sep 80 p 2] 6362

CSO: 4401

STATE PAYING OFF DEBTS TO PRIVATE SECTOR

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 27-28 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Seven and a half billion have already been allotted for this.

The state has decided to pay off the debts that it has contracted with private industries, thanks to having received a portion of the French government's financial assistance at the end of the most recent visit of the prime minister in Paris.

Ten of the 21 billion 500 million will serve to finance investment projects, while the rest, made up of a bonded loan of 4 billion and a STABEX [expansion unknown] advance of 7.5 billion, will make it possible to settle the debts of the state that date back to the 1979-80 administrative period.

As a matter of fact, during the 1979-80 administrative period, the treasury accumulated arrears on the order of several billion because of very inadequate revenues due to a decrease in agricultural production and to the resultant slackening of economic activities.

The methods of payment were defined in a decree of the minister of finance and economy on 13 August 1980, which established an advisory committee for that specific purpose and in agreement with trade union groups and the National Association of Chambers of Commerce.

This committee met twice: in August and September.

At the first meeting, only the 4 billion from the bonded loan were available. They were divided among the various creditors of the state according to the amount of their credit.

The state's indebtedness with respect to the private sector is composed of three elements: debts ordered for payment, debts in the process of an order for payment, and those not incurred through usual methods.

The regularly incurred and ordered for payment debts on 20 August amounted to 6 billion; and those in the process of being ordered for payment, to 1.9 billion, that is, a partial debt of 7.9 billion.

At its first meeting, the committee had decided to pay this to the extent of available funds: that is, 4 billion, according to the following bill book:

- Immediate and entire settlement of those debts totalling 20 million, or less;

- Settlement of 50 percent of the debts totalling between 20 and 50 million;

- Settlement of 25 percent of a total greater than 50 million.

At its second meeting, in September, the advance from STABEX having been received, the committee decided to settle the balance of debts exceeding 20 million and debts that were in the process of an order for payment and that reached maturity. To that end 4 billion were set apart from the said advance.

In all, 8 billion will have been allotted for payment of the arrears of the state for demandable payment of debts, estimated at 7.9 billion.

There remain available 3.5 billion, earmarked for the cancellation of the state's direct, regularly incurred debts, obligations that were incurred in previous budgets. At present the minister of finance and economy cannot estimate their total, because loan administrators generally did not make their totals known to him. That is why a circular has been addressed to the various administrative departments, asking them to specify the amount of both the regular and the unusual obligations incurred with private enterprises.

It must, however, be specified that only regular commitments constitute state debts for which payment is provided within the framework of French cooperation.

The same information was also requested of the private sector through the intermediary of the National Association of the Chambers of Commerce, of the Regional Chambers of Commerce, and of trade union groups.

Upon completion of this survey, the state will have a more precise idea of the debts that it has contracted and will take useful steps to settle them.

8255
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

SENGHOR URGES AID--Paris L'UNITE in French 10 October 1980 carries on page 5 a 1,600-word Guy Perrimond "Exclusive" interview with Senegal President Leopold Sedar Senghor on the recent UN session on North-South questions, which he deems a "partial failure" owing to the "developed countries' egotism." He points to the Third World's debts, energy and population problems as the main problems facing the "South." Senghor goes on to say that "African socialists" are trying to find "a fourth path which differs from the European third path in terms of having its cultural roots in the complementary values of Arabness and Negritude." He concludes by saying that the Socialist International should concentrate its efforts "on problems of aid to the Third World." LD201025 [Editorial Report]

CSO: 4420

RENE'S FOREIGN VISITS STRENGTHEN COOPERATION

Victoria NATION in English 4 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] In the NATION of September 20 we published an editorial to give our readers an idea of how much has been achieved in the course of various visits paid by President France Albert Rene to several countries. It has been pointed out, and rightly so, that we omitted many facts and figures, which only serve to prove the real point we were trying to make.

Indeed since June 1977 the President has made useful visits to many other countries with which we have close ties of friendship and cooperation. The President paid official visits to Britain and France, two of our traditional and long-standing friends who have financed several major development projects. The President also visited Tanzania and Madagascar, two countries with which the Seychelles are now cooperating very closely in regional, political and economic development.

President Rene also paid a state visit to the Libyan Jamahiriya and paved the way for very close cooperation between the Seychellois and Libyan peoples in several fields, and while attending the summit meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement in Havana last year, took the opportunity for talks with several leaders, including Dr. Fidel Castro, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada, President Sekou Toure of Guinea, whose country is helping us with our education programme, and others.

Another visit which Mr Rene undertook was in early 1977 when he was still Prime Minister. This was to Australia, where he negotiated the agreement which resulted in educational aid and a gift of rice to Seychelles.

His latest visits, of course, were to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam when new cooperation accords were signed with the DPRK.

Many other countries are also cooperating with Seychelles in its development programme, thanks to the President's efforts, although he has not so far physically paid official or state visits there. These include Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the United States, the Soviet Union, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Canada and others, whose support though it may not be readily visible to the public eye, is still much appreciated.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER FERRARI REPORTS ON FOREIGN CONTACTS

Victoria NATION in English 8 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

STRONG SUPPORT for a proposal to regionalise the World Bank as the best way of helping small island states has been given by Dr. Maxime Ferrari, Minister of Planning and Development and Seychelles' Governor at the Bank.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Washington, United States, Dr. Ferrari said regionalisation would enable Seychelles to know much more readily where its development projects stood and would help the Bank to understand the Republic's economic problems and priorities.

With a centralised institution at the other side of the world it is much harder for small nations to make their voices heard than if the Bank had a base in Nairobi, Dar es Salaam or Antananarivo, he added.

Minister Ferrari has now returned to Seychelles after a tour which also took him to France and Sweden for talks on various co-operation projects.

In Washington, he said Seychelles was enthusiastic about becoming a new member of the World Bank at a time when recognition of the need for radical changes in both the Bank and the IMF was gaining ground.

Seychelles hoped that these institutions would show themselves capable of adapting to the new economic realities in the world, said Dr. Ferrari.

He urged the World Bank not to forget that Seychelles, like other small island states, is now suffering from severe economic constraints even though it has advantages of a healthy climate, food for its people and a tourist industry.

Because of the nature of the country, with its poor soils making agriculture expensive, its shortage of natural resources and its enormous transport

problems, the Seychelles' Government had opted for tourism as a means of creating jobs and earning foreign exchange to improve living standards. During the 1970s this policy had worked well, but the world recession was now making istelf felt with an 11 per cent decline in tourists so far in 1980, said Minister Ferrari.

The impact of such a decline is great and it is to deal with the problem of dependency on tourism that the Government is now struggling to diversify its economy into areas such as fishing, agriculture and small industries.

"This task is made more difficult when we have to raise loans on the international money markets at the present high interest rates," he said. Yet despite these problems the people of Seychelles were an optimistic people with great hopes for the future.

The Minister went on to say that Seychelles welcomed the proposals of the Brandt Report and agreed with its basic argument that an improvement in material conditions in the Third World is essential to the solution of so many problems facing the world today.

The present climate in the industrialised world of increasing protectionism and reduced flows of economic aid to developing countries can only be harmful to the future of the world economy, he added.

Finally Minister Ferrari urged that though Seychelles was small, it should not be overlooked.

"Sometimes small is beautiful and sometimes small is impossible. Seychelles is small, it is beautiful and we are working to make the best of our possibilities," he said.

In Paris Dr. Ferrari met the French Minister for Co-operation, Mr. Robert Galley, to review the French programme of aid to the tuna fishing industry and also to discuss help in the hotel training sector.

In Sweden he had talks on the setting up of an energy programme for Seychelles in which the Swedish Institute will help and also on community development projects including a centre for the handicapped.

CSO: 4420

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OFFICIALS VISIT DISTRICT BRANCHES

Victoria NATION in English 6 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

MEETINGS were held this weekend between officials of the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and members of the district branches of Grand' Anse and Baie Ste. Anne (on Praslin) and La Digue.

The Central Committee delegation was led by the Secretary General Mr. Guy Sinon and it also included the Chairman of the People's Assembly, Mr. John Renaud, and the Chief Coordinator Mrs. Sylvette Frichot.

At La Digue's meeting, the Assistant Secretary General of the SPPF, Mr. Matthew Servina and the Organising Secretary, Mr. Ogilvie Berlouis, were also present.

During the meetings which were well-attended, the Front's policies were discussed and Mr. Guy Sinon took the opportunity to explain again some of the Party's aims. He spoke on the SPPF's plans to provide equal opportunities to everybody particularly in the education field, the National Youth Service, the provision of jobs, houses and Social Security to everybody and the importance of voluntary work.

The role of SPPF members and committee members in the society was also among the topics of discussion at the meetings. At all three meetings questions ranging from applications for housing assistance to the performance quality of the district chairman, were raised by the members. Some matters which included the popularity of the chairman in his or her district have been taken to the Central Executive Committee for consideration.

Mr. Sinon left Seychelles yesterday to represent the Front at important meetings of the political parties of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic.

Mrs. Sylvette Frichot and Mrs. Lidya Pillay are still on Praslin and La Digue to attend to other SPPF business in particular regarding the setting up of branches of the Seychelles Women's Association there.

CSO: 4420

FARMERS VOTE TO DISSOLVE SFM

Victoria NATION in English 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

MEMBERS of the Seychelles Farmers Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd (SFM) voted yesterday to dissolve this cooperative society. This means that the SFM will be officially dissolved at the end of this year when the Seychelles Commodity Company (SEYCOM) will ultimately take over the marketing of all agricultural produce in the country.

The members of the SFM, mostly farmers and producers of vegetables and meat, were meeting yesterday for their annual general meeting at the Pirates Arms Hotel when they voted to dissolve their cooperative society.

At the start of the meeting, the Minister for Planning and Development, Dr. Maxime Ferrari, who was once involved in cooperative business and who spoke as a guest, explained to farmers how they would benefit more from SEYCOM. He said SEYCOM intended to buy all agricultural produce and would find marketing outlets for the produce at pre-guaranteed prices. Whereas the SFM deals with only a few farmers who are members, the SEYCOM will deal with all farmers and will make sure that all their produce is bought. This new parastatal company has plans to help preserve agricultural produce in times of glut.

As SEYCOM will assure a marketing outlet for all agricultural produce in the country, it is expected that farmers will be encouraged to produce more. On this, Minister Ferrari assured the farmers that producers' cooperative societies would be encouraged.

The SFM annual general meeting also discussed the organisation's activities and progress in 1979. A surplus of nearly R 498,000 was announced and the distribution of this money as profit shares and bonus among the members was discussed.

The next and last annual general meeting of the Seychelles Farmers Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd will be held at the end of this year to review the activities and progress of 1980.

CSO: 4420

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS GOVERNMENT'S YOUTH SERVICE POLICY

Victoria NATION in English 6 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE Principal Secretary for Youth and Community Development, Mr. Ralph Adam answered more questions concerning the functioning and administration of the National Youth Service. He has reiterated Government policy that the service will be purely voluntary.

Any child will be accepted in the service only if both he or she, along with parents, are agreeable to it. Once all the forms which have been handed out are collected, the children will be interviewed individually along with their parents. The children will in addition be required to undergo a medical test.

Mr Adam has explained that the youths will be allowed to visit their parents twice each month and in both cases stay overnight. But beyond that there will be no holidays. Parents or people who are responsible for them will be encouraged to visit the children at the village. A day will be fixed for that each month and usually it will be during the week-end. Arrangements will also be made for children whose parents are residing on other islands to be able to go and visit them there.

The youths will have every right, of course, to write to friends and receive messages and letters, including from overseas. They will also be permitted to receive phone calls which will be passed on to them by those in charge. They will likewise be able to phone their parents, but this will be done on the condition that those responsible are satisfied that the reason is a valid one.

Mr Adam has explained that each child at the NYS camp will receive a pocket money of R. 25 per month. But this will not be handed over in cash, but rather in kind. The children will be able to purchase what they want at the camp's

shop equivalent to the value of the given sum. He explained that each child in the service will receive three school uniforms, one uniform for ceremonial occasions, two sets of nightwear, shoes and socks. But the youths will have to bring their own swimming costumes, underwear and clothes which they ordinarily wear at home.

Amusements will include sports, films and concerts, which will all be under supervision. However any youth who is certified unfit by the camp's doctor will not have to participate in any activity.

Of course, the youths will be given every encouragement to study. But as has been explained already, education will not only be academic, but will also be furthered through other activities which will continue throughout the week at the camp.

CSO: 4420

TEACHERS EXPECTED BACK FROM VISIT TO DPRK EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Victoria NATION in English 9 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE GROUP of teachers who have been visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were expected back home early today.

The teachers left Seychelles on September 18 at the invitation of the government of the DPPK to see that country's education system.

They travelled to Pyongyang on the same flight that carried President France Albert Rene there for his successful state visit.

They also attended the state banquet given by President Kim Il Sung in honour of President Rene, before following the programme of visits arranged for them.

The group, chosen from all levels of educational institutions on Mahe, Praslin and La Digue, was made up of Mrs Marie Therese Choppy (senior education officer and head of the delegation), Miss Béatrice Aglaé (Principal, Teacher Training College), Mrs Helen Ahlock (crèche director), Mrs Colette Payet (liaison officer), Miss Jane Pillay (head-teacher of Anse Royale School), Mrs Macsuzy Mondon (deputy headteacher, Mont Fleuri School), Miss Jovania Hetimier (assistant crèche supervisor), Mrs Unicy Bonnelame, (teacher, English River School), Mr. John Marie (physical education coordinator for Praslin), Miss Eudoxie Labiche (teacher, cultural section).

CSO: 4420

DREDGER FINISHES FIRST PHASE OF RECLAMATION

Victoria NATION in English 8 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE DUTCH dredger, *Nieuwse Merwede*, which is working on the reclamation project in Victoria, is being moved to the south of the New Port to complete the second phase of its task — to fill the area south of the New Port to the Rochon River mouth.

Work in the inner harbour area next to the Yacht Club has finished and the marshy area behind the Maison du Peuple south to the electricity power line causeway is being filled up.

This area has been partly filled with materials from the inner harbour pumped by the dredger through pipes laid across Latanier Road. A ramp made of earth on top of the pipes kept the road open to motorists.

The whole reclamation project being undertaken by the Dutch dredger will end at the mouth of the Rochon River at Mont Fleuri in four or five weeks. The area now being reclaimed along Mont Fleuri will extend from 50 to 250 metres from the shoreline and people living near or using this section of the waterfront are advised of this phase of activity.

In the new location south of the New Port the dredger is expected to work at a greater pace once it reaches the soft overlying coral and gravel deposits.

Up to date, the dredger has been able to produce an average of only 18,000 cubic metres of fill material per week compared to its capacity of 40,000 cubic metres.

The coral in the inner harbour in particular has proved to be progressively harder nearer the shoreline, resulting in an uneconomic performance by the dredger.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MAPS OF PRASLIN, LADIGUE--The Survey Division has for the first time published a combined and colourful tourist map depicting the islands of Praslin and La Digue and their satellites. These maps, which are already on sale to the public at the National Bookshop, have been reproduced from aerial photographs and are accurate although not recommended for navigation. Additional information on the tourist attractions of these islands are also printed on the map. A tourist map of the island of Mahe has already been produced by the Survey Division. The Division, with the collaboration of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys (Britain) is at present working on a new project to show all the islands of Seychelles on a colourful map with inserts on areas of major importance. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 7 Oct 80 p 1]

SEYCHELLES JOINS CPA--Seychelles has been admitted to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) by unanimous vote. This follows the adoption of a resolution by the People's Assembly on Friday, September 28 that our country become a member of the CPA. Seychelles was admitted along with newly-independent Zimbabwe. At the 26th Association meeting, seven of Nigeria's 19 State Assemblies were also admitted. The conference has brought together about 180 delegates from most of the 44 Commonwealth members for the eight-day meeting which ended on Saturday. Nigeria was admitted earlier this year following a return to Parliamentary government after 14 years of military rule. Conference officials said the other Nigerian states were still considering whether to rejoin or had not had time to submit applications. The Assembly on the tiny Channel island of Alderney also successfully applied. Debates since the opening of the CPA conference on Saturday September 27 have included international peace and security, the Brandt report on a new world economic strategy, Africa south of the Sahara and negotiations for a Law of the Sea Treaty. The CPA aims to provide a forum for an exchange of views among Commonwealth Parliamentarians. No resolutions are adopted and no communique is issued. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 6 Oct 80 p 1]

SOVIET GIFT--A thousand tonnes of cement have been contributed to the Maison du Peuple project by the USSR. The cement consignment, valued at around R. 600,000, has already been unloaded at Port Victoria as a gift from the Soviet people to the Maison du People project. The Charge d'Affaires at the embassy of the Soviet Union in Seychelles, Mr. Yuri Velikanov, officially presented the gift to the Treasurer of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, Mr. Esme Jumeau, in a short ceremony at the site on Latanier Road. Mr. Jumeau, on behalf of the SPPF, has expressed his gratitude for this second consignment of cement from the Soviet people. Mr. Velikanov said the contribution would help to strengthen the good relations between the Soviet and Seychellois peoples. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 7 Oct 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CIVIL SERVANTS SALARY HIKES--President Siaka Stevens has approved of salary increases to civil and public servants and a number of other officials in politics, teaching, the judiciary, local government and the armed forces. A release from State House states as follows: It has pleased his excellency the president of the Republic of Sierra Leone to approve of salary increases to civil and public servants, cabinet ministers, parliamentary special assistants, members of parliament, chairman and members of the Public Service Commission, chairman and members of the Electoral Commission, paramount chiefs, chiefdom speakers, all public servants including judges, the police force, the army, teachers in primary and secondary schools, lecturers employed in institutions of higher learning, thus the University of Sierra Leone and teacher training colleges all over the country. The proposed salary increases will become effective from 1 October 1980 and will be calculated as follows: 450 to 969 leones, 30 percent; 970 to 4,500 leones, 25 percent; 4,541 leones and about 20 percent; officials and employees whose conditions of service are regulated by trade group negotiating councils will be excluded from the salary increases, but the increase would be taken into consideration at the next round of negotiations of each trade negotiating group. [Text] [AB220840 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 21 Oct 80]

CSO: 4420

CONTACT WITH ANGOLA TO RESOLVE NAMIBIA QUESTION ENCOURAGED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 26 Aug 80 p 12

[Editorial: "Red and Black"]

[Text] The fact that South Africa is suspicious of Russia's Marxist allies in Black Africa is understandable. "The understandable, but unfortunate consequence has been that we have put too much association between red and black, but a clear differentiation must me made here as soon as possible." So stated Prof Hennie Coetzee of Potchefstroom University in the course of an Africa symposium last Friday.

Profesoor Coetzee's observation was made in connection with the stand taken this weekend in Durban by Southwest Africa's Administrator-General Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to the effect that South Africa should seek direct contact with African countries if the present negotiations with the United Nations on Southwest Africa fail.

It is, of course, unfortunate that Angola, the country most closely involved with SWAPO terrorism in Southwest Africa, is also a Marxist ally of the Soviet Union. The result of this is that South Africa and especially our public opinion are not inclined to negotiate with Angola over peace in Southwest Africa.

But, as Professor Coetzee stated, we must differentiate between red and black. The highest considerations of the Angolan government could well be the interest of a black country rather than those of its Russian ally. In view of the recalcitrance of the UNITA forces and the difficulties which the SWAPO presence is causing, it may be that Luanda could want to place peace in its southern region above all other considerations.

In any case, we should recognize this sort of possibility and the simple fact that Angola is a Marxist country should not deter us from doing so. we are still doing good business with Marxist Mozambique.

7964
CSO: 4408

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING CISKEI INDEPENDENCE DISCUSSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] Port Elizabeth--The citizenship question and the economic position of Ciskei are among the things which can cause serious difficulties on the road to independence for this national state, but the problems are not unsurmountable. This is what Ciskei Commissioner General Johan Engelbrecht told DIE BURGER.

Engelbrecht is of the opinion that progress will not be made especially in light of the most recent developments.

The regional development plan held in prospect by Prime Minister P. W. Botha has helped a great deal in minimizing misgivings about independence.

Wires

The committee which is now going to look into the political development of Ciskei with a view to independence should be able to locate the "loose wires." They will start out with the simpler problems.

Most of Ciskei's people would like to see the state become independent. Nationalism and belief in the past is strong.

However, it is clear that the people do not want independence at any price and that certain guarantees will have to be provided. These requests do not appear to be unreasonable and impossible to satisfy, but there will have to be consultations until a consensus is reached, according to Engelbrecht.

He has no doubt that Ciskei is the nonindependent national state which has made the most progress on the road to independence. The people simply want the conditions to be more favorable after than before independence.

The final word still remains to be obtained with respect to consolidation. He is not of the opinion that land demands, such as the cession of East London to the so-called Greater Ciskei, present such serious problems as to spoil this whole affair.

Ciskei's government has demanded that the region between the Indian Ocean and the Sorm Mountains and between the Great Fish River and the Kei River must be ceded to Ciskei. With respect to citizenship it demands that the citizens of Ciskei must not lose their South African citizenship when the region becomes independent.

7964
CSO: 4408

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL, POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICAN RADIO

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Pretoria--It has been learned from a reliable source that the South African Boradcasting Corporation (SABC) will undergo far-reaching changes in several months.

This will coincide with the definite retirement of Dr Jan Schutte, one of the two directors general, who has already reached retirement age. Because of his abilities, some time ago he had been asked to stay on longer. Several other chiefs will also be retiring.

These changes are also tied to SABC management plans to improve and streamline broadcasting through simplification. Rumors are going around that the management is conducting a comprehensive study of top managerial positions and their functions.

In addition, Prof Wynand Mouton has been in Europe since the weekend also for the purpose of looking over the managerial systems of similar broadcasting official organizations.

The big question which is also being asked at the SABC center in Johannesburg is whether the position of codirector is going to be filled when Dr Schutte vacates it. If it is not filled, it will mean that Jan Swanepoel, the other director general, will be the only one managing the corporation.

Swanepoel can serve 2 or 3 more years before he reaches retirement age and it may be that the management will retain him as the sole director general.

Swanepoel was described to DIE BURGER as "a brilliant financial planner and a strong administrator.

Under him and Dr Schutte there is now also Gert Yssel, who is the corporation's deputy director. Yssel is still relatively young even though he and Swanepoel have worked together for many years. Before joining the SABC they were colleagues in the service of the South African Railroads.

DIE BURGER was told that Yssel's position will be greatly affected. He can be promoted to succeed Swanepoel if he retires on pension within a year (or perhaps earlier because of poor health) and if the management should decide not to bring in a person from outside as is being conjectured in some circles.

Weight

The thoughts that a public figure from the outside could be brought in on a top management level arise from the fact that the men who built up the SABC, in the years when the administration and organization were bearing most of the weight, would from now on be supplemented with people who could place emphasis on conservation within the country's total survival strategy.

DIE BURGER was told that the designation of Minister Pik Botha as the future responsible minister may perhaps mean that the expected changes in the SABC management will be more far-reaching than originally expected.

Important renovations have already been made under the tutelage of Hennie Smit, the present minister, who now bears the responsibility for the SABC. It is expected that in a few weeks Smith will be appointing a successor in the management to replace the late Willie, Maree, the former minister and past deputy chairman of SABC who passed away recently.

An important section of the SABC which has lately been sharply criticized on all sorts of important matters (and inconsequential matters as well) is the news section.

From an inquiry conducted by DIE BURGER it seems that the leaders of the SABC's news section: Jan van Zyl, director of the news services; Kobbus Hamman, controller of the news services; and Sakkie Burger, chief of television news, are all seasoned journalists with a strong professional approach.

According to information from authoritative political sources, there are indications that from now on the SABC's activities will be expanded for the purpose of having it play a greater role in creating better relations between the country's various population groups and in the dissemination of information abroad.

Last week Minister Botha already started current discussions concerning the participation of independent national states in the southern Africa television service.

7964
CSO: 4008

ARREST OF AIR FORCE GENERAL RAISES QUESTIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE suspension of Christopher Kabwe only three days after being promoted by President Kaunda to major-general and commander of the Zambia Air Force DOES certainly cast a doubt on our advisory machinery.

One is bound to ask several questions about how it came to pass that a man could be honoured nationally today and two days later it is discovered he is under investigation over matters relating to his job.

We may not know the inside story but it is time those whose duty is to advise not only the President but also the other national leadership woke to the fact that information delayed is information denied.

Perhaps investigators had not reached a stage of "reporting" but when they investigate a senior public servant, especially one in a sensitive area, the Head of State must be well informed at all stages. He is one man and he cannot be everywhere.

He should not therefore be denied information. Doing so would in fact amount to misprision of felony which is a punishable offence in the Zambian law.

However unless it was deliberate and calculated, we are of the opinion that Major-General Kabwe's case would have been handled differently had the advisory machinery been working in normal order.

As it is the nation is left gasping: What happened?

CSO: 4420

YOUTH ALERTED TO DEAL WITH PERSONS DISCREDITING PARTY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Youth League in Ndola has been put on the alert to deal with anyone trying to discredit the Party and its Government.

"When I press the button, Ndola will become hell for someone to live in," the governor Mr Alexander Kamalondo warned yesterday at a ward election meeting of Party officials.

He said the district political committee had mobilised the Youth League to deal with certain residents who thought they could hold the Government to ransom. He declined to name the residents.

"There are some people in Ndola who think they can upset the system by holding the Party and its Government to ransom by demanding impossibilities," he said.

In his many years as a trade unionist, the governor said, he never knew of any charter which said the union could discredit popularly elected governments.

But since the action taken by the unnamed individuals was political, the Party in Ndola would fight such individuals politically.

Next time the individuals make a statement which is an affront to the Party and its Government and the leadership, the committee would discipline such people or set the youth on them, Mr Kamalondo said amid cheers.

"Of late there have been some outbursts from some people against a popularly elected government. But let me warn these people that we have launched a strong campaign to fight them," he said.

He said if there were people prepared to be jailed for trying to cause instability in the nation under the guise of championing the workers cause, then the district political committee in Ndola and its youth were prepared to go to jail for fighting them to maintain stability.

CSO: 4420

NO DIRTY TRICKS, VETOED CANDIDATES TOLD

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

SOME aspiring candidates vetoed by the Ndola district political committee have allegedly started using dirty tactics to frustrate Party elections on October 21, according to Ndola Urban governor Mr Alexander Kamalondo.

He said these people were confiscating UNIP and national registration cards from voters to make them unable to take part in the elections.

He warned them at a meeting of candidates and Party leaders at the Adult Education Centre yesterday that what they were doing was illegal and those discovered would be arrested and prosecuted.

He said some of the vetoed candidates had gone to him asking why the district political committee had withdrawn their candidature, but he was under no obligation to disclose the reasons because the Party Constitution did not allow this.

"If there are any of you who feel our action was unjustified, there is a provision in the constitution to appeal to the provincial political committee, but to engage in illegal activities would put you in deeper trouble," he warned.

Mr Kamalondo attacked people who opposed the introduction of the decentralised system of local government saying they did not know what they were doing.

"There is a clique of idiots who are bent on opposing whatever UNIP wants to introduce," he said.

He said Mrs Idah Simukwayi, a top trade union official and treasurer of the Zambia United Local Authorities Workers Union, (ZULAWU) had contested the Mushili ward as chairman and she had gone through unopposed.

Besides her, there were prominent people like Ndola mayor Mr Julius Sakala who had gone through in the Kavu ward unopposed as chairman, deputy town clerk Mr Cyrus Kasimba had assailed in the Kasini ward while director of housing and social services Mr Peter Changala is vice-treasurer in the Munkulungwe ward.

"Four senior police officers in Ndola have gone through unopposed in Kansenshi ward. Now who are these jackals who say the people do not want the new system. The enthusiasm with which the elections have been greeted is proof enough that people want the system," he said. He did not name the police officers.

There are no candidates in Kamba award because of discripances there and the case had now been referred to the Electoral Office which would decide what to do next.

CSO: 4420

LOW SALES OF PARTY CARDS IN CENTRAL PROVINCE REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] **CENTRAL Province only sold 16,606 UNIP and 604 Youth League cards between January 1978 and March this year, according to a report just released.**

The report of the Provincial Political Council, which met in Kabwe last week and released over the weekend disclosed that 41,994 cards were unsold out of a total of 58,600 for 1979/80 issued to the area.

Out of the five regions in the province only Mumbwa and Serenje managed to sell 604 Youth League cards out of a total of 30,000.

Other regions such as Kabwe Urban, Kabwe Rural and Mkushi did not sell even a single Youth League card by the end of March, it says.

The report says that the Party had 2,610 new members on the main body in the province between January and March -- Kabwe Urban (1,077), Kabwe Rural (489), Mkushi (646), Serenje (398) and Mumbwa (0) members.

The report dated April 10, was tabled at the council meeting opened by the area's member of the Central Committee Mr Pius Kasuta at the Kabwe's railways training school on Thursday.

Received

The report says for the few cards sold the provincial Party headquarters in Kabwe received K1,935 from the main body and K156 from the Youth League.

The report does not state the position of the Women's League.

It quotes provincial political secretary Mr Samson Mukando as having asked governors to give comprehensive reports on the matter.

Mr Mukando informed the meeting which was attended by member of the Central Committee and Chairman of Elections, Publicity and Sub-Committee, Mr Bob Litana, that he was aware of transport hitches district officials were facing but he hoped these would be ironed out.

The report says that Mr Litana was disappointed that the compilation of registers in preparation for the formation of sections, branches and wards was not satisfactory.

The report says "very little work" in supervising Party officials in villages and farms was done in Kabwe district because of lack of transport. The situation would change with the arrival of new vehicles.

Cadres

It was discovered that registers for the 23 wards from the some districts sent to Freedom House did not carry the required information, but Party cadres were working hard to rectify the mistake.

It also says a spate of armed robberies and strikes almost marred the smooth running of the Party in Kabwe Urban during the period under review.

In Mumbwa, the Party machinery was being revitalised to meet political, social and economic challenges ahead.

CSO: 4420

EEC SPONSORED CATTLE PROJECT LAUNCHED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Oct 80 p 7

[Article by Dennis Kapata]

[Text] **A TEN-YEAR cattle development project sponsored by the European Economic Community has started in Lundazi in the Eastern Province, provincial agricultural officer Mr Robert Wilima has reported.**

He said the project, expected to provide a new approach in animal husbandry, resulted from a two-year feasibility study.

The aim of the project was to increase animal production through provision of improved facilities to cattle owners.

Initially, the EEC had provided about K279,000 for the project this year and more money was expected next year.

The money was used to construct dip-tanks, handling facilities and establishing grazing areas to be planted with improved pastures.

The project would be extended to other areas in the province after it had been evaluated in 1982, he said.

Mr Wilima added that the project would be handed over to the people after ten years to run it on co-operative basis.

To ensure success, several committees at provincial and district levels had been formed to spearhead various aspects of the project, Mr Wilima said.

Some of the committees would explore breeding facilities for milk and beef animals while others would try and expand grazing land.

Mr Wilima paid tribute to Senior Chief Mwase of Lundazi for mobilising his people to participate in the project by clearing grazing land on self-help basis.

He said: "The response from cattle owners is very encouraging. We just hope we shall receive the same co-operation from other areas when we extend the project."

Meanwhile, a research programme aimed at increasing the production of groundnuts has begun in the province

Sponsored by the Swedish government at the request of the Zambian Government, it is aimed at improving the Chalimbana groundnut seed by making it bigger and increasing yield.

Associate exporter for groundnut breeding in charge of the project, Mr Thomas Grath, says the research would improve disease resistance to other varieties of groundnut seeds.

Speaking at the Msekera regional research station, 15 km south of Chipata, Mr Grath said the project was prompted by a decline in the production of Chalimbana groundnuts.

The high cost of the Chalimbana seed contributed to the decline, he said.

The Chalimbana variety is the only one which the Eastern Province co-operative Marketing Union exports for confectionary purposes.

Mr Grath, who is from the Food and Agriculture Organisation, said: "Some farmers have used the seeds for about ten years resulting in loss of vigour and hence the decline in the yields."

CSO: 4420

EASTERN PROVINCE INHABITANTS REJECT YELLOW MAIZE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Provincial Development Council in the Eastern Province refuse Namboard to haul maize from the area to Lusaka because people there do not want to eat yellow mealie meal, it was alleged yesterday. [as published]

Namboard's provincial manager, Mr Bisalom Kabolesha, told a meeting of Namboard officials and transporters in Lusaka yesterday that the council reached that decision on September 25.

Mr Kabolesha, who is a member of the council, said this when he was asked why 28 of the 30 maize haulage trucks returned to Lusaka empty when there was plenty of maize at depots in the province.

He was summoned to Lusaka by Namboard to explain the problem.

The provincial council made the decision to stop yellow maize from being sent to the area when white mealie meal ran out in the shops.

Mr Kabolesha said that when the decision was made, he was instructed to abide by it, but he refused to do so because he only obeyed instructions from his employers, Namboard.

But on October 6, he got a copy of a letter from Chipata governor instructing the police to impound any vehicle seen carrying maize heading for Lusaka.

"I then went to see the member of the Central Committee (Mr Joshua Mumpanshya) for clarification. The member of the Central Committee told me he agreed with the governor. When I returned to my office, I found a telex message from my general manager in Lusaka, instructing me to stop the movement of maize to Lusaka.

"I immediately started to run around the area to ensure that the instructions were carried out," he said.

The council's decision is contrary to President Kaunda's statement that doctors had discovered that yellow maize was "very nutritious".

Namboard general manager Mr Daniel Luzongo earlier said his organisation was geared to ensure every bag of maize was moved from all rural depots.

And Truckers Association of Zambia chairman, Mr Krish Naidu, attacked Namboard for its failure to load and off-load maize quickly at its depots.

Namboard later allocated 21 trucks, including those which had just returned from Eastern Province to reinforce the haulage of maize from rural depots to Chipata.

Sixteen others were assigned to transport about 1,000 metric tonnes of relief maize supplies to Senanga which is being threatened with famine.

CSO: 4420

DPRK: ZIMBABWE PRIME MINISTER MUGABE ADDRESSES 9 OCTOBER BANQUET

SK092310 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2232 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on an official goodwill visit to our country, spoke at a grand banquet arranged yesterday evening in his honour by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Follows the full text of his speech:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Madam Kim Song-ae, distinguished guests, comrades and friends,

When one man meets another and establishes friendship, the event is no doubt significant and memorable. But when (?setting) is that of two men of the same political and ideological persuasion, and the ensuing friendship becomes a binding alliance between them in the advancement of set identical revolutionary goals, the occasion is not merely significant but truly historic and honourable.

It was in 1978 that I first came to Pyongyang in quest of military aid for a national struggle whose objectives were the freedom of my people from settler-colonialist oppression, the achievement of sovereign independence and democracy. I had before then only heard and read about the great Korean leader, Comrade Kim Il-song. My memory of our first meeting is still extremely vivid. He had heard, he said, all about me and the national struggle I was leading. My request for aid would thus be granted substantially as submitted because our just cause was also the just cause of the Korean people and the Workers Party of Korea. And aid truly was given us in accordance with that undertaking. What a great close friend and indispensable ally Comrade Kim Il-song became. What a great event the meeting became as the first joint physical step in the forging of an alliance between the Workers Party of Korea and the Zimbabwe African National Union. Indeed, as we on that occasion met and planned the means of lending effectiveness to the Zimbabwean revolution, we were also meeting to unite the valiant people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the gallant people of the would-be Republic of Zimbabwe. We had in reality defied our geographical apartness; and as we merged our principles and objectives and pooled together our resources towards their achievement we have also successfully blended our revolutions into one. Two years after we scored a joint brilliant victory over

over the forces of imperialism, colonialism and racism which had for decades resisted our democratic-revolutionary struggle.

Comrade Kim Il-song, may I say no greater honour could have been conferred on me, my party, government and people than to be invited, only five and one-half months after my party's election victory and the attainment of our independence, to visit this great country and renew acquaintances with its great leader, its great party and its great people. Accordingly, I come to you with messages of warm congratulations upon the holding of the Sixth Congress and 35th anniversary of the Workers Party of Korea. I also bring you cordial greetings, profound gratitude and great admiration from our Zimbabwean workers and peasants.

We hail and salute you and the gallant people of Korea for two main reaons. The first is that you fought heroically against a common enemy--imperialism and colonialism on your territory. The second is that you used your political victory to achieve yet another victory in the socioeconomic sphere of your country.

We also express our profound gratitude to you as we begin the first phase of our independence for using your own political and military victory to achieve our victory, as indeed you had used your victory to help achieve the victory of Mozambique.

We admire you for your persistent quest for the just cause of the reunification of your country and for the consistent emphasis you lay on the principle that the people of Korea are entitled to being masters of their own destiny on the basis of the chuche idea. Our admiration grows greater when we notice that in spite of the greatest amount of provocation from the undemocratic and counter-revolutionary regime in South Korea you have continued to advocate the path of peaceful settlement of the Korean problem. We lend you our maximum support in your just endeavours and trust that the United States will accede to the wishes of the Korean people, recognise their right of self-determination and gracefully withdraw from the region so that Korean people can become masters in their own home without any interference from foreign quarters.

Your excellency, I believe the unity of our forces in the context of the victory and independence we have achieved in Zimbabwe is both the means and base for consolidating our relations in new dimensions. True, the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle must continue until both our regions are rid of the remaining imperialist forces in their southern parts. Yet we have, in our case, now to use our independence as an instrument for achieving the economic goals of our revolution. We have to deliver economic benefits on our golden independence plate. It is in pursuance of this objective that we would wish to see our friendship and alliance being consolidated. We welcome in this period the visit to our country, recently paid by a high-powered Korean delegation, to discuss areas of common action. When, soon after our independence, I sent to Pyongyang a delegation headed by the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, I had in mind this same exercise of extending our relations to the economic, scientific and cultural sectors. I trust the visits we have paid to each other have furnished us with enough knowledge of the most important and most urgent areas of cooperation. My delegation will, in addition to participating in the great historical event of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party and the 35th anniversary of its founding, be interested in discussions between our two sides leading to the establishment of mutually beneficial relations in the areas I have mentioned above, namely the economic, scientific and cultural areas.

As we visualise the revolutionary process in Zimbabwe, the phase of national armed struggle now over, the immediate post-independence phase becomes inevitably one to repair the damage inflicted upon both the human and physical structures of the economy. As we analyse the situation, the programmes we must fulfill is that aimed at resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction. The resettlement and rehabilitation of our population involves nearly 2.5 million persons displaced by the war, only 200,000 to 250,000 of whom were refugees in Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana. Land is the basis of such resettlement programmes and land can only result from acquisition by the state from the white commercial sector. The state is constitutionally unable to acquire this land unless it financially can compensate the white farmer for the land acquired from him.

Our lack of funds is naturally rendering the process of resttlement rather slow. But where resettlement has begun as a result of land having become available, the view of my party and government is that such resettlement must be on a viable economic basis recognising a system of cooperative or collective units. We would gladly appreciate your placing at our disposal your expertise and experience in this field so we can benefit by them in our new endeavours to organise and socialise our peasant agriculture so it can become more economic and lift itself from a merely subsistence level.

The task of reconstruction is one which encompasses various areas of the socio-economic field as they straddle across it. The essential social services like education and health were not only originally inadequate among the peasants and the working masses, but also impaired either by disruption or destruction from the war. The road and rail systems suffered similarly during the war and so did the rural businesses. Reconstruction thus is a comprehensive process of repair and extension of the services most essential to the live of the rural population.

It is our hope that our resettlement, rehabiliation and reconstruction programmes will operate to alleviate the population pressures upon the cities and industrialised areas and result in the eventual decentralisation of industries. Your experience here will be rewarding to us to the extent that we find them to have a bearing upon our own situation.

We reckon that the crucial resettlement period will last some two years. Indeed, we are already working on a development plan extending over a period of three to four years aimed at bringing about real expansion in the economic and social fields.

Your excellency, I have tried to give you a brief background to our problems and the solutions we envisage for them. We reckon, however, that the success of the plans we have depends, among other things, upon the consolidation of our peace and independence. This is why I have time and time again appealed for greater understanding and reconciliation among our people, either across the political party line or across the colour line. Our policy of reconciliation is based on the principle that the change which we have achieved, namely the democratic system which has replaced the racial settler-dominated political order, must be accepted without qualification by all. Secondly, if those who have been overthrown as the overlords of an undemocratic racial system fully accept the new system and the government democratically elected under it, then those who have become the dominant political element as we have must be prepared to forgive the past sins of the former and join hands with them in a new spirit emanating from a single loyalty to the country and commitment to our independence. In the circumstances in which my party found itself after

elections as the victor, it became imperative to unite in government ZANU and ZAPU so as to lay a basis for national unity.

I am glad that in gradual stages peace is getting consolidated as our people adjust to each other and reorientate their attitudes in the establishment of new positive relations. In the process of achieving the desirable equilibrium in human relations a few acts of violence are unavoidable as the negative but insignificant features of an otherwise successful positive process. Great success awaits our efforts, despite the acts of sabotage by South Africa and other internal reactionary forces. The people of Zimbabwe remain as determined to safeguard their hard-won independence as they were to achieve it.

During the liberation war the people of Zimbabwe fought a relentless struggle against a combination of imperialist and settler-pupper reactionary forces. The enemy combination included the forces of the South African regime right up to the time of our first democratic elections in February this year. When imperialist reactionary favourites were dismally rejected and dislodged by the people at the election polls and the verdict favoured the revolutionary forces that we represent, South Africa panicked.

She panicked because she dreaded the thought of a revolutionary neighbour to her north whose influence might engender an irreversible revolutionary trend on her soil as well as strengthen SWAPO in Namibia. Accordingly, she began recruiting disloyal and reactionary elements who had served as a quasi-military and quasi-political arm of puppet Muzorewas auxiliary force. To this day over 5,000 of these forces have been based in the Transvaal in South Africa ready to be deployed in Zimbabwe, Namibia, Mozambique, Angola or Zambia, to destabilise the situation and prevent the smooth process of economic development in our independent states.

South Africa has set herself up in our region as not only a detester of democracy but as also a manipulator and destabiliser of our hard-won democratic systems. We have refused to accord her this status as a professional aggressor and hence we have, of necessity, to maintain our military vigilance so we can effectively repel her insidious disruptive military antics as soon as we detect the slightest signs of them.

My country has, in spite of South Africa's aggressive activities, committed itself to a policy of peaceful coexistence with all its neighbours including South Africa herself. Acting, however, on the basis of their principle and in accordance with the OAU charter and resolutions, our young republic has refused to maintain any political and diplomatic relations with South Africa, though recognising as all our other neighbours have done the reality of existing economic ties with and dependence upon South Africa.

To lessen our economic dependence upon South Africa the nine countries of our Southern African region have resolved to establish a regional system of economic cooperation between themselves. In April, this year, an agreement to this effect was signed in Lusaka by Zambia, Angola, Tanzania, Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho, Malawi, Botswana, and Zimbabwe. Another summit conference will take place in Maputo next November to conclude the programmes and projects that have been planted as well as to appeal to international agencies to supply funds for their implementation. It is our belief

that our political independence cannot have any real meaning and significance to our people unless it were accompanied and reinforced by economic independence as well. Our political liberation having placed into the hands of our broad masses the instrument of political power, that political power must now transform itself into economic power. Political independence must necessarily beget economic independence. One notes with a deep sense of admiration that the victorious people of Korea, guided by your wise leadership and the chuche idea, have in addition to being their own political masters also become their own economic masters. We who have just attained our political independence have thus your own example and experience to learn from.

It cannot be denied that the achievement of political and economic independence by the unwavering people of Korea was also made possible by the adherence to the policy of nonalignment. Our young republic of Zimbabwe has declared itself as a nonaligned state. We believe that the adoption of this posture places us in a sphere where we cannot be the international puppets of either world bloc who are prepared to become our friends on a mutual and reciprocal basis. It is also our belief that we should reinforce the voice of the Third World in demanding disarmament by the contesting powers, so as to reduce world tension and contribute to the creation of a more peaceful world.

Your excellency, Comrade Kim Il-song, the achievements of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under your leadership have been spectacular in both the political and economic fields. It cannot be doubted that the basic political instrument for the formulation of your politico-socio-economic goals and the identification of the correct means of achieving them has been the Workers Party of Korea. The 35 years of existence which the party has had is a record replete with numerous experiences and outstanding victories. Here again one admires how the party has become not only the basic instrument for galvanising the broad masses through the proletarian vanguard, but one also of formulating and presenting plans and programmes to government based on approved people-oriented policies. For, if the people are truly to be masters of their destiny in the exercise of their sovereignty, then the party which is the expression of the mind of the people as well as their collective voice must also comprise a dominant instrument of governmental policies.

Once again, I wish to congratulate the Workers Party on its long and brilliant record of performance. The record becomes even more illustrious when it is considered that the sovereignty of the people of Korea has been put to test by a vicious and completely unjustified war waged against them in 1950 and that this challenge continues to this day as the United States unreasonably persists in upholding an outmoded posture on the question of the unification of Korea. We admire the Workers Party and treasure the close association between it and ZANU. May I wish the party another 35 years of successive victories, the most important of which must inevitably be the successful reunification of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song, when we left Zimbabwe on Tuesday we expected that the whole people of Pyongyang, the entire machinery will welcome us. What happened this afternoon at the airport and what happened as we left the airport in coming into town is an event which we cannot describe.

The rousing welcome that was given us and the joy that we received all point toward one, an event that in fact underlines the reality of our solidarity and friendship.

We cannot thank you in words, nor can we thank you materially for what was displayed in receiving us this afternoon.

We cannot doubt after the events that the people of the Republic of Zimbabwe and the DPRK are one.

We cannot doubt the reality of our solidarity is one.

We cannot doubt the oneness of our people.

We cannot doubt the oneness of our objective and the oneness of our revolutions.

You are our great friend and the people of the DPRK are our great friends.

I would like to assure you that the people of the Republic of Zimbabwe are your great friends.

Accordingly, we wish to show you our continued commitments to this alliance forged through the armed struggles.

Finally, may I wish you, the great leader of the Korean people, many more years of good health so your people may continue to be illuminated by your wise advice.

The struggle to liberate our people has already achieved victory.

I hope that the friendship and solidarity between our two peoples will strengthen in the future in our struggle, the struggle to work in our country such as miracle as wrought by the Korean people.

The war for liberation has come to a close. But a war continues. It is a war. In other words, an economic war. We will win in this war in the future.

May I invite you to drink:

--to the joint victory achieved by the joint revolutionary forces of Zimbabwe and Korea

--to the continued friendship and solidarity between the victorious people of the Republic of Zimbabwe and the valiant people of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea

--to the continued alliance and solidarity between the Workers Party of Korea and the Zimbabwe African National Union

--to the continued good health, guidance and leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Madam Kim Song-ae.

CSO: 4420

MUGABE STOPOVER IN CHINA REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

PEKING.

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday thanked the Chinese Government during a brief stopover in Peking for supporting his independence struggle, the New China News Agency reported.

"The Chinese people are the Zimbabwean people's trusted friends and brothers," it quoted Mr Mugabe as saying during talks with the new premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, in the Great Hall of the People. Mr Mugabe was on his way home from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Premier Zhao reiterated China's support for Zimbabwe and other African peoples, and invited Mr Mugabe to return for an official visit.

Mr Zhao later gave a luncheon in honour of Mr and Mrs Mugabe.

The Zimbabwe leader also had a brief meeting with the Communist Party chairman, Mr Hua Guofeng, Mr Zhao's predecessor as Prime Minister.

Mr Mugabe told Chairman Hua Guofeng his nation would not seek economic benefits at the expense of its hard-won independance, China's official Xinhua news agency reported, reports Iana-Rtr-AP.

Xinhua said Mr Mugabe explained to Mr Hua the Zimbabwean people's successes in consolidating independence and developing the economy, and the problems they had encountered.

● During Mr Mugabe's Korean visit he and Korean President Kim Il Sung signed a treaty of friendship and co-operation and general agreement on co-operation in the fields of economy, science, technology and culture.

Mr Mugabe was in Pyongyang to attend the sixth congress of the Korean Republic's ruling workers (Communist) Party.

● Several Government Ministers and foreign ambassadors waited in vain at the airport last night for the Prime Minister to return from Korea.

Mr Mugabe was expected in Salisbury at 10.15 but he was delayed in Peking. He is now expected at Salisbury airport at 10 a.m. today.

CSO: 4420

ELAM DISCUSSES FOREIGN AID PROSPECTS

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

MR NICK ELAM, the deputy British High Commissioner in Zimbabwe, said this week there was too much gloom and doom in the country.

Speaking at a meeting of the Salisbury Chamber of Industries, Mr Elam said that both the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, and Zimbabwe's Government ministers, were taking the long-term view and were quite rightly keeping up the pressure on donors to give more aid.

"But in the meantime, people here should not be disheartened. In fact, only six months after independence, the total aid pledged to Zimbabwe has reached one third of a billion dollars. This compares favourably with the so-called 'Kissinger Fund' figure of one billion U.S. dollars over five years," he said.

PRIORITY LIST

Mr Elam said important multinational agencies, notably the World Bank, had not yet decided on the level of their aid, while many bilateral donors have as yet only committed themselves one year ahead.

"The Zimbabwe Government has yet to define its full priorities and formulate detailed projects for presentation to donors," he continued.

"Work is progressing, though, and there are welcome signs that its priority list will be completed before the aid donor's conference at the end of March."

Mr Elam said it was not unrealistic to suppose that the Kissinger figure could be reached or exceeded over five years.

Turning to investment, Mr Elam said that something like £10 million in new private sterling investment from Britain had already reached Zimbabwe, and projects worth a similar sum were nearing fruition.

Much larger sums were being invested out of blocked funds. What happened so far was only a beginning. There should be more, but confidence was a crucial factor. It was vital that the business community project a favourable image of the country in their overseas contacts.

Mr Elam sought to dispel misapprehensions about the availability of medium term credit on favourable rates of interest for the purchase of

plant and equipment from Britain, backed by the British Government's Export Credits Guarantee Department.

PROGRESSIVE

Far from considering Zimbabwe a bad risk, the ECGD had moved progressively since independence to the point where it was covering trade with this country as a normal risk market.

It was not ECGD practice to announce its credit limits, but if it were, the amount available would be counted in hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr Elam said the commercial department of the High Commission would be glad to assist Zimbabwe importers who thought they were having difficulty in obtaining ECGD-backed/finance.

They were also able to help importers find sources of supply in Britain.

One substantial deal had recently been concluded in less than a week with the help of the Department of Trade's computer in London.

CSO: 4420

STATUS OF TOP BUSINESSES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 pp 4, 7, 8, 9, 14, 17

[Selections of a business report by Deric Bardo, professor of accountancy, University of Zimbabwe, and Angus MacMillan]

[Text]

(All figures taken from most recent published annual reports)

Sales: Includes all turnover at arms length and excludes sales of associate companies.

Earnings: Net profit before extraordinary items and after writing back deferred tax.

Sales margin: Earnings as percent of sales.

Return on ordinary shareholders equity (Roe): Earnings available for ordinary shareholders as percent of ordinary shareholders funds (which is share capital, reserves, and retained earnings) plus deferred tax less cost of control.

Market capitalisation: The middle market value on September 25, 1980, applied to all issued ordinary shares on that date.

Total assets: Fixed assets plus current assets but excluding cost of control.

Total liabilities: Loans, debentures, current liabilities and minorities but not including deferred tax.

Asset turnover ratio: Sales divided by total assets.

Debt ratio: Total liabilities divided by total assets.

Leverage: Percent equity (shareholders equity plus deferred tax and minorities) to long term debt.

Current ratio: Current assets compared with current liabilities.

Quick ratio: Current assets less stock compared with current liabilities.

Market goodwill ratio: The number of times market capitalisation exceeds ordinary shareholders equity.

MOST will agree that bigness is not necessarily best. Smallness is often far better, but when it comes to choosing the top companies it is customary both here and abroad to select those corporations with the largest sales total for the year, greatest monetary value of assets or some other measure of bigness.

This year the Big Six have been picked from the top ten in each of the categories of sales, assets, earnings and market capitalisation. All these measures of worth have thei advantages and drawbacks but hopefully by considering all of them, one has arrived at six companies worthy of being called the Big Six of Zimbabwe.

In carrying out this survey I have excluded the mining companies because different considerations — e.g. mine life expectancy, product risk, etc.—apply to them.

Largeness of sales has been chosen as one measure of importance because it is usually an indicator of a company's viability and national importance. Total asset value is a guideline to corporate stability and potential.

Earnings production is perhaps the most important measure of all — without it the corporate body would wither away. Market capitalisation is a guidepost to the worth of the business as a "going concern".

The "top ten in total assets" shows that the two quoted banking com-

panies easily lead the field. This is to be expected because assets are the working capital of bankers and it is from the lending of these funds that the profit must be generated.

In all cases the total asset figure excludes non-tangibles such as goodwill or cost of control and the comparisons are adjudged to be fair because all the companies revalue their fixed assets from time to time.

MERGERS

Much of the growth in the sales of T.A. came through mergers with other trading companies during 1979/80 and this also accounted for some of Delta's percent change

The benefits flowing from the cessation of national hostilities can be seen clearly from most of the results, with Rothmans and Afdis being exceptions and showing little if any real sales value growth.

A similar story is told by the "top ten in earnings". For example, the improved trading of Hippo, from the ending of the war and access to booming world sugar markets and the acquisition of Amato by T. Sales makes them enter the list of the top ten in earnings and cause Rothmans and Afdis to fall away.

Rhocables, a blue chip company, is to be found on the schedule of the "top ten in market capitalisation" and like P.G.I. could not be considered in the sales section because of non-disclosure of these figures. With the changed national situation Rhocables will give these in future but P.G.I. has no acceptable reason for not doing so.

The positional table on the "Big Six of 1980" shows the make up of the final ratings. This analysis reveals that there

More tables on following pages.

can be little argument about the two top placings.

Delta is a worthy top company being placed first in earnings, sales, market capitalisation and losing to Rhobank and unplaced RAL in total assets.

The table "the Big Six analysed" gives figures for the contestants over the headings of market goodwill, growth in earnings per share during 1979/80, dividend cover, sales margin, asset turnover, debt ratio, return on ordinary shareholders' equity, leverage, current ratio and quick ratio.

The areas chosen represent a blend of measures picturing investor confidence (market goodwill); structural strength and funding policy (leverage and debt ratio); trading trends in 1980 (growth in eps); management trading strategy (sales margin, asset turnover and debt ratio); management's effectiveness (growth in eps and "rose"); and liquidity policy (current ratio and quick ratio).

An examination of the Delta figures shows the overall strength, stability and profitability of the top company.

In market goodwill Delta is pipped to the post by blue chip Rhobank and staple food giant Natfoods. This latter company also leads the field in earnings growth and T.A. scores a growth rate of 28 percent, helped by its new acquisitions particularly the Blue Ribbon companies.

All six companies registered earnings growth in excess of the general inflationary rate of about 10 percent during the 1979/80 period and the 22 percent growth of Delta in 1980 is commendable in view of its steady growth trend in recent years.

The structural strength of Delta is highlighted by its low debt ratio of 0.3 : 1 (Delta's total liabilities total $63 million and are well covered by total assets of $91 million). A similar funding policy is followed by Natfoods and David Whitehead. The relatively heavy reliance on outside finance by T.A. is revealed by its debt ratio of 0.9 : 1.

GEARING

Delta's financial leverage or gearing is low with shareholders providing 92 percent of all long term funds. Rhobank and David Whitehead look only to shareholders for long term funds but T.A. and Hippo are relatively highly geared, turning to lenders for about 40 percent of their long term funds.

The policy of funding adopted by Delta ensures financial stability but can lead to less spectacular earnings growth than if higher debt and leverage ratios were adopted; however a change to this latter business strategy would bring with it increased risks, particularly in non-boom conditions.

Some would claim that Delta's funding policies are the reason for its relatively low return on shareholders' equity of 13 percent in 1980.

That a greater return for shareholders would result if part of its capital had been replaced by say 9 percent debentures cannot be denied.

However, Delta's return is in fact greater than 13 percent because over the years the company has followed a course of revaluing its operating companies' fixed assets — upwards by $3 million in

1980 and a similar amount between 1977 and 1979.

If these book adjustments had not been made the return in 1980 would be logged at almost 15 percent.

The importance of the interplay of the sales margin, asset turnover, and debt ratio to the return on shareholders' equity should be noted. By raising one or more or all while the remaining are kept steady, companies can improve the return to shareholders. A study of these three ratios as applicable to the various members of the "big six" shows the tactics adopted to achieve the profits earned.

For example, Delta and David Whitehead earn very similar percentage returns on equity for shareholders; both have a 0.3 debt ratio but David Whitehead produces its results from a larger sales margin than Delta, whereas Delta compensates for this through a greater asset turnover.

Financial strength and profitablity are vital for top company wellbeing but so too is social responsibility. Unfortunately company reporting has almost solely been concerned with financial accounting in the past and has ignored the importance of human resource accounting and reporting.

However, the picture is changing as boards recognise the need for communication in this area. Big business must show that it is of benefit not only to lenders and shareholders, but also of value to the nation and its people.

The significant worth of four of the "big six" to employees and Government is shown clearly by the table on added value. On average over 40 percent for the funds generated by them go to employees, with Government in all cases receiving more in cash than that paid to shareholders or retained by the company.

Delta leads the way, once again, in this field, with 81 percent of its generated wealth flowing to employees and Government.

If our companies are to be real top companies; and here I refer not only to the big six or top ten but to all our quoted companies; then they must pay more attention to social responsibility reporting.

The value added statement is only one small method. Delta's programme to build over 2 000 houses for its employees should be given great weighting when selecting a top company, so too should the P & C group's plan for shares for workers and Merlin's worker committees and Cape' bursary scheme.

So that this nation may continue to have a worthwhile private sector, let's hope that next year one can produce charts from company reports showing the top companies' national value from both profit and human resource angles.

Earnings—the first XV

			1980	percent change from 1979
1	Delta	(1)	8 260	+ 31
2	Natfood	(3)	4 522	+ 35
3	T.A.	(2)	4 465	+ 36
4	D. Whitehead	(4)	3 325	+ 22
5	Rhobank	(5)	3 075	+ 15
6	Hippo	(-)	2 713	from loss
7	P.G.I.	(6)	2 194	+ 25
8	Art	(7)	2 013	+ 37
9	RAL	(8)	1 775	+ 22
10	T. Sales	(11)	1 537	+ 31
11	Afdis	(10)	1 389	+ 6
12	Rothmans	(9)	1 364	nil
13	Mash	(-)	1 300	+ 128
14	Cairns	(15)	1 293	+ 47
15	Rhocables	(14)	1 238	+ 24

(1979 position in brackets).

(Hipaper not considered as latest period 15 months).

The Big Six under a microsope

		Market goodwill ratio	Growth in eps	Dividend cover	Sales margin	Asset turnover	Debt ratio	Rose	Leverage	Current ratio	Quick ratio
1	Delta	1.9	22%	1.7	7.8%	1.2	0.3	13%	92%	1.4	0.7
2	Natfoods	2.2	35%	2.1	6.1%	1.8	0.3	16%	91%	1.5	0.7
3	Rhobank	2.3	14%	1.8	N/A	N/A	0.92	17%	all equity	N/A	1.1
4	T.A.	1.7	28%	2.2	5.5%	0.88	0.76	20%	62%	1.3	0.5
5	Hippo	1.6	loss in 1979	2.8	9.7%	0.4	0.5	8%	60%	1.2	0.6
6	D. Whitehead	1.6	22%	2.4	11.8%	0.8	0.33	14%	all equity	1.6	0.4

Eps — earnings per ordinary share.

"Rose" (return on ordinary shareholders equity) is also equivalent to sales margin multiplied by asset turnover and divided by 1 minus the debt ratio; e.g. Delta 7.8 x 1.7 ÷ 0.7 = 13.

The Big Six and society

		1980 added value in millions of $	Division of added value among: Employees	Government	Shareholders	Lenders	Company
1	Delta	847	38%	43%	10%	1%	8%
2	Natfoods	16	45%	20%	14%	2%	19%
3	Rhobank	not given					
4	T.A.	25	56%	12%	12%	9%	11%
5	Hippo	not given					
6	D. Whitehead	11	43%	24%	12%	4%	17%

Added value is the wealth created by a business entity. This is the sales value of the work done on the raw materials and external services produced by the company

The Big Six of 1980

	Position in: Earnings	Sales	Market Cap.	Total Assets
1 Delta	1st	1st	1st	3rd
2 Natfoods	2nd	3rd	2nd	6th
3 Rhobank	5th	—	4th	1st
4 T.A.	3rd	2nd	7th	4th
5 Hippo	6th	5th	3rd	5th
6 D. Whitehead ...	4th	4th	6th	7th

Top Ten in sales

		In millions of dollars 1980	1979
1 Delta	(1)	118,7	96
2 Natfood	(2)	61,8	39
3 Hippo	(11)	55,6	15
4 Phobank	(3)	43,3	35
5 Hipaper	(4)	40,3	32
6 D. Whitehead	(5)	37,3	23
7 T.A.	(6)	36,5	20
8 PGI	(9)	28,2	17
9 Art	(12)	24,8	14
10 Rhocables	(7)	23,1	17

Last year's position in brackets

RAL (8) and Afdis (10) fall away

Rio Invests in the New Zimbabwe

MINING companies are becoming the country's main foreign currency earners and are in the top three biggest employers of labour. Rio Tinto became the first overseas company to invest in the new nation of Zimbabwe when it made available more than $7 million to its subsidiaries in this country.

Recently, Rio Tinto (Zimbabwe) increased its share capital through a rights issue of 3,6 million ordinary shares and with the additional funds has implemented a number of projects.

The establishment of a medium-sized gold property is underway at Renco gold mine in the south-eastern lowveld, with the start of production scheduled for the beginning of 1982.

Destined to become one of the largest gold producers in the country, Renco has a mining target of 15 000 tonnes a month and is expected to produce about 1 500 kg of gold annually.

Zinca platinum mine near Hartley, is the site for a pilot plant to establish mining methods and to test a proposed treatment process. If the project is undertaken, the mine will become Rio Tinto's largest, treating in excess of one million tonnes of ore a year, and employing about 2 500 people.

Large reserves of coal have been found at Bengwa in the north-west of the country after an extensive exploration programme and test work is continuing on bulk samples. A report on the potential of the project is being prepared by a team of international consultants in conjunction with Rio Tinto management.

In July the group bought Rutala Mines near Gatooma, for $140 000 and completed its long-term plan to move back into ferrochrome production at Eiffel Flats where a small scale smelter has been in mothballs since 1976.

The purchase gave the group's mining rights to the Rutala chrome claims and completed its acquisition of chrome mines in preparation for its move back to ferrochrome production.

Other chrome mines owned by Rio Tinto are the Frances Mine, the Great Dyke Mine and the Feoch and Jester claims, on the North Dyke.

Rio Tinto management says further expansion by the group will depend on the availability of skilled manpower and the success of training schemes operated by the group. The metal market, however cannot be predicted with any certainty as the price determines the flow of investment.

The group employs about 5 000 people in Zimbabwe, with all employees being graded on the Paterson Plan and their rates of pay related to their grades. All employees at mining locations are provided with free housing and fuel and during the past three years, the group has spent more than $3 million on housing for unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

Training covers a wide field including semi-skilled training in all major engineering trades, adult literacy programmes, management and supervisory training, aptitude testing and basic mining instruction.

The are 32 cadets now under training, with 44 apprentices. Eight employees are being sponsored at various universiti s, six in engineering, one in mining and one in metallurgy.

The company also manages the Rio Tinto Foundation, formed in 1974 through a grant of 2 million shares from the overseas parent company to improve the living standards of Zimbabweans by the development of education and practical training.

All of its first completed projects was a hostel for African apprentices at the Bulawayo Technical College. The foundation has built a secondary school and a farming and building centre in the Zhombe rural area.

Finance has also been provided by the Foundation to buy school furniture in the Zhombe and Belingwe rural areas.

Scholarships have been made available by the foundation for students wishing to study engineering and agriculture at the University of Zimbabwe and other training institutions in the country.

Top Ten in market capitalisation

	1980 $000s	Percent change from 1979
1 Delta	106 187	+40
2 T.A.	80 601	+72
3 Natfoods	74 322	+34
4 D. Whitehead	28 097	+27
5 Hippo	27 987	+22
6 Rothmans	16 768	+ 8
7 Afdis	16 530	+ 7
8 Art	16 026	+30
9 Cairns	14 421	+27
10 Edgars	13 596	+23

PGI does not disclose turnover

Hipaper not considered as latest period 15 months

Top Ten in total assets

		$000s
1	Rhobank	228 333
2	R.A.L.	123 548
3	Delta	91 197
4	T.A.	91 169
5	Hippo	71 841
6	Natfoods	42 500
7	D. Whitehead	35 306
8	Hipaper	27 438
9	P.G.I.	20 050
10	Art	18 018

Poised for Drugs Export Boom

Zimbabwe has the potential to develop a thriving pharmaceutical export market, says Mr Henry Briscoe, technical director of CAPS. Here, he outlines new developments in the industry as a whole and views export prospects for local pharmaceutical manufacturers.

IN Zimbabwe we have a viable pharmaceutical manufacturing industry that is poised to supply countries in the rest of Africa and even further afield. After 15 years in the wilderness, the promised land of new export markets for medicinal products cannot be invaded overnight.

CAPS (Pvt.) Ltd, major exporters of Zimbabwe's pharmaceuticals, are finding that, in far-off countries, competitive quotations in themselves are not sufficient to obtain orders. Buyers require an assurance as to the statutory authority vouchsafing the standards of manufacture.

The Zimbabwe Drugs Control Council, a commendable body indeed, do not, as yet, have the necessary world-wide stature.

It is necessary, therefore, to study the advances of good manufacturing practices (GMP) and to update our procedures accordingly. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of the United States is acknowledged as having the most stringent standards in this field.

CAPS have opened communications with this organisation, with a view to the eventual licensing by the FDA.

When embarking upon this exercise it soon becomes apparent that much of our machinery needs renewing. Overseas pharmaceutical equipment manufacturers incorporate GMP requirements into their designs.

The purpose of these features is to facilitate efficient cleaning between batches; to minimise the amount of handling of materials; to eliminate the emission of drug dust into the atmosphere; to bring variations of fill down to an absolute minimum; to monitor the manufacturing while it is in progress and to prevent leakage of contaminating material from seals, bearings and so forth.

Because of this degree of specialisation, prices of machines are astronomical. It is possible to buy five cars for the cost of a medium output tablet press that produces up to a million tablets per day. This does not included any more than the basic machine.

As far as CAPS is concerned there are two major considerations when buying new equipment. Our advantage in the export markets is that we are prepared to consider short runs, which requires versatility.

It is, therefore, of no value to buy complicated machinery that can take 18 hours to set up if the run will be completed in a matter of five hours. Second, the developed countries where pharmaceutical equipment is manufactured, favour automation, whereas we wish to employ as many workers as is feasible.

RESEARCH

At CAPS much research activity is centred upon improvement of existing formulations, methods of manufacture, and techniques, in the interests of enhanced product standards.

In the main, new product development hinges upon the expiry of patents on well-tried products that have been in use for 20 years. Before any new medicine can be offered for sale, however, it has to pass the detailed scrutiny of the Drugs Control Council (DCC).

This requires a two year period for formulation, stability trials and the provision of data that proves to the DCC that the drug, when taken by the patient, acts in the desired manner over an optimum period of time.

So there is a constant search for better testing techniques such as high pressure liquid chromatography and others.

For the immediate future the Zimbabwean pharmaceutical industry will need to expand in order to meet the increased local demand for medicine that will result from a National Health Scheme. Furthermore, it is on the cards that our pharmaceutical products will make deep inroads into new export markets.

In the longer term there is a distinct possibility of a common market among central and southern African countries. In terms of population this will be a large grouping, which, with increasing per capita incomes over the years, will offer a fertile base for expansion.

There would be possibilities for the building up of a chemicals industry using local raw materials. The one important ingredient we lack in Zimbabwe, chlorine, will become available from the salt pans of Botswana and Mozambique.

It might also become feasible to investigate the vast wealth of herbal medicines that have been utilised by ngangas over the ages. The active principle, of some herb, scientifically extracted, purified and evaluated may make a world wide contribution in the field of therapeutics.

Boost for Natfoods

NATIONAL Foods has launched a nationwide expansion programme which includes the development of a recently bought 20 hectare site at Aspindale, near Salisbury, at an initial cost of $8 million.

New depots are also being built at Shabani and Chipinga and the existing depot at Marandellas, is to be extended soon.

The National Foods group consists of eight wholly-owned subsidiaries and two 50 percent owned associates. During the year ending March 31, the group recorded an after-tax profit of $4 522 000, from a turnover of $74 322 000.

With mills and depots employing more than 3 000 people in all the major centres, National Foods products, including flour, maize meal, rice, salt and stockfeeds are distributed to mines, villages and business centres throughout the country.

The growing population and new export markets, however, have necessitated developments at Chipinga, Shabani and Aspindale.

Training is seen as an investment in the future and not just an expense of the present. The group provides wide-ranging training programmes for all levels of its staff.

Recently a trainee miller from Bulawayo sat the London City and Guilds miller's examination, and was placed second out of a total of more than 240 candidates from all over the world.

Apart from staff welfare and training activities, National Foods has also taken a keen interest in boxing throughout the country through sponsoring local and international fights and establishing a Boxing Academy in its pavilion at the Salisbury Showgrounds.

Sugar Boom at Hippo Valley

HIPPO VALLEY, the country's largest sugar producer, expects to produce 185 000 tonnes of sugar this year — an increase of 5 000 tonnes on last year's production.

Zimbabwe's total sugar production for this year should amount to about 330 000 tonnes, of which half will be consumed by the local market, says Mr Dave Dennett, a Hippo director.

Last year Hippo produced 180 000 tonnes on a total area of 14 321 hectares and this year's target of 185 000 tonnes, is the maximum possible production from the cane grown at Hippo Valley.

Labour unrest caused a loss of production in April this year, but by the end of June, the Hippo Valley mill had achieved an overall recovery of 88,43 percent. The recovery level for June alone was 89,26 percent and was the highest in Southern Africa.

Training plays an important part in the company's success, with instruction ranging from tractor-driving to plantation management, says Mr Dennett.

"At present, we have 37 apprentices in various forms of practical training, including fitting and turning, boiler-making, motor mechanics, and carpentry in an effort to offset the shortage of skilled labour in the country," he said.

"We also train people in various aspects of sugar production and run courses in cane husbandry, field supervision and cane cutting."

Modular training programmes have proved successful, with employees undergoing intensive training for about two weeks at a time, enabling them to put into practice what they have learnt while it is still fresh in their minds, says Mr Dennett.

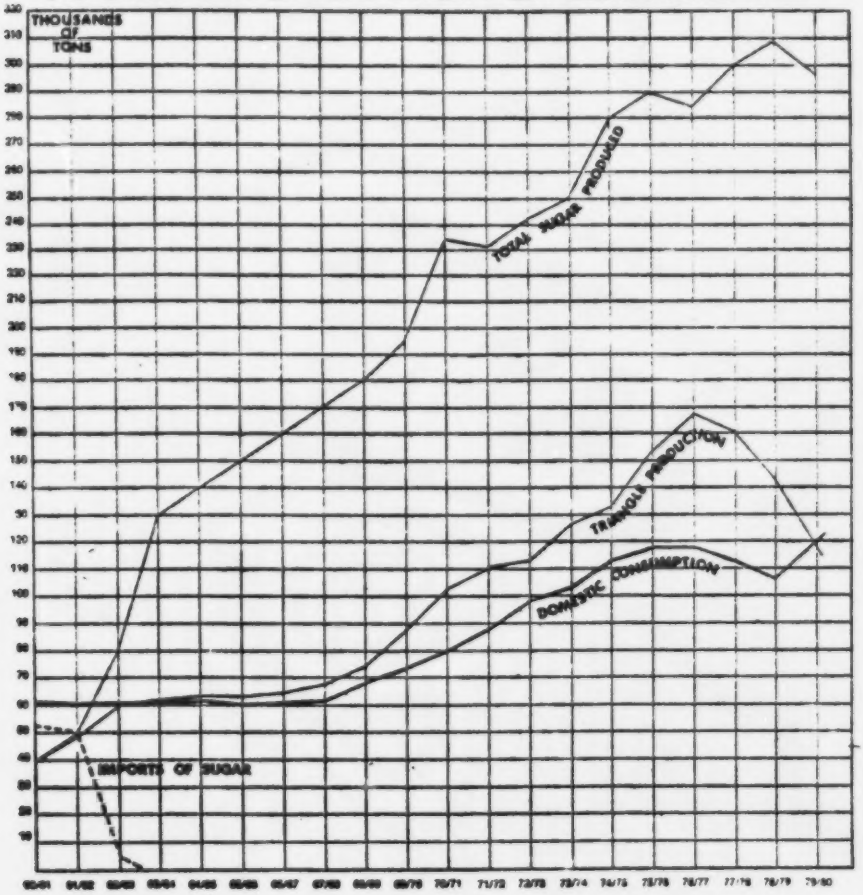
Benefits Soar

THE ending of the war of independence resulted in an improved position for Zimbabwe in the internal sugar market and a steady growth in sales.

Increased purchasing power through wage increases and the ability to market in previously inaccessible rural areas brought about an increased demand which should continue to grow, said Hippo chairman, Sir Raymond Stockil, in his annual review in July.

Exports also benefited, he said, with sugar once again moving through the port of Maputo, resulting in a shorter rail haul and therefore lower marketing costs.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN ZIMBABWE



ZIMBABWE'S estimated sugar production for this year is 330 000 tonnes — an increase of more than 30 tonnes on last year's national production.

The graph shows the growth of the sugar industry during the last 20 years, but does not show Hippo's contribution, which amounted to 180 000 tonnes last year.

Although domestic consumption is only expected to account for about half of this year's production, it will be up by about 30 percent on last year's figure of more than 120 000 tonnes.

Imports fell from more than 50 000 tonnes in 1960 to less than 10 000 tonnes in 1962 and were no longer necessary by 1963.

CSO: 4420

ITALIANS OFFER JOINT BUSINESS PROJECTS

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

ITALIAN financiers have offered to be minority shareholders in joint business ventures with the Government and the private sector, the chairman of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, Mr Luigi Gasbarri, said this week.

The chamber's section responsible for Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique wanted to invest in banking, mining, agriculture, manufacturing and rural reconstruction projects.

"We are prepared to hold up to 40 percent shares in any venture acceptable to Zimbabweans. We shall leave the issue of shares to your Government and the individual businessmen," he said.

TOBACCO

In an interview, Mr Gasbarri who is also secretary-general of the Italian Institute for Africa, said they would also like to increase trade between Italy and Zimbabwe.

"At the moment trade balance is in favour of Zimbabwe." The main exports to Italy were tobacco, chrome and asbestos while imports were machinery and motor vehicle components.

Although Mr Gasbarri did not commit himself to any figure, it is believed the Italian businessmen were prepared to invest millions of dollars in Zimbabwe's development programmes.

"We are interested in almost every sector of economic development. Your economy has a brilliant future," he said.

BANKERS

Mr Gasbarri is leading a 12-man delegation of representatives of the Italian business community, including bankers and officials of Impresit, the company that built Kariba Dam. The men were on a fact-finding mission.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce was 100 percent private and had already engaged in joint ventures in Nigeria as minority 40 percent shareholders.

Speaking about African economy following his 40 years' experience on the continent as his country's ambassador, Mr Gasbarri said Zimbabwe offered a "wonderful" economic future.

The 68-year-old economics graduate was Italy's consul-general in Salisbury for five years before UDI. "My only son was born here," he said.

In their joint venture deals, the Italians offered feasibility studies, operational expertise and training facilities for local personnel.

The delegation, which is still in the country, leaves for Rome on Sunday after talks with representatives of various bodies including the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, the ministries of Economic Planning and Development, Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Mines and Energy Resources and the Chamber of Commerce.

CSO: 4420

FERUKA REFINERY OPERATION SET FOR 1982

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Feruka oil refinery at Umtali is unlikely to be in operation until mid-1982, sources in industry said this week.

Officials from the Dutch subsidiary of the American-owned Fluor Corporation which built the refinery have been in Zimbabwe since independence to inspect and survey the installation.

Sources indicated that these experts are now looking at what improvements and modernisation are required before the plant comes on stream again.

The cost of renovation and updating is understood to be around $3 million.

Meanwhile officials from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, together with representatives from the oil companies which own Feruka, are discussing future petroleum, diesel and oil requirements which can be channelled through the refinery.

But neither the Ministry nor the oil companies were prepared to comment.

A spokesman for Shell and BP said on Tuesday: "We are not privileged to say anything at this stage." Ministry officials were not available.

Meanwhile testing the pipeline from Beira to Umtali has begun. Mr Ken Scheepers, managing director of Lonrho, told Business Herald: "We are busy testing pressures on each section. Sixty km have now been satisfactorily tested from Umtali."

The pipeline, owned by Lonrho, is 288 km long. Mr Scheepers said that so far no leaks had been discovered. Tests began in mid-September and should be completed by the end of December.

CSO: 4420

TRANSPORTATION WORKERS WAGE AGREEMENT REACHED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

AGREEMENT was reached yesterday on wages payable to employees of member companies of the United Transport Group after two days of talks in Salisbury between management and representatives of the companies' workers' committees.

A spokesman for the companies declined to say what the new wages were.

The meeting, held in the wake of a strike last week in Bulawayo by employees of the Zimbabwe Omnibus Company, a group company, was chaired by the chief executive of the United Transport group, Mr Peter Stead, in Salisbury and was attended by officials from the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

Describing the talks as cordial and constructive, Mr Stead said that the meeting ended with positive assurances from the representatives of the workers that in future management could rely upon the full support and co-operation of the workers they represented.

Mr Webster Chinduta, a spokesman for the representatives of the workers' committees, commented that the offer made by the management to the workers was much appreciated, as was the co-operation the workers had received from the United Transport Group in solving the issue.

● The afternoon shift at Wankie's No. 3 Colliery stopped work for about 30 minutes yesterday over what management called a "misunderstanding".

The 600 workers went back to work after being addressed by a senior member of the management, said a company spokesman.

CSO: 4420

BLACK PROSPECTORS HIT AT MULTINATIONALS' SURVEY BID

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] **A GROUP of small prospective black miners has objected to applications for exclusive mineral prospecting orders in Zimbabwe by two multinational corporations.**

Mr Pollant Mpofu, the secretary general of the African Business Promotion Association, which is trying to assist the small workers in their effort to extract the minerals, urged the Mining Affairs Board to reject the applications by Union Carbide Rhomet and Corsyn Consolidated Mines.

STRATEGIC

"The granting of exclusive prospecting rights to foreign-owned companies is contrary to the national interest in that it puts the mineral resources of the country, some of them strategic, at the disposal of foreigners," he said.

Mr Mpofu said his organisation had already entered into agreements with foreign companies for joint mining ventures. The companies were mostly from the United States and West Germany and were interested in mining tantalite, scheelite, tin, iron, copper, coal and uranium.

"The majority of the shares will be held by black Zimbabweans and this will ensure that money remains in the country for the benefit of all."

The companies were prepared to finance the project, and supply the necessary expertise.

A local company, African Mineral Development Company, had been formed and was negotiating to buy a building with 14 offices.

The organisation would finance and advise the small miners. The Association has 8 400 members, some of whom had mineral claims throughout the country. More than $280 million has been negotiated by the association.

In a strongly worded memorandum sent to the Mines Affairs Board, Mr Mpofu said indigenous Zimbabweans were aware of the presence of minerals throughout the country but were not immediately in a position to extract them because they were making financial arrangements for joint ventures.

"To this effect, the AMPA is trying to obtain finance for the indigenous people, especially the excluded black population so that they can extract the minerals for the benefit of the country."

Their efforts would be frustrated if the rights to prospect for the minerals were granted to multinationals.

"The Government will find it more difficult to spread the wealth of the country among the masses if mineral rights are given to foreign companies."

Mr Mpofu said economic power should be in the hands of indigenous people so that they can enjoy full independence. "Political independence is meaningless if the economy of the country is controlled by outsiders."

He said if free enterprise was going to survive in Zimbabwe it should be on the basis of equity participation under which the blacks were increasingly involved in the development of the country's resources.

MEMORANDUM

Secretary for the Ministry of Mines and Energy Resources, Mr Christopher Ushewokunze, had received the memorandum and would circulate it to the applicants for prospecting orders.

He said the objections would be discussed at the Mines Affairs Board meeting on October 23. "The authors of the memorandum will be invited to answer queries," he said.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MUGABE'S CBC LECTURES--Toronto--The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, was unable to deliver his scheduled Massey lectures on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation radio this week, a CBC spokesman, Miss June Graham, said on Tuesday. Miss Graham said Mr Mugabe could not find the time to write and record the five one-hour lectures for the series, which began on CBC on Monday and is to run until tomorrow. She said the network waited in hopes of receiving the lectures until just before broadcast time on Monday night and then carried the BBC's 1979 Reith Lecture series, entitled The African Condition--A Political Diagnosis.--Iana-AP [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 p 11]

NGANGAS MEET IN GWELO--More than 600 members of the Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers' Association met in Gwelo on Saturday to elect new office-bearers, the secretary-general, Dr M.M. Musara, said yesterday. Professor Gordon Chavunduka, president of the association, told the meeting it was important for members to come together and work as a single body. The meeting was attended by delegates from Lower Gwelo, Gokwe, Belingwe, Shabani, Selukwe, Umvuma, Chilimanzi, and Que Que, said Dr Musara. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 p 7]

MINING'S PROPERTY DEALS--The Mining Industry Pension Fund has invested about $1,5 million in property in Salisbury during the last three months. Its most recent acquisition has been Mialis House in Forbes Avenue, for which it paid $525 000. Other properties bought by the fund include Thaine Buildings in Manica Road for $570 000 and a site in Central Avenue for $160 000, where a three-storey office block is to be built, once the existing houses have been demolished. The Mining Industry Pension Fund, the third largest pension fund in the country had invested in property for many years, said Mr S.V. Richardson, the fund's property administrator, but it had recently bought a number of Salisbury properties which it considered good investments for the future. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420 END

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3 November 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2315

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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3 November 1980

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2315

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AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES' ASSOCIATION MEETS

Cotonou EHUZU in French 25 Sep 80 pp 1,6

[Article by Philippe Hado: "Conference of the Secretary General of the AUA [African Universities' Association]; For a Better Definition of the University in Africa"]

[Text] After his arrival in our country on Sunday 20 September, the secretary general of AUA, Professor Levy Makany held a conference last Tuesday in the amphitheater of the medical faculty in Cotonou.

Brother Makany introduced his association. He described its structure, objectives and problems in detail.

The director of grants and cooperation for the association, brother Adjete Wilson and the secretary general of the national university of Benin, Comrade Assani, took their place at his side.

Although AUA has happily attained some of its objectives, we are still far from seeing the light at the end of the tunnel. AUA will henceforth put particular emphasis on the subject of the structure of African universities, which explained its Secretary General Makany, is especially to make the universities actually offer their services to Africa. Beginning in December, AUA's general conference will have to take an interest in this problem. As proof of the above, three subjects are proposed for the attention of the university members:

--the role of the university in Africa's development

--research for development

--education, permanent training.

At this time AUA is studying the creation of an association for African physicians and botanists, for the purpose of enabling African scientists and research workers to work side by side.

The AUA came into being in Rabat, Morocco, on 12 November 1967. This date does not correspond, as is so well said by the secretary general, to the date of conception of the association. In fact, the idea to create the AUA goes back to 1962. It burst forth precisely in Madagascar during a meeting organized by UNESCO. This meeting pertained to the development of higher education in Africa.

From the outset AUA was comprised of about 30 African universities. Today it numbers 70. However, ten or more universities do not belong to AUA as yet. This is principally the case of some Algerian (4) and Egyptian (9) universities. The universities of Guinea and Bamako are not members either. The case of the two latter universities results from a misunderstanding on the subject of the definition of the university. This misunderstanding, as pointed out by Makany, seems to have been resolved. It is probable that at the next large-scale meeting of the association in December 1980, these two universities will request admission to the AUA.

As to the objectives of the AUA, they pertain to the promotion of cooperation between the African universities, and the establishment of relations with the international academic community.

AUA assumes this mission by organizing meetings and symposia on the level of African universities. It also establishes a program of inter-African grants. Up to the present time 127 Beninese students have benefited from this program of inter-African grants. The amount of the grants allocated to the Beninese students reached $2 million.

AUA maintains close relations with UNESCO, OAU, AUPELF [Association of Universities Partiallv or Completely Using the French Language]. CAMES [African and Malagasy Council on Higher Education] and the Association of Arab Universities.

AUA includes many organizations: the general conference, the executive council, general secretariat, the conference of rectors, presidents and vice chancellors of the universities.

The general secretariat has its headquarters in Accra. The rectors, presidents and vice chancellors' council will meet in the near future in Yamoussokro. They will have to study the practical problems relating to the exchange of professors.

It should be noted in regard to the grants program that AUA has always relied on the contributions of U.S. AID [United States], ACDI [Canadian Agency for International Development] and the Inter-University Council of Great Britain.

7993
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN, CAMEROONIAN TERRITORY DISPUTE--An extensive part of the country's territory along with her citizens has been grabbed by the Cameroun Republic, it has the Cross River State, said the panel. [as published] This area is inhabited by several villagers known as Effiat Mbo community of the Cross River said the panel. The panel was appointed by the state government to look into the creation of new local government areas in the state. A witness, Chief Joseph Atte told the panel that lack of the country's precise knowledge of the extent of her territory in the southeastern borders with the Cameroun Republic had robbed her of those villages. This lack of knowledge by the past military regime and ineffective administration of the area by local authorities from Eket and later Oron had resulted in parts of the Effiat Mbo community being expropriated, against their wishes to the Cameroun. The panel which further heard evidence from Effiat Mbo community at Ibaka, was told that this situation exposed Nigerian citizens inhabiting this part of the country to frequent acts of molestation and harassment by Cameroun gendarmerie. Chief Atte told the panel that Cameroun's claim to ownership of these villages came during the civil war when the villagers fled their homes. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

DACKO SAID TO HAVE DONE NOTHING GENUINE TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS

Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Dacko's 'Distress'"]

[Text] In a private visit to Paris, David Dacko, chief of the Central African State publicly shows unjustified anger. A luncheon guest of President Giscard d'Estaing, on Monday, this man who arrived a year ago in the luggage of the parachutists at the time of the Barracuda operation, has come--for the second time in a few months--to express his gratitude to the French Government. It is true that, simultaneously, Dacko is presumed to present the first statement regarding his operation.

It is quite evident that if he has delivered a diatribe on the steps of the Elysee against the press, denouncing what he calls a "campaign of denigration," it is because Bokassa's successor in Bangui is dissatisfied with himself. Certainly no one will deny that he inherited heavy economic and financial liabilities. But nothing prompts us to believe that he has earnestly done anything to get out of this impasse. Worse still, some of his friends who, for a while were counted among his close collaborators, contined shamelessly to aggravate the difficulties of the Central African treasury.

In the political arena, renewing the autocratic methods which were the cause of his own eviction on the night of 31 December 1965...by Bokassa himself (strange recurrence of events insufficiently emphasized as yet), Dacko augments his statements of policy in favor of a single party. In the same manner as the former emperor, he imprisons his opponents and turns a deaf ear to all those who do not espouse unconditionally his points of view and who call for a dialog. In Paris he alludes to elections, with a straight face which leaves everyone speechless, which, he says, will be "very free," a formula, which by itself, provokes scepticism.

Using a method, which is as common as it is abusive, the Central African president accuses the newspapermen of being responsible for the economic and social situation and the serious internal tensions which they report, he becomes angry and gets up a case against them. Moreover, hoping to

please the president of the French Republic, he mentions his "distress" when he notices the French newspapermen "publicising Bokassa."

A French citizen, the former emperor could be tried either in France, or in Central Africa. Dacko played a role in a scenario which made it possible for this criminal to remain out of reach of the Ivory Coast. He can only blame himself.

7993
CSO: 4400

COFFEE QUOTA SET AT 84,000 TONS BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Ethiopia has been granted a quota of 84,000 tons of coffee by the recently concluded, International Coffee Organization's Conference in London.

This was stated by Comrade Yoseph Muleta, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development, who returned here recently after attending the Organization's conference at the head of an Ethiopian government delegation.

With the latest allotment of 84,000 tons for Ethiopia's coffee by the Organization this coffee year, the country's coffee export added to that supplied to non-member countries could total 110,000 tons, Comrade Yoseph stated.

Comrade Yoseph noted that failure on the part of the coffee producing countries to meet their alloted quotas for the year will lower their share of supply next year, which will in turn, make it difficult for them to manipulate world coffee market.

Comrade Yoseph said Ethiopia has no other alternative but to curb undue coffee consumption at home, while at the same time tightening control over coffee smuggling and contraband activities, to meet the quota allotted to it by the Organization, and to save the country a substantial currency in foreign earnings.

On world coffee price, Comrade Yoseph noted that the price fixed for coffee by the London Conference was reliable and lasting and warned that it would be unwise to hoard coffee based on speculations that coffee price may jump up due to temporary crop failure like the one that behald Brazil last year.

Ethiopia, a founding member of the International Coffee Organization which was set up 27 years ago has been re-elected board member of the Organization, Comrade Yoseph disclosed.

The Organization, made up of 45 coffee producing and 28 coffee consuming countries, has been instrumental in acting as a rendezvous for co ee merchants and consumers alike and also in bringing about understanding between them in the coffee price, according to Comrade Yoseph.

CSO: 4420

SCHOOL STATISTICS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--A nine per cent rise in student population is expected in all the schools across the city in the 1980-81 academic year compared to last year's total which stood at 275,947, it was revealed here yesterday.

Comrade Taffesse Asfaw, Education Officer of the Addis Ababa Schools' Office, informed the ETHIOPIAN HERALD that the growth in student population has maintained an upward trend since the eruption of the on-going popular revolution. The education officer said in the 1977-78 school year the number of students was 231,737 while in the 1978-79 period it rose to 253,379, thereby registering an annual growth of about 9 per cent.

Comrade Taffesse mentioned however that there was a slight fall in student population in the 1975-76 and 1976-77 period as a result of the anti-people acts carried out by reactionary elements. He said the trend has otherwise remained a positive one.

Speaking about the student population for the previous year, the education officer said a majority of the students or 183,983 of them were enrolled in grade 1 to 6. Those enrolled in grades 7 to 8 totalled 40,820 while 51,144 were enrolled in grades 9 to 12, bringing the total to 275,945. The students were enrolled in government schools and non-government schools including those placed under public control, mission and church schools as well as community schools. The total number of schools in the capital city is given as 223, out of which 65 account for government schools consisting of elementary, junior and senior secondary schools.

According to the education officer, the number of non-government schools or those placed under control is 126, made up of elementary and junior secondary schools. The student enrollment in these schools is 90,759 compared to government with 168,181 students. There are 19 mission schools with a total enrollment of 9,072 students, nine community schools with 4,628 students and three church schools with 3,307 students.

The education officer gave the number of teachers for Addis Ababa for last year as 5,371 and the breakdown showed that 3,411 are employed with government while the remaining 1,960 are attached to non-government schools including mission, community and church schools. The number of teachers for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 were given as 5,094 and 5,101, respectively.

Comrade Taffesse observed that the number of teachers has to be increased for the 1980-81 academic year in order to cope with the ever-growing student population. He said last year they had the services of 220 part-time teachers and said they hope to do the same this time as well. He said the Addis Ababa Schools' Office hopes to get many teachers from the different parts of the country coming to the capital on transfer.

The education officer further revealed that in the previous academic year 30,075 grade 6 students sat for the national examination out of which 21,052 passed. Those who sat for the grade 8 examination totalled 25,641 and 17,949 passed. In addition to that a total of 7,895 grade 12 students attending government schools had taken the Ethiopian School Leaving Certificate Examination.

Comrade Taffesse said all this shows that a massive increase in student population, which is being accompanied by classroom shortage and staffing. He said in an effort to ease the problem it is planned to strengthen four vocational technical schools within the city in the next four years. He said the technical vocational schools will in the meantime help to alleviate the shortage of skilled manpower in the country. The Entoto Vocational Technical School will begin operations in the current academic year. The other comprehensive schools that are to be converted into technical vocational schools will be the General Wingate, Misrak and the Nefas Selk.

The education officer pointed out that the three-shift system introduced a few years ago is designed to alleviate the classroom shortage prevalent in many schools in Addis Ababa. He said the former Ecole Normale Francaise has been handed over to the Addis Ababa Schools' Office and is believed to be of considerable service in accommodating about 2,000 students in three shifts. The school has been re-named Black Lion Secondary School.

Comrade Taffesse feels that evening schools will in a way help in alleviating the classroom shortage. He said evening school attendance has shown a marvelous progress in the past three years. In 1970 E. C. the number of students attending grades 1 to 12 was 30,000 while in 1971 it climbed to 56,000 and last year it reached 84,450 and the figure for the current academic season is hoped to make a considerable increase.

In his closing remark the education officer noted that studying under the three-shift system might be a bit uncomfortable for students but stressed that it is up to students to pursue their studies diligently. He said for that matter it is imperative for students to study hard during their sparetime as well in order to keep abreast with their regular classwork.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

GRAIN DISTRIBUTION IMPROVEMENT--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The grain purchasing task force of Shoa region, would up its meeting Saturday after agreeing on a nine-point declaration on improving and streamlining the purchase and distribution of grain. Speaking at the closing of the seminar, Comrade Debela Dinsa, member of the Central Committee of COPWE and COPWE's representative for Shoa region, disclosed that anti-revolutionary forces and profiteering merchants are spreading the false news that consumer products are not reaching the peasants or reaches them at high price. Comrade Debela said that no matter of how high the production increase, if these do not reach the public at reasonable prices there will be no market stabilization. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Oct 80 pp 1, 6]

SESAME HARVEST--Humera (ENA)--A total of 37,805 workers are currently engaged in the harvest of sesame in the Humera State Farm, one of the most fertile state farms of the country. Of the total number of workers, 33,000 were deployed from the neighbouring regions of Gondar and Gojjam and from Addis Ababa, 3,680 came from Wollo region as task force members, and 1,125 have lived in the area for a long time as permanent workers. Appeal had been made from the area for more labour force to harvest the sesame and sorghum crops which were described to be very encouraging this year. In the first round of the campaign period in 1971 E. C. the Humera State Farm was alloted a quota of 24,000 hectares of which it cultivated 21,340 hectares and placed the land under sesame and maize, the two main crops of the area. In the second phase it cultivated 40,196 hectares and places 32,598 hectares under sesame and 7,598 under sorghum. It is believed that agricultural production in the area will be considerable if the existing crops are harvested in time. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Oct 80 p 1]

JUNIOR TECHNICIAN TRAINING--Addis Ababa (ENA)--A total of 446 junior technicans graduated yesterday on completion of a six-month technical training conducted under the joint auspices of the Commission for Higher Education and the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council (NRDC-CPSC). The subject matter which the trainees were taught comprised theoretical and practical knowledge in technical fields such as general mechanics, vehicle maintenance, electricity, metallurgy and agro-mechanics. Expenses for training were obtained from the European Economic Community (EEC). The educational officials expressed gratitude to all those who extended assistance for the success of the programme. The graduates, it was learnt, will be assigned to state farms, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), the Ministry of Transport and Communications and other agencies. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Oct 80 p 8]

CSO: 4420

NATION REPORTEDLY AT 'CROSSROADS OF SURVIVAL'

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Rex Quartey: "The Realities of Our Time"]

[Excerpts]

THE excitement, euphoria and the merry-making which marked the 1st year in office of the Limann Administration will soon erode into the arms of History. Today the hard, grim, depressive realities stare us in the face. A lot seems to be achieved on PAPER. The Minority Parties have never minced words in criticizing the actions of the Government whenever they have felt the need and the inspiration to do so.

The U.N.C.-P.N.P. alliance has been abrogated. The impasse of the afloat officers of the Black Star Line is still in limbo. One seems however to be impressed by the candour and frankness with which the President faced the recent Press Conference; he admitted disappointments in certain sensitive areas and as expected hoped for improvement in the years ahead.

One is not unmindful of the wrecked economy which the Government inherited; one is sympathetic to the Government for inheriting empty coffers as a legacy. Our foreign exchange position, we are daily told, is in a very bad shape. But I believe that it is a cliche to drum on rooftops that we are richly endowed with mighty natural and human resources; the brain migration is climbing to high disturbing levels.

Our industries are producing at low capacity. Inputs are woefully lacking. The queueing hysteria is still with us. The future may be bright but the picture is very gloomy and bleak today.

crying for permanent repairs — the "potwells" are getting more deeper, destructive and treacherous to both motorists and vehicles. The meandering taxi queues are acutely frustrating and time-wasting. Enough room is not created for creativity and Initiative. The Schools are without textbooks.

Ghana A.D 1980 is at the crossroads of survival. We have travelled a long way since independence. We have inspired others to greatness. Unfortunately we lost our bearing and lustre. By divine grace, we are back again to Civilian Rule, armed with a formidable Constitution.

But how soon shall we replace the thick tears on the faces of the starving masses with joyous smiles of satisfaction, hardwork, motivation and economic prosperity? The numerous protocol agreements signed, plans and any blue print for economic recovery and rejuvenation should begin to show real results now to drown the near despair, gloom, frustration, apathy and the pessimism which seem to have engulfed us.

CSO: 4420

IRAQI MOTIVES IN WAR WITH IRAN QUESTIONED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The War for What?"]

[Text] The war going on between Iran and Iraq poses serious questions for the world. But fortunately, the reasons why the war may go on and the reasons why it must end seem to be equally weighed.

One must at the moment discount big-power interest in either the outbreak of the war or in its continuation, since destabilization in the oil-rich Gulf region cannot really mean any sense to anyone.

There is no doubt that Iraq caused the war or wanted it. This must be seen in Iraq's unilateral abrogation last week of the Algiers Pact (1975) between the two countries which ceded pockets of Iraqi territory to Iran (under the Shah) and divided the vital Shatt al-Arab estuary between the two to give port facilities to both countries.

Analysis also point out that the Iraqi leader, Saddam Hussein, is interested in toppling Khomeini's Shi'ite revolution in Iran in order to prevent the possibility of its influence spreading into Iraq, which has a large, activist Shi'ite Muslim population.

Above all, Saddam is seen to be on a course of establishing Iraq as the regional power in the Gulf (as Iran was under the Shah).

Placed against these ambitions of the Sunni Muslim leaders who rule Iraq are what look like more powerful reasons why peace must return between the two neighbours soon enough.

Internally, the Iraqi rulers are believed to be on a suicide course in prolonging the war, because the Shi'ite Muslims make up the majority in the Iraqi armed forces.

A Coup

The Shi'ites in the Iraqi army, even if they had no sympathy for the Ayatollah's Shi'ite revolution in Iran, are thought likely to use the

war to organize a coup against Saddam Hussein's regime in order to end the long dominance of the Sunni Muslims in the political affairs of Iraq.

It is also feared that if the war escalates, each may destroy the other's oil industry in the first place. In the second place, the passage of oil through the Gulf may be blocked.

If these happen, many countries would be deprived of oil from Iraq, which is the world's second biggest oil exporter after Saudi Arabia. Oil exports from Saudi Arabia itself and from Iran, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, and Quatar would be blocked. [as published]

And the unnerving possibility is also that the super-powers would come into the war eventually, particularly since politics over the Gulf has become a major element in their global confrontation.

Iraq's unilateral abrogation of the Algiers Pact is certainly illegal; it is also immoral if the importance of access to the Shatt al-Arab waterway is taken into account.

However, with Iraq reportedly willing to renegotiate the pact, most probably emphasizing its claim to the pockets of territory taken by the Shah, the Iranian authorities should find it reasonable to compromise on the territorial issue which was the immediate occasion for the war.

Saddam Hussein's other ambitions are pointless; they do not justify his course of violence that may bring serious problems to the world--and he must be told this.

CSO: 4420

UNC ALLIANCE PULL-OUT DEPLORED, UNITY URGED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The End of PNP-UNC Alliance"]

[Text] A serious evaluation of the decisions and resolutions passed by the Popular Front Party (PFP) and United National Convention (UNC) at the end of their respective week-end delegates conferences in Accra clearly indicates that a widening gap is steadily developing between the Minority Parties and the ruling People's National Party (PNP).

Unsavoury remarks and criticisms were levelled by the Minority Parties against the Government in its approach to the many and varied problems facing the country.

To cap it all, the UNC, by an overwhelming majority of 164 votes to 44, decided to abrogate its alliance with the PNP. Whatever the justification for the abrupt end of the alliance the view is being expressed in many circles that the UNC could have done with more time to learn the arts of alliance and that the two parties would, no doubt, like any other human institution, make mistakes and learn from them in the supreme interest of the nation.

On the part of the PNP, the hard facts of political life should dictate a cautious reaction to the UNC decision.

In a country of conflicting interests, political intrigues and uncertainties operating under the Constitution of our Third Republic, the PNP has got to settle down to work harder than ever before to justify the confidence reposed in it by the electorate who voted it into power. It should muster enough strength and courage to push through an effective programme in the solution of its problems and in this exercise procrastination is a great obstacle to progress.

To this end, mere assurances of greater tomorrow is not enough. What the PNP Government does in its various fields to hasten the realisation of its goals is what really matters to the people. Above all, the party

must be able to stand on its own and not look for friends and allies where they do not exist. Indeed, the PNP should never have deceived itself into thinking of a lasting wedlock between it and the UNC. The UNC itself has been bold enough to declare that it "never committed to the alliance in perpetuity."

However Mr William Ofori-Atta, leader of the UNC, is reported to have declared at the closing session of the conference that "since his party recognises the country's need for sound economy, peace and stability and firmly established constitutional and civilian rule, the supreme interest of the country would be its paramount concern. The supreme interests of the nation will always supersede purely party and personal interests."

Unity today should be our greatest concern and it is the duty of every Ghanaian, irrespective of his party affiliation, to work to strengthen this unity. Bitterness due to political differences will carry the country no where and party leaders and supporters should therefore try to control their party feelings.

Whatever arguments are advanced to justify the abrogation of the alliance, it would be interesting to know the reaction of UNC members who are holding sensitive key posts in the PNP administration.

CSO: 4420

BRAIN DRAIN CAUSED BY PARTISAN POLITICS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 30 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Rich With Knowledge"]

[Text] *GHANA, no doubt, is one of the few African States with a large number of well-trained and adequately — educated persons.*

Besides the top bracket, this country boasts of a large concentration of skilled middle-level manpower. These include technicians, teachers, nurses, all shades of artisans etc.

Again, Ghana is one of a few African States which, in recent times, have not benefited from the expertise of her children.

Consequently, this country faces all sorts of social and economic problems. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Vice-President, has criticised those "who have rich professional backgrounds but are not willing to go down to earth to help in rebuilding the country's shattered economy".

A fair comment on the Vice-President's criticism should not be restricted to the period of the PNP Administration, so we begin with the Ghanaian elite of the First Republic.

After independence, the ruling group narrowed its selection of men with expertise to loyal, faithful members or activists or functionaries. It did not matter if one possessed all the chains of degrees and professional qualifications or accumulated experience in one's field of work or area of operation; membership of the ruling class was the basic criterion.

On the fence, therefore, went the large population of experts born, bred in Ghana with the acquisition of expert knowledge supported by the tax payer.

Then came the military interregnum of 1966. The military elite ignored the contributions and services of the learned they (military) considered "enemies of the revolution".

Meanwhile, other African countries and international agencies were gradually benefiting from the refined expertise the neglected Ghanaian was carrying about.

The Second Republic came, and the 1972 military intervention followed and the traditional pattern remained unchanged.

By the end of the SMC regime almost all men with rich professional backgrounds had left the country because of neglect and a fast-fading economy.

It is from the foregoing that attempts were made from the onset to have national administrative machinery made up of all men and women who possess proven professional expertise and intellectual ability to steer Ghana out of the hydra-headed economic mess.

It is unfortunate that that arrangement could not materialise. It is not too late, anyway and the "Graphic" calls on the Vice-President to take steps to assembly all the country's experts irrespective of one's political leaning.

It is only when this is done that Ghana can use the brains of her men and women who have rich professional backgrounds to help rebuild the country's shattered economy.

CSO: 4420

PFP POLITICIANS SPLIT OVER VALIDITY OF RESHUFFLE

AB240736 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The PFP [Popular Front Party] parliamentary chief whip, Dr Manson, has rejected a statement by Mr Kwaku Baah, former leader of the parliamentary group that changes in parliamentary portfolios can only be done by (?him). He said the recent reshuffle in portfolios by the party leader, Mr Victor Owusu, and the steering committee is well within democratic practices and norms which all democrats should respect and accept.

At a news conference in Accra, Dr Manson, MP for Dormaa, asked Mr Kwaku Baah to accept decisions of the highest authority of the party. He emphasized that the question as to who is the leader of the PFP parliamentary group has been settled by the appointment of Mr Odoi-Sykes, MP for Ashiedu-Keteke. Dr Manson explained that after the election in 1979, all the PFP MP's elected agreed to accept shadow portfolios assigned to them by Mr Victor Owusu. He said Mr Baah's leadership of the PFP parliamentary group was confirmed by Mr Victor Owusu and the steering committee in a letter which stated that the appointment was for 1 year and that it was subject to review. The same letter confirmed other appointments and nobody raised an objection. Dr Manson said it should therefore not have been difficult for Mr Baah to accept the changes in responsibility.

Meanwhile, Mr Kwaku Baah has said that his removal as leader of the PFP parliamentary group was a unilateral decision taken by the party's leader, Mr Victor Owusu, Mr Da Rocha, and seven out of the 29 members of the steering committee. Addressing a general meeting of the party in his constituency at Nkawkaw, Mr Kwaku Baah said since the steering committee is not properly constituted, the decision to remove him is [word indistinct]. He maintained that he is still the leader of the PFP parliamentary group. Mr Kwaku Baah noted that dictatorship is creeping into the top hierarchy of the party. He urged party members who believe in democracy to stand against anyone who arrogates to himself the power to run the party as his personal property. Mr Kwaku Baah said the current rift in the party is a result of the stand against the party's leadership, which contributed to the dismal performance in last year's elections. He added that the PFP has no hope for forming a government in future under the leadership of Mr Victor Owusu.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DPRK OFFICIAL PRESS CONFERENCE--Kim Bang Mun, counsellor of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), has said that despite the difficulties facing Ghana the country has the resources to develop within the shortest possible time. He noted that the difficulties "are only a guide to progress and if the people really work hard to overcome them, they will surely be on the road to prosperity." Kim Bang Mun was addressing a press conference at the DPRK Embassy in Accra yesterday to mark the Sixth Congress and the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) which falls today. He said what was happening to Ghanaians today was exactly what happened in Korea some 35 years ago, but with dedication determination and united front, the workers and people of DPRK had been able to transform the country to a prosperous nation. Kim Bang Mun observed that Ghana's human and material resources were just enough to see her through the present economic difficulties. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 10 Oct 80 p 8]

SAVINGS FROM OIL RATIONING--Ghana saves about 200,000 gallons of petrol a day through the coupons system. This represents 20 per cent of the one million gallons the country consumes everyday. Talking to the TIMES in an interview, the Minister of Lands, Natural Resources, Fuel and Power, Prof George Benneh, said "the 20 per cent of petroleum being saved as a result of the voluntary rationing would be used as a national Petroleum Reserve." Commenting on the effect of the Iranian-Iraqi war on Ghana's petroleum supplies, the Minister explained that if the war continued for a longer period, there would be a short fall in the petroleum industry and this could lead to a scramble for the little oil available on the world market. The scramble, Prof Benneh said, could also result in the raising of prices. Sources close to the Tema Refinery said that the plant would be closed for six weeks beginning from next March for maintenance and other repair works. This would not affect the normal flow of petrol in the country. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 1 Oct 80 p 1]

TSIKATA WRIT CLAIMS HARASSMENT--Captain Kojo Tsikata, a retired army officer, has filed a writ at an Accra High Court seeking an order of perpetual injunction restraining the deputy director and 18 other officers of the Military Intelligence from unlawful interference with his constitutional rights to life, liberty and privacy, reports the GHANA NEWS AGENCY. The writ, filed on behalf of Captain Tsikata by Mr Tsatsu Tsikata, an Accra lawyer, also seeks to restrain the defendants from their continuing harassment and inhuman treatment of the plaintiff and damages for conspiracy against the plaintiff's fundamental human and constitutional rights. The plaintiff also claims damages for unlawful interference with those rights as well as damages for defamation and any other the court may deem fit. In a statement of claim, the plaintiff unfoldd [as published] a catalogue of harassment from June 11, 1980 to October 3, 1980 and said there had been a clear and deliberate effort of inhuman and undignified treatment and harassment involving psychological torture and conspiracy against the very life of the plaintiff by the defendants contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of Ghana. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8 Oct 80 pp 1, 3]

IDA HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE LOAN--Ghana is to receive a loan of $8.7 million from the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank. The loan, which is for a 2-year period, will be used to purchase spare parts to rehabilitate broken down equipment of the Ghana Highway Authority. It is part of a total credit of $25 million granted the government under the third highway emergency maintenance project. [Excerpt] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Oct 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

CHINESE TECHNICAL AID RICE PROJECTS DETAILED

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 8 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] BLANTYRE
Tuesday

RICE, which for a long time was grown on a small scale, has now steadily become a staple food and is bringing a lot of cash to the pockets of local farmers throughout the country.

This is mainly as the result of the technical co-operation between Malawi and the Republic of China.

The co-operation in this field began in 1965 when the two countries signed an agreement on technical co-operation in agriculture. Under the agreement, the Government of the Republic of China sent an agricultural mission to this country in December, the same year.

The mission opened up a farm at Karonga in the Northern Region, demonstrating to local farmers improved techniques in the cultivation of rice and other crops.

Because of the success of the demonstration work performed by the Chinese agricultural technicians at Karonga, the Government of Malawi in October 1966 requested the Chinese Government to develop a rice scheme at Njala in Zomba District.

From 1967 to 1969, the Chinese Agricultural Mission developed a number of rice schemes from the Northern Region to Southern Region at such places as Hara, Wovwe, Limphasa, and Tangadzi.

Besides doing farm demonstration work, the mission also assists local farmers in opening up waste land for farming, constructing irrigation systems in the process.

According to a brief report on Chinese Agricultural Mission of January this year, the largest rice scheme so far the Chinese Agricultural Mission had developed is the Domasi Irrigation Rice Scheme at Mpheta in Machinga District.

Construction of the scheme started in May 1972 and was completed in December 1975.

Construction of the Bua Irrigation Rice Scheme in Nkhotakota, started in May, 1975 and is expected to be completed in December 1980. Rice paddies in this scheme will total 750 acres when completed in December.

Nkhate Rice Irrigation Scheme was launched in 1978 in Chief Makhwira's area, about 20 miles east of Chikwawa Boma. It has 600-acre piece of arable land earmarked to benefit economically over 3,000 people in the area on smallholder farming scale.

The Chinese Agricultural Mission, at the request of the Ministry of Youth and Culture, also assists the Malawi Young Pioneers in carrying out their Vegetable production programme.

Spearhead vegetable farms in Blantyre and Lilongwe produce a variety of vegetables for the local market and for export as well.

Previously there were 12 rice schemes, either opened or technically assisted by the Chinese Agricultural Mission, throughout the country, however, eight of them were turned over to the Government of Malawi in early 1977.

Chinese agricultural technicians, however, at times visit these schemes to see whether local farmers need assistance. At present, rice schemes in Nkhotakota, Kaporo, Zomba and Chikwawa, and vegetable farms in Blantyre, Dedza and Lilongwe are under direct technical assistance of the Chinese Agricultural Mission.

As of December 1979 the Chinese Agricultural Mission had developed a total of 4,750 acres of rice paddies in this country.

The Chinese also assist technically in the cultivation of rice and other crops in farm schemes developed by the Government of Malawi, which cover 11,300 acres.

A total of 34,000 tons of rice from these schemes was reaped in 1979, compared to 29,539 tons from 1966.

With a view to providing Government agricultural workers and local farmers with advanced agriculture know-how, particularly in the cultivation of rice, the Chinese Agricultural Mission established a training centre at Domasi Irrigation Rice Scheme, incidentally the Mission's headquarters as well.

The training centre has facilities for 30 trainees at a time. Trainees are chosen by the Government of Malawi. They are as follows:

Senior Government agricultural workers: Those who are college graduates receive four weeks on — job training in theory as well as practical work.

Junior Government agricultural workers: Those who are secondary school graduates receive a four-month training programme, of which 80 per cent is field practice. The trainiees are then assigned by the Government to rice schemes as junior agricultural workers after completion of their course.

Local farmers: those farmers wishing to acquire a plot in the rice scheme receive a six-month field training.

A total of 7,204 persons so far had received agricultural training in the training centre. Of these, 1,024 were Government agricultural workers, according to the report.

Domasi Irrigation Rice Scheme, some 25.6 kilometres northeast of

Zomba, covers 1,250 acres of rice paddies.

The Chinese Agricultural Mission built an irrigation system for this scheme, which enables the Domasi River to water 350 acres of paddy during the dry season, and a drain for the overflowing water from rice paddies during the rainy season.

At present, there are 1,432 farmers in this scheme. Of these, 145 are Malawi Young Pioneers.

On the average, every farmer has at least an acre of paddy. One acre yields 28 bags of rice (72 kilogram per a bag), according to statistics conducted in the past three years.

Water from Domasi River is used to irrigate some 350 to 400 acres.

Since rice is also grown during the dry season, the farmers thus get to have two crops a year.

Before the construction of the Domasi scheme, there were only about 500 inhabitants in the Mpheta area.

However, the area's population has increased to more than 6,000 as a result of the completion of the project. — MANA

CSO: 4420

IMPROVED FACILITIES NOTED AT CHIPOKA HARBOR

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 9 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] LILONGWE
Wednesday

CHIPOKA Harbour is at a point of interchange between lake and rail traffic and it is important to the through transport of agricultural produce from the Northern Region and inputs to the North.

Chipoka is a southern terminal of the Malawi Railways Lake Service, Monkey Bay is the other.

When the Life President travelled to Chipoka yesterday to commission the newly assembled ship, he found that the harbour has better facilities than it did in the past.

The need to improve the harbour was identified some time ago and was made more urgent by the initiation of the Karonga and Chitipa Rural Development Project.

In 1976, however, it became clear of the urgent need to expand the port in view of the Viphya Pulp and Paper Project.

Later, the International Development Agency (IDA) of the World Bank made available funds for the development of the harbour under the rural development project.

The Government commissioned Howard Humphreys and Sons to undertake designs while contractors Ascon Limited of the Republic of Ireland carried out construction works.

The actual work on the improved harbour started in November, 1977 and it was substantially completed in 1979. The total estimated cost was a little over K2 million.

The improvement works required the construction of a new quay wall, an 800 square meter cargo transit, a passenger shelter with ticket office and kitchen/bar space.

In order to facilitate the loading of fuel cargo onto the lake service vessels and the bunkering of vessels, a new fuel installation was constructed.

This consists of steel pipelines direct from the Oilcom Depot south of the port area to the quay side with an additional storage facility for diesel and petrol for the lake service.

Timber-piled dolphins were constructed to provide an additional berth for the loading of fuel cargo.

Water supply, sewerage and sewage treatment, an electricity supply by diesel generator and fire fighting installations were provided.

Staff houses and gate houses were also constructed among other things.

A northern terminal jetty at Chilumba, Karonga, was the first to be constructed and it was opened by His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H Kamuzu Banda in 1973.

It is anticipated that these improvements along with the commissioning of the new ship yesterday, would enable the lake service to cope up with the volume of cargo and passengers forecast at least until 1985, according to a spokesman from the Ministry of Transport and Communications here.

Further expansion may be necessary later to cater for specific projects such as the Viphya Pulp and Paper Project, the spokesman said. —MANA

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CENSUS FIGURES--Zomba Wednesday--Final results of the population census conducted throughout the country between September 20 and October 10 in 1977, were released here today. In a press release, a spokesman of the Commissioner for Census and Statistics said here that the final population of Malawi was 5,547,460. "This represented a 37-per-cent increase over the 1966 population census which had put the country's population at 4,039,583," he said. He explained that the final figure for males in the 1977 population census was 2,673,589 while that of females stood at 2,873,871. "The population census was undertaken at the direction of His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, and its success was due to the usual readiness of the people of Malawi to follow the Ngwazi's advice, in this case, by cooperating with the enumerators," the spokesman said. The spokesman also thanked all persons and organisations who worked on the census, particularly headmasters and teachers who acted as enumerators.--MANA [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 9 Oct 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

TRAORE ON ECONOMY, WESTERN SAHARA, NONALIGNMENT

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 11 Sep 80 pp 3,6

[Interview with General Moussa Traore by the British press agency REUTER]

[Excerpts] Mali's internal situation, party life, economic problems, the Western Sahara and the issue of nonalignment were the topics of an important interview given by General Moussa Traore to the British press agency REUTER. We are printing below the responses of the President of the Republic in their entirety.

[Question] Mr President, in your New Year's message, you yourself said that 1980 would be a difficult year for Mali. In reality, it seems that this year has not been an easy one. Have the difficulties encountered reached or surpassed your predictions?

[Answer] In stating in my New Year's message that 1980 would be a difficult year for Mali, my purpose was not to make forecasts, but to bring to the Malians' attention the necessity of taking adequate measures in order to face the difficult economic situation. Two measures seemed indispensable to me; to reduce the expenses of government, especially by fighting wastefulness, and to make some readjustments in the economy in order to correct certain imbalances, so that the national economy would not stagnate. These methods would necessarily have direct consequences on the standard of living of our citizens and would require new sacrifices. It was my duty to solemnly inform the nation.

[Question] The scholastic and student crisis was undoubtedly one of the main events of this year. Don't you think that the authorities had a share in the responsibility for the successive outbreaks of the crisis everytime one had the impression that it was settled?

[Answer] At the present time, the major preoccupation of the Malian peop' is not so much to place responsibility, but to provide for the future of Malian education and the future of our children. Believe me, we consider this a very serious task towards which the government is actively working. Meanwhile, the government has clearly resolved to accept its responsibilities in this crisis, in order to assure the normal functioning of Malian education.

[Question] It is publicly rumored that the assigning in your new government of the portfolios of National Education and the Interior to the military shows your intention of dealing severely with this problem when school opens. What do you think?

[Answer] What doesn't the public opinion say... It is not the first time in our country that the portfolios of Education and the Interior have been given to the military. In any case, I have a clear idea of my mission towards the people. Being responsible for the smooth functioning of institutions, I have by virtue of this, the duty to assure that the country will develop in order, harmony and accord.

[Question] What was and what should be the role of the only party, the Democratic Union of the Malian People, whose structural weakness, in your own words, was dramatically revealed by previous events?

[Answer] The role of the party is and will be a role of directing, mobilizing and educating the Malian people in order to satisfy their deepest aspirations. Our party is young, less than two years old. Steps have already been taken to make it more dynamic and effective. The Emergency Congress which will be held very shortly must answer this need of vitalizing the party, and of mobilizing party members around its objectives.

[Question] In spite of these events, Mali has not often been spared by inflation nor by the constant rise in oil prices and its consequences, nor by the whims of the climate. What exactly is the present situation?

[Answer] Mali, like other countries of the Sahel, has been affected by the international economic crisis and the unfortunate effects of the hazards of the climate. From 1975 to 1980, oil prices have climbed at a dizzying rate. The grain shortage has been put at 269,000 tons for the 1979-1980 season. We must confront this deficit, but we must also take other emergency measures such as saving the livestock that is seriously endangered by the lack of water and the shortage of grazing land, protecting farming and harvesting, and reinforcing the services responsible for environmental protection and the struggle against desertification. In brief, a comprehensive program of water conservation and rehabilitation of the Sahel.

[Question] They are also saying that uranium will soon be mined. The West is also talking of diamonds and of cooperation with a Western European country in this area.

[Answer] The mining of uranium!...It is one of our many hopes. Mali's partners, who are the beneficiaries of search permits in this field, are now doing on-site work. This also goes for the search for diamonds.

[Question] And the search for oil?

[Answer] It is continuing in conjunction with permits granted to several foreign oil companies.

[Question] What solution do you advocate for the settlement of the conflict in the Western Sahara, after the majority vote in Freetown?

[Answer] Actually, in Freetown, the request for admission of the RASD (Arab Saharan Democratic Republic) obtained 26 votes out of 50 member states, which was a simple majority as required by Article 28 of the OAU Charter. This is not a question of interpretation, which could lead to differences in opinion, but a fundamental, established fact which must be recognized. But as I have already stressed, the admission is not an end in itself. After this majority vote, Mali's opinion is that the solution must take into account two main ideas:

First, all parties, and I repeat all parties, affected as well as concerned parties, must admit and accept the right of the people of the Western Sahara to self-determination, and agree that, as the Monrovia resolution of the Organization of African Unity very pertinently stated, the people of the Western Sahara have not yet exercized their right to self-determination.

Secondly, when all the parties have agreed upon this principle, everyone must acknowledge that it is in the interest of all the states of the region that the basis for this self-determination must be peaceful. If all the parties have agreed upon the self-determination of the people of the Western Sahara, as declared by the Organization of African Unity, there will only be a question of terms and conditions left to consider.

[Question] Mali is considered one of the few countries that is really non-aligned. What are the advantages of this?

[Answer] To answer your question "what advantages does Mali derive from a policy of non-alignment"?, I say that the advantage cited above seems to me to be self-sufficient. Mali will honor its commitments. Our country freely created with 16 other countries the Nonaligned Movement and it participated freely in the preparation of the OAU Charter, which includes nonalignment among its basic principles. In few words, it is in complete sovereignty that Mali is carrying out an uncompromising and vigorous policy of nonalignment.

9671
CSO: 4400

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH USSR ISSUED ON HEALTH COOPERATION

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 13-14 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Dr N'Golo Traore, minister of Public Health and Social Services, returned to Bamako Tuesday morning at the conclusion of an official visit to the USSR made on the invitation of the Soviet Government. Upon leaving the airplane, the minister of health was welcomed by S.E.M. Malik Fazilov, Soviet ambassador to Mali, who was accompanied by his wife and several workers from the Department of Health.

During its stay in Moscow, the Malian delegation had two working meetings with Soviet Department of Health officials. Their work was officially brought to a close with a final communique which appears in this article.

Throughout its visit, the Malian delegation had the occasion to observe the high level of medical care in the USSR.

We will present a detailed review of this visit in our next editions.

Final Communique

On the invitation of the Soviet minister of Public Health, a five member Malian delegation, led by Dr N'Golo Traore, minister of Public Health and Social Services, made an official visit to the Soviet Union from 28 August to 8 September 1980.

During its visit to the Soviet Union, the Malian delegation held meetings with the Soviet minister of Public Health Academician B.V. Petrovski, with the Soviet vice minister of Public Health, Dr D.D. Venedictov and with the vice president of the State Commission on Foreign Economic Relations, I.I. Tchernichev.

At these meetings, opinions were exchanged on the present state of and the prospects for further development of public health in the USSR and in the Republic of Mali and on Soviet-Malian cooperation in the area of public health.

The two parties noted the great deal of attention given by their governments to the questions of public health protection and expressed their satisfaction with Soviet-Malian cooperation in the area of public health. The Malian delegation is pleased with the excellent work Soviet specialists are doing in Malian medical facilities and with the help the USSR has given in the area of the training of national medical staff.

The two delegations exchanged views on greater international cooperation in the field of public health, including the OMS (Malian Health Organization).

Minister N'Golo Traore expounded on the problems and difficulties that exist in his country's public health sector, especially stressing the training and continued improvement of medical personnel and the reconstruction of a group of medical facilities. Much attention was given by the Soviet party to the problems set forth by the Malian party and they promised to send a group of experts to Mali for this reason.

The Malian delegation had the opportunity to visit medical facilities in the cities of Moscow, Leningrad, Volgograd, Tashkent and Samarkand.

The two delegations expressed their satisfaction with the visit and their certainty that it will aid in fruitful future cooperation in the field of public health between the two countries.

The minister of Public Health and Social Services of the Republic of Mali, Dr N'Golo Traore, also expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome extended to his delegation during their stay in the USSR and invited the Soviet minister of Public Health, Academician Petrovski, to visit the Republic of Mali.

9671
CSO: 4400

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS ISRAEL ON JERUSALEM ISSUE

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 29 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The Islamic Conference Organization devoted the entire week of 21-27 August 1980 to Palestine, and decided to make the present year, year 1400 of the hegira, the year of the holy city of Jerusalem (Al Qods).

The justification for this initiative was further reinforced by the latest developments in the Middle East situation. The entire world is opposed to the Israeli authorities' policy of Judaization of Al Qods. The progressive world is working towards the strengthening of the Palestinian people's resistance in Jerusalem and in occupied Palestine. Year after year, the international community has called for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territory and the annulment of the measures of annexation and alteration of the character of Jerusalem.

Today, Mali is following with great concern the present development of the Middle East problem, the Palestinian question, and more particularly, the serious dangers that imperil the holy city of Jerusalem. The basic law promulgated by the Israeli government proclaiming reunified Jerusalem as the eternal and indivisible capital of the Hebrew state is a challenge to the whole world. Unfortunately, it is not the first that Zionism is sending to world opinion.

The Israeli settlements, the Judaization of the Palestinian and occupied Arab territories, the repeated Israeli violations of the rights of man and the refusal to apply the Geneva Conventions of 1949 are integral parts of a far-reaching colonialist plot meant to take possession of Palestine in its entirety and a part of the neighboring Arab territories.

A so-called concern for security and futile historical pretexts have been given as justifications for the state of affairs. In reality, Israel's objectives are neither peace nor security, but domination and expansion.

Since 1948, when the Jewish state was founded, there have been many violations; including violation of the United Nations Charter and resolutions, violations of provisions of international law, of the Universal Declaration

of the Rights of Man, and the Geneva accords on the protections of civilians in times of war. This warmongering and arrogant attitude is the most serious obstacle to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Because of its historical conscience and its regard for human values, Mali denounces these acts which go against the most basic of ethics.

The holy city of Jerusalem remains engraved in our hearts as the sacred place where the Prophet ascended; the place which inspired our deepest and loftiest spiritual beliefs and traditions.

Because of these historical and spiritual reasons that make Jerusalem infinitely dear to our hearts, the act of the Israeli parliament is an intolerable challenge that the future will condemn.

9671
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

ILO FINANCIAL AGREEMENT--The signing ceremony for a loan agreement amounting to about 300 million Malian francs between Mali and the ILO took place this morning at the Ministry of Planning. This amount is the first part of a loan for the financing of a special program of reforestation projects in some Sahelian towns, designed to boost the Malian economy and create job opportunities for the local populations. [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 23 Oct 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH HUNGARY ISSUED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] At the invitation of Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, paid an official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of Mozambique from 22 to 24 September 1980. President Losonczi was accompanied by his wife.

The president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary was warmly and enthusiastically welcomed by the people of Maputo, demonstrating the great friendship and solidarity between the Mozambican and Hungarian peoples.

During his visit, President Losonczi laid a floral wreath at the Monument to Mozambican Heroes and took part in a huge mass rally in the district of Bagamoyo. He also paid a visit to the Revolutionary Museum and learned about the life of the Mozambican people and their revolutionary engagement in the consolidation of their political and economic independence and the building of socialism.

Presidents Machel and Losonczi held official discussions in which they exchanged views and experiences regarding the process of socialist development in their countries. They also analyzed the international situation and discussed the strengthening and development of relations between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Hungary, relations characterized by international solidarity and mutually advantageous cooperation, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The discussions took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding.

Taking part in the discussions, on behalf of Mozambique, were:

1. Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party, secretary of the FRELIMO Central Committee for economic policy, and secretary of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly.

2. Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party, secretary of the Central Committee for Foreign Relations, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and minister of foreign affairs.

3. Mario da Graca Machungo, member of the Permanent Political Committee, minister of planning and minister of agriculture.

4. Salomao Munguambe, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and minister of foreign trade.

5. Gaspar Mateus Dzimba, deputy of the People's Assembly, secretary of state for the cashew industry.

6. Tenreiro de Almeida, secretary of state for the fishing industry.

7. Valeriano Ferrao, deputy to the People's Assembly and secretary general of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

8. Francisco Loforte, deputy to the People's Assembly, national director of building materials in the Ministry of Housing and Public Works.

9. Janet Mondlane, national director of international cooperation.

10. Felisberto Lukanga, director of [the Department for] Socialist Countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

11. Luis Costa, national director of food industries, Ministry of Industry and Energy.

12. Rui Ribeiro, national director for animal husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture.

13. Daniel Gabriel, national director of trade policy, Ministry of Foreign Trade.

14. Edgar Ribeiro, national director of construction technology, Ministry of Housing and Public Works.

15. Inusse Normahomed, national director of cadre training, Ministry of Health.

16. Inocencio Matavele, chief of the Directorate of the Metalworking Industry, Ministry of Industry and Energy.

17. Marina Pancas, deputy to the Maputo Provincial Assembly, provincial director of agriculture (Maputo).

18. Henny de Almeida Matos, director of MOTECNICA in the National Planning Commission.

19. Rainho da Silva, chief of pharmaceutical services in the Ministry of Health.

20. Stella Pinto, Bank of Mozambique.

21. Artur Jamo, official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Representing Hungary were:

1. D. Etelka Keseru, minister of light industry.

2. Dr Gabor Soos, secretary of state of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

3. Robert Garai, vice minister of foreign relations.

4. Dr Tibor Melega, vice minister of foreign trade.

5. Gabor Suto, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Hungary.

6. Jozsef Varkonyi, ambassador, director of department of the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

7. Vilmos Meszaros, vice president of the National Organization of Industrial Cooperatives (OKSZ).

8. Dr Andras More, director of the foreign relations department of the Ministry of Light Industry.

9. Imre Dosztanyi, department director of the Office of Information of the Council of Ministers.

10. Imre Szekacs, director general of the Organization of International Technical-Scientific Cooperation (TESCO).

11. Dr Sandor Perjes, general counsel, underdirector of department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

President Losonczi reported to President Machel on the achievements of the Hungarian people in building socialism under the correct leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. He also referred to the fraternal cooperation of the People's Republic of Hungary with the socialist countries, and the cordial relations with the nonalined countries, as well as Hungary's support to the national liberation movements.

President Machel highly praised the great achievements of the Hungarian people in building an advanced socialist society under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. He voiced his appreciation for the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Hungary, directed toward international rapprochment and consolidation of world peace and security, toward the strengthening of the international workers' movement and in support of the National Liberation Movement in its struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

President Machel informed President Losonczi about the successes of the Mozambican people, led by the FRELIMO Party, in transforming the social life and establishing the structures of the popular democratic state, in accordance with the decisions of the Third FRELIMO Congress, and in building a socialist society in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

He also reported on the political and organizational offensive now in progress in the country, and stressed its importance in carrying out the tasks defined by the FRELIMO Party for the 1980/1990 decade, considered the decade of victory over underdevelopment.

President Machel asked President Losonczi to express to the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the people of the People's Republic of Hungary the gratitude of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and the government and people of the People's Republic of Mozambique for their prompt response to the Mozambican Government's appeal for international assistance in combating the effects of the drought prevailing in Mozambique. That response is further proof of the internationalist spirit of the Hungarian people.

He also reported on the peaceful foreign policy of the FRELIMO Party and government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, directed toward strengthening the unity of the world revolutionary movement and consolidating the forces that struggle for full independence on the African continent, against the imperialist attempts to divide the African states and to set them against one another.

President Losonczi had high praise for the achievements of the Mozambican people, led by their vanguard party, FRELIMO, in building the material and ideological foundations for socialism and in strengthening the security and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Mozambique. He noted his government's concern for the consolidation and development of the socialist countries on the African continent, and praised the foreign policy of Mozambique, directed against colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism, for international pacification and for world peace and security. He lauded the efforts and the active role of the People's Republic of Mozambique in strengthening the nonalined movement.

The two chiefs of state analyzed the international situation and observed with satisfaction that the positions of the two countries are identical with respect to the major international issues.

They were pleased to note that the world revolutionary process is going forward and that countries of the four continents are building socialism to achieve the happiness and welfare of their peoples. They observed the progress of peoples throughout the world in the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism. They particularly stressed the importance of the victories of the people of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Nicaragua and Afghanistan, altering the balance of power in favor of peace, democracy and social progress.

They also observed, however, that world imperialism had not given up its intent to dominate the peoples. To this end, the imperialists undermine the pacification process, foment the Cold War, develop the arms race and interfere in the internal affairs of other states. The two chiefs of state vehemently condemned the imperialist, reactionary and hegemonist powers, whose goal is to create foci of tension, threatening international peace and security.

The two parties praised the efforts and proposals of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, aimed at achieving demilitarization and disarmament throughout the world, particularly in Europe. They stressed the importance of continued negotiations on strategic arms limitation, as well as the need for ratification of the SALT-2 accord.

Analyzing the situation in southern Africa, the two chiefs of state observed that the balance of power in the region is in favor of the forces of liberation and progress. In this regard, both parties hailed the victory of the Zimbabwean people over colonial and racist domination. They praised the national government constituted after Zimbabwe's independence and noted their conviction that it is vital to maintain the unity of all the Zimbabwean people in order to consolidate national independence and to rebuild the country, to insure it will have peace and social progress.

President Losonczi paid special homage to the internationalist support given by the People's Republic of Mozambique to the Zimbabwean people in their struggle to liberate their country.

The two chiefs of state praised the achievements of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and legitimate representative, in the struggle against the colonial and racist occupation of their country, and they reaffirmed their support for and militant solidarity with the Namibian people in their just and legitimate aspiration for self-determination and national independence. In this regard, they strongly denounced the maneuvers of the South African racist regime, which is occupying the country illegally, and of South Africa's imperialist allies. They reiterated that any political solution to this problem must conform to the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

The two leaders reaffirmed their support for and militant solidarity with the just struggle of the South African people, led by the ANC, against racism

and the system of apartheid. They condemned the repressive action of the racist government of Pretoria against the South African people, and denounced the Bantustanization of South Africa. They condemned the imperialist powers' support to South Africa, in violation of UN resolutions, support aimed at the expansion of the Pretoria regime's military and nuclear power, constituting a threat to the security of the countries in the region and to world peace. They strongly condemned the attacks perpetrated by racist South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia.

The two leaders reaffirmed their support for transformation of the Indian Ocean into a denuclearized zone of peace, and called for the dismantling of the military bases in the region. In this regard, they condemned the imperialist attempts to establish new bases in the Indian Ocean and on the African continent.

Analyzing the situation in the Middle East, both parties resolutely condemned the capitulatory Camp David accords. They particularly condemned the negotiations regarding Palestinian autonomy, based on this accord, which seeks to give the appearance of legality to the Israeli occupation of Arab land.

Both parties reiterated that a just and lasting solution can be reached only with the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the Arab territory occupied since 1967, recognizing the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination and creation of an independent state. They also expressed their support for the struggle of the Palestinian people, led by the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative.

They condemned Israel's illegal decision to proclaim the city of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

The two chiefs of state saluted the victories of the people of Afghanistan in their struggle to consolidate national independence. They condemned the imperialist provocations and aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and voiced their support for the revolutionary government of that country.

The two chiefs of state reaffirmed their recognition of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, and also reaffirmed the right of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to occupy its place in the United Nations and other international bodies.

They hailed the victory of the democratic revolutionary forces in Nicaragua and expressed their solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of Chile, Bolivia, El Salvador and other Latin American countries for their democratic rights and social freedom, against the military dictatorships imposed and supported by North American imperialism.

The two parties recognized the positive role of the Movement of Nonalined Nations in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid. They also stressed the importance and the role of the Organization of African Unity in the struggle against these evils and for the consolidation of national independence and inter-African cooperation.

They spoke against the imperialist maneuvers to perpetuate the present system of international economic relations, and in favor of the establishment of a new international economic order, based on equality, mutual interest and respect for the right of peoples to possession and use of their natural resources.

Both parties stressed the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations in maintaining and consolidating world peace and security, and reiterated their adherence to the principles and goals defined in the United Nations Charter.

The two parties examined in detail the status of their bilateral relations. They stressed that the fraternal cooperation between the FRELIMO Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party plays a decisive role in the rapid development of relations between the Mozambican and Hungarian peoples. They concluded that the meetings between the highest party and government leaders of the two countries are very important to the expansion of mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation.

They noted with satisfaction that the discussions, conducted in a cordial atmosphere and with full identity of views, have helped to strengthen relations between the two countries. They determined to promote an exchange of delegations in various areas in order to expand the fraternal relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

The president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary assured that the Mozambican people may continue to rely on the Hungarian people's solidarity and internationalist cooperation in carrying out their program to build socialism. The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the government and the people of Hungary are fully prepared to develop an exchange of experiences, looking to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples.

During the visit, a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation was signed between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Hungary, constituting a solid foundation for the development of fruitful cooperation between the two countries and contributing to strengthening the common struggle for peace and socialism. Other important agreements were also signed, which will strengthen multilateral cooperation between the two brother countries.

In his own name and on behalf of his delegation, President Losonczi expressed to President Machel his appreciation and gratitude for the warm welcome and brotherly hospitality offered by the Mozambican people during his stay in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, speaking for Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and in his own name, invited Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to pay an official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of Hungary. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

6362
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

SNASP MEMBER ACCIDENT VICTIM--According to information received by NOTICIAS DA BEIRA from informed sources, a member of the National People's Security Service, Filipe Juma, was found yesterday morning lying in the street at an undetermined location; he was taken to the emergency room of the Beira Central Hospital and was admitted at around 0700 hours in the orthopedics section of the hospital. We were able to determine that the 22-year old man, a bachelor, son of Juma and Isabel Abdala, was born in Cabo Delgado and is a resident of Beira. His address is Pensao Moderna, Mouzinho Albuquerque Avenue. He is occupying bed No 3 in the first room of the orthopedics section. We were informed that the SNASP member is suffering from a fracture of the cranium and cerebral contusions. According to available information, Filipe Juma's body was reportedly seen at approximately 0600 lying in the street in a blood-soaked shirt. Sources contacted by our reporter raised the possibility that he may have been the victim of a hit-and-run accident. However, this version has not been confirmed. Additional information disclosed that Beira police authorities opened an investigation into the case as early as yesterday. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 13 Oct 80 p 2]

CSO: 4401

EDITORIAL CAUTIONS AGAINST HEADLONG RUSH INTO INDEPENDENCE

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 7 Oct 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Independence"]

[Text] At some time or other Southwest Africa must and will, of course, become independent. But the way some individuals and organizations view, conceive and broadcast this fact is really ridiculous, not to say ludicrous.

With all the ruckus being raised one would swear that Southwest Africa had to make a mad dash for independence. It bears too close a resemblance to change for its own sake. Everything must now be purely and simply "recast" and people are racking their brains to come up with all sorts of councils, committees, unions, etc., for "SWA/Namibia," determining whether things are genuinely what they should be. And lurking in the wings is South Africa.

It is really great for people and businesses and subsidiaries and things to want to be independent in this way. But why the frantic rush? Who is chasing anyone? It is as though an authentic condition of independence were now really materializing. But that simply is not the case. On the surface everything seems to be and has become "independent," but below the surface it is a different tune.

For example, there is a certain bank that makes one appear important as so-and-so from "SWA/Namibia." But it always has to communicate with Pretoria to get authorization before making any arrangements for a customer.

Southwest Africa wants independence not quasi-independence. We will not be bluffed into independence.

We do not want a "glossy paper independence" and we do not want to become a banana republic where everyone thinks everything is hunky-dory when in fact things are deteriorating. Such is the typical African pattern. May Southwest Africa be spared that!

CSO: 4408

BRIEFS

COAST GUARD PATROL BOAT—In early November, SWA/Namibia will have its first fishing patrol boat come into Walvis Bay harbor. But it will have to be registered under a foreign flag. Since SWA/Namibia still does not have a flag of its own, the vessel has to sail under South Africa's flag until independence. Secretary for Economic Affairs Piet Kruger will fly to Gibralter on Sunday to take delivery of the vessel. It had been purchased earlier for nearly 4 million rands some months ago. The coast guard boat's technical parameters and equipment are impressive: 45 meters long; 2,000 nautical mile range at top speed of 15 knots; 3,000 nautical mile range at lower speed; stabilizers; satellite navigation system; radar; echo depth sounder; radios, etc. The vessel can also be used for sea rescue operations because it is double-ended and extremely maneuverable. It was built in a German shipyard and has up till now been active mostly in the Mediterranean. Kruger opined that it would cost nearly 6 or 7 million rands to have it built today. The vessel can accommodate a crew of 20. Once it reaches Walvis Bay it will be somewhat modified to make it suitable for research operations. In his interview with AZ [ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG] Kruger stated that it will carry a crew of from 11 to 13 individuals. It will first be necessary to declare a 200-mile zone in order to effectively protect Southwest Africa's fishing grounds. A name still has to be found for the new coast guard vessel, but its inspectors can demand boarding rights onto any trawler or fishing boat of countries belonging to the International Commission for the Southeast Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF). All the same, Southwest Africa has no legal recourse against those who violate certain agreements under the ICSEAF. Once SWA/Namibia does proclaim a 200-mile zone a single patrol boat will, of course, no longer suffice. It will then be necessary to consider aerial surveillance. [Text] [Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 8 Oct 80 p 3]

CSO: 4403

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT URGED TO INVEST OIL MONEY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] THE Federal Government has been called upon to invest a greater part of the country's oil revenue in the industries in the country.

The chairman of the board of directors of the Nigerian Institute of Journalism (NIJ), Chief Mike Olu Pearse, said this on Monday in Lagos while declaring open the ninth National Oil Seminar.

Chief Pearse said that such an action would be in pursuance of the country's self-reliance policy.

The week-long seminar, which is being attended by over 25 journalists, researchers and scholars from all over the country, is jointly organised by the Gulf Oil Company (Nigeria) Limited and the NIJ.

He declared: "We cannot remain forever a dumping ground for the manufactures of other nations."

Chief Pearse thought that it would not be in the country's economic interest to be contented with the present role of "professional distributors and commissioned agents."

He added that Nigerians had often complained that their overseas friends determined the prices of their raw materials and dictated the costs of the products they made from them.

Chief Pearse wondered how Nigerians could expect a better treatment when they chose to export their primary products instead of processing them at home.

He declared: "We must as a nation take our destiny in our hands."

He also urged Nigerians to start thinking seriously about the numerous by-products of crude oil and urged participants to be concerned about the future of the oil industry in the country.

According to him, this was necessary because the industrialised countries were busy looking for alternative sources of energy to replace oil which they considered "an expensive commodity."

Chief Pearse also advocated having energy correspondents on the media staff corps.

CSO: 4420

SAPELE, ONNE PORTS TO BE DEVELOPED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Aliu Zubair]

[Text] TWO major ports — Sapele, in Bendel State, and Onne, in Rivers State — are to be developed by the Federal Government at a cost of ₦178 million.

Disclosing this in Lagos yesterday, the Minister of Transport, Alhaji Umaru Dikko, told the Press at the beginning of the Nigerian Ports Authority, silver jubilee celebrations, that the Sapele ports, being modernised at a cost of ₦48 million was expected to be completed in two years.

"This," the Minister said, "is in pursuit of President Shehu Shagari's promise to the people of Bendel State and the Federal Government's programme of intensive development of the inland waterways transportation potentials of the Delta area.

Alhaji Dikko explained that as part of its projects in the Eastern sector of the country, the NPA had built a new port of six main-line berths in Calabar.

The four main-line berths at the Port Harcourt ports had been expanded to 10, he added.

Further extension of the old site of Port Harcourt port, Alhaji Dikko said, was being hindered by land shortage.

The Minister said that the Onne port was being built at a cost of ₦130 million.

Operations

The port is to have six berths with container and roll-on, roll-off facilities.

It is expected to serve the Ajaokuta Steel Mills.

On the authority's second and third extension projects, Alhaji Dikko disclosed that Lagos Port had been expanded to 20 berths.

The Minister announced that cargo coming in and out of Nigeria had been effectively decentralised.

This is to assist all importers and exporters to achieve faster and cheaper operations and enable the country to achieve optimum spread of traffic between ports.

Other plans to further modernise operation were that the NPA is currently installing bulk handling facilities for cement and grains in the ports of Calabar, Warri and Port Harcourt.

CSO: 4420

NLC REPORTED BACKING DOWN ON MINIMUM WAGE

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 Sep 80 p 24

[Excerpt] The Nigerian Labour Congress is to shelve action on the N300 minimum wage pending legislation on the issue by the National Assembly.

A decision to this effect was reached last week at an emergency meeting of the National Executive Council of NLC. The meeting was attended by the general secretaries and presidents of the 42 industrial unions.

At a meeting of NEC of NLC last month, after the withdrawal of the congress from the Tripartite Talks on the minimum wage, the meeting was slated for last week probably to assess the discussion with President Shehu Shagari.

The congress also at that meeting expressed its willingness to discuss the minimum wage with the President when it said that all other government organs handling the matter had not made any meaningful move to meet up with the congress's demands.

It is not known if the delegation of NLC mandated to meet the President at the last NEC meeting did had an audience with the President, results of which should have been the core of last week's meeting. [as published]

For a minimum wage to be legally enforceable, the congress resolved, it must be an Act of the National Assembly. A House of Representatives Committee on Labour under the chairmanship of Mr Bassey Etinam, is currently taking evidences from the Industrial Unions, the Nigerian Employers Consultative Association and members of the public to enable it make recommendations to the National Assembly on the N300 minimum wage.

On the issue of car loans and basic allowances, the NLC still stands by its demand and has therefore mandated a body of the congress involved in the negotiations with the various government organs to keep up such negotiations.

CSO: 4420

CORRUPTION OF NIGERIANS BLAMED ON ASIANS

[Editorial report] In an article entitled "Asiatic Businessmen and Nigeria's Economy" published in the Lagos English-language DAILY TIMES on page 3 of the 10 September 1980 issue, author Oguike Achonu described several incidents in which he or his friends had run into corruption by Asians in Nigeria. Most of the incidents mentioned involved Asians paying authorities to overlook illegal acts or illegal businesses.

"As [Banji] Adeyanju [author of a recent series in the DAILY TIMES on corruption] appeared to have discovered during his investigation, the corrupting influence of the Asians has many ramifications which have permeated every aspect of business life in this country. Nigerians have learnt so fast from them that even if you drive all the Asiatic businessmen out of the country, a certain measure of corruption will still remain with us. So quickly have Nigerians internalised the practice that there is hardly any measure that wil purge them of it. We can however see that the Asians and other aliens are not entirely to blame. It takes two to dance a tango. If they offered and we did not accept, incidences of bribery and corruption would be minimised.

"The Asians are not all evil. As Adeyanju found out, there are a few good ones who go as far as setting up foundations to help Nigerians, are assisting in the industrialisation of the country and contributing to the economic development of Nigeria, even if as my friend believes, they come in as paupers and leave as millionaires.

"While I believe that stringent action should be taken to curb the Asians of their excesses, I would not go as far as my friend who said that if he became the President of this country, his first executive action would be to purge this country of the Asiatic malady--Idi Amin style!"

CSO: 4420

EPE STEEL FIRM MAY NOT START OFF AS SCHEDULED

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Weyinmi Ejekukor]

[Text]

THE mini-steel industry established by the Lagos State Ministry of Trade and Industry at Epe may not take off on schedule as expected.

This is because the Lagos State Waste Disposal Board may fail to provide the major raw material—crushed car metals—needed for the industry.

Sources close to the Waste Disposal Board revealed that it was now negotiating with a foreign firm at Ilupeju, the highest bidder, to buy vehicle scraps.

It was gathered that the Federal Government's proposal to buy the crushed metals for use at the Ajaokuta Steel Industry was rejected by the Board.

The mini-steel industry was relying on the Board as its chief source of raw material for the factory.

The Waste Disposal Board has been removing derelict vehicles from Lagos roads with a crane to the car crushing plant at Iganmu where the auto crusher uses powerful hydraulic rams to flatten and reduce five cars to the size of one.

With the present development, the Epe Steel Industry which was formerly a textile factory may not find it easy to get an alternative source of raw material.

Contacted, the chairman of the Lagos Waste Disposal Board, Alhaji T. A. Mumuni, denied the allegations.

He claimed that the Federal Government did not at any time approach his Board to buy the crushed car metals.

At the office of the Lagos State Ministry of Trade and Industry, an official at the Industrial Division refused to comment since the mini-steel industry was still at its embryo stage.

Also contacted, sources close to the Federal Ministry of Steel claimed that the ministry did not approach the Lagos State Government to buy the metals.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

'DAILY TIMES' BEING SUED--A top official of the DAILY TIMES, Mr Tunji Oseni, has taken the company to court. Also joined in the suit are the chairman of the company, Alhaji Magaji Dambata; the managing director, Mr Adagogo Jaja and Mr Pius Ayan, a top executive of the company. In his claims, Mr Tunji Oseni is seeking a court declaration that the appointment of Mr Iroabuchi as the Editor of the DAILY TIMES is illegal and invalid on the ground that it is unconstitutional. Also, Mr Oseni wants the court to declare that his removal as the editor of the SUNDAY TIMES is ultra vires, invalid, illegal, null and void and of no effect and should be set aside. He also contends that his deployment to Enugu, Anambra State, as the district manager, zone D, is null and void and of no effect "because it is arbitrary, oppressive, unconstitutional and invalid as the purported deployment was done 'male fide.'" [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Sep 80 p 24]

COOPERATION, AGREEMENT WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA--An Economoc protocol has been signed between Nigeria and Czechoslovakia after a three-day joint meeting which ended in Lagos. It aimed at supporting the development of Nigerian industries as a means of meeting local demand of manufactured goods as well as reducing her dependence on importation. The Minister of National Planning, Mrs Ebun Oyagbola, signed on behalf of Nigeria while the vice-minister of Foreign Trade, and leader of the Czechoslovakia delegation, Mr Jaroslau Jakubec, endorsed on behalf of his country. Among other things discussed at the meeting were the possibilities for cooperation between the two countries in engineering industries where Czechoslovakia had considerable experience. Other areas were in health and medical fields, mining and energy, and the development and management of water resources. Addressing the delegates at the closing ceremony, Mrs Oyabola said that the contents of the protocol had justified Nigeria's expectations that opportunities existed for meaningful and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 15 Sep 80 p 1]

RICE IMPORT LIMIT--The minister for finance, Professor Sunday Essang, has said that the federal government does not intend to flood the country with imported rice. He told newsmen at the Murtala Mohamed Airport before leaving for Calabar, Cross River State, that such mass importation of rice would cause more harm than good. The minister explained that about 100 million naira was earmarked by the federal government to be spent on rice alone, adding that anything more would be disastrous for the country. Professor Essang stated that government had restructured the distribution system of major food items in order to avoid hoarding. [Text] [AB171605 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Oct 80]

YAM, CASSAVA PLANTING THREATENED--Two of Nigeria's most important food crops--Cassava and Yam--now face a threat of possible extinction. Disclosing this in Ibadan was the Minister of Agriculture, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau. The minister observed that this development had given appreciable concern to most households which ate cassava and yams. He lamented that the situation had not eased even with the new production techniques envisaged for yam which he said had been slow in coming. Speaking at the first symposium of the International Society for Tropical Root Crops (Africa branch) holding at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Alhaji Gusau, said it was imperative that rapid improvements be made in the production of the two important crops. The minister regretted the recent situation in Nigeria where "two pests came in place of one just as we began to expect bumper harvest of cassava." He stated that cassava mealybug and red spiders were now known to be ravaging the crops in Central and West Africa sub-regions. The minister also observed that many farmers were known to have abandoned the planting of yam crop. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 15 Sep 80 p 5]

USING ALL OIL LOCALLY--Nigeria can utilize all her oil more gainfully locally, the External Affairs Minister, Professor Ishaya Audu, said in Lagos. "We can use the oil internally in manufacturing a lot of our requirements. Import substituting industries could also be established to effectively use the oil." Professor Audu was speaking in an exclusive interview shortly before he left for Vienna, Austria for the OPEC ministerial conference which began on Monday. It was far cheaper to utilize oil locally and get more revenue than export it. Industries such as fertiliser, synthetics and allied petroleum products used in motor industries, could be established, he said. Professor Audu said that the claim that the developed countries would not need oil by 1985 was a mere propaganda stunt. "We have heard that before. We are yet to see it done and instead of reduced demand, there has been increased demand for oil by these nations," he added. The OPEC countries, he noted would not succumb to such a cheap propaganda. The Minister disclosed that it was OPEC that was forcing the developed nations to cut down their oil consumptions and not the reverse. OPEC had contributed more than even the developed nations to the economic advancement of the underdeveloped world. [Liad Tella] [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Sep 80 p 1]

POLICE FACILITIES, TRAINING SCORED--A Benin high court judge has expressed concern over the poor state of the equipment and facilities at the disposal of the Nigeria Police Force. Mr Justice Augustine Maidoh, speaking at the opening of the Benin September assizes, said that the police force was not sufficiently equipped to combat the increasing crime wave in the society. Mr Justice Amidoh said: "How can you expect a man without even a cutlass to go and confront someone armed with a rifle?" He then called on the Federal Government to provide the necessary facilities and equipment for the Police force. Mr Justice Amidoh also called for

better incentives to lure qualified persons into the police force. Earlier, Mr Justice Maidoh announced that the opening of the assizes would not be ceremonial. He added that all the parties involved in the 18 cases to be treated should be fully prepared as he would only grant adjournments on "reasonable ground." Mr Justice Amidoh, appealed to the Police, defence and state counsels to ensure that documents relating to cases in the court were ready. Among the cases listed were three murder cases, two armed robbery, four entry, criminal appeals, four breaking and one case each of manslaughter and defilement. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Sep 80 p 2]

OIL SALES TO KOREA--Nigeria is now ready to sell oil to Korea, but shipment has been delayed due to some differences in oil prices among oil exporting countries. Nigeria is one of the oil exporting countries in Africa that has joined the list of major African and Latin American oil suppliers to Korea, whose intention is to diversify her oil supply source from the politically unstable Persian Gulf region. In a story titled "Diversification scheme--Rok Alter Oil Sources" published in business and finance column of the KOREAN HERALD of August, Korean Industry sources were quoted as saying that "major oil-producing countries in Africa and South America have joined the list of oil suppliers to Korea--thanks to the government's persistent efforts to further diversify its import sources. The sources expected that more oil producing in Latin and South America will also follow suit, the newspaper, KOREAN HERALD, reported. In this connection, Kyung In Energy Company--one of Korea's major local oil refineries, the paper said, had begun to import some 5,000 barrels of crude oil daily from Venezuela since July on a long-term supply contract basis. The sources were quoted saying that the Korean Government had already completed negotiations for oil imports from Nigeria--described as the largest oil producer in the African continent. But, the paper said, shipment of crude oil from Nigeria to Korea had been delayed due to some differences in oil prices. [Kingsley Alumona] [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Sep 80 p 9]

STUDY ON GAS POWER--Bendel State government is presently studying the possibility of using gas source of power supply. If the study proved positive, gas stations would be set up in a number of town in the state. This indication was given last week at Patani Bomadi L.G.A. by the Commissioner for Energy and Water Resources Dr Jacob Obinyan during an inspection tour of establishments under his ministry. The Commissioner however said that until the project became a reality, two new electricity generators would be installed in the area to ensure regular power supply. Dr Obinyan assured the Patani Community that the state government would not neglect their area in the implementation of its programmes and provision of necessary infrastructures. In his own speech, the Commissioner for Lands and Survey, Mr Godwin Eikyor said everything was being done to see that roads in the Patani locality was improved for better access to other areas. The Chairman of the Bomadi Local Government Management Committee, Chief J.S. Ogodori had earlier informed the two commissioners that his people had not enjoyed good drinking water for quite some time now. [Text] [Enugu WEEKLY STAR in English 14 Sep 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

WORKERS UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW VISIT

Victoria NATION in English 14 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] A DELEGATION from the Seychelles National Workers Union led by Mr. Jean Johnson returned home this week after having spent over a month in Moscow where they participated in a trade union course at the N.M. Shvenik Higher Trade Union School of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU).

Other members of the delegation were Mr. Marcel Gappy, Mr. Henry Charles and Mrs. Taciana Berlouis. The course which lasted for five weeks dealt with theoretical aspects of the trade union movement and the experience of the movement in the Soviet Union.

Among the many topics covered during the course was the contemporary stage of the struggle of the national liberation movements throughout the world and the trade unions' contribution to the solution of the problems of the movements.

Giving his impression on the Soviet trade union system, Mr. Henry Charles said they had been impressed by the Soviet experiences.

"In the Soviet Union, there is no unemployment. The people with whom we spoke are all aware that the well-being of the country depends on their work," continued Mr. Charles.

"The trade union plays a very important role in all spheres."

Mr. Charles said they were also impressed by the cleanliness of the country and the good organisation in the different enterprises which they had visited.

"In the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia, for example, there are 900 cooperatives and 500 state farms; it's amazing to see the way they work," said Mr. Charles.

Earlier this month another member of the Seychelles National Workers Union returned home after having attended a one month course in Algeria.

She is Mrs. May Vel, who during the whole month of September was at Ben Aknoun (Algeria) taking part in a workshop for African countries which had as theme "Hygiene and security in work".

The workshop was organised by the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO), an organisation which is greatly interested in labour education.

The ALO aims at improving the working conditions of the Arab manpower in conformity with the dignity of the Arab man, the endeavour to achieve his material and spiritual welfare and the realisation of equal opportunities and social justice. The ALO's interest to help other third world countries is very remarkable.

Meanwhile the National Workers Union has announced that in order to familiarise the people with the important tasks the Union has, and to enable them to realise the need for a maximum contribution at all levels in our society, it will be holding a basic trade union course on Praslin later this month.

The course is also aimed at providing the necessary knowledge and techniques to the participants to enable them to solve their everyday problems.

CSO: 4420

TEACHERS IMPRESSED BY DPRK's ACHIEVEMENTS

Victoria NATION in English 14 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The delegation of Seychellois teachers which has just returned from a 15-day educational tour of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has expressed its impressions on the Korean education system and described the visit in general as very interesting and positive.

The ten-member delegation, led by Mrs. Marie Thérèse Choppy, the Senior Education Officer for Research, visited several Korean education institutions and found how the State there provided the greatest attention to children and accorded priority to the education of the people.

Mrs. Choppy said they found the education system in Korea very practical and adapted to the people's mentality, the country's realities and its political life. She compared Korea's 11 years of universal education to nine years in Seychelles.

Education in Korea starts at a very early age, she said. There are creches for small children from the age of 17 months--in these creches the children are provided with everything free and are well looked after. This is also where they begin to learn about their country. The cleanliness of the creches struck the Seychellois visitors who had a busy programme of visits and lectures.

In schools, Mrs. Choppy said, the Korean children have a practical system of education. They learn theories and adapt these to the realities and development policies of their country. She said schoolchildren are also taught how to organise themselves and take decisions on their own. During the visit the delegation witnessed how the schoolchildren were organising themselves into working teams to help voluntarily with the rice harvests.

Mrs. Choppy also spoke of the importance accorded to people in the teaching profession in the DPRK.

Sports is also accorded great importance among the schoolchildren who begin training while still very young.

The Seychellois teacher-delegation was very well received in the DPRK where they were struck by what Mrs. Choppy described as "first class discipline, where everybody works, where education, food and lodging are guaranteed to the people by the State and where money is of little importance in the daily life of the people."

The delegation left Seychelles on September 18 on the same plane which took President France Albert Rene to the DPRK. The teachers returned last Thursday.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TRACTORS FROM IRAQ--Mogadishu, Thursday--139 tractors and their spare-parts were handed over to the Minister of Agriculture, Jaalle Ahmed Hassan Muse by the Iraqi Ambassador to Somalia, Mr. Abdilatif Mohamed Al-Fadam. The tractors which are of different types to be used for various agricultural purposes are the first consignment of 5000 tractors offered by the Iraqi government to Somalia. Speaking at the handing-over ceremony held at the New port here, the agriculture minister thanked the people and government of Iraq who, he said, were always prepared to contribute to the economic and social development being undertaken by Somalia. The Iraqi Ambassador noted that acting in accordance with the Arab league Charter, the Iraqi government considered the aid obligatory and reflected the philosophy and feelings of the people of Iraq. The Ambassador hailed the good relations between the two countries and expressed his hope that bilateral relations and cooperation would continue to foster. [Excerpts] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 19 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

MUGABE SAYS USSR FREE TO OPEN EMBASSY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday dismissed suggestions that his Government was opposed to the Soviet Union establishing diplomatic ties with Zimbabwe, and said the Kremlin was free to open an embassy here.

"We have told them everything--that they are free to establish an embassy here and the initiative is entirely their own," Mr Mugabe told an airport news conference on his arrival yesterday from a five-day visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"It's up to the Soviet Union to send people here to discuss the formalisation (of our relationships). As and when they would want to do so, they will find us extremely responsive and we have sent word to that affect to them."

He was answering a questioner who wanted to know if Moscow had been snubbed in its efforts to establish diplomatic links with Salisbury as claimed by certain politicians.

The Prime Minister told journalists that his visit to Korea had been "very successful" as closer ties between the two nations had been forged and an awareness of Zimbabwe's problems realised.

Korea had pledged its support for Zimbabwe's success and the country's leaders had complimented his Government about the way in which it was tackling the problems of unity and consolidation of Zimbabwe's independence.

He had also signed some general agreements covering economic, scientific, technical and trade affairs.

Peking

On his way home Mr Mugabe had a stopover in Peking, where he held talks with Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, and Mr Hua Guofeng, the Communist Party chairman.

Mr Mugabe said the Chinese leaders had also assured him of Peking's support and that there would be economic cooperation between the two countries.

The Prime Minister, whose delegation included two Cabinet Ministers and several deputies, said he had taken them on his tour to enable them to study the relevant ministries in Korea, which had excelled over the past 10 years, despite being an agricultural country.

On South Africa, he said Korea and China had been unanimous in their support for all democratic forces that were trying to "transform and destroy" apartheid in Pretoria and Namibia.

Iana-Reuter reports that the Korean President yesterday named his 38-year-old son Mr Kim Chong-Il as his political successor.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE OF NKOMO STATEMENTS, ACTIVITIES

Defends Police

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] **THE Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday appealed for an end to "blanket statements" which he said were eroding confidence in Zimbabwe's police force.**

He told the Senate that, with some exceptions, the recent deployment of the police and the National Army against dissident elements had been meeting with success. Murderers and other criminals had generally been tracked down, he said.

"It's a question of the few who are not apprehended making the news," the Patriotic Front leader said during consideration of the Home Affairs vote in the committee stage of the Appropriations Bill.

He told Senator Terence Oatt, a former senior police officer, that Zimbabwe was like a land after a huge veld fire. "You are bound to have smouldering in the form of violence."

SURPRISED

However, the world war "pleasantly surprised by the level of violence after this war," he said.

The forces of ZANLA and his own ZIPRA, it had been predicted, would be "at each other's throats".

"But we are in one government together," said Dr Nkomo

"The police force we trained outside the country is being integrated with the Rhodesian police force. I think this is remarkable."

Senator Oatt had asked Dr Nkomo whether wanted criminals had been taking refuge in assembly points, where they were hard to trace.

Dr Nkomo said some murderers had been through the camps and then gone to ground outside.

APPREHEND

"But despite the difficulty, the police have been able to apprehend quite a number of those who committed crimes," the Minister said. He believed violence was at a "manageable level".

Dr Nkomo said the police faced a problem because they were on the "other side" during the war and some members still had those days in their minds.

The police were a big body of men, not all of whom were angels. There were bound to be individuals who misbehave

But there was also the problem of "people who misinterpret what has happened — people who believe that because we are independent and free we must therefore do as we please".

PRESTIGE

During the war, the liberated areas had their own law courts and some people who had enjoyed a certain prestige wanted to continue with those institutions after the new Government took power.

"Of course this did have a frustrating effect on the police force," the Minister said.

He went on to accuse some MPs and senators of making irresponsible statements which were harmful to the police. "Criticism of the police as a whole, not individual people . . . implying that the force is not loyal to government."

Such statements were destructive and tended to demoralise the country, Dr Nkomo said.

He told Senator Oatt that there had been a "sizeable number" of resignations from the police. It was essential that "blanket statements" should therefore be withdrawn so that Zimbabwe would not lose its best policemen.

It was not possible to make a policeman "overnight", but the Minister said a large number of Zimbabweans were entering the force, especially at the Patrol Officer entry point previously reserved for whites.

Senator Alec Ndlovu alleged that people had been killed and the murderers never found. That was a sweeping statement, said Dr Nkomo.

In criminal cases the miscreants were not always all arrested, but that did not mean the police were not doing their job.

PEACE

"I can assure the House that our police force is doing everything in its power to keep the peace and apprehend offenders," he said.

But no police force could do its job properly unless it had the support of the public, he went on. The force was composed of human beings who had their shortcomings, but nevertheless they were on the side of the public.

Dr Nkomo appealed to the public to accept the police force.

"Possibly we may have to change the uniform, but take it from me you have a very fine body of men and women who as a whole form a most efficient Government machine," he said.

Dr Nkomo told Senator Johnson Hungwe he was wrong to accuse the police of harassment. "That is a misstatement, because the police are not there to harass the people."

Far from that, the police made it possible for the public to sleep in their beds at night. "The police are the friends of the people and we should give them all the co-

operation and support that we can," said the Minister.

"People are saying the police force belongs to Nkomo, that it is a ZAPU force," Dr Nkomo said. "They are trying to create a false image of me. Let me assure this House that I control the police force only in my capacity as Minister of Home Affairs

SERVANT

"No one man, myself or the Commissioner, could hijack this force. It is a well-founded machine, the servant of the public.

"These men and women are dedicated people who have undertaken to serve the Government and they deserve all the encouragement and support we can give them."

The Minister urged anyone with complaints against individual policeme. to report them to the proper quarter, where they would be investigated.

Dr Nkomo told Senator Jack Mussett that although police members in charge had not been given political directives which inhibited their performing their duties, they had been told to avoid friction in certain areas.

By refraining from doing certain things which the public regarded as harassment, the police were making their job easier in the long term.

He said the Government found itself encumbered with much legislation which could not be removed overnight—"We have to do the best with what we have until the time comes to change that legislation," he said. There was also the problem of widows, disabled people and large numbers of unemployed.

Because of these problems the police were not, for example, enforcing laws on unlicensed hawkers, despite some complaints from people who had hawking licences.

There was also a shortage of transport in the country, and as a result the police had been told to turn a blind eye to operators of pirate taxis.

Dr Nkomo, who confessed: "I used to be a poacher myself," said that where people were denied legitimate means of hunting, hunting by other undesirable means resulted.

Until the law could be changed over hunting, the police had been told not to undertake wholesale searches of private homes, demanding to know where meat had been obtained or what wire had been used for.

Police had been told only to search houses in an immediate area if spoor could be followed to that area from a farm where poaching took place.

Dr Nkomo said the police had been told: "Hamba kahle: Don't push people."

THANKED

Senator Mark Partridge thanked Dr Nkomo for his statement.

The main issue was the relationship between the police and the forces belonging to the political parties of ZANU and ZAPU. There should be only one police force in the country acting in terms of the laws passed by Parliament.

He was impressed by the way the Minister had stood four-square behind the law and he congratulated him on his stand.

Senator Partridge referred to the removal of the Physical Energy statue from outside the Rowan Martin building in Salisbury and asked that it be retained in the country.

MAGNIFICENT

The statue's future was a responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs. He considered the statue "magnificent" and "something we can all be proud of".

Senator John Shoniwa congratulated the Minister on his "excellent speech on law and order", and said that the position now was a good deal better than it had been a few months ago.

"It was gratifying that both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs should speak with one voice in urging reconciliation and reconstruction in healing the wounds of the war and maintaining law and order," he said.

He asked how the integration of ZANLA and ZIPRA forces with the police was getting on. He said he understood that it was going very well so far as the army was concerned

ARCHIVES

Replying to points raised, Dr Nkomo admitted that he was responsible for national monuments but not necessarily for statues. He suggested it would be fitting if the Physical Energy statue were placed in the archives.

He assured Senator Shoniwa that the integra- with the police was comparable with that in the army.

They had had some problems with educational qualifications, he added.

He thought they were too high and ruled out some very suitable men. It was more important that a man should make a good policeman than that he should have passed standard six.

Dr Nkomo told Senator Mudomeni Chivende that police were being discouraged from carrying arms except when this was strictly necessary.

Guest House Plans Rejected

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Herald Correspondent
BULAWAYO.

BULAWAYO City Council has ruled that Mrs Joanna Nkomo, wife of the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, cannot build a guest house beside their home in Pelandaba.

But the $20 000 guest house of three bedrooms, two bathrooms, and two lounges is up and almost finished.

Asked to comment on the council's ruling, Dr Nkomo said yesterday: "I don't want to know about it. I will continue to build it. The roof is just going on. I am not going to have any nonsense from anybody about it."

Mrs Nkomo said: "It is not a case of two dwellings on one stand. I bought the stand next door, pulled down the old house on it and this is where we are building the guest house. We need more accommodation when guests come. Our house has only four rooms."

Mrs Nkomo said she personally lodged the architect's plan with the municipality, and paid a fee.

The acting Town Clerk, Mr Mike Ndubiwa, said: "We dealt with this application in terms of the Regional Town and Country Planning Order. It is not our order: it is central Government legislation but we have to administer it.

"When Dr Nkomo built his present house, the stand adjoining his was consolidated with it. That made it possible for him to put up a house of the size that is on it.

"Now they want to go further and build another house. This is where the order comes into play.

"However, realising the problem that has now come about, if Dr or Mrs Nkomo or their architect approach me or the Town Clerk (Mr Ian Edmeades) we can discuss with engineering officials the best way out of the difficulty."

Condemns Tribalism

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] BULAWAYO.

CALLING for unity and reconciliation in Zimbabwe, the Minister of Home Affairs and leader of the Patriotic Front, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday denounced tribalism as being "more deadly than racism".

The battle for freedom, he said in an address at the Mzilikazi High School open day in Bulawayo, had been won and the people must now "work together to build the nation".

"We did not fight against the white man: we fought against an evil system.

"It does not matter who is in charge of that system. If it is evil in the hands of a whit man it is evil in the hands of a black."

He warned that nothing could stop the aspirations of the blacks in South Africa.

"How can anybody with a brain believe that you can hold millions of people in South Africa in subjugation?

"How does anybody really believe that machine guns and bombs will hold back the people?"

History had shown that the will of the people would win through.

On the unrest in Zimbabwe, the Minister said this was to be expected after war.

"We are free and independent, but we have born of blood — of a raging fire.

"When you are able to put out such a fire you are bound to get smouldering."

The smouldering, he said, would burn themselves out. The most important thing now was for the people to work together as one.

"Are you going to make the white people in this country uncomfortable because you are in charge of the country?

"We have got to behave in a manner that makes the other person feel we accept him after what has happened. He must feel you are there to accept him.

"We have to do more than him to enable him to be a white citizen of his country.

"On the other hand, I have said to our European friends that things have changed, but you belong here and make no apology for being here."

However, said Dr Nkomo, whites should not say that they were staying to assist the Government.

They should stay "to make their contribution towards the country. They are part of us and whatever they do they are not helping anybody — they are contributing to the welfare of the country."

He said the people of Zimbabwe must be free to pick the leaders of their choice.

"Everybody in the country has a right to do anything which is lawful without any fear.

"Do not expect much. Let your country expect much from you."

ZIPRA Warned

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **ZIPRA soldiers now encamped at Chitungwiza were yesterday told that their arms should not be used to intimidate people but to defend the country.**

The PF president, Dr Nkomo, also advised the men to be respectful and behave in a dignified manner towards women and elders and warned them against heavy beer drinking.

Addressing a welcome rally for the ZIPRA men at Chitungwiza, Dr Nkomo said women in the area must not feel unsafe when moving alone because of the men's arrival.

"People of this township must now sleep with their windows open without fear of grenades being thrown into their homes," he said.

The men, whom he said should ultimately be members of the Zimbabwe National Army, should be servants of the people and not their masters.

"These weapons you carry are weapons of the people. All the weapons we got from those who assisted us were with the understanding that they were for freeing and not dominating Zimbabweans."

The PF leader advised the men not to drink too much "or drink at all as a drunken person does not know what peace is".

Any soldier who drank too much while outside the camp, must be immediately taken to his commanders, he said.

Dr Nkomo also said it was a "tragedy" that the former fighters had gone to Chitungwiza as ZANLA and ZIPRA.

He blamed Britain for not heeding the call by the PF alliance during the Lancaster House conference for the formation of one army before independence.

He said, however, the guerillas must disappoint and confound those who thought there would be fighting and instability because of this separation of armies.

Although there would be initial problems in the integration of the forces, he was confident this would be ultimately achieved.

Soviet Aid in War Praised

THE Patriotic Front leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday criticised people whom he said were trying to minimise the role played by the Soviet Union in Zimbabwe's liberation.

He also described as "nonsense" fears by these people, whom he did not name, that Zimbabwe could become a "pawn" of the Soviet Union. The Soviets had no such designs, he said.

Addressing 1 275 ZIPRA guerillas, some of whom he said were Russian-trained, and a huge crowd of PF supporters at Chitungwiza, Dr Nkomo said:

"Never at any one time in my dealings with them did they say they wanted an inch of Zimbabwean territory."

The Russians saw their contribution to Zimbabwe's liberation as "a duty to humanity", he said.

Dr Nkomo said the AKs and bazookas, used by the guerillas during the war were originally Soviet weapons, no matter what brand they were.

"People talk of the Soviet Union with shyness but if it was not for the socialist October 1917 revolution in Russia, Africa would still not be free today because imperialism was not going to let go," he said.

There was a resounding "No" when he asked his audience if they had ever heard of Russia buying farms or property in Zimbabwe since independence.

"It is those countries who fought against us which are now running here and want to make themselves Zimbabwe's champions," he said.

He also announced that a contingent of ZIPRA pilots trained in the Soviet Union would be returning to Zimbabwe in about two months after completing their training.

"These boys can fly supersonic jets — the MIG 23 and the MIG 25," he said.

Discusses TTL Problems

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpt]

BULAWAYO.

COMMERCIAL and peasant farmers in the Plumtree district have launched a good neighbour programme based on sharing available grazing for the next few months and having full respect for private property.

Agreement in principle for the scheme was reached at a meeting yesterday in the Plumtree Town Hall under the chairmanship of the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

After almost two hours of frank and hard-hitting talks the 150 commercial farmers and delegates from neighbouring TTLs set up a small working party to finalise details.

Opening the meeting, Mr Nkomo told delegates that he had called them together to discuss the common problems of the area, the main two being the shortage of grazing in the TTLs and the "invasion" by peasant farmers of the commercial lands.

"The tribal trust areas are heavily overpopulated and cannot carry the number of people and livestock in them.

"It was the land question which was the main cause of the war and so people in the TTLs (some of them, not all) have interpreted independence as meaning that all land now belongs to the people and so they have invaded it.

"The people are saying that if the Government does nothing about land then they will move on their own, as they are doing throughout almost the whole country.

"But I have said to the people that the people who own farms own them in accordance with the laws of this country: and the laws have not been changed. There can be no invasion of private property.

"Despite the problems the people in the tribal trust areas face they have got to give the government time to bring about changes."

Besides the squatter invasion, commercial farmers were having their fencing stolen and were finding snares on their land. "We all know the law of this country doesn't allow snaring," said Mr Nkomo.

"The police enforce the laws and will continue to enforce them. If you want changes, tell your MP to do his work. Don't expect the law not to take its course. So if I catch you hunting I will set the police on you.

"On the other hand, commercial farmers should realise that people feel bitter when they see hunters coming from the United States, the United Kingdom and all over the world to hunt here when they are not allowed to."

Mr Nkomo said people must work together as citizens of Zimbabwe. Blacks should lose their inferiority complex and discuss problems with their white neighbours, not insult them behind their backs and just disobey the law.

Whites had also to change their attitudes, cutting out the insults and declaring that blacks didn't understand the problems.

During the discussions the Press was excluded from the meeting, but it is understood that problems talked about included the fierce fires raging through the commercial lands, the problems of water and the indifference of both groups to each other's problems.

Should the scheme work fully, sources said, peasants would approach certain commercial farmers for permission to graze cattle on their land and in return would help establish water points and fight grass fires.

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES LIVING CONDITIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] **PRESIDENT BANANA says there is still a lot that needs to be done to improve living conditions in Zimbabwe's prisons.**

Summing up his visit to the Salisbury maximum security prison and the Chikurubi prison complex yesterday, the President noted that there had been a few improvements since independence "particularly in the area of diet".

"All prisoners now have a common diet and beds are now being provided until they become available for everybody. However, there is still a lot that needs to be done to improve the living conditions."

He had listened to a lot of complaints from the prisoners and had assured them that these would be investigated and where neccessary corrections would be made.

Men and women prisoners at Chikurubi appealed to President Banana to have their sentences reviewed.

The President, who was accompanied by the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako, was shown around by the Director of Prisons, Mr Frank Patch, and other senior prison officials.

At the women's wing of Chikurubi, he was presented with tablecloths and a handbag for his wife, Janet, sewn by the prisoners from materials given by charitable organisations.

Throughout his tour, the President was greeted with chants of chimurenga songs and slogans.

Thanking President Banana for his visit, Mr Patch said the prison staff and inmates felt privileged in that he could find time to see them.

CSO: 4420

RHODESIAN INGENUITY TO BEAT SANCTIONS BAN DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] Sunday Mail Reporter

IN a cup of coffee and over a piece of cheese, there is a clue of how Rhodesians used their ingenuity to build home industry and bust sanctions.

They are typical commodities which at the time of UDI were expensive imports to the country.

During the rebel years, in the face of sanctions and with a need to save foreign currency, the country became virtually self-sufficient in both making vital economies and bringing smiles at the treasury.

In 1966 the country was importing gouda and cheddar cheese at $110 000 a year. By 1975, and throughout the ensuing years, there was no need to import any at all.

From 1966 to 1978 the total cheese import bill dropped from $136 000 to just $5 000 a year.

Coffee produced a similar story. In 1966, in raw and various other forms imports were running at $263 000. By 1978 the country needed to import only $6 000 worth

In the same period the the country developed from a cheese exporter earning $17 000 to an income in 1978 from foreign sales of $449 000.

The development of home industry was repeated scores of times as Rhodesia produced its own substitutes for imports or to fill in for the scarcities.

The story of how Rhodesia did it "my way" to sink sanctions is outlined in a Statement of External Trade by Commodities, covering the years 1966, and 1975 to 1978. It was compiled by the Central Statistical Office.

From 1965 to 1979 the country defied the world and still managed to build up a visible trade balance from $83 242 000 to $151 394 000. The peak year was 1978 with a surplus of $206 225 000, and only in 1968 did it go into the red, to the tune of $19 280 000.

From the start to the end of the era, the country's yearly exports went up from $274 851 000 to $702 302 000 while imports rose by $334 057 000.

Cotton was another big success.

Ginned cotton lint did not figure among exports just after UDI, though unginned raw cotton seed earned $1 579 000.

Meanwhile, the tobacco farmers more than held their own.

The tobacco floors' foreign earnings rose from $15 458 000 to $96 579 000.

On the export front, earnings for manufactured goods went up by nearly $125 million, other manufactured items ranging from plumbing equipment to fashion wear rose by 50 percent, and crude materials, including mineral ores, went up almost four-fold, all over the 12-year period.

CSO: 4420

COMMITTEE RULES BANNING OF WALLS LEGAL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] THE Senate Legal Committee has ruled that the Government has not violated the Declaration of Rights enshrined in the Constitution by its action to bar Lieut-General Peter Walls from re-entering Zimbabwe.

The four-man committee told the President of the Upper House, Senator Nolan Makombe, that by a three-to-one majority decision its members found that none of the "statutory instruments" promulgated by the Government during the month of September violated the Constitution, reports Iana.

Among the September statutory instruments was a regulation published in terms of the 14-year-old state of emergency, empowering the Government to exile any citizen whose presence it felt was a threat to law and order.

When the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, announced the introduction of the law in the Senate last month, he said it was aimed specifically at General Walls, the former head of Joint High Command.

INTERVIEWS

General Walls stands accused of having tried to undermine confidence in Zimbabwe and the authority of Mr Mugabe's Government by his remarks in two controversial interviews.

The Legal Committee has the duty of scrutinising incoming legislation and Government statutory instruments for possible infringements against the Declaration of Rights. The Senate as a whole has the right to accept or reject their reports.

Three of the four members of the Senate Legal Committee are Senators nominated by the ruling ZANU (PF) — Senator John Shoniwa, Senator Johnson Hungwe and Senator George Chinengundu. However, they elected as their chairman the man who has held the job since the inception of the Upper House in 1970—Senator Sam Whaley.

CSO: 4420

CURBS ON 'UNDESIRABLE, IRRESPONSIBLE' FOREIGN JOURNALISTS ANNOUNCED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Giles Kuimba]

[Text] **THE Government was taking immediate steps to curb the activities of "undesirable and irresponsible" foreign journalists, the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said at Mtoko yesterday.**

In an interview at the ZANU (PF) office at Mtoko, where he was on a tour of the party's branches and districts accompanied by Mr A. Kabasa, MP for Mashonaland East, Dr Shamuyarira said:

"It is with deep regret that we have been forced into a position where we have to take positive administrative measures with effect from today to control the activities of some foreign journalists operating in our country.

"When we came to power we removed all restrictions on journalists because we believe in the principle of freedom of expression and freedom of the Press.

"It is still and will always be our intention to uphold this principle.

"But we now find there are some foreign journalists who want to continue to make money from the foreign newspapers they work for through sensational but totally unfounded stories, at any cost to Zimbabwe, regardless of the truth and the effect to this country."

Dr Shamuyarira said the Government was worried about the very bad Press reports that had been published in Britain in particular, and Western Europe in general.

He said in the six months since independence the overseas Press had painted a very gloomy picture of chaos, pending civil war, and a situation of continuing tension in Zimbabwe.

Culprit

The South African Press had been the chief culprit, the Minister said.

According to it, he said, Zimbabwe had been on the verge of a disastrous conflict since independence.

Dr Shamuyarira said it was unfortunate for Zimbabwe that many of the overseas correspondents who reported on events in Zimbabwe were based in South Africa.

For example, he said, Mr Holger Jensen, correspondent for the American magazine Newsweek, lived and worked from Johannesburg.

The Minister accused Mr Jensen of writing a biased and unfounded report against the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and the country, in an article titled "Reign of terror in Zimbabwe".

He said: "As a result of these misrepresentations and distortions of news, the Government is taking these measures to control undesirable and irresponsible reports in the overseas Press."

He said one of the measures the Government was taking was to reinstitute the temporary employment permits for all foreign journalists.

Regret

This would enable the Government to know about all foreign journalists operating in the country, who they worked for, and to deny facilities to those journalists who "continuously and maliciously" misrepresented Zimbabwe, he said.

The Minister made it clear that the Government did not intend to reintroduce other measures which were being used by the previous government to control journalists, such as censorship and "D" notices.

Although the Government was reintroducing the temporary employment permits with regret, the Minister said, it had become clear that for some foreign journalists, freedom of the Press meant licence to malign Zimbabwe.

"For these journalists, real news is only bad news about Zimbabwe," he said, adding that according to them there was no ray of hope about this country's future.

"We cannot permit this situation to continue. That is why we are having to take this action," the Minister said.

He said he could predict with accuracy that even this action by the Government would be reported by the same journalists falsely to imply that censorship had been reintroduced in Zimbabwe.

"We are not reintroducing censorship, but only making an effort to safeguard our country and its interests," Dr Shamuyarira said.

CSO: 4420

VIOLENCE IN HARARE, DZIVARSEKWA REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] About 100 ZANU (PF) women from Mufakose yesterday demonstrated outside the Ministry of Home Affairs offices in Vintcent Building, Salisbury, over alleged police brutality during a funeral party for a man who died after a grenade incident in Harare on Tuesday night.

Police later issued a statement in which they "strongly" denied any allegations of brutality.

The women were addressed by the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Senator Tarisai Ziyambi, who told them their complaints would be looked into immediately.

The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, went to the scene and was given a briefing by Senator Ziyambi.

The women said police forced them to disperse while attending the funeral of a ZANLA ex-guerilla, Mr Edmore Gobera, alias Comrade Killer. His body had been taken to Mufakose.

"Police said there were too many of us at the funeral and a row developed and then police started beating people," the women told Senator Ziyambi.

They claimed a number of women and a child were injured during the beating. Senator Ziyambi told them to make official statements about the alleged incidents.

The women were later driven back to Mufakose in a vehicle provided by Mr Mnangagwa's office.

The police later issued the following statement: "During the night of October 16 a funeral party was held in a house in Mufakose for a man who had died of injuries received in a grenade incident in Harare on Tuesday night.

"The house was stoned and two men involved were apprehended by persons at the funeral party and were detained at the house by these persons.

"On the morning of October 17, as a result of a report received, police proceeded to the house and located the two men in question. The two men concerned and six

persons involved in their detention were questioned and later released pending further investigations by the police."

Police strongly denied any allegations of brutality, a police spokesman said, and nobody had complained to police about the matter.

Beerhall Grenade Blast Injures Sixteen

SIXTEEN people were injured when a group of men hurled a grenade at people outside Tangai Beerhall in Dzivaresekwa on Thursday night, a police spokesman said yesterday.

Police said the attack at the beerhall occurred at about 8.20 p.m.

"The injured were taken to Andrew Fleming and Harare Hospitals," said the spokesman.

A hospital spokesman at Andrew Fleming said yesterday that the two men who were admitted to the hospital were in a "satisfactory condition".

The rest of the injured were taken to Harare Hospital. They were treated and later discharged, sources at Harare Hospital said.

Mr David Friday Nyamutumba was standing about 20 metres from where the grenade landed. He escaped unhurt, but his car was badly damaged.

Bounced off

"The grenade was thrown from quite a distance," said Mr Nyamutumba. "It hit a tree and bounced off.

"It landed a metre from the front side of my car and shattered the windscreen, some of the side windows, punctured three of the tyres and dented the left side."

He escaped unhurt by diving through the entrance of the beerhall where the wall protected him from shrapnel.

He said a group of men appeared under one of the trees outside the berhall. They threw the grenade and ran to a car and made off towards the east.

The bar manager, Mr Chamunorwa Masomera, said the grenade had sent a thick cloud of dust into the air. There were more than 1 000 people in the beerhall when the explosion occurred.

Streamed

"After the explosion all the people streamed out of the beerhall and went home. There was a lot of blood outside where the injured were," said Mr Masomersa.

A patrol truck with six men was parked outside the beerhall yesterday.

Police said yesterday that the type of grenade used by the attackers had not been identified. Investigations were still continuing.

● The body of the man who died in the shooting incident in Chitungwiza on Wednesday night was not found outside the Munyuki restaurant in Ghuza, the owner, Mr N. Munyuki, said yesterday.

Mr Munyuki, referring to yesterday's report in the Herald, said the body was found outside another business some distance from his own.

CSO: 4420

HARTLEY TEXTILE WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Workers Allege Discrimination

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Herald Reporter

MORE than 1 000 workers, the entire afternoon shift at David Whitehead Textiles Ltd at Hartley, went on strike yesterday alleging racial discrimination by the management.

The strike, started late in the afternoon after negotiations between management and the workers became deadlocked, said a source in Hartley.

The entire shift then downed tools and left. Police were called in to guard the premises.

Soon after the strike started the workers' committee contacted the Ministry of Labour and Social Services in Salisbury which urged them to carry on negotiations with the management, the source said.

Meanwhile an official in ZANU (PF)'s publicity department, the Rev. Thompson Tirivavi, arrived at the scene to mediate between management and the workers.

The workers mentioned irregularities in the appointment of workers to higher positions as one of the areas in which discrimination was being practised.

● African firemen on duty at Bulawayo's three municipal fire stations yesterday refused to attend anything but serious fires, our correspondent reports.

Representatives of the firemen held talks at the Famona fire station with the city's chief fire officer, Mr R. P. Ganga, throughout the day and evening.

Mr Mike Habgood, director of the municipality's building and amenities department, said the men's grievances included rates of pay.

Strike Condemned

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] A leading trade unionist last night called on the Government to investigate a wildcat strike at a Hartley textile factory.

Mr Phineas Sithole, general secretary of the United Textile Workers' Union, said the walkout had been called by a non-elected workers' committee imposed on the plant by ZANU (PF).

More than 1 000 workers--the entire afternoon shift--downed tools at David Whitehead Textiles on Friday.

The committee has told them to wait outside the factory gate tomorrow morning while talks with management are held.

The strikers will be told to stay out if negotiations falter.

But Mr Sithole, who claimed that 90 percent of the workers were members of his union, urged the men to return to work.

Deputy Labour Minister Mr Robson Manyika went to Hartley yesterday morning in a bid to settle the dispute.

The workers committee, which was set up two weeks ago after a meeting in a hotel, have demanded that:

--All staff should be subject to factory gate security checks after work. The committee alleges that only blacks are frisked.

--Grading, promotion and disciplinary procedures should be altered.

--A white nurse at the plant should be sacked.

Company chief Mr John Hillis [words indistinct] officer from the Ministry of Labour were due to arrive at the plant tomorrow.

He denied that only black workers are searched. "Anyone suspected to taking company property is searched," he said.

Mr Sithole said the works committee was set up by 50 people at a meeting in a hotel.

"The meeting was attended only by ZANU (PF) members and most of them didn't even work at the factory," he said.

CSO: 4420

RATIONALE FOR EMIGRATION EXAMINED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 80 p 14

[Henry Maasdorp's column "On Sunday"]

[Text] **IT is impossible to produce a universally applicable rationale on the question of emigration. In the end it is a personal matter.**

It is not that there can be no generalisations about it. It is, rather, that different generalisations, like different mass-produced clothes, fit or don't fit different people.

With this reservation the writer plunges into the subject. Questions fall into two broad groups. The first concerns the home setting we do or do not propose to leave, the second the environment to which we propose or do not propose to go.

The first sub-divides into two. There is the underlying sentiment about "home, sweet home", and there is the question of the degree to which, here and now, home has become, is becoming or seems likely to become less than sweet.

In a childhood and working career involving eight moves between towns and (on a rough count) 27 changes of dwelling, "dulce domum" has asserted itself for me in a quaint but I suppose significant way.

In middle life a recurring dream during sleep was that I had bought back a house and plot in the environs of Salisbury where my family lived for seven years of my boyhood.

In the dream I savoured the joy of going home at last. No other place deserved the name. (It looked unaccountably different, but that is the way of dreams).

How much importance should one attach to such workings of the subconscious?

Perfect

"The Subconscious," wrote Arnold Toynbee, "may be likened to a child, a savage, even a brute beast, which is at the same time also wiser, more honest, and less prone to error than the conscious self. It is one of those statically perfect works of creation that are the Creator's stopping places . . ."

A few years after moving to my present home, where I have managed to stay for more than 11 years, the dream came no mor

I imagined that this was because for the first time since boyhood I was lucky enough to feel, subconsciously, at home again; and that, were I to leave for whatever reason, my subconscious — "wiser, more honest and less prone to error" — might see fit to punish me with dreams of still being here.

This is the largest generalisation I have to offer: I believe it can be treated lightly only at the peril of the psyche.

"How small, of all that human hearts endure,
That part which laws or kings can cause or cure!"

"Laws and kings" do play a part. But when one moves on to the social, political and economic environment in which "dulce domum" happens to be located, the generalisations become more tentative, conjectural and subject to qualification by individual circumstances.

Mine, it must be said at once, are those of a pensioner — assured income, I hope — and father of grown-up children — no decisions to be made on their future behalf.

It is not yet clear precicely what new mode of organising society in Zimbabwe will in practice replace the old.

I find far from unattractive Mr Mugabe's envisaged blend of Christianity with African morality — and also with African vitality and spontaneity, one hopes, after that forbidding glimpse of the Korean Leviathan on television the other night.

At the same time a certain independence of spirit is called for. One cannot assert that everybody is obliged to possess it, for people will please themselves. But it is required if we are to combat a false distinction, drawn most recently by the egregious Dr Ushewokunze, between those who are prepared to accept "change" and are graciously permitted to stay, and those who are not so prepared and should leave.

Vulnerable

Are there people so vulnerable to propaganda that, not liking the "new order", they blindly take the word of such men that therefore they ought to go?

Perhaps there are. But I think people should decide for themselves — staying or going, or standing on their heads if the spirit moves — what change to accept or not accept any and why. Those who stay must not let it be assumed that because they stay they are putty.

Observations about the environments to which emigrants may go have to be short, for the good reason that, except for the South African one, the writer has little or no firsthand experience of them.

It seems to me — I say this tentatively — that emigrants from Zimbabwe to South Africa who take with them an unresolved problem of how to live with other ethnic groups will be going to a place where there will be more

to fuel their inner conflict than there is here, and where the upshot, whatever it is, will reach further into their lives.

To all appearances South Africa has reached the stage of a Rhodesia in the mid-seventies — defending "civilisation" against "communism" by a combination of force and belated and, in practice, inadequate concessions.

Any conceivable outcome is going to be hard to live with.

CSO: 4420

CANADIAN OFFER TO HELP TTL's REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] A CANADIAN organization is offering aid to promote research in Zimbabwe to better the lives of families in the rural areas.

It is the International Development Research Centre, which has given C$50 million towards research projects in 100 developing countries since it was formed 10 years ago.

Its president, Mr Ivan Head, said in Salisbury at the end of a two-day visit: "Funds are available immediately for sound research projects here."

These could amount to thousands of dollars. The centre, a public corporation supported by the Canadian Government, is prepared to back practical research directed at the rural areas.

Mr Head has already discussed a project with Ministry of Agriculture officials aimed at improving methods and crop yields for peasant farmers.

He also suggested suitable subjects for study could be methods of providing health care in rural areas, disease control and the gathering of "social data", including information on nutritional, hygiene and educational levels of rural families.

Mr Head met the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simon Muzenda, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, and the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, during his stay.

The talks were aimed at getting Government recognition for research backed by the centre.

The projects must be approved by the centre's board, which includes world experts. Half its members are from Third World countries.

"We are not concerned with pure research or the development of cash crops," said Mr Head. The centre operated to a mandate — to help the world's poorest people to make life better for themselves.

Mr Head said: "Until the centre was set up, 97 percent of research was done by people of the developed nations. Much of the other 3 percent was not applicable to the under-developed parts of the world."

To improve the wellbeing of the "have-nots", the centre encourages the adaption of science and technology to their needs. It finances projects in agriculture, food and nutrition, health and social and information science.

The projects are usually put up by scientists working in ministries, parastatal bodies, research institutions and universities.

Zimbabwe will be one of 18 countries covered by the centre's regional office at Nairobi, headed by Mr Bruce Scott (30), a Canadian agricultural economist,

CSO: 4420

SWITCH TO MAIZE SEEN ENDANGERING JOBS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] THOUSANDS of farm workers are in danger of losing their jobs, according to a three-man University of Zimbabwe agricultural team.

The main causes are pay rises and the mass switch in the commercial farming industry from labour-intensive tobacco growing to maize crops.

Sackings have already begun on some farms. They come hard on the heels of the widespread minimum wage redundancies.

Farmhands face a double tragedy when they are laid off — they lose their jobs and their homes.

The prediction is made in a price and wage policy paper written by postgraduate student Kay Muir, Professor Malcolm Blackie and lecturer Louis de Swart, all of the University's department of land management.

They believe 7 000 workers may be sacked merely in the changeover to maize.

Many more may be jobless because of wage increases.

"Some farmers say we're exaggerating — others say we're wildly underestimating," said Kay.

The working paper forecasts that pay awards may lead to:

- A fall in the demand for labour
- Mechanisation to replace workers
- Tightening up of work organisation to cut out surplus labour
- A switch to less labour-intensive crops,
- Bankruptcy for the less profitable farms.

"In other words, workers could price themselves out of the market," said Kay.

Pay increases could be passed on to the consumer in price rises.

And redundancies could be blocked by local political party committees — farm labour is not organised enough on its own to offer much resistance to farmers, says the paper.

Another possible threat to workers is the change from tobacco to maize.

Tobacco farmers employ more than 120 000 full-time workers, whose wages represent 30 percent of their production costs.

They have suffered a catastrophic season, with their crops fetching rock-bottom prices. Many have been driven to the wall or the bank manager.

In a bid to force up prices, the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association has introduced a quota for the new season, which will lead to a 30 percent drop in production.

And the Government has brought in a $120-a-tonne pre-planting price for maize, a 40 percent increase on last season.

The incentive to switch from tobacco to maize is there.

"A big changeover is taking place," said Kay. "It's not too difficult for farmers to switch."

The drop in tobacco growing will mean that 32 000 fewer workers are needed, but the increase in maize production will need another 25 000 farmhands.

The 7 000 workers not needed may be sacked.

"This may not happen," said Kay. "Farmers won't just change from tobacco to all maize. They'll have other interests and may still need the staff.

"Others may 'carry' their excess workforce for a season to see if they can grow tobacco again with better prices."

Kay refuted the rumour that white farmers who produce 95 percent of agricultural produce, are quitting their land.

"Some have left, but there's no exodus," she said. "They are impressed by the Government's moderate and sensible policies on agriculture."

CSO: 4420

CONTROVERSY OVER ROLE OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINES DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 80 p 7

[Article by Desmond Kumbuka]

[Text] **WHILE arguments on whether traditional African medicines have a place in Zimbabwe's national health services rage on, one man has come up with a compromise that could break the stalemate.**

He is 34-year-old Dr David Matthe, whose research work into the medicinal properties of herbs and other traditional African medicines has already begun to bear fruit.

Of the present controversy regarding the use of traditional African medicines in hospitals, Dr Matthe says: "I believe it is people who are traditional and not the medicines. The real problem is application and research to determine the quantity and quality of medicinal properties of the so-called traditional medicines."

He believes those in modern medicine ought to be more pragmatic and find ways and means to adapt medicinal herbs to health services by seeking proper and hygienic methods of application.

While it was generally acknowledged that some of the herbs used by the "ngangas" had proven medicinal value, "our aim should be to identify this medicinal element with view of subjecting it to further research."

When the medicinal properties had been properly quantified, and research undertaken to determine possible curative effect, dosages and hygienic methods of appplication could then be worked out, Dr Matthe said.

He takes exception to being described as a herbalist and believes there is great scope for scientific application in herbs "as long as those in the medical field devote sufficient time and resources on research."

In Zimbabwe the medicinal elements of the "Mubvaropa" (Pterocarpus Angolensis) and "Gavakava" (Aloes) trees mixed with other herbal concoctions made up a portent syrup capable of curing venereal diseases.

ELIXIR

Dr Matthe said he had also mixed up an elixir to cure excessive menstruation and other gynaecological problems in women, and general abdominal and mental disorders.

On charges by some modern medical practitioners that the "ngangas" were often unhygienic in their methods, Dr Matthe said; "while that maybe true, the fundamental concept behind intensive research is to discover new and better methods of doing things and hygiene is automatically covered under this."

American-born Dr Matthe has been commissioned by the Ministry of Health to carry out research into medicinal plants and compile a Pharmacopoea of medicinal herbs.

Dr Matthe is also a member of the American Public Health Association (APHA) and the American Society for Microbiology (ASM) and submits manuscripts of his findings for publication in journals published under these organisations.

It was the ASM, he recalls, who first assigned him to Africa to study tropical medicinal herbs and report on his findings. In 1968, he visited South Africa where he found herbal medicines in common use, and a college to train herbalists.

Since coming to Zimbabwe two years ago, Dr Matthe has met and spoken to many people in conventional medical fields including the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, and has also held discussions with some of the country's prominent "ngangas".

"I have also started a training school in Pharmacotherapy, the art of healing with pharmacological preparations," he said.

During the year course, students would learn the basics of social biology, mathematics and hygiene, and would undergo tests at the end of their training.

CSO: 4420

PROBLEM OF HAVING MORE THAN ONE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 80 p 14

[Editorial: "Three Languages One 'Official'"]

[Text] **WHILE greater use will be made of African languages, both written and spoken, in this country it is to be hoped that any temptation to have more than one "official" language — English — will be resisted.**

We are all in favour of people being bilingual or multilingual: many of the problems of this country could have been minimised, some averted, if there had been better communication between the races.

The whites were at fault, both as individuals and as representatives of successive governments. Being English-speaking, they expected others to speak their language and, though of course there were exceptions, not take the trouble of learning another tongue themselves.

The African people rose to the challenge and, unless they had virtually no contact with whites, learnt to speak English — either very well or sufficiently well to make themselves understood.

According to a leading black publisher English in schools will probably be tailored to become a language "strictly of communication". While people have a right to be taught in their home language the importance of the official language — an international language — can not be minimised.

The emphasis must be on encouraging people, particularly the younger people, to speak as many of the country's languages as possible. Develop Shona and Ndebele by all means but maintain the importance of English as a means of communication.

CSO: 4420

FISH FARMING EXPANSION PLANS AIRED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

FISH FARMING could provide the cheapest and most readily available food for the future in Zimbabwe.

Interviewed in Kariba, where he has just established his first ponds, aquaculture consultant Dr Mark Caulton (33) said fish farming in other parts of the world provided eight million tonnes for human consumption last year.

This form of farming had been common practice in China for more than 3 000 years. It had proved immensely successful on Israeli kibbutzim over the last 25 years.

Dr Caulton, who has visited Israel several times to study farming methods, said 99 percent of the fish produced came from kibbutzim ponds.

"There is no reason why fish farming should not work well in Zimbabwe, where it could produce the cheapest and most readily available form of protein for the future," he said.

Author of a book, Biology and Farming of Tilapia in Southern Africa, Dr Caulton feels the Government should be encouraged to integrate fish farming into the overall agricultural programme.

"At present the Government is not prepared to recognise aquaculture as a bona fide agricultural occupation, but pond farming is ideally suited to the projected communal type envisaged."

At a recent conference in Japan a Food and Agriculture Organisation expert said that if only 10 percent of the existing 400 million ha of tropical "wet" land available for aquaculture was used, 100 million tonnes of fish could be produced annually.

Fish from the world's oceans had now reached a sustained maximum yield of between 65 million and 80 million tonnes each year, of which 35 million to 45 million tonnes were used for human consumption and the rest for meal and oil.

"Even with restocking this maximum figure has not been exceeded, which indicates that we have reached the limit of what we can pull out of the sea. So future farming assumes even more importance."

Dr Caulton agreed that pond culture was an entirely new concept which in the past had not formed part of traditional African agriculture, but he stressed that farms were now being established in Kenya, Chad and Zaire — and Zambia was planning to follow suit.

In Southern Africa, tilapia (or bream) which are precocious breeders, were the obvious choice for stocking, but Israel had reached a very advanced level by utilising mullet, carp and tilapia in the same pond.

Dr Caulton was the only invited representative from an African country at a conference dealing with tilapia, held in Japan during July.

He recently spent time in Thailand and has now been invited to address an international conference on fish farming which will be held in South Africa during November. He is cultivating fresh-water prawns from a Manila strain at Kariba, and believes this species will become a protein-backed everyday meal in the near future.

"Now they are considered a luxury food, but so were chickens 30 years ago."

Although fish farms were not cheap to start, operating costs did not go as high as in other agricultural enterprises. Capital costs were high, but the return was good.

"To make tilapia farming viable, four or five tonnes must be produced from each ha of water. The ideal would be a government-operated central hatchery from which people could draw their fingerlings to start with."

An added advantage was that the fish were protected from poachers.

"If a man wants fish for his family or to sell then he merely goes to the pond and collects the required quantity. Breeding is an on-going exercise."

The Government must be made aware of the enormous untapped potential this form of farm offered to the rural communities, not only as a means of livelihood but as a valuable food source, Dr Caulton said.

"We have the right climate and where there is water there could be farms. Ideally, whenever a dam is built in future a farm should be established alongside it. This would greatly reduce capital outlay."

CSO: 4420

STARVATION THREAT IN INYANGA REPORTED ENDED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Roger McDonald]

[Text] **WHILE the number of people facing starvation in the Inyanga area may have been exaggerated and accurate estimates are difficult to come by, food shortages are a problem.**

Mr Simon Katerere, Zimbabwe Red Cross field officer for Inyanga, Rusape and Mtoko, told the Herald last week that people resettling after the war were spread out across the districts.

This, he said, made it difficult to compile completely accurate figures of the people affected by the food shortages. Shortages are a yearly phenomenon and are compounded by the return of thousands of refugees from Mozambique.

Mr Katerere, who works in conjunction with the Department of Social Services, said recent reports that up to 12 000 people were facing imminent starvation were based on projected figures for August. These figures had served as an estimate for the projects in hand, especially the distribution of food supplies such as maize meal, powdered milk, salt, bread and other staples.

He said the food shortages were generally caused by a number of factors, among them a seasonal lack of rainfall, the influx of refugees and the lack of time and equipment to plant crops.

However, the shortages were "under control".

An official of the department said a number of areas were still being examined in the Inyanga district and food distribution points had been operating for some time. The operation was controlled from the head office in Umtali.

The greatest area of concern was refugees, Mr Katerere said. A visit to Nyafaro Farm, recently bought by the Government as part of its resettlement programme, showed that hundreds of people were well on the way to re-establishing huts and making preparations for sowing maize fields.

But Mr Katerere said the isolation and the distance from distribution points was a major factor behind some of the problems in the initial stages.

This was borne out by a visit to the Chavanga area about 20 km from Nyafaro and about 45 km east of Inyanga. Lying only a kilometre or two from the Mozambique border in some of the wildest terrain in the country, Chavanga is accessible only to four-wheel-drive vehicles.

Mr Katerere said the people there had returned only since the end of the war. A branch of the Tangwena tribe, they had strong traditional and ancestral ties with the land, but were having to start from scratch in rebuilding their homes and re-establishing agriculture.

Headman Mr Ambrose Mwanatu said his people were having to live on yams and bananas and that they had very few cattle.

Maize meal had not been seen since distributions had been made in protected villages towards the end of the war, when each family head had received a 5 kg handout.

But while we were there, Mr Katerere arranged to deliver a quantity of maize, donated by local churches, awaiting grinding this week. He said he would liaise with the department for further help.

The local ZANU (PF) branch, represented by district chairman, Mr Sarudzai Chitepo, was also involved in bringing help to the area.

An associated problem, particularly with the influx of refugees, believed to number about 3 750, was education.

A school has been established at Nyafaro Farm, where, at the latest count, nearly 300 children are being taught.

Facilities were primitive. The children, most of them from refugee families, were housed fed and received their education in a num[illegible] of stone

buildings shattered during the war. Some of the "classrooms" were without roofs, doors or windows. There were no books, pencils or other aids.

Headmaster Mr Paul Chifamba, who was appointed from Sinoia to rebuild the school, said the children were reasonably well fed. But as more children arrived, as they did daily, the pressures became greater and the quality of education suffered.

The first steps towards self-sufficiency were being taken, with a Devag extension assistant, Mr Alois Chitavati, taking children through the basics of vegetable growing.

CSO: 4420

USHEWOKUNZE TO SUPPORT NEW NURSES ASSOCIATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] **THE existing nurses' association in Zimbabwe was firmly modelled on an outdated and discriminatory system, the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, told a meeting of about 500 nurses and medical assistants at Harare Hospital last night.**

The nursing community in general did not have representation in the association, he told the nurses' representatives from various parts of Zimbabwe who had come to attend last night's inaugural meeting of the new Zimbabwe Nurses' Association.

The lively meeting was prefaced by revolutionary songs and dancing.

Dr Ushewokunze was loudly cheered as he arrived at the meeting with his deputy, Dr Simon Masorodze.

He said it was his duty to involve himself in the formation of a professional body that would set the attitudes and standards of health care delivery in Zimbabwe for the future.

"In the past it was inconceivable that a Minister of Health should actively become involved in any matter pertaining to the organisation and delivery of the health effort," he said.

"This rubber - stamp mentality protected those responsible for health from the realities of their existence."

From this approach, he said, an unrealistic and unbalanced health service had evolved, governed by the needs of the minority and designed to create opportunities for those who fitted into the system based on the criteria of skin colour or attitudes.

That approach to health would no longer be entertained, he said, and organisations and services would now be designed to meet the needs of the masses of Zimbabwe.

He advised the nurses not to form an elitist body of state registered nurses; but one that included all members of the nursing profession.

"The majority must be reflected and represented in the upper governing bodies of the organisation," said the Minister.

A nursing sister at Andrew Fleming Hospital Mrs Florence Chitaura, said nurses must now identify themselves with the Government and the ruling ZANU (PF) party.

It was inevitable that nurses should become politically involved because the problems they faced were political, she said.

Mrs Angeline Makwavarara, the principal tutor at Harare Hospital, who chaired last night's meeting, said Dr Ushewokunze was known by the nurses of Zimbabwe as the "Minister of the people", and on behalf of the nurses, pledged support for him.

CSO: 4420

RAPID CITY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Colin Blair]

[Text] **SALISBURY may have a rapid city tramway system as part of major changes planned for the central railway station.**

It has already been reported that Salisbury City Council wants to move the existing station several hundred metres to the south-west to allow Queensway North to link with Fourth Street.

It has now been disclosed that in conjunction with the redevelopment of the station and the relocation of the railway tracks, a revolutionary electric tramway system is also on the drawing boards.

Dubbed by planning engineers as a "light rail rapid transit system", the proposal is for trams to operate on tracks in a "city loop" down the centre of Kingsway, across Samora Machel Avenue and up Central Avenue, turning right into Fourth Street and back down to Railway Avenue.

The trams would operate the loop from a new terminus to be built on land now occupied by the railways in the corner bounded by Railway Avenue and Hatfield Road.

"This will be the biggest thing to happen in Salisbury for years if it comes off," said one city councillor involved in the planning.

City planning engineers envisage putting the new station complex underground with steps or elevators taking passengers up to the station platforms.

This would release space above for parking and commercial development, including possibly a bazaar to replace the Salisbury market square cor alex.

Overpass

If the plan is adopted, the railways will lose land to the east of the present station site near where Fourth Street joins Railway Avenue.

Ministry of Roads property will also have to be moved to allow for an overpass and loop road giving access to Enterprise Road South.

Another overpass will be needed to take the multiple railway tracks over Hatfield Road about 50 metres north of the traffic lights controlling movement to the railway goods sheds.

The route for the Queensway extension to Fourth Street is planned to pass between Morgan High School and the police camp, across the canalised Makabusi and over the railway tracks to link with Fourth Street.

The new path for the multiple railway tracks pivots south-east from about Fourth Street to form a large triangular space bounded by the tracks to the south, Railway Avenue to the north and Hatfield Road to the west.

Within that triangle would be concentrated Salisbury's transport hub. Combined with the railway station with its underground concourse will be a major bus terminus and the tramway terminus.

Walk

As one city councillor pointed out, Government workers now have to walk almost 3,2 km from the existing bus stations in the city to the Earl Grey building.

With foundation work already started on another massive Government office block nearby, it was imperative that some form of rapid, high-density transport system be introduced to serve the Fourth Street end of the city, he said.

The project has been given a high priority by the city for another reason.

The National Railways of Zimbabwe plan to electrify Salisbury station as part of a national rail electrification programme. The Railways, therefore, need to know Salisbury's plans for the station before they can start.

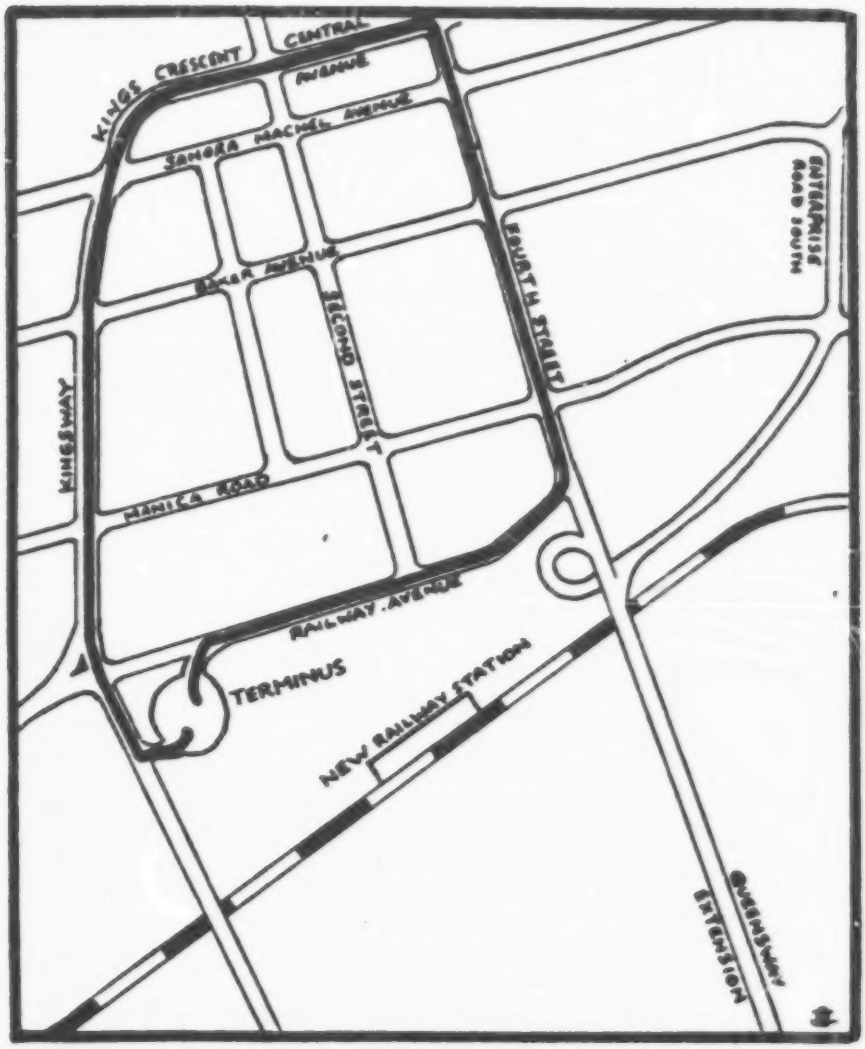
City engineers met Railways officials in Bulawayo yesterday to discuss the relocation plan and the subject will be discussed at a joint meeting today of the council's town planning and works and finance and development committees.

City officials agree that the project will cost many millions of dollars but no figure has been set.

"The immediate commitment for relocating the railway tracks will be about $2.5 million," a spokesman said.

Councillors predict that the railway station development will provide a big incentive for commercial development in the area of Railway Avenue.

"Traders and even hoteliers will want to cash in on the business generated by this concentration of commuters," said one councillor.



THE bold line in this map shows the proposed route for a Salisbury tramway system.

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END

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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2316

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No. 2316

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MUGABE, MACHEL DISCUSS SECURITY, TRADE QUESTIONS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 80 p 1

/Text/ Internal security in Zimbabwe and Mozambique, the speedy implementation of bilateral trade agreements and the Namibian question were among the subjects discussed when the Prime Minister, Mr. Mugabe, met President Machel of Mozambique yesterday.

The two leaders and their delegations met for nearly five hours in Quelimane, in Mozambique's remote northern Zambesia Province.

Briefing newsmen after the meeting, Mr Mugabe said the two sides had agreed to co-operate in their efforts to attain the highest standards of security in the sister republics.

He said he and President Machel had agreed to intensify their co-operation in the efforts to "rout out dissidents in our midst."

President Machel said it was precisely the problems of internal security confronting the two countries that had prompted the meeting between the two leaders.

It was also felt that something should be done to speed up the implementation of bilateral trade agreements signed between the two countries when President Machel visited Zimbabwe in August.

Mr Mugabe also disclosed that the discussions held in the Quelimane branch of the Bank of Mozambique, had covered the recent visits of President Machel to Romania, Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic, and his own visit to Korea and China early last week.

Compare Notes

"It was necessary that we meet and compare notes as well as discuss the implications of our experiences on matters relevant to our region of Southern Africa," Mr Mugabe said.

The Prime Minister said he and President Machel had reached firm agreement on a number of internal and external issues relevant to the two countries.

On the Namibian issue, Mr Mugabe said the two sides had reaffirmed their support for the U.N. Security Council resolution number 435.

Earlier on arrival, the Zimbabwean delegation was met at the Quelimane airport by President Machel who led an estimated crowd of 5 000 enthusiastic Mozambicans to welcome Mr Mugabe and his entourage.

After taking the salute on the official dais, during which the Mozambican army band played "Ishe Komborera Afrika" and the national anthem of Mozambique, Mr Mugabe inspected a guard of honour mounted by a single company of about 300 general soldiers.

President Machel then led his guest in greeting the people, amid cries of "Viva Mugabe, Viva Machel." Traditional dancers and a variety of singing groups were also on hand to provide entertainment of the visitors.

Later, Prime Minister Mugabe and President Machel rode in an open car through the streets of Quelimane. An enthusiastic crowd of several thousands thronged the 3 km route.

The motorcade, escorted by about a dozen motorcycle riders, then drove to the "Secondary School September 25," at which Mr Mugabe once taught and was named after the day when a decision was taken to intensify Mozambique's independence struggle.

CSO: 4420

MACHEL-MUGABE AGREEMENT TO OUST DISSIDENTS HAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Oct 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Mutual Aid"]

[Text]

EARLIER this year the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said of relations between Zimbabwe and Mozambique that anyone threatening the peace and stability of the one equally threatens the peace and stability of the other.

And later he said the two countries had reached an understanding to co-operate in getting rid of dissidents on either side of their common border.

Now, as a result of the weekend talks in Quelimane between Mr Mugabe and President Machel, the two leaders have agreed to intensify their co-operation to rout out dissidents.

President Machel himself said that it was precisely the problems of internal security confronting the two countries that had prompted the latest meeting.

It is apparent from recent reports that unrest has flared in Mozambique close to our border.

We do not know how serious this is. But in June Mr Mugabe said there was a dissident element—Africa Libre—on our border which had to be removed.

The intensified co-operation may well lead to closer involvement of Zimbabwean security forces. If that is the case then we hope it is appreciated that the people of Zimbabwe must be kept fully informed.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIAN PRESIDENT PROMISES AID TO SWAPO

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 9 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] New York--SWAPO's guerrillas in the north of South West Africa and at bases in the south of Angola received a firm commitment here from the Nigerian Chief of State, President Shehu Shagari.

The president repeatedly stressed this pledge in a private meeting at a luncheon, as well as in an address to the General Assembly.

He turned to Mr. Sam Nujumo, the SWAPO leader and addressed him as "my brother". Similarly he spoke of Mr. Oliver Tembo, the African National Congress leader whose guerrillas are likewise being trained at various bases, some of them even in Angola.

President Shagari said that the situation in South West Africa continued to be a source of c onsiderable embarrassment as far as the United Nations were concerned. It continued to undermine the will and credibility of the world body. Above all, it continued to raise serious questions about the sense of honour of some members of the Security Council -- grave questions about their perception of duties and their responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations.

He criticised the veto right, and said that it was not a privilege to protect a country's interest, but rather a privilege to be employed to protect the interests of countries. The veto was a privilege to sustain and encourage and advance the higher promises of the United Nations Charter.

There was a duty, he said, as well as a responsibility.

He made a tough stand on South Africa, and he said that his country would no longer tolerate what he called South Africa's provocation.

Later, at a private luncheon, he repeated his support for SWAPO. After assuring the movement of his country's support in all spheres -- Nigeria boasts Africa's largest army -- he told the guests at the table that South West Africa was a test in case. SWAPO could count on the complete assistance of Nigeria, he said.

He deplored what he called the collusion between South Africa and her Western partners.

Meanwhile, there are rumours here in New York that Dr. Benjamin Africa, a member of the Turnhalle Ministers Council, and Mr. Fanuel Kozonguizi had arrived here for what has been called "contractual negotiations" with a large American corporation. There must be something in the air about these negotiations, but very little could be established.

A letter appeared on the editorial page of the New York Times of Monday's edition in which Dr. Africa said that the United States' tax-payers' money was used to assist in giving Russian communism a foothold in South West Africa.

CSO: 4420

ZAMBIAN SECURITY FORCES DRIVE SA TROOPS OUT OF WESTERN PROVINCE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

LUSAKA.

SECURITY forces had driven South African troops out of Zambia's Western Province, Mr Grey Zulu, Secretary of State for Defence and Security, was quoted yesterday as saying, according to Iana-Reuter.

The Times of Zambia quoted the Minister as saying most of the landmines planted by the troops in the south-western corner of the country bordering on Namibia and Angola had been removed by Zambian forces.

In April, President Kaunda said South Africa had withdrawn two battalions of troops sent into Zambia to hunt for SWAPO guerillas. He said the remaining South South African troops had broken up into small units.

Mr Zulu said he was satisfied with the speed at which some 50 armed men, who exchanged fire with security forces on Thursday south of Lusaka, were being rounded up, the Times said.

The Zambia news agency, Zana, quoted the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Wilted Phiri as saying the group was not linked with any independence movement recognised by Zambia, such as SWAPO, nor was it connected with former guerillas from Zimbabwe.

Zana reported on Sunday that security forces had also rounded up about 450 aliens at a village near Ndola, about 15 km from the Zaire border.

The agency quoted local police chief Mr Julius Zulu as saying the operation was mounted to catch illegal smugglers of Zambian emeralds.

In Pretoria, the Defence Department, responding to a request for comment, said: "We do not know what they are referring to. It seems to be the fashion to blame South Africa for whatever you are unable to explain."

The Herald Africa News Service, quoting informed sources, reports that 50 Lusaka residents have been detained by police after the shoot-out near the capital last week.

Mr Phiri said on Sunday that police were still looking for a Lusaka lawyer, Mr Pierce Annifield, who was wanted for questioning in connection with the shoot-out.

Zambian police are holding Mr Francois Cros, a staff correspondent of the ..gence France Presse news agency, on a 28-day detention order.

CSO: 4420

CONGOLESE, ANGOLAN LEADERS ATTEND OPENING OF NETO AIRPORT

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 19 Sep 80 pp 3, 4

[Article: "Inauguration of Agostinho Neto Airport"]

[Text] The Agostinho Neto airport in Pointe-Noire was opened on Wednesday morning in the presence of comrades Hilaire Mounthault and Ngouonimba Nczari members of the Central Committee of the PCT (Congolese Labor Party), respectively minister of transports and civil aviation and political commissioner in Kouilou, as well as Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, member of the MPLA politbureau labor party, Angolan minister of defense.

The presence of the following was also noted: comrades Michel Cangouo, commander of military zone No. 1, Norbert Dabira, head of the directorate of the above-mentioned zone, as well as many regional political administrative leaders.

In words suited to the occasion, comrade Ngouonimba Nczari recalled the glorious memory of two heroes namely Agostinho Neto and Marien Ngouabi who, he said, have bequeathed the example of friendship and solidarity concretized in this achievement.

On his part, comrade Pedale, Angolan minister of defense, who, after having underlined that at the present time, in Africa, the friendship and solidarity between our people are confirmed by the bonds which unite us and which are found not only in the continental framework of the OAU, but fundamentally in the identity of a socialist option and our internationalistic application, declared "the renovation of the airfield in the Pointe-Noire airport is a concrete proof of our aerial and maritime transport capability to furnish construction equipment originating from Angola and of the internationalistic solidarity of our Angolan labor which did its best to accomplish the mission entrusted to it by our party and our government".

The cost of this work amounts to $3 million.

Comrade Mounthault followed the above speaker and broadly stressed the advantages which exist in the relations between the Congolese Labor Party and the MPLA-Labor Party. This operation, he underlined, is an irrefutable stamp of the agreement between both people to fight together for the development of scientific socialism.

It should be noted that after the conclusion of the ceremony a cocktail party was held by the political commissioner in the gardens of his residence.

DESTINATION OF RHODESIAN SANCTION-BREAKING EXPORTS REPORTED

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 13 Oct 80 p 10

[Text]

NOW that official statistics have been issued in Zimbabwe about some of the undercover sanction-busting exports effected in the post-UDI years, information can be given of the movement of some of this traffic through Cape Town.

My docks news gathering became heavily circumscribed after 1970, first by the need for avoiding greater embarrassment for Rhodesia, and also because of the increasing problems associated with cargoes between South Africa and so-called inimical oversea countries. This still applies.

Cold storage

The Rhodesian beef came into the docks as Swaziland products, and it was usually shipped out to the Canary Islands. After being discharged there and put into cold storage, other ships came from Eastern-bloc countries and loaded consignments of what the consumers in Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Black Sea countries were told was Teneriffe beef.

The communists were amazed at the quality of the cattle herds on the Canary Islands, and bought a reported R40 m of Las Palmas beef.

Copper loaded

Copper was also loaded into ships in Cape Town, but was described as from the Transvaal. Mailships in the closing years of the weekly service frequently lifted copper at Durban, but few were disposed to ask the source.

Many people had a strong feeling it had come over the border, and what is the difference between Zambian and Rhodesian copper anyway?

CSO: 4420

ZIMBABWE MINISTER PRAISES ETHIOPIAN YOUTH TEAM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The visiting Ethiopian football team had taught Zimbabweans a wonderful lesson in soccer, the Minister of Sport, Youth and Recreation, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, said in Salisbury last night.

She told about 250 guests at a reception held at Government House in honour of the Ethiopian team: "We welcome the game between our youth and the Ethiopian youth team. It is a positive way of consolidating our solidarity."

She praised the visitors for their skill and "magnificent footwork."

President Banana told the guests: "I believe our long-standing relationship with Ethiopia was consolidated by the visit to our country by your team.

He said he hoped the next matches would be "better organised" and "will go a long way towards the expansion of the welfare of the two nations."

Mr Kassa Giorgis, the secretary of the Football Association of Ethiopia, said he believed sport was a far more effective way of cementing solidarity between the two nations than politics.

He said his team had been surprised by the quality and the standard of play in Zimbabwe.

"When we came here we did not have full knowledge about the strength of the Zimbabwe youth team. In fact, we soon found out that we had underestimated the standard of their play."

He thought the Zimbabwe youth team had the potential to develop into one of Africa's best teams.

Amid applause from the people at the reception, Mr Giorgis said he hoped the next games to be played in Addis Ababa on October 29 and November 2 would not be a re-enactment of the ugly scenes that developed at Rufaro Stadium on Sunday.

The Ethiopian youth team left early this morning for home.

CSO: 4420

ZAMBIA-TANZANIA ROAD SERVICES PROFITS REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Oct 80 p 4

[Text]

THE Zambia Tanzania Road Services has made a profit of more than K1.5 million for the first time in two years, it was announced yesterday.

General manager Mr Kalaluka Katukula disclosed this and attributed the profit to the increase in the fleet of vehicles and the availability of spares during the year ended June 1980.

Mr Katukula, who gave the estimated profit before the company's annual report is released, said the profit compared with losses of K1.8 million and K1.2 million made during two previous years.

He said the year in review had good runs and operations are to be further enhanced when 100 new Fiat trucks arrive next month.

Zaire

The company intends to divert some of its fleet for operations to Zaire to offset difficulties in copper allocations which at one time this year left 100 vehicles idle in Kitwe because of insufficient allocations.

He said ZamTan depended on copper for transport but since more outlets to ports were opened, things have been more favourable to rail than road transport.

"We are now looking to Zaire for more business to offset this," said Mr Katukula.

The company, jointly owned by Zambia and Tanzania, has now a fleet of 400 vehicles to keep it going after a transport crisis that nearly crippled the organisation two years ago.

Last year Mr Katukula reported an improvement in operations following the importation of new trucks and these will be supplemented by more now on the way.

● British Airways is to host a travel agents' education seminar in Britain for Zambian and Zimbabwean officials from October 25 to November 1, according to an airline spokesman in Lusaka yesterday.

The Zambian party will include Mr Clint Ntikani from T.G. Travel (Lusaka); Mrs Rachel Mubambe of Eagle Travel (Mufulira); Mrs Herietta Murdoch, Eagle Travel (Kabwe) and Mrs Pam Smith, Leopold Walford (Luanshya).

The Zambians will meet their Zimbabwean counterparts in Salisbury to fly in a British Airways 747 jet to London.

While in London the agents will tour historic sights, attend lectures, familiarise themselves with British Airways operations, and visit the ancient University of Cambridge.

CSO: 4420

DETAILS ON BRITISH-AFRICA TRADE GIVEN

London WEST AFRICA in English 13 Oct 80 p 2032

[Text]

A call for more support from British industrialists for the Britain-Africa Trade Organisation came from Mr. George Harlley, of Ghana, during his recent visit to Glasgow; the headquarters of BATO.

Servicing cranes in Ghana and the possibilities of Scottish fishing boats working alongside African boats in African waters were two areas of co-operation Mr. Harlley investigated during his two-day visit, which followed talks with the Director of BATO, Mr. Kofi Asiedu, when they met during Mr. Asiedu's fact-finding tour of Ghana and Nigeria two months ago.

Mr. Harlley, a former Commissioner for Transport and Communications and former Commissioner for Works and Housing in Ghana and later Director at the Management and Development Productivity Institute (UNDP), has become Executive Regional Director co-ordinating BATO's activities in Ghana, Togo and the Ivory Coast.

"My own company," Mr. Harlley explained, "exists to bring investment, personnel and technology to Africa — from any country — and to bring the continent the modern developments of the Western world. We have the raw materials but not always the capacity to develop them. We have the capital equipment but we must make sure it is in working order. We must therefore bring expertise from other countries in the West."

"We do, however, have a special association with Britain dating back many years and I see great advantages in co-operation between Africa and Britain."

● Orders worth £26.3m. were place with British industry in August, arising directly from grants and loans to developing countries under the British Government's aid programme. They included tarpaulins for the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board (£187,695) from Law and Bonar Textiles Ltd. of Dundee and a computer system for Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Ghana (£248,055) from ICL Ltd, London.

CSO: 4420

ZAMBIANS SEEK CONSUMER GOODS IN ZIMBABWE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 80 p 4

/Text/ Lusaka--Hundreds of Zambians fly each week to Salisbury bringing back with them shoes, clothing, chocolate, soap, liquor and other goods unobtainable or more expensive in Zambia.

Most of these travellers are businessmen and government officials. For the ordinary Zambian the open border with Zimbabwe has done little but to make him aware of his own poverty and the apparent abundance which lies across the Zambezi.

President Kaunda warned his countrymen not to expect luxury goods or instant prosperity when the ban on trade with Zimbabwe was lifted. He cautioned that only hard work and development would bring prosperity.

Now, six months after Zimbabwean independence, Zambians are still queueing for goods along Cairo Road in Lusaka and in the markets all along the railway line from the Zimbabwe border.

Most recently it was for soap powder. But three weeks ago it was margarine and salt and since April there have been shortages of cooking oil, sugar, flour and pepper.

"Before (Zambian) independence we had everything except a black government, today all we have is a black government," a Zambian said in a letter to the Times of Zambia recently.

If anything, the frustration expressed in that letter has intensified. The author claimed then that a pair of woman's shoes he found in Salisbury for $22 sold in Kitwe for the equivalent of $35,28.

While a trade agreement between Zambia and Zimbabwe has been drawn up, it has not yet been signed, and when it comes it is expected to provide for primary products and durable goods with little, if any, attention to consumer goods.

At Zambia's annual trade and agricultural shows there were 23 Zimbabwean exhibitors, but the Government has been reluctant to release foreign exchange in any quantities except for $5 million to buy 250 railway wagons from Zimbabwean manufacturers.

Shortly after trade relations resumed between the two countries a consignment of cheese appeared in the markets from Zimbabwe and one shipment of 25 000 pockets of onions arrived. Since then no licences for vegetable imports have been granted.

Some cattle breeding stock has been brought into Zambia, some tractors and farm equipment and a few pots and pans have been imported, but maize imports continue to come from the United States or South Africa since Zimbabwe, too, has a shortage.

Most Zimbabwean exports to Zambia have been of agricultural, mining and hardware supplies, Until the Zambian Government finds that its own industries that compete with Zimbabwean manufacturers are strong enough to stand on their own, the required financing of trade in consumer goods is not likely to materialise.

CSO: 4420

TRAINING OF BROADCASTERS PLANNED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by Simone Donnelly]

[Text]

ANYONE who watches our television regularly will not be out of sympathy with the remarks of Information and Broadcasting Permanent Secretary Mr Edward Lubinda when he visited the broadcasting studios recently.

The means of improving standards would seem all too obvious: stricter discipline, skilled personnel and competitive salaries.

It seems just a short time ago that Dr Mutumba Bull visited the studios and made the same complaints as the present Permanent Secretary, but what has been done in the interim?

One well-known woman broadcaster once said: "I dread looking up at the cameras or lights for fear of seeing yet another new face."

Each newcomer has to learn, mostly by trial and error, but once trained they are soon lost to national broadcasting and progress is never made.

Some of our best broadcasters have left Zambia; they were the best because of their training (mostly BBC) which demanded a high degree of discipline in time-keeping, in performance and in technique.

There may be disagreement among journalists and trainers as to the wisdom of opening a training centre for broadcasters instead of letting one of the present institutes absorb that training.

But the need for professionalism in this medium is as near desperate as it will ever be.

Not least among these needs, is a team of highly skilled technicians for the upkeep of equipment.

They should be handpicked, nothing should be spared in their training and their salaries should accord with their value to the nation.

Among those who proved that training, idealism and competence result in excellence, was Multimedia Zambia's Stanley Nyahwa, now producer, announcer and training officer with Radio Nederlands in Hilversum, Holland.

He has just returned to Holland from a trip to this part of Africa.

His object was to see what is being done and what could be done for the training of broadcasters.

Radio Nederland Training Centre (RNTC) is one of the Dutch institutes for international education and is already well-known for the excellent training it is giving to a select few African broadcasters.

"Overseas training is slow and elitist," said Mr Nyahwa, "whereas on-the-spot training has many advantages. More are trained, and the length of training is determined by the needs. It can be as long or as short as is necessary.

"In Ghana, for instance, we are running seven-month courses for programme makers, while a six-week course on production gave what was most needed in Sudan."

RNTC's tentative probe is to test the feasibility of sending a mobile training team to this part of Africa.

It could be based in Zimbabwe or in Kenya, but any of the surrounding countries, including Zambia, could request a training course for broadcasters in their own country.

The team, with its equipment, would arrive and give the necessary training.

Of course, a lot of planning by the nationals of the country concerned and the course leader would precede the course.

They would detail the specific need, decide on the

length of the course and pinpoint the desired results. RNTC insists that the course asked for is relevant to the country concerned.

Training and production, says Stanly Nyahwa, cannot be departmentalised. They must complement each other.

"The training we plan is geared to opening out the media to the general public. To what degree, depends on the latitude given by the host country. Some states control the media completely and allow only professionals to use it, while others encourage amateur participation," said Stanly.

The host country must get involved, it must show its determination to motivate local talent; the traditional story-tellers for instance.

Emphasis is on radio training, and it is for those certain to use the skills passed on to them.

Only by special request would television training training be given and even

"The churches," said Stanley "are often challenged by governments to use the media, but more often than not they are told 'do what you can'.

They have the staff and the willingness, but lack the skills. Training of church communicators is the prime concern of RNTC's proposed mobile training team."

For this reason Stanley stopped over at Nairobi to visit church organisations involved in training communicators in the East African countries and Zambia.

He said if the proposed mobile training team is based in say, Zimbabwe, they could rotate as required between Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Uganda and Botswana.

This mobility is a good learning situation for broadcasters in training. Too often they lack the confidence to leave the studio behind and get out among the rural people.

As a professional, Stanley Nyahwa emphasises the need to have strict screening of candidates for such potential courses, and adds:

"Money will be used for training persons, not to buy equipment."

What happens when the demand is met and all are trained to the same level of competence?

"The project is far reaching enough to include the training of trainers. The best of those we train might still go overseas for training so that in time, when the local standard of broadcasters is high enough, African training centres can be self-supporting.

"Our aim is self-sufficiency with competence, with no loss of standards," said Stanley.

This, he maintains, can only be achieved if training at grassroot level is professional and relevant.

Radio Nederlands at Hilversum is known to millions of listeners in Africa.

It took first place in the world last year for the best short-wave programmes on radio.

This year it came third, ceding top place to West Germany's deutsche Welle and second place, as always to BBC.

With that kind of professionalism available to them broadcasters in the young African countries can be sure that what they receive from the Netherlands can reach the pinnacle of professionalism too in this highly competitive field.

But for us in Zambia, first, there is the discipline ...

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MONROVIA, FREETOWN ROAD CONSTRUCTION--A feasibility study on the Freetown/Monrovia Highway, which will complete the segment of the Trans West African Highway from Mauritania to Nigeria, has been completed and construction will begin early next year. Disclosing this on the seventh anniversary of the establishment of the Mano River Union last Friday when Guinea was formally admitted into the Union, the Liberian leader, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe said the highway is Liberia's modest but important contribution to the Trans-Africa Highway. M/Sgt. Doe also said an integrated development project on the Mano River basin, which includes hydro-electricity, was also under study. /Excerpt/ /Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 10 Oct 80 p 6/

CSO: 4420

PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON S. AFRICAN RAIDS

LD241240 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 24 Oct 80 EA

[Statement from the MPLA Labor Party Central Committee Department for Political and Ideological Education, Propaganda and Information issued to the news media on 23 October]

[Excerpts] By embarking on a series of cross border attacks against Angolan territory, the Pretoria racists, who repress with arms the most fundamental rights of the black population of the South African Republic and Namibia, are seriously threatening international peace and security. The series of armed provocations carried out by the Republic of South Africa against Angola more and more closely resemble an undeclared war against our people.

According to the Ministry of Defense communique issued in Luanda yesterday, the South African ground and air forces continue to violate our borders in southern Angola. These cross border attacks, the Angolan Defense Ministry communqiue pointed out, have the objective of keeping our people and their military units stationed there in a continued state of tension, thus blocking the harmonious socioeconomic development of these areas of our country.

The objective of the racists is to directly affect Angola and its revolution by trying all means to destabilize our country. During the first 6 months of this year, South Africa has perpetrated against our people 529 provocations, the culmination of the criminal military attacks by the racists against our country being the great invasion launched in June, using the most sophisticated air equipment and heavy artillery.

It will be noted that the South African Republic could not carry out its unpunished provocations against Angola without the active support of all capitalist Western powers. [Words indistinct] that there are economic contacts with the South African Republic [words indistinct] interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources in the south of the continent. (?Accordingly, Western countries) oppose the application of necessary measures aimed at putting an end to the acts of aggression by the Republic of South Africa.

All this is taking place at a time when the South African racists are receiving an important UN delegation for talks on Namibia's independence. The intention of the

racists [words indistinct] for an acceptable solution to the Namibian problem. The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

[Signed] MPLA Labor Party Central Committee Department for Political and Ideological Education, Propaganda and Information, 23 October 1980, year of the party's first extraordinary congress and of the creation of the People's Assembly.

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

CIA-PLANNED SABOTAGE REPORTED--Luanda, 22 Sep--The Carter administration is planning acts of sabotage against the People's Republic of Angola, according to an article appearing in today's JORNAL DE ANGOLA. The newspaper cites as proof a secret document attributed to the CIA in which a map of Angola pinpoints various targets for acts of sabotage involving the country's most important economic projects. "There is no doubt," the JORNAL DE ANGOLA stresses, "that the map was made to support the preparation and coordination of large-scale acts of sabotage against the Angolan people's government." Among the installations marked on the map are the Luanda refinery, the Condo and Matala dams, oil fields near the Kwanza River and the most important railroads. The CIA is also said to be interested in the most important areas of agricultural production and in areas where ore is mined, such as Andula, Kazinga, Kuime and Malange. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 p 12] 8568

REPORTED GDR ADVISORS--Besides Soviet and Cuban advisors, there are now reportedly about 3000 military advisors from the GDR in Angola. A total of 1500 advisors have just arrived in Luanda via Havana. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 13-19 Oct 80 p 103]

INCREASED DEPENDENCE ON WEST--In a commentary circulated Sunday, the news agency ANGOP points out that African nations find their economy increasingly dependent on the West. In the commentary entitled "Africa's Struggle for New Economic Relations," which deals with the establishment of a new international economic system, ANGOP reveals that Africa-Western trade has increased in a disproportionate manner with the result that many of the richest African countries on the continent are barely sustaining themselves in stark poverty. Between 1950 and 1978, business concerns and companies in the United States made $80 billion on the continent in profits that far exceeded their "investments" in Africa. The agency emphasizes that the expansion of the African nations' cooperation with nations belonging to the socialist community is being repaid by growing interest in the establishment of equitable international economic relations. The socialist nations which maintain relations with African nations on the basis of equality are sharing with the owners of the resources claims for control rights over the continent's natural wealth, by mutual property benefits and cooperation devoid of any kind of discrimination. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 16 Sep 80 p 5] 8870

CSO: 4401

NEW USSR AMBASSADOR STRESSES COMMON VIEWPOINTS

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 15-22 Sep 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] The new Soviet ambassador, Lev Vladislavovich Krylov, presented his credentials to the president of the republic, Comrade Aristides Pereira, on 9 September by which the USSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet accredits him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Republic of Cape Verde.

During the ceremony, the Soviet diplomat expressed his "deep respect for the friendly people of Cape Verde who, under the direction of the PAIGC, have obtained great successes in the struggle for the ideas of freedom, independence and social progress, and for the consolidation of sovereignty and economic development of their state."

Taking note of the role played by Cape Verde in the struggle against racism and colonialism, the new ambassador made reference to the friendship and cooperation existing between Cape Verde and his country, recalling also the common struggle for peace, development and security of nations.

On the other hand, he stressed the prevailing importance of security for peaceful solution of disputes and contrasted with the use or threat of force, in favor of interests of stabilization of international situation, and continuation of the policy of detente.

Taking into account that one of the many common aspirations of the two countries--Cape Verde and the USSR--is the struggle for the preservation of world peace in the interests of all people, VOZ DI POVO asked Ambassador Krylov during an interview for a short explanation of Soviet views on the disarmament talks. He replied: "The first law of the Soviet state, adopted in 1917, was the Peace Decree." He added: "In every international forum, the Soviet Union has always introduced proposals of certain principles which have become famous and known as the Leninist Principle of Peaceful Coexistence in tribute to the founder of the Soviet state."

On the other hand, the Soviet ambassador expressed optimism as to the prospects for continuing and strengthening cultural ties between our peoples "existing since the first hour of the national liberation struggle."

The new Soviet ambassador in our country, Lev Vladislavovich Krylov, has already occupied various posts of high diplomatic responsibility, namely, counselor of the USSR Embassy in Cuba and assistant director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of his country and was decorated with the Order of Merit of USSR. Born in 1920, Krylov is married and the father of two children. He completed his university education in 1945 and since then has had a diplomatic career.

11634
CSO: 4401

REFUGEES RETURNING TO CAPITAL DESPITE CONTINUING COMBAT

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23 Sep 80 p 12

[Article: "Refugees Are Returning to Ndjamena"]

[Text] Ndjamena--Despite the continuing combat in Ndjamena life is resuming its normal course in the Chadian capital where many inhabitants have returned after taking refuge in Cameroon, on the other side of the Chari River, at the beginning of the conflict during the month of March.

In this civil war where the partisans of the president of GUNT (Transitional National Union Government) are opposed to Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North [FAN] the events have not ceased to astonish observers.

Ndjamena, cut in two, comes back to life while the canons and automatic arms resound; this is one of the paradoxical effects of this war between Chadian "brother enemies," Hissein Habre and Goukouni Oueddei, former comrades when the southerners directed the country. Stabilization of the "Front" 6 months ago enabled many of the Ndjamena's inhabitants to return to their capital.

The population, which has come back to Ndjamena, estimated to number about 100,000 people, lives solely in the FAN zone, where Hissein Habre's troops control all the African quarters, as well as one European quarter along the Chari, from the customs to the Chagoua bridge. The zone controlled by Goukouni Oueddei and his allies extends over the other quarters, European and administrative. It has been abandoned by all its inhabitants since the end of March.

The return of more than half of Ndjamena's population has obliged the FAN authorities to create an administrative committee in this city. This committee, placed under the presidency of Ali Salim, member of CCFAN (Northern Armed Forces Command Council), former secretary general of the Chamber of Commerce, was established on 13 July last.

It has already been able to reestablish an administrative embryo and to especially restore the functions of a registry office. However, in spite of the above it is impossible to make an accurate count of the victims after 6 months of hostilities. A treasury department in charge of collecting taxes on the slaughtering of cattle, and custom dues on merchandise originating in Cameroon in transit at night, has also been created.

Merchandise from Cameroon can only arrive at night in the FAN zone due to the shooting by Goukouni's forces on the banks of the river from the president's residence, which they still hold.

This committee, as explained by Salim, reassures the population who has accepted its establishment with satisfaction. Moreover, the people are going about normally tending to their own business, despite the steady bombardment which sometimes accounts for dozens of victims, as was the case 3 weeks ago near the mosque.

The Ndjamena markets are at their busiest in the morning and it is difficult sometimes to plough one's way through the stands of the small merchants at the millet market or even in the central market. All sorts of manufactured goods, shimmering and vivid colored fabrics, await the veiled Chadian women, and the small cigarette vendors are always offering the best known brands of light American and English cigarettes, which are actually the only ones the combatants smoke.

Each day brings a small improvement in this state of "no peace--no war." Public electricity, after water, has been reestablished and the main thoroughfares are lighted every night until midnight by means of a powerplant. Garbage is picked up once a week by young people, which had not been done for many months and gives Ndjamena such a look of cleanliness that one doesn't recognize it.

7993
CSO: 4400

REDUCTION OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS INITIATED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Cherif Elvalide Seye: "Foreign Mission: Funds Cut Almost in Half"]

[Text] Three hundred and ninety-one million francs are scheduled in the state budget for fiscal 1980-81 for foreign missions. Two years ago, in 1978-79, budgetary entries for the missions reached 649 millions. In 1979-80 they amounted to 401 millions. Prematurely, it would seem, reductions in expenditures for foreign missions had been decided. This trend was resumed in the framework of budgetary economies.

The reduction of these expenses was to be effected through a double rationalizing level. On the one hand, in the duration of the missions which must be shortened within the limits of the time actually needed, and on the other, by the number of persons to be sent on a mission. Making use of the embassy personnel on the spot being recommended.

This budgetary portfolio for foreign missions covers not only the cost of tickets but also travelling expenses, as established by decree. Two zones are listed. An ordinary zone and a dollar zone (United States, Switzerland, Canada). The officials are divided into three categories: unclassified, (ministers and comparable ranks), group 1 (index higher than 1634) and group 2 (on this side of 1634). In the dollar zone, for the unclassified group, group one and group two the daily allowance is respectively 23,000, 18,000 and 15,000, and for the regular zone 20,000, 15,000 and 12,000. Unclassified officials travel first class by air, while the others travel by coach.

In a parallel with these provisions, restrictions are being effected in regard to payments for mission expenses. Lower allowance rates are being initiated for an official whose expenses are partially being paid for. It is understood that mission allowances will not be paid when the mission is travelling at the invitation of a country or organization, at which time the latter will be responsible for their travelling expenses.

Moreover, in the framework of rationalizing foreign missions, the procedure to be followed at all times is recalled to the ministerial departments. For example, it is out of the question for a department to contact a company directly for transportation expense. This must remain within the competence of the office in charge of foreign missions. This practice allowed the state to extend sums amounting up to 75 million francs in favor of the airline companies.

7993
CSO: 4400

PRESIDENT'S KUWAIT VISIT REAFFIRMS BILATERAL TIES

Kuwaiti Help for Development Projects

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 23 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Yesterday's negotiations between the Amir of the country and President of the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros Ahmed 'Abdallah 'Abd-al-Rahman concentrated on bilateral relations between the two countries and ways to develop them. The minister for Amiri diwan affairs made this announcement, saying that the negotiations were held yesterday morning at the al-Sayf Palace.

It should be mentioned that the Comoro Islands asked Kuwait to contribute to the financing of some of its economic and social development projects.

Yesterday afternoon a cultural cooperation agreement was signed between Kuwait and the Comoro Islands.

In another context, President Ahmed 'Abdallah 'Abd-al-Rahman visited the Kuwait Flour Mills yesterday.

Minister of Religious Trusts and Islamic Affairs Yusif Jasim al-Hajji also received the mufti of the Comoro Islands, His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad 'Abd-al-Rahman.

The meeting was attended by the ministry's Islamic Affairs Director 'Abdallah al-'Aqil, who explained that the discussions dealt with Islamic affairs in the Comoro Islands and the circumstances of Moslems there.

He said that Minister al-Hajji expressed the ministry's readiness to provide Moslems there with copies of the Qur'an and Islamic books, and aid for constructing mosques and Islamic organizations.

Mr al-'Aqil said that the Religious Trusts Ministry had previously provided the Comoro Islands with Islamic books, in addition to study grants provided by the Kuwaiti Education Ministry for Comoro Island students.

The director of Islamic affairs also referred to the development of cooperative relations between Kuwait and the Comoro Islands, as manifested by an exchange of visits by delegations from both countries.

Mr al-'Aqil had previously visited the Comoro Islands, during which he delivered a series of lectures on Islamic culture, as well as conducting negotiations with officials there about a number of Islamic causes and Islamic cooperation between the two countries.

Final Statement

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 24 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] In a press statement issued yesterday at the end of President Ahmed 'Abdallah's visit to Kuwait, Kuwait and the Comoro Islands expressed their determination to continue developing all spheres of the existing bilateral relations between the two countries.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the positive results of the visit, and stressed the need to continue the meetings between officials of both countries.

The visiting president and his delegation accompanying him left the country yesterday after a 2-day visit to the country. The country's Amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, led the farewell given the guests at the airport; Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah and senior statesmen also participated in the farewell ceremonies.

Here is the text of the press statement about the results of the visit.

"In response to an invitation from Amir of Kuwait His Highness Shaykh Jabir al'Ahmad, President Ahmed 'Abd-al-Rahman of the Comoro Islands made an official visit to Kuwait from 12 to 14 Dhu-al-Qa'dah 1400, corresponding to 21-23 September 1980. On his visit, the president was accompanied by the republic's mufti and senior Comoro Island government officials.

"The president and the accompanying delegation received a warm, friendly reception reflecting the natural relations existing between the two countries and their friendly peoples.

"Official negotiations between the presidents of the two countries were conducted in a friendly atmosphere, with a number of senior officials of both sides participating. The negotiations dealt with the current international situation and the bilateral relations between the Comoro Islands and the State of Kuwait.

"In reviewing their discussion of existing bilateral relations between their countries, they noted with satisfaction the increasing development of cooperation between the two countries, and expressed their determination to continue developing those relations in all spheres.

"A cultural cooperation agreement was signed between the two countries. They also reviewed the more important current international issues of common concern, including the Palestinian cause and the Middle East situation. The presidents of both countries expressed their pleasure with the good results of the visit, and stressed the need to continue the meetings between officials of both countries.

"President Ahmed 'Abd-al-Rahman expressed his gratitude for the warmth and welcome he and his delegation encountered in Kuwait.

"The President invited the Amir to make an official visit to the Comoro Islands, and His Highness accepted the invitation with gratitude, saying that its date would be set later."

8559
CSO: 4402

DATA ON OFFSHORE DRILLING REPORTED

Brazzaville MWETI in French 18 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Missama: "Pointe Noire--Bouygues Offshore Installation--Eight Offshore Drilling Platforms Will Be Built In 2 and 1/2 Years"]

[Text] The number of companies of the economic capital will be increased very shortly by the final installation of Bouygues Offshore-Congo at the seaside resort "Mondaine" on the grounds where a former fishing village was situated.

Specialized in the construction of offshore platforms, Bouygues Offshore will build eight platforms for Elf-Congo's account at the rate of one platform every three months. Consequently, at Elf-Congo's request, the Bouygues Offshore program will last about 2 and 1/2 years.

It will employ at least 250 people, principally welders and pipe-linemen. An accelerated training school will open on 15 October next for a period of 2 months.

The installations which will cover a total of 12 hectares, at first will comprise three hectares for yard offices and housing. At the present time a "frantic" atmosphere reigns.

Bulldozers, loaders, cranes and engines of all sorts and sizes are operating tirelessly. The remaining area will extend over nine hectares. It will be used as a yard where the platforms will be constructed and will project into the sea for a distance of 100 meters.

More than a thousand tons of equipment has already been unloaded. The first unloading maneuver took place on 30 August last using a special technique. A barge which had left Le Havre 25 days ago ran aground on the beach and, among others, unloaded cranes, a dredger and a group of mobile homes. The unloading operation ended on 6 September last. The installation work will last 6 months. The first platform must be delivered to Elf-Congo at the end of the month of April 1981.

7993
CSO: 4400

CANADIAN LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 12 Sep 80 pp 3, 4

[Article: "Agreement Signed in Connection With Increase in the Loan Agreement Dated November 1974]

[Text] Yesterday morning the Congo and Canada signed a loan agreement at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. This shows an increase in the loan agreement dated 30 November 1974.

According to the terms of this new agreement, Canada will add $3.5 million to the first loan dated 30 November, the amount of which has reached $11,675 million destined for the realignment project of the CFCO (Congo-Ocean).

On the occasion of the signing of this new loan agreement, Madame Marie-Therese Dagnol, secretary charge d'affaires and acting consul of the Canadian Embassy to the Congo, spoke a few words.

The Canadian representative recalled that her country had already participated in connection with CFCO "with detailed engineering studies and had furnished a factory for the creosoting of railroad ties, a factory which is now completely manned by a Congolese team, which owes its training to Canadian assistance."

The Congolese team was represented by Comrade Hilaire Mounthault, minister for transports and civil aviation.

The Congolese minister did not fail to show his appreciation for this Canadian contribution and expressed satisfaction on the availability which Canada displays for all the conferences relating to CFCO realinement. The minister even underlined that Canada was doing everything possible to induce other financial backers to contribute larger amounts for this project.

Comrade Mounthault declared that the cooperation between the Congo and Canada is very fruitful and recalled in this context Canadian aid given to the Congo for the reorganization of ANAC (National Agency for Civil Aviation) and for partly reestablishing Lina-Congo.

7993
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

SASSOU-NGUESSO ATTENDS MILITARY MANEUVERS--(A.C.I.)--Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the CC of PCT (Congolese Labor Party), president of the republic, chief of state, president of the cabinet, attended on Wednesday a military maneuver in his capacity as commander in chief of the APN (Popular National Army), which was organized by the General Staff of the APN to test the maneuverability of the armed forces. Land borne, airborne, and marine forces participated in this maneuver which lasted all day on Wednesday. [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 12 Sep p 1] 7993

CSO: 4400

PRESIDENT APPEALS FOR NEGOTIATED PEACE IN HORN OF AFRICA

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Situation in the Horn of Africa"]

[Text] President Gouled's reputation for wisdom is as good outside of our borders as it is within. His faithful adherence to moderate and peaceful positions now gives real worth to the initiative he has just taken in favor of peaceful negotiation between our two close neighbors who have been clashing for some time.

During his private journey, which did not prevent him from keeping informed, on an hourly basis, of the development of the conflict, at the beginning of the week, the president of the Djibouti Republic launched an official appeal that has merit beyond that of his personal wisdom. Hassan Gouled has added proposals which, if accepted, could rapidly lead to concrete solutions.

The president is proving his sincere attachment to the search for real peace by proposing his own assistance in any possible negotiation.

What more can be done? Pray that his appeal is heard, and that the pathway to peace pointed out by him is followed.

Here is the complete text of President Hassan Gouled Aptidon's speech:

"The Republic of Djibouti is seriously concerned by the continuing conflict in the Horn of Africa and the danger of its spreading.

"Since it maintains close links of solidarity with all of the nations in the region, and is aware of the legitimate right of their peoples to a lasting peace, the Republic of Djibouti urges its Ethiopian and Somali neighbors to arrange a truce to allow for a general and negotiated settlement of the differences between them.

"Faithful to its policy of international neutrality, which it offers in the service of development of the region, the Government of Djibouti announces that it is

prepared to promote the success of the agreements necessary for this settlement, which must be fostered by agreements concerning regional development.

"Such agreements could provide for and organize:

"1. Development of nomadic routes and water holes.

"2. Free circulation of traffic and transportation of goods and persons in the Ogaden.

"3. The establishment of common economic infrastructures.

"Desiring to bring together the hope of nations and the support of international opinion, the Republic of Djibouti expresses its thanks to the secretary general of the United Nations, to the president of the Organization for African Unity and to the president of the European Community for their continued efforts toward the reestablishment of peace in this region which is still suffering from thirst and starvation. The republic urgently begs the superpowers to support these efforts and to avoid having the Horn of Africa and the Indian Ocean become the location for their confrontation."

9174
CSO: 4400

NUMBER OF DROUGHT VICTIMS IN VARIOUS CAMPS NOTED

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 4 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Drought: Critical Situation--A United Nations Field Mission"]

[Excerpt] A United Nations interagency mission has been in the Republic of Djibouti since Sunday 31 August, to evaluate with the Djibouti authorities assistance for the drought victims. Led by Mr Berkol, assistant secretary general and coordinator for the United Nations office for relief in cases of disaster, this mission is composed of seven members representing the different United Nations institutions.

Received by the prime minister and interim head of government upon their arrival, the members of the mission paid courtesy visits to the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and to the minister of the interior, before beginning working meetings with the Djibouti authorities.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, they visited the camps of the victims in the districts of Ali-Sabieh and Dikhil. And today they were to go by helicopter to the northern part of the country, for an on-site account of the condition of the victims in the different camps. A final joint meeting is planned for Saturday.

Like the entire region, the Republic of Djibouti has been confronted for a year with a serious drought which is becoming more and more disastrous. This drought affects almost all of the rural population of the country, or more than 130,000 people.

The herds are deprived of all possibility of nourishment, and the rare water holes are showing increasingly lower outputs.

Approximately 85 percent of the nomads have lost from 50-60 percent of their livestock and the remaining 15 percent have seen all of their herds decimated. The government has grouped all of the victims into camps. At present, nine camps, distributed over the entire national territory, shelter nearly 20,000 people. They include:

--For the Ali-Sabieh district, the camps of Ali-Adde and Holl-Holl which have more than 4,000 victims.

--For the Dikhil district, the camps of Mouloud, As-Eyla and Yoboki, which total roughly 6,000 people.

--For Obock, a camp near the chief town and the Alaili Dada camp contain 1,000 victims and in the district of Tadjourah, 9,200 victims have been registered in the camps of Assaguela and Tadjourah-Ville. Therefore, the remainder of the affected population is estimated at 105,000 persons.

The needs are enormous, but the most crucial problem for these people is thirst. Since the flow from the wells has become so low, the authorities are doing everything possible to supply the population and the livestock by tank-trucks. There are about 60 water distribution points. However, the resources are small, the roads are very difficult and the vehicles have already been put to the test. The supply dates are too far apart, and this situation makes it necessary for the nomads to deprive themselves of water in order to save it for the most vulnerable. In some regions, a daily water ration is given to the infants and children, while the adults drink only once every two days; others make do with the salt water from the coastal plains.

In the very hot season, thirst is above all the greatest danger for the nomads and their animals and may have disastrous consequences for starving and enfeebled animals.

Furthermore, the drought is also widespread in bordering countries, and the traditional recourse to moving elsewhere for pasture lands is out of the question.

It is difficult to ascertain the exact number of livestock. The total number is estimated at 500,000 goats, 350,000 sheep, 50,000 camels, and 40,000 cattle, which insures the existence of the nomad population. In many parts of the country, the mortality rate has already reached 50-60 percent. The remainder of the livestock is in a very weakened condition. The state of their health is critical. The thin and enfeebled animals are vulnerable to all diseases.

9174
CSO: 4400

GUERRILLAS SAID THREATENING TO TOPPLE MENGISTU

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 1 Oct 80 p 4

/Article by Dan Connell/

/Text/ Eritrea--When the Soviet Union and Cuba swept into Ethiopia three years ago, the entire balance of power in Africa's strategic Horn appeared to be shifting in their favour. Today the situation looks quite different.

The United States has cultivated new relations with a ring of States around Ethiopia, from Sudan through Kenya to Somalia. Perhaps more importantly, a growing number of nationalist movements within Ethiopia itself is providing a mounting threat to the Soviet-backed Addis Ababa regime.

Offensive

Nationalists in the province of Eritrea have managed to frustrate a series of major Ethiopian military offensives in the Red Sea coastal territory, and they now appear to have a slight military advantage over the estimated 50,000 to 60,000 government troops based there.

The rapidly growing guerilla movement in neighbouring Tigre province has also offered the central government a serious military and political challenge, and the emergence of the Oromo movement in southern Ethiopia may prove to be the last straw.

There are strong indications that these disparate nationalist movements are seeking a formal united front. Such an alliance could not only topple the military junta but could be the death blow to Soviet influence in the region.

These generally left-wing movements appear also to oppose any Western influence, and the West has so far done nothing to help them.

In a month-long tour of the Eritrean war zone, I have found the guerillas optimistic that the 19-year war for independence may be finally turning in their favour.

For the past six months, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) has been training and arming recruits for both the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF) and the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF), according to guerilla leaders here.

They have also begun daily radio contact with the Tigrean guerillas to co-ordinate their military operations, and there is talk of setting up a concrete agreement among EPLF, TPLF, OLF and other anti-government forces which could include the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) in Ethiopia's southeastern Ogaden region, as well as opposition groups within the Addis Ababa capital.

"We are optimistic that we will be able to form a united, joint struggle against the junta," said EPLF Political Bureau member Sebhat-Efram during an interview near the battlefront. "We are ready to do anything for the consolidation of this unity."

The main problem for the Eritreans is the continuing disunity within the Eritrean movement itself. Relations between the powerful EPLF and the smaller Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) have now deteriorated to the point where an Eritrean "civil war" may be imminent.

EPLF leaders charge their rival with breaking a three-year-old merger agreement and attacking their forces from the rear during the last six months.

Claim

Six ELF defectors interviewed here claim they had not been ordered to fight against Ethiopia since 1978. Instead, they say, their leaders have been mobilising for war with the EPLF while initiating talks with Ethiopia and the Soviet Union to reach a compromise to end the war.

However, the rapidly disintegrating ELF appears to offer little military threat to the other movements.

The deserters say ELF forces now number less than 5,000 men. EPLF leaders say that 830 ELF deserters have joined them so far this year, and they predict a continuing outflow.

A series of limited Ethiopian attacks here in August was repulsed by the EPLF, and fighting by Tigrean and Somali nationalists elsewhere in the fragile Ethiopian empire appears to have forestalled a renewal of the offensive.

During the past three weeks, TPLF leaders claim the Government has doubled the size of its force in Tigre to over 40,000 troops in order to launch a campaign there.

Increased counter-insurgency activity is also reported by the OLF in the south, though the Oromo nationalists do not appear to be engaging the Government on anywhere near the scale of the Eritreans and the Tigreans.

In the long run, however, the OLF may hold the key to the demise of the regime, for more than half Ethiopia's population (and half the country's army) are of Oromo origin.

The fact that most of the nationalist opposition comes from the Left poses a special problem for the Russians. The Kremlin's action here could discredit them with their closest allies and friends in the region.

That is why the EPLF has been busy at the diplomatic level, with delegations criss-crossing Africa and the Middle East since the beginning of the year.

One EPLF leader said: "We are going to show the Russians that a revolution can be made without them, or against them if that is their choice."--
P.T. Observer Service

CSO: 4420

UNION LEADERS, SOVIET DELEGATION DEPART FOR SOVIET UNION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Sep 80 p 1

/Text/ Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Chairman of the All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU), Comrade Mulugeta Yimer, Sunday morning left for Moscow to take part in the 31st general congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions, at the head of an Ethiopian Trade Union delegation.

Comrade Mulugeta disclosed that the congress is to deliberate on the proletarian movement in developing and non-aligned countries and adopt relevant resolutions. Workers in over 80 countries will be represented at the forthcoming session, according to the AETU chairman.

AETU executive committee members were on hand to see off the delegation at the airport.

Similarly, Comrade Dimitri Shpilev, Chairman of the All Union Association Technostoj--Export of the USSR left for home Sunday morning winding up a fortnight working visit to Ethiopia.

Comrade Shpilev disclosed that talks with his Ethiopian counterparts in the bilateral co-operation in the construction field between the two countries have been fruitful. He said the delegates also made exhaustive study on the assistance USSR would make to Ethiopia in this sector.

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DISAPPOINTING ECONOMIC SITUATION, QUESTIONABLE FUTURE DISCUSSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Michel Boyer: "After the Oil...."]

[Excerpts] Gabon is the third-ranking manganese producer in the world after the Soviet Union and South Africa, but accounts for between one-fifth and one-fourth of all manganese trade. Worked by strip-mining in the southeastern region, beyond the great Equatorial forest that covers over three-fourths of the territory, manganese is one of the national mining resources.

Nearly 2.5 tons shipped out by dump truck last year: Because of the iron and steel crisis, only 2 million tons will take the same road this year. The operating company, COMILOG [Ogooue Mining Company], 44-percent of whose capital is held by U. S. Steel, had a turnover of 30 billion CFA francs in 1979 (1 CFA franc = .02 French franc) and profits of 3 billion. The receipts of the government, which owns 11 percent of the shares, were nearly 4 billion and the receipts of the Congo amounted to 2 billion CFA francs for tolls and port taxes.

Not far from the manganese fields are the uranium quarries and mines. Some 1,000 tons of uranium metal were produced last year and 800 tons were sold to the French Atomic Energy Commission. In 1979, the company in charge, COMUF [Franceville Uranium Mining Company], headed by the former French ambassador to Libreville, Delauney, had a turnover of 30 billion CFA francs. Some 8 billion were paid to the Gabonese Government, which holds 25 percent of the stock, for dividends and taxes.

For a long time, okoume was the country's only resource (30 billion in exports in 1979) until the era of mining raw materials and especially oil: less than 10 million tons in 1979, including over 8 million for ELF [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France]-Gabon. With 280 billion CFA francs, sales of crude made up over half of the national product and three-fourths of all exports. They brought in 130 billion for the government -- 40 percent of the budget.

The expatriation of raw materials also means the exhaustion of resources. While the forest is theoretically inexhaustible and while the manganese deposits have a life expectancy of some 100 years, at the rate of 2 million tons annually, the same is not true for the country's other assets: 20 years for uranium, at a rate of 1,500 tons a year (beginning in 1982), and all the ore that was at the surface has been found. The operating cost will also go up for oil, whose production is dropping 10 percent per year. Given the current state of research, this gives it only 10 years.

This African emirate, as it is sometimes called, also furnishes its mirages, not being safe from a certain oil intoxication. Actually, the country has not taken advantage of the good years to ward off the threat of underdevelopment. Furthermore, there are great inequalities between the nouveaux riches and the others, between city and country dwellers, even if some financial benefits handed out have calmed demands.

Agriculture in particular has been neglected, representing only 4 percent of the national product. Despite communications difficulties -- the road system is inadequate (500 kilometers of tarred roads) and the trails impassable during the rainy season, making planes (whose numbers make the Libreville airport look like that of Anchorage) the surest means of transportation -- the rural exodus is substantial.

In the industrial domain -- 5 percent of the national product -- the takeoff has never taken place. There are few enterprises for the processing of national products. This apparently privileged country is actually poor in inhabitants. The results of the most recent census are not yet in but according to estimates, the population varies between 600,000 and 1 million inhabitants. It is a small market covering a territory half the area of France.

Officials of the Gabonese Forestry Company (CFG), the majority of which is in Dutch hands and which has built a large plywood plant, emphasize the small output, without forgetting the cost of labor: The interoccupational minimum growth wage is 40,000 CFA francs (15,000 francs in Cameroon). Only one-fifth of the lumber production (1.5 million cubic meters) is processed locally because "it is more advantageous to export rough timber than finished products," considering the productivity and despite progress in automation. The paper pulp project is still on the drawing board while the main furniture store in the capital carries the sign of a French brand.

There are practically no Gabonese industrialists. Young cadres take their place in government or go into trade and the speculative sectors. Therefore, to get things moving, a diversified investment provision (PID) has since 1974 been deducted from the operating funds of the oil companies, but the results are scarcely conclusive. Near the ocean, the skeleton of an ammonia plant rusts. Likewise, diversification experiments undertaken by the uranium and manganese companies are more or less dormant, except perhaps the startup of a chicken plant.

It is not the time for big operations. The government is seeking to attract small and medium-size industries, particularly French, but German, American or Japanese enterprises as well. Economic conferences will be organized in Paris at the end of November.

In the face of declining foreign capital, especially French (80 percent of all foreign investments), Libreville, which with only 25 percent of the capital of the oil companies is in violation of OPEC, has not yet played the card of economic nationalism. The country may therefore look like no more than a "counter," even if there are those who are tempted to seek emancipation from the former colonial power in order to draw closer to other developed countries or institute African regional cooperation.

It could be said that Gabon has no economy, but rather, finances. Many hopes are based on the Trans-Gabon Railroad, which should constitute the backbone of development, but work is behind. In euphoric times, was it not predicted that the country would be crossed by rail by 1982, making development of the Belinga iron mines (1 billion tons in resources) possible?

To date, the line operates over 200 kilometers, from Ouendo to N'Djole (expenditures totaled 200 billion CFA francs by the end of 1979). Is there not also the risk that the peasants will continue to abandon the plantations in the interior to go live along the railroad, even though Gabon will still not have enough money to import food products -- all its meat, from Zimbabwe and elsewhere? Having the highest per capita income in Africa (after Libya), a deceiving statistic, Gabon is poor in resources.

11,464
CSO: 4400

GOVERNMENT FEAR OF RAWLINGS SEEN BECLOUDING SECURITY ISSUE

London WEST AFRICA in English 13 Oct 80 pp 2009, 2010

[Article by Stuart Sutton-Jones]

[Excerpts]

PRESIDENT Hilla Limann took office in September last year at a time of great insecurity on many levels. There was widespread speculation of a coup against the new PNP government (the ranks of the Armed Forces were volatile and highly politicised after June 4); Jerry Rawlings was declaring his intention of remaining in Ghana to monitor the government for any abuse of power: the President himself, unknown before the elections and as the nominee of Imoru Egala, had to contend with the impression that he was merely a puppet of the CPP "old guard": and the PNP had to live up to its election promises and its posture of being the party of Nkrumah returned.

Now, one year later, the PNP still allows itself to regard Jerry Rawlings as a continuing threat, the Party has failed to maintain its support within the country as living standards fall, the PNP itself is deeply divided, and there has been a campaign of attempted political consolidation by the PNP in various state institutions and bodies: the Press, the Electoral Commission, the Press Commission and lately, the Judiciary with the Apaloo affair. In short, the degree and areas of insecurity felt by the government have not diminished in the past year. This has lead to an increasing dependence by government on the Security Agencies for information on potential or actual threats to its existence. And having few other sources of information, and feeling insecure and thus inclined to believe that substantial threats exist, the words of the Security Agencies attain the level of Holy Writ.

Having just got out of seven years of military rule, the last three months of which were marked by a spectacular mutiny, it is not surprising that the Limann government should regard the Armed Forces as a potential threat. And Jerry Rawlings' refusal to leave the country, despite the bait dangled of scholarships abroad which proved irresistible to many of his former colleagues, only serves to heighten the PNP's worries about his attitude. So from making placatory statements about Rawlings and the "gains of the Revolution" in the early weeks of office, President Limann and his government have now progressed to open criticism of both, on a personal as well as general level and have sacked Rawlings from the Armed Forces.

Isolation plan

The intention of this campaign is to try to isolate Rawlings from what is seen as his powerbase, the Armed Forces, and to alter Ghanaians attitude towards him and the Revolution from adulation to suspicion. So far the popular attitude to Rawlings remains unchanged, he is mobbed wherever he goes which makes it difficult for the Government to deal with him directly, but the attitude towards his friends has

changed, most notably towards the cousins, Kojo Tsikata and Tsatsu Tsikata. They have become the object of intense and fantastic rumour-mongering and Kojo Tsikata has been followed day and night for three months. It is said that they are anti-democratic (they are left-wing intellectuals) and that Kojo Tsikata is attempting to undermine the state through industrial action, i.e. he is behind the GIHOC and Black Star strikes.

Security actions are easy to justify in the public mind about a person like Kojo Tsikata who attained notoriety as the first accused in the 1976 Military Tribunal which sent him to prison for "life". Also he fought with the MPLA in Angola for some years in the 1960's. So people are inclined to believe that a) as a Marxist he is undemocratic and b) as the subject of a Military Tribunal under Acheampong, he is in the business of making coups. And now, as a close associate of Rawlings, it is thought that he will bend him to overthrow the State. So, the story goes, it is necessary to follow Kojo Tsikata.

Members of the PNP talk darkly of "evidence" against Kojo which shows the value of tailing him. What evidence? Why not make it public? Why not publicly justify actions which, on the face of it, appear to many as harassment brought on because of his closeness to Rawlings, who still remains too hot to be confronted directly. And if they are not justified, then the actions of Security impinge on all the civil liberties meant to be enjoyed by citizens of Ghana.

Admittedly, the actions taken against Kojo Tsikata are at the moment low-level. Under military rule he would have been — and indeed was — arrested. Thus the advent of constitutional, democratic rule does afford some measure of protection, but it is not entirely watertight.

What is more surprising is that Kojo knows and is known by most of the senior members of the ruling PNP, as he was an activist in the 1950's for the CPP. His political ideology is personally known by members of the Cabinet and the party. Kojo was a founder member of the PNP, and helped negotiate the transition from the AFRC to the PNP, which is a strange record for someone reputedly committed to the overthrow of democracy. So why does the government allow the surveillance/harassment to continue and why is it inclined to believe reports of subversion?

Perhaps the answers lie in the continuing and basic insecurity of the PNP and President Limann. The electorate has seen no sign of any improvement in living standards over the past year, and economic policies (IMF oriented) of living within foreign currency means and placing increasing emphasis on agriculture, are resulting in even greater shortages in the shops, higher prices for those imported goods that are there and no sign of alleviation of the economic mess for at least two or three years. There has been a rash of strikes in the country in recent months, GIHOC and Black Star being merely the most publicised, and there are expressions of dissatisfaction among the ever-increasing numbers of the urban unemployed. This is not an encouraging situation for the PNP which is manifestly failing to carry people with it's policies. And added to its loss of support in the country, there is the problem of the deep divisions within the PNP itself. President Limann has failed to make it clear that he is free from dependence on Imoru Egala and his party network, and has not established himself as a strong leader; the dissolution of the PNP's Central Committee merely papered over the cracks in the party.

All these actions in relation to the state policy demonstrate a basic uncertainty about the capacity of government to govern. The PNP feels itself assailed by critics, the economy is not bringing benefits on the short-term, the Party is divided, President Limann himself is not immune to criticism and Rawlings is still around. Therefore it is easy to see that when the Security Agencies raise the spectre of Tsikata/Rawlings subversion, the government will be receptive to the information, and will place greater faith in the Security Services thereafter. But perhaps the government would do well to rely more on their personal knowledge of the people they are inclined to suspect, rely less on the Security Services, and try to meet the basic needs of those in the industrial sector and the urban unemployed, who, it is suggested, may pose a greater threat to the future stability in Ghana than the Military.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

PFP EXPELLS TWO MP'S--The National Executive Committee of the Popular Front Party has expelled two of its members of parliament from the party. They are Mr Kwaku Baah, MP for Nkawkaw and Mr J.H. Owusu-Akyeampong, MP for Berekum. Announcing this after an emergency meeting of the committee in Accra yesterday, the national chairman of the party, Alhaji Yakubu Tali the Tolon Na [traditional chief in the northern region], said when the two MP's appeared before the National Executive to explain their recent utterances concerning changes in the hierarchy of the party's parliamentary group, Mr Kwaku Baah and Mr Owusu-Akyeampong expressed no regrets but rather treated the National Executive of the party with contempt. The National Executive decided accordingly to expel them forthwith. The executive expressed its confidence in the party's leadership as at present constituted. The leader of the party, Mr Victor Owusu, said by the decision the party has gained a new lease on life in displaying its firm stand on indiscipline within it. He reiterated that such acts will not be tolerated, adding that it is better to have 10 loyal members than 1 million disloyal members. The general secretary of the party, Mr Da Rocha, said a full statement on the expulsion of the two MP's will be issued within 24 hours. Earlier, Mr Kwaku Baah had told newsmen that he and his colleague will still maintain their stand on the reshuffle of the parliamentary group. He said while they were in the interest of a peaceful settlement, he and MR Owusu-Akyeampong will not compromise on their principles and the truth. [Text] [AB280834 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Oct 80]

CSO: 4420

ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SEEN IN TOURE SPEECH

London WEST AFRICA in English 13 Oct 80 p 2045

[Excerpts]

As the authorities in Guinea draw up the next five-year plan, President Sekou Toure has offered some public guidelines. His most important messages were that foreign investment would be welcomed in certain sectors and that the rural sector would receive particular attention, allowing the creation of private forms. "Our needs are greater than our means", the President said. Apart from the need to clarify the allocations to each ministry, the President noted: "We will not count solely on our own resources in some sectors, namely those depending on foreign investments; thanks to international co-operation, additional resources may be made available following negotiations with foreign partners. In this respect there is no restriction. Any new possibility granted us within the framework of co-operation with a state, an organisation or an individual will be used."

President Sekou Toure then said that the essential goal of economic policy in the next five years "is a considerable improvement in the living standard of all the people, and of the rural masses in particular".

Taking the example of Japan, President Sekou Toure said that in education great stress must be laid on assimilating the technological gains of other countries.

A correspondent writes: Beneath the various rhetorical layers of the President's speech lies the one message: that Guinea is prepared to consider foreign investment, private or public in almost any sphere of the economy. Though emphasis was laid on the mining sector, the general policy in Guinea has been to set up joint economy companies with foreign investors.

Of equal importance was the repeated reference to the setting up of private enterprise whether it be in the rural or industrial sector. Again, there is going to have to be a severe review of the entire administrative organisation of economic production, if only because the economy had become so bureaucratised that any attempt to instil private enterprise will lead to serious disorganisation.

The distribution system in Guinea has already been relaxed with bakers, for example being allowed to set up privately.

CSO: 4420

GUINEAN POLICY CHANGES, REFUSAL TO NEGOTIATE SCORED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] In today's edition we include more information about obstacles presented by the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea in the maritime borders dispute.

This time, we give a historical review of the entire process for whose understanding it is necessary to look back to 1886 when Portugal and France, as colonial powers, agreed by a pact on the partition of the continental territory and the division of the islands between the then Portuguese Guinea and French Guinea.

This pact, signed in Paris, and which we scrupulously respect, did not establish any definition of maritime borders.

Therefore, the position of Conakry is untenable, to say the least, when they attempt today to make us accept as the maritime border the line adopted in the pact as the line of reference for the partition of the islands.

In addition, the attitude of the RPR of Guinea has not been uniform on this subject. As a matter of fact, up to just 2 months ago, Conakry defended a position (stated in several decrees by its government and repeated by its delegates), that completely violated the 1886 pact to which it denied any value.

Moreover, the RPR of Guinea always refused a frank and open discussion of the problem.

This is what mainly separates us.

We remain determined on acting toward finding a negotiated solution, which we know is the only way possible to safeguard the rich common patrimony represented by fraternal relations among us, especially during our armed national liberation struggle.

In taking this attitude our leaders are showing great political maturity. The serious attitude with which they have acted makes it possible to believe that a day will come when our brothers from the south will sit down with us around a negotiation table to find together a fair and definitive solution for the problem.

We sincerely hope that this is also the deep desire of the sister nation of the RPR of Guinea.

11643
CSP: 4401

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE OIL SEARCH REPORT--Jose Viana Baptista, Portuguese minister of transportation, arrived in Bissau yesterday on a 3-day visit to bring to the Guinea-Bissau authorities reports on petroleum research made in the 20 years preceding the end of Portuguese colonial administration in Guinea-Bissau. There is a border dispute between Guinea-Bissau and Guinea concerning the delimitation of their maritime borders, an area rich in potential petroleum resources. According to one study, organized by the Bissau government, the former Portuguese colonial government could begin petroleum production in 1982 producing from 500,000 to 1 million barrels per day. From 1956 to 1974, while the territory was still under colonial rule, the U.S. company, ESSO, made explorations whose results were kept in Lisbon after the independence of Guinea-Bissau. The Bissau authorities entrusted the Atlantic Resources, Ltd, based in Portugal, to continue the research. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA 19 Sep 80 p 1] 11634

CSO: 4401

RESULTS OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONGRESS VIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English 13 Oct 80 pp 2001-2004

[Article by Alex Rondos]

[Text]

IT WAS symbolic that President Houphouët-Boigny sat on his own on the stage of the Palais des Congres of the Hotel Ivorie. Behind him was emblazoned the principal theme of the Seventh Congress of the Parti Démocratique de Côte d'Ivorie: "Change in Stability". President Houphouët-Boigny has synthesised in himself both elements in this dialectical slogan. This is the most significant result of the PDCI congress, which took place on September 29, 30 and October 1.

For over a year, political life in Ivory Coast has been dominated by one issue. Theoretically, it revolves around the dangerously large gap that had grown between those who exercise political control and popular participation in that control. In practice, this means a delicate process within the framework of a single-party state by which the tightly-knit group at the top of the party has had to relax its grip on the political life to accommodate an increasingly discontented generation of younger politicians at the national level, who had been excluded from any effective decision-making. It also entailed the acceptance by the élite of competition in elections for party posts, especially at the level of secretaries-general of the sub-sections of the PDCI.

Naturally, therefore, everyone went to the congress expecting changes both in party structure and in personalities. In this, they have been satisfied by the results of the congress. The post of party secretary-general has been suppressed. Since 1965 the position has been held by M. Philippe Yacé, a man whose considerable influence within the party seems currently to be in proportion to his lack of popularity. The decision was greeted with glee at the congress. The Political Bureau was cut by half to 32 members and of these a significant number are taken from the younger generation of the party. From the Political Bureau has been selected an Executive Committee of nine men which comprises a mixture of some of the more unremarkable of the senior politicians and some of the younger group. Their task is to assist the executive Chairman, President Houphouët-Boigny, in executing the decisions of the party. In addition, a large advisory committee, Comité Directeur, has been formed which will set up committees to keep an eye on aspects of party affairs, including party finances.

Heads have rolled and the importance of the younger generation has been acknowledged. But that is not what this congress was really about, and those who saw its significance by the changes in structure and personalities have mistaken the form for the substance. In the background at least three areas remain to act as severe constraints on any dramatic changes in the effective structure of the party; they would explain the slight disappointment that some observers have felt that congress failed to deal directly with some of the vital issues concerning the future of the political life in Ivory Coast.

Economically, Ivory Coast is going through a critical period. Falling cocoa and coffee prices have dealt a serious blow to

development planning. Immediately after the congress the Assembly was informed that the 1981 investment budget, Budget Spécial d'Investissement et d'Equipement, would have to be cut back by at least 100bn. CFA francs to 250bn. CFA francs. Forecasts for income from exports and services suggest that there will be a drop from the original estimate of 338bn. CFA francs to 320bn. CFA francs. The recurrent budget will rise by a mere 2bn. CFA francs to 340bn. With the prospect of attendant economic and social problems it was essential that a reassurance be given and that a show of leadership by the President be made.

A second area of concern was politics: more participation in party and national life by a larger group of people than the restricted élite was necessary. But at the same time any relinquishing of power at the top would contradict the desire to maintain some stability within the party. Stability therefore was the priority.

It was also an essential consideration when dealing with the third issue of importance: the succession to President Houphouët-Boigny. Any sudden changes would simply throw the political balance in the party into disarray.

These concerns dictate a much more nuanced interpretation of the congress.

The President was emphatic that the liberal cost of the country's economy would not change. After recounting the successes of material production in Ivory Coast since independence the president came to the essence of the issue: the sectors which have caused serious problems. He attacked the mismanagement of the state enterprises and in particular singled out the costly errors in the setting up of the sugar refineries in the north. "The second and very serious error was the levity with which the negotiations for the sugar refineries were conducted. The period for repayment of loans is too short, there was over-invoicing, faulty conception and lack of spare parts. The management of the refineries was entrusted to the promoters themselves, some of whom behaved in a scandalous manner. All these have resulted in the fact that we are now producing non-competitive sugar, the price of which is higher than the world price." To correct all these errors, the President said, a number of state enterprises have been abolished — only seven out of 35 have been retained — and 400bn. CFA francs worth of investments have been cancelled.

Education has become a problem of fundamental importance. The President admitted, in a manner that few leaders could afford to do, that he stood to take much of the blame for mistakes in this sector. The basic problem in his view was that "we in fact copied the French educational system without first taking our own priority needs into account." The result has been a drastic bottleneck between the primary and secondary sectors. Classrooms have been unsufficient and above all a greater effort will have to be made for higher education that is more in tune with development needs. In Ivory Coast, law is the favourite university subject. As the President said — again indicating one of Ivory Coast's basic social and economic problems — the wish to send every Ivorian to school "does not mean that we want to create a nation of civil servants."

Still on the economy, stress was also laid on the need to improve rural life. Too many people were being attracted away from agriculture. Modernisation would be needed.

The saviour will in many senses be oil. The President was reticent about this except in emphasising that oil revenue will be directed straight into agriculture.

It is difficult to imagine anyone else other than President Houphouët-Boigny being able to take decisions and acknowledge errors of such a magnitude.

If the President's criticism of some aspects of economic life were judged to be severe, then his comments on political life were stinging. Political decisions formed the centre piece of the congress. The changes have already been mentioned. The atmosphere at the congress was one of subdued but nonetheless excited anticipation. Those who smelt victory also smelt blood. To a certain extent they were justified. The build-up to the congress had included speeches by the President in which he said that his people has now become of age and should be trusted. In the pre-congress elections for the secretaries-general of the subsections of the PDCI there was a 65 per cent change in people elected. At the local level campaigning had been fierce, on one or two occasions erupting into violence: this happened in Adjame when the incumbent refused to acknowledge his defeat. The President ordered a re-run, which was seen as a sign of his commitment to the democratisation, and the incumbent's defeat was confirmed.

Yet one has to ask why, if such combative spirit had been shown in the grass roots, the performance of the delegates at the congress was so tepid. Here one comes to the heart of what power in the PDCI is about. For while the lower reaches of the party have indeed been opened up to new blood, the President has centralised power on himself at the top. Thus he has confirmed constitutionally what has been true in practice; he is the real power in the party who defers very often to the influence of a circle of friends and advisers -- the barons — among the most faithful of whom has been the much-maligned M. Yacé. The victory for the youth is, in a sense, illusory. The post of Secretary-General has been abandoned, the Political Bureau was trimmed to include both the old guard (among them M. Yacé), and some youth, the new Executive Committee reflected a similar admixture; but the real power balance of these groups is ambiguous. The practice of political control in Ivory Coast all too often takes place beyond the constitutional structure.

By enhancing his own role in the party direction, President Houphouët-Boigny has resolved the potential crisis between the generations and the interest groups. There is no doubting that political patronage had run amok in Ivory Coast. Nor is there any doubt that the resentment against politicians thought to have become too well ensconced in their positions of power and totally detached from the masses had to be responded to. This has been achieved. As such, the congress and the developments which will continue in the course of this year remain an impressive example of single-party system in a country adapting itself to the political and social exigencies. The most worrying of these are the maintenance of the ethnic balance and that the existing authority in the party should not be eroded dramatically by the influx of new people.

What the results of the congress suggest is that the leadership and the centres of power — which have the wealth to influence electoral results — have scarcely changed in reality, even if M. Yacé has taken a knock. More interesting, though, is the issue of the performance of the delegates. Their submission at the national level is not so much a failure but rather a reflection of a political system in which local rather than national politics still remain the focal point of political competition. The resolutions and compromises which take place in the party "sous-sections" defuse the potential tensions at the national arena. This has been a hallmark of single-party rule in Ivory Coast.

Yet most people will say that it is to the elections for the enlarged National Assembly (147 instead of 120 seats) on November 9 & 23 that one must look for the real changes. It is expected, and the President himself has suggested, that there will be a considerable turnover. Patrons are investing lavishly in their protégés in the *circonscriptions* — the constituencies — and in some places there are more than ten candidates for a single seat. The links with the top of the party remain intact. Certainly, the nature of Ivorian politics suggests that the lust for change will have been sated by the ability to compete in the elections; thereafter political dues will have to be paid and this always calls for great moderation.

This is not to suggest that no substantial change is taking place. What has been achieved is a revitalisation of the Ivorian single party system, by permitting competition for party posts the Congress has at least demonstrated that it is possible to rise. It is an acknowledgement of the fact that Ivorian politics are complex and that the simple application of words like "change", "democratisation" and "stability" have a particular significance in the Ivorian context. In Ivory Coast one has to ask: Change for whom? Stability for whom? The two are not irreconcilable by any means, though stability has won the day temporarily. Similarly, the need to maintain an image of stability precludes any drama over the succession to President Houphouët-Boigny.

Before the congress, it had been suggested that either the post of party Secretary-General or the Presidency of the National Assembly would be abolished. This meant two things: either the constitution would have to be changed to make way for a Vice-President, or something along those lines, or that the President of the Assembly, in accordance with Article 11 of the Constitution, would continue to be the constitutionally-designated successor. Either way, the spotlight was on M. Yacé, as it has been ever since the President backed himself into a corner over the succession some five years ago and referred to Article 11 as the constitutional answer to the problem.

Now, M. Yacé's position as President of the Assembly is in doubt. Opinions vary wildly on this point. There are those who believe that the new Assembly will be so changed that it will vote out M. Yacé, though it would not necessarily mean that M. Konan Bedie, who is on everyone's lips when the succession is discussed, would have the post. Another reading of the matter, which seems to be on surer ground, is that the President would be most reluctant to generate a new wave of speculation as to the succession by placing someone else in that position. Furthermore there is no evidence yet to suggest that a changed content in the Assembly would imply drastic changes at the head of the party. President Houphouët-Boigny is too concerned to maintain the image of stability to allow a damaging surge of doubt about the future.

As the leading claimant to the succession, M. Yacé has been the object of unusual pressure which has culminated in articles in *Le Canard Enchaîné* pointing to his many financial interests — some of the details were not correct — and also implying that under his direction there was mismanagement of party funds. Both issues have a direct bearing on what happened at the congress. All the party leadership has substantial financial interests. In fact, M. Yacé lags well behind some others. They all know this and it is most unlikely that such matters will ever be allowed to raise their head in Ivorian politics. As to party funds, there is very little chance that they will ever be publicised because they are used for state purposes that are best kept secret. And this is notwithstanding the decision to raise the matter during the presidential speech to the congress and also the decision to create a committee to regulate party finances.

With the succession so obscure, attention should be directed to the President rather than any pretenders. He has now said that it will be a "team" of people who will see to the succession. In addition he has said that during his own lifetime he is not going to concern himself with the matter. There are many who would have preferred that the President withdraw quietly into the role of elder statesman overseeing other politicians who will assume the executive. The reverse has happened, with the President centralising power on himself. The advantage in the short term is obvious: it delays the open debate and leaves most people secure on the belief that the President is in full control. The danger is that in making himself the lynch pin of a system which only he controls or even understands, no successor, whether in the form of the team or the individual, will be able to emerge. It will be the system that will have to change. Experience from history suggests that the longer changes are delayed the more painful the transition. Whether he likes it or not, the ball remains firmly in the Presidential court.

Abidjan Notebook

WHO PAID homage to the PDCI and how? This ceremony is an integral part of any party congress and in the case of the PDCI's lasted over a day. From around the world, an odd assortment of party representatives came to deliver their respective accolades to Ivory Coast's only party and in particular its leader, Felix Houphouët-Boigny. For most observers this usually means a day off. However, I could not help but become transfixed by the nuances of some of the messages delivered, the language in which they were delivered and the Ivorian response.

Take, for example, the representative of the Parti Congolais du Travail. His speech reached in what in his own country would be a resounding climax: he invited the PDCI to continue in the joint struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism and exploitation. President Houphouët-Boigny, perched on his podium at the Palais de Congress, accorded the gentleman some polite and benevolent applause. From the floor however, the reaction was quite different. By the time the poor man had reached the word exploitation the delegates were laughing. From behind me I heard an Ivorian colleague observing: "Mais, ca c'est du folklore, ca!"

The Rumanian delegate's speech proved to the delegates at the congress to be as soporific as it was scientifically socialist.

The Moroccan ambassador in Abidjan had to speak immediately after the Congolese, who had proclaimed his support for the liberation and self-determination of the people of the Western Sahara.

The representative of the Christian Democratic Party of Italy, who happened to be a member of the European Parliament, was thanked for his kind words and reminded by the chairman of the day that Ivorians would be looking to him on his return to the Parliament for his support in the ACP dealings with the EEC.

FROM UPPER VOLTA came the most important delegation. It included President Lamizana's wife and was lead by M. Gérard Kango Ouedraogo, the leading light of the Union Démocratique Voltaique-Rassemblement Démocratique African, UDV-RDA. It was a vigorous speech in which great tribute was paid to President Houphouët-Boigny — International Chairman of the RDA — in which the name of Ouezzin Coulibaly was evoked with great emotion (just as Barthelemy Boganda's was by the Central African delegate). That such an important delegation should come from Upper Volta is a fair indication of the debt that is due to the PDCI-RDA. Nor is it entirely divorced from a domestic issue to which President Houphouët-Boigny gave some, perhaps unwise, prominence in his speech to the Congress: namely, the problem of control of PDCI funds. President Houphouët-Boigny has always been something of a Godfather to Voltaic politics.

RELATIONS with neighbours can often be ambiguous. The PNP delegation from Ghana laid great stress that it was lead by Alhaji Imoru Egala, the "father of the party". There are some prickly issues which have to be resolved. Cocoa smuggling from Ghana has, it appears, declined considerable in the last 18 months. But now there is oil. There have been at least three meetings recently between the two countries' Foreign Ministers in which the exploitation of oil close to their frontier, the joint electrification agreement and the development of the Bui Dam in which Ivory Coast and Upper Volta have interests, have been discussed.

For the moment the most important issue is oil. There is a joint pool which stretches across their offshore frontier. While Ivory Coast maintains a silence on the details of its oil prospects, they remain encouraging and it has been noted that Philips Petroleum have moved at least one of their rigs across the frontier from Ghana. Given the pressure on the Ivorian economy to produce oil soon, there is the danger of oil being drawn from the common pool at the expense of Ghana.

THE MOST rousing speech came from the representative of the newly created Democratic Union of Central Africa. His was a vitriolic attack on the bloody regime that preceded David Dacko's and he was resoundingly applauded. No names were mentioned, of course. Because, if Bokassa was temporarily enjoying a brief holiday outside Abidjan, his presence in Ivory Coast has once again become a subject of much publicity following the resurrection of the diamond affair in the pages of the French satirical weekly, *Le Canard Enchaîné*. There are many Ivorians who are not happy at Bokassa's residence in their country. It is remarkable though the extent to which President Houphouët-Boigny, who took the initiative of inviting the erstwhile emperor to stay in Ivory Coast, has escaped criticism. The finger is pointed at France.

OF CONSIDERABLE amusement and interest was the speech made on the opening day of the Congress by the representative of the RPR, the Rassemblement pour le République, the French bearers of the Gaullist torch. It was a speech redolent with memories of the close tie that existed between President Houphouët-Boigny and General de Gaulle. It all went down very well with the congress, all the more so because the representative of the Union Démocratique Francaise, President Giscard d'Estaing's party, had failed to turn up for the first day. Instead a brief message sent 10 days before was read out. It was only on the final day that the UDF speaker addressed the congress, having reached Abidjan the day before. It all looked very much as if the Gaullists had pulled a fast one on the government partners, the UDF.

To return to the Bokassa affair, there is an interesting sidelight. In April this year there were reports of unrest in military circles which resulted in some demotions and in the arrest and imprisonment of one Lt. Oullai who had, it was claimed, threatened the life of the President. In the event he was given a short prison sentence

for embezzlement. The effect was to give the impression that the Ivorian domestic intelligence services had not dealt with information about discontent promptly enough. The Bokassa telephone call to Paris has all the hallmarks of the rivalry between members of the French Intelligence Service, SDECE, who have real control over Bokassa. That this should receive so much publicity does not do Ivory Coast's image any good. There have since been suggestions that steps are being taken to improve the domestic intelligence services, at the expense of SDECE.

IN FACT, Franco-Ivorian realtions were the subject of a good deal of speculation. Much of it centred on the assumption that the Ivorians had permitted Bokassa to make the telephone call in order to embarrass President Giscard d'Estaing. There is little doubt that the French leader has not done himself any good by his dilatory handling of Bokassa after his overthrow. But that the Ivorian leader should be implicated in some sordid little attempt to hook up the former emperor onto a line to Paris is far off the mark. As President Houphouët-Boigny asked at a press conference after the Congress, give him a little credit. There are other ways of registering his disapproval of France.

CSO: 4420

OIL WORKERS MEET, ELECT NEW OFFICIALS

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 15 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] The National Union of Ivory Coast Oil Workers (SYNTEPCI) held their general meeting on Saturday, 13 September, at the labor exchange in Treichville. In a-dition to many employees of the country's oil companies, there was also a delegation from the executive office of the General Union of Ivory Coast Workers.

During the opening ceremonies, a spokesman for the UGTCI delegation expressed the sentiment that democratic rules be the golden rule of the day so that union solidarity could be effective.

Then SYNTEPCI's secretary general, Ade Mensah, succeeded him to stress the importance of the present meeting which marks the 20th anniversary of the union. He then reviewed the various agenda items:

1) Union activity
2) Financial report
3) Contract modifications
4) Election of officers

Various negotiations with management were concluded and a number of advantageous agreements were made by the latter in favor of employees. These include salary increases for different worker categories. In categories one to eight, salaries were increased by 11 percent, skilled workers were increased by 9 percent, and technicians by 8 percent. An amendment to article 34 of the contract provides for an end of the year bonus of 1 month's salary for all personnel.

In addition, housing allowances were granted to technicians. The other categories of workers will be included progressively in this benefit schedule.

As for reorganization in the union in the coming years, accent was put on union activities for members. Thus plans were made for creation of a mutual benefit group for each oil company and endowment of cantines. Plans were also made to include a cultural or recreational event for each local at least once a year.

However, a shadow on the picture: application of article 19 of the constitution which stipulates that the newly elected governing committee should organize locals in the interior has not always been carried out in the past 20 years. It is hoped that the new group will attend to this state of things and extend the union to those Ivory Coast oil workers.

In closing, SYNTEPCI affirmed its support of the peace policy of the head of state, His Excellency Felix Houphouet Boigny who works unceasingly for the future of the Ivoirians.

Officers

Office	Elected	Company
Secretary General	Ade Mensah Francois	EX-MOBIL
First deputy secretary general	Essand Kadio	SIR
Second deputy secretary general	Koissi Bruno	BP
Administrative Secretary	Zadi Toumane	SHELL CI
Treasurer	Brou Koutouan Bernard	SHELL CI
Deputy Treasurer	Adingra Koffi Alphonse	BP
Secretary: Claims	Attoungbre Jeremie	SHELL CHIMIE
	Ogou Dago	SIR
	Zioli Gomba	AGIP CI
Secretary: Public Relations	Django Sitan Maxime	BP
	Die Alain	TEXACO
Organization Secretary	Ble Jean	AGIP CI
	Oppo Liamon	MOBIL
Secretary: Worker Education	Camara Ousmane	SIR
Secretary: Women's Education	Mme Kouassi Leonie	SIR
Secretary: Economic Studies	Gondo Luc	SHELL
Secretary: Local Liaison	Coulibaly Ibrahim	TOTAL
Superintendent of Accounts	Kassi Edouard	TOTAL
	Gogbe Soumahoro	TEXACO
Technical Advisors	Barou Adje	AGIP CI
	Max Blehy	ESSO CI

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CSO: 4400

FNMAJ ORGANIZATIONAL PROBLEMS REPORTED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 18 Sep 80 p 10

[Article by Bernard Ahua, "FNMAJ's Work Camps: Functions Must Be Defined"]

[Text] The work camps organized by Ivory Coast's Federation of Youth Movements and Associations were placed in three regions this year: Aboisso, where the town itself housed more than 50 young people in August; Man, where there was a camp for the town and also one for the village of Dompleu (located between Man and Danane), and finally, Agboville, where the village of Aboude welcomed almost 30 young people. Among all these towns and villages, only Aboude had received these young people in 1979, for the others it was quite a new experience.

Thus the program conducted by FNMAJCI was quite different this year than last year, for three reasons: First, the number of young people involved was considerably more this year, more than 200 as compared with 150 last year (the number of 300 volunteers anticipated by the Federation had not been reached). Secondly, federation leadership, having learned from the past year, were better prepared both professionally and for organizing work for many volunteers. Finally, last year Aboude was the only camp, this year there were at least four, five if the camp at Korhogo is counted, though organized quite differently from the others.

In brief, FNMAJCI showed a certain bravado which must be saluted though deploring the fact that they were not encouraged in the same way in all the regions. When looking at the work so benevolently performed by these young people, the lack of information about their program is striking. At Aboisso, for example, the townspeople took them for juvenile detainees, resulting in a total lack of coordination between local youth and the federation. At Korhogo, where 50 rural youths were expected, only 10 showed up. At Aboude, then, because of a simple misunderstanding, work was slowed down and the stay was made difficult.

Are the authorities to blame?

Why such lack of information? According to the leaders of the federation, there is first the astonishment of people when presented with this kind of enterprise. "Young Ivorians are going to work for free for any community? Absurd!" Amoa Urbain, president of the Federation told us. Thus people, suspicious and mistrustful, hesitated to participate fully. But this is not the only problem. Still according to federation authorities, "some prefects were extremely cooperative, as at Man

for example, while others refused to help us, for a variety of reasons. At Korhogo, the under prefect would not release information under the pretext that there were elections."

To these two reasons we add a third, which seems to us to be more pertinent: the kind of work given the young people. At Aboisso, for reasons given by Grah Mel Frederick, the local young people could not participate. In a more general way, it should be noted that the federation continues to set up camp in the middle of town. Therefore, it is necessary to plan for activities which are in no way dubious, and which leave tangible and durable results. This has not only the advantage of putting volunteers into the most advantageous position for morale, but also makes good propaganda for the work of the federation.

So it is regrettable that the volunteers had not been able to construct youth clubs or schools (as had been planned for Aboisso) and were reduced to clean up work which will have no lasting effect since it will only have to be redone once people come around to throw garbage in the places cleaned up.

It must be noted that the ministry does not do a good public relations job for these work camps (for example, press conferences, the minister welcoming the workers, etc). In such a context, the good will of local youth sports leaders and some prefects and under prefects does not suffice to give the hoped for impulsion for this kind of enterprise. In a word, the authorities must define in a concise and precise manner the functions and role of the Federation as they relate to its youth policy. Only then will FNMAJCI be able to act rationally and efficiently.

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CSO: 4400

COUNTRY'S TRADE PATTERNS EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English 13 Oct 80 p 2032

[Text]

The European Economic Community continues to be the Ivory Coast's leading trade partner, taking 63 per cent of all the country's exports (compared with 58.3 per cent in 1978) and representing 55.3 per cent of all Ivory Coast imports (59.5 in 1978) in 1979. The Ivory Coast had a trade surplus worth 40,800m CFA francs with EEC states in 1979. These figures are part of a recent EEC study analysing the state of trade and economic relations between the two sides.

France is the Ivory Coast's main trading partner in the Community, taking about a fourth of the country's exports and supplying a third of all its imports. Ivory Coast's sales of timber, and coffee increased slightly in Italy, in 1979 but sales of cocoa fell in the Netherlands.

Ivory Coast's purchases of cars and capital goods from the Nine fell by 8 per cent in 1979. The country currently runs a deficit with France and the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union, but has a surplus in trade with other EEC countries.

The study, which also deals with EEC investments in the Ivory Coast, notes that EEC capital invested in the country in 1978 totalled 97,408m. CFA francs, or 31.22 per cent of total capital invested in the country.

French investments in the country seem to be on the way down. They totalled 83,225m. CFA francs in 1978. Until the 1970s, French investments represented about half of total investments in the Ivory Coast, but in 1978, the figure had dropped to only one-fourth of all investments. In the industrial sector, French investments represent 24.7 per cent of total investments, compared with 42.2 per cent in 1975. France is, however, still the leading share-holder in the timber-processing, beverage manufacture, chemical and cotton yarn sectors.

British investments in the Ivory Coast increased with the contribution of the Commonwealth Development Corporation to the expansion of timber plantations in 1979 and total 7,346 CFA francs.

Benelux investments in 1978 totalled 2,960m. CFA francs. In 1979 such investments focused on the food, public works and chemical sectors, as well as the textiles industry, coffee and the marketing of timber. German investment totals 2,427m. CFA francs, while Italian investments are put at 1,451m. CFA francs.

CSO: 4420

BUSINESS MUST NOT SHOW 'CALLOUS INDIFFERENCE' TO PEOPLE'S NEEDS

Responsibilities Pointed Out

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 16 Oct 80 p 2

/Editorial/

/Text/ In revolutionary Liberia where everyone is pledged to the rebuilding of a new society directed towards the improvement and upliftment of the social conditions of all the peoples of the land, we would hate to be placed under the impression that there are some elements in our midst who show callous indifference to the needs and welfare of our people.

The world-wide economic situation calls for great sacrifices, restraints, understanding and the need to cooperate with authorities. However, there are some "partners in progress" who demand their pound of flesh at all cost, and where it is not given, they threaten to close down or in other instances, create shortages on the market.

We know that the sole aim of business is to earn profit, and we know that many factors go to determine the profit margin. But no matter what the nature of business, service to the community is of the highest priority. And where it is overcome by indifference and the drive to make a profit, then it becomes necessary for government to impose regulations in order to protect its citizens.

This week two things happened which lead us to focus attention on the need to have the phrase "partners in progress" reflected in our daily activities.

Firstly, the warning by the Vice Head of State to concessions and companies to stop threatening government with closures. Government, he said, will not yield to their threats.

Secondly, it was the Speaker of the PRC who later in the week issued an ultimatum to bakeries to have bread on the market or be fined. There was a scarcity of bread, particularly 10 cents bread because of a disagreement in the price, and it seems to have been discovered that the scarcity was intentional.

Our "partners in progress" are corporate citizens of this country. When times are good, they enjoy and reap enormous benefits and profits. As the nation goes through a process of change, should they not equally share the burden, make economic adjustments and sacrifices in order to build a new society that would breed an atmosphere for greater productivity?

If there are grievances, form a committee and along with the proper authorities, work out an adjustable solution to the problem.

Government is not insensitive to the problems of its corporate citizens, but neither will government permit the needs of its citizens to be held as ransom to satisfy another group.

Those who have obtained the franchise to make bread, must realize that they have an obligation to the public to supply the demands of the market. Where that obligation is subordinate to some other ends, then the government has no alternative but to step in and protect the needs of its peoples.

It is government's responsibility to make regulations, set price scale and standards. There is no doubt that on these lines careful study is being made of the market situation and whatever adjustment is to be made will be done, taking into consideration the great interest of the masses. Until then, in the cause of the people, the struggle continues.

Podier Warns Bakers

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 16 Oct 80 p 6

/Text/ Any baker who refuses to produce bread for the local market will be fined $500, PRC Speaker J. Nicholas Podier warned here last Tuesday.

The warning grew out of serious bread shortages which have been hitting Monrovia following a ruling by PRC Co-chairman, Major General Thomas Weh Syen that bread be sold at 10 cents instead of 15 cents a loaf.

Speaker Podier noted that the PRC considers the bakeries' action very grave, and a defiance to government as well as an attempt to exploit the Liberian People.

He emphasized that Government would not allow any member of the business community in Liberia to exploit the people, and warned against anti-revolutionary activities which he said, will not be tolerated in the New Liberia.

"We must now try to live in peace and unity in order to build a better society for all of us to enjoy," he declared.

He re-emphasized the price for the round loaf of bread should remain at 10 cents until government reaches a decision on the matter.

Speaker Podier disclosed that the absence of some PRC members and Commerce Minister Joseph Douglas from the country, had delayed the work of the Committee set up to study the issue. He however has assured the public that efforts would be made to have the matter quickly solved. Besides rice, bread is one of the staple foods in the country and is also a fast selling commodity.

Podier Fines Monrovia Bakery

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 17 Oct 80 p 8

/Excerpt/ The General Manager of Monrovia Bakery Incorporated, Mr. Calabro was Thursday fined $500 by PRC Speaker, Brigadier General J. Nicholas Podier, for selling bread above the official price of 10 cents.

Speaker Podier said if the fine was not paid that day, Government would order the closure of the bakery.

Speaking in his office at the Capitol here, General Podier said anyone found selling bread above the official price would be fined the same amount, while those found selling soft drinks above 25 cents, would be fined $250.

He frowned on retailers and wholesalers who arbitrarily increased prices of essential commodities, which act he said, was not in the interest of the Liberian people.

Speaker Podier has meanwhile called on all Liberians to report anyone found selling local commodities above the official prices.

CSO: 4420

POLICY ON BREAD, SOFT DRINK PRICES CAUSES PROBLEMS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 6 Oct 80 pp 1, 7

/Article by Sam Johnson/

/Text/ There is a scarcity, if not total disappearance, of the 10 cents round bread on the market in Monrovia.

With the exception of supermarkets, bread sold at other prices could only be found on rare occasions.

Retailers interviewed said the round bread was not being sold because bakeries were still demanding 12 cents a loaf.

"If we buy it at that price, we will have to sell the bread above 12 cents," a shopkeeper said, reflecting the position of others.

This, retailers said they cannot do because they fear prosecution, and have therefore decided not to purchase the bread.

An announcement from the Chairman of the PRC committee on Commerce, Industry and Transportation, buttressed by a subsequent notice from the Vice Head of State, said that the prices of round bread and soft drinks should remain at 10 cents and 25 cents respectively, until reasons for the increases were substantiated.

Soft drinks are however still being sold for 30 cents at retail shops. But retailers insisted that this was not their fault.

Parched Throats

Displaying a September 18 dated mimeographed notification of a new price structure because of "ever increasing cost of raw material and other expenses" from the local producer of Coca Cola beverages, a retailer said they now purchase soft drinks at $6.20 a crate instead of the previous $4.50.

They would be selling at a loss of 20 cents per crate if the beverages were sold at 25 cents, the retailer said.

Retailers believed the Commerce Ministry is the root of the problems because it had approved the price increases for soft drinks and bread.

Bread-seekers are meanwhile now asking whether the bakers have stopped baking or are stock-piling the bread.

Soft drinks lovers are also wondering whether they should pay 30 cents to quench their thirst or remain with parched throats.

CSO: 4420

PRC SPEAKER URGES WORKERS TO RESTRAIN DEMANDS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 17 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

/Text/ PRC Speaker J. Nicholas Podier has advised Liberian workers to be united and respectful to ensure rapid development of the country.

He said the country could be developed through the participation and dedication of all its citizens.

He said this at the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation (LPMC) where he paid a surprise visit yesterday to acquaint himself with its operations.

Brigadier-General Podier admonished the workers to exercise restraint in their many demands.

He told them that the Government was doing everything possible to provide a board for the corporation to seek their welfare.

The workers appealed to the Government to revise their present salary structure, provide loan facilities and other emoluments in the corporation.

They contend that they had been denied their basic amenities in the past and so they hoped the Government would do its best to remedy the situation.--LINA

CSO: 4420

FRG TECHNICAL COOPERATION OFFICIAL TO EVALUATE LINA

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 9 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

/Text/

DR. PETER Holasek of the German Agency for Technical Cooperation, arrives here today for a one-week visit to evaluate German-Liberian technical cooperation project, the Liberia News Agency (LINA).

While here, Dr. Holasek will discuss the progress of LINA with competent Liberian authorities and agencies. He will also hold talks with ELBC/TV authorities on rural information system.

Since Dr. Holasek's last visit here in December 1979 to evaluate the work of LINA, the German Government has trained 10 employees of the agency at the Ghana News Agency.

Recently, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation offered LINA eight scholarships for the 1981 academic year.

Dr. Holasek is expected to call on the PRC Chairman on Information and other members of the committee at the Capitol tomorrow.

Dr. Holasek will also hold talks with authorities at the Ministry of Information, the Liberia Telecommunication Corporation as well as the Editor-in-Chief and editors of LINA.

He is expected to visit LINA Regional Bureau in Buchanan and Robertsport.

The LINA, which has eight regional offices in eight counties and two bureau in Bomi and Rivercess Territories, has been in operation for a little over a year.

The Agency expects to open more offices in the remaining territories. — LINA

CSO: 4420

FRG OFFICIAL EVALUATING LINA ACTIVITIES

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 14 Oct 80 p 3

/Excerpt/ Dr Peter Holase, head of Media and Communication projects at the German Agency for Technical Cooperation, currently visiting Liberia to evaluate the activities of the Liberia News Agency (LINA), met with Information Minister Gabriel Nimley and PRC Chairman on Information, Captain Joseph Sampson over the weekend.

During their meeting, Minister Nimley welcomed Dr. Holasek to Liberia on behalf of government, and commended the German Agency for the Technical Cooperation extended the country in the area of news agency.

He informed the German expert that government was committed to improving LINA as well as meeting the financial aspect of the project.

Dr. Holasek thanked Minister Nimley for the Ministry's cooperation with the German Agency in establishing LINA. He reiterated that the basic philosophy behind the formation of LINA was to have flow of information on both local and international media, and added that he was happy that this philosophy was already underway.

While assessing the progress made by LINA, Dr. Holasek noted that it was now time to think of extending cooperation in other areas.

Following his visit to the Ministry of Information, Dr. Holasek paid a courtesy call on the PRC Chairman on Information, Captain Joseph Sampson at the Capitol Building.

In his welcome remarks, Captain Sampson complimented LINA for adequately explaining the aims and objectives of the Liberian government both at home and abroad, and added that since the Revolution, the Liberia News Agency has operated effectively and efficiently by informing the Liberian people about the activities in the country.

However, he observed that there was a need for essential materials to help upgrade the communication network in the country and thanked the German government for its assistance to Liberia.

For his part, Dr. Holasek noted that it was the first time that in a limited period a news agency was developing rapidly in a developing country and attributed this achievement to the support and guidance received from both the German and Liberian Governments.

He thanked Captain Sampson and the Committee members on Information for the support they were offering to LINA and other news organs in the country.

CSO: 4420

MANAGER SAYS AIR LIBERIA FACES VERY CRITICAL PROBLEMS

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 7 Oct 80 pp 1, 7

/Article by Klon Hinneh/

/Text/

AIR LIBERIA has been reportedly thrown into approximately $6 million deficit due to British Caledonian's "gross mis-management" of the nation's national airline.

British Caledonian's contract with the Liberian Government to manage Air Liberia expired last May, and left behind the $6 million deficit, which covered national and international obligations of the national airline.

In an interview with the new General Manager of Air Liberia, Mr. Thomas Wede Dueh Harris, he explained the financial and technical problems facing Air Liberia which he describe as very critical.

In order to make the airline economically viable, he said the new management has begun streamlining the organization in order to reduce the economic burden on the airline caused by the expatriates management team.

Through this re-organization exercise, Mr. Harris noted that the new management intends to place qualified Liberians in responsible position at all levels of the corporation, instead of hiring expatriates.

He disclosed that feasibility studies are being concluded in conjunction with the Ministries of Planning and Economic Affairs, and Commerce, Industry and Transportation designed to ascertain as to whether it would be profitable for Air-Liberia to operate the Boeing 737 aircraft commercially.

The Boeing 737 recently completed a five-day maintenance check-up in the United Kingdom.

CSO: 4420

ICAO EXPERT TO COME TO MONROVIA TO REVISE AVIATION LAWS

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 9 Oct 80 p 8

/Article by Napolean Teage/

/Text/ As a result of three weeks of negotiations with aviation experts at the recent 23rd session of the General Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in Montreal, Canada, a technician is to arrive here shortly in an effort to revise the aviation laws of Liberia.

Disclosing this Tuesday upon his return from the aviation meeting, Commerce, Industry and Transportation Minister, Major Joseph N. Douglas, said never before in the aviation history of the country has Liberia benefiting from assistance offered by the United Nations Dvelopment Program (UNDP) for the development of Civil Aviation.

The result of the 23rd session of ICAO, Major Douglas noted, had placed government in the position to take what he referred to as full advantage of any assistance that would cater to the up-grading of the country's aviation industry.

CSO: 4420

LIO REPORT NOTES LAMCO'S PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 10 Oct 80 p 8

/Text/ After a two-year slump, the price of iron ore has begun to develop a more positive and favourable outlook.

According to a recent LIO report, LAMCO's sales for the first six months of 1980 increased by 8.5 percent to $52.0 million from $47.9 million during the same period in 1979. This is due principally to a 15.8 per cent price increase on most 1980 shipments.

However, there was a decline in sales volume which partially offset the price increase. Sales volume declined from 3.7 million tons in 1979 to 3.6 million tons in 1980, producing a net loss of $3.9 million for the first six months of 1980 as compared to $6.5 million for the same period in 1979.

While this price increase showed a substantial decrease in LIO's net loss of $925,000 or 23 cents per share, it was still far below last year's net loss of $2,702,000 or 68 cents per share covering the same six months period.

Despite the favourable trend on the market, the report claims that LAMCO continues to face the "problems of escalating production costs and reduced demand for finished products in its major market areas."

The report warns, however, that LAMCO's continuation as a "going concern" will be dependent on Management's ability to success, in arranging "to secure additional financing" in order to meet its obligations and make necessary capital expenditures during the 1980 through cost reduction measures, capital equipment financing, factoring of accounts receivable and other financing arrangements.

LIO (Liberian Iron Ore Limited) owns 50% of the common stock of LAMCO and certain other securities of LAMCO. The Government of Liberia owns the other 50% of the LAMCO stock. The Swedish LAMCO Syndicate owns 74.8% of the Capital Stock of LIO.

CSO: 4420

RELEASE OF STUDENTS DETAINED FOR ASSAULT ON VARNEY SOUGHT

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 7 Oct 80 p 3

/Article by Sam H. Johnson/

/Text/ The University of Liberia student body has appealed for the release of colleagues allegedly detained at B.T.C. for their alleged role in an assault on P.R.C. Secretary-General, Lt. Col. Fallah Varney at a night club in Sinkor.

The number of persons in question has not been ascertained, but conflicting accounts put them between two and four.

Making the appeal last Friday when they met with Col. Varney at his Capitol Building Office, the delegation led by Student Union President George Kieh begged the P.R.C. Secretary-General to show magnanamity toward their colleagues by releasing them from further detention.

The University students recited biblical quotations, while a female student even attempted to hold Col. Varney's foot in imploring forgiveness for their colleagues.

But their eloquence at words and servility proved fruitless as Col. Varney stood firm in his decision to punish his alleged attackers.

He told the students that the attack against him had been savage and systematic to the extent that he was of the opinion that it was a "plot."

He said those detained for their part in the attack would be held until "I know they are punished."

Col. Varney explained that on the evening of Friday, September 26, he went to the Farms' Garden night club near the Catholic hospital on a "mission."

In civilian attire, and accompanied by Major Jerry Jorwley, a senior P.R.C. member, Col. Varney said they purchased tickets to enter the club, but were told that their hands had to be stamped before admission.

This, he said, they refused, and an argument then ensued.

"Without warning, I was attacked from behind and shoved against the wall," Col. Varney said.

Col. Varney spoke of an intense struggle during which he and Major Jorwley were manhandled by four individuals, but were saved from further brutality by the arrival of some soldiers.

Asked to comment on many persons who are contesting this version and even accusing him and others of gun-whipping several individuals, Col. Varney said that it was a lie and a machination designed to tarnish his character.

Reliable sources at B.T.C. however, spoke of one of those taken for detention as having been beaten so severely that he was taken for medical treatment. But the sources could not establish his identity.

The Army Commanding-General, Thomas Quiwonpka, when contacted, said as far as he knew, only an individual at present was being detained in connection with the incident. The identity of the individual was not given.

The father of one of those said to have been detained was also arrested, but was released four days later.

Meanwhile, the University students are expected to continue their dialogue with Lt. Col. Fallah Varney at a later date.

CSO: 4420

APPOINTMENTS OF RURAL PRESS EDITORS ANNOUNCED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 10 Oct 80 p

/Excerpt/

Mr. Henrie Thompson, former Assistant Editor-in-Chief of the NEW LIBERIAN Newspaper, and Mr. Singbe G. F. Johnson, former Bong County Assistant Superintendent for Development, have been appointed Editor-in-Chief and Assistant Editor-in-Chief respectively of the Rural Press to be launched soon in Gbarnga.

The Gbarnga Pilot Newspaper Project is the first in a series of newspapers to be established in all county capitals by the Ministry of Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism to cater to the rural masses. It is expected to become functional by early next year.

In an interview yesterday, Mr. Thompson noted that the concept of a rural press was very timely as it would serve as a medium of communication between the rural people and the central government and vice versa.

Mr. Thompson said with the bulk of the nation's population living in the mostly underdeveloped rural areas, "it was unfortunate that the press over the years has failed to direct its energies towards the rural areas."

He noted that the "political bickering and economic rat-racing" in the urban centers have been given more prominence by the mass media, while other interesting and perhaps more pressing issues in the rural sectors have gone unnoticed.

CSO: 4420

LEBANESE BUSINESSMEN INVESTING IN ECONOMY

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 13 Oct 80 p 5

/Text/ With confidence in the PRC Government greatly increased both at home and abroad, hundreds of foreign investors who took to their heels after the April 12 coup, are pouring back to take advantage of the numerous investment opportunities which have been laid open by the PRC to awaken the nation's tattered economy.

Middle East Airline (MEA) planes flying the Beirut-Monrovia route, arrive at the Roberts International Airport jam-packed, especially with Lebanese investors, most of whom had taken off in the wake of the coup.

Looking back on the early days of the military takeover, many of the returning businessmen admit that they were badly shaken by the event itself.

Explained one large department store owner: "Coups have quite often been the signal for an unending chain of political and economic instability. That's why businessmen have developed the tendency of wrapping up their goods to leave as soon as a coup breaks out."

He noted, however, that the Liberian case had been somehow unique because not only was the situation quickly brought under control, but the military immediately set about reviving the economy.

"The fact that a substantial number of us are coming back is itself a vote of confidence in the new government," one leading Lebanese businessman pointed out.

The Lebanese appear to have quickly caught the spirit of the Liberian Revolution. Already several large capital and labour-intensive investment projects are in the pipeline, including a $2 million steel factory which will produce steel rods and many other essential building materials.

Further evidence of their interest in the welfare of the host country is the setting up of a $50,000.00 business development fund put together by the Lebanese Community to aid Liberians.

As one Lebanese explained, Liberia is for them "a second home," and its welfare would continue to be of concern to the Lebanese community as long as the government continues to provide security and a healthy economic climate for their businesses.

CSO: 4420

JAPANESE LOAN FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 13 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

/Excerpt/ Japan is to give Liberia $20 million loan to purchase construction materials to implement government's feeder road programme planned by the Ministry of Public Works.

This was disclosed by Assistant Public Works Minister for Construction, Mr. Alfred B. Kollie, who returned home recently from Japan where he led a four-man delegation from his Ministry and the GSA to follow up the agreement reached between both countries last year in connection with the loan.

According to a release from the Public Works Ministry, apart from purchasing materials, equipment and spare parts for the projects the loan will also provide instructors and experts to carry out the training of operators, mechanics, drivers and highway technicians in order to effectively implement proper management of the equipment.

Minister Kollie revealed that a number of issues discussed with Japanese government officials centered around the type of equipment to be purchased, the cost price, and the timetable for the implementation of the projects.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

LAMCO OFFICIAL DISMISSED--Yekepa, Oct. 6 (LINA)--The administrative manager of the LAMCO Joint Venture Operating Company, Mr. John G. Rancy, has been dismissed by Vice Head of State, Major General Thomas Weh Syen for acts contrary to Government's policy. Announcing this today, Major-General Weh Syen, who is on a one-day working visit here, said the move became necessary because of numerous complaints he had received about Mr. Rancy's unbecoming attitudes toward the workers. He reaffirmed government's commitment to building a wholesome society free from all forms of human exploitation, and emphasized that anyone found acting against the interest of the masses would bear the full weight of the law. /Excerpt/ / Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 7 Oct 80 pp 1, 7/

DISRESPECT FOR PRESIDENT'S CONVOY--The Head of State, Master Sergeant Samuel Doe, has warned that effective immediately, any driver who refused to yield to the presidential convoy would be dealt with accordingly. He said any driver caught disrespecting the presidential convoy for the first time would be jailed three months, while for the second offence, the driver's license would be confiscated and never re-issued to him. The Head of State gave the warning after he narrowly escaped an accident on Tubman Boulevard Sunday, when a vehicle of the Telecommunication Corporation almost ran into the presidential convoy. The driver of the vehicle, Mulba Sumo, reportedly refused to yield to the convoy while the Head of State was on his way to the Matadi Housing Estate. Driver Sumo was however seriously warned and set free. /Text/ /Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 7 Oct 80 p 8/

CSO: 4420

GDR SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT DELIVERED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 4 Oct 80 pp 1,2

[Article: "GDR/MDR: 80 Million Francs' Worth of Scientific Equipment"]

[Text] Antananarivo--The department of Scientific Research has just received a lot of optical instruments worth 80 million Malagasy francs; this scientific equipment had been ordered from the GDR [German Democratic Republic] by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research.

This new equipment was displayed yesterday on the premises of the department of Scientific Research, in the presence of the GDR ambassador to Madagascar, His Excellency Mr Manfried Richter and of the general secretary of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Mr Velompanahy Aristide, and his staff, including the director of Scientific Research, Mrs Rakotosamimanana.

The general secretary of the Ministry, Mr Velompanahy Aristide, took this opportunity to put forward bilateral cooperation, and especially its realization through this first purchase of scientific equipment, which was made under favorable conditions.

Benefits

His Excellency Mr Manfried Richter, for his part, was pleased with the state of our relations, especially since the signature of the trade agreements in 1979; he expressed his wishes to see the development of the GDR/MDR [Malagasy Democratic Republic] cooperation.

According to Mrs Rakotosamimanana, director of Scientific Research, our purchasing from the GDR offers non-negligible benefits: the GDR grants us easy payment terms and, above all, it supplies us with precision equipment, i.e. equipment of very high quality. These purchases are part of the efforts of the Revolutionary Power to provide an adequate infrastructure for our Regional University Centers and our National Research Centers, where our teachers and scientists are trained.

Laboratory Practice

The contract between the GDR and the MDR concerning these optical instruments (microscopes, stereoscopes, stereomicroscopes, etc.) was signed on 14 March 1980; the amount, to be paid in foreign currency, was some 80 million Malagasy francs; easy payment terms were accepted, thanks to the assistance of the GDR embassy in Madagascar.

Payment will be completed in 1982; it includes 9 percent interest in 1981 and 16 percent in 1982; Madagascar has already paid over 12 million Malagasy francs, before and after the equipment was received. The equipment was shipped by air, from the GDR to Madagascar via France; it took only about 10 days.

This equipment will be used primarily for laboratory practice in the Regional University Centers, especially at the School for Higher Science Education and at the National Tertiary-Level School, at the Antanarivo and Tulear Regional University Centers, as well as for research work at certain centers such as the FOFIFA [expansion unknown], the CNRO [expansion unknown] and the CNRT [expansion unknown].

The GDR is our leading supplier of scientific equipment, according to Mrs Rakotosamimanana; however, because of our "all-directional" policy, Madagascar also purchases equipment from the USSR, France, the FRG, Switzerland, etc.

Let us mention that these optical instruments will be used right away by university students, especially those in their first year of science, for laboratory practice.

9294
CSO:4400

URBAN SPREAD OF TANANARIVE EXAMINED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 9 Oct 80 pp 1,3

[Article: "2000: Urban Spread Toward the Hills"]

[Text] Last 1 October, the first heavy drops of the season were like a warning reminding Tananarive inhabitants of the cross they must bear during the rainy season... A cross with many facets, the most common of which are streets transformed into rivers after it has rained only 10 minutes, dikes which threaten to rupture whenever some cyclone or tropical depression causes the rain to persist for a few days, not to mention the degradation of road pavements as a result of mere bad weather...

At the department of technical services of the Tana-I Fivondronana, the head of which, Mr Rakotorahalahy, we met yesterday, this is, so to speak, an old story...

Yes, an old story dating back to the time when Antananarivo was a city called Analamanga, circled by 12 hills. In the course of centuries, the city grew and problems of all kinds started cropping up: topography, sanitation, traffic, and came down to us...

Mixed Urbanization

One still remembers the boom in the development of Antananarivo which took place during the 1950's. Later on, this development required the realization of an extension program during the 1960's and provided for the creation of residential centers and industrial zones encroaching on the neighboring plains. These, among others, are the developments at Ampefiloha and at the 67 hectares, and the industrial zone reclaimed on marshlands and protected from the water by the embanked road...

Was this right or wrong? Later on, it was noticed that these plains, where urbanization had made its most recent conquests, were faced with a permanent threat of flooding, on the one hand, and with difficulties in rain water and waste water drainage, on the other hand, due to the low gradient of the profile which, in addition, does not facilitate self-cleaning of the existing pipes used for drainage.

This is why an ultra-modern separate system, different from the single system of the older districts located higher up, had to be installed in these new districts. As for the risk of flooding, it is real because of the permanent threat of a rupture of the Ikopa dikes which must be reinforced now that the river bed has been raised as a result of the low gradient of the slope, on the one hand, and of an erosion phenomenon occurring upstream on the other hand...

It was only in 1972 that a sanitation program for the capital was launched. The studies were financed by the United Nations Development Program and the World Health Organization, and carried out by the Hydraulic Technical Combine (OTH). Their cost amounted to the trifling sum of 240 millions of our francs.

In its conclusions, the OTH declared itself not much in favor of the continuation of the extension program in the peripheral plains, because of the problems mentioned above, and also so as not to divert these plains from rice cultivation, which is their proper destination. Thus it was decided that the Tana extension would, from now on, include mixed urbanization of hills and plains at those sites where the problems which are now a nightmare for the inhabitants of the new districts do not occur. The Ankatso area is the first center of this new urbanization program. More recently, Fenoarivo, where the Regional University Center is now under construction, has become a part of this new program. A survey team is now working on the draft of an urban master-plan for the year 2000.

Sanitation

Sanitation, of course, is high on the list in this urban master-plan. And sanitation means, first and foremost, drainge of rain water, waste water and solid wastes.

In this respect, storm-water tanks will be built to collect excess rain water, especially in the Eastern valley where the Besarety, Ampahibe and Antanimora districts are located. Seven such tanks will be provided and topographical surveys are now under way. At the same time, collecting tanks will be built in the Western area, along the Manjakaray, Ankorondrano and Soavimasoandro axis. They will serve to collect rain water before it is progressively pumped into the Mamba River over a period of 24 hours. In fact, studies have shown that discharging all rainwater from this valley without any control would increase the river flow to such an extent that it might present a real threat for the agricultural and residential areas along its course. Topographical work is also under way for these retaining works. Finally, still in connection with rain water, the right bank of the Mamba River will be reinforced.

As for waste waters, emergency works have just been completed. These are works located at the Anosy and Behoririka lakes, which convey waste water directly into the Ikopa River or into the Andriantany canal. A collector

will be built from the Tsaralalana district to the 67 hectares zone; it will be connected to the Ikopa pumping station. The recalibration of the Andriantany canal is also contemplated, so that it would essentially be used for drainage. For the time being, it serves two purposes: sanitation of the capital, and irrigation of the Betsimitatatra plain. This recalibration, moreover, brings to light the necessity for a new irrigation canal from Soanierana to Anosipatrana and Ambohimanarina, which would enable the Andriantany canal to play fully its part in drainage and sanitation.

Solid Wastes

With respect to solid wastes, the capital will be soon provided with 720 waste bins. Bids will be invited as soon as the State treasury will have reassigned funds to the Fivondronana. This operation will extend over three years. So will the purchasing of transportation and earth-moving equipment. Also, three dumping grounds similar to those at Andralanitra and Anosipatrana will be created. The method used will be controlled dumping into trenches which will then be covered. After two years, the humus thus obtained will then be composted before being used as an agricultural fertilizer. At present, production is about 10,000 tons of compost per year, i.e. it can be used directly as an agricultural fertilizer.

The composting station will be reinforced and improved to increase production which is expected to double within the next five years...

This extensive plan for our capital is expected to be completed by the year 2000. Some work has already started, some is still at the survey stage. At the same time, current maintenance operations continue, as do the marking of the ground, "tip-top" operations (patching up more or less damaged roads), the construction of public buildings, especially one secondary general education school in each Firaisana, and one "lapa" (a sort of city hall) in each Firaisana...

In the year 2000, our capital will have 1.2 million inhabitants. The city which was first Analamanga, then the "city of the thousand", and is now about to become the first Malagasy city to exceed one million inhabitants, is planning its future. An old story which is now projecting into the future.

9294
CSO:4000

BRIEFS

CDR CONGRATULATIONS--Berlin, 23 Sep--Erich Honecker congratulated the Malian people for their effort in freeing themselves from the burden of colonial heritage 20 years ago. In his message to Moussa Traore on the 20th anniversary of Mali's proclamation of independence, Honecker expressed his desire to see continued growth in the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and governments. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Sep 80 p 8] 8569

CSO: 4401

U.S. 'IMPERIALIST' AIMS IN PERSIAN GULF ATTACKED

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 16 Sep 80 p 8

[Excerpt] Before analyzing some facts which bear witness to the United States' age-old and persistent design to infiltrate the Persian-Gulf area and reinforce its positions in that region, let us begin by pointing out the motives which prompted this policy. As a matter of fact, the American president himself, J. Carter, openly mentioned one of them, perhaps the main one, in one of his public addresses when he stated that the concept regarding the vital interests of the United States in the Persian Gulf is founded on the objective to maintain the major positions of the American monopolies in this area in which are concentrated, again quoting Carter, more than two-thirds of the world's oil reserves. Later, U.S. Minister of Defense Harold Brown expounded the President's statement: "Our interests can be best explained in very simple terms: to safeguard access to oil resources," stated Brown, with the precision typical of the military man.

However, the Persian Gulf's economic importance does not per se explain the United States' keen interest in it. The American presence in that area, as in the Near East in general, is directly connected with the United States' worldwide strategic plans, the objectives of which are to safeguard and strengthen imperialist positions in this area, to ensure the "safety" of NATO's southern flank, and to support Israel. Significant relevance has been attributed to plans for utilizing this area which is of major strategic importance in strengthening the United States' general strategic military positions, particularly in view of the region's proximity to the Soviet Union's southern border. In his book, "Armaments and Strategy," the American scientist, L. Martin, stated that strategically the Near East assumes paramount importance, for it constitutes a possible operational base for military activities against the Soviet Union.

Besides strategic considerations of a worldwide nature, the struggle against the Arab people's national liberation movement constitutes one of the most significant objectives of the United States' military presence in the Persian Gulf. In the opinion of Z. Brzezinski, the President's national security advisor, the United States, in this area intends to participate "in an active and positive way in the development of a world in rapid evolution in order to impress on it a distinctive mark which corresponds to our best interests." If we bear in mind the above-mentioned positions of the American president and his minister of defense concerning United States' interests in the Persian-Gulf area and regarding the means of safeguarding them, this concept signifies that the United States is arrogating to itself the right to stand its ground by force or to impose on Arab countries whatever rules and regulations it chooses. The entire history of the Persian Gulf countries, especially in the post-war period, is a glaring proof of the concrete application of American imperialism's aggressive doctrines.

8870
CSO: 4401

EXPLANATION PROVIDED ON CREATION OF MILITARY RANKS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Only Communists May Be Officers in the Mozambican Armed Forces"]

[Excerpts] The creation of military ranks is a new phase in the growth of our armed forces. We have come a long way to arrive at this phase. The text which follows speaks of the path taken in this regard and the profound significance of the creation of military ranks in the current phase:

National Army

In April 1964 in Kongwa we saw the emergence of the first nucleus of the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] structured militarily and with uniformity of training and concept.

The basic question was the overthrow of Portuguese colonialism by revolutionary violence. Iron discipline was necessary to overcome the tremendous inadequacies and gradually transform the correlation of forces in our favor, thus bringing the enemy to defeat.

In this respect, partriotism and national unity were inseparable, fundamental elements. When it was necessary for some of us to die so that the country might rise up again; when, with blood, we were going to create a free land where no such land had existed, no one went to die for one particular area, for a particular ethnic group, for one color or race. The combat was for all of our people, from Rovuma to Maputo; it was for a single country, from Rovuma to Maputo.

People's Army

The development of the armed conflict in Cabo Delgado and Niassa led to the appearance of free and semifree areas. Physically, the enemy controlled neither the people nor the land. Already colonialism did not exist as an occupying force but rather as a bloodthirsty invader, a murderous aggressor.

Among ourselves we were Mozambicans.

The enemy's power was destined eventually to disappear; it was important to determine who would exercise the new power, what its objectives would be, how this power would be made manifest and develop.

The FPLM had to expand the struggle, defend and organize the people.

The struggle against the enemy's vigorous forces and the destruction of its sensitive economic and strategic points required the development of initial concepts of that struggle. In this phase, against the people's interests and deliberately acting in opposition to those interests, we saw the manifestation of the selfish interests and unbridled appetites of the new exploiters, former feudal proponents and aspirants to middle-class society.

In this process of class struggle, the FPLM presented itself as a basic instrument of the people, the steadfast force which transformed the free areas into a secure rear guard for our people's struggle.

The FPLM had truly become a people's army.

It grew in the class struggle; it won the people's total confidence; it united all the people around the cause of the fatherland; it became the main stimulus for national unity.

The war revealed a certain number of traitors, a certain number of those who were vacilating.

But in contrast to that handful of human dregs, of human riffraff, the war revealed multitudes of heroes, of stable people, with a spirit of sacrifice.

The Victory of Popular Democracy

After the proclamation of national independence, the Fourth Defense Department Conference was held. The result of that conference was the ratification of the document, "Overcome Class Conflict," which created the objective and subjective conditions for the success of the Third FRELIMO Congress, the establishment of the FRELIMO party as the Marxist-Lenist party, the construction of socialism in our liberated country, and the fulfillment of our internationalist duty, particularly with regard to the Zimbabwe people.

In the Fourth Defense Department Conference it was unanimously decided to reject the creation of military ranks and uniforms at that time. They were not compatible with the development of the army which was still a guerrilla army and had not been transformed into a regular army. They would do nothing to strengthen discipline. They would have induced fear of military stripes, adulterating one's consciousness of doing one's duty in blind obedience to rank, stifling dialog which would otherwise facilitate administrative solutions, encouraging personal vanity and ambition and institutionalizing lack of self-confidence.

In the Fourth Defense Department Conference of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique in July 1975, there was concern that the army's ranks would be purged, that the class struggle would be encouraged within the army. To introduce military ranks and uniforms at that time would have been handing our combat weapon over to the enemy or putting it in the hands of those who were vacilating. In our armed forces and security organizations there is no room for the enemy's allies, for opponents, for those who are corrupt.

.heir members, especially the officers, come from the ranks of the working class, the peasantry, the revolutionary intelligentsia.

W th the reactionary armed provocation of December 1975, it was plain to see that ignorance, obscurantism, unbridled ambition and corruption had given rise to swine in our midst. These swine used reactionary violence to be able to live like pigs, abuse and ride on the backs of the people, use the weapon of liberation to impose their arbitrary will and indulge in their individual whims.

The swine used the colonial army as their model, an army in which lack of courtesy, vulgarity, drugs, bribery and venereal disease were the rule.

To introduce military stripes at that time would have meant handing the power over to our enemies, to the corrupt captain, the drugged major, the colonel who owned brothels and the general who embezzled funds.

That is why we said: "Overcome Class Conflict" and first of all in the armed forces and security organizations.

In order for the combatants to raise on high the flag of internationalism and brotherhood-in-arms with other socialist armies and the progressive armies of Africa and the world, it is essential for their officers to be communists.

The officers must have scientific knowledge. The military rank must strictly denote one's capabilities, political awareness and level of scientific and technical knowledge.

Military Ranks and Uniforms

After 16 years of existence, we have seasoned cadres, experienced in two wars, loyal to the party, ready to consolidate and defend the socialist fatherland.

However, with 5 military branches and an additional 50 different specialties, with a national dimension, an extreme mobility of cadres, the continuing necessity of maintaining a high degree of combat readiness requiring the constant identification of cadres and utmost confidence in those individuals, it is necessary to introduce military ranks.

The assignment of military ranks will not be a static arrangement. That is to say that no rank is permanent, that the cadres will be promoted according to their political awareness and technical competence.

The ranks indicate the political level and the level of knowledge; they constitute an incentive to raise this level.

Since Marxism-Leninism is in a position of control in our leadership organizations and since science is the permanent instrument of labor, the cadres will be subject to continuous evaluation in order to promote one who is good, not promote one who is incompetent and dismiss one who is bad.

The assignment of military ranks is not payment for participation in the armed conflict.

The assignment of military ranks indicates only the current levels of responsibility and knowledge.

Participation in the armed conflict is a privilege sufficient unto itself.

8568
CSO: 4401

BRITISH OFFICIAL HOLDS MEETINGS ON COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] British Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs Richard Luce, who has been holding meetings with Mozambican leaders for 2 months, left Maputo yesterday for Swaziland. He made a detour through certain South African countries to exchange opinions on the area's political situation, particularly the Namibian problem.

The British diplomat also held conversations with our country's leaders on economic cooperation with Mozambique, particularly in the transportation and communications sectors. Yesterday morning Richard Luce met with Mozambican Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano.

Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco was also present at this meeting. The day before, at the start of the visit, the British leader had conversations with Alcantara Santos, Minister of Ports and Land Transport. With regard to economic cooperation to be established between our two countries, the British diplomat announced yesterday in a press conference that a British trade mission will visit Mozambique in October to define possible areas of cooperation with our government in a more precise and concrete manner.

In the press conference held yesterday and attended by both domestic and foreign journalists, Richard Luce spoke of the objectives of his visit to the South African countries, especially Lesotho, South Africa, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Botswana. The meeting with the journalists dealt particularly with the Namibian question, one of the problems which caused the diplomat to make a detour to this African area. In one of our previous articles we gave more details about this conference.

With regard to Mozambique, Richard Luce asserted in the meeting with the journalists that his country is interested in maintaining ties of bilateral cooperation. Luce stated that Mozambique has an important role in solving the Zimbabwe problem and that Great Britain is also considering this aspect in designating Mozambique as a country with which it wants to maintain cooperative relations.

8568
CSP: 4401

BRIEFS

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--A delegation from the Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples (AMASP), headed by Minister of Justice Teodato Hunguana, left Maputo yesterday for Sofia. The Mozambican representation is made up of Abner Sansao Muthemba, secretary general of AMASP; Isaias Funzamo, of the Swiss Mission Church; Abbubacar Ismael, of the Islamic Anuaril Mosque; Jose Albino, of the Production Councils; and Flavia Gemo, of the Organization of Mozambican Women. The Sofia conference was arranged by nongovernmental organizations and will be attended by representatives of political parties, religious organizations, unions and public associations. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 p 3] 8568

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH GDR--During the "FACIMO-80" [trade fair] in Maputo, an agreement totaling $16 million, or approximately 180 million metricals, was signed between commercial firms in the People's Republic of Mozambique and the GDR. The fair manager, Daniel Gabriel, said that the agreement provides for the exportation of several Mozambican products, such as tea and copra, and the importation of industrial equipment, farm machinery, and refrigeration plants. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 15 Sep 80 p 2] 8870

GDR MINING COOPERATION--According to reports carried by AIM [Mozambique Information Agency], six special machines for outfitting a mining installation will be supplied shortly to the People's Republic of Mozambique. The machines--according to that source--were manufactured by the workers and engineers of the mining industrial unit in Freiberg, in the GDR. It is reported that this steel enterprise has made a commitment to aid the People's Republic of Mozambique annually in the development of its mining sector. This is the reason for sending GDR mining specialists to Mozambique. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 21 Sep 80 p 1] 11634

CSO: 4401

PAPER STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF NAMIBIAN ELECTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Oct 80 p 12

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — The White election due in this country next month is being described in some circles as a sideshow, but it will be anything but that.

On the contrary, the election promises to be the most important since the National Party came to power in 1950, exceeded in importance perhaps only by the 1978 one-man-one-vote internally-supervised election.

Republican Party leader Dirk Mudge has reportedly said that the constitutional process will proceed as it has done over the past two years, whether his party wins the election or not. That however should not be construed as an underestimation of the issues at stake.

Mudge knows only too well that the moderate Blacks are looking to the RP to see:

- Whether the majority of Whites in South West Africa are genuinely prepared to move along the path of co-operation with other population groups, or whether they are still hamstrung by apartheid;
- Whether the majority of Whites really favour a broad Namibian nationalism or whether they want to remain an appendage of the SA White establishment;
- Whether Dirk Mudge is a White leader in his own right, or whether he is merely being propped up in the National Assembly by Black support.

The leader of the NP Mr A H du Plessis and his supporters feel equally strong about the importance of the election. It was indeed Du Plessis who requested former Administrator-General, Judge M T Steyn 18 months ago to call a White election as soon as possible to clear up who really leads the Whites in SWA.

The issues that seem most important in the NP campaign are these:

- To show that the Mudge breakaway from the NP in late 1977 had no real electoral substance;
- To show that the Whites of SWA have not accepted the existing dispensation, involving three-tier government, a redistribution of constitutional functions and enforced integration.
- To make it clear that constitutional development which does not enjoy the support of a majority of Whites could precipitate racial confrontation and even a White exodus from SWA, with disastrous socio-economic consequences;
- To convince the Whites that the demise of the NP will be synonomous with the demise of the Whites in SWA.

The RP in turn naturally refutes all these points. On the one hand, it desperately wishes to fulfil the expecta-

tions of the Blacks and Browns — on the other it cannot be oblivious to the interests of the Whites.

On the contrary it also champions the cause of the Whites: but believes that White survival is an impossibility unless there is compromise and co-operation among all the country's peoples.

This is not to say that the NP doesn't go along with that formula, it's just that the NP takes a far more exclusivist view of the situation, and has made demands of the other population groups that are found to be largely racist and unacceptable.

Significantly, the leaders of the RP are all former NP members, and their general outlook was reasonably in step with that of the NP until three years ago, having been rooted in the Turnhalle Conference between 1975 and 1977 and in separate development before that. If there were differences in the past, these were probably more approach-orientated than principle-orientated.

The differences in approach, however, have more recently developed into differences of principle, particularly since the 1978 one-man-one-vote election and the emergence of first-tier government.

The NP which traditionally focused on exclusively White interests, particularly Afrikaner interests, liberalised its approach during the Turnhalle Conference, but since the break in its ranks in 1977 has returned partially to the laager approach.

It could of course be argued that the NP as presently constituted never did in fact liberalise during the Turnhalle Conference period, but that those who showed more liberal tendencies then were those who were ultimately to break away in 1977.

Be that as it may, the RP strongly maintains today that no party nor policy is worth anything unless the party can win the confidence of the majority of voters in a national one-man-one-vote election, set up a workable constitution and implement its policies.

Unavoidable

This approach naturally stems from the broad acceptance in the country of UN Security Council resolution 435, involving a UN-supervised election with Swapo as a participant. In the long term this cannot be avoided.

Mudge has said several times that DTA policies are not necessarily the most suitable to any one population group, but at least they have the greatest acceptance among all the population groups.

The RP rejects the NP's idea of returning to the original Turnhalle principles, arguing that while these had merit in the mid-seventies, they have been overtaken by time and events.

In particular, the original Turnhalle principles placed too much stress on ethnic interests, placed too much power at the second level of government, were merely one step away from apartheid, were too inflexible and no longer enjoy the full support of the Black and Brown people.

Grudge election

Perhaps the most important feature of the election, and certainly the most difficult for outsiders to perceive, is that it is primarily a grudge election. The NP would like to see it as symbolic of the political death of Dirk Mudge for his alleged "betrayal" of the NP and what it believes is the White cause.

Mudge is particularly resented because he grabbed the initiative in inter-group relations from Messrs A H du Plessis, Eben van Zijl, Kosie Pretorius and Jannie de Wet and, as if to add insult to injury, gained the SA Government's blessing for his actions.

Mudge is also vehemently resented for having become the wedge preventing improved relations between the NP's alliance front, Aktur, and the country's moderate Blacks and Browns. Indeed, the NP fully realises that conciliation with the Blacks and Browns and its ideal of returning to the original Turnhalle principles is absolutely impossible while the far more moderate Mudge is in the way.

The White election is thus really a choice of the true White leader of the future in SWA — Dirk Mudge, or Eben van Zijl, the extremely ambitious "crown prince" of the NP.

CSO: 4420

ARMY PAPER EXPLAINS SUCCESS OF ANTI-GUERRILLA RAID

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 9 Oct 80 p 19

[Text]

WINDHOEK: According to an article in the Army newspaper 'Uniform', SWAPO fighters had expected the raid on their base in the south of Angola. The base was SWAPO's operational headquarters in the south of ANgola.

'Uniform' writes that SWAPO was possibly expecting the attack along a north-south road near the base, and therefore the shoulders and sides of the road were mined. However, the paper writes, the South Africans, in their infantry combat vehicles "bundu-bashed" for quite some time before launching a three-pronged attack from east to west.

Surprise, speed and spotted intelligence were the three factors behind the successful attack. When the attack was launched in the operation code-named "Smokeshell", it became clear that the enemy was caught off guard but, writes 'Uniform', they put up a fierce resistance. 'Uniform' goes on to say that SWAPO's base had a well co-ordinated fire plan, complete with concealed gun positions, mines, rifle pits and machinegun nests, but it was the surprise and speed of the attackers which caught SWAPO off guard, an inference borne out by the fact that the guerrillas were about to eat lunch when the first shells were fired.

'Uniform' notes that the defenders put up a fierce resistance, and many died sprawled across their weapons – an observation totally contrary to what officers told military correspondents in Angola at the time. At these briefings, reporters were given the impression that the guerrillas simply lacked the guts to resist. The Army newspaper says that over 370 tons of equipment were captured, and these included recoilless guns, armoured vehicles, 23 anti-aircraft guns, landmines, missiles and scores of rifles.

The picture by courtesy of 'Uniform' shows a lecture room of SWAPO, well concealed in the bush, going up in flames. An armoured car is vaguely discernible in the background.

CSO: 4420

SWA COMMANDER TO HEAD UP S. AFRICAN FORCES

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 9 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

BEFORE the end of the year, all the South African troops serving on the border will be under command of a "foreigner" — the commander of SWA/Namibia's growing domestic defence force.

South West African Territorial Force (SWATF) troops comprise 20 percent of those serving in the operational area, Windhoek-based military-affairs writer Helmoed Heitman writes in Armed Forces.

The SWATF falls under the territory's central authority for most administrative purposes, while operational control and security are still the responsibility of the SADF.

But later this year, the General Officer Commanding SWATF will also assume command of SADF troops. The force's budget will be funded by the SWA/Namibian Treasury.

Unless there was an end to or a major de-escalation of hostilities, said Mr Heitman, the SWATF would "almost certainly" remain dependent on the SADF for more specialized functions and most forms of air support. But it was hoped the SWATF would reach sufficient strength in two to three years to replace most of the non-specialized units of the South African Army deployed in the operational area.

However, any substantial reduction in South African deployment would almost certainly depend on there being no major escalation of hostilities. Any major build-up of military presence in Angola could also militate against any such reduction.

At the moment, according to Mr Heitman, the SWATF consists of:

- Six full-time ethnic battalions of light infantry trained primarily for counter-insurgency operations;
- A conventional-warfare brigade consisting of a full-time inter-ethnic motorized infantry battalion and two part-time motorized infantry battalions, a part-time armoured car regiment and a part-time composite regiment of field artillery;
- A total of 26 part-time "area force units", responsible for internal security in specific areas on the same lines as SADF commando units;
- Various support elements, training units and headquarters formations;
- A full-time horse, motorcycle and tracker unit called 1 SWA Specialist Unit; and
- One part-time squadron flying light aircraft.

CSO: 4420

SWAPO LEADER BLASTS PRETORIA-INSPIRED POLICY IN OVAMBO AREA

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 9 Oct 80 p 9

[Text]

WINDHOEK:

New legislation in the country's Ovambo-speaking region yesterday triggered strong reaction. The new legislation is a violation of the civil concept that a man, not guilty of an offence, shall not be penalised for it.

Whether he is guilty or not, a civil servant or teacher appearing in Court in the Ovambo-speaking region on political charges, can be dismissed from his job. The legislation has already been promulgated.

At a news conference yesterday the leader of SWAPO-D, Mr. Andreas Shipanga, said that Mr. Cornelius Ndjoba, the DTA president, had evidently acted on orders from Pretoria, his political masters.

All that was now necessary, Mr. Shipanga told newsmen, was for the Security Branch of the Police to detain anyone who differed politically from Mr. Ndjoba. The legislation promulgated also provides for no appearance in Court, and the detainee automatically loses his job.

ARRANGED DETENTIONS

At the news conference Mr Shipanga pointed out a matter which in the past has often been an issue of the gravest concern -- that detentions can be arranged. Those who must be dismissed are simply placed on a list which, in turn, is handed to the Police, and that is the end of the "troublesome" teachers and nurses. These, said Mr. Shipanga, were usually those people whose political views and beliefs were not liked by the South African government and its servants in this country.

Mr. Shipanga said that Mr Ndjoba's proclamation was not based on law. It was merely issued by the DTA and those behind that Alliance to suppress their political opponents.

Promulgation of that legislation was followed by abuse of the Ovambo-speaking citizens. Mr. Ndjoba declared that English was the language of SWAPO. Afrikaans had to remain. Mr. Ndjoba argued that retention of Afrikaans as the medium, aided those Ovambo-speaking workers who obtained jobs on farms.

Mr. Shipanga said those did not merely represent Mr. Ndjoba's views. Those views represented the view of the DTA leadership towards the people of northern South West Africa).

COTERIE OF BIG GUNS

He referred to the abortive attempt by Mr. Peter Kalangula, the member of the Executive Committee in the Ovambo Bantustan government charged with education, to make of English the first language. It brought on Mr. Kalangula the wrath of Pretoria and that of the DTA hierarchy.

Dr. Ben Africa -- he should call himself Afrika, said Mr. Shipanga -- headed a coterie of big DTA guns to Ovamboland to deal with the treason against the language of the master. Mr. Ndjoba, Mr. Shipanga went on, saw the light, hence his insulting remarks about the Ovambo-speaking people and the English language.

Mr. Shipanga described second tier governments in South West Africa as a euphemism for Bantustan. He bitingly remarked that Mr. Ndjoba and his mentors seemed to have an account to settle with the English. That language had long since ceased to be exclusively the language of the Englishman. It was an international medium, criss-crossing the international world. He said all patriotic and liberation movements used English as their medium.

"Let Mr. Ndjoba and those behind him understand that, whatever efforts they make to suppress English, the majority of the Black population in this country will never accept Afrikaans as the official language", Mr. Shipanga said.

IDENTIFIED WITH CRUEL SYSTEM

He went on to say that if English were the language of SWAPO, as Mr. Ndjoba claimed, whose language was Afrikaans? While his movement would refuse to stoop as low as Mr. Ndjoba, he could nevertheless say that Afrikaans, both here and in South Africa, was identified with a system so cruel that it could cause small children to face death and to be killed by gunfire at the hands of those enforcing their unwanted language upon them.

Mr. Shipanga sarcastically noted that Mr. Ndjoba's utterances could only have been made by a man who could barely speak or write his own language, let alone Afrikaans.

He described Mr. Ndjoba as an old racist, from whose mouth flowed disparaging remarks, spelling out the policies of the South African government and the DTA.

The policy of the DTA stood for the colonial slogan that the African must remain a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, said Mr. Shipanga.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DUTCH ADVISER TO SWAPO--A retired Dutch General has drawn up a strategic military plan for SWAPO, involving the overthrow of the South African Government s "apartheid regime." He is General M.W. von Meyenfeldt, until recently Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Breda in the Netherlands. Apparently he is SWAPO's new technical adviser and ' has compiled a blueprint for SWAPO at the request of the Dutch Anti-Apartheid Organisation (Kairos). It is understood that the General's strategy was discussed at the recent Namibia conference held in Paris and according to a SWAPO collaborator, the General's suggestion for war against SA was a pleasant surprise. "It was encouraging that an ex-general from a NATO country has stated that force of arms could lead to a solution in SWA." The General's blueprint recommends that South African military communications should be interfered with and that the military infrastructure should be destroyed. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Oct 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT WARNS OPPOSITION--Niger President Seyni Kountche has warned all dissidents against any attempt to destabilize the regime and has ruled out any possibility of returning to the old political order. The warning was issued in a speech delivered in Maradi (southern region). Referring to clemency measures taken in April on behalf of political figures from the old regime (including former president Hamani Diori and Marxist leader Djibo Bakary) "in order to bring about a relaxation of tension," President Kountche said that "anyone who challenges the determination of Niger's armed forces or my own determination will have to pay and will be treated in accordance with his conduct." The chief of state also condemned the partisans of tribalism. "Another element that we have always fought and that we shall endeavor to fight with all our strength and all our energy is the ethnic problem." [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 7 Oct 80 p 3] 11,464

CSO: 4400

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX REPORTED DOWN

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 7 Oct 80 p 1

/Article by Onyema Ugochukwu/

/Text/ The Index of Industrial Production dropped to 155.8 (1972-100) during the first quarter of 1980, the Central Bank has reported.

The index, prepared by the Central Bank from data supplied by the Federal Office of Statistics covers 20 manufacturing industries, electricity generating and mining and indicates the level of industrial activity in the economy.

The index for the first quarter of 1980, represented a decline of 9.4 percent from the average for the four quarters of 1979. Compared with the first quarter of 1979 alone, the decline was 4.5 percent.

The decline, however, was entirely due to lower levels of activity in the petroleum dominated mining industry and in the electricity generation sector.

The index for mining fell by 17.3 percent from the average for 1979 to 117.3 while that for Electricity fell by 2.5 percent to 223.4--its lowest level since the fourth quarter of 1977.

And because the two industries have a combined share of 68.1 percent of all the weights used in the index, they dragged the overall index down.

The manufacturing sector actually recorded an increase. The index for the 20 industries in the sector was 229.9, representing an increase of 1.9 percent over the quarterly average for 1979.

Compared with the first quarter of 1979 alone, the increase was 4.4 percent.

Of the 20 industries covered however, only the indices of 11 increased, in many cases marginally. The other nine declined.

The index for the Vegetable Oil industry rose to 17.7 from a quarterly average of 16.6 in 1979. At that level however, it is quite clear that the industry is not about to recover from the problems that have plagued it since the 1972/73 drought.

In fact, compared with the fourth quarter of 1979, there was no increase in the first quarter of 1980.

The index for sugar also increased marginally, rising from a quarterly average of 115.3 in 1979 to 11.5 in first quarter 1980. That for sugar confectionery however, rose by 7.2 percent to 225.2.

Soft drinks and beer also rose, respectively, by 19.5 percent and 1.8 percent to 387.4 and 293.0.

The indices for Soaps and Detergents, Refined Petroleum Products, Other Petroleum Products, Cement, Tin, Metal and Roofing sheets were the others that showed any increases.

Soaps and Detergents rose from 316.7 to 342.0 at which level it was, however, lower than the average for 1978.

Refined Petroleum Products and other Petroleum Products rose from 120.3 and 71.4 respectively, to 123.3 and 78.0 while Cement, Tin, Metal and Roofing sheets rose respectively from 172.0, 39.3, and 192.8, to 174.0, 41.2 and 195.6.

Of those that declined, the biggest drop was in Radios, Changers and TV Assembly, which fell 17.4 percent from the quarterly average for 1979, to 81.8.

This was followed by Pharmaceuticals, which fell 5.1 percent to 321.0, Cigarettes which fell 4.6 percent to 121.6 and Rubber which fell 4.2 percent to 118.9.

The Indices for Footwear, Cotton Textiles and Vehicle Assembly fell by 3.1 percent, 2.9 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively, to 121.1, 196.4 and 1,051.6, while other Textiles and Paints and Allied products fell 1.1 percent and 0.5 percent, respectively, to 1,144.0 and 278,0.

CSO: 4420

PRICE INDEXES POINT TO LOW INFLATION RATE

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 7 Oct 80 pp 1, 32

/Text/ Consumer Price Indices published by the Federal Office of Statistics point to a low inflation rate for the country this year. On the basis of the composite Index of the FOS, inflation ran at an annual rate of 8.6 percent during the first three months of the year, as against 11.8 percent in 1979.

Last week at his World Press Conference, President Shehu Shagari said that available data showed that the price index increased by only 2 percent during the first half of the year. The rate of inflation has, however, increased during the second half, he said.

The declining trend in prices would appear to be supported by the Retail Price Indices of Selected Consumer Items in the Lagos Area, prepared by the Central Bank.

In the four months from January to May 1980, the all-items index rose from 297.7 (1974-100) to 314.1--a rise of 5.5 percent.

In April, the index actually dropped by 1.5 percent from the previous months' level.

The low inflation rates indicated by both the FOS and Central Bank indices, however, have not been supported by evidence from the markets.

Reports on prices of food items in various markets indicated that they maintained a distinctly upward trend during the first half of the year.

Even among the non-food items government measures have contributed to price increases. Items whose prices have increased substantially during the year include electricity, transportation, urban housing and miscellaneous services.

In the second half of the year, evidence from the suggest that prices, particularly of food items, have increased substantially. /sentence as published/

While there is evidence that local food production has increased, the indication is that this food is getting to consumers at higher prices, partly because of higher transportation cost, but mainly because of long chains of distribution that make final prices totally unrelated to farm-gate prices.

CSO: 4420

COUNTRY URGED NOT TO ACQUIRE NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Oct 80 p 3

[Editorial in the column "DAILY TIMES Opinion": "The Nuclear Option"]

[Text]

WHEN Nigeria adopted a foreign policy which had Africa as the centrepiece, it must have been realised by the officials that more than words would sooner or later be demanded of the country.

Nigeria soon showed the seriousness of her intentions by moral and material contributions to the cause of liberation throughout the continent. This was perhaps prompted by the realisation that the bonds linking all Africans were strong enough to warrant the risks involved in the commitment.

This country will soon be called upon to make some critical decisions arising from her foreign policy stance. The most important of these decisions will be on whether or not to acquire nuclear armament.

The President has announced at a World Press conference marking the country's 20th independence anniversary and his first year in office, that Nigeria will take steps to acquire nuclear armaments, if, racist South Africa does, and thereby threatens the rest of Africa with it.

Acquisition of nuclear power by South Africa has moved out of the field of conjecture with confirmation that she recently collaborated in testing a nuclear device. Secondly, as long as she

remains an obstacle to freedom and self-determination, armament of whatever kind in South Africa's hands must be seen as a direct threat to the rest of Africa.

Nigeria's choice seems, by the existence of these facts, limited to when to begin working towards achieving this end, and not whether she should or not. A sense of national pride urges that we should immediately begin the exercise. But we plead caution, because an arms race between this country and South Africa may not be in Nigeria's best interests. And there is no doubt, that such a race will begin as soon as Nigeria goes nuclear. Nuclear proliferation also endangers the countries that possess the bomb. It is doubtful, therefore, if the proposed course is the proper response to the South African threat.

It is necessary therefore for Nigeria to explore other means of bringing South Africa to her senses. Mere possession of nuclear weapons will not constitute a deterrent until we have the skill to manage and protect the weapons. It is at present doubtful if Nigeria has these skills, considering the dearth of indigenous nuclear scientists and experts.

It might be argued in favour of the proposition that it is better to negotiate from a position of strength rather than of weakness. It is only hoped that possession of nuclear weapons will give Nigeria greater strength rather than expose her to greater danger As long as any doubt about this remains, our advice is: Don't.

CSO: 4420

FIRST DIVISION COMMANDER, SHAGARI ON ARMED FORCES

Forces To Be Reinforced

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Oct 80 p 11

[Text]

THIS country is determined to maintain an adequately equipped and disciplined defence force to defend her territorial integrity and national interest, President Shagari declared in Lagos on Wednesday.

President Shagari said "our dynamic foreign policy posture can only be creditable if we have a well equipped and disciplined force.

To this end, he said, his administration "shall build a modern, self-reliant, combat-ready and well-motivated armed forces.

President Shagari was enumerating Nigeria's foreign policy achievements since the inception of the new civilian administration in an independence-day celebration broadcast to the nation.

He expressed satisfaction that reasonable progress had been made towards the evolution of the African Economic Community on a continental scale since the first African Economic Summit in Lagos this year.

President Shagari also pointed at the country's contributions to the elimination of conflict in the trouble regions of Africa.

He specifically mentioned the country's peace efforts and initiatives in finding solutions to the Chadian crisis, the Ogaden imbroglio and the conflict in the Western Sahara.

Better Only 50,000 Men

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

NIGERIA can do well with an army strength of 50,000 well-trained men.

Disclosing this was the general officer commanding the First Division of Nigeria Army in Kaduna, Major-General David Jemibewon.

He declared: "An efficient mobile army of small strength, professionally skilled and equipped in fire power is more preferred to a large body of men lacking even the commonest military hardware."

Major-General Jemibewon also observed that "modern armies do not thrive on mere numerical strength."

He made these observations in Ile-Ife while presenting a paper titled "The administration of the military, 1960-1980" at the National Conference on "Twenty years of Nigerian public administration holding at the University of Ife.

The former military governor of Oyo State also made it clear that he was merely projecting into the future and that "I am also aware that the army authorities intend to organise and maintain an army strength of between 100,000 and 150,000 men."

Major-General Jemibewon said that his premise on the suggested strength was not in sympathy with high defence spending "since by substituting firepower to manpower, the cost is definitely to rise."

He warned that the need for restructuring our military forces to meet the tactical and strategic demand of the 80's could not be overlooked, adding that "to raise an eye-brow on military expenditure with the argument that Nigeria does not envisage imminent threat is to miss a vital point of a valid argument."

The commander emphasised that events at the country's borders were indicators of the need for constant alertness.

CSO: 4420

UNONGO: I RESIGNED TO HELP SHAGARI, PROTECT FRIENDS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

THE former Minister of Mines and Power, Mr. Paul Unongo, said in Makurdi, at the weekend that he resigned from office to help Alhaji Shehu Shagari, whom he described as "fine gentleman and a decent human being."

Mr. Unongo was speaking at a rally to mark his 43rd birthday.

The former Minister also said his resignation was to protect his friends and well wishers, adding that "time will vindicate me."

Mr. Unongo denied the allegation that pressure had been put on him by the President to quit office and declared: "Nobody in Nigeria can force me to do what I don't want to do, and nobody in his right senses can afford to push me around simply, because I am a politician."

He therefore, called on those who hated, opposed or admired him to bear in mind that he resigned from public office on his own.

Recounting his political experience, Mr. Unongo said he was one of the architects of the Second Republic, adding that at 43, he still had a bright future.

CSO: 4420

OIL PRODUCTION SAID DOWN 'TEMPORARILY'

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 14 Oct 80 p 1

/Article by Henry Atenega/

/Text/ Nigeria's oil production has dropped below the 2 million barrel per day level, but industry sources described the drop as "temporary." Government officials believed that production will soon return to 2 million b/d, at which level they intend to maintain output for next year.

The 2 million barrels per day level represents a significant decline from the average production rate of 2.15 million barrels/day maintained during the first half of the year.

"The drop," an expert explained last week, "isn't deliberate but in line with the state of the market."

Before the outbreak of the current Iranian-Iraqi war, the market was over-supplied to the tune of 2m barrels per day. But this glut may not continue, continued my sources, if the war persists.

Iran used to produce about 1.5m barrels per day out of which she consumes about 700,000 barrels per day. Iraq, on the other hand, produces about 3.3m barrels per day and consumes approximately 600,000 barrels locally. Meaning that should the war disrupt both countries' production heavily, the market will run into a surplus of about one million barrels a day.

At present, this trend is not noticeable in the market because of world storage capacity which one expert put at "very high." He also conceded: "The war has somehow held off pressure on the prices of crude. That's at least one effect that is readily noticeable now."

With a world daily production for export of between 27m and 28m barrels, crude petroleum on the average sells at 37 dollars per barrel today. As usual, this export figure does not include the roughly 12 and nine million barrels per day produced by the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

The Nigerian light crude, experts predict, is among crude likely to be directly affected should the expected Iranian/Iraqi war expected ripple really take effect. This is because both countries produce heavy and light crude.

But strong resentment against Nigeria had apparently built up among the other members of the group, who voted together to defeat both the Nigerian proposal and her nominee.

CSO: 4420

KADUNA REFINERY, ALREADY WORKING, TO BE COMMISSIONED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 14 Oct 80 pp 1, 32

/Text/ President Shehu Shagari will commission the ₦500m Kaduna Refinery on the 25th of this month.

According to NNPC sources, this is more ceremonial than anything else because since last July a unit of the dual-unit refinery has been on trial run.

This unit, the Fuel Process Unit, processes local gulf Excravor crude which is transported through the 606km Warri-Kaduna pipeline from the Niger Delta creek.

According to my sources, when fully operational, the unit would produce per day seven tonnes of Sulphur, 320 tonnes of Refinery fuel gas, 630 tonnes of Cooking gas from an input of about 6,690 tonnes per day.

Other products from the same input include Premium motor gasoline (2,750 tonnes), 5-Star (920 tonnes), Gas Oil (2,690 tonnes) and 1,860 tonnes of Kerosene.

The other unit, the Lube Wax/asphalt process unit, which incidentally is the real difference between this refinery and others in Warri and Port Harcourt, will not be fully operational until some time next year.

This handles paraffin-based petroleum from Venezuela or Kuwait and produce per day 2,090 tonnes of asphalt (two grades), 1,260 tonnes of fuel oil (also two grades) and others like wax and lube oil. All these will be from an approximate input of 6,890 tonnes per day.

According to reliable sources, the arrangement for the importation of this input has been concluded and when delivery starts it shall be at Excravos from where it will follow the same Kaduna pipeline route which its local sister follows.

It will be recalled that, according to planning statistics, the Kaduna refinery when fully on stream should produce per annum approximately 614,000 tonnes of dual purpose of Kerosene, 415,000 tonnes of lubricating oil, Gasoline (1.211m tonnes), 24,400 tonnes of Wax and 10,000 tonnes of liquified petroleum gas.

This is based on input projection of about 50,000 barrels per stream (working) day each of both the local and imported crude.

The refinery has been completed since April on schedule by Japan's Chiyoda Chemical and Engineering Construction Company: a performance which one analyst called a "technological feat."

CSO: 4420

IBADAN LAND TO BE DEVELOPED FOR INDUSTRY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Sep 80 p 32

[Article by Alaba Ajetunmobi]

[Text]

ABOUT 2,530 acres of land at different locations in Ibadan are being developed as industrial layouts by the Ibadan Metropolitan Planning Authority.

The areas already mapped out for these projects are Oluyole Estate Lagos Road scheme, extension to Oluyole Estate and the Iwo Road scheme.

Conducting the newly appointed members of the metropolitan authority governing board round these sites the general manager of the authority, Chief Oladosu Babatunde also revealed that the authority plans to acquire more land for that purpose.

The new chairman of the board, Mr Bolanle Akinpelu, and members of the city central motor-pack along the old Lagos-Ibadan road disclosed that the park would be opened before December.

The chairman then appealed to the state government to provide funds to the authority for its many plans, and lamented that the state government was relegating the authority to "just a local set-up"

Speaking on the recent flood in the city, while sympathising with those affected by the tragedy, Mr. Akinpelu said that it was regrettable that many landowners were not submitting their building plans for the authority's approval before embarking on building projects

Part of the problems could also be traced to the land use decree which, Mr. Akinpelu said, had stopped land developers from disclosing their lay-outs to the authority before starting to build.

He then appealed to the people to adhere strictly to the building rules and regulations of the planning authority in order to guard against a re-occurrence of the last flood disaster.

CSO: 4420

FLOOD FROM DAM COLLAPSE REPORTED CAUSING FOOD SHORTAGE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Sep 80 p 16

[Article by Sam Dimawolu]

[Text] Following catastrophic disaster in which the floods of a collapsed Ojirami Dam swept away houses, property and farm crops, feeding in the affected areas has become very difficult.

As a predominantly farming people, favourite staple foodstuffs like yams, cassava and plantain have become so scarce that prices have increased by almost 200 percent.

At Enwan, a bunch of plantain or banana which used to cost N2.50 now costs between four and six naira. Popular gari from Ojirami, whose basin had often been N11 has skyrocketed to N20. This is because the gari manufacturing village has been cut off from easy communication. A circumnavigatory journey from Ojirami now goes through Ekpe, Ekpedo, Lampese, Ibillo, Igara to Enwan, a distance which according to the traders has hiked the prices of gari.

Beans has become a hoarded commodity, the resultant effects of speculation. A measure of it which was 15K before is now 45K, while five cups of fresh maize usually 20K now cost 50K.

Unfortunately, unscrupulous people have cashed in on the situation, making brisk business. They go to Ibillo and Okpe to buy these commodities at rock-bottom price only to be sold at prohibitively high costs to the disaster-stricken inhabitants.

The dam which was 'bombed' open by its uncontrolled excessive volume of water in the early hours of August 30 caused a mass sweeping off of fowls, sheep, goats and pigs in the flood holocaust.

CSO: 4420

FURTHER INVESTMENT IN SOLAR ENERGY URGED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Oct 80 p 3

[Commentary by Emman Uduka]

[Excerpts] Considering the much mooted exhaustion of our liquid gold reserves at the turn of the century, let us be forewarned that this country will be much worse for it if we do not shake off our traditional indifference and 11th-hour awakening to situations that demand prompt attention and action.

As common sense would dictate, the time to wake up is now, to avert an imminent crippling blow on the nation after crude oil, our chief foreign exchange earner, might have dried up 20 years from now as predicted by experts.

Though the technology processes involved in obtaining oil from coal and alcohol are reportedly so complicated and expensive that we might not conveniently afford it at this stage of our technological development, this country, luckily, has the relatively cheaper and technologically easier-to-obtain alternative of solar energy to fall upon.

In many parts of the Sahel region of the continent, photovoltaic cells, which convert sunlight directly into electricity, are being used to drive what are called "Solar Pumps" which provide extra water for drought-striken villages.

A 130-watt pump produces 40 cubic metres of water a day, enough for over 1,000 people and the cultivation of a market garden.

- The boon to solar energy exploitation is the fact that photovoltaic cells have been steadily falling by about five per cent yearly over the last few years and is now below 10 dollars per "peak watt". And, if claims by experts are anything to go by, and the price of the intricate silicon-based cells continues to go down, they could bring succour to rural life in drought-striken areas.

Maintenance

Among the many blesings of solar pumps is the proven fact that they provide much cleaner water than other methods of pumping. IN addition, they require no manual labour to operate. Expect for occasional cleaning with cloth, the photo-voltaic cells themselves require no maintenance.

Nigeria stands to reap the huge benefits of solar pumps if she could borrow a leaf from nearby Mali by urgently undertaking the exploitation of solar energy for possible solution of her water scarcity problems, especially in the Northern states, where

water shortage is more acute, while sunlight — the major raw material for producing solar energy — is more assured.

It is in these areas that solar pumps should be installed to bring about a marriage of the sun and water. The very sun that dried up surface water in these areas would be harnessed to pump out underground water, and this would be the "marriage of the century."

Recently, Governor Shehu Kangiwa of Sokoto State was lamenting that water scarcity was his state's public enemy number one, which had consumed a large chunk of revenue and yet is far from being solved. And Governor Abubakar Tatari Ali of Bauchi State, is still grappling with the uphill task of giving his people a "new baby" in the form of badly needed water.

Priority

Similar situation exists in more than half the states of the Federation. The problem could be conveniently solved with the setting up of solar pumps to tap underground water resources for the affected areas. And this would considerably save the billions of naira being spent on dam here and there.

The Federal Government should therefore as a matter of priority embark on establishment of a Solar Energy Board to undertake the exploitation of the areas hit by acute water scarcity.

It is indeed welcome news that the Project Development Institute (PRODA) at Enugu, which is undertaking research into industrial projects through the use of local raw materials and indigenous manpower, has already harnessed solar energy for drying fish, gari, maize and other perishable foodstuffs for preservation purposes.

This splendid innovation has the blessing of minimising waste of perishable food items resulting from inadequate preservation methods as well as conserving fuel used in generating electricity for this and other purposes.

CSO: 4420

COUNTRY NOW SAID PRODUCING OWN FERTILIZER

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Oct 80 p 24

[Text]

NIGERIA is now producing 40,000 tons of fertilizer yearly in a bid to trasform the green revolution programme into practical reality.

This was anounced in Jos by the Chairman of the Federal Government Fertilizer Company in Kaduna, Alhaji Buba Ahmed, during a television programme, "Face the Press".

Alhaji Ahmed said the aim of the fertilizer industry was not only to reinstate agriculture to its economic pre-eminent status before the advent of oil but also to save the heavy drain of foreign exchange in the importation of fertilizer.

Every year, he said, the country used to buy well over 500,000 tons of fertilizer from foreign countries.

"This figure is so gigantic that the 40,000 tons we produce in Kaduna only accounts for 12 or 14 percent of the country's need," he said.

He said, the factory was producing only one type of fertilizer the Single Super or (SSP).

Alhaji Ahmed said that in order to reduce the importation of this particular type of fertilizer, the factory would step up its production capacity during the next planting season to between 72,000 to 75,000 tons per year.

He said it was also the plan of the factory to produce five other types of fertilizer so as to stop completely the importation of all types of fertilizers, and the drain on the country's foreign exchange.

Speaking on the education of farmers on the application of fertilizers, Alhaji Ahmed said that yearly seminars were always held at the Ahmadu Bello University to teach farmers and agricultural officers on how to use the chemical.

On the complaint that the chemical often [harms] crops, he said this could only happen if it was applied in excess.

CSO: 4420

NIGERLINE (UK) SHIPPING LINE TO BE CLOSED DOWN

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Oct 80 p 32

[Text]

LIVERPOOL-BASED subsidiary company of the Nigerian National Shipping Line (NNSL)—Nigerline (UK) Limited, is to be closed down with effect from next December 31.

In its place, the NNSL will appoint agents who will canvas for cargoes for the company.

This was announced in Lagos yesterday by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport, Malam Garba Wushishi on his return from a two-week duty tour of the United Kingdom, Germany and France.

The minister went on the tour to assess the major problems and constraints mitigating against the efforts of the National Freight Company (NFC) and NNSL from achieving higher level of efficiency, effectiveness, productivity and profitability in spite of the Federal Government's heavy investments in the two companies.

Malam Wushishi declared: "The Nigerline (UK) Limited, was established in April, 1972 in accordance with the British laws and regulations and was to provide highly technical services for the NNSL.

"Such services," he went on, "include arranging for dry-docking of the NNSL's ships, procuring spare parts, liaising with Lloyds, as well as preparing specifications for types of repairs to be carried out on ships."

This subsidiary company, the minister further disclosed, earned some foreign exchange which was hardly ploughed back to Nigeria. The earning was virtually retained abroad under the pretext that it was being disbursed on high operational expenses from time to time, he stated.

He said the company made only a marginal profit of about ₦300,000 in the first half of 1979, compared with its competitor, Elder Dempster which in same sea trade route made a profit of about ₦25,000,000 within the same period.

CSO: 4420

ONDO STATE REPORTS ON FOOD DISTRIBUTION, COOPERATIVES

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 14 Oct 80 pp 16, 17

[Text]

IN order to improve the distribution network for scarce essential commodities in Ondo State, 13 new marketing depots have been opened in various parts of the state.

They are at Idanre — Alade junction, Okeluse, Ido-Ekiti, Idoani, Igbokola, Efon, Aiyede, Ijero, Agbado, Otun-Ekiti, Ilawe-Ekiti, Ikare and Iwaro-Oka.

Apart from this, the state government has transferred the activities of the bulk purchase unit with 10 out posts located all over the state to the state Investment Corporation.

The state governor, Chief Adekunle Ajasin, made this known in his broadcast to the people of the state on the eve of this year's independence anniversary celebrations.

In pursuance of the state government's policy of spreading development and achieving wider market coverage throughout the state, Chief Ajasin informed his people that about 110 sub-distributors have been appointed during the year.

Besides, he continued, the state's Investment Corporation has successfully secured distributorship of four major consumer goods namely soft drinks from Union Beverages Limited, Ibadan; beer from International Breweries, Ilesha and Standard Breweries, Ibadan; asbestors cement products and PVC pipes from Asbestors Cement Company Ltd, Ikeja and Burhaam Cement from West African Portland Company Ltd, Lagos.

On co-operative activities in the state during the past one year, the governor revealed that 96 new cooperative societies were formed and registered.

To continue to encourage this trend, Chief Ajasin said, the state government guaranteed a loan of ₦6 million from the Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank for the state's Central Financing Society Limited for on — lending to cocoa and palm kernel produce marketing societies in the state, while the Co-operative Bank also made a total loan of ₦290,000 to the various co-operative secondary organisations.

CSO: 4420

KADUNA NOW REPORTED HARD HIT BY PRICES

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 14 Oct 80 pp 16, 17

[Article by Danjuma Adams]

[Text]

THE crippling highly-feared economic inflation currently plagueing some parts of the country has finally caught up with the common man in Kaduna.

Prices of basic food commodities, ranging from rice, beans, gari yam tubers, vegetables and palm oil products rose between 25 and 40 per cent.

And if some economic strategies are not implemented quickly enough there would soon be many more empty stomaches roaming the streets from dawn to dusk in search of food.

An investigation conducted by the Daily Times showed that rice, the basic food item for the community, has recorded a tremendous increase in price.

An average sized bowl, 'mudu' or 'adana', of rice and beans which sold at ₦1.50k and 60k respectively went up to ₦2 and ₦1.50k at the Central, Kakuri and Kawo markets last week.

And a bag of rice, beans and gari sold at ₦80, ₦30 and ₦40 respectively a forthnight ago had gone up to N90, N60 and N40 in all the major markets.

The inquiry further revealed that the price of an imported Uncle Ben's rice has also risen from N50 to N95 per bag.

Other commodities not left out of the new price trend include yam, as an average yam tuber now costs N3 or N3.50k depending on the buyer's ability to bargain.

And as at the weekend, prices for groundnut oil and palm oil which was sold at ₦4 flat rate rose steeply to ₦6.50k per gallon.

A frustrated-looking mother of three who simply called herself Amina disclosed that she has been forced to break the chain of the normal three square meals a day to two for members of her family. She consoled herself, however by saying that: "I'm not the only one, mind you. Hundreds of others also.

CSO: 4420

GULF, NNPC INVEST IN OIL EXPLORATION

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 14 Oct 80 p 23

[Text]

A TOTAL of ₦450 million has been jointly invested by the Gulf Oil Company Nigeria Limited (GOCON) and the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) on their operations in Nigeria.

Gulf Oil Company is producing 370,000 barrels of crude oil daily.

Disclosing these facts to the ninth yearly oil seminar of the Nigerian Institute of Journalism, the Managing Director of Gulf Oil, Mr. Larry Turner, said 93 per cent of the employees of his company are Nigerians.

He said GOCON had a fine record of educational grants on which it had spent ₦1,450,000 for university scholarships, overseas awards and training of its employees.

Mr. Turner said the Gulf was almost completing an ₦11 million housing project at the Satellite Town, Badagry Expressway, Lagos. The project comprised 164 two to four-bedroom flats, he added.

He said that his company has spent ₦1 million for the provision of pipe-borne water and other amenities for Ugborodo Community, Escravos Bendel State. The area lies in the company's area of operation.

Lecturers at the week-long seminar included Mr. G. A. Adams of the NNPC who spoke on "Joint Ventures In The Nigerian Petroleum Industry". A former Managing Director of Gulf Oil, Mr. Richard J. Goeken (now President, Gulf Mineral Resources Company) spoke on "Alternative Fuels: An International Co-operative Challenge".

Chief M. O. Feyide, Mr. Ade. A. Afolabi, Mr. J. E. Hartshorn, Mr. Olurenti Adeyinka, Professor C. T. I. Odu, and Mr. Robert J. Tyrrell, also spoke on various topics related to petroleum and energy situations.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNOR: BOUNDARY CHANGE INTENDED TO IMPOVERISH IMO

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 15 Oct 80 p 24

[Text]

GOVERNOR Sam Mbakwe of Imo State has accused the Nasir Boundary Adjustment Commission of calculated attempts to impoverish a section of the country.

He said although Mr. Justice Mohammed Nasir had decided to use the Imo River as boundary which according to the Governor could have been "scientific and rational", he did not stick to that decision.

Speaking to newsmen in Enugu at the weekend as a special guest at the 20th anniversary of the Anambra Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) previously the Eastern Nigeria Broadcasting Service (ENBS), Governor Mbakwe lamented that Mr. Justice Nasir "simply passed over oil-producing villages in Imo State to the Rivers State".

He said that during the boundary adjustment exercise, he, as the lawyer of the people who wished to remain in Imo State, knew that only a few individuals of Ukwa division wished to go over to the Rivers State. But the Nasir Commission, "listening to voices behind the scene", pushed over all the unwilling 17 villages out of Imo State.

Governor Mbakwe lamented that the Nasir Commission without the people's demand moved Obigbo (meaning the heart of Igboland) which has 17 oil wells to the Rivers State.

Frustration

The Governor further explained that if Mr. Justice Nasir's Commission had strictly used the Imo River as the state boundary, Eberi Omuma which is oil-rich should have remained in Imo State.

Chief Mbakwe alleged that the Nasir Commission placed Eberi Omuma and the opposite parts of the river to Rivers State in order to frustrate Imo State.

He said he was informed that the boundary adjustment was a punitive action for the active role Imo State people played during the civil war.

CSO: 4420

MONEY PAID FOR STATES TO MAINTAIN FEDERAL ROADS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Federal Government has paid a total sum of N44.46 million this year to 18 state governments for the maintenance of federal roads in their areas.

This was revealed yesterday in Lagos by the Minister of Works, Mr. Victor Igwe Masi, at a press conference.

The Minister said no money was allocated to Lagos State because the Minister of Works has facilities for a direct maintenance of the relevant roads in the state.

He, however, regretted that the idea of state ministries of works maintaining federal roads on behalf of Federal Government had "not worked satisfactorily."

Mr. Masi added that as a result, the Federal Ministry of Works had now embarked on a method of maintaining these roads by contractors because it had been found satisfactory in many other countries.

The Minister added that his ministry had also selected some federal roads to be maintained by contract this year.

He declared: "The arrangement will then be extended from year to year until it covers all the Federal road networks. Until this is done, however, the state ministries of works will continue to maintain those roads which have not been given out to contractors."

A breakdown of the N44.46 million, which was given to newsmen yesterday, showed that Anambra State got N2.444m; Bendel State, N2.068m; Benue State, N2.398m and Borno State got N3.485m.

Cross River got N2.167m; Gongola N3.902m; Imo, N1.900m; Kaduna N2.451m; Kano, N2.396m; Kwara, N2.685m; Niger, N2.976m; Ogun, N2.115m and Ondo, N1.922m.

Oyo State was allocated N2.384m; Plateau N2.650m; Rivers, N1.830m, and Sokoto N2.728m.

At "Question Time", Mr. Masi said that the money collected from toll gates of the Lagos-Ibadan expressway was just slightly more than what was being used to maintain the expressway.

He declared: "The amount collected if spent to maintain the road, we shall make a saving."

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

WORKERS REPORT STARVATION--About 300 workers of the Omo Sawmill in Ijebu Ode, Ogun State have appealed to the state government to save them from starvation. The appeal was made on behalf of the workers by the National Union of Furniture Fixtures and Woodworkers in a letter the union sent to the office of the Ogun State Government in Abeokuta, last week. The letter which was signed by the general secretary Mr. J.I. Osaje stated that the workers who are members of the union are about 1,000 in number and that they faced starvation if something was not done in time. The workers who are currently leaving at the Omo Sawmill camp in the forest about 60 kilometres from Ijebu Ode have not been paid their salaries since four months ago, the letter said. During a Daily Times investigation, it was gathered that the Omo Sawmill factory stopped operating because of misunderstanding among directors of company. /Text/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Oct 80 p 11/

ARRESTED EDITORS--Both the editor of Evening Times, Mr Ben Lawrence, and his deputy, Mr Titus Shoyombo, have been released by the police. They were released after a chat with Deputy Police Superintendent R. Osanaiye, at Panti Street CID, Yaba at 4:30 p.m. The two editors were accompanied to the CID yard yesterday by a Daily Times lawyer, Mr Banjo Adeniyi. Also yesterday, top officials of the NUJ, led by Alhaji Bola Adedoja, met the acting commissioner of police, Mr. C.T. Akagbosun, over the arrest of the editors. The editors were arrested on Saturday and released on bail on Sunday over a September 30 story concerning some new police communication gadgets said to have broken down. /Text/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 7 Oct 80 p 1/

PORT HARCOURT AIRPORT READY--Nigeria Airways' first international flight from the Port Harcourt new airport to London will take off on Monday, November 3. A statement from the Public Relations department of the Airways made it known. The flight would herald a regular thrice-a-week international connections for people of Anambra, Imo, Rivers, Cross Rivers and part of Bendel states, the statement added. According to the new flight schedules released by Nigeria Airways, flight WT 804 will depart Port Harcourt at 11 a.m. everyday direct to London while on Thursdays, flight WT 806, departing Port Harcourt at 2135 (9.35 p.m.) will pass through Kano

and Amsterdam. The third schedule WT 844 will depart Port Harcourt at 2155 (9.55 p.m.) on Tuesday, pass through Kano for Rome. Port Harcourt-bound flights from London are scheduled for Thursdays and Saturdays while Rome flight will return to Port Harcourt by 1705 (5.05 p.m.) on Wednesdays. /Text/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Oct 80 p 5/

OIL PALM BOOST--The Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research has acquired 4,000 hectres of land to boost oil palm production. The director of the Institute, Dr. B.E. Onochie, said that 20 hectres have already been devoted to oil palm cultivation. He was speaking at the commissioning of the newly established ₦2.5 million oil mill at NIFOR. He said that the decision to establish the mill was taken as a result of the frequent breakdown of the former mill which had caused a great reduction in the institure's output. Dr. Onochie said the new semi-automatic mill which would depend on electricity for power could be expanded to double its capacity of processing 12 tons of fresh fruit bunches (ffb) a day. He said that when fully operational, the mill could process about 120 tons of FFB and produce between 16 and 20 metric tons of palm oil daily and an output of 3 tons of palm kernels. Dr. Onochie said that the mill would produce top quality ready-for-the-market oil with low free fatty acids and low moisture contents containing very little impurities. /Text/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Oct 80 p 24/

FOOD IMPORT STATISTICS--Nigeria's food imports between 1975 and 1978 was ₦2,162,973,950, it was revealed yesterday. Rice imports alone accounted for ₦37,213,282, the Ministry of Commerce told senators. /Text/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Oct 80 p 1/

SCHOOL OF MINING--A School of Mining is to be established by the Kwara State Government. Alhaji Adamu Atta, the State Governor, disclosed this to the British High Commissioner in Nigeria, Mr. Mervyn Brown, when the latter visited the Government House. The Governor told the High Commissioner that he would need British technical knowhow to see the project through. Alhaji Atta thanked Mr. Brown for making it possible for the state to have some teachers from Britain. "We still need many more and I hope you will assist us further," the Governor added. Alhaji Atta told Mr. Brown that his government had plans for agricultural Developments in the state. He said any assistance Britain could offer in this direction would be appreciated. /Text/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Oct 80 p 5/

AJAOKUTA BOARD MEMBERS--The names of the chairmen and members of the Board of Ajaokuta Steel Company and Delta Steel Company have been announced by the acting Minister for Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele. The chairman of the Ajaokuta Steel Company is Chief D. Okumagba, a renowned educationist, from Bendel State. The other members of the board of the company are: Mr. Sanni Yakubu, (Kwara State), Mr. F.M. Aladusi, (Ondo State), Alhaji Tanko Baba, (Plateau State), Mr. H.R. Uko, (Cross River State), and Mr. I.R. Odoma, (Benue State). The Delta Steel Company is to

be headed by Mr. Tunji Arosanya, a legal practitioner in Kwara State. Other members of the board are: Chief Tomas G. Ogigbah (Bendel State), Alhaji M.A. Azia, (Niger State), Alhaji Yahaya Bawa, (Sokoto) and Mr. Goddy Ezekwe, (Anambra State). /Text/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 Oct 80 p 5/

LABOR CONGRESS 24 FEBRUARY--Various interest groups in the Nigerian trade union movement have geared up their campaigns in preparation for the first convention of the Nigeria Labour Congress scheduled to take place in Kano on February 24, 1981. New national officers of the congress will be elected at this convention. /Text/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 Oct 80 p 17/

PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION--The Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria (Mobil Producing Nigeria branch) has been launched at Eket in Cross River State. Mr. Sunday Bassey Edem was elected the chairman, while Mr. E.A. Omusu was elected the vice-chairman; Mr. D. Ajiboye, secretary; Mr. A. W. Edoho, assistant secretary; Mr. S.I.A. Inyang, financial secretary. Messrs. E.O. Oladeko, O. Niffi and Alagali were elected trustees; Mr. A.J. Akpan, treasurer and Mr. Eyo, ex-officio member. /Text/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 Oct 80 p 17/

CIVIL SERVANT POLITICAL BAN--Civil servants in Plateau State found participating in or discussing political activities are to face stern disciplinary action, a legislator has warned. The deputy speaker of the State House of Assembly, Mr. Matthew Akwe announced in Jos on Thursday that the state legislators and commissioners have been directed to "keep close watch on the general activities" of civil servants in the state. He alleged that certain disgruntled elements" were using the issue of the creation of a new state out of the present Plateau as an instrument to destabilise Governor Solomon Lar's administration. Some civil servants were being lured into the scheme on the promise that they would be appointed to higher political posts in the proposed state, the deputy speaker claimed. He called on the State Governor to "handle with iron hand any civil servant found participating, negotiating, planning, directing, or discussing political issues. He warned civil servants in the state not to take the Governor's meekness for weakness. /Excerpt/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 Oct 80 p 23/

BORNO LOCAL INDUSTRY PLANS--The Borno State Government has taken a giant stride towards industrialisation. To this end, preparations have reached an advanced stage to establish five major industrial projects. They include a wire and nail industry, a flour mill, a pharmaceutical industry, a ceramic industry and an international hotel in Maiduguri. This was revealed by the state Commissioner for Trade and Industry, Malam Abbas Dawa in an exclusive interview with the Daily Times in his office in Maiduguri, the state capital. He said that factories for biscuits, detergents, glass, textiles, fruit canning, agricultural tools, bottling, metal foundry and a p.v.c. insulated wire and cables were other projects being considered for the fourth national development plan. The commissioner said that the government had also intensified other projects for investigation and

subsequent implementation in the fourth plan. These include the commercial exploitation and processing of gum arabic, starch and glucose, and the manufacturing of paints and allied products, ceiling boards, carbon-dioxide and pre-fabricated concretes. Malam Abbas Dawa said most of the industries would be sited in all the local government areas of the state. /Usman Umar/ /Text/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 Oct 80 p 32/

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ABUJA--President Shehu Shagari has promised to make Abuja a show-piece of Nigerian fraternity. The new Federal Capital Territory, he swore, would be a citadel of peace and understanding. Receiving the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Resettlement of the inhabitants of the Federal Capital Territory in Lagos at the weekend, President Shagari assured Nigerians of equal opportunities in Abuja. Nigerians were free to reside wherever they wished in the country without any impediments, he added. To those who were directly affected by the project, the President said the Government would make sure they were properly resettled in good time. /Kunle Jenrola/ /Excerpt/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 Oct 80 p 32/

REFRIGERATOR FACTORY--The permanent secretary in the Federal Ministry of Industries, Mr. M.E.P. Udebiuwa, over the weekend re-emphasised the present administration's commitment to the development and expansion of industries and the transfer of technology to Nigerians. Mr. Udebiuwa said this in Lagos, at the opening of a ₦1 million refrigerator factory of Associated Electronics Products Nigeria Limited, Ojota. The permanent secretary explained that the challenges of industrialisation in the country did not only lie in the production of high quality products but also in utilising local resources to the maximum. /Text/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 14 Oct 80 p 2/

DEBT LIQUIDATION APPEAL--The Federal Government has been urged to liquidate all the debts inherited from the military administration by the state governments. This would not enable state governments to start on clean slate but would also assist them in executing their development programmes. The Senate leader, Dr. Olusola Saraki made the call at the weekend on the "Gate-Way" programme arranged by the Airport Correspondents Association at the presidential lounge, Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja. Dr. Saraki observed "that state governments were suffering in silence over the liabilities they inherited from the military government." Asking from which estimate the Federal Government could pay up such huge amount he said that the debts should be included in the 1980/81 presidential budget proposals. /Excerpt/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 14 Oct 80 p 5/

GOVERNORS TO DECLARE ASSETS--All the 19 state governors are soon to declare their assets in consonance with the stipulations of the constitution. They will do so to the Code of Conduct Bureau now set to carry out its assignment. A dependable government source revealed at the weekend that to enable the bureau takeoff as expected, a chief executive who will be the administrative head of the body will soon be named. The bureau which will work in conjunction with the National Assembly, will write the governors to

submit lists of their assets. It was gathered that where such lists are not satisfactory, the bureau would make its own independent investigations to find out things for itself. After the declaration of assets by the governors, the bureau will then call on all other public officers including the ministers to follow suit. /Excerpt/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 14 Oct 80 p 3/

NEED FOR FOREST RESERVES--The Lagos State Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. P.O. Fagbeyiro has been called upon to embark on afforestation and creation of forest reserves in the state. A motion to this effect has been passed at the State House of Assembly. Moving the motion, Mr. Japhet O. Ogunyemi noted that the "indiscriminate destruction" of forests in the state was alarming. The need for different trees like the coconut tree and others, he said, could not be overemphasised. Timber, he added, was already scarce in Lagos and this had lowered the supply of industrial raw materials in the state. Supporting the motion, Mr. Timothy Akojenu expressed the need to preserve the forests in the state. /Excerpt/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 15 Oct 80 p 5/

ITAKPE IRON PROJECT--If Nigeria is to realise her dream of her first steel product in 1983, the Itakpe Iron Ore Project should be executed immediately, it has been said. The chairman of the board of directors of Associated Ores Mining Company Limited, Dr. Alex Fom made this declaration at Itakpe hill site in Okehi Local Government Area of Kwara State at the weekend. Speaking to the Daily Times in an interview on mine operations at Itakpe near Okene, Dr. Fom said the iron products of his company were the most basic raw materials needed for steel production in the country. According to him, the most urgent requirements of the company are electrification and adequate water supply to the Itakpe Iron Ore Project. Another problem which the Federal Government has been called upon to tackle immediately is the provision of accomodation for workers of the mine. Dr. Fom is of the opinion that the Federal Housing Authority should as a matter of urgency develop a mining township close to Eika village in the outskirts of Itakpe hill. President Shehu Shagari had paid his maiden visit to the Nigerian Steel Development Project at Ajaokuta and promised that the steel company would produce its first products by 1983. The Associated Ores Mining Company is mining iron ore, cooking coal and related minerals necessary for the production of steel. /Text/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 15 Oct 80 p 5/

FOOD COST REDUCTION--The Government of Anambra State is to launch a campaign aimed at reducing the cost of food items in the state. This was announced at the Enugu Government House by Governor Jim Nwobodo while exchanging views with the chairman and chief executive of the Concord Newspapers, Chief M.K.O. Abiola. The Governor disclosed that his government was still to get its own share of the bags of rice said to have been consigned to it by the Federal Government through the Port Harcourt wharf. Governor Nwobodo was apparently reacting to a recent newspaper report that part of the rice consignment had been lost in transit. /Excerpt/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 15 Oct 80 p 5/

NO NEW PLANES--The Nigerian Airways will not be allowed to buy new planes between now and 1985. But it will be able to replace any of the existing aircraft if it can raise funds. According to the blueprint on the 4th Plan, the air[illegible] e moment has a fleet of 25 aircrafts, including 6 medium-long haul [illegible]. The guideline states that the new airports authority would be well starred. The management problems of the Nigerian Railways would be vigorously tackled, the plan says, too. It further states that the Port Harcourt-Ajaokuta section of the Railways would be built before 1985. /Excerpt/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Oct 80 p 1/

INDUSTRIAL BANK DECENTRALIZED--The Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB) has been decentralised. This measure is said to be in line with the bank's plan to bring its activities nearer to rally state governments and private investors. All existing Area offices of the bank have been upgraded to Area headquarters. Approval has also been given for enlargement of the powers of the new Area Headquarters so that investors throughout the country regardless of the size of their investment will no longer travel to Lagos for the initial appraisal of their projects. /Excerpts/ /Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 7 Oct 80 p 3/

DOCKWORKERS' STRIKE--Dockworkers have gone on a sit-down strike to back up their demand for the implementation of the ₦100 minimum wage as approved by the Federal Government. The private sector in a government statement, is to use it as a guideline for negotiation with their various employers. The industrial action started in the Lagos ports on Thursday last week. Mr Jonas K. Abam, the General Secretary of the Dockworker Union of Nigeria said that the Nigerian Ports Authority is the cause of the present industrial action of the dockworkers. He said that the NPA from past records have not been showing much respect for issues involving the dockworkers. /Jackson Imafidon/ /Excerpt/ /Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 7 Oct 80 p 32/

NNPC SALARY INCREASE--Employees of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation have won salary increase. In an agreement signed between the NNPC management and the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers recently, employees earning below ₦3,000 will get a 13 percent pay rise while those above ₦3,000 will get 10 percent salary increase. /Excerpt/ /Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 14 Oct 80 p 30/

MDIMOKO DAM--Imo State--Work on ₦150m Mdimoko Dam in the Isuikwuato Okigwe local government area is to start, Mr F. Ekeh, the chairman of Anambra/Imo River Basin Development Authority, has said. He said that rural life would be greatly transformed with the successful completion of the project. Mr. Ekeh, said that the Federal Government has earmarked ₦400m for Imo and Anambra States in the Fourth National Development Plan. /Text/ /Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 14 Oct 80 p 32/

FUNTUA BRICK FACTORY--Kaduna State--A ₦8.79 Brick factory contract has been signed between an indigenous company and a foreign firm. The factory to be sited at Funtua is to be completed in 18 months. Alhaji Bello Abdulhamid, chairman of Funtua Brick Company signed on behalf of the board of management while Mr. Michael Dutreux signed for Ceric-Dutreux of France. Deputy Governor of Kaduna State, Alhafi A. Musa Rimi said that his government welcomes genuine foreign investors. The State Government is to hold 75 percent of the equity share while 25 percent goes to the foreign partner. /Text/ /Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 14 Oct 80 p 32/

GLASS WORKS EXPANSION--Bendel State--The Delta Glass Company Limited at Ughelli, is to be expanded at a cost of ₦6m. The Chairman of the Company, Mr. Clement Edo-Osagie said that amount would be raised by the shareholders of the company. The company which was set up at a cost of ₦700m is now producing 88m units of hollow glasswares annually. /Text/ /Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 14 Oct 80 p 32/

GOOD HARVEST EXPECTED--The rainfall analysis up to August this year showed that there will be a good agricultural yield this year. According to the latest release from the Meteorological Department, rainfall in August recorded below normal over most parts of the country especially in the South-west and Central part of the country. During the first and second decades, that is, 1st-10th and 11th-21st August, rainfall was substantially below average in Kaduna, Jos, Bauchi, Lagos, Warri, Owerri and Ogojo. In the third decade, that is, 21st-31st, rainfall was still below normal. But rain improved substantially in many areas and was above normal mainly in the extreme north. The relative humidity and sunshine were normal. This thus gave chance for a good harvest. The yields of cereals is expected to be above average in the north. In the South, the good spatial distribution of rain and sunshine will result in higher yields of tree and food crops. Generally, the low rainfall notwithstanding, the hours of bright sunshine alternates favourably with wet-spells. And since relative humidity was below average, cloud-cover diminished substantially. Thus the weather condition is favourable for yams, cassava and tree crops production. /Excerpt/ /Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 14 Oct 80 p 32/

FARMERS' SUBSIDY, FORESTRY PROGRAMS--The National Council on Agriculture has proposed a 50 percent subsidy for bona fide farmers in respect of tractors and implements supplied by States and Federal Government. In addition to recommending this to the Federal Government, the council also urged that a subsidy scheme for land clearing should be set up to aid large scale farmers. These incentives are to encourage farmers and to raise agricultural production in the country within the next Development Plan period. Among the recommendations is the creation of a Forest Regeneration Authority and an Arid Zone Afforestation Authority. Also a marketing company to be named National Fertiliser Marketing Company is to be established. /Dapo Ajibola/ /Excerpt/ /Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 14 Oct 80 p 32/

GULF TO EXPAND OPERATIONS--The Gulf Oil Company (Nigeria) Limited (GOCON) is to spend over ₦700 million on the expansion of its operations in both the east and west of the Niger Delta, in the next five years. This was disclosed to the just concluded Ninth Nigeria Institute of Journalism (NIJ) yearly Oil Seminar, by the Managing Director of GOCON, Mr. Larry A. Turner. The seminar was hosted by Gulf Company. /Text/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Oct 80 p 2/

CSO: 4420

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT GOING INTO SECOND PHASE

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 6 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Cherif Elvalide Seye: "Decisive Leap of Senegalese Industry"]

[Text] Senegalese industry is about to enter a new phase of its existence, providing it with a decisive boost on which our future will depend.

The new SEIB [expansion unknown] oil works in Diourbel will go into operation in January. It cost 8 billion CFA francs and will have a grinding capacity of 200,000 tons of peanuts a year. The month of January 1981 will also see the start of construction work on Senegal's Chemical Industries (ICS), an undertaking that will last 34 months. Nor is this a mere coincidence. The two projects are actually the first in a new orientation of Senegal's industrial policy, that of industrial processing plants.

The new policy takes the place of that of making substitutes for imports. The ICS, which will require investments of 54 billion CFA francs, will make it possible to process in Taiba itself 650,000 of the 1.5 million tons of phosphates extracted every year. Phosphoric and sulfuric acid will be produced in Taiba.

In addition to the SEIB and the Senegalese Chemical Industries, this policy of developing and processing our agricultural or mining resources also includes development of the East Senegal iron mines, expansion of SOCOCIM [West African Cement Company] and industrial mining of marble in East Senegal. In the long run, Senegal will depend less and less on its agriculture which, because of the drought, has obviously become too susceptible to climatic contingencies.

After Dakar-Marine, now operational, it is the second phase of the second generation of Senegalese industry that will get underway in January, when construction of the Senegalese Chemical Industries begins. This project, costing a total of 54 billion CFA francs, should enable Senegal to process phosphate into phosphoric and sulfuric acid and in a second phase, to transform acids into fertilizer.

Two plants are going to be set up right in Taiba. They will process 650,000 tons of the 1.5 million tons of phosphate extracted in Senegal every year. The project also provides for expansion of the Industrial Fertilizer Company of Senegal (SIES), which will then be able to make phosphate fertilizers from acid produced in Taiba.

At the present time, the project is settled; everything is ready. The necessary commitments have been made by both partners and sources of financing. Senegal's partners in the ICS project are India (20 percent), the Ivory Coast (10 percent), and the Islamic Development Bank. Senegal holds 25 percent of the shares. There are no marketing problems for the project because India and the Ivory Coast have both pledged to import the acid and fertilizer not used by Senegal and not sold and will do so at prices already guaranteed.

The ICS will make it possible to give jobs to 350 persons and recover phosphate contained in the *schlamms* (rock after phosphate has been extracted).

The first project within the framework of the policy of industrial processing plants, the Chemical Industries of Senegal illustrate the concerns giving rise to the policy. A moderately industrialized country (30 percent of the GNP provided by industry) -- the figure for the Ivory Coast is 13 percent, for example -- Senegal is nevertheless strongly dependent on agriculture because peanuts provide the major portion of all export receipts and because industry itself is partly based on it with the oil works. In addition, other industries -- textiles, for example -- rely heavily on domestic demand, which is declining sharply with the drop in income of an agricultural rural world. It therefore becomes necessary to rely as little as possible on agriculture, which has become very precarious because of the drought, which is apparently here to stay. Given the country's potentialities, it quite naturally turns to industry. There remains only the question of which type of industry.

MIFERSO

The first generation of Senegalese industry was devoted to making substitutes for imports. Should that path have been continued? It was decided to be less negative and as a result, the second generation of Senegalese industry will involve industrial processing plants. Clearly, it is a matter of developing our resources, whether they be mining or agriculture.

In the agricultural realm, one has the new SEIB plant in Diourbel, costing 8 billion CFA francs. It has the capacity to grind 200,000 tons of peanuts annually. Start-up is planned for January 1981.

The major project that could revolutionize an entire region and the economy of a country is MIFERSO [East Senegal Iron Mining Company], hwoever. It is a vast undertaking involving substantial means. The total cost of the project is an estimated 208.5 billion CFA francs. Getting the money together is not easy, but the quality of the metal and the country's situation seem to have won the support of potential European and Japanese importers. Studies show that 12 million tons of iron will be avilable over 20 years. One must add another 10 years when dams on the Senegal River permit the working of magnetic ore.

Oil

In addition to its short distance to the European market, the Senegalese project has the advantage of placing 12 million tons on the market starting in 1987, when a world production deficit of iron on the order of 50 to 70 million tons is predicted. There is such great interest that European iron and steel industries and

the World Bank have stated that they are willing to aid the project. Strip mining techniques will be used but transport problems will have to be solved. Two possibilities exist: building a new railroad line from the mines to the sea or building a section from the mines to the existing line and strengthen the latter. Whatever the case, some 118 billion will be needed for the railroad. A port terminal costing on the order of 32 billion will also be needed. All these undertakings will provide 3,650 new jobs.

Oil is naturally taken into consideration in this policy of processing plants. Five companies now have research permits in Senegal. Interesting signs have been discovered in Casamance but further north also. Moreover, every cloud has a silver lining and the higher price of oil has made the heavy oil deposit discovered long ago off the coast of Casamance profitable. Technical problems linked to its development are apparently being solved.

Also in connection with oil, the African Refining Company is being expanded and its capacity will go from 900,000 to 1.2 million tons. This expansion will enable the company to process other types of oil than the Iraqi, Algerian and Nigerian light crudes.

American companies are also reportedly interested in setting up refineries in Senegal. The only point to be solved is the reliability of supplies of crude.

Cement is naturally included in the plans. Does Senegal not have the indispensable clays and limestone? Rather than build a new cement works, it was preferred to expand the SOCOCIM plant. SOCOCIM's annual production is nearly equivalent to needs: 375,000 to 400,000 tons. When there is a construction boom and because of the middlemen, there is tension on the market from time to time and more must therefore be produced. But a new plant would not be functional until 1985-1987. It would cost 18 billion CFA francs and would result in a 25-percnet increase in the base price of cement, while leaving the problem of rehabilitation of SOCOCIM untouched. It was therefore preferred to rebuild and expand SOCOCIM at a cost of 13.8 billion CFA francs. By 1982, it will be able to produce 840,000 tons of clinker (a product halfway between clay, limestone and cement) annually. Without increasing the cost price, the expansion of SOCOCIM will therefore make it possible to meet needs and open up prospects for the establishment of cement works in the regions using clinker made by SOCOCIM.

In the same branch of activities, one should not the establishment of the marble quarrying company in East Senegal. In 2 to 3 years, industrial-scale operations should be possible. After playing the poor cousin role for so long, East Senegal is now becoming the backbone of Senegalese industrial development. In some 6 months, the agreement concerning studies to determine profitability will be signed.

11,464
CSO: 4400

PAI CELEBRATES 23D ANNIVERSARY

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 6 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] (APS)--The African Independence Party (PAI) commemorated the 23d anniversary of its founding yesterday.

The celebration took place at the Vox de Rufisque Cinema, decorated in red and black, the colors of the PAI, and displaying portraits of Marx, Lenin, Engels and Stalin and slogans preaching African unity and the unity of Senegalese "patriots."

The choice of Rufisque was not any accident. The PAI actually wished to render homage to its old militants from the city, including Amadou Makhtar Mbaye, who recently disappeared and in honor of whose memory a minute of silence was observed.

The celebration, which was a time for remembering, was marked by the address delivered by Mahjmout Diop, president of the PAI, on the political situation and on the problem of unity of Senegalese Marxists.

What should above all be remembered about the address was the appeal launched on behalf of the Bok Sa Rew Front, even if the word was not pronounced.

According to Diop, Africa is going through a difficult time in a difficult and divided world which puts the rich on one side and deprived people on the other.

For the president of the PAI, one cannot remain on both sides and it is time to choose.

Diop then called attention to what he called the profound crisis affecting Senegal, a crisis which, if one is not careful, could lead to ruin, as one can observe all around us. He questioned the orientations of 20 years of government by the Socialist Party.

Returning to his original idea, Diop recalled the different mergers of political parties which Senegal has had. For Diop, there is only one alternative for bringing Senegal out of the impasse: scientific socialism.

The president of the PAI also denounced what he called the recovery of certain historic figures of Senegal by political parties, particularly of Al Boury Ndiaye by the underground PAI, of Lat Dior by the Socialist Party and of Lamine Senghor. According to its president, only the PAI has denounced the monopolization of government information media by the Socialist Party.

11,464
CSO: 4400

EFFECT OF IRAQI-IRANIAN WAR ON PETROLEUM STOCKS NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 2 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Ibrahima Fall: "Petroleum: Stocks Assures Until December"]

> [Text] The Iraqi-Iranian war tends toward deflagration. The oil wells are ablaze in Abadan and in the other cities bordering on the theater of operations. A concerned West worries about the assurance of its supplies of crude. Actually, the anxiety generated by the explosion of violence in the Gulf does not concern only the West. When we realize that we depend on Iraq for 60 percent of our oil supplies, we can only ask ourselves about the negative effects the crisis can have on our supplies of crude.

For Mr Ousmane Fall, general director of the African Refining Company (SAR), the case is not a pressing one. Senegal has stockpiled enough crude to last 30 days and enough finished products derived from petroleum to last an average of 40 days. According to Mr Fall, though we still cannot determine the outcome of the crisis, "we will not have any problems with supplies until the end of the year." The director of SAR says that "we should receive four shipments of crude of 50,000 tons each."

However, of these four shipments, the one coming from Iraq will surely be missing because of the conflict. Moreover, Iraq has requested its cancellation due to the halting of its shipment of crude. The SAR general director specifies nevertheless that "we are searching for a replacement shipload" to compensate for the Iraqi crude. With the crisis, an option for African and North Sea oil has been exercised. Thus, two shipments will arrive from the North Sea. That oil is equivalent to "Algerian" oil from the point of view of transportation. It sells for $36.50 per barrel. If, despite the efforts deployed, the conflict gains ground, embraces the Gulf and seriously mortgages the supply of oil, Mr Fall points out that "we will really turn toward Nigeria, Algeria (Saharan crude) and the North Sea."

Even if Iraq's oil is less expensive, he estimates that the cost price will be offset by the difference in freight. In fact, a shipment of crude coming from Iraq takes 1 month to reach our coasts while only 6 days are needed to bring the same load from Algeria to Senegal.

This year our country will consume 170,000 tons of finished products and 800,000 tons of crude oil. Of this amount, 40,000 tons of finished products are sold to Mauritania and an equal amount to Mali, a continental country which supplies itself mainly from Senegal and the Ivory Coast. Mauritania has a refinery, but it is not yet in operation. Our petroleum bill becomes all the more exorbitant (50 billions) when we buy light crude oil, more expensive than sulphurous petroleum. Mr Ousmane Fall states that "the SAR still does not have the necessary installations to be able to treat sulphurous crude," which is less costly.

Moreover, there is a project for expanding the refinery which would increase its capacity from 900,000 tons (nominal capacity) to 1.2 million tons. The project has not been carried out yet because of financial difficulties. Its cost runs up to 14 billion CFA francs.

Despite the desperate calls for protecting the Strait of Hormuz through which the giant oil tankers pass, it is obvious that western countries are less threatened than those of the Third World. While the latter are banking approximately on a 30-day stockpile, the countries of Europe and the United States had at the beginning of September some 120-days-worth of oil in storage, that is, some 430 to 500 million tons of oil. This amount equals roughly Saudi Arabia's annual output.

Thus it can be said that the West has the time to see it coming and to adjust according to the needs. Before the Iraqi-Iranian war, the total surplus output of crude was 2 million barrels, that is 100 million tons. If the conflict lasts, there is a risk that oil supplies will be seriously disrupted, all the more so because the war is looking both like a border war and an economic war aimed above all at attacking the foundation upon which rests the prosperity of these countries of sulphurous sand: black gold.

9341
CSO: 4400

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE ON REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES

LD262024 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 26 Oct 80 EA

[Text] The president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] today issued a decree providing for the establishment of revolutionary committees in all the regions and districts of the SDR.

Having taken cognizance of articles 82 and 83 of the constitution; of SDR presidential decree No 1 issued on 21 October 1980 declaring a state of emergency in the country; of the need for appropriate action to ensure that the aims of the state of emergency in the country are achieved; and of the need for the country's regions and districts to have revolutionary committees responsible for moblizing the Somali masses for urgent action to defend the nation and to make their contribution toward solving the country's refugee problem at a time when it already has other problems, together with the task of correcting the course of the 21 October 1969 revolution toward the realization of its aims and aspirations, the president, having closely consulted with the National Defense Committee, has issued the following decree:

Article 1. Revolutionary committees have been formed in region and district throughout the country.

Article 2. Each regional revolutionary committee comprises: regional party secretary, chairman; party first assistant secretary, member; party second assistant secretary, member; SDR armed forces regional commander, member; police regional commandant, member; National Security Service regional commandant, member; prisons regional commandant, member; vanguard regional commandant, member.

Each district revolutionary committeee comprises: district party secretary, chairman; party first assistant secretary, member; district people's assembly chairman, member; SDR armed forces district commander, member; police district commandant, member; National Security Service district commandant, member; prisons district commandant, member; vanguard district commandant, member.

Article 3. Every revolutionary committee is entitled to form subcommittees with special responsibilities, such as the discharge of the obligations defined under article 6 of this decree. Such subcommittees will be appointed by the revolutionary committee of the region of the district revolutionary committee. The subcommittees will be chaired by members of the regional or district revolutionary committees; their members will be experts in the field of the duties assigned to the subcommittees.

Article 4. Each district revolutionary committee will be represented at village level by a three-man committee chaired by a party organizing secretary of the village.

Article 5. Meetings of the regional and district revolutionary committees are valid only when attended by a quorum of two thirds. Valid decisions are carried by a one-vote majority.

Article 6. The regional and district revolutionary committees will discharge the following obligations: mobilizing the masses in the defense of the nation, taking any action considered appropriate within the context of the general policy and aims of the state of emergency; assisting and making tangible contributions toward helping refugees in their respective region or district, and helping state and international agencies looking after refugees solve problems arising from the refugees participating in the eradication of tribalism and regionalism; acting to eradicate mismanagement, favoritism, nepotism, corrupt handling of public property, inequality, injustice, and neglect or failure to carry out the directives, instructions and decisions of the state agencies; participating in the eradication of rumor-mongering and the propagation of false reports; participating in inspection rounds with a view to increasing production and work performance and ensuring the maintenance of public property; and, making every possible effort to promote a climate of love, togetherness, unity, cooperation and patriotic consciousness among the masses.

Article 7. The chairman of the regional or district revolutionary committee is the representative of the SDR president and is, together with the other members of his committee, fully empowered to take action to bring to realization the aims of the state of emergency as laid down in decree No 1 issued by the president of the SDR on 21 October 1980 in terms of the duties laid down in clause 6 of the said decree. The committee is empowered to institute temporary measures to restrict movement and assembly so as to protect peace and general security or the political policies of the government, and to detain or place under house arrest for a period not to exceed 90 days anyone suspected of engaging in such actions as have brought about the need for the declaration of a state of emergency. The powers of public officials and armed forces officers have thereby been increased over and above their normal powers. The execution of the directives laid down in the first number [as heard] of this article is assigned to the security forces.

Article 8. Anyone detained under article 7 of this decree who has not contravened chapter 1, empowering detention, of the SDR law enacted on 10 January 1970 or any other section of the said law will be brought before a court of law competent to hear such cases or before the regional or district committee, consideration having been given to establish which law was contravened. The regional or district revolutionary committee is responsible for determining whether or not the accused has contravened the detention law, that is to say, chapter 1 of the SDR law enacted on 10 January 1970. The committee's decision can be endorsed and ratified by the president of the SDR.

Article 9. Anyone contravening the directives of the regional or district revolutionary committee shall, under article 9 of this decree, be liable to a year's imprisonment or a fine of 10,000 shillings, unless such sentence is deemed to encourage even graver crimes.

Article 10. The district revolutionary committees will constantly report on their planning, performance and progress to their respective regional revolutionary committee with copies to the SDR president, the chairman of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] Central Committee's general organization and mobilization bureau, and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.

Article 12. Regional and district revolutionary committee chairmen will be in direct communication with the SDR president on all matters affecting action to bring the aims of the state of emergency to realization. On routine matters they will communicate with relevant agencies and departments.

Article 13. This decree is effective as of 23 October 1980, and will be published in the SDR official gazette.

CSO: 4407

BRIEFS

'INCOMPATIBLE' CONSTITUTION ARTICLES SUSPENDED--Tonight the secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, announced a decree suspending certain articles of the constitution and acts that are incompatible with the state of emergency. In accordance with article 83 of the constitution and taking into account the desirability of suspending articles of the constitution and other laws of the land that are incompatible with the state of emergency, the president of the Somali Democratic Republic has announced the following decree: 1. By decree No 1 issued by the president during the state of emergency, dated 21 October 1980, such articles of the constitution and other laws of the land that are contrary to or incompatible with the state of emergency are suspended. 2. This decree became effective 21 October 1980 and will be published in the official gazette of the Somali Democratic Republic. [Text] [LD250666 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 2045 GMT 24 Oct 80 EA]

GOVERNMENT SALARIES INCREASED--Last night the secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] and president of the Somali Democratic Republic (SDR), Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, issued an act of law under which permanent government employees will receive salary increases with effect from January 1981. The presidential act follows presidential decree No 1 and states that, after taking into consideration the financial hardship being experienced by permanent government employees resulting from worldwide inflation which has been affecting the living standard of these employees, realizing the need to take steps to improve the financial status of permanent government employees, and taking into account the urgency, nature and delicacy of this issue, the government has been prompted to invoke the power bestowed on it under article 69 of the constitution and issue an act of law. The second clause of this act states that the increases under this law are not subject to deductions of development levy. The third clause states that the law will be effective from January 1981 and will be published in the official gazette of the SDR. The law will be forwarded to the National Assembly in accordance with article 69 of the constitution. [Excerpts] [LD260225 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 25 Oct 80 EA]

CSO: 4407

BRIEFS

SOVIET WOMEN'S DELEGATION--The founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally /RPT/ and president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema this afternoon received a delegation, which is on a visit to our country, is headed by Mrs (Margarita Emilianova), Soviet minister of social security. [Name and title as heard] The delegation, which was (?accompanied) to the leader by Mrs Abra Amedome, minister of social affairs and women's advancement, later on granted an interview to the press. Mrs (Emilianova) on behalf of the delegation expressed gratitude for the warm welcome accorded them. This welcome, she added, is to me a testimony of the excellent relations existing between the people of Togo and the Soviet Union. She also expressed the satisfaction of the Soviet delegation with the progress achieved by the Togolese people under the guidance of the founding chairman of the Togolese Peole's Rally and president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, in all fields, especially in the social sector. The Togolese woman [few words indistinct] concerning the economic development of the nation. To conclude, the leader of the Soviet delegation appealed to women throughout the world in general, and to Togolese women in particular to work toward the establishment of peace and justice in the world. [Text] AB250958 Lome Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 24 Oct 80]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH CUBA--Havana (Agencies)--The Chairman of Uganda's Military Commission Paulo Muwanga left here Thursday expressing satisfaction at the start of "a new era of closer mutual co-operation in various areas" between Cuba and Uganda. "We share the same agonies of imperialist aggression against our independence and existence as free sovereign states," he told newsmen at the airport before leaving. Mr. Muwanga discussed co-operation with Cuban Leader Comrade Fidel Castro. The Cuban Communist Party newspaper Granma reported that Ugandan Foreign Minister Otema Alimadi had signed a scientific and technical co-operation agreement. Mr. Alimadi, quoted by Granma, said the agreement marked the start of growing relations between the peoples and govermment of Cuba and Uganda. Mr. Muwanga and Mr. Alimadi arrived here with a high-ranking delegation last week. Before leaving, Mr. Muwanga paid tribute to the Cuban leader's "personal involvement and interest in all the activities of our visit." /Text/ /Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Oct 80 p 3/

MOTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY--Oyo State--The Leyland Nigeria Limited has established a motor manufacturing company in Ibadan. One of the company's product (Landtrain) is a heavy truck designed for haulage by transporters and commercial houses. The Sales Distribution Executive of Leyland Nigeria Limited, Mr. R.J. Dunn, assured customers that spare parts of the company's product were available at all times. /Text/ /Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 Sep 80 p 32/

FOOTWEAR WORKERS THREATEN STRIKE--Over 5,000 workers in the Footwear, Leather and Rubber Products Industry will begin an industrial action as from September 22 to back up their demand for redundancy benefits and payment of overtime. The action which is expected to begin from Lagos State will spread to the other parts of the Federation. The secretariat of the Footwear, Leather and Rubber Products Workers Union has already informed the employers concerned and the Ministry of Labour of the impending action. In a letter to the employers and the ministry, the union stated that the seven-day ultimatum it gave to the employers within which to meet the workers' demand had expired without any positive action from the employers association. The letter warned that the workers should not be blamed for the consequences of the employers recalcitrant attitude to their demands.

The union is also demanding that all the workers in Michelin who were locked out in July be paid their salaries in full with effect from August. Meanwhile, reports reaching the Daily Times Labour Desk say that the 160 workers of the headquarters of Michelin in Port Harcourt who were detained by the police after an industrial action had been allowed to go back to work. The Nigerian Labour Congress endorsed the action of the workers of Michelin at the end of its National Executive Council meeting in Lagos on Tuesday, September 16. /Text/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Sep 80 p 24/

SUSPENDED NNPC CHIEFS--The fate of the managing director of the Nigeria Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) Chief Festus Marinho, and the part-time chairman of the corporation, Mr. A.K. Hart, will be determined very soon. This was disclosed yesterday by President Shagari in an answer to a reporter's question on why the two men were still on suspension, having been cleared by the Irikefe Crude Oil Sale Tribunal. President Shagari said that the NNPC was being re-organised to make it more manageable than what it used to be, adding: "No decision has been taken yet on Chief Marinho and Mr. Hart. /Excerpt/ /Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Sep 80 p 32/

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS--The Eastern District of the Nigerian Railway Corporation is now undergoing a facelift. It has completed a new office block as well as a modern block for the control offices. Also completed recently were a modern training school for locomotive drivers and others, a staff canteen in Enugu, and new staff quarters in Enugu, Umuahia, Aba, and Port Harcourt. District manager Frank I. Ekpunobi said that during the plan period the corporation rehabilitated sheds in the workshop and installed two electric generators for a standby plant. Replacement of ties from Port Harcourt to Enugu has proceeded well. S.N. Ojiogu, district chairman of the Nigeria Union of Railwaymen has also called on the management to improve the working conditions of workers and urged the railway authority to construct overpasses or underpasses at rail junctions. /Ezechi Nwokedi/ /Text/ /Enugu DAILY STAR in English 26 Sep 80 p 16/

NATIONAL CENSUS URGED--The Federal Government has been urged to carry out a national census in the country. The call was made in Enugu by a federal legislator, Alhaji Z. Momodu, UPN member for Etsako constituency in Bendel State. The legislator warned that the consequences of planning for the 5th National Development Plan period without a reliable statistics of the people would be disastrous for the economy of the country. Alhaji Momodu pointed out that most of the concluded development plans in the country were based on the 1963 controversial census which, he noted, was "itself unreliable and undependable." The UPN legislator blamed the present socio-economic ills of the country on what he described as "planning for tomorrow on wrong statistics of today." "It is rather shameful and disgraceful that the Giant of Africa and the largest and most populous black nation in the world is not sure how many millions of people are in the country," Alhaji Momodu declared. /Emeka Nwabufoe/ /Excerpt/ /Enugu DAILY STAR in English 23 Sep 80 p 1/

POLISH FIRM CRITICIZED--The Polish firm "KOPEX," now on contract service for the mechanisation of the Nigerian Coal production has been enjoined to register visible sign of competence in their production so as to boost the economy and enjoy the continuous patronage of the federal government. In an exclusive interview with the DAILY STAR, the Administrator of Nigerian Coal Corporation, Mr. A.O. Udemah said that this exhortation was imperative in view of the fact that no noticeable improvement in the mechanisation and production capacity had been observed since the arrival of the expatriate mining engineers. Mr Udemah noted with dismay that prior to the arrival of the Polish experts the corporation had possessed an annual production record of 200,800 tons even when it employed the traditional method of mining. The Coal boss stressed that the purpose of mechanisation was to enable the corporation reach a production capacity of about 650,000 tons annually but regretted that today and since the Kopex took over, production has drastically reduced--thus defeating the purpose for which they were contracted. However, Mr Udemah hoped that with the arrival recently of 10 more experts from Poland to assist the other 17 men in operations and reconstruction of damaged machines in the mines, the desired objective of full mechanisation and increased productivity may be achieved. /Cyprian Madu/ /Text/ /Enugu DAILY STAR in English 23 Sep 80 p 3/

ID SYSTEM--The Federal Government is to introduce a uniform identification system in the country. The exercise will cost about ₦40 million. The Minister of Internal Affairs, Alhaji Bello Maitama Yusuf, announced this in Calabar while addressing a news conference. /Excerpt/ /Enugu DAILY STAR in English 24 Sep 80 p 16/

CSO: 4420

KAUNDA PRAISED AS MAN OF PRINCIPLE

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 16 Oct 80 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

GOD MADE all the people in his own image and gave them everything that they needed to make them true human beings. He gave them life, love and intelligence which transcends all the other creatures created by him.

In addition, he sent his only Son to die for us and save us from all our sins. For all these, all creatures need to be truly grateful.

But God dislikes selfishness or refusal to share knowledge with others. Hence, the few people who have dedicated their life to the service of God are finding the Gospel of his love.

This analogy could apply to many other things which pertain to our life and activities. If we look around, we are bound to find one thing that teaches us what God wants us to do in life.

The emergency of politics is a result of man's desire to lead a free life, and every person, old and young, civilian or military officer, understands what freedom means to man.

It is for this reason that man is sometimes aptly described as a political animal, and he must be. But some people try to pretend that this is not true. The colonial authorities felt so, or it was sheer pretence.

President Kaunda has never forgotten this deliberate blindness to the truth by human beings when they want to deny others human rights.

Each time the President talks about the need for the police and the army to be brought into the political machinery, he often quotes the fears one colonial officer expressed about allowing these officers to take part in politics.

The man said President Kaunda was creating serious problems for himself by trying to politicise every Zambian, particularly the police and the army.

But the President had a fitting answer for him which cut him to his right size. He told him that it was much better for him to lead an enlightened society than a group of ignorant people.

And true to his word, the President has never deviated from this policy. He has induced politics into the police and the army and the nation has no problem getting them to appreciate and understand why they should defend the nation or a certain policy.

He reiterated his views when he swore in the new army commander of the Zambia Army, Lieutenant General Malimba Masheke and other officers.

It is a principle which has contributed to our stability and solidness as a nation. Politically, the President knows that he is not talking above the heads of anybody.

All Zambians understand the meaning of every word he uses when he talks about the engulfing chaos that would result from an unstable political situation.

Zambia should continue to be a symbol of stability and this is only possible if everybody remains loyal to the nation.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON SWEARING-IN OF NEW MILITARY LEADERS

'Politicize Army' President Urges

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday lashed out at Western countries and South Africa in particular for formenting stories about coups in Zambia.

He praised the armed forces for their patriotism and gallantry in the face of "grave and serious difficulties" especially during the Zimbabwean liberation war.

"Some of our friends in Western capitalist countries like to say much about Zambia and tell others not to listen to us. They have always seen a coup in Zambia since independence," he said.

The President was speaking at State House when he swore in newly appointed Commander of the Zambia Army, Lieutenant General Malimba Masheke, his deputy and Chief of Staff, Brigadier-General Christopher Tembo, and Zambia National Service Commandant, Brigadier-General Thomas Fara.

The three men were among senior army officers who were promoted by President Kaunda on October 9 in a major shake-up of the defence forces in which former commander lieutenant-General Benjamin Mibenge was posted to the diplomatic service.

Arrested

Major-General Christopher Kabwe who was appointed commander of the Zambia Air Force was not at the swearing-in ceremony as he was arrested two days after his promotion in connection with suspected misconduct. He is being held at Lusaka Central prison together with two other senior army officers.

During the ceremony, attended by Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo, and Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Grey Zulu, Dr Kaunda also swore in former minister of local government and housing, Mr Josephat Siyomunji as an ambassador to a country yet to be named and an under secretary at Freedom House, Mr Nelson Nswana.

Dr Kaunda wondered from where Western countries and South Africa got their stories about coups in Zambia.

"At one time they said Kaunda was chased around the rooftop of State House. We let them say these things because we accept all human beings as God's people.

"How many times has South African radio said there is a coup in Zambia?" President Kaunda asked.

He told the three defence chiefs to mount a vigorous political education campaign to politicise the army, because without this, the defence forces could become a mercenary force.

Dr Kaunda told General Masheke he had been placed in God's hands for guidance.

The President told General Tembo to serve Zambia and his fellow men to the best of his ability, adding that he had appointed him "with real joy."

He directed the new ZNS commandant, General Fara, to step up food production not only among ZNS cadres but the nation as a whole.

See picture on Page 5.

Meanwhile, President Kaunda last night expressed satis-

faction at the efforts Iraq was making to end the current war between itself and Iran.

Dr Kaunda said the war between the two Middle East neighbours was unfortunate and expressed the hope that the two nations would find a peaceful solution to their conflict.

The President said this when Iraq Minister of State Mr Hashem Anrawi paid a call on him at State House.

Dr Kaunda said Iraq should continue to pursue its peaceful intiative towards Iran although these efforts had not yielded results.

"That war must end but both parties must be prepared to talk to end the war," the President said.

And President Kaunda has said aid from rich to poor countries such as Zambia can help all mankind.

He was speaking at a luncheon he hosted in honour of a six-man Canadian delegation led by International Trade Minister of State, Mr Horst Schmid, at State House in Lusaka yesterday.

● President Kaunda has sent a message of congratulations to Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko, on his 50th birthday.

In his message, Dr Kaunda wished his counterpart good health and strength to continue leading the people of Zaire.

He hoped that relations between the two countries would continue to flourish.

Army Lacks Political Education

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

AN ARMY which lacks political education is a mercenary army and can easily respond to the highest bidder and plunge the country into chaos, President Kaunda warned yesterday.

He therefore, charged new commander of Zambia Army, Lieutenant General Malimba Masheke and his deputy and chief of staff, Major-General Christian Tembo with the duty of instilling proper political education among the soldiers.

He added: "I know that there will be a lot of comments from Western countries, I advise you not to listen to them, they are the same people who carried reports that I was chased by the army on the rooftops of State House in an attempted coup. They have been seeing a coup in Zambia since 1964 when we became independent and how many times has Radio South Africa reported that there has been a coup in Zambia?"

Dr Kaunda was speaking at State House, when he swore-in former Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Josephat Siyomunji as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at Foreign Affairs Ministry. Mr Siyomunji lost his Sesheke seat in the last general elections.

Others sworn-in were Gen. Masheke, Maj.-Gen. Tembo, Mr Nason Nswana as under-secretary at Cabinet and Brigadier-General Thom Fara as Commandant of the Zambia National Service.

President Kaunda, who referred to the three army officers as Mal, Chris and Thom, respectively, also charged them with the duty of making the army loyal to the system and people of Zambia.

"Once we do this, we can never go wrong," Dr Kaunda said.

"An army that is working for the interests of the people and country can never fail. It will always fight for the people and country," he said.

Dr Kaunda paid tribute to the former ZNDF commander, Lt. General Benjamin Mibenge who he has re-assigned to the foreign service, for having worked extremely hard in the army in spite of the difficulties in supplies and weaponry.

"Mibenge and you comrades did your best even when we were attacked by enemies with their superior weapons," the President recalled.

He emphasised that in the same way that no man can succeed if he worked in isolation, no nation can succeed without co-operation from other countries.

He, therefore, asked Mr Siyomunji to explain Zambia's policy abroad, adding: "Tell them that we in Zambia are hankering for truth and genuine peace when you go out of Zambia to serve."

He told Mr Siyomunji: "We have been together for a long time now, and it is with a sense of pride that I am recalling you back to the ministry."

CSO: 4420

VISIT OF IRAQI OFFICIAL REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

IRAQI government has dispatched envoys to friendly countries to brief them on the war and to drum up support for its claims over land and sea rights acquired by the late Shah of Iran.

This was announced in Lusaka yesterday by Iraq's roving envoy to Africa, Mr Hashim Anrawi, who is the minister of State in the Office of the President. He said his government had felt it necessary to brief friends about the Gulf war.

He told a Press conference held at the Iraqi embassy in Mulungushi village that his country would go for the last Iranian, if necessary to regain its full sovereignty over the Shatt al Arab waterway dividing the two countries which the envoy said was taken away from Iraq by the Shah's regime.

"There is no question of withdrawing our troops from occupied Iranian land, this can only happen if Iran guaranteed that it will respect our rights to the land and sea it grabbed during the previous regime," Mr Anrawi declared.

The envoy denied that his country started the war and charged that it was Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime that had pushed his country too far and had to react to provocations and hostilities which the Shah regime started.

"After the Shah was overthrown, we thought we could work together with the new rulers and even went to the extent of supporting the revolution.

"We hoped that Khomeini would enter into negotiations with us over Shatt al Arab waterway and other land taken from us by the late Shah with a view of handing them back to us, but instead the new regime continued to support acts of sabotage in our country," he said.

The crunch came when Iran started bombing Iraqi border areas and therefore, he said his government had no choice but to declare war and it was determined to go for the last Iranian.

The Iraqi envoy added that his government had a clear reason and long experience with Iranians. They are not people to trust — and there is no way Iraqi troops can withdraw from Iranian territory until there is a change in the Ayatollah's regime.

"We are not interested in any centimetres of the Iranian land, all we want is our waterway and territory. If the Iranians can guarantee this, then we will withdraw our troops from their territory," he said.

He said his country had enough weapons and had a 'friendship and cooperation treaty' with the Soviet Union under which it could ask for more arms if the need arose.

Mr Anrawi delivered a personal message from President Saddaam Hussein to President Kaunda on Tuesday.

The Iraqi envoy has so far been to Mali and Senegal. From here he will go to Mozambique, Kenya, Malagasy, Tanzania and Nigeria.

Reports from Baghdad said Iraqi and Iranian forces were reported locked in combat for key oil centres yesterday said Zana as diplomatic efforts began to try to end the 24-day-old war.

Iranian fighter-bombers hit Baghdad for the second day running and raided targets in central, southern and northern Iraq.

Reports from the southern front said fighting continued for the key Iranian oil centres of Abadan, Ahwaz and Dezful. Zana/Reuter.

CSO: 4420

ZCTU CHAIRMAN CRITICIZES NDOLA GOVERNOR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Party and Government programme for the youth is to educate and train them with a view to giving them employment and not to engage them in acts of arson and plunder.

Chairman of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) Mr Frederick Chiluba said this in Ndola yesterday when he reacted to a statement by Ndola governor Mr Alexander Kamalondo that he had put the youth in the district on the alert to deal with any unionist trying to discredit the Party and its Government.

Mr Chiluba said it was not the intention of the ZCTU to discredit the Party and its Government.

"Threats to beat up people added substance to fears and concern that unless people themselves elect their own leaders even at local government level, the politicians of [redacted] vindictiveness which we are reading about now would set the clock back in the country's political development," Mr Chiluba said.

He said passion and appetite would supercede reason and when reason failed, like it had in this case, these threats would continue to rule. "As far as I am concerned, there is no need to engage our youth in crime because we already have enough on our hands," he added.

He said the ZCTU had the right to make observations about what was going on in the country, and if you were in a big family, there must be a system of checking mistakes.

"There must be someone within the family to point out that this and that is not going the way it should."

He said Mr Kamalondo did not reach congress level of leadership and doubted his success in the Mine Workers Union of Zambia.

"This might be the reason for his ignorance about what the ZCTU could do."

He said rule two article(n) of the ZCTU constitution which is ratified by the Government, says "the aim of the organisation is to maintain and safeguard the democratic character of the labour movement and to protect it from hostile forces and from infiltration or penetration by subversive elements within or outside the Republic of Zambia who are opposed to free and democratic unionism".

CSO: 4420

MAYORS' ELECTION DATE SET

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE provincial and local government office has set November 14 as the election date for mayors and council chairmen.

The date for mayoral election has been set in view of Parliament's indifference to the Local Administration Bill.

Announcing this in Lusaka yesterday, permanent secretary, Mr Jabes Sakala, appealed to all councils to make arrangements to ensure elections were held on that date.

Mr Sakala explained that under normal circumstances present mayors and council chairmen would have held their positions until the Local Administration Bill was introduced, but this would be against the law.

The new structure was expected to have been introduced this year, but this had not been possible since the debate on the Bill was deferred by Parliament in August.

The Bill was deferred to a later date to allow the Government to accommodate views expressed by backbenchers.

Several MPs who contributed to the debate attacked the Bill, charging that it would defranchise the electorate when compared with the Local Government Act it sought to repeal.

The MPs said they were against the appointment of governors as chairmen because their post was not elective.

The Bill, the third major one to be deferred on second reading (others were the Constitution of Zambia Amendment Bill and the Corrupt Practices Bill) — is expected to come up during the next sitting of Parliament before the end of the year.

The Party has been holding country-wide elections from section to ward level since July in preparation for the new system. The elections end this month.

CSO: 4420

MINISTRY ACCUSED OF FIRING TOBACCO BOARD WORKERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

THE Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development has been accused of using as an excuse foreign recommendations to declare redundant 2,500 Tobacco Board of Zambia workers.

TBZ political committee chairman, Mr Boniface Phiri accused the ministry of ignoring local advice in preference of foreign recommendations.

Mr Phiri said in Lusaka yesterday that the ministry had accepted recommendations made by a team of British experts on the tobacco industry instead of those made by TBZ in July last year.

Permanent secretary in the ministry, Mr Andrew Hamaamba declined to comment until he had received Mr Phiri's complaints.

Mr Phiri claimed the report by the experts had brought misery to workers because it served British interests.

He charged that the ministry had paid experts more than K100,000 for the work they had done "but which would not bring any progressive revolution in the local industry. It was thus a waste of valuable national foreign exchange".

The TBZ report which was made at the request of the ministry recommended that the Popota and Mukonchi training colleges be closed and guarantees to tenant farmers discontinued, Mr Phiri said.

"We therefore see no reason why the ministry should have gone to look for British experts' advice on how best the industry can be revolutionised in preference of our board's recommendations," he said.

He said the TBZ recommendations were based on local conditions and interest. He wondered whether those were disqualified because they were made by Zambians.

Mr Phiri said his committee was disappointed with Mr Hamaamba, for having described the move to sack the 2,500 workers as "a minor change in TBZ".

He charged that Mr Hamaamba had failed to carry out President Kaunda's directive during the opening of this year's Zambia Agricultural and Commercial show in Lusaka in August that all non-viable TBZ schemes be reorganised and diversified to other crops.

"The ministry has concentrated on dismissing workers instead of improving operations," he said.

He urged the Party and its Government to intervene and rescind the decision to sack the 2,500 workers.

CSO: 4420

HEALTH MINISTERS CALL FOR COOPERATION WITH TRADITIONAL HEALERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

DOCTORS and traditional healers should cooperate if medical science is to survive, Health Minister Mr Rajah Kunda has said.

"Unless the barrier between doctors and traditional healers is overcome by the devices of educational persuasion, all medical science is in vain and useless." he said.

Mr Kunda said this when he opened a three-day Zambia Medical Association seminar at the University Teaching Hospital in Lusaka yesterday.

Traditional medicine was a widely debated subject in medical circles and a few doctors acknowledged its importance, he said.

"Scientific treatment is just what some patients do not seem to want. Like Lot's wife (in the Bible) they are all too prone to look back, longing to return to rituals and its magic.

"When disease strikes with toxic and frightful influences, the man in the village creeps out of his house whimpering and crying for his traditional healer, his totems and charms," the minister said.

Serenity demanded that "we know why the traditional healers are acceptable to the communities they serve. Why they are so powerful as to hold the lives of their patients in their hands. This calls for cooperation and communication with the healers," Mr Kunda said.

Doctors must study the healers' methods, their skill, their selection of medicines and how they treat diseases. This could be done by educating each other, he said.

The minister urged doctors to lower themselves before other men and avoid "self-glorification, arrogance and bullying."

A doctor must, therefore, strive to help, heal, reconstruct, comfort and in so doing "act with compassion and modesty."

All this bore testimony to the consciousness of a doctor and the strains imposed on the profession, the principles and their ethics should guide them in their conduct.

To achieve this, he said, "a doctor must not only be responsible for his or her continued professional competence, but also be aware of his limitations."

Mr Kunda told more than 150 doctors drawn from all over the country that a doctor should admit mistakes rather than "leave it to litigation and enquiry" as these were not genuine ethics.

"Genuine ethics must be ingrained into the character and do not have to depend on external or remote control," Mr Kunda added.

Meanwhile, the Medical Association of Zambia has launched a programme to compile a master register for all practising doctors in the country.

Association chairman, Dr John Masange, told Mr Kunda yesterday that since 1973 the University of Zambia's School of Medicine had produced 177 doctors, 96 of whom were Zambians.

"The school has the names of all these doctors, but does the country know how many of these Zambian graduates are still serving Zambia?" he asked.

He said the association had so far managed to collect names from the mines and mission hospitals, and regretted that this was not the case with the Ministry of Health which he urged to cooperate with the association.

Dr Masange said if completed, such a register would be updated annually and would be of great value to the Medical Council of Zambia and the ministry.

CSO: 4420

PRISON DEPARTMENT FUNDS DEPLETED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE prisons department has exhausted its funds resulting in hundreds of inmates being underfed and going about naked, commissioner of prisons, Mr Jonathan Mwanza, revealed in Kabwe yesterday.

Mr Mwanza said the problem of funds, staff and transport was so acute that many escapes had taken place after prisoners walked long distances in the bush to collect firewood.

Mr Mwanza was reporting to the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Senior Chieftainess Elizabeth Nkomeshya, who opened a 15th senior prison officers' conference at Mukobeko on Tuesday.

In a speech read for him by acting senior assistant commissioner of prisons, Mr William Kafunya, Mr Mwanza said that discipline was a cornerstone of the prison service without which his department would be derailed and its good record tarnished.

He pledged to maintain discipline at its highest level in the department even if "I meet resentment from my superiors" and warned that one needed to see the levels of indiscipline in the service now to appreciate the problem.

"The financial problem in the department is acute in that the human beings we look after must be fed according to the scale approved by the Party and its Government with the ratification by our national Parliament.

"Prisoners are naked. I am sorry to report that funds are exhausted and requests for supplementary provisions have fallen on deaf ears," the commissioner said.

He said the staff problem, although met half-way, was acute and he asked the minister to continue recruiting at the present rate to meet the added responsibility of farming and prison industries.

Mr Mwanza reiterated that the daily lock-up figures were fluctuating around 10,000 prisoners which required more staff to arrest the situation.

No transport

He recalled that most of the prison establishments were situated outside towns and were far from hospitals, schools and shopping centres which made it difficult for his staff to work properly.

"The children of staff walk ten kilometres to school daily and to hospitals because there is no transport. Firewood for cooking is collected from long distances and this poses a security risk as prisoners walk to collect firewood — and many escapes have taken place in this way," he said.

Mr Mwanza told Chieftainess Nkomeshya that inspections had not been carried out because of transport problems.

Accommodation was another problem forcing staff and their families to share houses which in most cases were in bad shape. "We have all the labour but we have no materials to build staff houses," he added.

On farming, Mr Mwanza said the prisons department produced 17,800 bags of maize, 45 bags of beans, 25 bags of cotton, 79 bags of rice and 250 bags of sunflower and earned K223,358 from crop sales this year.

In the workshop sector, Mr Mwanza said the department sold K246,371.55 worth of manufactured goods last year and another K89,481.12 between January and July this year.

He admitted that progress was not healthy because of problems of running stocks and foreign exchange and asked the minister to approach the Government to invest money in prison industries if good dividends were to be realised.

He was supported by prisons superintendent of Lusaka, Mr Kenworthy Likando, who told the minister that overcrowding in prisons was so serious that inmates were piled up like logs of wood.

Mr Likando, who was giving a vote of thanks, described most prison buildings as sub-standard, fenced with chicken mesh and posing security problems.

He said: "Everything ranging from sweeping brooms to blankets and shirts for prisoners is missing. We even fail to allocate labour to other departments because the prisoners are naked."

Mr Likando said it was common to find one officer looking after 20 prisoners at a time which resulted in inmates escaping and that he was not convinced there was a shortage of funds when the sister department — police — had more vehicles and staff.

And assistant superintendent at Mukobeko prisons training school, Mr Chola Chilufya, said as long as the prisoners outnumbered officers, escapes would continue.

Mr Chilufya warned that there would be a spate of jailbreaks because prison officers had lost the will to work under the prevailing conditions.

He said prison officers were fed up with promises from the Government that their conditions of service would be improved.

Prisoners who were sent to jail came out worse criminals because prison officers had no means to rehabilitate them.

The Government must act in order to restore the morale of prison warders and their counterparts doing related jobs in the department.

CSO: 4420

ADB TO SET UP CASHEW NUT FARMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] THE African Development Bank (ADB) is to set up 550 cashew nut farms in Western Province during its five-year development programme which is expected to start in 1982.

Senior programme officer of the Food and Agriculture Organisation based in Lusaka Mr Jan Winderickx said this yesterday.

Mr Winderickx said under the ADB programme, K14 million would be spent in Western Province alone and that other crops to be grown besides the nuts, could include guavas, rice, wheat and groundnuts.

A FAO expert is already in Mongu carrying out feasibility studies on cashew nut production on a 200-hectare land.

The FAO representative said because the crop did exceptionally well in areas which were below sea-level, cashew nut growing would be limited to Western Province only where it had shown signs of success.

The project has a budget of about K76,000, but with the planned extension of further assessments, FAO hoped to plough in nearly another K65,000 to bring the total to K141,000.

The project was supposed to have been handed over to the Zambian Government next week, but on request, FAO has provisionally agreed to extend by six months its handling of the project.

"This is very important aspect in counterpart activities, and we are training people to take over, but training takes a long time. As a result quick changes cannot be expected," said Mr Winderickx.

Finance Minister Mr Keboy Musokotwane addressing the seminar said the Government could not ignore constructive criticism on how to keep the wheels of the industry turning.

"All requests cannot be granted in full because we have to maintain a general view of the aggregate performance of the economy," he said.

Some businessmen have even suggested new ways of how the Government could earn more revenue, the minister said.

The task of working out economic policies is too onerous to be created single handedly and the business community must feel free to discuss such matters with the Government at any time.

But the minister said it was unfortunate that there was a tendency to dismiss ministries as bureaucratic when they were bogged down by red tape and indifference while the other side regarded the business world with suspicion, he said.

But the Government has been sensitive to the needs of the business community through provisions of various infrastructure and development of resources.

"The Government had wanted us to be there for another one year, but FAO agreed to extend the period by only six months. This will help the Zambian Government to have enough time to find alternative funding for other activities of the project when we finally leave," said the senior programme officer.

He added: "But as I have already said, the African Development Bank will later move in."

The cashew nut crop, he said, would become one of the country's leading foreign exchange earners.

On insufficient Government contribution, he said that there had not been much change in the situation since it involved much training of personnel who could eventually take over from expatriates.

CSO: 4420

CHANDA REPORTS ON WARD ELECTIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

LUSAKA Urban governor Mr Bill Chanda yesterday announced that 123 candidates had gone through unopposed in the ward elections.

He said that the candidates were contesting 248 posts in 31 wards which had attracted 383 aspirants.

Three posts in three wards had not been contested. These are the post of vice-secretary in Kabulonga ward three, vice-treasurer in Chaisa ward 13 and vice-publicity secretary in Mutendere ward two. Fresh arrangements would be made for elections in these areas.

Candidates went through unopposed in Kalingalinga ward four, Mulungushi ward six, Roma ward seven, Munali ward eight, Independence ward 26 and Mwembeshi ward 31.

Other wards are in Chainda ward one, Mulungushi ward six, Roma ward seven, Munali ward eight, Ngwerere ward nine, Silwizya ward ten, Kapwepwe ward fifteen, Kanyama ward twenty, Nkoloma ward twenty-two, Lilayi ward twenty-four, Kamwala ward twenty-five, Independence ward twenty-six, Libala ward twenty-eight and Mwembeshi ward thirty-one.

Chairman of the Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee, Mr Bob Litana is awaiting a report from Ndola on the alleged dirty tricks being used by vetoed candidates to frustrate Party elections.

Mr Litana said he would comment on the alleged behaviour of vetoed candidates after he had received an offical report on the allegations from Ndola region.

According to reports from Ndola, vetoed candidates were allegedly confiscating UNIP and national registration cards from voters to make them unable to take part in the elections on October 21.

This was brought to light by Ndola Urban governor, Mr Alexander Kamalondo at a meeting of candidates and Party leaders at the Adult Education Centre on Sunday.

Mr Kamalondo warned that what these candidates were doing was illegal and those discovered would be prosecuted.

Meanwhile, the Party in Ndola is to organise a series of meetings from October 17 at which candidates in the October 21 elections will be introduced to voters.

According to a list drawn up by the regional office and released by regional youth and publicity secretary Mr Martin Mukompa yesterday, meetings would take place in the 14 wards where candidates are contesting various Party posts.

● Aspiring candidates in the forthcoming Party ward elections have been warned against resorting to anti-Party activities.

Addressing Party officials at Luburma market yesterday, youth regional secretary Mr William Banda said anti-Party activities would cause splits and confusion within UNIP.

Mr Banda explained that the Party's intention in conducting such elections was aimed at letting people choose leaders who could properly represent them in the new integrated council wards. — Zana.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON SUCCESS OF LIVINGSTONE ELECTIONS

Smear Campaigns Disallowed

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

LIVINGSTONE regional secretary Mr Chisanga Mpepo has said that no candidate has been vetoed by the district committee in the ward election.

But Mr Mpepo warned that no mercy would be shown to candidates who engaged in a smear campaign against their opponents.

The regional secretary said no candidate would be allowed to campaign against others because this causes hatred among people.

Mr Mpepo, who launched a one-week programme to introduce candidates to the electorate yesterday, said the campaign for votes had been steered away from personal attacks to involvement and contribution to development.

In Solwezi ward elections are so heavily contested that in some areas as many as six people have filed their nominations for chairmanship in one ward, district secretary, Mr Winton Kachung'u announced yesterday.

But campaigns were being conducted peacefully and there had been no reports of intimidation from aspiring candidates, he said.

In Mufulira, a vetoed candidate in the forthcoming ward elections wants to be given reasons why he has been barred from contesting.

Mr Wilbroad Yamba Musonda said yesterday that he could not understand the attitude of Party officials in the area towards him because he had been a staunch supporter of UNIP since its birth.

Mr Musonda, 45, said he would seek advice from his lawyers so that reasons for vetoeing him could be made known in court.

He said leaders should treat everybody equal.

Mr Musonda claimed he was a branch chairman for Luansobe for seven years and stepped down because of friction within the executive. He wanted to stand for elections in the same ward.

Chairman of the Mufulira district political committee, Mr Addon Chilembo, who is area's governor, could not be reached for a comment.

The Party in Luanshya has warned candidates in the forthcoming ward elections against being involved in corrupt practices to woo voters.

Luanshya governor Mr Grant Ng'ombe and regional secretary Mr Peter Lishika gave the warning on Monday when they introduced candidates at Buteko Primary School. — Times Reporter/Zana.

Some Nominations Barred

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

SOME aspiring candidates in the Party elections in Livingstone were allegedly barred from filing their nominations by fellow candidates.

One candidate Mr Ndiyoyi Samba who is a councillor claimed that he was stopped from filing nomination papers for the chairmanship of Namatama ward on October 6.

He was surprised to find that another candidate was supervising nominations with the presiding officer.

"When I tried to file my nomination paper, he told the presiding officer not to accept it and told me to go away and come back later after they were through," Mr Samba, who is a teacher at Shungu primary school said.

He was disappointend with the way the regional office had handled the matter, and he could not understand why former constituency officials should be in charge of nominations when they were in the race.

He said: "It would appear that here in Livingstone, there is a sub-regional office which is becoming more powerful than the regional office."

Last week he wrote to governor Mr Mukazo Vunda on the issue. The governor could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

Regional secretary Mr Chisanga Mpepo said he had not officially received Mr Samba's complaint.

But he added that it was illegal for any candidate to bar another from filing his nomination.

Another candidate, Mr Log Chindambwi, a councillor said it was only through his determined efforts that he was able to file his nomination for the chairmanship of Libuyu constifuency.

"At first the constituency officials refused to allow anybody to support my nomination. But in the end they had to allow my nomination," he said.

In Lusaka, eight candidates in Lubwa ward have petitioned governor Mr Bill Chanda over alleged violation of rules.

Demarcation

The petitioners who are contesting the forthcoming ward elections on October 21 say in their petition dated October 14 that according to the recent ward demarcation exercise by the elections office, seven candidates from Woodlands extension and one from Chilenje had allegedly violated the regulations by contesting Lubwa posts.

The petitioners are contesting the posts of chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and vice-secretary, treasurer and vice-treasurer, publicity secretary and vice-publicity secretary.

They are Mr Rogers Nyaunde, Mr Noah Hachoongo, Mr H. Mweetwa, Mr Abel Koni, Mr Peter Kalyoti, Mr K. Likando, Mr Simon Chimpanga and Mr Tenson Muyuba.

According to the constitution, only a ward councillor is allowed to contest a post in a ward. But these are not councillors and these candidates have crossed the border. Demarcation lines in Lubwa are Mwatusanga, Burma, Chilo, Haile Selassie and Jacaranda roads.

The petition is copied to director of elections Mr Tobias Mbewe provincial political secretary Mrs Christine Mulundika and other regional officials.

They say they want the district committee chaired by Mr Chanda to scrutinise all nomination forms filed by candidates to exclude those from outside the ward.

In Chawama a candidate Mr Wallace Mutambo said there was a character assassination and intimidation campaign against him.

Mr Mutambo, a councillor alleged that a "gang" has been organised which was threatening to beat him up because he allegedly hiked water service charges from K1 to K3 in January.

In Kitwe, governor Mr Joseph Musonda has warned that he would not hesitate to bar candidates who resorted to dirty tactics.

Mr Musonda issued this warning at Buchi hall last night when he introduced candidates.

Seven candidates including mayor Mr Sunday Chiluba have been returned unopposed, but Mr Musonda warned that even those who went through unopposed should not engage in illegal practices.

Meanwhile, an elections office spokesman has said voters at branch and ward levels cannot be allowed to stand for elections at those levels.

In a Press statement released in Lusaka yesterday Mr Mbewe said he had received queries from district secretaries regarding ward candidates who were requesting to be allowed to vote on October 21.

CSO: 4420

TEAM NAMED TO PROBE LAND USE IN SOUTHERN PROVINCE

Acquisition of Land Sought

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] PRESIDENT Kaunda has appointed a seven-man commission of inquiry into the land issue in Southern Province under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Ernest Sakala.

This was announced in Lusaka last night by the secretary to the Cabinet Mr Evans Willima who said the commission was expected to begin its work immediately.

The commission will investigate and report on six points in relation to land in the province.

The commission will look into the availability of land for use by peasant farmers, methods which may be used to facilitate expeditious acquisition of unutilised or underutilised land.

It will report and recommend the need to alienate for agricultural use of certain portions of State land, Trust land reserves, forest land and wildlife reserves and to determine the extent of such alienation, the type of settlement to be established in respect of any land which is alienated in consequence of the commission's recommendations.

It will look into what, if any, restrictions ought to be applied in relation to the extent or type of economically viable land units which may be owned or occupied by a single lessee. It will inquire into any other matters which relate to the terms of reference and ought, in the public interest to be looked into.

Move Hailed

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in Enblish 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] DURING a visit to Southern Province on November 1, last year President Kaunda accepted a memorandum from the humble villagers of Bweengwa in Monze district.

The villagers complained, inter alia, that although land was abundant and lying idle in their locality they had no access to it because of several factors at play.

They asked: why should people from far-off areas be alloted State land when they are starving for it?

Why should one person, because he has the money to buy out emigrating expatriates' farms, be allowed to own more land at the expense of the majority?

Let us look at section four of the Land (Conversion of Titles) Act of 1975.

It says: ". . . all land in Zambia shall vest absolutely in the president and shall be held by him in perpetuity for and on behalf of the people of Zambia", fair enough.

We refer to this Act to draw attention to the fact that while it was well-intentioned it is somewhat deficient in application and the need for a more revolu-

tionary land law is urgent.

Zambia is in a hurry to feed herself. She has productive - land. No hurdle should be allowed in the path to the goal of food production.

But as the law stands at present can the State expropriate an expanse of unused land anywhere in Zambia and share it among the local peasantry without running the risk of having to pay heavily in compensation to the title holder?

Section six of the Act reads in part: "A person whose rights over and interests in any land . . . shall hold such land, as if he has been granted a lease thereof by the president for a term of 100 years . . ."

Even after that period has elapsed the leaseholder is entitled to renew ownership for another century. He holds the legal powers to the land.

Certainly since the 1975 law came into effect little has changed over alienation of land.

Yet we talk of an agricultural revolution, which should in common parlance be called "agro-revo".

However, there is a silver lining. This week President Kaunda named a commission of inquiry into land distribution in Southern Province.

This is indeed a welcome move. All the villagers, farmers and leaders in the region who are not satisfied must respond and give evidence to the Ernest Sakala commission.

Its terms of reference are so inclusive that they touch on almost every aspect of the rural development question. The commission should get to work because rural development is a must for Zambia.

We hope that other provinces with similar or even different land problems will be brought into the ambit of the Ernest Sakala inquiry.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER ZVOBGO REJECTS NKOMO'S CALL FOR POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, yesterday rejected Dr Nkomo's call for the postponement of the local government elections, terming such suggestions as mere politicking by the Patriotic Front leader.

He told a news conference in Salisbury that he was "astounded" by Dr Nkomo's claims that in certain areas voters had been lined up and ordered to cast their ballot by "men carrying arms" and that the conduct of the poll was not in the best interests of the country.

Mr Zvobgo was responding to a speech made at the weekend by Dr Nkomo, Minister of Home Affairs, who told a rally that he had been informed about results of polling in certain areas where the election had been conducted after some shooting had occurred.

Dr Nkomo said: "What is going on is disaster, and we cannot stand idly and let it destroy what we have fought for for years.

"People are lined up in other areas and ordered to vote by men carrying arms, and then results (of the election) are announced."

Yesterday Mr Zvobgo said the local government poll had been held only in three district councils — in Mtoko, Mudzi and Concession (Chiweshe).

In the first two districts, ZANU (PF) candidates had been returned unopposed, while in the Concession area, there had been no contest in two wards.

In the ward where the election took place, 10 ZANU (PF) candidates had been challenged by 10 PF nominees, although seven of them had withdrawn on polling day. All seats were won by ZANU (PF) members.

The Minister said: "Nothing untoward is reported to have occurred at any of the elections in the three districts concerned, and everything went off peacefully."

He said he was astounded by the allegations because Dr Nkomo had not raised them with the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, nor with him as the responsible Minister nor to the Cabinet Committee on Public Order, of which Dr Nkomo was a member.

"I can only assume that the ZAPU president has been stung by the results of the elections in those three districts since his party lost each and every seat," Mr Zvobgo said.

"As Minister of Home Affairs, he receives full reports about the security situation in every district. Should he demonstrate that in any district it had become impossible to hold an election, I will be prepared to listen to his plea.

"But we cannot postpone elections simply to make it possible for ZAPU to organise elections with some chance of winning. We would have to wait forever as there is no evidence that they will be able to win any seat in most of Zimbabwe."

Mr Zvobgo went on to say that neither the police, who are under the Ministry of Home Affairs, nor the district commissioners, controlled by his Ministry, had complained to him about any incident in the three areas where the elections had been

"It is quite clear from information available to me that the situation in most of the district council areas is peaceful and encouraging.

"We expect the rest of the elections to be held in as peaceful a situation as the elections we have now conducted and completed in three district councils.

"I certainly reject with the contempt it deserves the allegations made by the president of ZAPU (PF)."

Polling Dates Announced

THE Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, yesterday announced that the dates had been set for the holding of district council elections in various parts of the country.

In the table the date on the left is the nomination day for the council concerned, and that on the right the election date.

Mr Zvobgo said in the districts not covered in the list, the election dates would be fixed as soon as commissions working out the details had finalised their reports and had them approved by him.

Oct 20	Not decided	Zimunya Marange, Umtali
Oct 22	Nov 19	Zishavane, Shabani
Oct 22	Nov 12	Takawira, Umvuma
Oct 24	Not decided	Batanai, Nuanetsi
Oct 24	Nov 12, 13	UMP Zvataida, Kubatana, Mrewa
Oct 27	Nov 24-26	Kubatana, Bindura
Oct 29	Nov 19	Wedza
Oct 31	Not decided	Kusile, Lupane
Oct 31	Nov 10	Rudhaka, Marandellas
Nov 5	Nov 26, 27	Kubatana, Goromonzi
Nov 7	Nov 28	Harava, Seke
Nov 11	Dec 15	Wange (1980), Wankie

CSO: 4420

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS HAS TO BE FAIR--NKOMO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday reiterated his call that local Government elections due next month should be postponed because of what he termed unfair and irregular happenings in several parts of the country.

There were areas of the country where ZANU (PF) made it "physically impossible" for other political organisations to campaign freely, he said.

"People are asked to produce letters from ZANU (PF) chairmen in order for them to enter some parts of our country, especially in the Eastern region and Victoria district," he said.

"Registration of voters must be done openly and fairly by a Government-appointed team or commission whose impartiality is unquestionable if the elections are to be free of corruption and fairly conducted."

In Salisbury yesterday, Mr Peter Mandaza, president of the National Front of Zimbabwe, said it was only fair that the poll should be postponed until peaceful conditions prevailed.

'DECEIT'

Terming the present election an "exercise in deceit", he said that even a blind man could not fail to realise that conditions at the moment were "dominated by the gun" and free and fair elections were impossible.

The Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's ZANU said its non-participation in the poll was a clear demonstration that the election would not be free. It would be useless to hold the election now as the winners would not be representative of the people, a party spokesman said in Salisbury yesterday.

CSO: 4420

PROGRESS OF GOVERNMENT LAND RESETTLEMENT SCHEME REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Oct 80 p 9

[Text]

MORE THAN 130 000 ha of land have been bought by the Government so far for resettlement, the Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Lands, Mr David Hilditch, said yesterday.

The land incorporates about 90 farms and cost "in excess of $2 million", he said. The entire area would accommodate about 2 000 families.

It was hoped that at least 1 500 families would be settled in the first phase of the resettlement programme before the start of the rains, he said.

All the resettlement farms were in the eastern half of the country, although the Government was looking at more areas around Matabeleland.

Mr Hilditch stressed that there had been no expropriation of land. All the farmers involved had sold their land voluntarily to the Government, he said.

Commenting on the selection of settlers, he said first consideration would be given to refugees, landless people and those unable to support their families on their existing land.

Prospective settlers had to complete registration forms distributed through village committees. On these forms they were asked about the size of their families, number of livestock, if they owned any implements, and other questions. The form had to be verified by an official who knew the applicant.

The completed forms are sent to the local resettlement officer, who would hold a selection meeting, attended by representatives of the Ministry of Lands and of the local community.

Each family would be given 0,25 ha on which to build their huts. They would also get a 0,5 ha plot which the Ministry would have ploughed for them so that they could plant a subsistence crop before the rains.

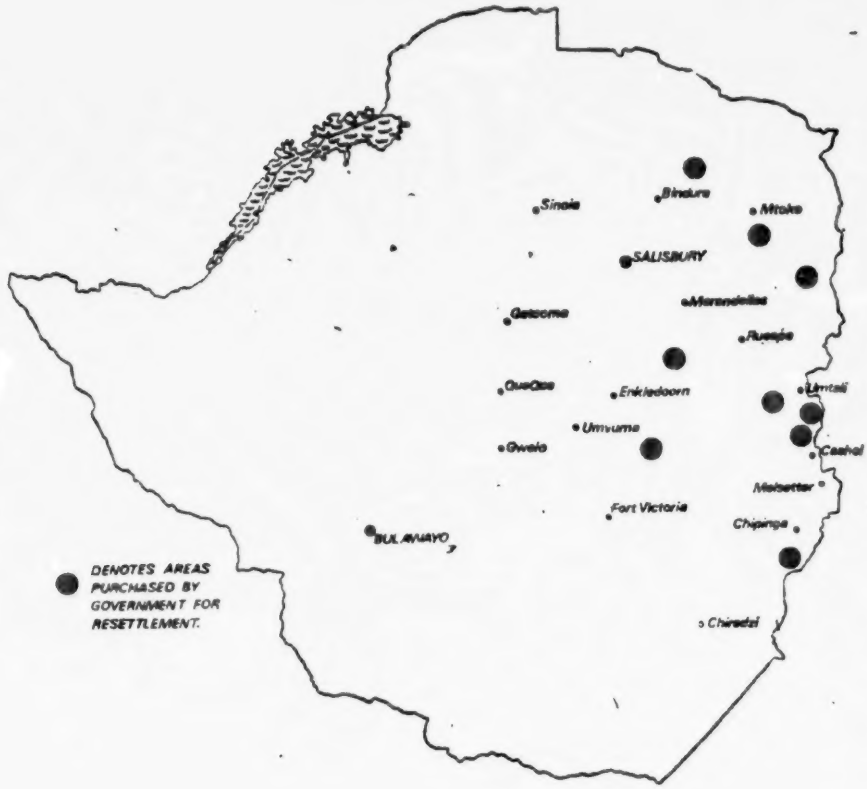
Next year each family would get a 5 ha plot on which they could grow crops on a commercial basis, he said.

Many families had received seed packs from Devag, and people would be allowed to rear livestock on their plots.

The settlers would be issued with four permits, a temporary permit to cultivate (for the 0,5 ha plot), a permit to reside, one to graze stock and one to cultivate permanently (for the 5 ha plot).

Mr Hilditch said an attempt was made to incorporate all four permits into one, but this proved too complicated.

All the funds used so far had come from the Government, he said. "Obviously we would hope to attract external assistance for this scheme."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Melsetter
Fort Victoria
Chipinga
BULAWAYO
DENOTES AREAS PURCHASED BY GOVERNMENT FOR RESETTLEMENT.
Chiredzi

CSO: 4420

MINISTER PERSUADES HOSPITAL WORKERS TO END STRIKE

Workers Committee Complains

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, yesterday persuaded more than 100 general workers at the Andrew Fleming Hospital in Salisbury to return to work after a two-hour strike over alleged ill-treatment and racial discrimination by the management.

The workers alleged the hospital management was against the workers' committee and that it prevented the committee from trying to solve workers' problems during working hours.

They claimed they were being discriminated against with regard to allowances and that "sell-outs" were being promoted at the expense of "hardworking" workers.

They also demanded the dismissal of two senior officers whom they accused of being "big-headed".

In his address, Dr Ushewokunze asked the workers to make their grievances through the proper channels.

He said they were an important part of the health team at the hospital and should be mindful of their patients whom they were all committed to serve.

"If your actions do not affect the patients, then that is fine, but if they are affected then this is cutting across the ethics governing medical personnel which is the ideal you are seeking to support" the Minister said.

Acting on his advice, the workers chose 34 representatives who went into a closed-door meeting with the Minister and the management while the rest went back to work.

The meeting began at 10 a.m. and ended about midday. The Minister said later the situation had returned to normal. He did not elaborate and there was no comment from the hospital management.

● Dr Ushewokunze planned to attend a conference of Commonwealth health Ministers in Arusha, Tanzania, next month, a Ministry of Health statement said yesterday.

Dr Ushewokunze and the regional secretary of the Commonwealth Health Secretariat, Dr W. K. Kyaruzi, had held talks in Salisbury since Thursday in preparation for the conference, the statement said.

Election of New Committee

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] General workers at Andrew Fleming Hospital will hold a meeting today at which they will elect a new workers' committee to replace the one which was chosen on an acting basis.

This follows a meeting between the workers' representatives, the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, and hospital management on Monday after a two-hour strike by the general staff.

The strike was over allegations of ill-treatment, racial discrimination and alleged refusal by the management to recognise or allow the existing workers' committee to operate.

Reporting on the outcome of the meeting, the chairman of the outgoing committee, Mr Innocent Munamati Muundi, said the major differences had been solved following Dr Ushewokunze's intervention.

"The Minister directed that we hold elections and that the management recognises the elected representatives and allow them to operate during working hours and not after hours as the management insisted on before," he said.

It was agreed during the meeting that two senior domestic staff department officers should be transferred to another department instead of being sacked as demanded by the workers.

Promotions, it was agreed, should be based on merit and length of service of the people concerned.

It was also resolved that all workers who fall ill on duty should be treated at the hospital instead of being sent to Harare hospital.

"We are very satisfied with the outcome of the meeting and what the Minister said, and what remains now is to follow up the decisions we arrived at," said Mr Muundi.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER DENIES MOVE TO CURTAIL MEDICAL AID ACTIVITIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] There was no move or intention on the part of the Government to curtail the activities of medical aid societies, the Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze, said yesterday.

He was speaking at a meeting of the National Association of Medical Aid Societies in Salisbury.

The meeting was attended by representatives of more than 15 medical aid societies, including the major societies in Zimbabwe.

In his address, the Deputy Minister said that the Government's new policy was aimed at achieving health for all by the year 2000.

"By this I mean that everyone should be leading a useful social and economically productive life," he said.

The Government recognised the "serious" problems facing the rural people, and re-emphasised its commitment to primary health, the prevention of disease and the reopening of clinics and hospitals.

The doubling, and sometimes even trebling of the demand for medication at a number of rural clinics indicated that a large amount of the population was unable to afford proper medication before the advent of a free health service.

The free health service did not affect the medical aid societies as they dealt mostly with the higher-income brackets, he said.

In fact, the service helped as it reduced absenteeism among the rank and file workers.

Dr Mazorodze said there seemed to be reluctance on the part of medical aid societies to come forward with ideas for change and said this was probably due to a "breakdown in communications" between the Ministry of Health and medical aid societies.

"We are prepared to sit down and discuss this with members of medical aid societies," he said.

Turning to the proposed second stage of the free health service, the Deputy Minister said a scheme which would require a compulsory contribution from wage earners getting more than $150 a month was being considered, but the full details had still to be worked out.

CSO: 4420

UNION LEADER QUITS IN PROTEST AT 'INTIMIDATION'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE vice-chairman of the six-week-old Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Phineas Sithole, resigned yesterday.

In an interview here he said he had given up his post "in protest against increasing divisions in the Zimbabwe labour movement and because of the disruptive nature of the activities of the ZCTU which are totally 'untrade-union' in policies, practices and principles".

In a letter to the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, Mr Sithole said he would "continue to support the Government's official labour policy to the best of my ability in my position as general secretary of the United Textile Workers' Union of Zimbabwe".

Outlining his reasons for pulling out of the 20-member ZCTU executive committee, Mr Sithole said: "When the Labour and Social Services Minister invited me to join the ZCTU committee, I agreed because I thought it would be for trade unions to have a genuine umbrella organisation.

"But I have since discovered that apart from the Government and the ZANU (PF) trying actively to usurp the rights and role of established trade unions, the ZCTU is ZANU-orientated and divisive."

Mr Sithole produced a list of 30 trade unions which he said were formed by ZANU (PF)'s labour department "through intimidation and threats against members of established workers' organisations" in the past seven months.

Mr Sithole said the Labour Minister was overstepping his functions by getting involved in "petty labour squabbles".

CSO: 4420

COURTS SUFFER SHORTAGE OF MAGISTRATES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] THE Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako, yesterday confirmed that there was a notable shortage of magistrates in the country — at a time when more cases were coming before the bench.

In answer to Herald questions, the Minister attributed the shortage to resignations and retirement while other magistrates had left the country or gone into private practice.

He said although new appointments had been made, this was progressing slowly and the losses on the bench exceeded the gains.

Senator Mubako said: "At the same time, in terms of workload, magistrates have got a lot more work on their hands today than perhaps a year ago.

"One reason for this is that after the war more cases are coming before the magistrates, cases which used, for example, to be disposed of by martial law courts or which did not go to court at all.

"Furthermore, we have a post-war phenomenon whereby an abnormal number of serious offences is coming before the courts.

"There is also an increased number of lesser offences which the police are now able to detect because they are now devoting more attention to their normal role as civilian police."

As a result he had recently appointed 10 new acting black magistrates —in line with the Presidential directive to bring about racial balance on th bench.

His Ministry, in conjunction with foreign governments and donors, was also launching a one-year training programme for magistrates and supporting staff.

The minimum qualifications for the course, expected to run for the next three years, would be five O levels, the Minister said.

The course would be conducted on a full-time basis by the University of Zimbabwe.

In answer to another question, he said regulations governing food in prisons were now the same for all prisoners.

"There are, of course, distinctions made between prisoners on grounds other than race," he said.

"For example, an unconvicted prisoner is not treated the same as a convicted one, nor is a sick prisoner treated the same as a fit prisoner."

Senator Mubako denied that prisons were now overcrowded due to remand cases. He said because of the general amnesty which released about 18 000 prisoners, there was a lot of room in the prisons.

The appointment of an ombudsman would be made in due course as this was a new department requiring the selection of staff and provision of accommodation for them, he said.

CSO: 4420

GWELO FIREMEN END THEIR STRIKE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

GWELO.

MUNICIPAL firemen who went on strike in Gwelo on Monday returned to work yesterday after assurances that their complaints would be discussed between Gwelo City Council and officials of the Municipal Workers' Union.

Town Clerk Mr Alex Smart said yesterday that the 26-strong fire brigade stopped work at 9 a.m. on Monday and returned briefly at 8.45 a.m. yesterday when they were answering ambulance and fire calls but were not doing full duties. They stopped work again but resumed at 2 p.m.

The chairman of their workers' committee, Mr Cuthbert Chakanetsa, said 30 men were involved and they were demonstrating against "unpaid hours. We work 128 hours a month which are not paid for" he said.

● The Salisbury Municipal Workers' Union has welcomed the pay rise announced by the Mayor, Councillor Jack Whiting, last month, writes a Herald Reporter.

In a statement, the secretary of the union, Mr T. G. Mapfumo, said the starting salary for the lowest grade was now $90 a month, an increase of 21 percent. Higher grades also got improved percentages.

All these advantages, he said, were the result of patient negotiations, adding that his union regarded strikes as an "undesirable weapon" to end disputes.

● The strike by about 1 000 workers at David Whitehead Textiles Ltd., Hartley, which started last Friday, ended yesterday when all of them reported for work, a senior company spokesman said last night.

CSO: 4420

BULAWAYO INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

PROJECTS worth more than $16 million to expand Bulawayo's industries are either under way or will start before the end of the year.

Since April, demand for the country's products, both internally and externally, has been so great that many factories have been stretched to the limit.

Industrialists are now pushing through their building plans so that they can increase their production as quickly as possible

At least 12 Bulawayo firms are spending between $200 000 and $1.3 million on expansions, such as new weaving mills, a margarine factory, an edible oil processing system and a brewing plant.

From July to September, municipal and Government plans approved were about $4 900 000, but the rapid expansion in industry is causing problems.

Mr Charles Scott, president of the Bulawayo Master Builders' Association, said yesterday: "There is a shortage of virtually all building materials.

"Industry is particularly short of galvanised and chromium - plated fittings, artisans' tools, shovels and sanitaryware."

Mr Scott said members of his association were being kept busy on the council's low-cost housing schemes in the western areas.

"But when the more sophisticated type of work comes along, we are going to battle to find enough foremen and chargehands," he said.

CSO: 4420

STATE OF ECONOMY DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 10 Oct 80 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

A CERTAIN discontent may be regarded as a normal element in any businessman's outlook. Indeed, it may be regarded as essential, for complacency indicates a loss of the drive to improve and develop.

When such discontent concerns the level of the company's performance, the profit figures or staff outputs, it can be regarded as healthy. When it extends to the larger issues of confidence in commerce, industry or the country, it can be a positive danger.

Pessimism, like optimism, is spread more by personal contact and attitude than by hard facts. There is, at present, a mood of groundless pessimism being exhibited by some businessmen, who like evangelical dismal johnnies, propagate their morale-sapping dogma wherever they go.

In fact, the situation in the country, considering it has just emerged from a civil war, encourages optimism. The fears of a widespread state of anarchy have not been realised, and where there are disturbances the Prime Minister has initiated firm action to reaffirm the rule of law and order.

Industry, far from suffering a recession, is moving ahead firmly. The Manufacturing Industry Sector index of production reached a record 238 in July (1964 = 100). Electricity consumption also reached a record 671 million kilowatt hours in the same month. Mineral production in the first seven months of this year has reached $241 million, a progress which if maintained will surpass even the most optimistic forecasts for 1980.

Even agriculture, a vital industry which suffered more than most during the war, is making a remarkable recovery. Maize imports have been stopped following the discovery that this year's crop yielded 100 000 tons more than expected (how did that happen?). Next year Zimbabwe will regain its position as a net exporter of food. Beef production will be much reduced; but deliberately so, to ensure the recovery of the national herd.

These figures indicate that the country is experiencing healthy growth, and although there are individual areas causing concern, one cannot extrapolate these into forecasts of

national doom. Not many countries in the world can be said to be in a better position than Zimbabwe, and most would envy our economy.

The Americans cannot even make up their minds whether their recession is over, with some economists arguing that "there is a cessation in the recession, temporarily". Britain is battling with two million people out of work, and school leavers are pouring into the labour pool with no hope of employment. Even Israel — where the natural financial acumen of the Jewish race should come into full and unfettered play — labours under a crushing inflation rate of over 100%.

So little Zimbabwe, with its undoubted problems, compares very favourably with the many of the highly developed nations of the world. There is a place for cautious optimism, based on solid evidence of growth and development.

If 12 months ago the business community had been asked to forecast the country's position in October, 1980, would they dared to have painted as bright a picture as actually exists today?

CSO: 4420

STATISTICAL ROUND-UP PUBLISHED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 10 Oct 80 p 4

[Text]

High-income index up, low-income index down

The consumer price index for higher-income earning families rose by 0,5% in August to 230,4 compared with 229,2 in July. (The base figure of 100 is calculated from prices obtained in 1964.) Price increases in beef, pork, poultry, sausages and onions were principally responsible for the increase.

Index figures within the nine categories are: foodstuffs 252,3; drink and tobacco 249,7; clothing and footwear 211; rent and rates 151; fuel and light 148; household stores 213; domestic workers' wages 277,7; vehicle expenses 334,1, and miscellaneous 263,4.

The consumer price index for lower-income families, which is calculated in three-month periods, fell from 234,2 in March to 231,8 in June. Significant price increases were recorded for poultry, cooking oil, cigarettes, beer and women's dresses. These were offset by decreases in the price of most fruit and vegetables and a decrease in sales tax.

Index figures in the main categories, compared with the average of 100 in 1964, are: foodstuffs 229,9; drink and tobacco 261,7; clothing and footwear 214,9; rent, fuel and light 217,8; household stores 302,9; transport 219,8 and miscellaneous 173,4.

Country loses 1 381 residents

1 931 residents left Zimbabwe during August this year and 550 immigrants were recorded, a net loss of 1 381. During the first eight months of this year, 10 593 residents left the country and 3 600 immigrants arrived, a net loss of 6 933. The Central Statistical Office admits that these figures are an incomplete record of migration. There are cross-border movements at points other than official ports, and there is evidence that some residents who declare they are leaving for less than twelve months, in fact stay away permanently or for longer than a year.

18 workers killed

18 workers were killed in occupational accidents during July, bringing the total number of fatalities in Zimbabwe's industries for the first eight months of this year to 96. The 1979 figure for the first eight months was 73.

Exports $62,6 million

Zimbabwe had a visible trade deficit of $2 141 000 in June. Total imports cost the country $64 771 000. The value of the country's exports was $62 630 000, made up of $62 106 000 for domestic exports (including gold) and $524 000 for re-exports.

Commodity	Tons	$'000
Fresh, frozen and chilled meats	1 015	1 213
Maize	11 682	1 647
Tea	743	751
Coffee	12	34
Refined sugar	2 278	465
Unmanufactured tobacco	3 696	4 107
Asbestos	20 969	6 532
Coal	20 985	328
Groundnut oil	280	206
Copper	1 402	1 299
Nickel	1 272	2 929
Ferro alloys	28 366	9 134
Cement	5 042	156
Furniture	401	257

Gold worth $81,9 million

Zimbabwe exported 22 401 fine ounces of gold in June, which earned $8 581 000 in foreign exchange. The total value of gold produced in the country in the first seven months of this year is 213 000 fine ounces, which has a value of $81 991 000. The total value of mineral production in Zimbabwe during the first seven months of this year is $241 247 000.

Petrol cost $15,6 million

The largest single item on Zimbabwe's bill of $64 771 000 for imports in June was $15 649 000 for petroleum and allied products. Other major purchases included:

Commodity	$'000
Iron and steel plates and sheets	2 239
Electricity	1 341
Plastic materials and polyethylene	1 770
Insecticides, fungicides and disinfectants	1 200
Textile piece goods	1 982
Telecommunication equipment	1 159
Agricultural machinery	1 579
Engine spares	1 143
Chassis parts for buses and lorries	1 734
Yarns and threads	984
Paper and paper board	883
Wood pulp	117
Crude and synthetic rubber	386
Maize grain	1 601
Common salt	113

Maize sales $23,8 million

242 606 tons of maize, worth $23 826 000, were sold through marketing authorities in Zimbabwe in July. Other sales of major agricultural commodities during the month were:

Commodities	Tons	$'000
Cotton	39 534	15 498
Flue cured tobacco	18 168	12 427
Groundnuts unshelled	1 888	708
Sorghum	2 129	211
Soya beans	3 701	583
Wheat	1 335	173
Burley tobacco	578	495
Coffee	327	806

Record volume for manufacturing

The index of volume of production of the manufacturing sector (1964 = 100) rose to a record figure of 238 in July. Volume indices for the individual sectors for July this year compared with July 1979 are:

Sector	July 1980	July 1979
Food stuffs including stock feeds	279,2	270,9
Drink and tobacco	188,0	185,7
Textiles, including ginning	359,4	363,3
Clothing and footwear	178,9	135,8
Wood and furniture	240,0	185,4
Paper, printing, publishing	200,7	164,7
Chemical and petrol products	259,8	205,8
Non-metallic minerals	212,3	199,0
Metals and metal products	298,5	271,4
Transport equipment	135,7	91,9

$140 million currency

At the end of July, $140 500 000 of notes and coins were in circulation within Zimbabwe. $442 400 000 was on demand deposits with the monetary banking sector.

CSO: 4420

RESERVE BANK STATEMENT PUBLISHED

Salisbury ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 3 Oct 80 p 939

[Text] General Notice 907 of 1980

RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [CHAPTER 173]

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the
Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

In terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 173], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 19th September, 1980, is published in the Schedule.

D. W. YOUNG
Secretary to the Treasury

3-10-80

Schedule

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 19th SEPTEMBER, 1980

Liabilities		$	Assets		$
Capital		2 000 000	Gold and foreign assets		198 632 835
General Reserve Fund ...		6 000 000	Loans and advances ...		54 471 201
Currency in circulation		150 269 735	Internal investments--		
Deposits and other liabilities to the public		153 595 525	Govt. stock	21 622 773	
Other liabilities		75 586 972	Other	29 338 311	
			Other assets		83 337 112
		$387 452 232			$ 387 452 232

ROLE OF TRADITIONAL BELIEFS, CHRISTIANITY DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by the Rev Fred Rea: "The Church in New Africa--Does Christianity Have a Place for the Old Beliefs?"]

[Text]

MANY Christians have been disturbed by things that have been said concerning the relation between Christianity and traditional African beliefs. They are afraid that the Christian faith is going to be corrupted by the introduction of practices that are contrary to the word of God.

It is right that Christians should always be on their guard against false beliefs, a danger against which Peter warned the early church (2 Pet. 2:1). However it must also be realised that not every new idea is wrong.

When Christianity is brought to a new country there may be many things in the nation's former beliefs that should be preserved to the enrichment of the faith. In his vision of the New Jerusalem John saw the kings of the earth bringing their "wealth" into it: all that was not impure found entry.

The Church in Zimbabwe is passing through a stage similar to that experienced by most branches of growing churches since the earliest days. The first generation of converts tend to turn away completely from every aspect of the former faith, for it is not easy to "put new wine in old bottles".

However there comes a time, usually in the second or third generation, when the question is asked, "What is the relation of this new religion to the former beliefs and practices of our people? Was everything in the old faith wrong? Can there be no blending of the new with the old?"

DIFFERENCES

In the early Church as it spread through the Roman empire many differing answers were given to this question and it led to a period of much questioning and conflict, which is reflected in the writings of the New Testament. When Paul, for example, began to preach to the Gentiles, he made two discoveries.

That some of the customs inherited from his Jewish past and which he had thought to be important were not acceptable to Gentile Christians and indeed were not essential to faith: for example, circumcision and the observance of the Jewish Sabbath.

That some of the customs and beliefs of Gentile Christians which conservative Jewish Christians objected to, were not evil, such as the purchase of meat, previously offered to idols in the heathen temples.

In the second century two great leaders represented opposite extremes of thinking upon this subject. Origen sought a reconciliation between Greek and Christian thinking. Tertullian, on the contrary demanded, "What is there in common between Athens and Jerusalem?"

Clement again wrote that "philosophy was a schoolmaster to bring the Greek mind to Christ, as the Law brought the Hebrews".

The Christian Church refused to follow the narrow line and throughout the centuries of its growth it has been enriched by its contact with other faiths.

The task of indigenising the Gospel has been going on for a number of years in Zimbabwe. Some of the earliest pioneers have

been the founders of indigenous movements such as the Zionists and the Ethiopians, some of which sprang up with the express purpose of incorporating traditional practices. At first there was a good deal of distrust of these groups, who were regarded as being outside the pale of the Church.

TRAINING

However the late Rev. Herbert Carter, realising that we must learn from each other, initiated training courses for their ministers and leaders. This approach at first yielded little fruit, but a decade later the Rev. Dr Daneel, after a period of intensive and sympathetic study of the indigenous groups, was instrumental in enabling them to form Fambidzano, a unique organisation for in-service training courses in Christian doctrine, with its headquarters at Fort Victoria.

By this means the indigenous leaders have been enabled to improve the standard of their knowledge of the Christian faith and so to discriminate for themselves what is of permanent value in the religion and culture of Zimbabwe.

In recent years this subject has been a matter of frequent debate at sessions of the Rhodesia Christian Conference. For example in 1972 papers were presented on the following subjects: Marriage in African Society, Lobolo, traditional funeral rites, seed fertility and rain ceremonies, polygamy.

Two years later, Bishop Khumalo, in his presidential address, said "Culture is the life of a people, and for Christianity to be meaningful to the African people, his culture cannot be ignored . . . Is it not time now that expatriate missionaries should only play the role of advisers and let Africans take the lead in building the Christian Church in Africa, bearing in mind that our situations are different, for example, the social, cultural and political problems, from those of Europe?"

As an expatriate minister of many years in Zimbabwe, I fully endorse this conclusion. However let it not be thought that theirs is going to be an easy task. Many of them have been brought up remote from the grass roots of African society.

Bishop Khumalo continues: "Today, more than ever before, the Church needs trained leadership. Like any other institution, church leaders must have the necessary qualifications."

MINGLING

Those who undertake this task must not allow themselves to be swayed by the emotional enthusiasms of the new era of African independence. While remaining firmly loyal to all that was good in the pre-colonial way of life, they must not be misled into thinking that everything "black is beautiful", forgetting that in every society good and evil are mingled together.

It is the task of church leaders, by careful study, to sift the wheat from the chaff, making truth and goodness the ultimate test of value.

Probably their most difficult task will be that which concerns witchcraft and the work of the ngangas. In this respect the churches of the West have been ill-equipped to offer much assistance, on account of their own past experiences.

After long centuries of belief in the reality of witchcraft — a period when superstition and fear led to dreadful deeds of persecution, since the 18th century there was a complete change of thought in the West.

Belief, in witches and ghosts, in demon possession and exorcism and in the world of the occult was abandoned as unworthy of an educated man.

Gradually the West is re-awakening to a realisation that there is an occult world, for which as yet science has been unable to provide an adequate explanation.

Psychic research in many universities is slowly preparing the ground for new discoveries and there is hope that in due course it will be possible to make an evaluation of what is good and bad in the work of those like ngangas who claim to have powers lying beyond the threshold of sense experience.

This is an open field for exploration and evaluation by African Christian leaders. The Church of Zimbabwe needs guidance if we are to be saved from the excesses of superstition on the one hand, or the scepticism of pseudo-intellectuals on the other.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

GARMENT TRADE WAGES--Pay increases of up to 36 percent for workers in the clothing industry had been negotiated with employers, the general secretary of the National Union of the Clothing Industry, Mr C. Pasipanodya, said in Salisbury yesterday. The salaries, which had been negotiated through the Industrial Council, would take effect on January 1, he said. These included a 20 percent increase for general grades, 26 percent for semi-skilled workers and 36 percent for skilled workers. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Oct 80 p 7]

CANADIAN MISSION ARRIVES--Seventeen Canadian businessmen are in Zimbabwe on a fact-finding mission to examine areas for possible cooperation with Zimbabwean industries in the mining, energy, agriculture and transport sectors. The delegation intends to hold talks with businessmen, industrialists and officials in the Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Industry, and Economic Planning and Development. The team is led by Mr D. J. Janigan, who is the director-general of Canada's trade fairs and mission branch. Mr Janigan said he hoped the delegation's visit to Zimbabwe would secure more economic aid and cooperation. It was also hoped the mission would formulate a policy on Canadian investments in future to Zimbabwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Oct 80 p 7]

LAND DISPUTE--A land dispute involving a farmer and more than 300 people in the Mrewa and Mtoko TTL was settled on Monday after a four-hour meeting, Senator Agrippa Makunde said yesterday. The Senator said the three-month-old dispute was over grazing land. The people in the TTL were grazing their cattle on the farm without permission. He said the fence separating the farm and the TTL had been removed. "The owner of the farm had refused to put up a new fence because it was constantly being taken down. He had also continued to seize cattle belonging to the people from the TTL. "But after the meeting, which was also attended by three policemen from Mrewa and five policemen from Macheke, the people pledged to form a patrol unit to scout the fence. In return the farmer agreed to erect a fence and to return the cattle to their owners," said the Senator. Senator Makunde said the farmer agreed to the women's request to allow them to fetch firewood from his farm. "The farmer agreed on the condition that the women would enter the farm using the gate to the farm and also on the condition that they would cut only dry wood. "He has also said that he is willing to help the people in the TTL with a tree-growing project to meet their future demands for firewood and poles for building huts," said Senator Makunda. The meeting was held at Masunzwi School in the Mangwende TTL. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Oct 80 p 1]

YUGOSLAV GIFT OF TRACTORS--Yugoslavia is to give Zimbabwe 60 tractors worth more than U.S.$1 million for the rural reconstruction exercise. The Yugoslav Charge d'Affairs, Mr Vojislav Vujovic, said in Salisbury yesterday Yugoslav private companies would also sell an unspecified number of tractors to Zimbabwean companies for the same purpose. The 60 tractors were expected to arrive at Beira on Friday, he said. "I am leaving for the port myself tomorrow to supervise their offloading from the ship and to hand them over to the Zimbabwean representative there." He said: "We consider this material help as a continuation of the strengthening of the relations between the two countries." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Oct 80 p 4]

ZANU MAN RESIGNS--A senior official of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's ZANU, Mr Mukudzei Mudzi, has resigned from the party. Mr Mudzi's resignation comes less than a month after eight other top ZANU officials resigned. Mr Mudzi, a former Maputo detainee, told Mr Sithole in a letter dated October 9 that he felt the February general elections had accomplished the first stage of Zimbabwe's revolution. "I accept the verdict of the people and prefer to put my efforts into the second stage of our revolution which is for social and economic transformation," he said. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 80 p 2/

PF COOPERATION WITH ZANU--Bulawayo--The Natural Resources and Water Development Minister, Senator Joseph Msika, yesterday told a rally at the Luveve Stadium that they must always remember that Mr. Robert Mugabe was the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, but not the leader of the Patriotic Front. Addressing about 10 000 members of the Patriotic Front's Luveve Nehanda district, Senator Msika, who is also PF's secretary-general, said that when dealing with Government matters, the PF consulted the Prime Minister, but on party matters it had its own president, Dr Joshua Nkomo. "We of the PF are cooperating very much with those of Mr Mugabe's ZANU, but there have been incidents by ZANU which have left us wondering, because those responsible have not been punished or reprimanded." /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Oct 80 p 1/

BBC MEN HELP ZBC--Two experts from the BBC in London are to join the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation next week as part of a cooperation agreement between Britain and Zimbabwe. A spokesman for the Ministry of Information said in Salisbury yesterday that Mr Ken Angold-Stephens, a technical instructor, and Mr Terry Heron, a news editor, would arrive in Salisbury today and work with ZBC until December 20. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 80 p 1/

NONPOLITICAL ARMY--It was necessary to establish a national army without allegiance to any political party to counter violence which had become politically motivated, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office, said yesterday. Addressing a Mashonaland East youth conference, he said the security situation had ceased to be one where

incidents were carried out by guerilla dissidents, such as had occurred immediately after independence. "Security problems are now politically orientated and are being carried out in an organised pattern. Political motivation has now developed," Mr Mnangagwa said. He told a large crowd of youths at Stodart Hall, Harare, it was now necessary to establish "as rapidly as possible" a national army with one central loyalty. The Minister said the Government recognised the need for an army in which there would be no divided loyalty from the top to the bottom. He said that since the war the enemy was more difficult to pinpoint, and that is why the nation must be prepared for "any eventuality." "The outside manifestations of a threat to the nation usually start as something else less obvious to the eye. "Political dissidents are cancers which must be removed from the body politic," he said. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Oct 80 p 2/

RECORD TOURIST TOTAL--Zimbabwe had 30 258 visitors from abroad in August--the highest monthly total in at least two years--underlining a steady increase in tourists to this country since the February election. According to the latest monthly Digest of Statistics, 11 555 visitors were from South Africa, 11 850 from Zambia, 1 728 from Britain and Ireland and 713 from the United States and Canada. In the same month 38 876 Zimbabwean residents visited countries abroad. This includes people leaving the country permanently who do not indicate they are emigrating. The country had a net loss of 1 381 people in August, its worst month for emigration since December 1978, the statistics showed. The statistics show that a total of 1 931 people emigrated from Zimbabwe in that month while 550 immigrants arrived. In December 1978 there were 2 596 emigrants and in August last year the total was 912. The figures bring the total number of emigrants from Zimbabwe up to the end of August this year to 10 593, or a net loss against immigration for the same period of 6 933. The digest also shows that a total of 26 638 residents returned from abroad in August. This includes returning refugees. The statistics show that of the total number of emigrants in August, 1 035 were from Salisbury and 392 from Bulawayo. Umtali lost 59 and Gwelo 68. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Oct 80 p 1/

CONCESSION TO SQUATTERS--Bulawayo--The Forestry Commission has agreed to let squatters stay on its Bembezi Valley property pending a resettlement solution by the Government, the PF MP for Matabeleland North, Mr Sidney Malunga, told a rally near Lupane yesterday. Mr Malunga said he had recently voiced concern to the District Forest Officer, Mr Geoff Calvert, in connection with the fate of more than 500 squatters in the area. He said 26 were serving a jail sentence of 30 days after failing to raise a $30 fine paid by 16 others. "Eviction orders that have been served will now be frozen and there will be no further prosecutions," said Mr Malunga. Efforts were being made to see if the squatters could be moved to Nyamandhlovu farms acquired by the Government recently, he said. "The commission has agreed that you plant your crops on the property you are occupying this season," he said. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Oct 80 p 2/

MINIMUM PAY RAISE--Steps to give promised pay rises to hundreds of workers have been taken by the Labour Minister, Mr Kumbirai Kangai. A Government Notice published yesterday provides for the pay of workers placed on a minimum wage of $70 four months ago to go up to $85 a month from January 1. Mining employees will get a minimum monthly wage of $58 from that date, a $15 a month increase. The wages of domestic and farm workers remains unchanged at $30 minimum a month.--SMR /Text/ /Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 80 p 1/

FERTILIZER SHORTAGE--Farmers are becoming jittery over a fertiliser shortage in Zimbabwe. But their fears that stocks will not arrive in time for the new planting season were allayed last week by two of the country's biggest suppliers. In a joint statement, they said: "Sufficient supplies are expected to be available in time for the 1980-81 crops." The main reason for the temporary shortage is rail congestion in South Africa. But the embargo imposed on train freight from South Africa to Zimbabwe, Zambia and Zaire because of clogged rail lines was dropped yesterday. Imports of urea--which will be added to local stocks of ammonium nitrate--are now expected to arrive soon. /Text/ /Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 80 p 2/

EIGHT POLICE INSPECTORS PROMOTED--The first promotions of blacks to superintendent rank in the Zimbabwe Republic Police were Gazetted on Friday. All are former inspectors, previously the highest rank reached by black policemen, who have attended or are attending 12-week courses at police training colletes at Branshill and Hendon in England. The new superintendents are: Govata Mhora, Nebart Ernest Madziwa, Wiridzayi Chandaengerwa Mugadza, Henry George Mkurazhizha, Godwin Hatichke Mabika, Jona John Ethraim Chademanah, Faustino Chikwangwani Makonese and Bamu Kefasi Zakeyo. /Text/ /Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 80 p 3/

WOMEN'S RIGHTS--Women represented half the world population and a third of the official labour force, yet only received a tenth of world earnings because of sexual discrimination, the Prime Minister's wife, Mrs Sally Mugabe, told the Zimbabwe's Women's Conference in Salisbury yesterday. Reporting on the success of the United Nations Decade for Women Conference which she attended in Copenhagen last month, Mrs Mugabe told about 300 women that men should become involved in programmes designed to change their attitudes towards women. Mrs Mugabe said the Government should take measures to eliminate discrimination against women, especially in employment, and ensure that women had equal rights in politics and other policy-making spheres. The Government should pass laws to protect them from sexual intimidation and exploitation. The development of family planning programmes should be encouraged by the Government, Mrs Mugabe said. "New approaches should be taken to increase women's status and technology should be developed to reduce the work-load on women, especially around the home." The conference was chaired by the Deputy Minister of Posts, Telecommunications, Roads and Road Traffic, Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa and was opened by the President's wife, Mrs Janet Banana. /Text/ /Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Oct 80 p 1/

POLICEMAN KILLED--A police Support Unit sergeant was shot dead in a gun battle between his section and armed dissidents at Chibuwe business centre near Chipinga at the weekend. At the height of the shoot-out three other members of the section were wounded by a grenade thrown into their vehicle by the dissidents. A police spokesman said the Support Unit section went to the business centre on Saturday to investigate a report about armed men in the area. "Three armed dissidents approached the police vehicle and spoke to the sergeant-major in charge of the section," said the spokesman. One of the dissidents raised his arm and another group appeared and opened fire on the vehicle with AK rifles. When the dissidents threw the grenade into the vehicle, the driver, Sergeant Maxwell Marira, stood up and returned the fire. He was shot in the chest and died instantly. The gun battle continued with other members of the section returning fire until the dissidents fled. The spokesman said the wounded policemen were in a "satisfactory" condition in hospital. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Oct 80 p 1]

ZANU BUYS PROPERTY--ZANU(PF) has bought the office block housing its headquarters at 88 Manica Road, Salisbury, for $395 550 from Legal and General Assurance. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Oct 80 p 3]

TTL GRAZING OPERATION--Bulawayo, Operation Graze, Gwanda district's scheme to share commercial grazing lands with TTL cattlemen was being fully supported by local farmers, the District Commissioner of Gwanda, Mr Ian Matheson, said yesterday. About 10000 head of TTL cattle have been allowed on to farms surrounding the TTLs since the commercial and peasant farmers came to an agreement about three weeks ago. Mr Matheson said Operation Graze would continue until December 31. The scheme was started when the rate of trespassing rose because of the shortage of grazing in the TTL. It was decided that the peasant farmers should approach the commercial landowners and draw up an agreement for the lease of grazing land. In some cases farmers provided dipping and water facilities for a small charge. In return for grazing rights, the cattle owner pledges to safeguard the farmers' fences and to preserve the trees and vegetation. "So far it has worked very well and there has been a great degree of cooperation between the farmers," said Mr Matheson. "The TTL farmers have said that they will do all they can to abide by the agreement. They are very grateful for this gesture." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Oct 80 p 3]

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS ACCREDITATION REQUIRED--The spokesman for the Ministry of Information has announced that all foreign journalists operating in Zimbabwe will be required to obtain accreditation as from next week. The spokesman said that in terms of regulations any foreign journalists will be required to obtain temporary employment permits on their arrival in Zimbabwe. These permits can be obtained from the Department of Immigration, and press accreditation will be done by the Department of Information. An accreditation exercise for foreign journalists will take place on Tuesday 28 October when all foreign media representatives are asked to report to the Ministry of Information conference room in Linquenda House between 9 am and 4 pm. Local media representatives will be asked to report for accreditation at a later date. On entering the country foreign journalists will be issued with notices valid for 24 hours after which the holder will be required to report to the ministry for press accreditation. Under the regulations, the permit and press accreditation card will give the holder an opportunity to identify himself to government officials including police, army and air force personnel who may demand such accreditation papers from any journalist. [Text] [LD251104 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 25 Oct 80]

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END

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10 November 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2317

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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10 November 1980

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2317

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EXTENT OF EEC AID TO AFRICA EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Oct 80 pp 2060-61, 2063

[Article by Veronica Forrester]

[Text]

AID DISTRIBUTION under the Lomé II Convention is now well advanced. Although the new agreement between the EEC and 59 African Caribbean and Pacific States is unlikely to come into force before 1981, preparations for the distribution of aid are moving ahead.

Since the end of 1979, officials from the European Commission and European Investment Bank have been touring each of the ACP capitals for talks with the individual governments. These "programming missions" serve to lay down guidelines for the distribution of Community aid over the next five years. A few weeks prior to the arrival of the EEC team, each ACP government is informed in writing of how much aid it can expect to receive. This avoids the previous practice by which the EEC team arrived as a sort of Father Christmas announcing the "Goodies". Apart from anything else the latter practice led to a great deal of confusion as each state inevitably hoped to get more than it was allocated. As a result the EEC team was often confronted with enormous lists of projects for which the ACP State wished to receive aid.

This time each ACP State is aware of the allocation before the EEC team arrives. Another innovation is that projects are not specifically mentioned in the programme; it is only indicated how much of the aid package should, in percentage terms, be allocated to the key sectors such as rural development, industry, etc. Specific projects are of course discussed and kept in mind by the EEC officials but there is no fixed commitment to finance "x road".

Commission officials seem happy with this new arrangement as it provides for greater flexibility. However, whether or not the new method will lead to a faster distribution of aid remains to be seen. There is a clear danger that an aid request for a specific project may do the rounds of a number of offices in the Commission to ascertain whether it is acceptable for financing. This "appraisal" process may then become more complicated than at present — a fact recognised by both Commission and ACP officials.

Programming Mission to West Africa

Programming missions have already visited 18 West African States. With the exception of Chad and Liberia, aid programmes for the remaining West African States should be completed this autumn. The political situation in Chad makes it impossible to predict when an EEC team will visit N'Diamena. In the case of Liberia the original programming date was cancelled due to the human rights violations following the coup d'etat. Despite Liberian attempts to normalise EEC-Liberian relations, the Commission is maintaining its cautious approach. The Liberian Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Mr. Tipoteh, visited Brussels on September 19 for talks with EEC Development Commissioner Claude Cheysson in an attempt to ease relations. However, the Commission has still not said when the programming mission will take place and there is still no Commission Delegate in Monrovia. The Commission Delegate was recalled following the coup and has not been instructed to return.

The 18 West African States which have been visited can expect to receive between 882m. units of account ($1,234m.) and 1,009m. ua ($1,412m.) under the New Convention. This compares with approximately 800m. ua ($1,120m. at current rates), under the Lomé I Convention. This is aid earmarked solely for projects. More aid will be available under the Stabilisation of Export Earnings Scheme and emergency aid. The Community is also prepared to make a further 120-150m. ua ($168-210m.) available to support regional projects in West Africa and 50-60m. ua ($70-84m.) for Central Africa.

The details of the aid programmes so far completed are as follows:

Benin can expect to receive between 52 and 59m. ua ($72.8 – 82.6m.), mainly in grant form. This compares with 44.3m. ua ($62m.) under Lomé I. About 32 per cent of the aid has been earmarked for rural development projects; 30 per cent for economic infrastructure; 15 per cent for social infrastructure; 8 per cent for training and technical assistance; 7 per cent for mining and energy and the rest for studies. During the programming missions a number of projects were specifically discussed and these are likely to receive aid allocations: a national food production and storage programme, stock farming in Borgou; asphalting the Dassa-Parakou road and improving the road between Parakou and Njougou; the drawing up of a geological and mineral map of South Benin and support for the Lokassa secondary school.

Cape Verde can expect to receive between 15m. ua ($21m.) and 17m. ua ($23.8m.). This compares with about 4.5m. ua ($6.3m.) under Lomé I. Cape Verde joined the Lomé I Convention fairly late and so the first allocation was not so high. Most of the Lomé II aid will be given in grant form, 29 per cent in support of water supply projects; 21 per cent for transport, 17.5 per cent for technical assistance, 6 per cent for electricity production and supply projects and the balance for cottage industry development and micro projects. Two projects were specifically mentioned during the discussions namely the development of water supply for Praia and the development of the Sal international airport.

Cameroon can expect to receive between 65m. ua ($91m.) and 77m. ua ($107m.). This compares with about 74m. ua ($103.6m.) under the Lomé I Convention. About 20m. ua of the Lomé II aid will be given in the form of special loans and the rest as grants. About 50 per cent of the aid has been earmarked for transport projects (notably the realignment of the Edea-Maloume railway and improvements to some main roads); 39 per cent is for rural development and the balance for training, health, technical co-operation, trade promotion and micro-projects.

The European Investment Bank has promised about 45m. ua ($63m.) in the form of loans which will be used to improve the rubber plantation and oil palm plantations operated by Socapalm and Camder; completing the third section of the Trans-Cameroon railway, developing electricity production and supply and for forestry development.

The Central African Republic can expect to receive about 49m. ua ($68.8m.) again mainly in grant form. This compares with 35m. ua ($49m.) under Lomé I. About 39 per cent of the aid has been earmarked for infrastructure projects; 39 per cent for rural development; 11 per cent for social infrastructure and training; 4 per cent for mining, industry and energy and the balance for micro- or village level projects.

A number of projects were also specifically mentioned namely the establishment of an integrated scheme to produce cotton and coffee; an unloading ramp for the port of Bangui and support for the Bangui high school.

Congo will receive between 28m. ua ($39.2m.) and 32m. ua ($44.8m.) mainly in grant form. About 50 per cent of the funds have been earmarked for rural development; 30 per cent for social infrastructure and the balance for micro-projects, training and trade promotion. Projects specifically discussed were the asphalting of the Bihoma-Loudima road; support for the Etombi and Kunda plantations and support for the Loukabou medical college in Brazzaville.

Gabon can expect to receive between 14m. ua ($19.6m.) and 17.5m. ua ($24.5m.), about 5m. ua of which will be in the form of special loans. This compares with 26m. ua ($36.4m.) under the Lomé I Convention. The Gabonese were very disappointed with the aid allocation and issued a public statement saying that it neither met their expectations nor requirements. They pointed out that the Lomé I allocation, was less than the allocations received under the Yaounde Conventions in the 1960s and now the Lomé II allocation was even less than Lomé I. As a result the unilateral statement issued by the Gabonese called for a final aid figure in excess of 17.5m. ua.

As the aid programme stands at present 58 per cent of the funds will support rural development projects; 28 per cent mining and energy and the rest training and trade promotion. Four projects were specifically mentioned namely a reafforestation programme; the development of the Ogooue and Fernan Vaz valleys; the Mitzic rubber plantation programme and the drawing up of a detailed geological map of Gabon.

In addition to the European Development Fund allocation, the European Investment Bank has promised 10m. ua ($14m.) in loans to finance mainly mining and energy projects.

The Gambia will receive between 13m. ua ($18.2m.) and 16m. ua ($22.4m.), mainly in grant form. This compares with 11.3m. ua ($15.8m.) under the Lomé I Convention. About 20 per cent of the funds will support rural development and fishery projects; 30 per cent health schemes; 24 per cent infrastructure (river and land transport); 21 per cent for education and training and the balance to assist small and medium-sized firms.

Special Loans for Ghana

Ghana will receive between 55m. ua ($77m.) and 63m. ua ($88m.), 15.5m. ua of which will be in the form of special loans and the balance in grant form. This compares with about 50m. ua ($70m.) under the Lomé I Convention.

About 45 per cent of the funds will support rural development schemes in particular the Twifo palm oil project and the Enchi-Tema rubber project. A further 22.5 per cent of the funds will support transport projects with emphasis on improving communications in the Central Region; 8 per cent will support energy projects (biomass, solar energy and micro-hydroelectrical schemes). The rest of the aid will be used to support social infrastructure (housing in rural areas) and training schemes.

Guinea will receive between 74m. ua ($103.6m.) and 84m. ua ($117.6m.) This compares with about 65m. ua ($91m.) under the Lomé I Convention.

About 37 per cent of the funds will support rural development, agriculture, stock farming and fisheries projects; 12.5 per cent housing and 12.5 per cent social projects. The transport sector receives 10 per cent and the energy sector also 10 per cent. The balance will support cottage industries, mining research and technical assistance.

Guinea Bissau can expect to receive between 23m. ua ($32.2m.) and 27m. ua ($37.8m.). This compares with an allocation of about 20m. ua ($28m.) under Lomé I. Most of the Lomé II aid is again in grant form, 46 per cent of which will support agriculture, forestry and fisheries projects, 34 per cent economic and social infrastructure; 11 per cent training and technical assistance and the balance micro-projects. Projects specifically mentioned were the Balata Gabu integrated rural development scheme, the Casheu local fishing industry and the bridge over the river Campossa.

Ivory Coast can expect to receive between 43m. ua ($60.2m.) and 63m. ua ($88.2m.). This compares with approximately 40m. ua ($56m.) under the Lomé I Convention. About 66 per cent of the funds have been earmarked for agricultural and stock farming projects; 22 per cent for domestic water supply schemes and the balance for energy and trade promotion projects. Ivory Coast authorities are particularly interested in support for a national sheep programme, the establishment of stock farming in rural areas, a soya cultivation programme and the development of the food canning industry.

The European Investment Bank has also indicated that it may grant 60m. ua ($84m.) in loans for mining and energy studies and for the Soudre Dam HEP scheme.

Mauritania can expect to receive between 40m. ua ($56m.) and 46m. ua ($64.4m.) mostly in grant form. This compares with 35m. ua ($49m.) under the Lomé I Convention. The rural development sector will receive about 42 per cent of the funds; 25 per cent will support infrastructure projects notably road repairs and extensions of port facilities; 11 per cent of the funds will support the health sector, 9 per cent goes towards fish processing and the balance for the education sector and to finance geological and mining research programmes.

Niger will receive between 73m. ua ($102.2m.) and 84m. ua ($117.6m.). This compares with 68.5m. ua ($95.9m.) under the Lomé I Convention.

About 25 per cent of the funds have been earmarked to support rural development projects (notably the Namarde-Goungou agricultural scheme and finance for the second phase of a cattle raising development plan); 20 per cent for transport projects (additional work to the Birni-N'Konni/Guidan Roumdji road and on the Zinder-Mirriah road). About 18 per cent of the funds will support education and training schemes; 15 per cent social sector projects; 8 per cent energy projects and the balance industrial and trade promotion schemes.

Senegal can expect to receive between 65m. ua ($91m.) and 75m. ua ($105m.). This compares with 62m. ua ($86.8m.) under the Lomé I Convention. About a third of the aid will be given in the form of special loans and the balance in grant form. The rural development sector is expected to receive about 31 per cent of the total funds; education projects 17 per cent; infrastructure 16 per cent. Projects specifically mentioned were a village water supply scheme along the Senegal river and in the east of the country, construction of the second stage of the National Nursing School and phase 2 of the Dianke-Makam-Kedougou road; and improvements to the Gueule Tapee district and repairs to the Front de Terre road.

Sierra Leone will receive between 45m. ua ($63m.) and 52m ua ($72.8m.) mainly in grant form. This compares with about 32.5m ua ($45.5m.) under the Lomé I Convention.

About 40 per cent of the funds have been earmarked for rural development and fisheries projects. The government is keen to receive aid to promote cash crop products, particularly tree crops and introduce new agricultural techniques. The aid will also be used to promote the development of disease resistant livestock particularly at smallholder level and finally to promote inland and coastal fishing.

About 20 per cent of the funds will be used for social development projects, in particular schemes to expand primary education and improve health services in rural areas. A further 20 per cent of the funds have been earmarked for infrastructure projects, notably improving drinking water supplies in rural areas, developing domestic energy resources and improving roads.

Togo can expect to receive between 40m. ua ($56m.) and 46m. ua ($64.4m.) mainly in grant form. This compares with 34.4m. ua ($48m.) under Lomé I.

About 41 per cent of the aid package has been earmarked for infrastructure; 35 per cent for agriculture; 7 per cent for education and training and the rest for trade promotion, technical assistance and micro-projects. Among the projects specifically mentioned was a stock farming programme, the development of the Kara valley and improvements to the Lomé-Blitta road.

Rural Support for Upper Volta

Upper Volta will receive between 78m. ua ($109.2m.) and 89m. ua ($124.6m.). This compares with about 68m. ua ($95.2m.) under the Lomé I Convention.

About 38 per cent of the aid has been earmarked to support rural development in particular rural water supply projects. About 22 per cent will support the transport sector (specific mention being made of asphalting the Ouagadougou-Yako road). About 19 per cent will support energy and mining projects and the remainder education and social projects.

Zaire will receive between 110m. ua ($154m.) and 112m. ua ($156.8m.). This compares with about 100m. ua ($140m.) under the Lomé I Convention.

About 40 per cent of the aid has been earmarked for transport schemes, in particular projects which improve access links to the sea and rural areas. Improvements will notably be made to the Akula-Gemena road, the Kitwit-Batshamba road and rural roads in the Ubangi and Shaba provinces. A further 30 per cent of the funds will support rural development schemes. Specific mention was made of agricultural development schemes in the Gosuma and Bulu regions and the development of fish canning industries along the Zaire river. Energy and industry projects will receive about 13 per cent of the aid, part of which will support the Tshaba electricity project, improve water supplies in Kinshasa and develop a hydrated lime and aluminium sulphate plant and a bitumen plant

CSO: 4420

DETAILS OF GHANA-NIGERIA AGREEMENT

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 16 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Edward Ameyibor, GNA Correspondent, Lagos]

[Text] Ghana and Nigeria have signed an agreement establishing a permanent joint commission to promote bilateral relations and strengthen economic, political and social relations between them.

Dr Yakubu Saaka, Deputy Foreign Minister who led a 12-man delegation here, signed for Ghana while Mrs Adenike Oyagbola, Minister of National Planning, signed for Nigeria.

The agreement envisages cooperation in agriculture, civil aviation, trade, energy, education and culture.

Negotiations to this end started in 1978 between the late Ghanaian leader General Frederick Akuffo and General Olusegun Obasanjo when the former visited Nigeria. It was revived by President Hilla Limann when he paid a similar visit last year.

Since then experts have worked hard to put the ideas of their leaders into concrete form which was initialled in Accra last April.

The Parliaments of both countries are expected to ratify the agreement to make it operative.

Under the agreement, Nigeria will participate in the exploitation and processing of the bauxite of Kibi to help the aluminium industries of the two countries.

On trade, the two countries will meet soon to discuss details of the potential areas of cooperation while in education and culture, Nigeria sought Ghana's help for teachers and the training of qualified personnel in Ghanaian institutions.

Much progress has already been made in civil aviation and further discussions in this area will continue next January.

Commenting on the deliberations, Mrs Oyagbola said they were very successful, stressing that the package of ideas agreed upon, if followed by action, would boost the econmies of both countries.

She noted in an interview with the GNA, the history of Ghana-Nigeria cooperation in the past and said: "Our talks are an important re-start."

CSO: 4420

CENTRAL AFRICAN POWER CORPORATION PLANS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 80 p 4

[Text]

THE Central African Power Corporation which supplies electricity to many institutions in Zambia and Zimbabwe is to spend about K3 million on development projects in the country.

Regional transmission engineer in Lusaka Mr Ken Brooks said yesterday that Zambia was posed to earn between K24 and K25 million this year in foreign exchange from exporting electricity to Zimbabwe.

Zambia will soon become independent of Capco's electricity control centre in Sherwoord, Zimbabwe, when a K14 million national control centre owned and operated by the Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (Zesco) is commissioned.

"Some of Zesco's engineers were in Sherwood recently to see how our high voltage system is operated and they are now back and busy commissioning theirs," said Mr Brooks.

Capco will be Zesco's consultants in the operations of the national control centre for about a year.

Capco intend to have two additional transformers at their Leopards Hill sub-station in Lusaka to cost K2 million. The present transformer capacity has been found to be too small to cope with the growing demand.

In addition the company is about to commission a static compensator supplied by a Finnish company at the Luano sub-station near Chingola to maintain voltage, at a cost of K1.2 million.

Both projects are being entirely financed from Capco's own resources.

Mr Brooks said there were signs of increasing the demand for power in Zambia with the cobalt development in the mines, the proposed electrification of Zambia Railways and other industrial projects.

Zimbabwe has all along dominated the supply of power from the jointly owned Kariba Dam complex.

The two countries have a 50-50 agreement of the power and Zambia which cannot take her share exports her surplus to her partner.

"From what I see, demand will not be sudden but will certainly continue with a slow growth," said Mr Brooks.

Meanwhile, representatives of the partners of the joint company will meet in Lusaka next month.

CSO: 4420

MALAWI DENIES DESIGNS ON ZAMBIAN TERRITORY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Malawi's high commissioner to Zambia, Mr Joseph Itimu, has rebuked people who spread rumours that his country "wants to grab part of Zambian territory."

Describing the charges as fabrication, Mr. Itimu reiterated an earlier statement from President Kamuzu Banda's office that his country "has never claimed any part of a neighbouring country's territory and she cannot and will not do so."

The high commissioner particularly singled out exiled former cabinet minister Kanyama Chiume for trying to exploit rumours from the "columns of irresponsible journalists."

Mr Chiume, who fled his country together with five cabinet ministers after major policy differences with Dr Banda in 1964, has now formed his own "Congress for the Second Republic."

Following reports that Malawi claimed that the Zambian customs and immigration posts at Mwami lay within Malawian territory which should be handed back to the Lilongwe government, Mr Chiume cabled President Kaunda and said:

"The Congress for the Second Republic of Malawi publicly dissociates itself from deplorable claims of the Banda regime for part of Zambian territory."

But Mr Itimu dismissed Mr Chiume as a propagandist who had no following inside Malawi.

Asked if a border dispute existed between the two countries, the high commissioner said lawyers from Malawi and Zambia had only been detailed to redefine the border line following suspicion that about two buildings of the Zambian customs and immigration post were on Malawian soil.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo arrived in Blantyre yesterday for a three-day official visit to Malawi.

Mr Lisulo's 18-man delegation includes Mrs Betty Kaunda, Power Transport and Communications Minister, General Kingsley Chinkuli and Works and Supply Minister Mr Haswell Mwale.

CSO: 4420

S. AFRICAN RAILWAYS LIFTS EMBARGO ON GOODS TO ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE, ZAIRE

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 17 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] South African Railways has lifted the embargo which was imposed on the loading of goods for rail freight to Zambia, Zimbabwe and Zaire about two weeks ago.

A Zambian Railways spokesman confirmed in Kabwe that the embargo was lifted last Friday and that several goods which include a large tonnage of fertiliser, had started arriving in the country.

Early this month, a SAR spokesman announced in Durban that a three-day embargo on all rail freight to Zambia, Zimbabwe and Zaire had been declared because of congestion on the two rail lines to the north.

The spokesman added that the three-day embargo could be extended if the congestion had not been sufficiently eased. The main cause of the congestion was the recent arrival in Durban of several shiploads of commodities for the three countries, including cereal, sulphur and potash.

A few days later, SAR announced the extensions of the embargo from three to seven days to relieve congestion on their line.

It was explained that there had been an unprecedented loading of cargo for Zambia, Zimbabwe and Zaire as well within South Africa itself which had caused a buildup on the entire system.

Explaining the situation on the Zambian side, a ZR spokesman said that traffic in the country, while heavy, was not abnormal at this time.

An official from the Contingency Planning, Mr Adrian Chuzu, has advised importers to use the cheapest and shortest routes to speed up the clearing of goods from the ports.

Speaking at the one-day seminar organised by the Lusaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Lusaka's Inter-Continental Hotel, Mr Chuzu said plans were by the Contingency Office to find alternative routes to the ports to ensure that the goods arrive in Zambia quickly and safely.

"In order to achieve this, importers should work hand in hand with clearing agencies because it would be wise for importers to ask the Zambian Government to clear the goods when the clearing agencies have branches or representatives at all the ports, he added.

Tazara has a lot of problems but there are new routes which are working efficiently like the southern one and the Beira route via Moatize and Katete in the Eastern Province, he said.

The Katete-Moatize road is fully operational and work on it was completed in September.

Mr Chuzu, who requested importers to use Beira port and Umtali-Victoria Falls route, Moatize and Salisbury-Lions Den via Chirundu routes, added that the only problem with the southern rail route was that Zambia Railways and South African Railways do not allow more than 2,000 wagons on the north of the Victoria Falls.

"However, we are containing the situation, we are doing exactly what they want and we receive daily reports from Zambia Railways on the number of wagons from South Africa," he said.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MALAWIAN-ZAMBIAN TERRITORY RUMOR--Lusaka--Malawi's High Commissioner to Zambia, Mr Joseph Itimu, has rebuked people who spread rumours that his country "wants to grab part of Zambian territory." Describing the charges as a "fabrication," Mr Itimu reiterated an earlier statement by President Kamuzu Banda's office that his country "has never claimed any part of a neighbouring country's territory, and she cannot and will not do so." The High Commissioner particularly singled out an exiled former Cabinet Minister, Mr Kanyama Chiume, for trying to exploit rumours from the "columns of irresponsible journalists." Mr Chiume, who fled his country together with five Cabinet Ministers after major policy differences with Dr Banda in 1964, has now formed his own "Congress for the Second Republic." But Mr Itimu dismissed Mr Chiume as a "propagandist" who had no following inside Malawi. Asked whether a border dispute existed between the two countries, the High Commissioner said lawyers from Malawi and Zambia had only been detailed to redefine the border the border line following suspicion that about two buildings of the Zambian Customs and Immigration post were on Malawian soil.--SAPA [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Oct 80 p 7]

CHADIAN TROOPS IN NIGERIA--The Deputy Chief of Army Staff, Major-General M.O. Wushishi, has given assurances to the inhabitants of the Nigeria-Chadian border that the alleged invasions and killings of Nigerians in the area by fleeing Chadian troops would be checked and stopped if the allegations proved true. The general said that several reports reaching Lagos alleged molestations and killings of citizens in the border towns by the Chadian troops. Major-General Wushishi said he had sent Brigadier J.A. Kpera, Director of Army Engineers, to visit the area and report to him "for appropriate measures to be taken." Other reports from Maiduguri said that over 2,672 Chadian refugees made up of soldiers and civilians were being catered for, by Nigerian troops in the area. The reports say that it was impossible to check immigration of Chadian nationals into Nigeria. A government statement, however, said that the major problem facing the refugees was housing. They were reported to have sufficient food and medical facilities provided by army authorities. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Oct 80 p 2085]

CSO: 4420

SUGAR OUTPUT NORMAL, HELP FOR POPULATION ANNOUNCED

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 25 Sep 80 p 5

[Excerpts] The national sugar campaign for 1980-1981 is proceeding normally throughout Angola, specifically in the country's northern and central areas, according to a report published by the JORNAL DE ANGOLA in its Wednesday edition.

Located in Benguela Province, the 1 May Sugar Refinery, one of the country's largest with 3,200 workers, expects to produce 20,000 tons of sugar by the end of the season.

With a daily production of 3,500 kilograms of cane, the refinery's current levels of productivity are better than they were in colonial times, in the opinion of the director of that production unit.

More Support for Inhabitants

The second meeting of provincial commissioners from all over the country was held from 22 to 23 September. The participants advised the organizations concerned to take steps to meet the population's needs in the areas of agriculture, housing, transportation, and electricity.

At that meeting--it is held every 6 months--it was also decided to give major consideration to the rural inhabitants by providing them with seed, fertilizer, hoes, tractors, and essential items.

The participants also decided to pay special attention to do-it-yourself construction in the rural areas.

Evaristo Kimba, minister of provincial coordination and member of the MPLA-Labor Party's Political Bureau, admonished the participants in the meeting to do everything possible to see that the decisions reached at the meeting are carried out.

11798
CSO: 4401

SUCCESSFUL COFFEE HARVEST ANNOUNCED

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 25 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] About 90,000 tons of coffee have been harvested to date as part of the fifth harvest, which began last 1 June. That is what ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] was told by Alvaro Faria, general manager of ENCAFE (National Coffee Enterprise), who also said that the operation will be completed within the next few days.

In summarizing production at the provincial level, Alvaro Faria said that Kwanza-Sul is in first place with 36,500 [copy not clear] tons, followed by Uige (27,950 tons), Kwanza-Norte (18,546 tons), Cabinda (1,603 tons), and Malange (738 tons).

In the same connection, ENCAFE's general manager said that "this harvest has been a success" and that "by the end of the month (the harvest has not yet ended because of late ripening of the fruit, chiefly in Bengo Province and certain municipalities in Kwanza-Norte), it is certain that a minimum of 2,000 additional tons will be harvested. That means that this harvest will be 2.5 times greater than that in 1979." But it is already the largest since independence.

Alvaro Faria said that this year the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] will export 48,000 tons of commercial coffee, and he felt that "no drop in production is in sight at present. We will be able to move ahead by 1981 to a slight increase in exported tonnage. The increase should be on the order of 5 or 10 percent."

It should be remembered that the total production figure will not be known until the end of the current season, when the exact figures will be in from the peasants and cooperative members and from the sector responsible to the Ministry of Agriculture.

11798
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

FUEL PRICE HIKE--Bangui, 28 Oct (AFP)--Fuel prices in the Central African Republic were raised for the second time today under an order from the energy minister. Premium grade petrol (gasoline) will now be 196 CFA francs (98 U.S. cents) a litre against 175 CFA francs previously. Standard grade will rise 21 francs to 191 CFA francs (95 cents). Diesel oil will cost 133 francs (68 cents) a litre, up 18 francs. [Text] [AB292227 Paris AFP in English 0905 GMT 28 Oct 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

NEITHER SIDE REPORTED GAINING IN CIVIL WAR

Brazzaville LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE in French 2-8 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] After 6 months of civil war at Ndjamena between President Goukouni Oueddei's partisans and Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) it is still not possible to distinguish a winner, and the positions of the protagonists are practically the same as at the beginning of the conflict, it is reported by the FRENCH PRESS AGENCY [AFP]. Oueddei's Peoples Armed Forces (FAP) and his allies of the Joint Action Front (FAC)--pro-Libyan, Arab--which is led by Ahmat Acyl, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mahamat Abba Said, Minister of the Interior, are still installed in the administrative European city, which has been deserted by its inhabitants, as well as in the village of Farcha, along the Chari River (behind the former French base evacuated last May).

For their part Habre's Armed Forces of the North control the African city at Kousseri on the other side of the river; a large part of the population which had fled from it to Cameroon have returned to their quarters where the houses have apparently not suffered from the fights and bombardments which, nevertheless, are almost a daily occurrence. This is one of the paradoxes of the war. However, as well as the AFP correspondent could recently ascertain, the FAN are constantly and perseveringly chipping away the positions of their adversaries.

On the southern front the FAN positions are now 20 kilometers from Ndjamena, facing the Chadian Armed Forces of Col Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, vice-chairman of the National Union Transition Government (GUNT).

On the way to the command post for this front, along the road, which has just been graded by the FAN's "military engineers" following the rainy season, one sees the carcasses of Land Rovers of the Chadian Armed Forces, victims of direct hits by anti-tank rockets. "There is all that remains of Kamougue's last offensive, which enabled us to capture a large amount of equipment," stated Idriss Miskine, Hissein Habre's deputy.

At the command post there is no excitement but an obvious firm determination among the some 300-400 combatants.

Installed in a number of heavily armed positions around a former brick factory, they are awaiting a possible attack by the southern forces, whose last offensive goes back to the month of June.

At the northern outskirts of Ndjamena, where the new road joins, the FAN positions have also been enlarged. Fighting for control of the village of Deguel, where many houses have been raked, and gutted, by shells and bullets, has ceased.

Habre's forces are holding advanced positions not far from the end of the Ndjamena airport runway, toward the former explosives magazine.

In the city itself, in spite of intensified gunfire, the positions remain stable. The presidential palace is held by President Goukouni's FAP. The "Camp du Treize," despite numerous bombardments, is hardly damaged, and the FAN combattants have installed their encampments in the rear buildings.

In the Beguinage district, severely damaged, an impressive calm prevails between the bombardments. The airport now seems to be the stake in the next combats, after the gendarme headquarters, still held by the FAP. In this entire sector there is only desolation and abandonment, whereas 500 meters behind, beyond the Saint Martin Basin, in the African city held by Habre's forces, life is normal, and Bololo, one of the FAP districts of Ndjamena, is still equally alive.

11,706
CSO: 4400

ADDITIONAL EEC HELP TO CFCO

London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Oct 80 p 2093

[Text]

Additional aid to complete the modernisation and realignment of the Congo-Ocean Railway (CFCO) has been made avilable by the European Economic Community which decided in Brussels recently to give the project supplementary assistance worth 6.86m. EUA (1 EUA = $1.3) from the resources of the fourth European Development Fund. Further help is also expected once the new Lomé Convention enters into force.

EEC assistance to Congo under the new Convention is expected to total between 28 to 32m. EUA. Aid will also be forthcoming from the regional chapter of the Fund which has earmarked 50m. EUA for regional projects in Central Africa.

The need for additional aid for the CFCO project became clear at the meeting of aid donors held in Paris in April this year. The cost of the project is now estimated at about 258.6m EUA, compared with the initial project estimate of 113.8m EUA drawn up in July 1975. The increase in costs had been caused by a higher rate of world inflation than that initially forecast and technical problems caused by varying types of soil.

Following the Paris meeting, the Congolese Government asked the EEC, which had already given about 18.6m. EUA to the project, to supply additional assistance worth 18.5m. EUA. Although only a part of the Congolese request has been met by the EEC to date, there are indications that further assistance will be coming from the EDF under the new Lomé Convention.

EEC officials note that the realignment of the railway, which is of vital importance not only to Congo but also to the neighbouring states, will increase the traffic capacity of the line, and allow for transport regularity and reliability and lower railway operating costs.

EEC aid to Congo over the next five years is expected to focus on two major sectors: rural development and the improvement of health and social conditions. The EEC will help to build the Jean-Joseph Loukabou paramedical training school in Brazzaville, and will draw up a study for the construction of the Ouesso hospital. EEC aid is also expected to improve Brazzaville airport, the Rai Route bridge on the Congo river and to renovate the Suco sugar refinery.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA--Brazzaville, 30 Oct (AFP)--Congo and Argentina have signed a general cooperation agreement in Brazzaville bearing on rural economy, commercial exchanges and national education. This was announced today by the Congolese Information Agency (ACI). [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in French 1425 GMT 30 Oct 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

MANDATORY SANCTIONS AGAINST PRETORIA REGIME CALLED FOR

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

The independent countries of Africa, along with progressive and peace-loving member countries of the United Nations Organization have been consistently calling for the imposition of mandatory sanctions against fascist South Africa.

In all international and regional forums, spokesmen of the Organization of African Unity and representatives of individual African states have often been campaigning, and continue to do so, for the isolation of the apartheid regime and the application of all-round mandatory sanctions against it.

The arrogant posture of the Pretoria regime in the face of demands by the international community to put an end to its infamous policy of racial segregation and its persistent acts of armed aggression against neighbouring independent states continues to pose threat to peace and security, both regional and global.

All UN member countries are duty-bound to work in earnest towards removing such a visible danger to peace, security and meaningful co-operation among the peoples of the world.

The United Nations has long ruled that the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination represents a crime against humanity. As part of efforts to eliminate that evil, the world community, through the mechanism of the United Nations forum, has demanded the application of total arms embargo against South Africa.

Yet, in open defiance of relevant UN resolutions to observe strict arms embargo against the apartheid regime, the capitalist Western powers and some puppet regimes continue to militarily collaborate with the Pretoria racists, including co-operation in the nuclear sphere.

Needless to say, this mean and irresponsible policy stance of the countries grouped in NATO and their accomplices such as Zionist Israel is becoming an obstacle to the campaign being mounted by many developing countries and progressive and socialist states to bring about the abolition of apartheid rule in southern Africa.

The racist authorities of South Africa are drawing strength and encouragement from the support they get from the imperialist Western powers, which are also not co-operating with African efforts to deprive the Botha regime of oil supplies. Fascist South Africa could not have been that adamant to ignore the will of the African peoples and their sympathisers had to not enjoyed the crucial support of the West.

It must be stressed at this juncture that the Pretoria regime should not be allowed any more to defy the will of the majority of peoples of our planet. Nor can progressive mankind let the Western powers imperil, through their further support to fascist South Africa, the future of peace and security of the peoples.

Those countries that violate, with impunity, UN resolutions demanding strict arms and oil embargo against the racist Pretoria regime should be subjected to appropriate punitive measures, as provided by the UN Charter. Mere condemnation of apartheid and stressing the threat it poses to international peace and security could not bring about the much desired result.

Only recently, on October 11, the forces of peace and progress in the world observed International Solidarity Day with Political Prisoners in South Africa. The event highlighted the urgency to step up joint struggle towards the restoration of freedom and justice in southern Africa.

On the solemn occasion, progressive and democratic forces of the world renewed their call for the observance of basic human rights and dignity in southern Africa. They further called on all freedom and peace-loving forces of the world to come out strongly more than ever before in support of the struggling masses of Namibia and South Africa.

Today, the South African racists stand condemned before the eyes of progressive mankind, because of their dismal failure to heed the call of reason and human decency. Their continued arrogance and adventurism, however, is heading them towards a disgraceful end even though they seem not prepared to admit it.

CSO: 4420

ERITREAN WOMEN'S LEADER PRAISES WOMAN'S ROLE IN STRUGGLE

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 25 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by Alfit Qatamish: "President of National Federation of Eritrean Women Says That Women in Eritrea Have a Social and Militant Role"]

[Text] President of the National Federation of Eritrean Women Miss Lul Gebre Ab praised the role of Eritrean women in the liberation battle with the Ethiopian forces, and told AL-QABAS, "The Eritrean woman has begun to share in various social and economic activities, in addition to participating in the fighting alongside the revolutionaries. She has a role in political guidance and social awareness because of her qualifications and concern."

The president of the federation, who is currently visiting Kuwait, pointed out, "The fighting Eritrean woman is the vanguard of our women, and has had a major role in spreading the spirit of vigilance and guidance among the ranks of Eritrean women."

She added, "What has helped the Eritrean woman to give of herself in a good, methodical manner is her membership in various societies and federations, each one of which has its own special features and spheres."

Speaking of Eritrean women's participation in world women's federations, she said, "Eritrean women held their constituent congress on the national level in November 1979.

"The purpose of the congress was to unify the women so they could struggle to liberate the homeland and participate in the country's civilian and social life.

"In February 1980, the regional (Middle East) conference of Eritrean women was held in Khartoum. In addition, a regional conference was convened in Europe a few days ago, at which time the mass organizations requested Eritrean women overseas--wives, workers and students--to play their part in the struggle.

"A number of seminars were also held in anticipation of the sixth campaign during which the Ethiopian regime intends to make use of poison gas. These organizations requested the world authorities to provide financial and material aid to Eritrea to enable the revolution to confront these challenges."

In response to a question about the natural social life of Eritrean women, she said, "Marriage is a social problem which cannot be separated from the other issues concerning women. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea has drawn up a marriage law giving the Eritrean woman the opportunity to participate effectively in the struggle. It provides that marriage should not stand in the way of the struggle but should aid it, because the woman's natural life can help her in the struggle; with the provision that the female combatant has the full right to choose her partner without pressure, as was the case in the past, and provided that she have the first and last say in forming the integrated, happy family."

8559
CSO: 4402

BORA DISTRICT PEASANTS ASSOCIATIONS AT WOLBA STATUS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Alem Tena (ENA)--Three kebele peasants' associations in Bora district of Haikotch-Butagira province, Shoa region, organized themselves into Wolba--second level of co-operative--and received a certificate to that effect Sunday.

The certificate of legal recognition at Wolba level peasants' co-operative was handed over to the Malima, Jarawayo and Teriberi peasants' associations by Comrade Debela Dinsa, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Shoa region.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Debela noted the importance of incorporating the means of production and of working along co-operative lines for the consolidation and development of the country's economy and declared that the moves being taken in the different parts of the country towards consolidating existing producers' co-operatives and establishing new ones have become a source of inspiration for farther advances.

Earlier, Comrade Ashebir stated that so far three producers' co-operatives have been formed in the province and that 26 other peasants' associations are presently intensifying their preparations to raise their level of co-operation to that of producers.

CSO: 4420

PULP WOOD AREAS IDENTIFIED, PAPER INDUSTRY DESCRIBED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Scientific research into the vegetation and climatic characteristics of the highland area stretching from the Wonji plains to Assela in Arasi region has provided conclusive evidence that pulp wood could be cultivated in that part of the country.

This was disclosed by Comrade Guebre-Kiros Habtu, General Manager of the Ethiopian Paper Paper and Pulp Factory in an exclusive interview with the Ethiopian News Agency. The factory, the only one of its kind in the country, has so far been utilizing imported raw materials. The general manager said due to limited marketing outlets and various other constraints, the factory could neither produce pulp nor operate on a self-sustaining basis. Comrade Guebre-Kiros noted that the nearly 11-year-old factory in fact incurred considerable loss during the first three years of its operation due primarily to the conspiracy of then largely private printing presses which then imported paper stocks enough for that period of time. An American firm which held one-third the factory shares was later obliged to sell its stock to the Agricultural and Industrial Bank.

The general manager said thanks to timely and decisive measures taken by the bank and technical assistance provided by the Finnish Government, the Ethiopian Paper and Pulp Factory has since overcome most of the obstacles in its way. He stated that the factory achieved production quotas of 117.5 percent and 119 percent respectively during the first and second development campaigns.

The general manager pointed out, morever, that plans have been finalized for the modernization and expansion of existing production facilities which, when fully accomplished early in 1982 at a cost of 2.6 million Birr, is expected to raise the current production of 8,000 tons to 12,000 tons annually.

Comrade Guebre-Kiros said also that there are plans for installing machinery which should enable the factory to produce 30,000 tons of pulp within five years and of establishing another factory which is expected to produce 30,000 tons of pulp from sugar molasses within a year. The two projects provide for a total outlay of 143 million Birr, of which around 100 million Birr is earmarked for imported goods. By the time the plans are made fully operational it was noted, the factory will have employed 400 additional workers.

Steps have meanwhile been taken to replace fuel heating by hydro-generated electrical heating of a cost of 1.8 million Birr in order to cut expenses on the import of oil, according to the general manager. The Ethiopian Paper and Pulp Factory, which imports most of its raw material needs from Sweden, Finland and France, presently produces various kinds of paper for printing, office and industrial use. There are plans to import some of the raw materials from Romania, it was noted.

Comrade Guebre-Koris said the high demand for paper which the Revolutionary Government's educational and literacy programmes will occasion makes the project of cultivating pulp wood all the more timely and urgent.

The Ethiopian Paper and Pulp Factory presently produces 28,000 kilograms of paper daily while the country's annual needs of the commodity is around 25,000 tons.

CSO: 4420

LAND CULTIVATION, EXPECTED YIELDS DETAILED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Oct 80 p 8

[Text]

ASSELA (EH) — A good crop yield is expected from the state farms covering 40,731 hectares in Arssi region.

The crops which will be ready for harvest within a period of two months comprise wheat cultivated over 37,932 hectares of land and rape seed, maize and barley cultivated over 1,426,771 and 632 hectares respectively. The technicians at the farms have overhauled the combine harvesters at their disposal and the managers are awaiting the arrival of more combines.

According to on-the-spot briefing given to journalists, on the problems encountered and the preparations being made towards the proper harvesting of the crops, very law yield of rape seed is anticipated mainly due to climatic factors.

Most of the experts at the state farms refrained from estimating the yield per hectares at the present stage. Assuming climatic conditions to be normal, some of them said that 12-15 quintals of wheat could be harvested from one hectare and foresaw greater yield of barley.

Targets and Performance

The plan for the second-round development campaign called for cultivation of 66,436 hectares of land by the state farms in the region. Hence, implementation of the plan required the cultivation of 55,600 hectares of additional land than the previous year. But the additional land brought under cultivation this year is only 30,079 hectares.

It was learnt that the land under the state farms before the launching of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign was only about 6,000 hectares, and there were only four state farms including the Dixis farm which was opened in 1970 E.C. During the current campaign year, two new state farms, Adelle and Goffer, have been established and cultivated cereals over 12,600 hectares of land.

Several Factors

Asked why the envisaged amount of land was not cultivated the experts and the officials enumerated several factors. Lack of surveying inadequate data at the time of planning, shortage

of machinery, manpower and service are some of the difficulties encountered during the campaign for the implementation of the plan. Infact, the top officials in the region lauded the performance of the experts and the farm workers and termed the work tremendous taking into account the difficulties encountered.

Officials in all the state farms complained about shortage of spare parts. Especially, in the premises of Adelle State farm one sees a number of tractors and farm machinery which are out of use. Some of the machines remain out of operation for minor defects.

Workers at the estates were said to be performing their duties diligently in co-operation with the management. Those who don't read and write attend literacy course regularly. The management assists the workers union in improving living and working conditions.

The workers and members of the management expressed resolve to work at higher rate of productivity during the next campaign period. According to the experts in the estates, the farms require more skilled manpower for better performance and expansion. The officials in the region called upon the Ministry of State Farms to look for ways and means of securing the required spare parts for the farm machinery.

CSO: 4420

REASONS FOR LOW FISHING INDUSTRY PRODUCTION NOTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by Girma Lemma in the column "Spotlight": "Ethiopia's Fishery Resources"]

[Excerpt] In Ethiopia, the area covered by lakes amounts to about 7000 kms. There are several major rivers with valuable fish species. The country has about 1000 kms. of coast line on the Red Sea. Its inland waters harbour about 110 species of fish. Since no detailed survey has so far been done, it is certain that there are more species still unknown to us. There is also very little information on the details of the fish potentials of Ethiopian waters. The knowledge that we have is very general and is based on estimates relating our waters with those of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania about whose lakes and rivers there is more concrete information. Hence, the need for at least a preliminary study of our fish and fisheries potential cannot be overemphasized.

The commercially valuable species of fish of our inland waters are, in order of importance, Tilapia nilotica (Koroso), Clarias mossambicus, Barbus gregorii, Lates niloticus and Bagrus docmac. There are other species with localized importances.

In Ethiopia both coastal and offshore fisheries, especially the latter, are under-exploited and this is generally true in the case of all developing countries. The under utilization of the marine fish resourcesis accounted for by the absence of meaningful mechanization and lack of modern fishing gears and techniques. In Ethiopia, capture methods employed range from spearing and harpooning to seines and tawls. Some of the techniques used are hand catching in drying lagoons and flooded fields, digging out lungfish from their burrows (i.e. Barro river) and line and other devices such as traps, gill nets, lift nets and cast nets.

Non-mechanized fishing vessels generally operate up to a distance of about 40km from the shore for about 15-16 days in a month, and only 40% of the time is spent in actual fishing, the remaining time being spent in waiting for favourable wind and in reaching to and returning from fishing grounds. Mechanized boats, on the other hand, are able to extend their range of fishing area to about 80 kms. from the shore for 22-24 days in a month and nearly 70% of the time of absence from the port is spent in actual fishing. Mechanized vessels are also able to land their catches in fresh conditions at proper marketing times. In Ethiopia there are only a few mechanized boats used for fishing.

Another underdeveloped aspect and hence, a cause for low efficiency in fisheries in Ethiopia is the use of fishing gears which are made from very crude materials. In Ethiopia as well as in many other developing countries where division of labour is less specialized in comparison with the developed countries, there are fishermen who spin their own fibres and braid their own nets. Wooden floats, stones, shells, lumps of coral and baked clay may also constitute the fishing gear. Fibres of many plants are still the main raw materials for net making. All natural fibres are susceptible to the attack of microorganisms which thrive very well in humid and tropical areas. Moreover, there is the danger of rotting in immersion of long duration or by storage. Most of the synthetic fibres, however, are resistant to setting and they dry immediately after they are pulled out of the water. The synthetic fibres are resistant to abrasions which could be either chaffing against sand and pebbles on the sea bed or against the boat. This will eliminate the time spent in repairing. There are more advantages to the use of synthetic fibres in net making and hence, introduction of these nets will increase the efficiency of our fishermen.

In short, we need to have better information about our fisheries through scientific surveys on the types and numbers of fish in our water bodies. We should also improve our technology for catching fish, be it in inland waters or in marine habitats. The practice of fish culture should also be introduced step by step. A special educational programme geared to the improvement of our fish production needs to be established.

(N.B. This feature is based on Dr. Shibiru Tedla's research).

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SUPPLY CORPORATION--Addis Ababa (EH)--The newly created Basic Commodities Supply Corporation (BCSC) is believed to act as a price-stabilizing factor by way of making available to the city's consumers the main types of food items and consumer goods at reasonable prices, it was revealed here yesterday. Talking to newsmen at his office yesterday, Comrade Damte Bereded, General Manager of BCSC pointed out that the corporation has in a way managed to alleviate the difficulties of kebele-owned cooperative shops by providing them with a range of basic commodities considered to be in short supply in the city. The corporation was set up in July but started actual operations in August, the general manager explained. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Oct 80 p 1]

LEATHER INDUSTRY--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The reputation of Ethiopian sheep and goat hides and skins on the world market is growing steadily and the foreign currency earning potential of the commodity is considerable, it was disclosed here yesterday. The head of the commercial section of the National Leather and Shoes Corporation, Comrade Getachew Desta, said here that the foreign exchange earning capacity of the product could be greatly boosted if proper steps are taken towards qualitative and quantitative improvement. He said the recent international leather fair held in Paris which he attended was notable for the preponderance of sellers over buyers because of the soaring prices of leather products in the capitalist countries. Ethiopia's share of the 1980 export season is 2,000,000 Birr worth of leather products compared to 5,000,000 Birr last year due to the instability of the world leather market, Comrade Getachew said. Comrade Getachew disclosed that the corporation has completed preparations to open hide and skin receiving centres in three major towns while there is a plan to open three others. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Oct 80 pp 1, 2]

DRINKS FACTORY PRODUCTION INCREASE--Dire Dawa (ENA)--The Soft Drinks Factory here is to produce $46,700 cases of soft drinks during the 1980-81 production year raising its output over the previous year by more than 18 percent, according to Comrade Feleke Kebede, Acting General Manager of the factory. Comrade Feleke said the factory which showed no change in the amount of its fied [?] assets from 1973 to 1976 has registered a remarkable increase of 880,457.75 Birr since 1977 with its assets now totalling over 1,620,000 Birr. He added that during the same three-year period the number of employees of the Dire Dawa Soft Drinks Factory has increased from 77 to 194. The 16-year-old factory, which was producing 1,120 bottles of soft drinks daily with obsolete facilities will shortly begin turning out 134,400 bottles daily with the installation of modern machines purchased at a cost of 1.6 million Birr, the Acting General Manager disclosed. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Oct 80 p 6]

POLITICAL TRAINING FOR MILITARY--Asmara (ENA)--The seventh three-month course for members of the Revolutionary Army was opened here Friday by Comrade Lt. Col. Demeke Fanta, Head of the Political Department of the Northern Sector Command and Member of the Central Committee of COPWE. Addressing the participants, Comrade Lt. Col Demeke noted that without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement. The capability of any cadre, he said, is measured by his dedication to the principle of proleterian internationalism. The participants would be given political education during the 3-month course. Comrade Lt. Col. Demeke called on the participants to follow the course with great zeal and interest. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Oct 80 p 1]

GDR MEDICAL DONATION--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Ministry of Health of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) yesterday donated various medical equipment to its Ethiopian counterpart here in line with a bilateral agreement reached earlier between the two ministries. The gift of moderan apparatus for medical training was handed over to Comrade Wogayehu Sahlu, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Health, by Comrade Peter Kulbe, Counsellor in the GDR Embassy in Socialist Ethiopia. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Oct 80 pp 1, 6]

CSO: 4420

USSR VAVILOV INSTITUTE AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

Libreville L'UNION in French 27-28 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Obaine Emane]

[Text] Continuing its series of visits across the African continent, the delegation from the Soviet Institute of Agricultural Research (Vavilov Institute) led by Mrs Sophia Bakhyareva, department head, and including Messrs Varadinov and Pod Kouithenko, institute experts, has been at Libreville since 18 September.

To comprehend the object of this visit, it is necessary to go back to the activities of this institute which consist of collecting, from all over the world, certain vegetable species, both cultivated and growing in the wild, of good value, and which it conserves under climatological conditions suitable for each species.

According to Moise Obiang, Director of Studies and Research in the Ministry of Agriculture, interest in such conservation is based upon the fact that some useful species may disappear, either because of pollution or changed atmospheric conditions (drought, for example). In such case the Vavilov Institute, as in the case of Japan which had lost a particular variety of rice, can deliver the disappeared species without charge to any who request it, even if not of its own country.

That is why, during the course of visits to CIAM (Center for Introduction and Improvement of Vegetable Materials) and the SONADECI [expansion unknown] banana project at Ntoum, on the one hand, and at Akok, Cocobeach, and Lambarene on the other, the Soviet delegation collected specimens of corn, peanut, soya, alytosanthe, sweet potato, rice, and other wild species. In this connection let us state that the Vavilov Institute has just perfected techniques to conserve seeds for a period of 50 years. In addition, it has recently undertaken a study looking toward conservation, for a like period, of tubercules and slips of plants with food value. It must also be pointed out that the Soviet experts have delivered to the Ministry of Agriculture 50 varieties of plants with food value, cultivated in the USSR, for experimentation in a humid, tropical region. In that ministry it is stated that the observation will be provided by the CIAM and IRAF (Agronomics and Forestry Research Institute).

At Sebang, on the Kango highway, Sophia Bakhyareva and her co-workers became acquainted with some of our forest species, notably okoume, douka, ozigo, limba, okala, and podouk.

On Thursday, 18 September, they had a working session with Gabonese experts in agriculture, with director general of the Ministry, Paul Kounda Kiki, as chairman.

Stating the conclusions drawn from her visit Sophia Bakhyareva expressed satisfaction to see the efforts undertaken by the Gabonese government to promote agriculture and rural development.

11,706
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

MESSAGE TO BANI-SADR, HUSSEIN--Greatly disturbed by the Iraq-Iran conflict, President Bongo yesterday sent the following telegram to Presidents Bani-Sadr of Iran and Suddam Hussein of Iraq: "I have the honor to express my very great and active disturbance in the face of events now developing in your region. The war taking place between Iraq and Iran disturbs us in more than one way, but most particularly because it affects the unity of the Moslem world which more than ever must give proof of its cohesiveness to face the challenges which confront it. Thus it is my duty to appeal to your spirit of wisdom and for dialogue in order to stop this conflict which I hope is short-lived. The eyes of the whole world are turned toward your region. It is counting upon the capability of its leaders for return of peace and harmony to the Gulf region. We pray to Allah the Almighty that the guns be silent and that your peoples be thus spared misery and distress. Please accept, Mr President, the assurances of my very great and fraternal consideration." [signed] El Hadj Omar Bongo. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 27-28 Sep 80 p 7] 11,706

POOR SCHOOL FACILITIES--Classes resume this morning, at least for our youngsters of kindergarten and primary grades. As in each year it is going to be necessary to pay the cost of schooling as well as the notorious insurance which serves for what, I, Makaya, truly do not know, all the more so as it includes no bonus as there is with automobile insurers. All these expenses during the longest month for us who are not civil servants. There is only one other problem close to my heart. Several days ago I visited the school in my district to enter my children. What a sad sight: no tables, no benches, no chairs. Windows had lost their panes. A village school indeed. I have, personally, no civics lesson to impart to others, especially when it is a matter of our children's future, but I believe some exaggerate a little. A good inspection can only bring to light some deficiencies or others. And let nobody come along to tell us that money is what is most lacking to maintain these establishments. [signed Makaya] [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 22 Sep 80 p 1] 11,706

NON-USE OF DOMESTIC WOOD--For a small wooden bed for our house it is necessary to spend a large sum of money. For a small parlor chair the cabinet maker in the district will take half a month's pay from you. For a buffet or an armoire it is the same. Now I understand that it is imported furniture which is favored to the detriment of our own wood and domestic production. However, forests cover more than 80 percent of our territory and the woods found there are classed among the world's best. Nevertheless to exploit them nobody is going deep into the thick brush because they border water courses. And, none the less, the large forest

products company is at Port-Gentil with its great plywood production. Then--how to encourage, under these conditions, small local industry in this world of the jungle dominated by synthetic products? I, Makaya, believe that only a new policy of prices at the M3 level and an administration decision on Gabonese furniture would be able to support our own wood. That is my opinion. [signed Makaya] [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 23 Sep 80 p 1] 11,706

SOUTH KOREAN URANIUM DELEGATION--A large delegation of 30, consisting of geologists and administrative employees from the Republic of Korea will arrive at Libreville next 7 October from Seoul. This mission, which is coming within the scope of agreements executed with the Korean Engineering Company by the Gabonese government and the COGEMA [expansion unknown], will be engaged in uranium exploration in the Mouanda and Lastourville regions. For these explorations the Korean Engineering Company will commit 12 million dollars (3 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs). The work is supposed to begin immediately after the Korean geologists arrive in Gabon. The equipment used is of Korean manufacture. It includes heavy and light units as well as everything needed for prospecting and boring in the above mentioned regions. It must be pointed out that the exploitable reserves in the Mounana region are constantly increasing. If the Koreans succeed in finding uranium Gabon's annual production will be raised to 2,000 tons. The COMUF [expansion unknown] then will be producing 1,500 tons. [signed Muslabu Massamba] [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 26 Sep 80 p 3] 11,706

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

ASSISTANT COMMANDER KILLED--Bangui, Gambia, 28 Oct (AFP)--The assistant commander of Gambia's field forces, Emmanuel Mahoney, was shot dead here yesterday allegedly by a member of his troops, it was reported today. The trooper was named as Mustapha Danso. Sources said an inquiry had been opened but the crime was believed to be premeditated as the field forces are armed but not allowed to retain ammunition. Three shots were fired, one of which hit Commander Mahoney in the chest and another in a hand. Gambia has no regular army and the field forces are a paramilitary organization. [Text] [AB281047 Paris AFP in English 1009 GMT 28 Oct 80]

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS OPPOSITION MP'S IN TAMALE RIOTS

AB251318 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] The government has repeated that it would not discriminate in providing the basic necessities of the people within the constraints on the economy. In this regard, it wants to assure the residents of Tamale and (Dabon) traditional areas, in particular, that they would not be neglected in the sharing of the national cake.

In a statement issued in Accra, the government recalled an incident at Tamale last Tuesday in which a group of demonstrators led by members of parliament in the minority parties from the region went on a rampage. The demonstrators, who handed a petition to the regional minister on water and electricity problems facing the area, looted personal belongings, assaulted innocent people and caused serious damage to government and private property.

The statement expressed the government's shock over the incident, because the politicians who led the demonstration are aware of efforts being made by the government to solve the problems facing residents in the municipality. It said that as a short-term measure the government has provided Tamale with five generating sets, which when commissioned will meet about 70 percent of the requirements of Tamale for both electricity and water supply. As a long-term solution, the statement said the government sent the regional minister to Canada in June this year to hold discussions with officials of the Canadian International Development Agency on the Northern Region integrated program. As a result of these discussions, the government reached an agreement with the Canadian Government to provide the whole of the Northern Region with adequate water and electricity for domestic and agricultural consumption.

In addition, the government has consulted the West German Government, and it has agreed to give three electric generating sets to Tamale.

The government, therefore, described as unfortunate the parts played by the MP's who have failed to give the right information to the people regarding the efforts the government is making to solve the power and water supply problem in Tamale.

CSO: 4420

STUDENTS IN USSR CALL FOR NEW ECONOMIC ORDER

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 14 Oct 80 p 8

[Text]

THE National Union of Ghana Students in the Soviet Union has called on the PNP Government to diversify its external economic relations so as to bring Ghana into the framework of a new international order.

The union also urged the Government to develop stronger economic and trade relations with socialist countries in order to take advantage of the favourable terms offered by such countries which normally aimed at industrialization and the building of all-round independent economy.

In a memorandum presented to the PNP delegation to the Soviet Union recently the union noted with concern the difficulties the country was going through with regard to its external economic relations, especially with the Western countries which were quite unfavourable to Ghanaians as a result of unequal economic order bequeathed to Ghana by colonialism.

"We are alarmed by the piling foreign debts, balance of payment difficulties and heavy irrational dependence on foreign aid termed by Nkrumah as neo-colonial way of investment."

DOMINATION

The union urged the Government to beware of the increasing domination and the wrecking of the Ghanaian economy, deliberately by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to precipitate such crises as to provide a suitable opportunity for imperialism, subvert the state, and hold the nation to ransom at the mercy of unscrupulous neo-colonialist businessmen.

It advised the Government to keep its promise to the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) and the election pledge to review all dubious contracts with foreign companies particularly VALCO Firestone and Lonhro.

CSO: 4420

JOURNALIST SAYS GOVERNMENT COMPOUNDS OWN ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Yaw Boakye]

[Excerpts]

I DO not know of any country which has no problems. I do not know of any country which has solved all its problems within a specified period. Problems are synonymous with the very existence of man. Nature knows it.

But problems are not meant to be protected. They are not meant to be displayed like books on the shelves of a library. They are not meant to be exhibited like goods at a trade fair. They are not meant to attract sympathy in rhetorical speeches.

Problems have to be solved as they crop up. If they are permitted to heap up in the fashion of the rubbish in parts of Accra, the rot sets in.

Certainly, the problems of this country have only been watered, allowed, to grow. Think of the lessons of the great exodus. Ponder over the acute shortage of drugs in the hospitals. Talk of the mounting prices of goods. Take a look at the rocketing rate of unemployment.

And do not forget the transportation headache. The list is by no means exhausted.

The worsening condition of the roads is beyond the tolerable limit of description. Agriculture exists on platforms of political rallies. The cost of education is becoming too hot to handle.

I am amused anytime I go through a news item with the introductory paragraph "The Government is determined to...". The Government is determined "to make living better for all Ghanaians".

Obviously the Government is determined to do everything. Determined to do everything with what? Determined to end where? Maybe I am asking funny questions. Maybe I am not aware of the resources of the Government. May be I am a stranger in Ghana.

Better living for all Ghanaians involves a number of activities over which the Government, for the moment, appears powerless, in terms of finance.

I have always held the belief that the Government in power cannot behave as a party canvassing for votes. During electioneering campaigns, political parties are at liberty to promise the electorate honey. They are at liberty to build castles in the air.

A government which takes refuge in the problems confronting it creates more problems for itself than it can imagine. A government which seeks to attract sympathy from its people by dishing out promises is likely to deceive itself. A government is elected into office to act with precision. A government does not live on the wave of gigantic promises.

Nobody can seriously point an accusing finger at the present Government for the serious problems it inherited.

The nation is now being threatened with massive demands of pay increases. The Trades Union Congress is gradually losing its patience in the delay over the minimum wage for workers. The TUC has often been accused of neglecting the welfare of the workers. It seems it does not want to miss any opportunity to re-assert itself as the protector of the workers. It is a wounded tiger.

The teachers, scared by the unpredictable exodus in which their colleagues feature prominently, want more pay. There is bound to be a chain reaction. With such calls for salary adjustments, how does the Government find itself able to meet its obligations in urgent areas. But who is to be blamed?

If the Executive had been firm enough to slash the salaries and allowances of the Members of Parliament, perhaps workers would have exercised restraint in their demands.

It is not a Member of Parliament only who has to live on adequate salaries and allowances. In defending the emoluments of the MPs, the Government committed a blunder, the consequences of which are grave indeed.

The second year of the Third Republic has just commenced on the note of threats of industrial unrest. Can't Ghana find herself a Ludwig Erhard to hold the tail, or the head, of her problems?

CSO: 4420

OPEN BORDERS FOR GOODS ADVOCATED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "A Bar to Progress"]

[Excerpt]

BRITAIN knows too well that her currency, the sterling, is flying outside her boundaries. And to get it back she has adopted a more flexible method.

You arrive at Gatwick or Heathrow and nobody demands to know how you came by the British pounds. In most cases, the immigration officer is happy to see you carrying bundles of his country's money. You have come to spend it in Britain, and that is the most important thing.

In Beirut, Lebanon, there is nothing like "black market" in respect of currencies. There are kiosks in the open where people — travellers, traders, tourists — exchange all sorts of currencies for another.

Countries which have nothing to wear or eat have declared themselves "free ports" or "free zones". Importers therefore make sure that every commodity under the sun is available for sale and consumption by the general public.

Ghanaians must be funny people. Right now we have nothing to be proud of — no shelter, no clothing, no food, no drugs, no

soap, no drinkables etc — yet this country claims to be one of a few that have well-trained and well-equipped border guards and customs officers.

And what do they do? They prevent people who possess foreign money from bringing into the country goods which we badly need but which we have not set eyes on for ages. So who is fooling who?

It is in the interest of both the Government and the people that our borders are open to allow free flow of goods from individuals to supplement Government

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TUC CALL FOR MINIMUM WAGE--The Ghana Trades Union Congress (TUC) yesterday called on the Government to convene an urgent meeting of the Tripartite Committee to finalise discussions and come out with a new minimum wage before next November 8 to help "defuse the tensely-charged atmosphere in the country." In a letter to President Hilla Limann made public in Accra, Alhaji A.M. Issifu, Secretary-General of the TUC said the letter was the result of an emergency meeting of the TUC Executive Board held on Thursday during which current economic hardships facing workers were discussed and the urgent need for a new minimum wage to help mitigate the hardship of the lowest-paid workers. The TUC boss said since coming to office of the Limann Administration, eight meetings of the Tripartite Committee had been held without arriving at a conclusion. He said from the foregoing the President would realise that the TUC had demonstrated tolerance and understanding in their handling of the sensitive issue without resorting to deliberate actions that would otherwise have worsened the state of restiveness among the rank-and-file workers. [Excerpts] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Oct 80 p 1]

LIMANN PRAISES OFORI-ATTA--The President, Dr Hilla Limann, has described Mr William Ofori-Atta as a great statesman, nationalist and patriot. Speaking at a luncheon he hosted for Mr Ofori-Atta, who is also chairman of the United National Convention (UNC) and the chairman of the Council of State on his 70th birthday, the President therefore urged Ghanaians to emulate the shining example of Mr Ofori-Atta. He pointed out that the statesmanship of Mr Ofori-Atta, who is also known as Paa Willie should rekindle in all Ghanaians the love and respect for "our country and our fellow citizens." The President wished Mr Ofori-Atta good health, personal success in all his aspirations, prosperity and great happiness in the years ahead. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Oct 80 p 8]

UNDP DEVELOPMENT LOAN--The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has approved an amount of 40 million U.S. dollars for the construction of various development projects in the country. Mr Michel Doo Kingue, Assistant Administrator and Director of the African Regional Bureau of the UNDP, disclosed this during a courtesy call on Dr Amon Nikoi, Minister of Finance and Economic Planning in Accra yesterday. The amount which shows an increase of 14 percent over the last one represents the UNDP's contribution towards the development of the country for the period between 1982-86. [Excerpts] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Oct 80 p 1]

ADB COCOA MODERNIZATION LOAN--The African Development Bank is to lend Ghana $10.5m to finance modernisation of cocoa plants at the ports of Tena and Takoradi. The ADB said that the loan was repayable over 15 years, including a three-year grace period, but gave no details of interest rates, which are usually on soft terms. The cocoa plants modernisation programme, due to be launched later this year, will give both plants a capacity of 52,500 tonnes of cocoa a year. The ADB said the plants are due to be completed in two years time. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Oct 80 p 2080]

CSO: 4420

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE DOMESTIC TRAVEL NOTED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 30 Sep 80 pp 8-9

[Article by Jean-Pierre Aye: "From 1975 to 1982, 2,200 km of Roads to Be Completed at a Cost of 265 Billion"]

[Text] If there is an image which is clinging to Africa and will be hard to shed, it is that of a continent whose access roads to the interior of the various countries lend themselves to a cattle roundup. And this image is resisting gigantic efforts being made here and there to map out routes, maintain those already in existence and make the principal highways passable in all seasons. Investments in this sector and in the countries involved are colossal.

Ever since Ivory Coast's independence, the country has placed particular emphasis on opening up the interior through the construction or development of major highways which will permit surface communication between the various areas and the capital and between the areas themselves. And nowadays no prefecture or subprefecture is really isolated except by distance and the length of the trip.

This policy is obviously designed to provide an answer to two major concerns: first, to make all areas accessible in order to promote the migration of people; second, by mapping out roads, to further the exploitation of the natural and agricultural resources of the various areas and the conveyance of those resources to export and processing centers. In both instances, the criterion of highway development is also a powerful factor in our economic development. This undoubtedly explains why areas with a high level of agricultural production have for a long time been the ones with the best roads: Abengourou, Divo, Bouake, Daloa and their vicinities, each area having a public works subdivision whose principal task is to maintain the various roads.

From Trail to Paved Highway

Although it is easy to recognize the efforts being made without uniformity to render the interior accessible, it is nevertheless true that a long trip

sometimes takes on the aspect of an expedition, ending in dust, makeshift bridges, detours, and wood across the road. But from year to year the "unexpected" is occurring less frequently at the rendezvous point of the inland routes.

The roads are wider. And the new policy is to do something "definite" by paving the major roads of economic significance. In the southwest, San Pedro, a new Ivorian port on the sea, has thus benefited from an extensive program which makes it easily possible to reach the port from Gagnoa and Issia, these two cities themselves having easy access to other production centers (Daloa, Guiglo, Duekoue and Man). In the north, road development has been remarkable. And Ivory Coast is the only country in West Africa which offers motorists 670 km of uninterrupted paved roads. In fact, one can go from Abidjan to Korhogo via Bouake, Katiola and Ferke without driving a single kilometer on a dirt road. And in the near future it will be possible to continue to Boundiali. This stretch is still under construction. In the north and northwest, the Odienne-Man stretch via Touba and Biankouma has been paved, and this has made it possible to transport the production of those areas to the port of San Pedro.

	Length (km)	Cost (billions CFA francs)
1. Road projects completed 1975-1980		
Roads paved in open country	1,130	98
Improvement of existing paved roads	315	10
Superhighways and expressways	95	63
2. Road projects in progress		
Roads paved in open country	560	50
Dirt roads definitely laid out	117	5
Superhighways and expressways	78	39
3. Projects planned over short and medium terms		
Roads in open country	482	54
Improvement of existing roads	337	14
Superhighways and expressways	12	9

Between 1975 and 1980, 1,130 km of highway have been paved in open country, the principal projects completed being Abidjan-Agboville and the connecting road with Adzope; Man-Touba-Odienne; Issia-San Pedro; Toumodi-Oume; Bouake-M'Bahiakro; Zimbakro-Sinfra; and the like.

During the same period, 315 km of existing paved roads were improved. This is the case with Sikensi-N'Douci, N'Douci P4 40-Divo road, N'Douci-N'Zi Bridge; Toumodi-Yamoussoukro; PK 40-Divo road and Lakota-Gagnoa.

Major highway projects are underway on other stretches of road and are expected to be completed by 1982. They total 558 km. With respect to this program, we may cite Moossou, Bonoua, Agnibilekrou-Bondoukou, Oume-Gagnoa, Daloa-Guessabo, Abobo-Alepe and others. Another program involving short and medium-term highway projects is that of Aboisso-Noe, Dimbokro-Bongouanou-Kotobi, Daloa-Issia, Issia-Sinfra, Memafou-Akoupe and Adzope-Betie, totaling 482 km. There are also plans to improve existing paved roads during the same period: Issia-Man, Duekoue-Guiglo, Akoupe-Kotobi-Bongouanou and Akoupe-Abengourou. This means that 800 km of roads will be paved or improved in the next 4 years.

Northern Superhighway

In addition to the above programs whose importance is obvious, work will continue on the Northern Superhighway. With a length of nearly 80 km, the first stretch of this sizable project--Yopougon-Sikensi (two lanes each way)--is making it possible to avoid the long lines of traffic previously encountered and even achieve speeds which are not pleasing to the police and gendarmery.

Although this first stretch can be considered experimental, it can already be said that the idea is a good one and its success assured. But a superhighway is not an ordinary road and requires a far greater investment. We may then ask how far the Northern Superhighway will go. It will undoubtedly go beyond Sikensi passing through N'Douci, an important crossroad which must now be "freed"! Will the superhighway then go as far as N'Zi Bridge? Will it be extended to reach Yamoussoukro? And continue on to Bouake? No one knows. Everything will depend on the status of the national economy in the next few years. In the opinion of those who know what the future holds, it would appear that the horizon is not as dark as they would have us believe.

Must we then believe that the Northern Superhighway will extend into the north to be truly worthy of its name? Or must we rather believe that an ambitious program of highway projects on the 1983-1985 horizon will make it possible to travel to the interior of Ivory Coast on roads reflecting the health of the various economic areas? Whatever be the case, any effort favoring the modern peasant class must include continuous improvement in the access roads to each production center. Therefore, the government is obliged to pursue its present policy, even to give it added emphasis, so that the peasant will not feel like the poor relation of a real development from which each one should profit.

Air Transportation

The airplane has ceased to be a means of luxury transportation, even in Africa. In Ghana, Nigeria and Gabon the airplane has become quite an ordinary means of transportation which one sees take off and land regularly in remote areas, most often because of difficulty of access by highway. In

Ivory Coast, in addition to the policy of opening up the hinterland by building and maintaining national highways, we have now "killed distances" by promoting air transportation for people as well as merchandise.

Air Ivoire, the National Air Transportation Company, whose history began in 1960, is assuring the development of air transportation to the interior of our national territory. Although the government's rather timid participation in the joint company of that time--in which SODETRAF (French Company for the Development of Air Transportation in Africa) had a 34 percent share, then 20 percent of the capital, and, later, Air Afrique 20 percent--fostered the myth of the airplane as a luxury means of transportation for a long time, the National Company, having become completely Ivorian in 1975 and having passed under the "military cap" in March 1979, succeeded in putting the airplane at the service of all Ivorians.

To become convinced of this, one needs only to spend a short time at the inland airport where, if it were not for the proximity of the planes, one would have the impression of being in a railroad station.

Air Ivoire planes transport a daily average of 750 passengers who depart and land in 18 localities crisscrossing our national territory at will. There are 52 weekly flights from Abidjan to the interior. But it is undoubtedly on the weekends that the traffic is heaviest: 1,200 to 1,500 passengers on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. It is the "big return to the village" when inhabitants of the interior come to Abidjan to shop.

This infatuation with the airplane is new in Ivory Coast. Credit should be given to the company's new military leaders who, inheriting a company wisely managed but limited in its actions, knew enough to create a psychological shock by lowering the fare at least 40 percent on all flights. From that time on, air travel being slightly more expensive than railway travel but much faster and more reassuring than travel by bush taxi, Air Ivoire built up a clientele at all social levels.

This "enticement policy" was possible only under rather favorable conditions offered by the merger of Air Ivoire and GATL (Air Transportation and Liaison Group): the pilots and technicians, retaining their military status, did not have to accept a cut in pay; the new fleet (consisting of eight planes, mostly Fokker 27 and 28) offered greater carrying capacity. Repairs, overhauls and other maintenance precautions were assured by qualified air force technicians. As a result, development costs being by far much lower than in the past, rates could be adjusted without disturbing the company's financial balance. And that is what was done.

Unusual Scenes

Decrease in fares, the creation of new menus--nothing more was needed to result in the unusual. And at times scenes were encountered which were as

unintentional as they were astonishing. For example, the man who takes the plane on a certain day for the sole purpose of getting a closer look at the clouds, the sun, the earth from the sky and who, upon rejoining his family, feels that he is no longer completely like them. He has taken a plane and is henceforth an important person. From then on, everyone is supposed to give him a prominent place in their daily relations.

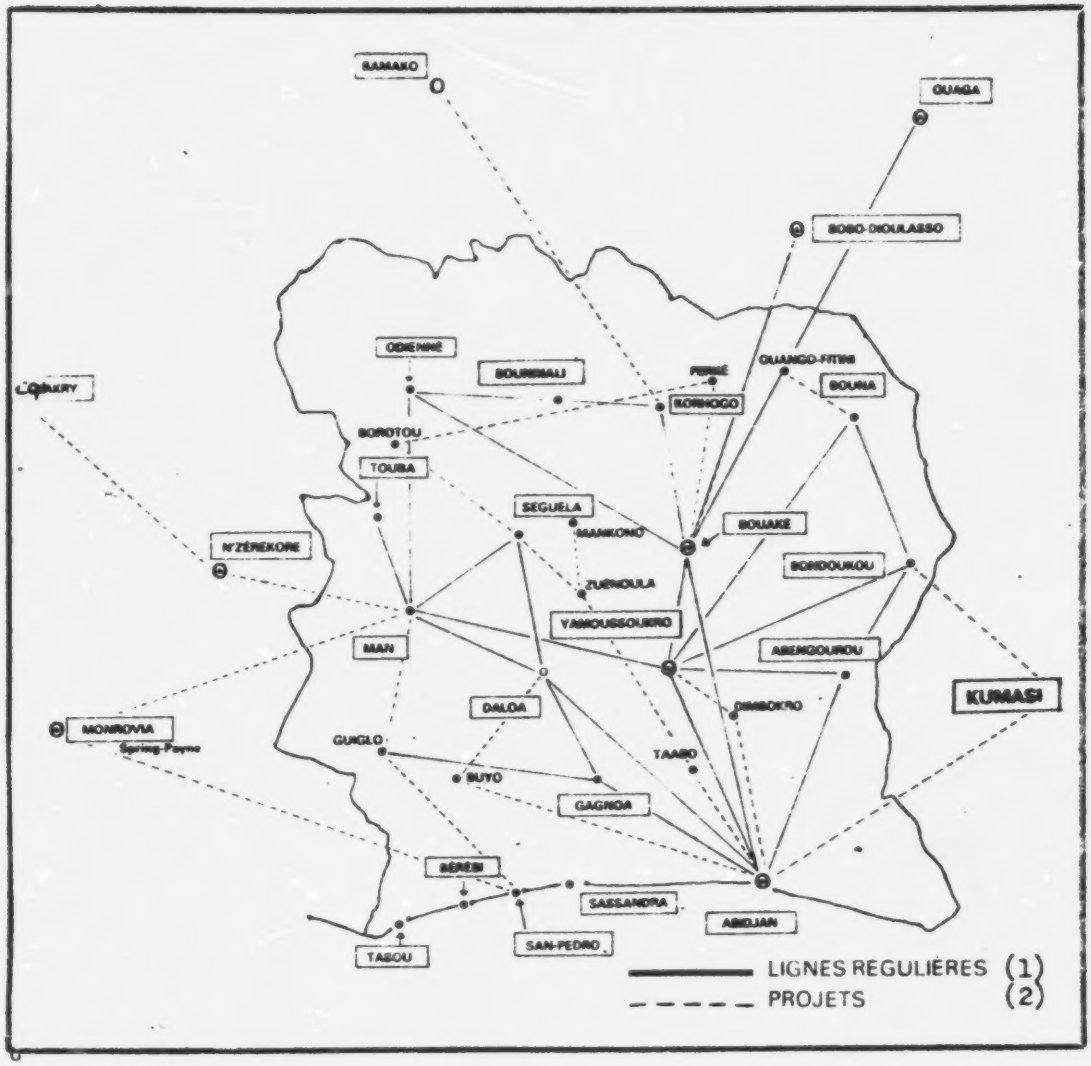
Another example: passengers arrive at various departure areas with their baggage but also with various purchases they have made: a hamper full of poultry, mutton and the like. And they do not understand that on this "new" means of transportation one cannot take what one wishes or have "the watchman keep an eye on one's belongings stored in some unknown place." For some travelers this means of transportation is not at all permitted to disturb their traveling rituals. For example, the elderly couple who are making their first flight with astonishing calm and, the plane having taken off, the wife places the morning meal on her husband's knees--the same traveling meal they are accustomed to take along on the train.

The husband proceeds to eat as if it were the most natural thing in the world. After which, his wife relaxes. But the trip was not as long as they expected, and the elderly man, arriving at the airport, is sorry not to be able to partake of the welcoming meal his daughter-in-law will be offering him shortly. The astonishment felt about the duration of the trip is often expressed aloud. But for this woman of a certain age, the Abidjan-Boundiali trip cannot last just 1 hour. She remains sitting in her seat. When she is convinced by her pilot nephew that she is really home, she utters just one sentence: "Well then! our children are now as gifted as the whites."

Flights to Neighboring Countries

To this reflection so full of wisdom and down-to-earth common sense, we could add: "Provided we have faith in them and let them express their spirit of initiative." Initiatives are being multiplied at Air Ivoire: the opening of new lines, the training of flight personnel, the training of ground personnel, airplane charter service, the computerization of the reservation service in the near future, equipment specifically for regional flights and the like. But the biggest innovation is still unquestionably the inauguration of flights to neighboring countries. First begun with Upper Volta, this experiment has just been extended to Mali. It will soon be extended to Guinea. Negotiations are underway with Guinea and could very possibly be completed next month. In time, Air Ivoire will serve Mali, Guinea, Ghana and Liberia in addition to Upper Volta.

These flights to neighboring countries are making it possible for many travelers to return to their homeland or tour Ivory Coast without necessarily passing by way of Abidjan. And they can do this at favorable rates which, starting from Abidjan, have already been reduced at least 20 percent.



Key:

1. Regular lines 2. Projects

However, if we consider that flights to neighboring countries are complementary to flights to the interior of our national territory, we see that the development of air transportation through a policy of popularization is now linked with the development and creation of much better flight plans than those which exist in the interior. In that respect, considerable effort is being made by the specialized services of the TP [Public Works] and the

ASECNA [Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar] so that a landing or takeoff outside of Abidjan, Yamoussoukro and Bouake will not depend solely on the pilot's skill.

Aviation is a sector in which negligence and mistakes are very costly. The Ivorian has taken a liking to the comfort of the airplane; now he must be assured of safety beyond that provided by the pilot. There is no doubt that this requires heavy investments. But are not these investments commensurate with the option of putting the airplane at the service of every Ivorian?

8568
CSO: 4400

GOVERNMENT BACKS MOVES TOWARD POLITICAL COMPROMISE

BCP Committee Meeting

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Chris Freimond, Mike Pitso]

[Text] NEW moves to reconcile the two major political parties in Lesotho and to end the escalating guerrilla conflict in the north are being made in Maseru.

The national executive committee of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) met at the weekend for the first time in seven years and national reconciliation was high on the agenda.

The Government of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan sanctioned the meeting by granting the necessary police permits, indicating that it backs the peace moves. Applications for similar permits have been refused previously.

In a brief statement after the BCP meeting, the secretary-general, Mr G M Kolisang — he was released last month from detention under the country's 60-day detention regulations — said the committee had made "certain recommendations" to the exiled party leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle.

It is believed the recommendations centred around possible talks between Mr Mokhehle and Chief Jonathan. The committee hopes to receive a reply soon from Mr Mokhehle, who is in Zambia.

If talks can be arranged, they could pave the way to a general election. The last general election in Lesotho was held in 1970.

The executive secretary of Chief Jonathan's Basutho National Party (BNP), Mr Desmond Sixishe, was reported recently to have agreed that elections were overdue, but could not be held until guerrilla action by BCP insurgents ended and stability was re-established.

Observers believe that while both the BCP and the BNP have considerable support, Chief Jonathan's party probably has the majority following and he may be anxious to organise elections which he is confident he can win.

The results of the 1970 elections were annulled before they were announced when the BCP, many observers believe, was on the verge of winning power from the BNP.

After simmering for three years, Lesotho erupted into violence in 1974 when five police stations were attacked by guerrillas who are believed to have supported the BCP.

While the police mobile unit acted against the insurgents, killing an undisclosed number of people, Mr Mokhehle and six other senior BCP officials fled the country.

Since 1970, the BCP has split twice. In 1973, the then deputy-leader, Mr Gerard Ramoreboli, broke away and now leads the BCP internal or "parliamentary" faction. He is also minister of justice.

In 1975, the deputy-leader, Mr Tseliso Makhakhe, left the party and leads a faction from his base in Botswana.

Last month an amnesty law was introduced in Lesotho to allow exiled opposition members to return home.

A former BCP secretary-general, Mr Koenyama Chakela, was the first prominent leader to accept Chief Jonathan's offer.

SOL CRUTSE reports from Maseru that Mr Chakela was made Minister of Economic Affairs in a Cabinet reshuffle announced yesterday.

In other moves, Mr Sixishe was appointed as Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, a post he took over from Mr Pete Pete, who was made Minister of Agriculture.

Return of Chakela

Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 15-21 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Thabo Molefi]

[Text] MASERU: In a statement made over Radio Lesotho, Mr Koenyama Chakela who after self-exile of 6 years in Zambia, said he came at cross roads with the exiled leader of BCP, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle in 1976 after the executive committee found him incorrigeble when he was found collaborating with the SA Boss.

Then the National executive had to take a stand.

Mr Chakela was welcomed by the head of the police, Major General S R Matela, the head of the security Mr S Molapo, the Foreign Affairs Minister Mr C D Molapo, 80 members of the infantry and many leading officials of the Lesotho Government.

He has been to Moscow and is alleged to be behind Lesotho's establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia, a close government source said here.

Referring to the nation, he called for unity and added he came back in order to build his country peacefully and to develop it.

He would not comment on rumours that he is getting a cabinet post in the Leabua Government.

He called for unity among the fighting forces of Lesotho.

"I have come back unconditionally," he also thanked the government for pardoning him. He called on all BCP elements in exile to come home.

Mr Chakela left the country in 1974. As he put it the faction he led after ousting Ntsu Mokhehle was supported by both African Governments and the liberation movements.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FRG AID FOR AIRFIELDS--Maseru.--The West German government will provide development aid totalling more than R6-million to Lesotho to help in financing the implementation of a rural airfield improvement programme in the country, Radio Lesotho announced at the weekend. The announcement said agreement to this effect was signed by Lesotho's Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr E R Sekhonyana, and the acting West German Ambassador to Lesotho, Mr Helge Wigand. The air field improvement programme will involve the development of airfields at Semonkon, in the mountains of Maseru district, Qachasnek and Mokhotlong. In addition, rural airfields, which have been fully developed will be further improved by the supply and installation of fire fighting equipment.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 80 p 10]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL'S WIFE RELEASED--Mrs Ellen Thompson was yesterday released from house arrest in (Sheffley), near Monrovia, by Col Moses Wright, commander of Camp (Sheffley), upon directives of the Liberian leader Master Sergeant Doe. Mrs Thompson, wife of the late E. Reginald Thompson has been under house arrest in Mansion Territory for nearly 7 months since the April 12 coup. In a letter to Mrs Thompson, head of state Doe said she was free to move about throughout the country. In response Mrs Thompson expressed gratitude to Master Sergeant Doe for her release and promised that as a Liberian she would contribute to the advancement of her country under the new leadership. Her late husband was chairman of the defunct True Whig Party. [Text] [AB280644 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 0625 GMT 28 Oct 80]

EXPLOITATIVE PRICE INCREASES DENOUNCED--The minister of commerce, industry and transportation has described as criminal and exploitative the practice by some businessmen in Liberia to increase prices of commodities for no good reason. He said, however, that his ministry would not hesitate to clamp down on such people with the full force of the law if they were ever caught. [Text] [AB310642 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 0625 GMT 31 Oct 80]

CSO: 4420

TRAORE: RE-LAUNCHING OF SOLE PARTY NEEDED

London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Oct 80 p 2091

[Text] President Traore, speaking to the country on radio on the occasion of the national independence anniversary, has said that the attempt to return the country to a normal constitutional life by creating a single party "came up against the moodiness, indifference and wait and see attitude of the militants." He admitted that "one is now obliged to admit failure."

As a result, the Union Democratique du Peuple Malien, the country's only party, will soon have an extraordinary congress which will "seek to realise the legitimate aspirations of the militants and thus to re-launch the party." It was possible that many changes would take place in this Congress, the President warned. "The Party leaders must accept all eventualities, including the possibility of relinquishing their mandate." He also suggested that party militants were responsible for the UDPM's failure to generate any popular enthusiasm because an attitude of "indolence and indifference" has enabled "incompetent persons without any scruples to achieve posts of responsibility."

The President reserved particular criticism for the national "cadres," the public servants whom he also attacked for laziness and indifference, adding that they were to a large extent responsible for "the difficult situation now being experienced by our country."

A correspondent writes: The President's warnings should come as no surprise. Apart from some well organised manifestations of public support for the UDPM, political lassitude has prevailed. In Bamako there has been hostility towards the regime. When students demonstrated earlier in the year, they were treated by the police with a severity unexpected from a government which is seeking to establish an image of constitutional rule. There were deaths and many reports of maltreatment of imprisoned student leaders. Bamako's population has always been known for its political volatility and the President was particularly critical of UDPM branches in the capital where, he said, they had done little to engage the support of the public for the party.

The problem is that for many Malians, the real change in the country took place back in early 1978 when some of the most notorious members of the military regime were arrested and subsequently imprisoned. In spite of President Traore's protestations that the new form of constitutional rule provides for the participation of all sectors of society, including the military, the impression still remains

among a large proportion of the public that the military remain the real masters. This view was reinforced by the intolerant response to the students in the first few months of the year. The President is equally aware of the fact that in Bamako there is a reservoir of politically active people who, if called upon and offered the right signs of a political opening in the system, could prove very useful to the country's government. It is only 12 years ago that Modibo Keita was overthrown. If, at the time, his socialist experiment has disenchanted many because it failed to produce material results, it did manage to politicise an important section of the population. In the subsequent years of austere military rule and in the last two years of constitutional rule, many of these people have found little evidence of hope. The military never managed to come to grips with the country's economic problems, and the military committee which ruled the country until 1978 always gave the impression of being more preoccupied with its internal divisions. Now, by the President's own admission, the new political system has failed to achieve its principal aim, the attraction of popular support.

CSO: 4420

RENEWED MRM GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

SALISBURY. — Mozambican refugees arriving in eastern Zimbabwe report an upsurge in activity by guerrillas opposing President Samora Machel's marxist government, according to travellers from the area.

The guerrillas belong to the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM), which sprang up after independence from Portugal in 1975.

Several hundred Mozambicans have fled to the Mount Selinda area of eastern Zimbabwe because of harassment by MRM guerrillas and renewed fighting just east of Mount Selinda, travellers said.

The latest arrivals included two officials of the ruling Frelimo who were being treated in hospital after anti-Marxist guerrillas cut off their ears, it was reported.

The accounts of renewed guerrilla activity came two days after informed sources reported that a train on the Umtali-Beira railway in Mozambique was derailed last month by an MRM landmine.

Travellers arriving in Umtali also said they had seen burned-out lorries and cars on the 250 km road from Beira.

Last June, the Mozambique government claimed a major victory over the MRM, saying a base-camp had been overrun, with 270 guerrillas killed and 300 captured.

Latest reports indicate, however, that the June offensive failed to crush the guerrilla movement, which Mozambican officials and western intelligence sources claim is backed by South Africa.

Refugees arriving in Mount Selinda are reported to have heard gunfire in the Espungabera region, near the town, almost every night. — Sapa-Reuter.

CSO: 4420

PROBLEMS, FUTURE OF CIVIL AVIATION DISCUSSED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 pp 14-17

[Article by Filipe Mata]

> [Excerpts] A great number of the light planes and helicopters existing in the People's Republic of Mozambique are immobilized today. If the country suddenly experienced floods like those that devastated Gaza Province in 1977, either we would have to call for foreign help or there would be a catastrophe.
>
> In order to deal with the problems arising in this area and revive light aviation activities that will meet the country's ever-growing requirements, a plan has been prepared for a new state enterprise that will coordinate all activities in this sector. Its establishment is expected to be made official very shortly.

The People's Republic of Mozambique has a fleet of more than 100 light planes belonging to the state, private bodies, and flying clubs. It also has more than 20 helicopters for various tasks in the civilian sphere. But of that total, only a small number of light planes and helicopters are currently operational, the rest being immobilized with damage of various kinds.

Of the aircraft now lined up in hangars, a small percentage of light planes and helicopters can be restored in the medium term, while the solution recommended for the remainder is that they be torn down and their respective components and parts used to maintain the fleet in service.

The restoration of some of the light planes and helicopters that are now immobilized is considered uneconomical because of the investment that would be required to overhaul their engines and because the technical capability does not exist in our country.

Disassembling those units is also justified by the many types and makes constituting the fleet, a situation that makes maintenance work difficult.

For that reason, it is becoming necessary and urgent to standardize the fleet. That will also make it possible to rationalize the procurement of spare parts and the training of personnel.

Since many of the light aviation units are immobilized, there is limited capacity for carrying passengers to and from localities situated between LAM [expansion unknown] stops, while on the other hand, work in support of agriculture is deficient.

This state of things is due basically to the ruinous management of the COMAG (Mozambican General Aviation Company) and HELMO (Mozambique Helicopters) firms. In addition, various irregular situations have caused those firms to operate at a loss and seriously affected the maintenance sector.

Currently, just under 150 workers are employed in the maintenance of light aircraft in Mozambique. COMAG, for example, employs 130 Mozambican workers and Portuguese headed by an engineer.

For its part, HELMO currently employs only 10 people of the same classification assisted by a foreign inspector.

Parallel with that, the 1973 rates are still being charged today, despite the fact that the cost of fuel and spare parts on the international market has increased. To bring earnings into line--or rather, to effectively cover the expenditures incurred by the companies--the rates must necessarily be increased.

Future of Light Aviation

Studies for setting up a new state enterprise to coordinate the activity of all air transportation and work are now quite far along, and it is expected that they will soon be approved by the appropriate structures.

Separately, and with the objective of rationalizing the fleet, there are plans to acquire a type of light plane and helicopter using a cheaper type of fuel.

This will also make it possible to standardize the acquisition of spare parts and the training of cadres (both pilots and mechanics), something that is not possible now due to the diversity of makes and types.

Another thing that is said to be among the major concerns of the industry's management is the training of Mozambican cadres, both for piloting and for maintenance, since it is true, as a mechanic in the industry said, that "you can't make an omelet without eggs."

Indeed, and as is asserted by the workers in the industry themselves, new prospects for light aviation in Mozambique are opening up.

The general idea is that as a result of the efforts being exerted to revive this industry, perhaps our light planes and helicopters will eventually fly at the same altitude as the country's needs.

11798
CSO: 4401

DIFFICULTIES OF COASTAL TRANSPORTATION REVIEWED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 pp 12-13

[Article by Filipe Mata]

[Text] The People's Republic of Mozambique has a coastline longer than that of Portugal, Spain, France, and Germany combined. Situated along its 2,600 kilometers of coast are many ports, both for oceangoing vessels and for coastal shipping.

In addition to the ports of Maputo, Beira, Quelimane, and Nacala, which serve a great number of the countries in southern Africa, we must also consider the ports of regional value, examples being Xai-Xai, Inhambane, Chinde, Pebane, Moma, Angoche Ilha de Mocambique, Ibo, Mocimboa da Praia, Macuse, Moebase, and others. These have effectively contributed to the appearance and growth of the socioeconomic centers located in those regions.

Many rivers also cross the country in various directions for a total length of 4,272 kilometers, of which about 1,500 are navigable. Some investment would be necessary, however, to make certain of their upper stretches passable throughout the year.

Those resources have never been rationally exploited, although a few colonial companies made a number of attempts in that direction.

Today river traffic is almost nonexistent, while coastal shipping is struggling against many difficulties created by erroneous exploitation in the past, especially during the post-independence period.

Since transportation is one of the country's biggest problems, and since water transportation is the cheapest as a general rule, this sector is being called on now more than ever to give its utmost.

Starting From Nothing

Considering the material and human resources at the merchant marine's disposal, it can be said that if the requirements imposed by the program for

rapid development which we have in mind are to be fully met, this will be another area in which the country is going to start practically from nothing.

Mozambique currently has seven coastal vessels with a total capacity of about 15,000 tons. But of that fleet, only four units are operational--the Chinde, the Pemba, the Linde, and the Polana--while the other three are immobilized with damage of various kinds.

Today all of those coastal vessels are very old--almost all have been in service for over 20 years--and this means that there is an almost permanent need for repairs. What makes the situation worse is that there are no spare parts, and the manufacturers do not even make them any more.

The poor management to which the sector was condemned for many years has meant in fact the exhaustion of the equipment, with the result that even the minimum of what is required in the way of navigational safety does not exist. Added to that is the absence of conditions for the well-being of crewmembers.

Hours at Sea Without Communications

If a ship along our coast suddenly began to take in water or caught fire, the sailors would probably die without the authorities even knowing about it. Such is the situation with communications in this field.

The fact is that sometimes the crewmembers are on the high seas for dozens of hours without any communications with the land--they are simply left to their fate. What little marine communications equipment exists is now obsolete and does not satisfy the requirements of safety.

That is the situation as regards the lack of safety at sea, and its cause is the absence of an efficient communications system. Along with that, according to information from persons linked with the sector in question, the absence of means of communication also causes serious problems as far as commercial operation of the ships is concerned. They often find themselves unable to request instructions from their base when schedules are changed.

One official attached to the merchant marine said, "It happens that the ships remain in a port for 2 or 3 days waiting for cargo and with no instructions as to what they should do" (it should be noted that each of our coastal vessels costs about 100,000 meticais per day).

First Steps

As one of the first steps toward making this industry really operational, a state enterprise known as NAVIQUE [expansion unknown] was established last May. It coordinates all the activities of Mozambique's coastal fleet.

That enterprise emerged following liquidation of the enterprise which had previously operated the Mozambican vessels and whose administration had led to the exhaustion of the industry's equipment and other assets.

According to Oscar dos Santos Redondo, director of NAVIQUE, one of the first steps taken was that of hiring experienced cadres for the industry, with the result that this problem is now minimally under control.

Taking inventory of the existing assets, reviewing their condition, and drawing up forecasts of short-term needs are also one of the tasks of the moment, as is the creation of conditions of safety at sea and of well-being for the personnel on board.

Another current objective is stimulation of the maintenance and repair sector, which, once equipped with technical and human resources, will be able to assume a preponderant role in rehabilitating and reviving the industry.

With a view to insuring the fleet's capability, the appropriate structures have been negotiating for some time with the objective of acquiring four coastal vessels with a total capacity estimated at about 3,700 tons.

Separately, it is known that an Italian firm is going to provide the Mozambican merchant marine with sophisticated communications equipment, including installation of the necessary facilities on the ships and on land.

With the consolidation of these first steps aimed at reviving Mozambique's coastal shipping, it is hoped that the industry will be in a position to respond at least minimally to the country's needs in the field of transportation, which is one of the nation's big problems.

11798
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

LIGHT BULBS FROM GDR--A shipment of about 493,000 light bulbs recently arrived in our country from the GDR. About 258,500 units from that order will soon be received in Beira by the local office of DIMEL--the state enterprise that distributes electrical and electronic equipment--for the central region. The light bulbs in question will be sold to the industrial sector as well as to the general public through the appropriate shops with a view to reducing the great shortage of bulbs. Out of the quantity soon to be received by DIMEL's Beira office, a large proportion will be used to supply the capital of Sofala Province, while the remainder will be distributed in Zambezia and Tete provinces. We learned from DIMEL that the price at which the bulbs will be sold to the public will be announced at the proper time, the purpose being to prevent instances of speculation. We were also told that the arrival of miscellaneous other electrical goods is also expected. [Excerpt] [Beirua NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 p 3] 11798

CUBAN FOOD DONATION--The Republic of Cuba's embassy in Mozambique has announced that it has placed about 500 tons of condensed milk and 100 tons of compote at the Mozambican Government's disposal in response to the appeal for help for the drought victims. Those products will soon arrive in our country. Separately, a note received in our Maputo office announces that with the same objective, the Christian Council of Mozambique will soon deliver $100,000 worth of foodstuffs that have been ordered from abroad. The same note adds that Caritas of Mozambique expects the arrival shortly from abroad of 270 tons of corn, which it will place at our government's disposal. This is also for the purpose of helping victims of the drought that is devastating various regions of our country. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 p 2] 11798

CROP SPRAYING CONTRACT AWARDED--Contracts worth over US$1 million (Z$625 000) have been awarded by the Mozambique Government to the Field Industries Group of companies for that country's 1980/81 aerial crop spraying protection programme. The contracts were won in the face of severe competition from four countries, including two from Eastern Europe, says the managing director, Mr RP Hacker. The group's Skywork subsidiary will be responsible for pre-season re-repair, overhaul and maintenance of the Mozambique aircraft fleet and will provide ground crews. Agricair is to recruit seasoned pilots. Mr Hacker said that expatriates will be used in the operation, but stressed that this would have no effect upon Agricair's activities in Zimbabwe. "Some 45,000 hectares are involved. The Mozambique Government is providing five pilots and we are supplying a further 11. The programme starts in a couple of weeks and finishes around the end of May next year," he said. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT FOR MISDIRECTED ACTION

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 18 Oct 80 p 18

[Editorial: "If Not a Cavern of Brigands, an Assembly of Indecisive Personalities"]

[Text]

A famous contemporary novelist, in alluding to the political state of affairs in a fictitious Latin American country, spoke of that cavern of robbers, intriguers and brigands.

Applying such an allusion to our country is, of course, overstepping the limits of reasonable criticism. But one is well within the confines of an unpalatable truth if one says that, with very rare exception, our country is in the stranglehold of incompetent, indecisive vacillating personalities, whose greatest concern seems to be to retain their positions of security and wealth.

Within four weeks our country will have, instead of the now less than half a dozen Legislative Councils, a total of eleven, plus a Parliament known as the National Assembly, and a supreme executive body called the Ministers Council.

There could hardly be a more puerile exercise than just merely hurtling criticisms. But let us look brutally at the facts facing us, and then ask ourselves whether this newspaper's feelings of growing bitterness are justified or not.

Numerically, our country has the biggest political machine, considering proportions of course. Several hundred men are being paid a collective salary running into several million Rands, not at all taking into account the salaries of the various civil services. We are talking of the *Herren* seated in the many chambers as Legislators.

When they meet, they discuss a new sea boundary to "protect" a fishing resourse long since dead; or, in the alternative, the decay of morals. One has no hesitation in saying that even steel fibre would have decayed under such a poor administrative system, although morality at our point of development is the least of our problems.

Or they discuss the import of skilled foreign workers, while tens of thousands of people are jobless because every Ovambo-speaking citizen is automatically a revolutionist.

Everything is done in a half-hearted, lukewarm manner. Yes, nowhere is there to be seen a steady, unflinching hand at the controls, steering these pitifully small language clans to the objective of nationhood.

The truth is, of course, that South West Africa's interests are dwarfed by the strategic interests of the occupying force. Yet, that does not constitute an insurmountable hurdle. Why then the curious lack of action on the part of Mr. Dirk Mudge and his colleagues? Again, the truth is glaring at one: They can't make a single move without Pretoria's approval. For how does one account for the lack of constitutional and economic development in the presence of the strongest military force south of the continent's equator?

To compound matters even further, the prospect of an international solution is kept alive. For years already. Legislation is made and governments are created, only with the likelihood of it all being disbanded and scrapped.

It is political lunacy.

If there is any sincerity, then the time has come to move, or SWAPO will do it for us, as they are already busy doing.

We need a rallying point; we need a voice to herd the fragments together; we need a force - even ruthless if necessary - to whip into the hearts of our tired and dispirited people a sense of belonging to the soil, and of unity.

Above all, this country must stop being the playground, the picnic spot of venison dealers, of foreign companies like the one controlling our diamond fields and owned by people who will never set foot on our soil but who spend the inheritance of our children in the sumptuous casinos of the world.

Can't the Almighty throw into our laps a dictator who can beat us into a national entity?

CSO: 4420

SHIPANGA SAYS UN SHOULD FOOT BILL

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

THE NEW-PROCLAIMED "impartility" of the UN negotiating team, which arrived in Pretoria during the weekend - for talks on the UN settlement plan for SWA, is about to meet its first acid test.

Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of Swapo D, has decided to lay it on the line.

Speaking from Windhoek, he said: "The UN team has said they will make themselves available for talks with internal leaders.

"In the past they had always claimed that the internal leaders were puppets of the SA Government.

"The SA Government has stated that it is prepared to make aircraft seats available, to enable the internal leaders to fly to Pretoria for these talks.

"I am not prepared to accept that.

"The UN has always paid for petitioners from Swapo and elsewhere to go to the UN for discussions.

"We maintain that if they want to talk to us, then as a matter of principle it is the UN, not the SA taxpayer, which should pay for us to fly to Pretoria and to pick up the tab for other expenses incurred.

"If they are serious in their claims of 'impartiality', then we should enjoy exactly the same facilities as the UN has always extended to Swapo.

"If the UN is bankrupt and cannot pay these airfares, the UN mission must fly to Windhoek to hold the discussions there.

"Alternatively, the Western Five, which has played a major role in the affairs of Namibia, should pull together and they should bear the expense.

"The internal leaders want the same recognition from the UN and the Western Five as they accord Swapo. We do not see why we should ride on the back of the SA taxpayer.

"If these people are genuine in their claim that they wish to be impartial, then it must be square deals for all."

Mr Shipanga emphasised that he was speaking purely on behalf of his own party.

"I cannot speak for the other internal leaders. I do not know how they view this issue," he said.

CSO: 4420

EDITOR TAKES UN TO TASK FOR PARTIALITY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Leon Kok: "UN Favoritism a Hindrance"]

[Text]

AS LONG AS the UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim declines to officially distantiate himself and the UN Secretariat from Swapo, there will be little opportunity for UN involvement for a settlement in SWA.

This is the general stand that will be taken by the SA Government in this week's talks in Pretoria.

Sources in Pretoria said that the UN team will have to give an emphatic assurance that no action will be taken by the UN or its officials that go against the grain of UN Security Council Resolution 435 as this would further jeapardise the implementation of the settlement plan.

The SA Government has argued that the UN General Assembly and, via it, the US Secretariat, has officially favoured Swapo by:

- acknowledging that it is the sole and official representative of the people of SWA.
- and by giving preferential treatment financially and politically to Swapo.

Swapo officially receives between R7.5m and R11m annually from the UN.

The UN Secretariat fully finances Swapo's permanent representative at the UN, including the salary of Swapo's permanent observer, at a rate of over R170 000 a year.

The UN has also voted about R900 000 for the Council of Namibia.

Swapo furthermore has a direct say on all matters at the UN involving SWA through all recommendations involving the country at first being coordinated with Swapo's permanent observer.

Other political assistances to Swapo includes the financing of Swapo tours to various countries from the UN Budget.

Also significant is that both Dr Waldheim and his special representative take pro-Swapo stands and only recently Mr Ahtusaari called for sanctions to be imposed against SA.

Leader of the UN team in SA, Mr Brian Urquhart, confirmed on his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport on Saturday that the question of the UN bias would be discussed.

"But it must be remembered that impartiality works both ways," he said.

Mr Urquhart said the UN delegation wanted to create a climate of impartiality on all sides.

CSO: 4420

INSURGENTS' SURPRISE ATTACK FAILS

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 18 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Glenn [Outjo District]: The unexpected incursion by an estimated 21 insurgents cutting across a vast tract of land, took people in this region by surprise for all thought that, after the pounding of bases in murderous raids across the border, the guerrillas' fighting ability had been too severely impeded for such an infiltration.

Yet they came. And in a season when foliage is virtually non-existent. Inspecting the corpses of two of them who had been shot by a gunship at Bakenkop, I was struck by their youthfulness. Their uniforms have also changed, no longer being the pale green shade of the FAPLA battle fatigue, but of different colour and texture -- definitely better quality.

From where they came, it is not known. One theory is that they had cut across the west of the Etosha Game Reserve, while another is that they had come down from their hide-outs in the mountainous wastelands around Opuwa from where they make intermittent attacks on lone army vehicles and, of course, the high tension power line from Ruacana.

Their section commander must have been under strict orders to take his men into the area here at this time of the year. It can be described as a potential suicide mission, yet their presence did result in a great scare to many people here. Farms were abandoned, and the grip of fear became evident. Last Sunday the insurgents opened fire on a number of commando men who retreated when the AK47 submachine guns started their rasp.

ELEMENT OF SURPRISE LOST

But the insurgents had no hope, for the element of surprise was lost. They arrived at the farm 'Maureen', about 20 kilometers north-west of Otjikondo. That was last Sunday.

On Monday, two of the infiltrators were shot in an action in which a gunship played the decisive role. Looking at one of the dead men, a young man with a keen and very handsome, intelligent face, I got the impression that a rifle grenade must have exploded on his chest. It had been badly ripped -- probably a machine gun bullet which had struck a rifle grenade fastened to the webbing of the insurgent.

After the action, the group of an estimated 21 men split into four groups. Radio signals by the insurgents were picked up by army monitoring systems. Monitored conversations suggested that some of them could speak Portuguese. It was evident that the insurgents were explaining that they had run into mishaps, for gunships had found them. The SWAPO men spoke of the helicopters in the rather descriptive term of "takka-takka".

INCREDIBLE FITNESS

The physical fitness of the guerrillas is incredible. I walked for ten kilometers through the bush after the car had bogged down in sand -- an exhausting experience. For example, one of the insurgents had arrived on Wednesday morning at the farm 'Amalinda' after having fired a flare in an effort to find his comrades from whom he got lost. He was fleeing. Blood had come from his mouth when he called at a cattle station for water. He quenched his thirst, and rested for a while. Meanwhile, a security force unit had been alerted. On their arrival, the insurgent was gone.

On our way to The Glenn, we called at an abandoned farmstead, a sight which

characterises large parts of the Kamanjab region, not as a result of insurgents, but because of drought and economical reasons forcing the occupants to leave.

At this particular farm I found water, and guinea fowl abound. It was clear that people had made a fire and had done some cooking. One could not help wondering whether the insurgents had camped there for the night.

There were those who, on having been alerted last weekend that insurgents were in the area, did not go to Otjikondo or Khorixas as requested. They stayed. One such person was Mrs. Hazel Caspers of 'Maureen'. I found her with a double-barrelled shotgun and a small .22 pistol, the latter an almost ridiculous little weapon which crime reporters call the "suicide gun".

SPOTTERS ON STANDBY

There is no security fence around her property. Asked if she were afraid, she said that she depended on her employees and her dogs. In each room of the house she had placed ammunition conveniently, in the event of an attack so that she can move around without having to cart cartridges.

"They were two young men who had been badly mutilated. But I felt nothing for them, because I know of the evil things they are doing", she said. It was from her house that I ascended the hill, on top of which the two men had been shot.

Nowhere in the region did I find soldiers. Only at Otjikondo were there fighting men and four helicopters, two gunships and two lighter machines, apparently used as spotters.

The soldiers were totally relaxed.

Air Force men were on standby. As soon as word was received from a tracker, the machines were put into operation.

The successive blitz raids into the deep south of Angola which started on May 12 of this year and which six weeks later culminated in the capture of masses of war material and the destruction of guerrilla bases, caused most of the country to lapse into a false lull that infiltration beyond the operational area was out for the time being.

The last time an insurgent made his appearance in the so-called White area was on Friday night, February 22. The farm 'Hairablb' near Grootfontein had been attacked and Mr. E.E. Dressel, the owner, was shot and killed. Mr. Dressel's 15-year old daughter, Sonja, shot and killed one of the attackers. She wounded a second, who had been dispatched by a low velocity bullet fired into his head by his retreating comrades.

Silence then fell until last Sunday.

CSO: 4420

STUDENTS PROTEST EDUCATIONAL POLICIES

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 18 Oct 80 p 4

[Text]

GRAHAMSTOWN:
The Association of SWA/Namibian students at Rhodes University has compiled a petition in which they strongly protest the educational policies applicable in South West Africa.

The petition, which has been compiled with a view to distributing it generally, states that the process of constitutional evolution has been in progress in South West Africa since 1975.

The authorities still adhere to the educational policies as formulated under the system of separate development, the petition notes. The document says that schools and colleges, with the exception of a few private schools, are not open to all races, and are not providing for equal educational facilities for all the children of South West Africa.

The petition also notes that multi-racial sports competitions at school level are not permitted by the secondary authorities.

The petition says that the Association believes that South West Africa is on the path to independence and that cosmetic changes to the status quo are no longer adequate. Changes should lead to a racially non-discriminatory educational system.

The Association therefore resorts to calling on the Turnhalle's Ministers Council and the Administrator General, Mr. Danie Hough. They should facilitate a meaningful, peaceful change. They will be approached, the Association states, to seriously consider the possibilities of an integrated educational system, with equal opportunities for all the children of South West Africa.

The Association urges all South West Africa's citizens to join it in its democratic endeavour towards racial harmony.

In a letter to the Observer, the President of the Association, Mr. Harald Geier, writes that the Association is deeply concerned about the future of South West Africa and the direction the path to independence is going to take. If bloodshed is to be avoided, writes Mr. Geier, then cosmetic changes are no longer good enough. He stressed the Association's commitment to democratic changes.

Mr. Geier urges all other students from South West Africa studying at other institutions, to come out in support of the petition. He says it is only UNITED that South West Africa can stand strong. Therefore, a solid foundation must be built. This can be achieved through education of future generations in the new spirit, which should prevail if ever there is a desire to build a new nation without the present racial attitudes and prejudices which are still cherished by certain sectors of the White population.

CSO: 4420

COUNTRY GETS ITS OWN AVIATION COMPANY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Oct 80 p 4

[Text]

FIVE LOCAL businessmen have purchased the total shareholding of Westair Aviation from Placo in Johannesburg.

At the time of the purchase, a merger was also initiated with Hire & Fly, making this the only aviation organisation which will be controlled and operated exclusively by inhabitants of the Territory.

The men are Mr W Grellmann, Mr F A Indongo, Mr A J Koorts, Mr C J Schutte and Mr W H J Wilckens.

Prior to the takeover, Westair was mainly involved in aircraft maintenance and sales of Piper aircraft and products, although this company is also the holder of a flying training licence and cropspraying and bush eradication licences.

The policy of the new shareholders is to develop all aspects of aviation in the interests of the people of the Territory in order to:

- develop and expand pilot training and technical training facilities to be able to cater for the total demand for pilots and engineers in the Territory;
- render all-inclusive hire and fly services at reasonable cost to all interested parties.
- expand and develop aircraft maintenance and related services to the extent where the total needs of the Territory will be catered for;
- cater for the total demand in the Territory for copspraying and bush eradication services;
- stimulate and encourage aircraft sales in general and the sale of Piper aircraft and products in particular;
- cater for all aviation services for which a need exists in the interests of Southwesters.

The Board of Directors of Westair is to be constituted as follows:

Mr W Grellmann – a qualified aircraft maintenance engineer who has been associated with aviation in SWA for the past 15 years – is to control aircraft maintenance and related functions;

Mr F A Indongo – a wellknown Owambo businessman with an extensive interest in aviation and there are possibilities that a flying school will be established in the future in Owambo.

Mr A J Koorts – associated with aviation here for 14 years and well-versed in all aspects of aviation administration, financing and operations. Mr Koorts will control the administration and financial functions of the company.

Mr C Schutte – a wuali qualified aircraft maintenance engineer and pilot who has been associated with aviation for 24 years and who may be termed the father of hire-and-fly operations in SWA. Mr Schutte will be controlling the flight operations functions of the company.

Mr W H J Wilckens – a wellknown farmer and businessman of the Territory.

No foreign or SA capital is involved in the operation.

CSO: 4420

THREE PARTIES CONTEST DAMARA LEADERSHIP

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Oct 80 p 4

[Text]

THE ELECTIONS for a Damara Representative Authority will be contested by three parties, viz the Damara Council of Chief Justus Garoëb, the Damara Executive Committee of Mr Kefas Conradie and the SWA People's Democratic Unity Front of Mr Engelhard Christie, member of the DTA, National Assembly and Ministers' Council.

Mr Christie has represented the Damara people since the one-man-one-vote election in December 1978 but the opinion has often been expressed by opposition groups that Mr Christy was not democratically elected and would lose an election against Mr Garoëb.

A surprise turn in the Damara election was the controversial decision by Mr Garoëb to take part in the November election, in defiance of the policy of the Namibia National Front, of which the Damara Council is a member party, not to take part in the ethnic elections.

Mr Garoëb decided to take part in the November ethnic elections to eliminate Mr Christy from politics, maintain democracy among the Damara people, secure the survival of his party and fight compulsory military service.

Mr Kefas Conradie, like Mr Garoëb, boycotted the 1978 elections and has expressed regret at having done so. He now realises the importance of taking part in elections and will at this stage even accept a seat in the National Assembly, should this be offered to him.

In the event of Mr Garoëb winning the Damara election, the very existence of the NNF will be in danger for they will have to decide whether or not to allow the continued membership of the ethnic leader of the Damara people and President of the NNF to an alliance opposed in principle to ethnicity.

CSO: 4420

MEAT SHORTAGE MAY ABATE IN 2 YEARS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Oct 80 pp 5, 7

[Text]

Production at meat factories dwindle as local farmers opt for rocketing prices in SA.

MEAT FACTORIES in SWA have had to cut back drastically on production because there is simply no supply of stock to be had to make continued full operations viable.

In Windhoek, Damara Meat Packers has cut back and it is in the balance whether the factory will continue further operations this year. At Otavi the Damara Meat Packers factory has already closed down and if and when it will reopen for operations is uncertain. Karoo Meat Packers at Okahandja are still operating but at a very slow pace and drastically cut back.

The Windhoek Advertiser approached the Manager of the Meat Trade Control Board, Mr H W Kreft and asked him what this decline could be ascribed to. According to various sources, the reason that no stock or very little, comes to the factories here is because farmers prefer to send their stock to the Republic where extremely inflated prices are being paid, and that many farmers have now sent their young stock to feed lots in the Republic so that their stock will be in the peak of condition by January to hit the markets there.

Mr Kreft discounted these reasons. Local prices, he said were just as good as those being offered in the Republic. He explained that the gross price might seem to be higher there, but one had to consider transport and other costs. The net price here, he emphasised was just as good if not a bit higher.

Referring to farmers sending their cattle to feed lots, he said that this would not really have a bearing. Sending animals to feed lots was a completely normal thing. Farmers usually started feeding their stock just after the winter.

The main problem being experienced now, he said, was the total supply of slaughter cattle and according to his estimates it would take the next two years before the situation righted itself.

A spokesman for Damara Meat Packers confirmed that there was a cutback in production. He declined to give a commitment as to whether Damara Meat Packers would close until next year because of the lag in production.

He gave the assurance that everything would be done to keep the factory going for the sake of the farmers but explained that the factory would have to close if there were insufficient cattle to warrant further operations.

During June the factory had a 99,4 percent utilisation of capacity; during July this came down to 94,6 percent; during August it dropped further to 86,5 percent and in September right down to 69,2 percent. He explained that the factory would probably now have to further reduce intake to match indications of supply.

He also confirmed that Damara Meat Packers at Otavi had closed already in September. The factory would remain closed until conditions improved, he said, and it was uncertain if and when this would take place.

At Otavi, the factory had a 97 percent utilisation of capacity in June this year; in July it dropped to 89 percent and in August to 68,9 percent. During September there had been a slight climb to 79 percent.

A spokesman for the Karoo Meat Packers at Okahandja said that the factory there was also experiencing a cutback in production, but added that the best was being done to keep the facility open to deliver a service to farmers. The slaughter figure there had also dropped, he said, adding that since Tuesday this week there had not been one carcass.

But he said, they tried to keep any stock over as it was not economical to slaughter small numbers. He also mentioned that going prices here now were just as good as those being paid in the Republic and everything possible was being done to retain good prices here.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SWAPO LITIGATION--Windhoek--A Windhoek attorney, Mr. Peter Koep, accompanied by either Mr. Issie Maisels QC of the Johannesburg Bar Council, or Mr. Kentridge of the same Bar, will be meeting in New York on Monday at 11h00 with a top SWAPO delegation. Asked here what the purpose of the hurried mission was, Mr. Koep of the law firm Henry van Biljon en Kie, said that he was acting on behalf of a client. "We will be attempting to get evidence on commission after consultation in New York. We are not acting on behalf of SWAPO, but a client resident in South West Africa. SWAPO's evidence is required, though, for a pending litigation, Mr. Koep said. He held that such dismention the nature of the litigation or to disclose the identity of his client. He held that such disclosures could prejudice his case. Asked, he said that arrangements had been made to meet with Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, SWAPO's United Nations representative. Who else is to be present at the briefing is not known. Mr. Kentridge must be back in Johannesburg by Tuesday of next week, and the possibility of Mr. Maisels accompanying Mr. Koep appeared to be very strong. Both advocates are to act in the impending litigation. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 18 Oct 80 p 9]

SWAPO TERRORIST DEATHS--Windhoek--The SWA and South African security forces have shot dead eight of an estimated 15 SWAPO terrorists who had infiltrated the Outjo district in the traditional White farming area of the Territory, Major General Charles Lloyd, Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Forces, said in Windhoek on Saturday. Intelligence reports indicated that the remainder of the group had scattered and had fled from the district, he said. He said the group had scattered after two of their number had been shot and killed by security forces on Monday last week. This had complicated the follow-up action. The terrorists had done everything possible to disguise and erase their movement through the bush, further frustrating the follow-up operation. In one of the latest contacts in the operational area two days ago, 15 SWAPO terrorists were shot and killed in a single operation, General Lloyd said. This group had initially consisted of an estimated 25 men, during continuous pressure and pursuit, six of the group were killed earlier this week. The remainder managed to evade the security forces. It was clear, General Lloyd said, that the group had been moving towards a definite target. General Lloyd said this group had apparently had a dual purpose for infiltrating Owambo: To terrorise the local population and to recruit men for SWAPO. General Lloyd said it was remarkable how young these insurgents had been--some as young as 15. This could be ascribed to the manpower shortage among SWAPO ranks as a result of the heavy losses the past year.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Oct 80 p 3]

SWAPO FINANCING--The U.S. taxpayer was indirectly financing SWAPO. This was alleged this morning by Dr Ben Africa, member of the Ministers' Council who returned from a visit abroad recently. Dr Africa and Mr F. Kozonguizi from the Department of Inter-State Affairs visited Washington, London and Paris to promote and publicise the activities of the Ministers' Council and discuss problems pertaining to the implementation of UN Resolution 435. Dr Africa said it was pointed out that there were two problems connected with the implementation, namely the feasibility of the DMZ and the partiality of the UN towards SWAPO. An election in SWA would not be acceptable unless the UN could prove its impartiality as mediator in SWA. He said it was stressed during talks in Washington that the U.S. contributed the lion's share to the UN and that SWAPO was financed to a large extent by UN funds. This meant that the U.S. taxpayer was indirectly financing SWAPO. Mr Kozonguizi said the American people were ignorant of the situation in SWA and surprised to hear about the abolishment of racial discrimination and that it was punishable by law. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Oct 80 p 3]

OKAVANGO AGRICULTURAL SUFFICIENCY--Okavango became agriculturally self-sufficient for the first time with this year's grain harvests, yielding 50 000 bags of maize and 2 500 bags of wheat. This was revealed by Mr Nico Oelofse while addressing the 34th SWA Agricultural Congress in Windhoek this week. Mr Oelofse is the Chairman of the Agricultural Advisory Committee. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Oct 80 p 4]

VACANT FARMS--Blocks of farms purchased by overseas speculators and left lying vacant, served as infiltration routes for terrorists, enabling them to walk from Angola to as far as the outskirts of Outjo, undetected. This argument was voiced by Mr Jack Meinhardt of Outjo district when he introduced a motion during the 34th congress of the SWA Agricultural Union in Windhoek, requesting the authorities to take active steps to discourage the practice of foreigners buying potentially productive farms which were then left unused. The motion was referred to the Executive Committee by a unanimous vote of congress. Mr Meinhardt said that these purchases were apparently conducted for speculative purposes only, and although he had no proof, there was reason to believe that in some instances these buyers had access to Land Bank finances. Replying to Mr Meinhardt, the retiring president, Mr Andries Pretorius asked the former to submit any evidence he had in that regard privately. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Oct 80 p 4]

TV IN NAMIBIA--The establishment of television in SWA is expected to cost between R85m and R125m. This has apparently emerged out of the official investigation that has just been conducted into the possibility of introducing TV into the country. The Chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, made it clear in Tsumeb last Monday that SWA will definitely get TV in the near future. The official report apparently recommends that TV should be phased in over the next five years at an annual cost of about R17m. The figure of R17m, however, does not account for inflation and other cost escalations, but does include commercial revenue that will be discounted. The upper cost margin is put at R25m a year. The bulk of the programme content will be imported initially with the local content increasing as resources and expertise become available. It is recommended that there should only be one channel in the initial stages. The report has apparently just been presented to the Ministers' Council and a final decision on the matter will be made in the near future. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Oct 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

PARTNERSHIP WITH JAPANESE COMPANY--The Nigerian National Petroleum Company (NNPC) has awarded a contract of ₦40m. for the construction of gas and power plants in Kaduna. The Control and Administration Manager of the Kaduna Oil Refinery Project, Mr. M. Sadao Yokoyama, said the Northern Nigeria Development Company, (NNDC) were partners in the project expected to be completed in 1983. A Japanese company, Chiyoda Chemical Engineering and Construction Limited, won the gas and power contract. They had constructed the ₦500m. Kaduna Oil Refinery which went into production last month on schedule. Mr. Yokoyama explained that the gas plant would produce high quality cooking gas from raw materials derived from the Kaduna Refinery depots while the power plant would provide electricity for the gas plant and a proposed detergent project which had been awarded to an American firm. The two projects would provide over 60,000 jobs when fully operational. Mr. Yokoyama said that a supervisory and maintenance school has been established at the Kaduna Refinery to train Nigerians who would take over the manning of the projects from the Japanese experts and technicians. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Oct 80 p 2085]

PORT HARCOURT AIRPORT--The new international airport of Port Harcourt would go into operation on November 3, a release from the Nigeria Airways Headquarters, Ikeja announced. The flight schedule for the new airport, contained in the release, stated that there would be a regular international flight from Port Harcourt to London, on Mondays, Rome through Kano on Tuesdays, and London through Kano and Amsterdam on Wednesdays. According to the release, over 918,000 "revenue passengers" were airlifted from the total networks of the airline, in the first half of this year. This figure was more than 44 percent higher than the record for the same period last year which was 30 percent higher than the corresponding period in 1978. In the fourth quarter of 1979, 447,722 "revenue passengers" travelled on Nigeria Airways as against 344,488 in the same quarter in 1980, the airways said. The total air passengers for the period under review--January to June 1980--showed 918,645 "revenue passengers" airlifted, the Airways said. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Oct 80 p 2085]

CSO: 4420

POSSIBILITY OF SUDES-GOVERNMENT DIALOGUE NOTED

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French No 59, Sep 80 p 16

[Text] The government has finally decided to deal a very heavy blow to the SUDES [United Democratic Teachers Union of Senegal] which, as is well known, had ordered its members to disrupt the end of the school year in order to induce the government to take negotiations of their demands upon eight points more seriously.

The government, likening this position to political blackmail, simply took upon itself the responsibility of keeping SUDES elements away from the examination centers.

The strike against the examinations, ordered by SUDES precipatously, was a glaring mistake. It will have, as a principal result, the isolation of the SUDES at the domestic level for, while it is true that the parents of the pupils, even those of the Socialist Party had regarded the strike on 24 hours notice effected by the union sympathetically, the fact no less remains that the great majority of the Senegalese disapproved of the order to boycott the examinations. And that is understandable.

Thus the SUDES, having deliberately deprived itself of the objective support of the parents of pupils, the government was in good position to make its response and deal vital blows to the union. First, upon orders from the Ministry of National Education many striken saw their salaries stopped during vacation. That was wholly illegal, for, being suspended, they had the right to day pay. But this point of law, raised by the union's lawyer, was quickly settled, the government admitting that the measure was only in readiness and not to be executed, that the victims would be recompensed... by its action of resending the orders.

Next it was the turn of the striking probationers whose precarious situation allows for dismissal for the slightest professional deficiency. Here, too, the SUDES directors blundered. They should have shielded them against dismissal by calling a formal strike. That was not done. And today the threat weighs more and more heavily.

In any event, a goodly number of teachers have already been dismissed and the decrees, already signed, should be in the process of publication.

We share the belief of observers that these somewhat draconian measures are not of the kind that will reduce tension. No doubt the basis for the government's also giving an overtly political coloration to its reaction is the overtly political nature of the step taken by the SUDES. One must have been born yesterday in order not to know that the SUDES, like the government, has political motivations in this struggle.

The role being played in this struggle by the semi-clandestine opposition cannot be masked by the falsehood-laden communiques of the clandestine PAI [African Independence Party].

But, in spite of everything, the government has too great a responsibility to respond tit-for-tat to the blows of a political adversary. The minister of education himself stated to all who wanted to hear that he knows what it costs the government to train a teacher. For our part, we remain convinced that 50 percent of the teachers affected by the dismissal measures are not even aware of the underlying politics of the struggle they are waging in the name of a union ideal. It is for that reason that we still believe dialogue is possible.

11706
CSO: 4400

SPPF EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES POLICY DETAILED

Victoria NATION in English 16 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE Ministry of Education and Information has released further details of the next stage in its plan to implement the SPPF policy providing equal educational opportunities for all. The first stage was the provision of nine years of education for all children at primary level.

This reform of the secondary level of education which comes into force next year, aims at:

- Further equal opportunity for all children to continue their studies beyond the universal nine years of primary.
- A curriculum adapted to the socio-economic and political conditions of the country.
- Improving standards to enable more children to enter high-school or polytechnic.
- Doing away with the system which yearly turned out very young unskilled job-seekers on the market.

Background

In a statement made yesterday, the Minister of Education and Information, Mr. James Michel, traced the background to the reform, explained the opportunities opened to the P9 leavers as well as the new subjects that will be taught, the institution of a national examination and the merger of Regina Mundi Convent and Seychelles College schools.

He said:

"Since 5th June 1977, the Government of Seychelles has embarked on a very ambitious programme of education reforms, based on the fundamental principle of equality of opportunity for all.

"During the last three years every effort has been made to achieve this aim, culminating in 1980 in the zoning of all primary schools. Although this decision has been the subject of much criticism, the results of Government efforts to upgrade both the physical

and pedagogical facilities in all schools are becoming so obvious that most parents, particularly those whose children attended the two fee-paying schools, readily admit that their children are making as good progress as they were making previously, at either Regina Mundi or Seychelles College.

No complacency

Such achievements, however, do not call for complacency and Government will continue to improve facilities Moreover, it is Government's view that the time has now come to examine more closely the secondary school system and to start implementing those reforms which are essential, if the principle of equality of opportunity is to apply at secondary level.

Previously more than 50% of the school population left at the end of P8 or P9 to join the ranks of the unemployed It has now become clear that children leaving P9 are still relatively young and should have, if they so wish, the opportunity of pursuing their studies in one educational establishment or another so that they can be better equipped to earn their living.

Therefore, in 1981 various venues will be available to them.

Firstly, we have the National Youth Service (NYS) which will provide excellent opportunities for all the youths who wish to develop their practical or academic potential to the fullest. Full details are available in the NYS brochure which has been given such wide circulation and publicity that there is little more to add to what has already been stated on so many occasions.

Alternatives

For those who do not wish to join the NYS, alternatives have been provided. Those F3 and P9 students who have the necessary aptitudes and academic ability may proceed with their studies either in F4 at Seychelles College or in one of the vocational schools.

In order to determine to which institutions the students are best suited, all students applying for entry to any one of these institutions will have to sit a selection examination. This is essential since only a limited number of places will be available in any one institution.

It must be remembered that this is not a departure from existing practice. Therefore in 1981, students will compete for the same number of places as in previous years, the only exception being the Maritime School which will now run a full time residential course for approximately 60 to 70 students.

Co-education

Similarly the number of places available in F4 will remain similar to that of 1980. However, with a view to providing a wider choice of subjects, more adapted and relevant to the needs of the country and an atmosphere where boys and girls learn to mix, study and play together, the two schools, Regina Mundi and Seychelles College, will merge into one new school.

The obvious advantages of co-education are so well established that little needs to be said here. Moreover, co-education is already practised in all our Primary schools as well as at Form VI level. The proposed action is, therefore, only a rectification of an anomalous situation.

This course of action has now become all the more feasible since the implementation of the zoning policy has resulted in the phasing out of Forms II in both the College and Regina Mundi Convent schools. Consequently, there will be enough space at Seychelles College to accommodate the remaining Form IIIs Form IVs and Form Vs from both schools. As already stated in the NYS brochure, after the two years at the end of Form V, all students will have to sit for the same National Examination which will be comparable in standard to the present 'O' level examination.

The content of the examination will be closely linked to the teaching programmes in both the NYS and the secondary school. An added advantage will be the wide variety of subjects available, including Marine Biology, Business Studies, Agriculture and Technical Drawing, etc . .

Examinations

Examinations will be set and marked in Seychelles. However, all necessary measures will be taken to ensure recognition of certificates in overseas colleges where our students need to study and if need be, external examiners will sit on the Examining Panel.

It is obvious that the present system of 'O' level is no longer adapted to the specific needs of our country and the step we will be taking in two years time has already been taken by most developing countries.

Those students who reach the required standard in the National Examination will qualify for entry into the Sixth Form or in the proposed Polytechnic which will provide training at a much higher level than the present technical school. Some of the present professional institutions will form the nucleus of the polytechnic and many more technical departments will be instituted in order to provide high leve training in all areas which are relevant to our needs.

The construction of the Polytechnic will start in 1981 and it is estimated that by 1982 some departments will be functional.

The Sixth Form will be accommodated in the building presently occupied by the Regina Mundi Convent school. Although at first it will be under the responsibility of the Principal, Seychelles College, a Deputy Head will be based on the premises to ensure the smooth and efficent running of the classes.

Advantages

The main advantages of the measures outlined are that :

All those students who wish to further their education will have the opportunity of doing so and the NYS will be specially equipped to provide the necessary facilities for those students who are in need of special help to enable them to pursue a normal course of studies.

● Young childrenn will no longer be turned out of school to become unskilled job-seekers at a very early age.

● Opportunities to achieve academic excellence will exist at the NYS, therefore students will no longer feel that they are offered an inferior quality education unless they attend Seychelles College or Regina Mundi.

● Programmes in all institutions will be revised and adapted to the socio-economic and political realities of our fast developing country.

● Examinations will have direct relevance to courses followed rather than courses having to be geared to examinations which care little relevance to the needs of the country.

● Both courses and examinations will take into account our official language policy.

● Improved standards will enable more students to reach an academic level which should enable them either to go in for further studies in either the Sixth Form or the Polytechnic.

Therefore all those youths who are ambitious and highly motivated to do their best in order to play a meaningful role in the development of their country will have the opportunities available. It is for them to take these opportunities and make the most of them •

CSC 4420

SUCCESS OF PIONEER DAY REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 16 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The first Pioneer Day held at Anse Aux Pins last Saturday for the Pioneers and Young Pioneers of the East Mahe region which comprises the districts of Plaisance, Les Mamelles down to Cascade and Anse Aux Pins was a complete success.

This was reaffirmed yesterday morning by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Youth and Community Development, Mr. Ralph Adam, who has also announced the results of the various competitions organised for 343 children who took part.

In the Political Education Section, first was Cascade district followed by Plaisance with Les Mamelles in third position and Anse Aux Pins fourth.

For the traditional dances, Anse Aux Pins came out first, Plaisance second with Cascade and Les Mamelles in the third and fourth places, respectively.

The football competition was won by Les Mamelles with Plaisance second and Anse Aux Pins and Cascade sharing the third place. In netball, Anse Aux Pins came out top, followed by Les Mamelles and Cascade.

The districts that come out first in the different events will be represented at the National Pioneer Day to be held in future and a spokesman for the Department of Youth and Community Development said yesterday that more events would be included in other regional pioneers days.

The next region to have its Pioneer Day will be West Mahe which includes La Misere, Port Glaud, Grand Anse and the Anse Boileau districts. It is expected to be held at Grand Anse in 15 days time.

Mr Ralph Adam has also congratulated the Pioneers and Young Pioneers for taking part in the recent song contest in which the Cascade district came out first, followed by well known singer John Wirtz and Vincent Elizabeth.

He said that the winning song chosen by the children was a very good one, but this did not mean that it would necessarily become the National Song of the movement.

"It's true that we are looking for a National Pioneer Song but we need something special, a song that fully expresses the essence of the movement and its objectives." Mr Adam said "What we might have to do is follow the example of the jury that chose the National Anthem and pool expressions and ideas from all over the country to compose the Pioneer Song."

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

WORK AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRALIA--A memorandum of an agreement has been signed for Australians to work in public service posts in Seychelles in cases where expertise is not available locally. The Australian Government will provide financial help so that Seychelles can recruit the necessary staff. Signing the agreement yesterday were Dr. Maxime Ferrari, Minister of Planning and Development, and Mr. P. Lavett, Australian High Commissioner to Seychelles. Two tax advisers have already been recruited under the scheme, which will help the implementation of the country's development programme and strengthen cooperation between the two nations. An Australian technical assistant is also helping with the Seychelles Government cattle project at Grand' Anse. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 24 Oct 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT PRAISES U.S. ATTITUDE ON RETURN FROM TRIP

London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Oct 80 p 2093

[Text]

President Siaka Stevens has praised the new attitude of the United States Administration to Southern Africa, and said that Sierra Leone would strive for maximum relationship with the Carter Administration and government. The President was speaking at a reception on his return from the United States of America where he addressed the United Nations General Assembly as Chairman of the OAU and held discussions with President Carter.

The President said that he has learned from experience that no one can live in isolation. During his visit to Massachusetts the President said that it became evident that personal rapport with people can produce more positive understanding in areas connected with advancement.

He said that he met a group of black Americans from the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People who were anxious to establish contacts with Sierra Leoneans.

Referring to his address at the UN, the President said he was obliged to carry the message about the imbalance between the rich and the poor nations, and the remedial measures to such imbalance as seen by the developing countries.

The Head of State praised the new American Ambassador, Miss Theresa Ann Healy, for her help in organising his visit to Washington, and for making it so rewarding. In a jovial mood, the President spoke of the Sierra Leoneans who attempted to demonstrate against him while he was in America, describing them as outcasts and unpatriotic opportunists who were out-foxed during their so called anti-government demonstrations.

He said that Government will soon make representation to the US Government on the status of such Sierra Leonean troublemakers.

CSO: 4420

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETS, ISSUES RESOLUTIONS

London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Oct 80 p 2093

[Text]

The Agricultural Society of Sierra Leone held its tenth annual conference in the Northern Province town of Makeni. A sixteen-point resolution was adopted by the society, which emphasised amongst other things the need for better prices for agricultural commodities as well as the need to strengthen the agricultural expansion service.

The society also resolved that there is a need to examine further the establishment of Chiefdom Plantations, something that has been called for time and time again by President Stevens, and the conflict that has been going on for decades between cattle and crop farmers, especially in the north, and fo the inclusion of goats and sheep in one livestock package.

During the meeting a plea was made for a re-examination of the role of the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board with a view to upgrading its service to the farming community, and for the transformation of the Pest Control Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry into a Crop Protection Department.

A review of the Crash Rice Programme, the creation of an Action Research Centre and the need to enhance the production of fish and shell fish protein, were also advocated by the conference.

Among the papers presented at the conference was one on the Work Oxen Project and the trials at present taking place, comparing the use of work oxen with hand and tractor operation.

The Agricultural Society of Nigeria was represented at the meeting by the General Secreatry, Dr. Ola Ope, who also had discussions about the formation of an Organisation of West African Agricultural Societies.

CSO: 4420

NEWSPAPER PRICES SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED

London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Oct 80 p 2093

[Text]

The price of newspapers in Sierra Leone has been increased by up to 100 per cent.

The first paper to raise its price was the *Daily Mail*, the government owned paper which is the oldest newspaper in the country. It went up from five cents to ten cents. Next to follow was the independent *Tablet*, which, citing the increase and general inflation, raised its price from ten to fifteen cents.

The latest paper to increase its price is the *Sunday We Yone* and *Midweek We Yone*, both owned by the APC Party, which has gone up by five cents to fifteen cents. In a front page piece justifying the increase the Editor said that after months of resisting the pressure of escalating cost of newsprint, to keep the price of the two newspapers at ten cents, even at a loss, the experience of recent weeks have forced the paper to cut production to one edition a week. In view of the fact that the price of newsprint has gone up again, he has been compelled by sheer force of circumstance to bow to the inevitable, and raise the price to fifteen cents. He ends up by saying, "Let us all endure together what is absolutely beyond out control."

The *Daily Mail*, in a recent editorial also called attention to the large increase in the price of newsprint in the country saying that in 1974 a ream of newsprint was sold at between Le3.75 and Le5.00. Today it sells for Le16 or more while bonded paper has gone up from Le22 to Le40. The paper comments that the situation means a writing on the wall for Sierra Leone newspapers and the printing industry in general, unless the government steps in to help as it has done over the question of textbooks.

As if to emphasise the gravity of the situation, the edition of the paper that day was printed on orange (front and back pages,) pink (second and last page) and light blue (inside pages).

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS CUBA--The Foreign Minister, Dr. Abdulai Conteh, has paid an official visit to Cuba, which is currently chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement (of some 95 countries). Topics discussed included the Non-Aligned Ministerial conference in Delhi next February. Dr. Conteh paid his visit in two roles, as Foreign Minister of Sierra Leone and as Foreign Minister of the country presently holding the chairmanship of the Organisation for African Unity. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Oct 80 p 2093]

CSO: 4420

WSLF CLAIMS ETHIOPIA IS MAIN SOURCE OF WEAPONS

Jiddah ARAB NEWS in English 15 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Munir Muhammad]

[Excerpts] JEDDAH, Oct 14 — An official of the Western Somali Liberation Front thanked the Kingdom for its aid to the Western Somali people through international and regional humanitarian organizations.

Abdishakur Sheikh Ibrahim, WSLF envoy to the Middle East and editor of *DANAB* the front's weekly bulletin, also appealed to friendly and brotherly countries to increase their assistance to Western Somali refugees and the front.

"Saudi Arabia is one the leading Arab and Islamic countries supporting the people of Western Somalia financially and morally," he said. Appreciating the Kingdom's role, the WSLF is seeking to open offices in Saudi Arabia. "We hope to be allowed to open offices here soon," Ibrahim added.

The WSLF now controls about 70 per cent of Western Somalia that comprises Harar, Bale, Arusi and part of Sedamo. These areas are claimed by Ehiopia as some of its 14 provinces. Over 90 per cent of the guerrilla-controlled area is rural areas.

Ethiopia has mobilized more than 200,000 soldiers to fight the WSLF and other guerrillas battling for self-determination. "They exceed the number of our fighters," Ibrahim said, "but most of them were what they call militia, peasants taken into the army by force and handed machine guns without adequate training."

The WSLF will change its tactics to wage an urban guerrilla warfare. "We will carry out commando operations inside Ethiopian territories, including the capital Addis Ababa," Ibrahim said. The front has long before planned a long-term war against the occupiers.

The main arms source of the guerrillas is Ethiopia itself. The arms and ammunition they capture from Ethiopians during battles form a portion of their armament. "But most of arms are bought from the Cubans in the Ethiopian army," Ibrahim said. Through WSLF men in the cities, a carton of cigarettes brings a few machineguns and a box of ammunition.

The Cubans and Ethiopian army have a shortage of supplies, according to Ibrahim. "For a few Birrs (Ethiopian currency — Birr equals about (SR1) we can have several guns and ammunition," he said.

Soviet officers are training 45,000 multinational force to intervene quickly in case of pro-Soviet coups in the region's countries. They are being trained at the Debre Zeit air base in northern Ethiopia.

The Soviet Union is strengthening its presence in East Africa. In addition to the military invasion, the Soviets are undergoing cultural and ideological brain-washing. A long-term plan to educate children on the Communist ideology has been adopted.

Kindergartens are being opened in several parts of the country and are operated by East German nurses. Children and infants are taken away from their parents by force. "There are more than 30 suffering mothers in refugee camps in Somalia now whose children were taken away and placed at the kindergartens. The infants were of about 40 days old," Ibrahim said.

Mosques and churches are being demolished, or re-opened as Communist youth education centers. Copies of the holy Koran were burned in public, and ulema were killed also in public.

During their battles with the Ethiopian army, the WSLF fighters have taken many

Cuban, South Yemeni and some Soviet prisoners . The Yemenis were released after pleading that they were forced to fight by their government. They asked to be sent to an Arab country. "We contacted a country and it allowed them to enter." Ibrahim said declining to mention the country's name.

The Cubans are living in the frontline camps in Western Somalia. "A lieutenant of the Cuban army, Orlando Carlos, asked by a reporter why he had come to Ethiopia, "I was ordered by the Cuban Communist Party to help the Ethiopian revolution and fight against a certain Nabiya Saudi", he replied." Ibrahim said.

CSO: 4420

STRATEGIC ITEMS LEAD SHARP INCREASE IN IMPORTS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 5 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by Elizabeth Rouse]

[Text] **IMPORTS of strategic goods — presumed to include arms and oil — have rocketed this year and have made a marked impact on South Africa's balance of payments.**

The value of strategic goods imports are found under the Customs and Excise Department's "other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments" imports category and it must be emphasised that these figures give an approximate account of strategic imports.

Strategic imports led the import boom, which really got underway in April this year. Goods in this category were worth R2 845-million in the eight months to August.

But as the economic upswing has quickened, capital goods imports are now expected to rise at a faster rate, say economists.

Defence and industrial needs have escalated so fast this year that they are mainly responsible for the rise in South Africa's imports to a record R3 585-million in the second quarter of the year, reducing South Africa's surplus on balance of payments to R160-million from R3 000-million at the end of 1979, according to Reserve Bank June quarter bulletin figures.

The department's figures show that, on a quarter-to-quarter basis, unclassified imports soared by 70% in the June quarter to R1 176-million from R692-million in the March quarter, far outstripping a 16.8% increase in machinery and electrical equipment imports to R837-million from almost R717-million.

The big spurt came in April when the value of unclassified imports climbed by 55% from the March level to almost R1 073-million, showing a 69.5% rise on imports of almost R633-million in the same time in 1979.

At that stage machinery imports were up 35.6% at R972-million from R719-million in the first four months of 1979, reflecting the first burst in capital goods imports as industrial expansion got going.

The May on April increase in unclassified imports was again impressive at 49.6% to R1 606-million, showing a 122% jump on R723-million in the first five months of 1979.

By comparison, the machinery imports' monthly rise was 30% to R1 266-million, a 40.7% increase on almost R900-million in the first five months of 1979.

Month-on-month unclassified import growth slowed down to 16.4% in June, but at R1 868-million was up a massive 110% from R890-million in the first six months of 1979.

Machinery imports trailed with a 22.7% increase to R1 553-million, showing a 43.4% rise on R1 083-million in the first six months of last year.

By July the strategic tempo geared up again and unclassified goods imports were up 28% to R2 393-million, a 139.4% jump on almost R1 000-million imported in this category in the first seven months of 1979.

In August unclassified imports rose at a slower rate of 19% to R2 845-million, but the increase on the first eight months of 1979's imports of R1 284-million was still an impressive 121.5%.

Machinery imports moved almost in line with unclassified goods in August, showing an 18.4% rise to R2 248-million and a 54.4% advance on R1 457-million's worth of machinery coming into South Africa in the first eight months of last year.

Economists believe that the surge in strategic imports earlier this year was a one-time phenomenon (at least for this year) and that accelerating capital goods imports will push South Africa's current account into a deficit of just over R1 000-million.

Naturally, that calculation does not take gold earnings into account, which assure the country's economic health.

CSO: 4420

TRADE FIGURES SHOW INCREASED FAVORABLE BALANCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] SOUTH AFRICA had a favourable trade balance of R4 590,5-million in the first nine months of this year compared to R3 756,4-million in the corresponding period last year, according to a preliminary statement of trade statistics released in Pretoria yesterday by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise.

Import during January to September this year amounted to R10 364,5-million free on board (FOB) compared with R6 739,3-million in the same period last year, while exports (also FOB) totalled R14 955,-million as against R10 495,7-million during January to September, 1979.

The import and export figures reflected in the statement had been adjusted largely to bring them into line with the requirements for the compilation of the balance of payments.

Figures relating to the physical movement of gold bullion, oil imports and imports of defence equipment are included in the trade statistics.

Imports from Africa increased from R188,4-million to R217,7-million and exports to African countries from R520,9-million to R846,9-million.

Imports from Europe increased fom R3 065,4-million to R4 160,6-million and exports to Europe from R3 623,7-million to R3 867,1-million.

Imports from America increased from R1 073,7-million to R1 533,5-million and exports to America from R1 397,5-million to R1 537,1-million.

Imports from Asia increased from R824,6-million to R1 279-million and exports to Asia from R1 217,7 million to R1 428-million.

Imports from oceanea increased from R55,9-million to R72,4-million and exports to oceania from R57,4 million to R70,9-million.

Imports of other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments increased from R1 581,3-million to R3 101,3-million and exports in this respect from R3 644,5-million to R7 924,4-million.

Exports of ships' and aircraft stores increased from R34-million to R37-million. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

ATTEMPTS BY NEIGHBOR STATES AT 'COUNTER CONSTELLATION' DISCUSSED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text] THE attempt by seven Southern African states to stem the flow of migrant labourers to South Africa should be seen as part of their bid to establish a "counter-constellation" of states, Dr Deon Geldenhuys, of the Institute of International Affairs, said yesterday.

Dr Geldenhuys was commenting on the announcement in Lusaka by the Zambian Minister of Labour, Mr Joshua Lumina, of a decision by seven black-ruled states to set up a joint labour commission to end the export of labourers by their countries to South Africa.

The decision was taken at a recent meeting in Swaziland by representatives of Zambia, Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The last five of these are substantial exporters of labour to South Africa.

Describing the export of labourers to South Africa by these states as an issue of symbolic importance, Dr Geldenhuys said: "They simply could not ignore it. But to set up a committee to end migrant labour does not mean that they will succeed."

Since the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, committed himself to the establishment of a Pretoria-centred constellation of states, black-ruled Southern African states have held three major conferences at which ways and means of lessening their economic dependence on South Africa have been discussed.

The conferences were held at Arusha in Tanzania, Lusaka, and, most recently, Salisbury. The Swaziland conference seems to have been a smaller affair, but may be significant as a pointer to a new field of activity in the bid to lessen economic dependence on Pretoria.

The first three conferences seem to have concentrated more directly on diminishing trade ties with South Africa and building an alternative African-controlled network of communications.

Zambia and Angola excepted, the member states of the new labour commission have been dependent on South Africa as a provider of work for thousands of their citizens. As underdeveloped regions, they have been characterised by large-scale unemployment and underemployment.

A spokesman for the Chamber of Mines, which recruits migrant workers from neighbouring countries, yesterday put the proportion of foreign migrant workers on South African mines at 42% (of 470 000 workers).

The mines are the chief but not the only employers of foreign blacks. In June 1978 there were more than 327 000 foreign black workers in South Africa, of whom more than 258 000 were on the mines.

CSO: 4420

NEW SADF CHIEF, VILJOEN, DISCUSSES ROLE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 80 p 11

[Text]

GENERAL Constand Viljoen, new Chief of the South African Defence Force, yesterday pledged to keep party politics out of the SADF at an informal press conference in Pretoria.

He said that like his immediate predecessor, General Magnus Malan, he would "adhere to the traditional attitude — that the Defence Force is not there to further any political party."

He noted that the Defence Force was subject to the decisions of the Minister of Defence and had to carry out government policy decisions, and sometimes it was difficult to draw a complete distinction between politics and national interests, "but my attitude will always be to refrain from party politics."

The lean, grey-haired former paratrooper was addressing military correspondents for the first time as South Africa's senior military officer.

General Viljoen said he believed the SADF "belongs to all of us. It serves all the language groups and nations of the country. We are all share- holders in this organization."

He saw his primary task as "trying to obtain maximum efficiency . . . for us in the Defence Force, it's a matter of pride".

He invited the media to be "honest" with him and to bring problems and suggestions to his notice where they would be dealt with through the normal channels.

"I will always act in what I see as the best interests of the Defence Force. I shall strive after preparedness. I shall try to see that all populations and all ethnic groups participate in defence. I see the threat against South Africa as aimed at us all."

He said he saw the threat in SWA Namibia as one of "communism-Marxism" pointing out that the South African Government had decided that the people of SWA Namibia must decide on their own form of government "which would of course result in a black-dominated government.

"I believe the population there overwhelmingly does not support communism/Marxism, and I think that such support as Swapo has is mostly the result of intimidation. I believe we in South Africa are honour-bound towards the population of SWA Namibia because we told them we would let them choose their own government.

"Finally, the security of SWA Namibia is very closely connected with that of South Africa".

General Viljoen said "external operations" would continue if they became necessary.

One of the correspondents said many of his readers had complained that the same people were being called up for long periods of service while others were not being called up at all.

General Viljoen said the Defence Force was investigating this matter, adding: "Full equal treatment is impossible. But we can improve on the situation."

He said a movement had started to remove excess national servicemen who had been "accumulating" in various headquarters, adding "this is one of the matters I will definitely take up".

On pay tangles, he said: "I am just as dissatisfied about it as you are". He added, however, that the SADF had encountered "great problems" resulting in part from the fact that pay was controlled by a central computer but had to have a decentralized administration.

He said his own son, who was a serving soldier, had also had to contend with problems caused largely by the fact that he had moved several times from one military area to another.

General Viljoen commented: "We are nomadic troops . . . I think the process is improving fast, and every month a report on the situation has to be made to the Supreme Command."

Asked about further racial integration in the Defence Force, he said: "As I said earlier, I have in mind greater involvement of all groups in the Defence Force and I am not satisfied at this stage, and we will certainly use other groups in the Defence Force."

CSO: 4420

SLABBERT PLEDGES PFP COOPERATION IF BOTHA NEGOTIATES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 80 p 11

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] THE Transvaal Progressive Federal Party congress unanimously accepted a resolution over the weekend in which the Transvaal branch of the party "refuse to accept the principle of a President's Council as proposed until such time as Blacks are properly represented on the Council", reports **JAAP THERON**.

But in a carefully worded speech, the Opposition leader, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, made what he called "a sincere offer to the Prime Minister", saying that his Party would consider assisting with constitutional matters.

Dr Slabbert said: "If, on constitutional matters, he (the Prime Minister) demonstrates a clear desire to negotiate with the leaders of all the different groups in our country, I personally will go out of my way to see to it that my party assists in every possible manner to ensure that such negotiations are successfull."

PFP supporters who are of the opinion that the Party was making an ass of itself by refusing to take part in the President's Council, interpreted Dr Slabbert's offer to the Premier as "the opening of a back door, should the PFP's refusal to participate backfire."

Dr Slabbert said the role of an effective and relevant White opposition in South Africa was to tell the White what he has to know and not what he wants to hear.

"The minimum we must tell the voter is simply this: A just and peaceful future depends on a constitution negotiated and supported by representatives of all the groups in this land and that a constitution must allow for full citizenship, irrespective of race, with no domination of one group over another."

Boycotters

Dr Slabbert rejected Government members' "accusations" that the PFP was a Party of boycotters because it did not want to take part in a President's Council on which Blacks were not represented.

He said the intensity of the attack on the PFP by the Government was the best testimony that the PFP was doing its job. "Their aggression against us is out of all proportion to our numerical strength, which simply says one thing and that is that we raise issues and fight for causes which lie in the mainstream of South African politics and cut right across the Black-White divide," Dr Slabbert said.

Dr Slabbert strongly repudiated that "personalities in the PFP who enjoy great support and loyalty and who feel strongly for what they stand for," were waging personal vendettas against each other.

CSO: 4420

WRP DEBATES STAND ON PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Oct 80 p 10

[Text] Political Staff

DURBAN — An attempt to force the New Republic Party to withdraw from the President's Council if blacks were not appointed to the body within a reasonable time was defeated at the party's Natal congress at the weekend.

Even a watered-down amendment by the party's leader, Mr Vause Raw, to withdraw the NRP from the President's Council if blacks were not included in some way in negotiating the constitutional future of South Africa within a reasonable time was rejected by the congress.

Mr Cliff Matthee, MPC for Durban Central, made the initial attempt calling for an amendment to a resolution asking the congress to urge its members on the council to use every opportunity to bring about genuine negotiation among all population groups.

Mr Matthee asked the congress to accept an amendment stipulating that the NRP should withdraw its support of the council if blacks were not included within a reasonable time of "about a year or even 15 or 18 months."

The amendment met with immediate raction and condemnation from congress delegates at which stage Mr Raw intervened.

He told the congress that membership of the President's Council should not be seen as the only vehicle by which blacks could be involved in negotiations on a future constitution.

He asked Mr Matthee to accept a watered-down version that would not refer directly to the President's Council leaving the way open for blacks to be included in negotiations through other mechanisms.

Delegates, however, felt that the party should not be restricted in any manner and rejected Mr Raw's amendment by almost 200 votes to 16.

Later, in his final speech, Mr Raw said that the defeat of the motion could not be interpreted as being a difference in the party.

The party remained committed to involving blacks in negotiations.

"I felt the initial amendment would bind the party too far. The congress has gone further and said why bind it at all."

Earlier during the congress a resolution proposed by Mr Bill Sutton MP who has been appointed to the President's Council, asking the party to endorse the policy of the NRP to serve on the council was unanimously endorsed by delegates.

CSO: 4420

DE KLERK DISCUSSES POSSIBILITY OF NP SPLIT OVER POLITIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG — Right-wingers would break with the National Party over the establishment of one parliament for whites, coloureds and Indians who would form a confederation with homeland and urban blacks, a Nationalist editor predicted yesterday.

But the editor, Dr Willem de Klerk, said he still believed that the overwhelming majority of Afrikaner Nationalists would follow Mr P W Botha and accept such a policy.

Assessing the possibilities of a split in Nationalist ranks, Dr de Klerk, editor of Die Transvaler, said in his weekly column for Rapport that future unity would depend on the degree of acceptability of four policy developments.

Joint decisions

- The establishment of one parliament for whites, coloureds and Indians who would sit in separate chambers but would take "joint decisions on virtually everything that affects the Republic."
- The linking of the various black homelands — including urban blacks who would also constitute a "state" — in a confederation together with the white-coloured-Indian Republic.

"There will have to be a confederal council in which certain joint decisions will be taken and referred for approval to each sovereign state," he said.

- Legislation enforcing separation will be reduced "to a few essentials."
- Joint local government management in decentralized areas will increase.

In his speculation on the future direction of Nationalist policy, Dr de Klerk followed the line taken by the Nasionale Pers group of newspapers which closely reflect the views of the Prime Minister.

Nasionale Pers newspapers, Beeld and the Burger, suggested recently that the President's Council could pave the way for the development of a white-coloured-Indian parliament linked with black "states" in a confederation.

Dr de Klerk said communities would still maintain their right to self-determination and certain brakes and counter-balances would be used to prevent domination by one group over another.

He argued that while it was desirable to maintain unity among Afrikaners, unity should not be regarded as a "sacred cow."

Afrikanerdom

On the other hand, decisions on alternatives facing Afrikanerdom could not be postponed for too long. Already, there were groups which would not be able to identify with the new policy direction.

"The HNP and the Mulder group — according to reports this week — are moving closer together and they will definitely draw further NP members," he said.

But Dr de Klerk argued that as the government introduced its new policy direction, "we will have to move heaven and earth to avoid a split," which would only serve to reduce Nationalist negotiating power.

Nationalists, he said, should debate their differences rather than shout at each other from the ranks of splinter parties.

He believed, however, that in the end the overwhelming majority of Nationalists would follow the NP.

CSO: 4420

MATANZIMA CHARGES COMMUNISTS DISRUPT EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 80 p 13

[Text] COFIMVABA — Black education in South Africa had been destroyed by the activities of the communists who had resolved to infiltrate among South African Blacks, the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said at Cofimvaba at the weekend.

Chief Matanzima was the main speaker at the 21st anniversary celebrations of the Dalwonga High School.

The occasion was attended by a number of Cabinet Ministers and secretaries of departments. The Secretary of the Prime Minister's Department, Mr M Lujabe, gave a brief history of the school. Mr Lujabe was the first principal of the school from 1960 to 1967.

Chief Matanzima referred to an article in a Sunday newspaper which reported that South African draft-dodgers were recruited by agents of the South African Communist Party.

He said the report explained how young South African Blacks who arrived in Britain were lectured, drawn into the anti-South African organisations and made part of an international network that had embarked on undermining the morale of the people of South Africa.

"I am giving you this report in order that you should evaluate whatever teachings you receive from strangers purporting to be acting in your interests.

"Whoever comes forward to tell you to boycott classes is your potential enemy and my advice is, ostracise him, because his intention is to destroy your future career.

"All the people who leave this country with sinister intentions never return. You are advised to carry on with your studies, qualify in senior secondary education and proceed to university.

"It is only after university education that you can consider the socio-political life of our country as a free and independent nation.

Transkei is our country — we have nowhere to go to. We build its economy, education and its social institutions. We are looking forward to you young men and women to take over from where we shall leave and make your valuable contribution," Chief Matanzima said.

He congratulated the students in high schools in western Tembuland for taking it upon themselves to repulse the intruders who wanted to influence them to join the schools boycotts. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

MATANZIMA ATTACKS INDEPENDENT CISKEI PLAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] BUTTERWORTH. — The question of independence for the Ciskei, as a separate entity from Transkei, was so absurd that it could not go unchallenged, the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said at Butterworth at the weekend.

Chief Matanzima said at the fourth anniversary independence celebrations if the Government of South Africa proceeded with Ciskei's independence it would be presumed that it had departed from the spirit of the Promotion of Self-government Act No 46 of 1959.

The Act set out clearly that "the Bantu population shall for the purpose of this Act consist of the following national units: the North Sotho unit, the South Sotho unit, the Swazi unit, the Tsonga unit, the Tswana unit, the Venda unit, the Xhosa unit and the Zulu unit."

He said the first Commissioner-General of the Xhosa unit, Mr Hans Abraham, had his jurisdiction extended over both Ciskei and Transkei.

Historical ties

"Transkei and Ciskei, by means of historical ties and cultural ties, share a common destiny. The two countries need to unite and fight the political-social-economic problems afflicting our part of the African continent," Chief Matanzima said.

He said he wished to advise the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, that there was only one type of independence. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

SEBE EXPLAINS POSITION ON CISKEI INDEPENDENCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] POLITICIANS of many countries were ill informed about the policies of the national states within South Africa and leaders of these states were written off as puppets of the South African Government, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said yesterday.

Speaking to political and economic figures in Paris, Chief Sebe said it was believed alternatively that the power vested in These Black leaders was so rigidly controlled that they were not in a position to exercise any influence on overall policies.

Chief Sebe said the Ciskei's present constitutional status as a self-governing territory within the Repuolic of South Africa was similar to the status granted to former French and British colonies in Africa prior to independence.

"We have made no bones about the fact that we don't fully support the policies of apartheid of the South African Government, but that we are co-operating within those policies because they have created a platform in the South African political arena from which we can legally and fearlessly voice the feelings of our people in an effort to achieve more just political dispensation by peaceful means.

"Today, I and my colleagues in the other national states can claim that we have achieved significant success in our efforts to bring about change in White political attitudes in South Africa."

Change of attitude could be attributed directly to the national states' leaders or to the fact that they had highlighted certain inequalities in the system which had become the focus of world opinion and pressures.

The policy of the South African government was aimed ultimately at bringing the national states to the point of independence.

"My government has never been satisfied with the blueprint in terms of which such independence was being offered to us" Chief Sebe said.

In order to clarify certain areas of obscurity concerning independence, his government had appointed the Quail Commission. When the commission had tabled its report, the Ciskeian Cabinet had attempted to marry the contents of the report to what it saw as being the aspirations of the Ciskei nation.

The "marriage" had produced a document called "Ciskei's independence within the Republic of South Africa" and that had been presented to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on February 22 this year.

In the document the Ciskei Government had demanded that" all land which traditionally belongs to our forefathers be returned to our people".

He said the document had stated that the Ciskei would request independence provided the South African Government agreed to enter into a confederal agreement concomitantly with the attainment of independence.

"The Ciskei would not opt for independence if opting implies that the residents of a future independent Ciskei would lose all their rights to their country — South Africa.

"The South African Government has only committed itself on one important issue in this package so far. It has agreed to enter into a confederal agreement.

"The delay on others does not surprise me when one considers that the proposals are a substantial departure from that Government's current blueprint for independence. I am, however, optimistic that in the changing political climate in our country, the other issues will soon be settled." Chief Sebe said.

In the event of the SA Government sanctioning those changes, he would put the proposal to the Ciskeians for their acceptance or refusal in a nationwide referendum.

He did not have any objection to such a referendum being supervised by an international body.

"The means we have adopted to achieve this situation have been both democratic and constitutional, but such are the standards of the modern world that there already appears to be doubt as to whether recognition will be given to the new state of Ciskei if it comes into being.

— Sapa.

CSO: 4420

CISKEI UNABLE TO COPE WITH VOLUME OF RESETTLED PERSONS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Oct 80 p 6

[Text]

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Hundreds of thousands of people in the Ciskei are facing insurmountable problems — and the public is either unaware of it or unconcerned.

The Ciskei Government is battling against huge odds to accommodate the massive influx of people in "resettlement" camps at Oxton, Thornhill, Zweledinga, Kama's Kraal and dozens of other Ciskei areas.

Ntabatemba for instance once accommodated 17 white farming families in reasonable comfort. The area was then planned for three chiefs and their people from the Herschel district after that region had been included into Transkei. Now it has to support 50 000 people from all over South Africa.

The Ciskei Government feels whites in the region should become more involved in assisting with the problem. It just does not have the finance to cope.

Irrigation and other agricultural schemes to bring fertility back to a barren land now also ravaged by drought, are exorbitantly expensive and benefit only a small portion of the population.

Industrial development has provided only few jobs limited to the growth points of Dimbaza, Middledrift and Whittlesea.

And everytime the Ciskei Government is able to accommodate some hundred people, thousands more follow from South Africa and Transkei.

It is this constant stream of people moving into the Ciskei, some voluntarily, some kicked off farms in South Africa or forced by law, that constitutes the vicious circle.

The Ciskei Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Gary Godden, discounts criticism that the Ciskei Government is not doing enough.

"The Ciskei is doing what it can within its limited means to create permanent settlements for these people.

"In both the Ntabatemba and Zweledinga communities, plans are being implemented for the construction of dams, reticulation of water, development of irrigation, layout of residential settlements and building of clinics and schools. Mobile clinics visit the areas and school feeding schemes have are underway.

"In fact, in the current financial year, some R3 700 000 will be spent on the Ntabatemba and Zweledinga rehabilitation schemes.

"It is totally incorrect to create the impression that the Ciskei Government is not concerned about the plight of these people."

Mr Godden says the white community in the region should become far more involved.

"The public, for example, has failed to show any appreciative concern for the difficulties now resulting from the drought."

"In all, some half a dozen donations have been received out of the entire community . . ."

Mr Godden says the resettlement camps are also South Africa's responsibility.

Says Chief L W Maqoma, Minister of the Interior: "Resettlements are really a South African exercise."

Chief Maqoma made it clear the Ciskei was not prepared to inherit this problem with independence.

"We have stated as a clear condition that South Africa must look after these people before independence," he said.

CSO: 4420

FARMERS CONTINUING TO ABANDON BORDER AREAS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Organised agriculture is extremely alarmed at the number of farmers abandoning their land in South Africa's crucial border areas.

Worst hit are those areas in the Transvaal bordering on Zimbabwe and Botswana where cattle ranching is the main activity.

With about 4 000 Transvaal bushveld farms vacated by white farmers, the Government has so far this year helped only 28 new farmers establish themselves in the bushveld.

While this is a step in the right direction, says South African Agricultural Union economist Servaas de Kock, much more needs to be done by the State to combat the problem.

"The problem will have to be given greater priority. Planning and co-ordination of practical steps will have to be taken on a multi-disciplinary basis and the State will have to take the lead in this process."

He said urgent attention should be given to the following:

- Restoration of profitability in agriculture.
- Ensuring continuation of production by making it easier for a father to hand over his enterprise to a son.
- Incentives to establish white managers on viable farming units where the owners are absent.
- Maintaining essential services in remote areas such as transport, schools and community services even if they are not economically justifiable.

CSO: 4420

COST OF LIVING INDEX STEADYING, EXCEPT FOR MEAT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 80 p 10

[Article by Lynn Carlisle]

[Text] APART from soaring meat prices, the rate of inflation shown in the consumer price index dropped for the second consecutive month in August, the SA Federated Chamber of Industries disclosed yesterday.

The FCI's intelligence and research unit said food prices had firmed at 15,7 in real terms in August mainly as a result of the 25 percent incrase in the cost of meat, if compared with August last year.

Other commodities had gone up 12 percent if compared with the same month last year, but this had notably been below rises of 15 percent in both May and June this year.

A deceleration in the rate of increase in the cost of services had also been observed — from 12,3 percent in July to 10,5 percent in August.

"The levelling off of the inflation rate was particularly evident since mid-year, declining from 14,6 percent in June to 12,2 percent in July and further to 11,9 percent in August.

"If this tendency continues well into the second half of this year, inflationary fears propagated earlier will be kept in check," the FCI said.

While the cost of living index levelled off materially for the higher and middle-income groups, the lower-income group did not follow the same pattern as a result of the higher proportion of food in the "basket of commodities" noted for this group.

Meanwhile, the Government is expected to implement tighter control on consumer credit which will curtail the spending spree.

Dr Bob de Jong, outgoing Governor of the Reserve Bank, has hinted that spending will have to be reduced if demand inflation is to be avoided.

Dr Braam van Staden, the Reserve Bank's Deputy-Governor designate, reportedly said South Africa was getting closer to the stage where demand would exceed supply — in spite of the door for imports being left wide open to relieve the pressure.

The Government would also keep a tight grip on the money supply, he said.

CSO: 4420

KOORNHOF MEETS WITH HOMELAND LEADERS

Quality of Life Discussed

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, met homeland leaders here yesterday to discuss steps towards improving the quality of life in the homelands.

The meeting, here yesterday morning, follows the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's, initiative on the constellation of states earlier this year and the ensuing meetings.

Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, who spoke on behalf of the homeland leaders, said they had had "creative talks", divorced from constitutional matters and discrimination, but which aimed at improving the quality of the people's life.

The issues discussed, he said, were aimed at:

- Organizing the black states into recognized economic units.
- Forming a development bank to help people to utilize their abilities in their effort towards improving their quality of life.
- Promoting small industries in which the private sector would be interested.

Professor Ntsanwisi said the main idea was to eradicate poverty, deprivation and disease and the discussions had been worth the effort.

"Things we discussed augur well for the future," he said.

He said the issues discussed would be discussed at the next parliamentary session.

Dr Koornhof said further discussions would follow in December. Consultations with the Prime Minister would also follow.

Follow Up to Meeting

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] GOVERNMENT representatives of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, as well as observers from South West Africa, met in Pretoria yesterday to discuss mutual economic co-operation.

According to a joint statement issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs, the meeting was a follow-up to the summit meeting of heads of government on July 23 this year initiated by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

NEW AMMONIUM NITRATE PLANT PLANNED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 5 Oct 80 p 32

[Article by Andrew McNulty]

[Text] NATIONAL Process Industries (NPI) is to build a new ammonium nitrate plant in South Africa at a capital cost of at least R25-million.

The plant will produce some 9 000 to 12 000 tons of ammonium nitrate a month, consuming an annual 30 000 to 40 000 tons of ammonia.

This was disclosed this week by Oliver Hill, managing director of NPI.

Detailed plans are still being evaluated, but a decision to build the plant has been taken.

If on stream within the next three to four years, this output will augment massive new production of ammonia and its by-products by major chemical producers including Sasol and, possibly, Fedmis.

Future developments in the ammonia industry are to be discussed by Mr Hill at a major conference on the chemical industry to be held in Johannesburg on October 21.

Mr Hill calculates annual supplies to the South African market from local sources currently total about 735 000 tons, comprising 500 000 tons from AECI, 80 000 tons from Sasol, 100 000 tons from Fedmis, about 20 000 tons produced indirectly by Iscor, and 35 000 manufactured from imported solid nitrogen.

Imports will total about 70 000 tons.

Much of this is derived from NPI's 100 000 ton/year plant in Swaziland, which also markets 30 000 tons to Zimbabwe.

At full output, Sasol 2 will nominally produce 110 000 tons of ammonia and a further similar amount will eventually be produced by Sasol 3.

Even if Fedmis commissions a major new ammonia plant it is evaluating, likely to cost at least R400-million, Mr Hill still sees no prospect of imports ever becoming unnecessary.

He forecasts annual growth in demand of no less than 10% compounded.

"Import demand may round off in 1981 and 1982 when Sasol 2 builds up but after that it will take off again."

The current value of the local ammonia market is estimated at R25-million and forecast to reach R45-million within a few years.

CSO: 4420

COMPUTER NETWORK FOR LABOR INFORMATION UNDER STUDY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Oct 80 p 8

[Article by Johan Kloppers]

[Text] THE Government is continually seeking improvement regarding Black labour and is considering the introduction of a computer network to control it although no definite decisions have been taken yet.

This was confirmed yesterday by a department spokesman who said the aim was to achieve greater efficiency in this regard.

Computers in all areas now controlled by the main administration boards, linked to each other and to a central computer in Pretoria will enable the Government to combat unemployment by providing instant information on where jobs are and where workers can do the jobs.

A report says this would enable the boards to have access to much personal information about any person within their areas of jurisdiction.

It says that such a system could benefit Blacks in a number of ways such as getting jobs anywhere with a minimum of delay.

Meanwhile, Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Black affairs said the introduction of such a system could lead to South Africa becoming a bureaucratic state "which will make the pass system seem like child's play".

But, she said, the system might have some important benefits for Black people, it could introduce a degree of labour control which she doubted existed anywhere.

CSO: 4420

VISITORS TO ISRAEL SEE LESSONS FOR NAMIBIA, BORDER DEFENSE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Oct 80 p 11

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Excerpts] THE inability of the United Nations forces in Lebanon to control an armed terrorist presence in the area under their jurisdiction has serious implications for South Africa and South West Africa.

This is the view of Dr Harold Serebro, leader of the South African President's mission to Israel which returned to South Africa last week.

The mission, made up of leading business executives, professional men and farmers from all parts of the country, spent two weeks in Israel meeting with leading Israeli politicians and military personnel including Israeli President Yitzhak Navon, General Moshe Dayan and Mr Nathanael Lorch, the general secretary of the Knesset (Parliament).

The South African mission was taken on a visit into southern Lebanon through the "Good Fence" after signing indemnity forms releasing the Israeli Government from responsibility in the event of their being attacked.

Incapable

The South African party was told by a top Israeli military official that, despite UN forces in the area, they seem unable to maintain law and order and keep the peace.

'Good Fence'

The trip into Lebanon had made a deep impression on the South Africans, especially in the light of the fact that the Israelis manage to maintain the "Good Fence" at the border town of Metulla, despite the conflict.

Some 500 Lebanese cross the "Good Fence" every day to receive medical attention in Israel and to carry on trade. Large numbers also cross into Israel every day to work.

"The situation in southern Lebanon immediately made us think of our own situation in South West Africa," Dr Serebro said.

"The United Nations is proposing to set up a peacekeeping force in South West Africa, yet the Lebanese situation shows that they are unable to control large numbers of armed terrorists who operate from within their areas of control. There is no way they can guarantee that armed incursions into the surrounding areas, both those under their control and those adjacent to it, will not occur.

"What makes it worse is that the United Nations has recognised the PLO and allowed Arafat to address the UN — and the United Nations is also known to be pro-Swapo," he added.

The South Africans were also taken to a secret Israeli Air Force base and were given a demonstration of the F-16 fighter bombers.

The need to have highly sophisticated aircraft manned and maintained by highly trained personnel was evident from the fact that the air base was, in terms of modern warfare, only two minutes from both the Lebanese and Syrian borders and four minutes from the Egyptian border.

"The level of preparedness we saw at the base, and the calibre of the Israeli pilots — their commitment and understanding of their duty — indicates why the Israeli Air Force is probably one of the best in the world," Dr Serebro said.

A visit to a border settlement also impressed on the South Africans the need to establish similar settlements in this country.

"We visited a moshav made up entirely of South African immigrants. The area they live in is populated by 300 Jewish families and more than 45 000 Arabs," Dr Serebro said.

"The people who live in these vulnerable border areas provide a vital line of defence in the protection of their country. The same could be done here. It should be seen as an urgent priority to build towns, encourage agriculture and industry and financially assist people who are prepared to settle in our own border areas."

CSO: 4420

POLL OF TELEVISION VIEWERS CRITICIZED AS TARGETING JEWS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Oct 80 p 9

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text] THE Human Sciences Research Council's survey into the impact television has made on the views different population groups have of each other was not a "views-on-Jews probe".

The acting director of the Institute for Communication Research at the HSRC, Dr D P van Vuuren, said yesterday that the 24-page questionnaire was intended to determine attitudes towards seven cultural groups in the country — English-speaking, Afrikaans-speaking, Black, Indian, Coloured, Jewish and Portuguese South Africans.

The current questionnaire has already been circulated among the Cape Coloureds, Zulus and South Sothos and was recently sent to 1 500 Afrikaans-speaking and 1 500 English-speaking South Africans selected at random throughout the country.

Asked why Jews and Portuguese were the only groups to be singled out, Dr Van Vuuren said it was probably because of the size of these communities in South Africa.

"The questionnaire is already very long and involved. We had to select some of the culture groups — we couldn't cover them all," he said.

He pointed out that the same questionnaire, with only a few variations in the questions, had been sent out to the different population groups twice before — the first in 1974 and the second in 1977.

"This questionnaire forms only part of a whole programme designed to monitor the effect of television on, for example, children, or time utilisation, or opinions," Dr Van Vuuren said.

The foreword to the questionnaire says it was planned in co-operation with the SABC.

However, a spokesman for the SABC, Mr Eric van der Merwe, said the corporation had no direct involvement with the survey in practice, but only received the results.

Mr Van der Merwe said the questionnaire — which is reported to have caused some concern among the Jewish and Portuguese communities — was a result of one of the recommendations made by the 1969 commission of inquiry into matters relating to television.

The recommendation, which was part of the commission's report tabled in Parliament in 1970, was as follows:

"A scientific study of the existing socio-cultural structure should be made well in advance of the introduction of television under the direction of the HSRC in collaboration with the SABC and university authorities.

"Such a study could define the abiding Christian and broad national system of values and the developing composition of the social structure of the community so that the effect of our own television service on our social structure can constantly be assessed."

The first such survey was completed in 1974, before the introduction of television. Another was completed in 1977, and this is the third, Mr Van der Merwe said. He added that the results of the two previous surveys were "strictly confidential".

"We are trying to find out if the views the different groups have of each other have changed due to the impact of television.

"It is hoped that television programmes could help them to get to know each other better," Dr Van Vuuren said.

However, the executive director of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies, Mr A Goldberg, said he was "surprised and disturbed about the entire exercise".

"I fail to understand why they have singled out Jews and Portuguese when there are so many other minority groups in the country — what about the Italians, Greeks, Germans, French and so on?" he asked.

CSO: 4420

'MUSLIM NEWS' SUPPORTS IRAN IN WAR WITH IRAQ

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 3 Oct 80 p 20

[Editorial: "The Iran-Iraq Conflict]

[Text] *'O Apostle! rouse the believers to the fight. if there are twenty amongst you, patient and persevering, they will vanquish two hundred; if a hundred they will vanquish a thousand of the disbelievers; for those (the disbelievers) are a people without understanding.' (Al-Qur'an 8: 65)*

The above verse gives clear encouragement to the people of Iran. The entire so-called leadership of the Muslim world and the forces of imperialism stand together to oppose the Islamic Revolution. But victory has been promised to those who fight in the way of Allah. Numbers and support from others does not matter.

However, all those who stand for truth and justice are duty-bound to support the Islamic struggle of the people of Iran.

This is not a struggle between two 'Muslim brothers fighting out of greed', as an Imam put it from the mimbar last Friday. It is a battle between the forces of the Momin (believer) against those of the Munafiq (hypocrite).

The trials that the Islamic Revolution is facing, in the form of the present conflict, and will face in the future, should also serve as a lesson to those seeking liberation from an oppressive system. Those with vested interests will try their utmost to halt the liberation process and force a compromise.

There can be no compromise with injustice. Ayatollah Khomeini is snidingly referred to as being belligerent. But the Ayatollah has recognised that a settlement of the conflict negotiated by a person such as Zia-ul-Haq, for instance, will be to restore the interests of all those who were dealt a severe blow by the Islamic Revolution. It's worth remembering that Zia paid the customary respect to the shah in 1978. It was not only Carter!

Ayatollah Khomeini's ultimatum to Iraq — portrayed as being fanatical and unreasonable by the Western media, and swallowed by some Muslims here — has its roots in the Qur'an:

'And fight them on until there is no more tumult or oppression, and there prevail justice and faith in Allah altogether and everywhere. But if they cease, verily Allah does see all that they do.' (8: 39)

The Iraqi nation suffers under oppression. So do Muslims in other countries. The message is clear. There can be no passive explanation of the Qur'anic command.

CSO: 4420

KOORNHOF VISITS SOWETO, PROMISES MORE JOB TRAINING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] **THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday promised the gazetting before the end of the month of wideranging planned legislation to "remove unnecessary irritating measures and hurtful discrimination."**

Speaking in the wake of fresh sabotage and unrest in Soweto — and in the heart of Soweto itself — Dr Koornhof also spoke of state consideration of differential tariff increases for Black urban residents based more on their income levels.

Dr Koornhof told a crowd celebrating the 75th anniversary of Soweto — at a function at which he received the Freedom of Soweto — that he hopefully expected the publication before October 31 of three major Bills affecting Blacks.

- The first was one relating to the promotion of local government in urban Black townships.
- The second related to the community development of Black people outside the national states.
- The third was an omnibus Bill — which covered a number of subjects — particularly to repeal existing legislation.

"These three Bills are intended to give effect to the Government's decisions on the Riekert Report and deal with a wide spectrum of matters which it is hoped will contribute greatly towards improving the quality of life of Black people and removing unnecessary irritating measures and hurtful discrimination from the Statute Book," said Dr Koornhof.

He invited Soweto residents as well as the general public to submit comments to his Deaprtment as they could only be finalised and presented to Parliament after comments and amendments had been considered and made.

Soweto, he said, was part and parcel of the history of South Africa — and "you can't deny history."

Soweto was the counterpart of the often traumatic experience of other communities in becoming urbanised and moving from a subsistence to an industrial economy.

Growing pains

He sincerely hoped that Soweto, as had happened at other places and in other countries, would outgrow and overcome its growing pains.

"I am an optimist and an idealist and I say that we are moving forward, we are making headway."

Dr Koornhof spoke at length on Government plans to step up training facilities for Blacks and aims for increased Black participation in the country's free enterprise system, and said that manpower problems which were now formidable had to be overcome to prevent stultifying the present economic growth.

Private enterprise would have to help the State improve training facilities.

Imperative

"If we are to develop our economy to meet the needs of a changing world, it is imperative that we give attention to the vocational training of the Black man."

Specifically, the Government was smoothing the way to the development — in the free enterprise system — of an economically significant Black entrepreneural class.

While the state recongised the importance of the development of the Black national states, the advancement of Black residential areas in the Republic itself was no less essential.

"The acceleration of Black economic development in the Southern African context is not a question of mere desirability — it is a matter of urgent, demonstrable necessity."

In real terms, the average earnings of South African Whites had decreased by an average 0,3 percent a year while that of Black workers in Soweto was increasing by an annual average of 6,1 percent.

Fifty percent of the homes in Soweto now had an income of more than R3 100 a year, while 16,8 percent had an income of R1 850 or less.

Measured in world bank terms, 50 percent of Soweto homes could afford homes costing R6 200 or more, while 40 percent could afford homes in prices ranging between R3 700 and R6 600.

It appeared that increased tariffs could be accommodated without families dropping below the minimum existence level.

While there was considerable room for tariff increases, in some way account would have to be kept with the differences in income groups.

Because of the considerable gap between what was at present paid for housing and what was regarded economically and internationally as acceptable, together with the political implication and resistance, any increases would have to be introduced gradually.

CSO: 4420

KOORNHOF'S SOWETO RECEPTION SHOWS CHANGE IN ATTITUDES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Allister Sparks]

[Text] IN AUGUST last year Mr P W Botha paid his historic visit to Soweto. He was given quite a friendly welcome and was able to walk among the people and talk to them. Some people even wanted to touch him and shake his hand.

This week, 14 months later, Dr Koornhof paid a visit to Soweto. He was met by angry crowds of protesters who shouted and shook their fists at him and who had to be kept back by ropes, police dogs and tearsmoke.

Why the difference? After all we have a Government which is supposed to be committed to change and to improving the lot of urban blacks. Surely there should have been an improvement, not a dramatic deterioration, in Soweto's reception for a symbolic representative of this Government of change. Particularly since Dr Koornhof is the Government's foremost verligte, the good guy who is supposed to be in the vanguard of this reform.

In the difference between these two receptions, I believe, lies the whole story of what is happening in South Africa at the moment.

Whites — or at least pro-Government whites — believe it has been a year of stirring changes which has seen the worst of apartheid on its way out.

But blacks regard it as having been a year of disillusionment, in which things have grown worse for them rather than better.

It is all a matter of perspective. Change, like beauty, is in the eye of the beholder. In the context of Afrikaner Nationalist politics, the things Mr Botha and Dr Koornhof have said may seem bold. They have set up a President's Council which, though it excludes blacks and is only advisory, breaks the political colour bar: a dramatic step in Nationalist terms. They have recognised the permanence of urban blacks and aim to give them a measure of local self-government, which is another break with basic Nationalist ideology.

It may seem a big deal to whites. But what does it amount to when viewed from a black perspective?

Blacks hear all this talk about change, but the reality of their everyday lives remains as it always was. Their whole existence is still dominated by all the myriad regulations of apartheid, and the massive, omnipresent, hostile officialdom which administers them.

They are still arrested by the thousand under the pass laws; they are still endorsed out to remote dumping grounds under the influx control regulations; they still have to live in a racial ghetto with an appalling shortage of houses; ride in overcrowded segregated trains and go to overcrowded segregated schools with a separate and inferior educational system.

And they still have no citizenship rights in this place where they live and work, no proper security, no proper mobility, no right to sell their labour to best advantage in a free labour market, and above all no political rights to enable them to redress any of these disadvantages — nor any prospect of getting any.

Moreover, things have not merely remained the same for the black man in this white man's year of change. Some things have happened to make life even more trying — and infuriating.

While whites have been enjoying the fruits of a boom, blacks have been feeling the pinch of unprecedented inflation.

While white property values have doubled, Sowetans, who cannot own property, have been subjected to a 75% rent increase which began in August and will be completed in February.

And while they have been told that this painful rent increase is unavoidable because of a shortage of funds in administration board coffers, they have also discovered that the administration boards have been donating money to a white Nationalist study group which is largely responsible for devising the very system that oppresses them.

On top of all this there was a symbolic feature of Dr Koornhof's visit that even the most

obtuse whites should have realised was provocative.

The people of Soweto are aliens in "white" South Africa. They have to carry passes wherever they go. Yet the white Minister can fly in in a helicopter to be given the freedom of their black city.

They cannot be citizens of South Africa. Yet Dr Koornhof can be made an honorary citizen of Soweto.

The bitter irony of this does not escape people who feel a deep sense of grievance anyway.

The really important thing about this whole story of the two Soweto visits, however, lies in the way it illustrates the difference between white and black perceptions of this so-called period of change.

It in fact reveals how the whites of this country are deluding themselves in exactly the same way the white Rhodesians did.

Because they are working through black nominee leaders, they are out of touch with the real feelings in the black community. They imagine they are making changes that are assuaging black grievances and winning their goodwill, whereas in fact black alienation is growing worse.

They listen to their nominee leaders who tell them what they want to hear, and conclude that the other spokesmen are just agitators with no real support — and that the protesters are merely responding to intimidation.

And so they don't change their course. They are complacent, believing that what they are doing is adequate.

But there inevitably comes a moment of truth for anyone who deceives himself. For the white Rhodesians it came with shattering force when the blacks voted overwhelmingly for Robert Mugabe and their own nominee was wiped out.

For white South Africans there should have been at least a glimpse of the truth, a fore-warning of it, in Wednesday's evidence of how Soweto really feels about PW and his reforms.

But unfortunately, down through the ages the capacity for self-deception and for misreading the signs of reality has shown itself to be quite enormous among elite groups who are in a position of power and privilege.

CSO: 4420

KOORNHOF DISCUSSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 80 p 10

[Text] THE acceleration of Black economic development within the Southern Africa context was not a question of mere desirability, but a matter of urgent, demonstrable necessity, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said at the weekend.

He was speaking at a dinner in Pretoria marking the 21st anniversary of the Corporation for Economic Development Ltd.

"I can assure you that the figures involved in terms of new job opportunities needed and the capital investment required to create those jobs, are nothing less than startling if one analyses them carefully," he said.

It was estimated that nearly six-million new job opportunities for Blacks alone would have to be created during the next 20 years — almost 1 500 jobs per working day of each year.

"In financial terms this means an investment of about R15-million per working day, calculated at a conservative figure of R10 000 per job opportunity in the industrial sector. You can imagine with what astronomical figures we are dealing if you calculate them for 20 years — namely about R60 000-million.

"The Government is aware of the problem and has appointed several commissions of investigation to undertake in-depth studies of the Southern African scene and to recommend possible solutions."

The development task was a huge one and it had already been demonstrated on several occasions that the development actions in the various regions of South Africa must complement one another rather than to try to "go it alone".

For this reason, Dr Koornhof said, the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, had indicated that future development would concentrate on regional development projects and a development bank would have to be established.

"This development bank, which will incorporate the CED, will be the development arm of the Council of Ministers of the Constellation of States and will have the necessary manpower to undertake basic research and the implementation of projects.

"Furthermore, it is envisaged that all development activities will be carried over to the local national development corporations.

"The latter, however, will have to acquire funds for projects from the development bank and as long as the SA Government provides funds for development in the widest sense of the word, it will inevitably want to monitor the implementation of projects and the appropriation of funds.

"The projects will be designed to promote development and job creation on a regional basis and need not necessarily be located in the national states.

Dr Koornhof said he was convinced that today it was a question not only of development, but of survival from the communist onslaught against South Africa.

"We have the wealth and the abilities and we must work together to build a prosperous country.

"Let us understand and state unequivocally that the private business sector in South Africa has a vital function to perform in the development process and in promoting the principles and aims of the free-enterprise system, especially insofar as the Black and Coloured sections of the population are concerned.

"We, from the Government's side, can establish development banks, development bodies, etc, but if we do not have the backing and cooperation of the private sector, we will not be able to achieve our goals.

"Without the active assistance, support and participation of the private business sector, the attempt to accelerate development just cannot succeed. Let us join hands in the new development era and I am sure we will find after another 21 years that the results are truly phenomenal," Dr Koornhof said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

OFFICIAL REBUTS QOBOZA ARTICLES ON BLACK EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 80 p 11

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] GIANT steps to provide more education for Blacks were outlined in Pretoria yesterday by Mr G J Rousseau, director general of the Department of Education and Training.

He gave details of the Government's Black education plans in reply to statements in the Washington Star by Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of Post, who is in the United States.

Mr Rousseau deplored references by Mr Qoboza to a speech made by the late Dr Verwoerd 26 years ago and claimed that it had been misconstrued by Dr Qoboza who had "conveniently neglected to refer to subsequent statements" by other Cabinet Ministers.

Mr Rousseau quoted at length from later statements of intention by various Cabinet Ministers, and said it was important to remember that Dr Verwoerd's speech was made at a time of different labour patterns and was justified at that time.

Subservient

He said that subsequent statements could not be construed to support Mr Qoboza's claim that South Africa's Black education policy was "aimed at producing a subservient generation of Blacks."

He challenged other statements by Mr Qoboza and went on to give facts and figures for what was really being done for Black education in South Africa.

He said that the Black schoolgoing population had risen from 1-million in 1955 to 4,7-million this year and that a full programme to wipe out illiteracy was in operation.

The number of full-time matriculants had increased from 1,5 in 1955 to 43 700 in 1980 — an increase of 6 400 percent. Likewise, the pass rate had increased from 19 percent in 1955 to 76 percent last year.

Standards expected of matriculants were exactly the same as for any other population group.

Increase

Enrolment in secondary schools throughout the country was 35 000 in 1955, but last year it was 658 000 — an increase of 1 700 percent over 25 years.

Black students at university had increased from 481 in 1960 to 6 364 last year, not including 9 906 Black students enrolled at other universities and the University of South Africa.

The percentage of children of schoolgoing age actually at school had increased from 36,7 in 1961 to 75,2 in 1975.

But perhaps the most concrete evidence of the Government's intention to introduce equal education was found in the increase in the Department of Education's budget to R249,3-million this year, compared with R72-million in 1972.

In addition, the National States and independent states budgeted for their own educational needs, said Mr Rousseau.

Unesco

Mr Qoboza had also claimed that Blacks did not want to come to South Africa "because they know they can no longer get a first-rate education there".

Mr Rousseau said: "Education for Blacks in South Africa is the best, percentage wise, and far superior to any in the rest of Africa. This is borne out by figures published by Unesco and the Organisation for African Unity."

CSO: 4420

'DIE BURGER' COMMENT ON NP BYELECTION COMPROMISE

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 18 Oct 80 p 5

[Translation of DIE BURGER editorial: "Democracy in NP" -- no date given]

[Text] NOMINATIONS in the Western Cape with a view to the coming parliamentary by-elections in which the Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, was involved, ended satisfactorily for all concerned, thus reaffirming the democratic principles of the National Party.

Dr de Villiers — before he left last week for Taiwan on an official visit during which he had to ratify important treaties on behalf of the South African Government — allowed himself to be nominated as the aspirant-candidate in the Moorreesburg constituency as a result of requests by local Nationalists.

Support for another aspirant-candidate, Dr Wynand Malan, MPC, also came strongly to the fore — to such an extent that it could have caused dissension, as Dr de Villiers himself indicated in his statement.

With his return from Taiwan, Dr de Villiers received requests from other constituencies to be nominated there.

The NP branches of Cape Town-Gardens for example, made a unanimous request and he accepted the nomination in this constituency, which turned Nationalist in 1977.

The outcome was thus not merely a happy one for Moorreesburg and Cape Town-Gardens mutually, but also clear evidence of how the voters of the constituencies concerned exerted their wishes and will, and how strongly democratic principles are maintained within the National Party.

This process is in sharp contrast with the methods of the official Opposition as was once again revealed in Simon's Town only the other day.

There a sportsman-farmer was brought in as Prog candidate from outside — not at the request of the party's supporters, but by a secret candidates committee which made decisions behind closed doors. To this day the Progressive Federal Party has not dared to say who serves on that secret committee, in spite of insistence even in Prog-minded newspapers that they owe it to the voters.

The National Party allowes itself to be led by more than the mere realisation that it could be dangerously counter-productive to force a candidate on a constituency. The pure workings of democracy still remains one of the chief sources of its strength.

The voters would do well to take note of this now, in view of the by-elections.

CSO: 4420

TREURNICHT REAFFIRMS AFRIKANERS' RIGHTS TO NATIONHOOD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] PAARL. — The recognition of other population groups' right to self-determination did not mean the Afrikaner should betray or abdicate from his own rights to nationhood, the Minister of State Administration and Statistics, Dr Andries Treurnicht, told a Kruger Day audience at the Afrikaanse Taalmonument here last night.

"It has come to our notice that others are mapping out their future at the cost of the Afrikaner. This is completely unacceptable," Dr Treurnicht said.

The continued existence of the Afrikaner was not only questioned from outside but also inside Afrikaner circles. It could not be denied that if Afrikaners themselves were thinking these thoughts it was dangerous.

The defence of South Africa and the maintenance of Afrikaner nationalism should not be played off against one another, the minister said.

"Other people should stop considering it as an unfriendly attitude when we discuss our nation's future."

Dr Treurnicht said the Afrikaner people were no longer fighting British imperialism as many people of British descent were identifying with the Afrikaner.

West can no longer command

At the same time the West had lost its domination of the world.

"The West can persuade but cannot command any longer," he said.

The Afrikaner was the only survivor in a liberated Africa from which European influences had disappeared.

The Afrikaner nation had come into conflict with a new world philosophy of equal human rights.

"We cannot accept the US President Mr Jimmy Carter's new world of human rights."

But, Dr Treurnicht said, he had to speak out against the thought that separate national identities were irreconcilable with Afrikaner nationhood.

"I do not believe that a conflict between Afrikaner nationalism and black nationalism is inevitable."

He believed South Africa was leading the West back to justice and enlightenment. — Sapa

CSO: 4420

HEUNIS URGES CLOSER WHITE-COLORED POLITICAL COOPERATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] WHITE South Africans were warned yesterday that it would be "fatal" for them to allow the Coloured population to drift away from them politically.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, told a relations committee meeting at Beaufort West that the 2,5-million Coloured people cannot be denied their political rights.

"As good South Africans they are entitled to political representation and to a political voice so that our country's affairs can be properly organised," he said.

Mr Heunis quoted the Prime Minister, who has said he would like to see reconciliation between Coloured and White and said more should be done than the creation of relations committees.

Consideration must be given to adaptations that were necessary "to give our Coloured people a form of political participation in the decision-making process".

Mr Heunis said: "Through the initiatives that were already launched adaptations could now be brought about without the necessity that the right of self-determination of anyone would be affected."

He stressed that he would like to give an "assurance that another dispensation that would be to the satisfaction of all would definitely come about.

"If we were really honest and sincere with regard to our approach against our Coloured peoples then we may no longer postpone their participation in the various power structures of our country," Mr Heunis said.

"It would be fatal if we allowed these people to drift away from us in a political sense," he said.

He was not prepared to say what form the Coloureds' "political rights" should take but added that "an acceptable political participation for our Coloured people must come about".

CSO: 4420

HEUNIS BECOMING TORCH-BEARER OF NP VERLIGTE FACTION

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 5 Oct 80 p 10

[Article by Ivor Wilkins]

[Text] MR Chris Heunis, incoming Minister of Internal Affairs, emerged this week as the new torch-bearer of the verligte faction of the National Party.

In an interview with the Sunday Times, Mr Heunis said the National Party was in the process of adapting, and he predicted it would continue to do so at an accelerating pace.

Mr Heunis was this week drawn closer to the Prime Minister's initiatives when it was announced that he would next year take responsibility for all the planning functions in the Prime Minister's enlarged office.

As Minister of Internal Affairs, he will deal closely with constitutional developments, and in his new capacity will have a direct role in the Prime Minister's committees dealing with economic, financial, scientific, social affairs and physical planning.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced Mr Heunis's new position at the National Party's Cape congress in Port Elizabeth this week. Shortly afterwards, Mr Heunis made a strong plea for change.

Taking the Prime Minister's much-quoted theme of adapt or die, Mr Heunis said: "The only constant factor in life is change. How is it possible that, without adaptation, people will survive?"

Mr Heunis went on to say that South Africa would have to succeed in giving to all groups and individuals the rights normally identified with a democracy.

If South Africa failed to do this, it would be added to the failures of the world.

Ally

But, in the same speech, he firmly shut the door on including blacks in the President's Council, despite a determined effort by a small group of delegates to leave the matter open for the council itself to decide.

Mr Heunis, who is identified as a close ally of the Prime Minister, was described by a senior Nationalist at the congress as one of the main performers in a campaign to "prepare the party for change".

He struck a similar, strongly reformist tone at a keynote speech during the National Party's Natal congress.

CSO: 4420

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER INDEPENDENCE OF JUDICIARY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Oct 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Time for Judges To Speak Frankly"]

[Text] MR JUSTICE John Didcott's evidence to the Hoexter Commission, which we published yesterday, contains detail of profound significance to the health of our country. Never before, to the best of our knowledge, has a judge expressed himself so clearly and forcefully about the domain in which he exists.

The nature of the domain pushes a judge into being aloof and remote. That is added to by stern rules which, while having the worthy purpose of protecting the integrity and reputation of the courts, exert a powerful negative influence in effectively placing judges and the courts beyond probing examination and vigorous comment.

Through Mr Justice Didcott's memorandum the public is for once taken behind the scenes — and what emerges is startling and deeply worrying.

It is the proposal for the establishment of intermediate courts which led to Mr Justice Didcott putting down his views. In this sphere alone he sets alarm bells ringing. For his brilliantly argued case leaves no room for doubt that intermediate courts would be a waste of money, retrogressive and damaging to the status and functioning of the Supreme Court.

His assessment is fully shared by his colleague, Mr Justice A J Milne, also of the Natal Bench, whose views we published yesterday. And clearly, as both Judge Didcott and Judge Milne say, they are not alone in their thinking: Mr Justice Milne, for example, notes that the proposal to call personnel of intermediate courts "judges" was opposed by the Natal judiciary "to a man".

The Hoexter Commission has the task of assessing the intermediate courts' proposal, and no one will want to anticipate its findings. Obviously, however, eminent judicial opinion will weigh heavily in its deliberations.

That, it must be hoped, will be all the more so because of the suspicion voiced by Mr Justice Didcott that the intermediate courts' proposal is but the means to an end — which is no less than what he describes in blunt terms as a "deliberate and determined strategy" to harness and control the Supreme Court.

He speaks with obvious passion and anger about the circumstances surrounding this: judicial discontent and low morale; inadequate salaries paid to judges; the erosion of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; the Government's failure over the years to appoint leading counsel to the bench; the growing influence of the Department of Justice in becoming the master, rather than the servant, of the Supreme Court.

As he points out, the distinction between the judiciary, the executive and the legislature is a constitutional requirement. It is also a fundamental safeguard of what personal liberties remain to us. If the "planners" have their way, the Supreme Court will be stripped of its independence, leaving only the final myth of judicial integrity.

What now, however? Mr Justice Didcott having spoken out, what action will follow to halt the rot?

The first official reaction is hardly reassuring. Mr H J Coetsee, the new Minister of Justice, has issued a statement giving assurance that the Department of Justice "denies that it is set on undermining the Supreme Court". If the department is indeed undermining the court, as Judge Didcott says it is, it is hardly going to own up to it.

More serious, however, is Mr Coetsee's criticism of this newspaper for having dared to publish the judge's memorandum. If publication of material, as clearly important to the public interest as this, is not considered "proper", then what is?

That is a view which we hope others will equally subscribe to — and act upon. Mr Justice Didcott has displayed courage all too rare in South Africa these days in setting out his views on paper. Those fellow-judges of his who agree with his dire warnings, as well as those advocates and attorneys who also know what is going on, must come into the open.

This is the time to stand up and be counted. Too much is at stake for silence to prevail.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

BUTHELEZI COMMISSION ON NATAL--Durban--Six more prominent Natalians, including Archbishop Denis Hurley and a former Supreme Court judge, Mr D G Fannin, have agreed to serve on the Buthelezi Commission of Inquiry to probe the future of Natal and Kwazulu. This information was released yesterday by Miss Gail Newman, assistant secretary to the commission. Miss Newman said the other four members of the commission were: Mr Carter H Ebrahim, representing the Labour Party; Dr Bruce Dobie, president of the Natal Teachers Society; Professor Absolom Vilakazi, director of the Kwazulu Documentation and Research Centre at the University of Zululand; and Mr A P E Mkwanazi, representing the Kwazulu planning, coordinating and advisory committee. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Oct 80 p 2]

CISKEI DELEGATION IN FRANCE--Paris.--A five-member delegation from the Ciskei led by Chief Minister Lennox Sebe arrived in France yesterday for a 10-day visit aimed partly at securing eventual French recognition of the territory as an independent nation. The delegation is due to have talks at the French Foreign Ministry--though probably not at ministerial level--and also to meet parliamentary deputies, senators and members of employers' organizations. Their visit is the first of a number being made to Western democracies both to learn from their political structures and tell them about Ciskei plans for the future. Delegation sources said the political independence of the Ciskei must be based on its economic progress and to this end the delegation wanted to meet partners interested in taking part in its agricultural and industrial development. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Oct 80 p 3]

TRANSKEI FORMER CHIEF DALINDYEBO--Maseru.--The deposed chief of the Tembus, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, left Lesotho at the weekend for Maputo on the first leg of a trip to West Germany. Chief Sabata, who appeared in Maseru last Friday after his disappearance from Transkei early this year, said he was going to West Germany for specialist medical treatment. He was travelling with his wife. He was leader of the opposition Transkei Democratic Progressive Party until his conviction on a charge of injuring the dignity of Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima. It is understood from reliable sources in Maseru that Chief Sabata will return to Lesotho.--Sapa. [Text][Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Oct 80 p 5]

TAIWAN AID TO HOMELANDS--Taipei.--The possible cooperation between the South African homelands and Taiwan, which the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, hinted at last night, has already existed to some degree. The President of BophutaTswana,

Chief Lucas Mangope, has already visited Taiwan, as has the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, who recently announced that he would seek independence provided the terms were right. In 1977 the then Minister of Foreign Affairs in Transkei, Chief Jerry Moshesh, visited Taiwan. There is, at present, a small agricultural team from Taiwan working on a rice-growing project at the previously disastrous Qamata irrigation scheme in Transkei. Clearly, Mr Botha hopes that one of the products of his visit to Taiwan will be an extension of these links to the homelands. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Oct 80 p 4] [by Barry Streek]

MULTIRACIAL COMMUNITY COMMITTEES--Bloemfontein.--Multiracial community committees are to be formed in every town in the Free State to see to the needs and aspirations of Whites, Coloureds and Blacks in the province. Brigadier M J du Plessis, commanding officer of the Free State Command said yesterday the committees would be formed in conjunction with various State departments and other bodies through out the Free State. Officers of his command had already held meetings in various towns where local sub-committees had been established. The project was aimed at promoting better racial relationships, better living standards for all and to identify, co-ordinate and try to solve problems between the different race groups. "The onslaught against the Republic is a total onslaught," Brig Du Plessis said. "It is not aimed at the Whites only, but against all race groups in South Africa." To meet this onslaught head on, it was imperative for all ethnic groups in South Africa to work together," Brig Du Plessis said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 80 p 8]

CSIR VICE PRESIDENT--Professor R R Arndt, professor in organic chemistry at the University of Stellenbosch, has been appointed a vice-president of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research as from January 1, 1981. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Oct 80 p 4]

SENTENCES FOR TERRORISM--Durban.--Two young men were each jailed for five years yesterday after a year-long Terrorism Act trial in the Durban Regional Court. Mr X Odendaal found Mandla James Sibisi, 20 and a 16-year-old youth conspired to leave or attempted to leave South Africa for military training with the aim of the violent overthrow of the Government. Five others--Mr Njengabantu Sithole, 21, Mr Ramatlotlo Moses, 21, Mr Christopher Sitembiso Nzuza, 20, a 17-year-old youth and a 16-year-old youth--were acquitted. Mr Sithole was acquitted on a second charge of contravening the Act by inciting four youths to leave the country for military training. Nzuza received a suspended two-year sentence for dealing in dagga. Sentencing Sibisi and the youth on the Terrorism Act charge, Mr Odendaal said the Act laid down a minimum of five years' jail.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Oct 80 p 4]

EXPLOSIONS ON RAIL LINE--Two explosions occurred on the Soweto-Johannesburg railway line near Dube station yesterday morning. Confirming the incidents, a spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said police suspected that two charges, each containing 400 g of TNT, had been responsible for the blasts. A further eight TNT charges of 400 g each had been rendered harmless and removed. The spokesman said a preliminary investigation had established that the charges had been detonated electrically from a distance. Slight damage had been caused to the railway line and switching mechanism. Railway workers had repaired the line at about 7 am, which allowed a resumption of train traffic. The spokesman

said pamphlets of the banned African National Congress, as well as communistic literature, had been found near the scene of the explosions. Shortly after the blasts, police had to use tearsmoke to disperse about 500 Black youths. After being warned to disperse, they began throwing stones at five buses. One of the buses was set alight and burned out. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 80 p 3]

URBAN COUNCIL ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT--Bloemfontein.--President and founder member of the Urban Council Association of South Africa, (UCASA) Mr Steve Kgame, was re-elected president at the organization's second annual conference held at the weekend at the community hall, Batho township, Bloemfontein. His deputy, Mr Joseph C Mahuhushi, who is also chairman of the Diep Meadow council, was re-elected deputy chairman. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Oct 80 p 9]

NEW OFS ADMINISTRATOR--A former prominent Free State youth leader, who was also the chairman of the federal council of the Nasionale Jeungbond, and presently MP for Bethlehem, Mr Louis Botha (40), was yesterday appointed the new Administrator of the Free State. The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced after yesterdays Cabinet meeting that Mr Botha's appointment as Administrator had been approved by the Cabinet. Mr Botha succeeds Dr Nak van der Merwe, who was promoted to the Cabinet recently. Mr Botha became leader of the Free State Jeungbond in 1965 at the age of 25 and was elected MP for Bethlehem in 1968. He studied for his BSc agriculture degree at Stellenbosch University whereafter he married Miss Aletta Louisa Spangenberg. The couple have three children. Mr Botha was elected Free State whip of the NP in 1978 and he is also a curator of the National Parks Board, where he represents the Free State. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Oct 80 p 3]

OFFSHORE GAS EXPLORATION--Cape Town.--Soekor has found gas in a borehole about 90 miles south-west of Mossel Bay and tests are currently being carried out, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said in a news release yesterday. He added that this was the ninth time that signs of gas had been found within Soekor's prospecting area. Because it was important that the public should be well informed on Soekor's activities, he and the Soekor Board had decided that the news media should be kept abreast of developments in tests at the boreholes. He said that if the international energy situation was taken into account, it was natural that any developments in the field of energy were newsworthy. He warned the public, however, that it was too early to think that the gas in this new borehole was economically expolitable.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Oct 80 p 3]

IMMIGRATION FIGURES--South Africa had a net gain of some 1 649 immigrants in July, bringing the running total for this year to an impressive 7 691. Obviously attracted by the comparatively good economic conditions prevalent in this country, 2 589 people left their homelands to settle in South Africa in July, with only 940 people emigrating. Thus in the first seven months of 1980, 15 219 immigrants entered South Africa, while less than half this number (7 528 to be exact) emigrated abroad. The gains for the country's skilled labour force are even more emphasised by the corresponding numbers for the same period last year. In July 1979, South Africa experienced a net loss of 93 people (1 365 immigrants and 1 458 emigrants), while at this time last year, the running gain was only 269 people (10 804 immigrants and 10 535 emigrants). According to figures released

by the Department of Statistics yesterday, of the total immigrants which entered the country this year, some 1 956 are professional people (including 444 engineers and 130 accountants.) Immigrants employed in production industry totalled 1 606 clerical workers 1 215 and administrative and managerial workers 465. In the first seven months however, the drain was also large, with 1 160 professional people leaving South Africa, while 677 production and 593 clerical workers also emigrated. In July alone, 1 223 people immigrated to South Africa from Europe (including 937 from the UK), while 1 212 people left Zimbabwe to take up permanent residence in South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Oct 80 p 19]

POSSIBLE WHEAT EXPORTS--South African wheat in limited quantities is likely to be exported to neighbouring countries to alleviate severe shortages during the next 12 months, it was learnt in Pretoria yesterday. Reserve wheat stocks in Zimbabwe are expected, to reached their lowest level next year for many years, and there is a possibility of a severe bread shortage. However, according to the general manager of the Wheat Board, Mr J van Aarde, South Africa's own wheat resources have been severely cut this year by drought. The crop is expected to yield about 1 560 000 tons against a national need of 1 800 000 tons. A carry-over of 600 000 tons, however, gives the country a two-and-a-half month buffer reserve. The Government has just authorised a shipment of wheat to Malawi. Any further exports would mean a reduction in the reserve carry-over, and would raise the possibility of South Africa having to import wheat. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Oct 80 p 2]

GOLD PRODUCTION ESTIMATE--South African 1980 gold output will probably total 675 to 685 tonnes, about three percent off last year's level, Dennis Etheredge, chairman of the gold and uranium division of Anglo American Corp of South Africa said. He told the American Metal Market forum in London the average grade of ore mined has fallen to 7,45 grams a tonne from 8,22 in 1979, compared with a 140 percent rise in the average gold price received by the mines in the first six months, compared with first half 1979 to $589,58 per ounce. Mr Etheredge said, using as a base price $350, $650 and $1 200 an ounce respectively, South African gold production is projected to remain in a relatively close range around current levels until about 1987, then fall gradually to about 350 tonnes at the turn of the century. However, at the lower base price, production peaks at a much higher level in about 1987 and then falls off more sharply than in the case of the other two base prices. The trends are based on output from existing producers and mines in the process of opening up and relate to the position at the start of last August.--Reuter. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Oct 80 p 19]

SUGAR CROP ESTIMATE--The latest estimate of South Africa's 1980/81 May to April sugar crop has been cut by 10 000 tons to 1,61-million tons tel quel from 1,62-million tons forecast last month, Sugar Association general manager Peter Sale said. He said from Durban this compares with actual output of 2,08-million tons tel quel in 1979/80. The lower estimate reflects the continuing effects of the severe drought which has been hitting sugar producers for many months, he added. Mr Sale said there have been no rains in sugar growing regions for about three weeks, although September rainfall was above average. South African producers need a lot more rain to help offset the effects of the protracted drought, he added. Mr Sale said, however, he believes the 1980/81 crop is unlikely to drop

below 1,6-million tons tel quel, a 23 percent fall from last season.--Reuter. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 80 p 26]

IMPROVED WHEAT CROP PROSPECTS--The second official estimate of South Africa's 1980-81 wheat crop has been revised upwards by 90 000 tons to 1,56-million from an initial estimate of 1,47-million tons, the Agriculture Department said. This is, however, sharply below actual 1979-80 output of 2,09-million tons following a severe drought in main growing areas, it said. The higher second estimate, based on conditions at the end of September, reflects the beneficial effects of rain in the Orange Free State, which provides over 60 percent of the South African crop, it added. The department said rains during the last month in the Free State enabled producers to plant spring wheat and helped improve wheat already planted. The South African wheat season runs officially from October 1 to September 30, but it is complicated by different growing seasons in various regions. In August Wheat Board manager Denis van Aarde said South Africa may need to import wheat for the first time in 10 years if a crop of about 1,4-million tons materialised this season.--Reuter. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 80 p 26]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NEW REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL--Zanzibar: The chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, al-Haj Aoud Jumbe Mwinyi, today swore-in 30 members of the new revolutionary council. The 31-man new council which has 19 new faces, including two females, was announced shortly before midday by the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council secretary, Ndugu Ali Swaleh. The women entering the council for the first time since the revolution of 1964 are Ndugu (Teresia Ulban Ali) and Mansura Ali Salim. Permanent members of the council since 1964 who have been dropped include Ndugu Daudi Mahmud; Thabit Kombo; Saidi Wa Shoto; Mohamed Mfaume; Muhsin Ali; Ali Muhsin; Mohamed Abdalla and Ibrahim Makungu. Unlike the previous council, the new team is mostly composed of young men aged between 25 and 35 years. The council is the principal advisory body to its chairman and is supposed to have 35 members, including the chairman. According to Ndugu Swaleh four members are yet to be appointed to fill up the 35 vacancies [as heard] in the body. [Text] [LD302100 Dar es Salaam Radio in English to East Africa 1100 GMT 30 Oct 80 EA]

CSO: 4420

SECONDARY, HIGHER TEACHERS STRIKE DECLARED ILLEGAL

AB300705 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Communique from the Ministry of Civil Service and Labor--read by announcer]

[Text] By letter No D.N.S.G. [expansion unknown] of 26 October 1980 to the president of the republic through the Ministry of Civil Service and Labor, the SUVESS [Sole Voltan Union of Teachers of Secondary and Higher Education] gave warning of a strike scheduled to take place at 0000 hours on 29 October 1980.

By letter No 281 FPT [Civil Service and Labor] of 28 October 1980, the minister of civil service and labor drew the attention of the SUVESS to the provisions of Article 4 of Law 45/60 A.N. [expansion unknown] of 23 July 1960 regarding the regulations governing the right of strike which civil servants and state employees enjoy.

Under the terms of these regulations, the strike planned by the SUVESS as notified on 27 October by the letter of 26 October 1980 and embarked upon at 0000 hours on 29 October is a blatant violation of the provisions of Law 45/60 A.N. of 25 July 1960.

As a matter of fact, the strike threats issued by the SUVESS in its letters No's 13 and 15/80 DN-SG of 13 and 15 October 1980 cannot be considered as strike warnings as provided for under Article 3 of the above-mentioned Law 45/60. Article 7 of the same Law 45/60 states that in case of violation of these provisions, the civil servants and state employees can be subject to disciplinary punishment provided for in the general regulations of the civil service.

Even though the right to strike is guaranteed to civil servants and state employees, it must, however, be carried out within the framework of the laws providing for that right. Given this fact, the SUVESS strike is declared illegal. As the law applies for everyone, the SUVESS and its militants are earnestly requested to abide rigorously by it.

Signed by the minister of the civil service and labor.

CSO: 4400

NKOMA PROPOSED POSTPONEMENT OF LOCAL ELECTIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Home Affairs Minister, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday called for the postponement of the forthcoming local government elections until after well-established Government machinery had prepared the whole country for fair and free polling.

Addressing a Patriotic Front youth rally at Bulawayo's White City Stadium, Dr Nkomo said:

"I don't think the way our local government elections are being conducted is in the country's best interests.

"On several occasions we have been informed about results of polling that is said to have been conducted in one or another part of our country after some shooting has occurred there.

"People are lined up in other areas and ordered to vote by men carrying arms, and then results are announced."

Dr Nkomo added: "What is going on is disaster, and we cannot stand idly and let it destroy what we fought for for years.

ORDERED

"I say this is questionable even further when voters are registered in the streets where they are ordered to fill in forms and declare themselves as lodgers of unspecified houses.

"We don't want to create or see divisions in our country, but this type of thing is not helpful to create the peaceful and united nation we are still trying to mould."

He told more than 15 000 cheering youths that his statement did not mean that PF members or any other Zimbabwe national should take the law into his or her own hands, because the situation should be rectified by responsible authorities.

"I don't want to hear of beatings of people anywhere in the country, and I want everybody to know that they are free to exercise their right of self-defence," he said.

The PF president strongly advised "the young generation to behave decently, avoid drunkenness, laziness, having children out of wedlock, prostitution, stealing, because we cannot make a nation out of such people".

From the stadium, Dr Nkomo went to the Castle Arms Motel where members of the Malawian and Zambian communities in Bulawayo had organised a social function in his and his wife's honour.

After he was presented with a spear, shield, and a copper lion by the hosts, Dr Nkomo said: "The alliance between us, Zambians and Malawians, dates back to Federation days, and continues to exist in a free Zimbabwe where Malawians, Zambians, Mozambicans, Batswana, Algerians and others can now live as full and free citizens."

He said it was nonsense to call an African a foreigner on the African continent.

"In Zimbabwe we accept anybody who chooses to live here, be he or she from Britain, Tunisia or elsewhere. We welcome them as part of our nation regardless of their race or tribe," he said.

"There are some people who boarded the liberation bus after it had started moving and then tried to stop it before it had reached its destination who want to divide the nation according to tribes, regions, or races.

"These ambitious people don't seem to see that one cannot create a nation out of one's brother alone, but only through treating everybody as a free, equal, and fellow-countryman."

Addressing another meeting of ZIPRA ex-guerillas at Entumbane Housing Estate Dr Nkomo said they should help consolidate national peace, unity, and show respect towards their elders, women, and among themselves.

"You have behaved properly in spite of open provocation against you through the radio and television," he said.

"You have never accused ZANLA comrades of having not fought, but they have said you did not fight.

"You should remember that a true hero does not praise himself but is praised by the people for whom he had sacrificed. Those who praise themselves are fakes and not genuine national heroes."

He told the ex-guerillas to co-operate with the people all over the country in defending the country against what he termed noise-makers.

"If the Moon were to stop in its course to howl back at hyenas and jackals, the universe would lose its equilibrium.

"You too are responsible for the stability of our country, but if you were to worry yourselves about howling jackals and hyenas, the country would be thrown into instability."

He said those who wished to get married must do it properly through either known and respected traditional channels or through the church.

CSO: 4420

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES PARTICIPATION IN IMF, WORLD BANK

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 5

[Finance Minister Nkala interviewed by David Linsell]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE recently joined the world's two top financial clubs, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank when the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, visited Bermuda and Washington.

After his return home last week the minister spoke about the implications of Zimbabwe's membership of the IMF and the World Bank, and his views on the future of the economy.

QUESTION: Did ministers and officials in Bermuda and Washington suggest or give any advice on how our economy should develop?

ANSWER: Definitely not. But I do know the system of conditionality. They didn't mention anything as regards what they will do if finally they decide to give us any loan or financial assistance, but we have to take into account the roles of the two organisations.

The IMF finances short-term balance of payments problems. The World Bank is a developmental/loan institution. Therefore, I am sure you are aware that the two rarely finance a budgetary deficit.

We explained our position and I believe they will help to finance those budgetary programmes that are of a developmental nature rather than financing a budgetary deficit as such.

They appreciated our argument and the fact that we emphasised the question that time was of the essence particularly in our case, and said they would deal with us having that regard in mind.

What do the IMF and WB consider to be Zimbabwe's economic priorities, and did they fall in line with the Government's?

Of course, as you know we have a programme of reconstruction and development. They didn't want us to discuss what our priorities were.

It was just our programmes as regards the structural adjustment of the economy without specific discussion on the priorities as such.

You said the IMF and WB would not finance a deficit budget, but you indicated funds may come in for other areas.

You see, the deficit in the budget has implications for certain developmental programmes. We discussed this and they seemed to indicate to us, without saying "Yes", that they would examine financing some of those projects which the Government has undertaken to work on.

Would this be on the basis of soft loans?

Yes, from the World Bank.

IMF membership allows Zimbabwe to use U.S.$133 million in Special Drawing Rights. Can we draw the first quarter of that sum immediately if necessary?

We could be due for about Z$100 million or U.S.$133 million now. The IMF team is coming in at the end of the month to discuss that with us.

The first tranche is no problem. The concept of conditionality hardly applies.

The second has few conditions, but it is on the third and fourth that they get tough.

But I don't think we will get that far, though we may use our first allocation.

Will an increasing inflow of foreign funds lead to any relaxation of our foreign exchange controls?

The exchange control operates in terms of the Exchange Control Act of 1964. This was a UDI measure and we are continuing to use it because of the foreign exchange implications that if we removed it we would have absolutely nothing of our foreign exchange earnings remaining.

We would have so many obligations to meet at one and the same time which would run us dry.

You are aware that in my Budget statement of July I made major relaxations which were not there during UDI and I will continue to review the situation as and when there is a need to do so.

The feeling in financial circles is that if funds do come in there will have to be some relaxation. Do you agree?

That is a speculative feeling. We still have a lot of problems. Our need for foreign exchange seems to grow with the expansion of the economy. It is just beginning to take off and in the process will continue to require imports of spare parts, machinery and raw materials and many other requirements.

So the import bill will continue to be a strain upon our foreign exchange earnings. Whatever loans we get, and so on, we will still have a shortfall.

How do you reconcile our highly liquid banking system with the need for foreign loans?

The excess liquidity in our banking system has nothing to do with the inflow of foreign loans which help us to meet our international obligations.

Some of the development and reconstruction programmes, such as the Wankie project and various others which the Government has in mind, all have a high degree of foreign currency content.

So internal liquidity and external illiquidity, if you want to put it that way, are two different things although in a way they are compatible.

Are you considering trying to tap our liquid banking system as a source of funds to finance Government projects?

Only this morning I was speaking to the Minister of Economic Planning and Development and we were discussing this and how to finance some of our development projects.

So we are talking about how best we could tap this excess liquidity in the economy so that it can be used rather than lying idle in the banks.

So we are thinking about that and not sitting back and saying let the money lie there.

The Treasury has been doing a lot of borrowing to finance some of the Government's projects so we may have to increase the tempo of tapping these excess funds.

Would you agree that inflation could get it's teeth into the economy.

Yes, but we are watching this very carefully. Our inflation rate is among the lowest in the world, between 7 and 9 per cent, so you can see that our financial management has been better than many.

Of course, since the economy is picking up we are bound to have pressures so we must try and balance inflationary tendencies in the economy as a whole.

So, by attracting funds from the commercial sector into government projects you can keep a grip on inflation?

Yes, in a way. This may be a wrong view, but that is my feeling and I am discussing it with others to how best we can do it.

The money supply has expanded by 34 percent. What plans do you have for curbing this trend?

Well, at the moment we haven't any, but my own feeling is that although there is an overhanging demand in the economy as a whole it will soon be absorbed as production picks up.

So you are going to let it find its own level?

Yes, but if it shows a dangerous movement then we'll move in and halt it.

Have you received any suggestions that the Zimbabwe dollar be devalued?

I think people should be thinking about the exchange rate. The question of devaluation is one of speculation and of course you get a lot of high-blown comments about this.

The value of our currency in terms of imports and exports is an internal issue. It would be presumptuous for anyone from abroad to come to me and indulge in such a discussion.

Has it actually been discussed?

No. We haven't even thought about it.

What is the purpose of the visit by experts from the IMF?

The IMF team is coming to continue the discussion I and my officials had in Washington. We want them to see for themselves what we have and perhaps to talk about our needs.

There is nothing really to cause people to raise their eyebrows.

But we are going to talk to them about perhaps our first tranche of the U.S.$133 million which you mentioned earlier. However, before they can say "Here you are" they will want to know why we want to use it.

Moving away from high finance, what will be the role of the new commercial bank, which you announced recently is to be set up in Zimbabwe?

Its function will be no different from the established commercial banks, although there may be a varying here and there in the way it grants its funds.

There is over-conservatism in the banks which have been in existence in this country, in particular applying to black businessmen.

I have had many coming here saying the extension of credit by the existing banks is so restricted. So much so that these businessmen have been excluded from exploiting these avenues.

The new bank will be flexible, but not so far as being reckless. The question of security for loans will not be thrown overboard, but you can overemphasise the question of security.

The element of risk is always present in business, however, you can always try to minimise it with a series of safety mechanisms.

The present banks have tended to extend credit to old customers. It has become a habit and habits, I grant you, die hard.

Representatives from our partner, the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, are coming this week for finalisation of everything and I believe if all goes well they will begin their operations in January in Salisbury and Bulawayo simultaneously.

Finally Minister, do you consider that Zimbabwe should regard its future progress and economic development as matters it should control completely upon its ability to pay its own way in the world?

That is an important question, like any business organisation, however vast or small, Zimbabwe must be able to pay its own way for its own existence.

Once it is able to pay for its own existence and has established good connections and has earned a name for itself then all other people will be able to deal in business with that organisation.

I believe a country is no different from any other business organisation. Zimbabwe must maintain, and I repeat maintain, its credit worthiness. In other words pay its own way in the world.

CSO: 4420

VISITING WORLD BANK OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ECONOMY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

THE first seeds of Zimbabwe's membership of the World Bank bore fruit last week with the visit to Salisbury of its vice-president Mr Willie Wapenhans.

Now that a picture of Zimbabwe's economy and the needs of the country has emerged Mr Wapenhans said an indepth view was needed.

"I have come following talks with your Minister of Finance, Senator Nkala, in Washington to see whether we can sketch out a programme of co-operation between the Government of Zimbabwe and ourselves

"This is likely to be for the short, medium and long terms since the offers of support for reconstruction and rehabilitation in your country may be insufficient," said the World Bank's vice-president.

Mr Wapenhans thought that the economy had been "remarkably successful in sustaining itself during the long period of isolation and conflict.

"There are lessons for the rest of the world to be learnt from that experience."

But now, he added, a great deal of infrastructure rebuilding was necessary. No timescale had been discussed, that was for the Government to decide particularly regarding the intensity and form of settlement areas to be used.

"We view agriculture and rural development as prominent and crucial sectors.

"Also there is the need to give great attention to manpower development and education.

"The overwhelming impression one receives is of a great shortage of skills and the need to eradicate dualism in the economy," said Mr Wapenhans.

CSO: 4420

COMMENTARY ON FOREIGN PRESS CURBS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Reluctant Curbs"]

[Text] THE Government's decision to curb the activities of "undesirable and irresponsible" foreign journalists is not unexpected, although the Minister of Information, Dr Shamuyarira, must have taken the step with some reluctance.

The restatement of the policy of the freedom of the Press is welcomed but we go along with his attempts to curb a small section who have been indulging in malicious representation of events here in overseas newspapers and magazines.

Too little account is often taken by ill-informed observers of the evolving nature of the country from a state of civil war.

The fact that foreign journalists will now be "licensed" by having to obtain temporary employment permits will make the fringe element think twice before committing wild allegations to print and presenting them as a matter of fact.

At the same time the Government partly has the answer to the problem in its own hands.

The best counter to bad propaganda is to open up better channels of communication to enable the more positive side of Zimbabwe's development to be made known.

Swifter responses to Press inquiries on a wide variety of subjects would immediately stifle rumourmongering. A period of uncertainty in Dr Shamuyarira's own Ministry is now over with the appointment of a new Director of Information and already some benefits are beginning to follow.

CSO: 4420

CHANGING ROLE OF POLICE DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister yesterday outlined the code of conduct which he expects the police to observe.

There was nothing revolutionary, or even unusual, about the principles he enunciated. They demand only the development of good human relationships, without which no police force can operate effectively.

So far as most senior members of the force are concerned, Mr Mugabe must have been preaching to the converted. But he was speaking to a passing out parade of recruits and with the force in a state of transition it would do no harm to make the point strongly to the newcomers.

Unfortunately, because of the unsettled state of the country, the return to traditional police work cannot be achieved overnight. In the meantime the police must be given all the help possible to restore their good relations with the public.

The politicians have an important role to play here, particularly in the rural areas. They must not encourage people to try to pay off old scores by baiting the police. Nor must they encourage people to make frivolous and mischievous complaints against them. To indulge in such tactics is to risk a complete breakdown in law and order.

But the police themselves must do more to promote their new image by publicising the changes that they are already making.

Why, for instance, is the force so reluctant to speak about the black officers who have recently been promoted to senior rank?

Mr Justice Dumbutshena put the situation rather well when he said at an earlier passing out parade: "Winning the trust and co-operation of the public is one of the fundamental duties of a modern police force. I hope therefore that the authorities will increase and redouble the duties and activities of the force's public relations section."

CSO: 4420

KANGAI ORDERS TRADE UNIONS TO REGISTER, UNITE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, has ordered all trade unions in the country to register, and form a central umbrella body.

The move follows a series of meetings he held with trade unionists.

In an interview this week, Mr Kangai said he had invited 25 labour leaders to his office and told them the conditions.

"We would like to conform to international standards because we are now a member of the International Labour Organisation."

The Minister said the unions had been asked to register so that they could easily be identified. "We have so many unions being formed nearly every day and it is increasingly becoming difficult to deal with each of them."

All unions would be given a chance to register, after which a convention would be held under the auspices of the Ministry to elect a national executive of the central body.

After the elections the new body would be required to find a place for its head office from which it would co-ordinate the activities of the affiliated member unions.

The move would ease communication between the labour movements and the Ministry. "We will deal directly with the central body instead of several unions as has been the case at the moment."

Mr Kangai yesterday declined to comment on the resignation of Mr Phineas Sithole as vice-chairman of the six-week-old Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions.

Mr Kangai said in Bulawayo that he had not yet received Mr Sithole's resignation letter. He would have thought Mr Sithole would have been "polite enough" to discuss the matter with him in the Ministry before telling the Press.

Mr Sithole resigned on Tuesday in protest against the ZCTU's "un-trade union policies, practices and principles", as well as "Government and ZANU (PF) attempts to usurp the role and rights of established trade unions . . ."

He accused ZANU (PF) of "consciously and openly trying to take over workers' organisations through ZANU (PF)-created workers' committees responsible for confusing both the workers and managements about which labour movement is actually responsible for promoting and protecting workers' rights".

Asked to clarify the role of workers' committees in relation to trade unions, Mr Kangai said: "Workers' committees deal with domestic issues at their respective work places while trade unions handle matters affecting their individual membership in each particular industry.

"Trade unions should not involve themselves in enterprise matters but in those of the entire industry.

"Trade union and workers' committees' activities are complementary and not opposed to one another in that the existence of committees facilitates and accelerates communication between management and trade unions on the one hand with workers on the other."

Mr Kangai said there was "nothing to stop workers' committee members from becoming trade union members because the two were not rivals".

On food for refugees and people returning to Zimbabwe, the Minister said this was under control.

"The situation is relatively quiet. Most people are getting supplies except where we have transport problems."

The Ministry would employ more personnel to help in the distribution of food. Mr Kangai said the Government needed more relief food supplies until the next harvest.

CSO: 4420

NEW CZI CHIEF TONY READ PROFILED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

MR Tony Read, new chief executive of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, runs to keep fit.

Professionally he has also had to do a lot of running lately.

Apart from settling in to his job, which entails, among other things, renewing contacts with leading figures in government and the private sector in the country, he is also having to find time to welcome and talk to members of the numerous international trade delegations who are currently flocking to Zimbabwe.

Thus, after a hectic day at the CZI offices in Salisbury, he is frequently obliged to rush off to cocktail parties and meetings.

"It's hard work, but fascinating," said this embullient former policeman during a brief interview fitted in between appointments.

"Provided we can get the security situation in this country under control, government appreciates the value of private enterprise, and we can retain skilled people here, I firmly believe Zimbabwe has a great future.

"I genuinely think we can become the industrial centre of central Africa and don't see any problems which cannot be resolved.

"This is one of the reasons why we are anxious to establish good relations again with the international business community after being cut off for so many years.

"But as well as meeting delegations and international businessmen here at home, I am looking forward to the time when we in CZI at least start sending official delegations abroad.

"Obviously, by travelling abroad, our businessmen can pick up many valuable ideas. Many have already done so, of course."

Although he spent his early three years in the police since emigrating to this country from London in 1952, Tony Read (46) has spent much of his working life in business.

He spent six years working for a wholesale company in what was then Northern Rhodesia returned to Bulawayo in 1964 to run a garage, and then joined the regional office of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for some years.

Ten years ago he was appointed secretary of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce, a post he held until his appointment to CZI on October 1 in succession to Mr Chris McCullagh.

A member of the Zimbabwe Institute of Management, Mr Read is married with three children.

CSO: 4420

RESERVE BANK STATEMENTS PUBLISHED

Salisbury ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 10, 17 Oct 80 pp 963, 985

[Text]

General Notice 928 of 1980.

RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [*CHAPTER 173*]

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

IN terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [*Chapter 173*], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 26th September, 1980, is published in the Schedule.

D. W. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Treasury

10-10-80.

SCHEDULE

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1980

Liabilities	$	*Assets*		$
Capital	2 000 000	Gold and foreign assets		199 835 623
General Reserve Fund	6 000 000	Loans and advances		50 871 201
Currency in circulation	162 284 354	Internal investments—		68 975 251
Deposits and other liabilities to the public	150 548 288	Government stock	21 316 940	
Other liabilities	76 352 153	Other	47 658 311	
		Other assets		77 502 720
	$397 184 795			$397 184 795

General Notice 958 of 1980.

RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [*CHAPTER 173*]

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

IN terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [*Chapter 173*], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 3rd October, 1980, is published in the Schedule.

D. W. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Treasury.

17-10-80.

SCHEDULE

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 3RD OCTOBER, 1980

Liabilities	$	*Assets*		$
Capital	2 000 000	Gold and foreign assets		212 532 549
General Reserve Fund	6 000 000	Loans and advances		52 001 201
Currency in circulation	164 142 310	Internal investments—		61 828 533
Deposits and other liabilities to the public	151 977 096	Government stock	30 170 222	
Other liabilities	77 116 466	Other	31 658 311	
		Other assets		74 873 589
	$401 235 872			$401 235 872

CSO: 4420

REFORM OF LABOR LAWS IN PROGRESS

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text]

THE Government is working on legislation to remove some anomalies in the existing labour laws and provide better working conditions for all, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai said this week.

In an interview, he said the Industrial Conciliation Act would be repealed in order to effect far-reaching changes and abolish certain practices which were not conducive to the present society.

The move was also aimed at speeding up African advancement and to protect the indegenous worker.

"We are actually going to see that the Act, which is the bible of this Ministry, is changed," he said.

The changes would include the removal of the present practice of forcing female workers to resign when they are pregnant and abolition of racial salary scales; identification of foreign workers; discourage migrant labour to South Africa and to study the existing private employment agencies to determine their activities and effectiveness.

Mr Kangai said that in future, female workers would be granted maternity leave without losing their seniority or benefits.

"The issue of pregnant workers has been of great concern to us," he said.

The Minister said blacks taking over from whites were entitled to the same salary scales and conditions of service. He noted that racial scales had been a source of labour unrest in some places.

"At one place I visited, I was surprised to hear an African accountant telling me that he was getting half of what his white predecessor was getting. This practice must stop."

The Ministry was employing more industrial relations officers who were more orientated to the present society in a bid to protect the indigenous workers and speed up African advancement.

The officers would be empowered to visit various industries in the country and demand employees' registers and their salary scales.

They would ensure that no company flouted the Government policy of giving priority to indigenous workers in employment.

REGISTER

All private employment agencies would be required to register with the Ministry and their activities would be studied.

"We shall employ inspectors to examine their books and determine their activities and effectiveness," Mr Kangai said.

On Zimbabweans working in South Africa under the Wenela labour recruitment programme, he said the practice would be discouraged and the existing contracts made between the South African and the former Rhodesian governments would not be renewed when they expired.

The minister said individuals who wanted to continue working in South Africa were free to do so because there was no law barring people from getting jobs in other countries.

On aliens, Mr Kangai said there would be a control on foreigners coming to seek for jobs in Zimbabwe, adding that those already working, had nothing to fear.

There would, however, be a process to identify them wherever they were employed.

They would gradually be asked to make a choice, either to be citizens or to continue being aliens.

"Those who want to stay here will have to identify themselves like any sovereign state, we will have to identify them," the minister said.

"Those who have been here for a long time and want to stay here are free to do so. We feel they have made a contribution to this nation. I mean whites and blacks."

The minister appealed to various industries to give more jobs to indigenous job seekers in order to alleviate the existing unemployment problem in the country.

He said although it was difficult to give the exact figures, unemployment was high in the rural areas compared to the urban centres where there had been job opportunities because of economic development.

On workers' committees, Mr Kangai said they had made a notable achievement in improving communications between the workers and managements.

There had been letters congratulating the Ministry on the new development.

The minister noted that most of the strikes in the country, were a result of poor communication between the workers and managements.

CSO: 4420

EXCHANGE OF MINERAL WATER FOR ARAB OIL CONSIDERED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by Charles Rukuni]

[Text]

A ZIMBABWEAN businessman plans to launch an industrial project that might end up in Arab states exchanging their oil for what the Arab need most: Water.

Nick Malachias, a Salisbury engineering company and nightclub owner, is to manufacture and export mineral water to the Middle East.

Negotiations are under way with British and Arab bankers for the finance to set up a factory in Zimbabwe and wholesalers in the Arab states.

Malachias is having various types of mineral water analysed in government laboratories.

He is looking for mineral water to duplicate as near as possible the French mineral water, Perrier. Or even better.

At his central-Salisbury nightclub, Malachias said: "Our mineral water has got to be 100 per cent pure. It should be of a higher quality than that currently being supplied by European countries if we are to get a market.

"And it should be at a reasonably cheaper price than European water."

Zimbabwe water tended to have too high copper and fluoride levels. But this could be filtered.

Among the problems Malachias expects to face — and which would mean getting government help are transport and containerisation.

The water has to be exported in its pure form so it cannot be transported in steel containers. It would lose its purity. Only glass containers can be used.

Again, to retain the purity factories have to be built where the water is. Rail sidings have to be established within reasonable distance and enough wagons made available to transport the water to the ports.

Talk big

Malachias said: "This is where government help is needed. If government really sees that the project is profitable, they could arrange an adequate supply of wagons and railage and also the shipping.

"Arabs don't talk small. They talk big. If you make a deal, they want you to keep up to it. Otherwise they drop you and look for better suppliers".

Water is free in Zimbabwe, Malachias said. Transport costs are much lower through Mozambican ports. Labour costs are reasonable so, it all looks feasible.

"This could be one of the biggest money-makers for the country and one of our biggest foreign exchange-earners. Even higher than tobacco.

"And so if government is involved, we might end up swopping their oil for our water.

We need the oil and they need the water. This is why government and the people should benefit from this project. It should not be a private enterprise."

Malachias got the idea of exporting water to Arab countries about four years ago when he visited Europe and the Middle East.

He said France, Spain and Greece were supplying the Middle East with mineral water at about K4 a litre.

"The Arabs have no water. They need it. It is not really a luxury. After all most Arab workers get a lot of money and K4 is not much to them.

Malachias said he had not launched the project earlier because of the war.

The areas where he could get the water he wanted were in war zones and generally things were not favourable to launch such a project then.

Malachias would not, however, disclose where he was getting the water. —GEMINI

CSO: 4420

OVER $10 MILLION NEEDED FOR OIL REFINERY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

THE Feruka oil refinery at Umtali is unlikely to be back in operation until June 1982, and millions of dollars will have to be spent on reconditioning before it comes on stream, Mr Ian Yeoman, acting general manager of CAPREF, said this week.

The shareholders of CAPREF, the operating company, are awaiting the results of an in-depth investigation before they decide to recommission the plant.

Taking a cautious view Mr Yeoman said: "No decision has yet been made on the future of the refinery, It must and will depend upon the final report. This matter has to be taken step by step.

"We are dealing with seven shareholders and the governments of Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Bearing in mind the sums of money which will have to be spent this will require major policy decisions at boardroom level by our shareholders."

Asked what the estimated cost of bringing the refinery out of mothballs and back into operation would be Mr Yeoman said: "It is bound to cost considerably more than Z$10 millions taking into account the rehabilitation, the training of new staff, the provision of housing, supplies of crude oil and running costs.

OBJECTIVE

"But I must stress that our objective is to get agreement from all the parties involved to bring Feruka back on stream in its present form. It is a very complex exercise."

Ascertaining what state the whole plant is in today is being carried out by Netherlands-based Shell Internationale Petroleum Maatschappij B.V., Capraf's technical adviser which has brought in under contract a team of experts from Fluor Engineers and Constructors Inc of the United States.

"We have had authority to spend in excess of Z$1 million on the investigation and that should adequately cover the cost," added Mr Yeoman.

Also present at the meeting was Mr Carel Den Broeder, SIPM's Feruka project leader who said that the investigation would define in terms of work and money what was needed to get the refinery working again.

"On the basis of the final report to be made and assuming one moves onto the second step, the rehabilitation, Feruka will be operating in the second half of 1982," Mr Den Broeder said.

Assuming that Feruka is to be given a new life there are many other considerations that CAPREF will have to take into account in planning for the future.

For instance, the refinery will not need to produce premium petrol, only regular to be mixed with the ethanol from the Lowveld plant at Triangle.

Mr Yeoman said that the electrification of Zimbabwe's railways, although some years ahead, and the supply of coal for steam locomotives would reduce demand for diesel from the refinery.

"These facts have to be taken into account for the future. On the other hand, demand for aviation fuel is likely to increase dramatically as is the call for liquified petroleum gas.

TRAINING

"One of the other major factors in time is the recruitment and training of staff which will be carried out during the rehabilitation and clearly some expatriates will be needed in the initial stages when the refinery is re-opened."

CAPREF is thinking in terms of employing 300 people when Feruka is recommissioned, roughly the same number as in 1965.

"Due to the technical complexity of the operations and the consequent high level of expertise required of the personnel involved, the recruitment and training of suitable staff is likely to represent a significant element in the resumption of refining operations," said Mr Yeoman.

A draft of the Fluor report should be ready at the end of the year, but meanwhile lawyers are redrawing all the original agreements between CAPREF's shareholders, suppliers including the Lonrho-controlled CPMR pipeline company, and the Government.

Built in the early 1960s at a cost of less than R$10 million Feruka processed just over 900 000 tonnes of light Iranian crude oil a year, which was broken down after refining into gasoline, aviation fuel, diesel, kerosene, paraffin and liquified petroleum gas, to name some of its products.

Construction was financed by its shareholders Shell, BP, Mobil, Caltex, the American Independent Oil Co., Total and Kuwait National Petroleum Company.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

UNITY ASSOCIATION FORMED--A solidarity association, the Zimbabwe Progress Legal Association of Friendship of the People in the World, was formed in Salisbury this week, its acting director, Mr Andrew Mazawara, said yesterday. Mr Mazawara said his organisation was not affiliated to any political party in Zimbabwe, although it would be helped financially by the Government. "We would like everybody to get involved because we are strongly against racialism, regionalism and tribalism," he said. The association would discuss international problems with other similar associations throughout the world "to try to establish a common working ground." He holds a bachelor's degree in international relations from the Sorbonne and a masters degree in philosophy from Holland University. He spent about four years in Mozambique as a guerilla during the war. He said his organisation would help in the rehabilitation programme. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 4]

BEEF DEMAND INCREASES--There was a strong demand for breeding cows and fattening steers when 410 head of Sussex and Brahman cattle came under the hammer at the Salisbury South cattle sale yesterday. About 50 buyers attended the auction at the immaculate sale pens, on the Trivoli outspan area near the Hunyani river. The high prices reflected the continued demand for slaughter stock, with the top price of $215 being paid for a cull bull. Seven cull Friesland cows were sold for $200 each. There was also a steady demand for fattening steers. A pen of 12 steers sold for $138 each. There was little demand for young breeding heifers, while breeding cows sold from $134 to $166. This was an indication that farmers were beginning to look to the long term in beef production and that a measure of confidence is returning to the industry. The cattle came from Umvukwes, Glendale and the Mtepatepa area. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 4]

NO DRUGS SHORTAGE--Zimbabwe had adequate supplies of drugs to cope with increased demand since the free health service for people earning less than $150 a month was started, the Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze, said in an interview on Tuesday. The Deputy Minister was commenting on reports that some rural council clinics were having difficulty replacing drugs. He admitted there were some bottlenecks but these were being solved. A new medical stores depot was being planned for Metabeleland which would help in this direction. Dr Mazorodze said some clinics that had been reopened were the only ones for kilometres around, and these had been "swamped" by patients. Since the inauguration of the new health service in September there had been a sharp rise in patients treated, but this was already showing signs of dropping, he said. A spokesman for a major national drug manufacturing firm said there had been an increased demand for certain drugs,

but the suppliers were coping. A Ministry of Health official said: "Some areas might get a bit pushed at times, but if they get stuck we do what we can and get some stock moving to them." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 1]

EEC SUPPORT--Brussels--President Masire of Botswana yesterday won Common Market support for a long-term goal by Southern African countries to coordinate development and reduce dependence on South Africa. Mr Masire told a news conference he had won assurances from Common Market development officials and members of the European Parliament that the EEC would participate in a regional development conference in Maputo from November 27-28, reports Iana-AP. "Independence from economic dependency on South Africa is necessary to better stabilise the region," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420 END

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12 November 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2318

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12 November 1980

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2318

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WITCHCRAFT IN AFRICA STUDIED

Brussels SPECIAL L'EVENTAIL in French 26 Sep - 2 Oct 80 pp 21-23

[Article by Bernard Henry, president of the Flemish Explorers Club: "Sorcerers in Africa"]

[Text] Traveling in Zaire, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe or South Africa, on numerous occasions I have come across sorcerers who claim to be prophets, exorcists, or philosophers. Some of them were even doctors of medicine. The latter simply practiced by treating their patients in an atmosphere surrounded by magic.

Special People

Thanks to their mysterious rituals, formulas and psychological knowledge of human weaknesses, these healers or sorcerers represent a special class in their villages. Possessing feared powers, they are frequently more powerful than the tribal chiefs and richer than well-established businessmen. Most of the time they closely relate their "sacramental" abilities with a deep knowledge of herbs. However, their individual techniques vary from region to region or from tribe to tribe. One does not become a sorcerer at will. Quite frequently it is a question of a hereditary vocation whose rites are learned from most tender childhood among males or females. Should the sorcerer have no children or should he find his children unworthy, he may either call upon a stranger or take with him to his grave the "sangoma secrets." No pure and simple legacy is possible. One either does or does not have the ability subsequently to become a sorcerer. This is quickly realized by the novices. They must zealously study the properties of various plants and roots and human behavior, illnesses and reactions, and those of wild and domestic animals. This also includes the operation of casting and, subsequently, interpreting bones which are used as omens. All these rites take place in a magic environment: Each gesture and word has its context loaded with a hidden meaning.

Schooling

The exorcism practiced by a "nganga" or healer is surrounded by a supernatural ritual. He begins by evoking his father or his oldest known ancestor in order to establish contact, through this link, with the God or the Original Spirit. It is thus that a very old exorcist in Ituri confided to me that this experience creates a very impressive feeling among the profane whose presence,

actually, is virtually always forbidden. For this step the sorcerer or sorceress wears the "Knowledge String" of multicolored pearls, bits of ribbons, and various fetishes in which the "memory" lives. That same old exorcist had shown me his rich wardrobe: hides, scarfs, and raffia clothing which he wore whenever he "conversed" with the spirits. Furthermore, the place of the exorcism is quite important. Some choose a remote part of the forest, a rock or a ravine. Others prefer a suitably furnished hut. The effect is frightening. It impresses their "customers" and further enhances the prestige of the exorcist. The sorcerer's apprenticeship takes about 5 years. It is then as a sorcerer's apprentice that he will be given the opportunity to take his first steps after having passed very difficult tests in the course of an impressive ceremony. The examination which the sorcerer who spoke to me had to pass was administered by five reputed sorcerers. They had locked him up in a hut and one of the five examiners had taken a goat to the bush and hidden it at a great distance. The candidate sorcerer was to find the hidden goat through the intervention of the spirits. He succeeded, he told me. The goat was sacrificed and a feast was organized in his honor while his "colleagues" were donning on him the still warm hide of the animal. He showed me the goatskin, hardened by time, which had remained the symbol of his power and social position.

Beginning Practice

After mumbling his wishes, the new sorcerer places his first "dolosse," the sacred knuckle bones, in a big container filled with water and slugs. He drinks deeply to the point where he begins to vomit in the magic pot which is thus filled. The "nganga" (old sorcerer) places the pot containing the soul of his new colleague on an altar consisting of the cranium of an animal in which a small fire has been lit. The elder sorcerer then hides the plate, the pot, and the altar in a spot known to him alone. In the future, should the new sorcerer fail his obligations taken that day, these objects would become immediately cursed: They would be stricken by an ill fate and become inoperative. The new healer can now begin to receive "clients." Years of training, a good knowledge of people, and subtle steps would unquestionably help him to develop a specialty f[illegible] his part of the world, the future remains very promising. However, [illegible] that such sorcerers can frequently play a nefarious, if not diabolical, role is a fact. They have specialized and have been trained in triggering human anguish or rage. Their undeniable success is based on belief in the spirits of the person's relatives.

Multiple Categories

However, these "sorcerers," as they are generally known, could be classified into multiple categories: The "kimbandas," who practice the art of healing with remedies ("milongos") whose taste is frequently horrible and which frequently present a real social danger, for they combine their lack of scruples with payments by their patients; the "nganga" (mon-ganga in the plural), who is rather the official seer of the tribe or the political oracle who, enjoying great prestige as well, is a member of the local nobility. We then have the "chingango" who could be truly dangerous, for it is they who make and sell various "medicines:" They could also supply intoxicating drugs or poisons as

requested by the "client" and may even administer them themselves. In Central Africa we also come across the "chilombolas" who have extrasensory or supernatural gifts. Traditionally, they are in charge of the circumcision ceremonies. Equally widespread are the "mulogi," who are real fetish experts who specialize in invoking the powers of evil. Finally, there is the "quinbanda," a more general category: They treat the sick, provide diagnosis, conjure the evil spirits, restore family harmony, or could trigger death. They are the interpreters of the spirits of the waters which they have learned to contact, which makes them the masters of the waters, droughts, and wild animals.

White or Black Magic?

Actually, the entire magic process may be divided into two parts: black magic and white magic, the bad and the helping, the magic of evil or of fear. White magic could be useful. In the middle of the forest, away from a physician, a pharmacist, or a hospital, the sorcerer is frequently the only savior, the only person with experience, knowing plants and human diseases, and able to heal and, sometimes, even successfully operate. However, he remains surrounded by a thick layer of mystery which, certainly, has its reasons. The sorcerer is far from always evil. In the course of his practice he acquires an astonishing knowledge of the human psyche, of savage life, and of natural phenomena. Furthermore, his intelligence and his sense of psychology enable him virtually always to explain the positive or negative results of his interventions. Yet, many villagers have thus found themselves totally in the power of the local sorcerer. It is not frequent for all these sorcery categories to be combined within a single person who, in such a case, could enjoy incalculable prestige which, in itself, could trigger real panic or horror: Let us mention here the historical examples of the Mau-Mau or Simbas who were convinced that they were impervious to bullets and who fell under the fire regardless of the many amulets they wore and who, that same morning, had been "made powerful" by the sorcerer. As to black magic, its roots reach deep into the human past. Actually, it is unscrupulous systems which have noted this and have exploited the fears which black magic triggers occasionally in a refined and radical way.

In the course of my latest trip I met a young man from Brazzaville who had spent 2 years at Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow. In addition to proper scientific courses, he had also taken a course which explained how to exploit good luck charms and "ndoki:" According to the instructor, such amulets could prove to be an effective guerrilla weapon. Despite all this, as admitted a professor of medicine in one of the most famous African medical centers, "Some 20 percent of our patients suffer from psychosomatic difficulties, compared with about 2 percent in Europe, according to recent statistics. As honest academicians, we are powerless against such phenomena. The local patient frequently requires spectacular settings filled with mysticism and mystery. Yet, is there a better master of hypnosis than an African sorcerer? He alone could achieve spectacular and disconcerting results through means which, scientifically speaking, are nothing but artifices. However, he is successful where we remain powerless.

"He is successful...given the goodwill of the 'nganga' and his client."

PHOTO CAPTION

1. p 23 Johanna Kosa, female sorcerer in South Africa, one of the main sources of information of the author. Seen here questioning the spirits with knuckle bones.

5157
CSO: 4400

MAGISTRATES' ASSOCIATIONS MEETING HELD

Cotonou EHUZU in French 13 Oct 80 pp 3, 4

[Article by R Mansourou: "For a Completely Modernized Court System"]

[Text] The constituent congress of the Magistrates' Association was held in Cotonou on 10 and 11 October 1980. The opening session was presided over by Comrade Martin Dohou Azonhiho, the minister of Information and Propaganda, substituting for the minister of Popular Justice; he was accompanied by Comrades Leandre Amlon, the presiding judge of the Central People's Court, and Tidjani Serpos Ismael, the public prosecutor of the Central People's Public Prosecutor Department. The event, as Comrade Alexandre Durand, chairman of the organizing committee, commented in his speech, is an important one and is a new experience for our Democratic and Popular Revolution.

The idea of forming such an association has often haunted our magistrates; however, the statutory discretion obligation, which in the final analysis is a political neutrality obligation, has always stood in the way of this wish.

The neutrality that is so brandished enables the dominant class to have its will enforced, since in his neutrality--which is only apparent--the judge is making use of a law that is full of political significance. "There is no neutral law if there are no neutral judges," observed Comrade Alexandre Durand, who continued, "The difficulty for a young revolutionary state like ours is that even while taking on the legacy of certain colonial and neocolonial laws, that state's basic political choices are not always translated into legal form. The magistrate who is well disposed to orient his decision in the direction of those choices finds himself facing a disarming legislative void. The judge is obliged to confine himself to the laws and regulations then in effect, which serve him as reference standards." The basic mission of the court system that is being questioned within the magistrates' association is to contribute, with the other state institutions, to liberating the productive forces. At a time when our court system is becoming popular the magistrates will be expected to create a framework for reflection and action likely to engender--through the combined effects of a better assimilation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and an accurate appraisal of our country's realities, the indispensable harmony between the various institutions of the Beninese state.

Comrade Alexandre Durand then expressed the desire of the entire Beninese magistracy to make our country's court system and avant-garde system of justice that takes as its own the interests of the broad popular masses of our cities and rural areas, a justice system of participation and responsibility that participates actively in the Beninese people's struggle for liberation.

The public prosecutor of the Central Popular Public Prosecutor's Department, Comrade Tidjani Serpos, for his part, pointed out the place that the justice system must occupy in the life and organization of the state. He pointed out that this place is closely linked with the credibility the popular masses attach to the courts. Political neutrality must certainly not prevent the magistrates from patriotically engaging in the ongoing process here--a process whose final goal is to establish social justice and human dignity. "It would also be desirable for the people to recognize its justice system, understand it, feel it, exercise it and assume it," Comrade Tidjani Serpos continued. He vowed to see our various codes adapted to national realities and our country's socialist orientation.

In fact, the public prosecutor of the Central Popular Public Prosecutor's Department emphasized, sorcery, a crime whose component elements are difficult to delimit, is a no less patent reality in our cities and rural areas. Our jurisprudence must also be gradually oriented toward affirming and strengthening the rights of the Beninese woman. Similarly, our procedures must be simplified; their requirements and formalism still strike out at the person on trial and may distort the unfolding of the process.

Unionism in the magistracy marks the radical break with colonial and neocolonial justice in favor of the advent of a truly revolutionary justice.

Mentioning, for his part, the statutory discretion obligation that weighs heavily on the magistrate, the presiding judge of the Central Popular Court, Leandre Amlon commented that the Beninese people's major interests are in no way different from the interests of the magistracy. Then, referring to Lenin, he recalled the principal new role and the content of the activity of unions in a state that has embarked on the socialist path to development. "The unions," he said, "are an organization whose goal is to educate, to train, to instruct, a school of leadership, a management school." The presiding judge of the Central Popular Court asked the magistrates to work resolutely for the advent of a popular court system truly at the service of the broad laboring masses.

Speaking in his turn, the minister of Information and Propaganda, Comrade Martin Dohou Azonhiho, substituting for the Minister of Popular Justice, observed that this union which is being formed is a crucible in which must be merged all the magistrates' efforts to break radically with the past and thus bring order to the great body that is the magistracy. The accomplishing of so noble and exalted a mission calls for a proletarian class consciousness that will enable our magistrates to better understand the real interests of the oppressed and exploited classes among us. Comrade Martin Dohou Azonhiho also asked everyone to develop the spirit of mutual aid, unity and collaboration, to safeguard the interests of the entire judicial body. Then, defining the mission of the magistrates' association, the minister of Information and Propaganda observed that it consists of working for a total break with the old system of justice by fighting exploitation by the forces of evil, wherever they may be found.

A change of attitude, he continued, is the condition sine qua non for rendering the new judicial organs stipulated by the Fundamental Law operational and genuinely popular, and at the service of our laboring masses. Comrade Martin Dohou Azonhiho recommended to the magistrates the Marxist-Leninist method of criticism and self-criticism to correct faults and surmount inadequacies. For, he concluded, "No reform is accomplished without obstacles. Sniggerers will only agree to it when they see that it will succeed."

The basic unions and the other judicial bodies then expressed their support and their wishes for complete success for the work of the congress.

8946
CSO: 4400

IMPORTANCE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTION TO ECONOMY NOTED

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French No 604,May 80 pp 19-21

[Text] Today crude oil is the Congo's primary export product. Production began in 1960 when the small Pointe-Indienne underground deposit went into operation, and it was very appreciably increased when exploitation was begun in the Emeraude offshore deposit in 1972. Since 1973 it has fluctuated around 2,000,000 tons; in 1978 it was 2,400,000 and in 1979 it was 2,700,000. Recent discoveries will make it possible to increase production considerably, and the country's economic situation should be transformed.

Four deposits are currently in production, one on land and three offshore.

The smallest, Pointe-Indienne, the only one on land, north of Pointe-Noire, which has been exploited since 1960, is nearly exhausted; in 1979 it furnished only 11,000 tons.

Emeraude, on the Pointe-Noire Grands Fonds permit 30 km south of Pointe-Noire and 17 km from the coast, which has been exploited since 1972, has reserves of approximately 500,000,000 tons, but the recoverable quantities would be only 20,000,000 tons, chiefly because of the very complex configuration of the reservoirs and the viscosity of the oil. In 1979 it produced 1,417,000 tons, which brought the total for production since the beginning to some 13,000,000 tons. The Emeraude petroleum is removed by way of the Djeno terminal.

Loango, 30 km from the coast, exploitation of which began in 1977, in 1979 furnished 1,300,000 tons; this production should be maintained in 1980.

Finally, Likouala Marine did not enter into production until April 1980; 500,000 tons are anticipated this year.

Hydro-Congo, a national petroleum exploration and exploitation company founded in 1973 (capital: 710,000,000 CFA francs), represents the state in the hydrocarbons field, including refining and distribution. Two foreign companies incorporated in the Congo are producers: Elf Congo (capital 1,000,000,000 CFA francs), a subsidiary of Elf Aquitaine, whose investments at the end of 1979 amount to approximately 160,000,000,000 CFA francs, and Agip Recherches Congo (capital 600,000,000 CFA francs), a subsidiary of the Italian Agip Group. The state, through Hydro-Congo,

holds 20 percent of the capital in return for granting exploration permits; the agreements provide for increasing this participation according to production levels, by means of free transfers of shares. Both producing companies have overlapping interests in the three large deposits under exploitation: Elf Congo is the operator on Emeraude and Likouala, Agip Recherches Congo on Loango.

Likouala Offshore: 1,500,000 Tons in 1981

The production installations of the Likouala Offshore were inaugurated last 21 April by Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the president of the Republic. The deposit was discovered in August 1972 by Elf Congo, the holder of the Pointe-Noire Grands Fonds permit; its participation in the deposit is 65 percent and Agip's is 35 percent. It is situated 22 km west of Emeraude. The depth of the water straight down varies from 91 to 97 meters. The oil permeates three sandstone-like levels several tens of meters thick and between 1,270 and 1,365 meters deep. The surface of the petroleum structure is some 30 square km. The reserves in place are about 40,000,000 tons, of which 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 will be recoverable. The 1980 production is expected to be about 500,000 tons. After that, in a full year, it should reach 1,500,000 tons. The cost of developing Likouala is estimated at approximately 33,000,000,000 CFA francs.

In the beginning the production will be maintained, preprocessed and removed from two platforms: a drilling platform, LAF 1, including a minimum of eight producing wells and providing production of the crude, separation of the associated gas and its flaring and the transfer of the crude to the LAFP; a drilling-production platform (LAFP), also including a minimum of eight wells and providing in addition to the production, separation and flaring, processing, metering and shipping all of the crude to Emeraude. First of all, if the pressure from the bottom is adequate, the exploitation is to operate by making use of the natural productivity of the wells with--if it later proves necessary--an activation by means of the gas produced by the deposit. In a second period production will be stimulated by injection of water; there will be room on the LAFP for some of the wells, and for the remainder a third platform, LAF 2, will be installed.

The Likouala production is removed by means of a 16-inch (41 cm) pipe to the Emeraude production control platform, and then by means of the pipe connecting Emeraude with the Djeno terminal. Since the Likouala crude contains a small quantity of gas, degassing installations have been built at the terminal.

The 1979 Successes

Exploration is being actively carried on. Unfruitful since the Loango discovery, in 1979 the explorations were marked by several successes. Elf Congo made two discoveries on the Pointe-Noire Grands Fonds permit: the one at Sendji, 38 km from the coast off Pointe Indienne; the one at Yanga, 8 km northwest of Sendji; and signs of oil have been detected at Tchendo. Exploitation will begin with Yanga, which presents more favorable characteristics than Sendji, and development will be undertaken in mid-1980. These two deposits, Sendji-Yanga, could furnish higher production than that of Likouala. On land, on the Loeme permit, indications of oil have been discovered at Mengo and drilling has confirmed the possibility of a marketable production. It should be noted that the French company, Bouygues-Offshore has just created a company incorporated in the Congo, BOS-Congo, which in early 1981 will begin manufacturing drilling platforms and petroleum installations.

The plans of Elf Congo--whose investments since its founding in 1969 amount to a total of 160,000,000,000 CFA francs--are for the pursuit of the exploration of Pointe-Noire Grands Fonds, the development of the discovered structures and the search for methods to increase the recovery rate: long-stroke pumps, water injection, vapor injection, etc. Research is also being conducted on the other permits: on land on the Loeme permit, and offshore, farther out, on the Haute Mer permit; both these permits were granted in 1973 to a partnership consisting of Elf Congo as operator (85 percent) and Hydro-Congo (15 percent).

The International Development Association (IDA), a branch of the World Bank, in December 1979 granted the Congo a $5,000,000 credit to finance the services of several petroleum experts, training programs for Hydro-Congo, an aeromagnetometric survey of the Congolese Basin, to collect indications of the region's petroleum capacity, and a study of the technical data and programs of Elf Congo, in order to improve the recovery of petroleum on Emeraude.

In its concern for diversifying its petroleum partners, the Congo in June 1979 signed an offshore exploration agreement with a group of three companies: Congo Superior Oil, the operator (25 percent), Canadian Superior Oil (25 percent) and Cities Service Congo Petroleum Corporation (50 percent). Then, early in 1980, with a group of three American companies: Coastal Corporation (houston), Agri-Petco International Inc. (Tulsa, Oklahoma) and Ladd Petroleum Corporation (Denver, Colorado), an agreement on a 4,000-square-km permit belonging to Hydro-Congo. By the terms of the agreements, if a discovery is made the exploration costs are paid by priority out of the resulting production of petroleum or gas, and afterwards it will be shared in the following proportion: 50 percent for Hydro-Congo and 22.5 percent, 12.5 percent and 15 percent respectively for the three American companies.

The total expected production for 1980 is approximately 3,000,000 tons and production in the two years after that should reach 4,000,000 and over 5,000,000 tons; this prediction was made in July by Albin Chalandon, president and general manager of Elf Congo, who stated on the other hand that the Congo "could in a short time become one of the principal producers of the Gulf of Guinea."

Petroleum: in 1980, 62 Percent of the Operating Budget

The increased petroleum production in 1978 and 1979 and the successive rises in the price of petroleum are reflected in the government's budget. The 1980 adjusted budget figures the petroleum resources at 58,700,000,000 CFA francs in license fees and taxes on the petroleum companies, which would represent 62 percent of the operating budget. These revenues have already made it possible to resume regular payment of the salaries of civil service agents and to accelerate the settlement of arrears and debts owed to government suppliers. They will be able to contribute to starting up production again, to ameliorating the deficit in the balance of trade and to resuming equipment programs.

Oil exports constitute the largest share of Congolese exports: in 1978 they were 19,406,000 CFA francs. However, this total seems underestimated, since the figures provided by the petroleum companies total 44,300,000.

8946
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT DETERIORATION--Paris, 2 Nov (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--Reports from the Gambian capital say the situation there has deteriorated rapidly since yesterday and the political climate is becoming tense after the arrival of military personnel from Senegal who, it was rumoured, were ordered to take over the airport. The reports said the ruling regime in Gambia has ordered the dissolution of two opposition parties at the African Justice Movement and the Revolutionary Socialist Party. [Text] [LD021635 Tripoli JANA in English 1411 GMT 2 Nov 80]

CSO: 4420

GREATER ROLE OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN PARTY AFFAIRS REPORTED

Young People Get Posts

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 2 Oct 80 p 11

[Article by Jean-Pierre Aye]

[Text] The Seventh Congress of the PDCI-RDA [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally] promised change. That change has taken place. It is far-reaching and significant. Nor is it a distorsion of the facts to write that there has been an upheaval amidst stability. Actually, it was anticipated that the sessions of the congress would give rise to strong decisions that would help the party forge a new image with which every Ivorian could identify. The challenge has been met. Results have even exceeded the expectations of nearly all delegates to the congress. The party has changed profoundly, in both form and substance.

The new determination affirmed by the chief of state and reaffirmed by the congress is to give the PDCI the means to become a people's party once again, the crucible of national unity and guarantee of development bringing all social classes together in the same surge of true brotherhood backed by the efforts of all age categories. The senior members, whose meritorious service to the Ivory Coast is known to all, therefore had to pass the torch to the younger generation in order that their action might be continued with new ardor in the service of millions of other young people. They have now done so and young members have entered the Political Bureau, even occupying seats on the Executive Committee. Others have become members of the board. In setting up new structures for new and dynamic action, the party wants to be able to count on the contributions of its young people, the certain future of an Ivory Coast that owed it to itself to avoid political stagnation with all its paralyzing effects on leadership bodies and members.

The Seventh Congress of the PDCI-RDA is now history, as are the expectations it fostered. Hopes have not been disappointed. Men and women have been entrusted with the political leadership of the Ivory Coast for the 1980's, a period that will be difficult because of the many crises threatening the fragile equilibrium of our world, crises that will demand of developing countries -- our own in particular -- constructive imagination, unity in action and sustained sacrifice in order to safeguard and further our accomplishments. A new leadership team was therefore necessary. We now have it in the person of Houphouet-Boigny. The congress warmly and affectionately renewed the confidence of all Ivorians in him and expressed their gratitude to him. It was right for it to do so for President Houphouet-Boigny has

sacrificed everything for the Ivory Coast. He has waged an all-points struggle to ensure its development. While today's record is rich in great achievements, backed by statistics that speak for themselves, it nevertheless reveals that the task yet to be completed is gigantic. Houphouet-Boigny must therefore remain at the helm; it is the urgent appeal of the Congress in this period of stormy seas. Moved by this new mark of confidence, the president rose, and the delegates rose with him, to respond to their long ovation and to answer their request in the affirmative. The applause was even greater.

After that moment of intense emotion shared, the head of the new Political Bureau, Dr Alphonse Djedje Mady, delivered the closing address, following the tradition set by Konan Lambert in 1970 and Paul Yao Akoto in 1975.

Djedje Mady first of all expressed his gratitude: to the foreign delegations that had come to give their support to our party during its historic congress; to delegates to the congress, "who with order and discipline made the success of the work of the congress possible, thereby guaranteeing a transition amidst stability"; and finally, to the chief of state, "expressing the thanks of the young people for the salutary act he has just taken with this decisive step down the path of democracy."

The speaker then traced the history of the MEECI [Movement of Students and Pupils of the Ivory Coast], of which he is a founding member, noting that "following the student protests of 1968, which sometimes caused solidly established regimes to tremble, high school and university students have decided freely, very freely, to channel their action through a political party, the PDCI-RDA." After recalling the controversies marking the movement at that time and the determination of its leaders to achieve better integration of young people into the party, the speaker paid homage -- the homage of a young, sympathetic and committed young person -- to the chief of state: "We have but one ambition: that of learning in the school of President Houphouet-Boigny -- that is, the school of wisdom, self-sacrifice and love. It would be unfortunate if, while living so close to that inexhaustible source of wisdom which General de Gaulle himself called a 'political mind of the first order,' a source to which the entire world comes to quench its thirst, we should die of thirst without once having the idea of drinking from it." After emphasizing the actions of the president on behalf of young people from all social classes, the speaker made an appeal to young people: "Young people from the north, south, east, west or central region, no matter what youth movement you chose in which to begin your work: the UGECI [General Union of Students of the Ivory Coast], UNECI [National Union of Ivory Coast Students], MEECI, USEECI [expansion unknown], the National Federation of Youth Movements and Associations, other movements or church groups. Whatever your sphere of activity: management personnel, workers, farmers, our time has come. Yes, the time has come for us to go beyond our quarrels and misunderstandings as young people and rally around a common ideal: the construction of a united, fine, and prosperous Ivory Coast for all."

Djedje Mady closed his address with the following words: "As a single man, the young people of the Ivory Coast, your young people for whom no sacrifice has been too great for you, thank you, through my modest voice, for having had confidence in them.

"President Houphouet, thank you for being you!"

Following Djedje Mady's speech, which we shall publish in its entirety tomorrow, the delegates to the congress left the hall, exchanging impressions, congratulating the newly elected officers, convinced that they had lived through historic moments which, because they bring hope, must not fail to be projected into our daily lives. It is in practice that the Seventh Congress must become historic!

Young and Responsible

There has been a profound change in the Ivorian political cast. The Seventh Congress of the PDCI-RDA, inspired by the chief of state and guided by his general policy report, had its epilogue yesterday. Naturally, the reorganization of the party is an outstanding event, but what would the best thought-out structures be worth if the men in charge of heading them were not up to the level of their responsibilities? There can be no doubt: The dominant feature of these sessions, besides the report by the chief of state, is assuredly this massive entry of young people into the Political Bureau and the board. It was a necessity dictated by the law of succession in order to avoid any break, any opposition of age classes, any abrupt -- because ill-prepared -- change. What happened yesterday at the Palace of Congresses was positive. New blood among the party leaders had been promised and the promise was kept, but what a heavy responsibility for those elected! What a noble and overwhelming burden for all those their age! What a challenge to young people in general!

The helping hand which senior members extended to young people -- definitely not always with a smile on their faces -- is an invitation to a permanent commitment to actions serving the entire Ivory Coast, through the new objectives defined by the congress. After 20 years of development, our country naturally needed to redefine itself and reorient itself, but the "spoiled children" -- which most of us are -- of an Ivory Coast that gives without keeping track, that pardons when it should punish, that absolves when penitence is done, must now forge a new way of thinking in order to win the great confidence, the very great confidence placed in young people by their "elders." The opening up of the party to young people, with the near certainty of creating a new youth thrust aimed at a mass following and more active participation in the task of building the nation, is an unexpected opportunity to be seized. It must not be compromised, no matter what level of the pyramid we young people might occupy. Together, we have a moral contract that must not be betrayed. Shall we fulfill it, individually and collectively?

Politbureau Head Addresses Congress

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 3 Oct 80 pp 12-13

[Speech by Dr Alfonse Djedje Mady, head of new Political Bureau, to Seventh Congress of the PDCI-RDA]

[Text] Among the most important decisions made by the Seventh Congress of the PDCI-RDA was to open up the party to young people, as proposed by the president of the party, Felix Houphouet-Boigny. Dr Djedje Mady, who is one of those named to a high post within the party, delivered the closing address, the entire text of which follows.

Mr President of the Republic of the Ivory Coast, president and founder of the African Democratic Rally, president of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast; honorable members of the Political Bureau and the board; ambassadors, honored guests, officials, ladies and gentlemen, comrade delegates to the congress:

Mr President, it is a very great honor, but a formidable duty as well, to address this august assembly from this platform.

I therefore ask your forgiveness in advance for any sins of omission and the imperfect nature of my remarks.

Mr President, I should like first of all to thank all the delegations from our brother countries and friendly nations which agreed to participate in the sessions of the Seventh Congress of our great party. I wish to thank also all our guests for the support they have given us at such an important time in the life of our party. Your participation in our congress will strengthen the friendship and brotherhood linking the Ivory Coast to your different countries. Once again, thank you.

I should also like to thank all the delegates to the congress who, in an atmosphere of order and discipline, made the success of the work of this congress possible, ensuring change amidst stability.

Mr President, at the close of the work of the Seventh Congress of our party, the PDCI-RDA, I wish to express to you, with very great emotion, the gratitude of our young people.

First of all, we thank you for the more than salutary act which you have just completed with your decisive step down the path of democracy. Thanks to your charisma and to the countless sacrifices that you have made for your people, you are building, on the foundation of a mosaic of ethnic groups, a solid, proud and prosperous nation whose unity and hope you embody. That unity and hope could only be guaranteed by giving a voice to the people, but with discipline and under your sole authority. By putting the "train of democracy" on the right track, you are preparing the Ivory Coast for the challenges of the future, Mr President. By this democratization of the regime, you have just given us the surest guarantee of the future and all your young people thank you infinitely.

Mr President, those young people have never been and are not now for a blind upheaval of the action you have ceaselessly taken for the good of all Ivorians, action which everyone without exception agrees is largely positive. Young people simply want to be included. They want to be the spearhead of the tireless and perspicacious action which you are waging for the development of our beloved Ivory Coast. They want to be the great guarantee for the future. They want to continue your action.

But one can only ensure the continuity of an undertaking such as yours, provide it with renewed strength, if one is profoundly imbued with it. That, Mr President, is what has justified and still justifies the will to militate on the part of your young high school and university students and cadres, for while Montaigne may have preferred a "well-made head" to a "full head," we personally prefer a head that is both well-made and full! That is why, after a long period of evasiveness, a congress of high school and university students was held in Abidjan on 3, 4 and 5 March 1969 that was different from any other. Actually, for the first time in the Ivory

Coast and perhaps in the world, following the student dissent of 1968 that sometimes caused solidly established regimes to tremble, high school and university students decided freely, very freely, to commit themselves to a political party: the PDCI-RDA. As a result, a movement, the MEECI (Movement of Students and Pupils of the Ivory Coast), emerged from the meeting of students in congress at the party headquarters in Treichville. The response reserved for it was not at all surprising because as in the case of anything out of the ordinary, the creation of the MEECI gave rise to surprise, astonishment and even indignation.

Our Credo

But these diverse reactions rapidly disappeared because the magnitude of the choice and the realism surrounding it forced the admiration of former detractors. The vast majority of the high school and university students understood that the MEECI was a life raft they had to seize in order to reach the other shore, the shore where better tomorrows were possible.

If that majority finally understood, it was because it realized that we are Ivorians aware of the sacrifices made by our country for our training and that we are convinced of the principles underlying the policy of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

From this platform, we claim to have coined the term "Houphouetism," publicly pronounced for the first time by our constituent congress of March 1969. Yes, our credo is Houphouetism. It is a policy made by man for man. It is a policy based on peace, harmony, justice, solidarity, tolerance and brotherhood thanks to a constructive dialog. It is a policy based on work amidst discipline. It is a unifying policy that slowly but surely seeks to make of an ethnic mosaic a united and prosperous nation: Houphouetism is our credo.

We have sought to turn our backs on facility, for what could be easier than to go against what is done by the established authority and become mired in attitudes as negative as they are ridiculous? What could be easier than to engage in sterile dissent based at the outset on bad faith? What we want is to participate in the grand task of nationbuilding, which is assuredly more thrilling and much more difficult than destroying.

That is why we have said no to systematic criticism and to facile demagogy, for if the young people in developed countries seek to destroy, it is because they have something to destroy. We have everything to build! We say no because if the young people in industrialized nations desperately seek to learn what their consumer society will do with them, we, on the contrary, have too many alternatives: Our problem is deciding where we can best serve our country. Finally, we have said no because in Africa, quarrels within a family are not aired in the market place. We say yes to participation, to the collective destiny, to true solidarity: fundamental principles of African philosophy and soul. And in the matter of wisdom, Africa needs no teacher.

As far as we are concerned, we have never claimed to know everything. We have but one ambition, that of learning in the right school, the school of President Houphouet-Boigny, the school of wisdom, self-sacrifice and love. It would be unfortunate if, while living so close to that inexhaustible source of wisdom which General de Gaulle himself called a "political mind of the first order," a source to which the entire

world comes to quench its thirst, we should die of thirst without once having the idea of drinking from it.

Despite all the incomprehension and difficulties of all sorts, we have served that apprenticeship and continue to do so and we are happy that we have. We young people number in the thousands. We are mobilized and ready to respond to any appeal of the party and communicate the fervor and generosity of our youth. Our youthful enthusiasm would gain in wisdom from contact with our elders, whose positive action does not need to be demonstrated. But that action needs to be imbued with new vigor and sustained from generation to generation. That is why our generation goes to you with deference, dear elders, to gradually receive the historic torch that we in turn will pass on to the next generation.

"Speak, oh Lord, thy servant heareth," say the Holy Scriptures. We say: "Speak, President Houphouet-Boigny, your young militants are listening."

It is in that spirit that we conceive "education in the service of development," for a diploma is but a means, a reference whose optimum potential can be attained only in a well-known field. Every young cadre must know the development strategy of his country and that knowledge of the terrain does not exist in any book, in any institution, in any university. One can objectively learn the real problems of one's country only by helping those in charge of leading it and who face those problems. I would like to return to that African wisdom which would have the father transmit his secrets and his wisdom to the son closest to him, the one who accompanies him to the fields, to the palm plantation, everywhere. It is to that son that he would gradually but surely transmit the ancestral secrets he keeps in his great heart. That apprenticeship of the concrete, of what is real, the political education of your youth, Mr President, can and must only come from you and your party. Let the West instruct us, but please give us our civic and political education yourself. You have the means to do so, Mr President. When you summon us, we shall always be present, willing to serve our nation.

It is in that spirit that we conceive your policy of openness to young people, the only means of ensuring change amidst stability and avoiding generational conflicts. That policy of a hand extended to the young has been a constant in your policy, Mr President. As early as 1946, you allowed young Ivorians go to France to study so that the Ivory Coast, whose independence you already foresaw, would have solidly trained, competent cadres to lead it to its full development. Thus, on the dawn of independence, at the 1959 congress, young people were already on the scene. After the 1965 congress, young people entered the party structures and different government institutions in force, because of your will. Before me speaking from this platform were my elders Konan Lambert in 1970 and Paul Akoto Yao in 1975.

Prestige Abroad

I could not find a more eloquent illustration than this quote from President Felix Houphouet-Boigny himself when he told the Fourth Congress of our party: "We believe that we have always acted in keeping with the interests and aspirations of the Ivorian people. That is why the continuity of our action will be assured. We say this because we sometimes hear the question asked: The Ivory Coast under the leadership of President Houphouet-Boigny is following a policy assuring it of stability and credit, but after he disappears, will that policy be followed by the

young? Let those who ask that question be reassured. Let them know, in fact, that no matter how great a role I might play at the head of this country because of the heavy responsibilities I bear, the policy of the Ivory Coast is not that of a single man! It is first of all -- and this can never be emphasized enough -- the policy of our country, of the PDCI-RDA, whose courageous members are determined to ensure the well-being of all Ivorians in freedom. It is also the fruit of continuing cooperation and dialog with the young people who -- let us not forget it -- occupy over half of all the posts in government and nearly all board posts in the administration. They occupy nearly all of our embassies abroad and are strongly represented in the National Assembly, the Economic Council and in the party leadership. Would they find any advantage in reversing their judgment? Will they feel a need to change for the sake of change? Would they stand to gain by going back on a policy that has given the people of this country a standard of living that could be the envy of many African nations, earning the Ivory Coast great respect and prestige abroad?

"Those who doubt the continuity of our policy after we are gone truly judge lightly the good sense and realism of the young people in whom we have complete confidence."

This proves once again that even your great innovations are always marked by the seal of continuity and stability, for in the spirit of the father of the Ivorian nation, ill-conceived improvisation has little place. And yet, the rejuvenation brought by this congress has its specificity and particular joy. Imagine the pleasure of a young planter who holds in his hands the income from his first sale, or the young worker who receives his first paycheck! Up to that time, he had been aided by relatives and friends and for the first time, he harvests the fruits of his own labor. It is that feeling which you are experiencing now, Mr President. Actually, while you have always opened the regime's doors to young people, those young people were for the most part trained abroad by friendly countries that we must warmly thank. Today, you are harvesting the fruits of the labor of your own hands: the cadres wholly trained in the Ivory Coast by your university, your professional schools, your lycees and high schools. They are cadres "made in the Ivory Coast"! These young people acquired their scientific, technical and technological knowledge without losing contact with the Ivorian reality of every day and they are completely imbued with it.

Mr President, may those fruits conceived in the heart of the Ivorian land that you love so much be as sweet and give you the pleasure and satisfaction that you have the right to expect! May those cadres imbued with Ivorian reality bend to the grand task of developing our country!

But can we conceive of any real development of the Ivory Coast without effective aid to the farmers who make up the vast majority of the Ivorian population and the driving force of our development? We therefore feel more mobilized and hope that this theme will not simply remain a theme of the congress, but rather, become ever more real and one day help reduce the disparity between the cities and rural areas. Can it be otherwise when we know, Mr President, that despite your very high office, you remain attached to the land, and when one remembers that the PDCI itself was born of the African Agricultural Trade Union? This will then be but a happy return to our roots, which can only give new vigor to the party and the Ivory Coast.

Mr President, you once told the West: "By helping us, you help yourselves." Allow me to paraphrase that remark by saying: Ivorian cadres, by helping the farmers, you help yourselves.

That is why I turn to you, young Ivorians. Whether you are from the north, south, east, west or central region, no matter what youth movement you chose in which to begin your work: the UGECI, UNECI, MEECI, USEECI, the National Federation of Youth Movements and Associations, other movements or church groups. Whatever your sphere of activity: management personnel, workers, farmers. It is to all the young people of the Ivory Coast that I am speaking. Our time has come. Yes, the time has come for us to go beyond our youthful quarrels and misunderstandings and rally around a common ideal: the construction of a fine, united, prosperous Ivory Coast for all.

Let Us Unite

We are all the sons of the same country that must triumph alone. Let us remember that no one is completely right or completely wrong. Every person is partly right and partly wrong. Let us therefore close ranks in order to join our truths and reject our errors. The Ivory Coast and our elders expect a great deal of us. We have the duty of fulfilling their hopes by building, thanks to their secular wisdom and our youthful enthusiasm, an Ivory Coast where it is good to live. Young people from all corners of the Ivory Coast, of all religions and all walks of life, let us unite behind the Ivorian leader, the enlightened guide Felix Houphouet-Boigny!

Let our hearts beat as one to bring about the triumph of the ideals and watchwords of the father of the nation!

Let our spirits be in perfect harmony in order to overcome any obstacles that might be erected in the path of success on which Felix Houphouet-Boigny guides us!

Mr President, as a single man, the young people of the Ivory Coast, your young people for whom no sacrifice has been too great for you, thank you, through my humble voice, for having had confidence in them.

President Houphouet, thank you for being you!

Long live Ivorian youth so that the PDCI-RDA may live under the enlightened leadership of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, to whom we wish continuing good health as he serves a ever finer, more united and more brotherly Ivory Coast!

Long live the Ivory Coast!

11,464
CSO: 4400

MOI ADDRESSES NATION, STRESSING UNITY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Text]

PRESIDENT Moi yesterday freed 7,004 prisoners convicted of minor offences.

He announced the decision to a mammoth crowd at Uhuru Park, Nairobi, to celebrate the 28th anniversary of Kenyatta Day.

The President was applauded loudly by the crowd and guests on the Presidential dais.

He said he wanted the freed prisoners to obey the law and "participate fully in nation building".

It was President Moi's second clemency action. On Jamhuri Day, 1978, he released all political detainees.

On Jamhuri Day, 1975 the late President Jomo Kenyatta released 10,000 prisoners.

The highlights of President Moi's speech yesterday included:

- Assessment of the country's economic and development strategies.
- Assertion that development is a joint venture between the Government and the people.
- Need for absolute loyalty to the Government and for unity.
- Concern for the preservation of natural resources.
- Realisation of the spirit of the KIA leaders' conference in proposing a restructuring and reorganisation of State institutions.
- Call for a concerted effort by the people and leaders to produce enough food to feed the nation.

In his concluding remarks, President Moi said: "We must go on now, working together for the future, and for our children's future, in the knowledge that national integrity and social justice must always rest upon the foundation of peace, love and unity."

The following is the full text of the President's speech:

First of all I send my warmest greetings to all Kenyans, here and abroad, as we celebrate this year's Kenyatta Day. Kenyatta Day will always remain an important national day in our Republic. This is because Kenyatta Day reminds us of our determined struggle for an independent Kenya.

This national day was named in honour of a fearless and dedicated freedom fighter, a patriot and statesman who will always be remembered and respected as the founder of the Kenya nation. Throughout his long political and public life, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta always stressed that national unity is both strength and a fundamental requirement in solving problems that might confront us. Moreover, he invariably pointed to national unity as the means of achieving human dignity in freedom, and as the best means of freely pursuing country-wide economic and social development.

Today I want to refer to some of these ideas as they relate to the future development of our people and nation. In particular, I want to highlight some of the meanings of the term "independence", and some of the realities which bear upon the safeguarding of that independence.

In doing this, it is proper and rewarding to think back and take pride in events and accomplishments of the past. However, we must also bear in mind that the nourishment of the spirit of a nation requires translation of the past and its events into the

language of the present and the future.

As we now know, in any developing country, the first two decades or so following political independence are always extremely difficult and demanding. It is necessary first to establish the kind of constitution that is both acceptable and understandable to the citizens of the country. Then there are a number of political institutions that have to be changed, new ones established and arrangements made for a new order and priorities which can then lead to new traditions. In addition, processes of localisation must extend throughout all the public services and structures of the country.

By all these means, a different kind of social fabric is essentially and necessarily created. In order ensure that all these efforts are effective and reinforce each other towards the set objectives, it is necessary to embark upon comprehensive planning — a process which must, clearly, cover all political, economic and social dimensions.

What I have just said might sound theoretical. In actual fact this, in summary, is what has been happening in our country since independence.

Today I want to stress that the kind of planning needed is not something which is mechanical. Furthermore, it is certainly not something which should be left to the Government alone.

I realise that sometimes it is easy to think that the Government is a kind of machine — something which is remote from the lives of ordinary people. Such an attitude can lead to the false notion that the Government just has to watch day-to-day happenings in world affairs, while somehow providing endless sums of money and other forms of support required for economic and social progress.

Such false thinking may make people lose the spirit of enterprise, and create a mentality in which there is a tendency to blame the Government whenever difficulties or setbacks occur.

Harmony

The whole truth is very different. As we all remember, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta repeatedly emphasised that in Kenya the Government is the people. Today I want to tell you that I firmly hold the same view, namely that the Government is the people, and that the two must work together in harmony and full understanding of each other.

In this connexion, my Government fully appreciates that there has to be a systematic approach, through planning, to most of the fundamental questions and needs facing us. In particular, we must give systematic attention to those questions which have a direct bearing upon the development of services and creation of opportunities and outlets for the people in every part of the Republic.

Moreover, and towards that general objective, I fully appreciate that one of the important tasks of the Government machinery is to assemble the necessary information on which to base decisions on development policies and programmes. Collection of such information, and its dissemination, is absolutely necessary in maintaining close understanding between Government and the people, and in ensuring that the two work together in harmony.

As I said earlier, one of the main subjects I would like to discuss with you today is the meaning of independence. I am sure you will remember that when we were celebrating the 10th anniversary of our independence, one of the main points which was stressed time and time again was that we must consolidate our independence through greater efforts to achieve economic independence.

Several years have now gone by since those celebrations, and today we are still in this same vital phase of our struggle for national independence. We have actually taken many significant steps along the road towards economic independence.

However, the challenge has been made, at times, very difficult by surrounding world pressures and international economic problems. But we must not allow such challenges and economic problems to discourage us in our struggle.

Therefore, as we move into the 1980s, I urge all Kenyans, each one of us, to be prepared to even greater dedication. Here I must stress that I am not calling for dedication only on the part of leaders who are prominent in political or public affairs. Kenya needs the dedication of every man and woman in the pattern and example of their daily lives.

I know that it is easy to forget the real meaning of such words as dedication because they are referred to frequently on occasions like this one. I would, therefore, now like to say something about the meaning of this important word.

First, and foremost, dedication must mean a deep love for our country. Further, this love should always be openly reflected in absolute loyalty to the nation and its institutions. Leaders who are dedicated must be positive in their outlook, ready to initiate services and programmes, and constantly looking out for improved ways of tackling various tasks.

The country draws no benefit from those who sit on the sidelines, willing only to observe and then to criticise. Leaders who are dedicated must be prepared to work hard, realising that efficient management of national affairs demands from them far less "talk" and much more "action". The country needs "doers" and not more "talkers". Moreover, all of us must also be willing to make sacrifices, both for others here and now, as well as in the cause of coming generations.

All this is of great importance. Ten years hence, when we shall have to think about the closing decade of this century, our Republic will be whatever all of us have made it. And I sometimes wonder while we may be grappling with the problems of today, whether we think enough about this future. With this in mind, let me put to you some questions, and which I urge you all to consider, in the context of national interest.

Do we, the people of Kenya, really understand, and care enough about the erosion and destruction of natural resources on which the coming generations must depend? Are we ready to think about conserving natural assets, instead of always exploiting them for whatever immediate gain?

Then, in another field, are we saving enough from our current incomes to support an expanding economy, and to help reach the national objective of economic independence? How can this aim be secured without higher levels of saving and re-investment on a countrywide scale?

And, as a third and vital point, are we preparing our children

adequately enough to meet the challenge of the future" We are glad to provide for them networks and systems of formal education. But can a strength of character be built without the restraints of discipline and effective teaching of morality? Furthermore, are we setting in the various aspects of our life, a good example to our children?

There are many such questions, and difficulties, which must be confronted and answered. I we the Government and people of this country, are to continue being honest with each other. But one thing is certain. Unless we go on, constantly and consciously, promoting and defending our national unity, there will be no victories. Moreover, we must realise that beneath the increasingly complex umbrella of nation building, we must never take this unity for granted.

I want all leaders especially in our Parliament and in the ruling party, to realise that their most critical duty, always, is to preserve and defend the national unity — for national unity is the single most important element in the future of our country.

But national unity should not be regarded solely as a political idea, or as a state of mind. What it must really imply and involve, throughout the Republic, is full awareness of shared interests and mutual dependence.

The man who sees public money being spent, say on education in Garissa or West Pokoto, should realise that the money may have come from tea production in Kericho, or coffee production in Murang'a, or customs duty paid by businessmen in Kisumu.

The man who has well paid employment in Nairobi, looking after and repairing tourist vehicles, would not have such a job unless facilities were maintained and well operated in places like Samburu or Narok. The craftsman building up his business in an industrial estate in Mombasa must vitally depend on demand for his products in Machakos or Meru.

I can give more examples. The man who was trained in Nairobi, for some particular industrial task, may find an outlet for his talent when some new processing plant is opened in Homa Bay or Kilifi. A doctor who was born in Embu or Eldoret may come to give devoted service to the people in Voi or in Bungoma. Productivity of mixed farming in Nakuru must have a vital impact, on supplies and prices, affecting families in all areas of our Republic.

What I am attempting to show you through these examples is that national unity is also a sense of family. We must all take an interest, and a pride, in what every member of the Kenya family is doing, since it is upon the sum total of all contributions that progress depends.

At this point I want to stress that in all our affairs we must always be realistic. In this connexion, we must know that in the years to come, many stresses will arise, to threaten the solid edifice of our national unity. Some of these may have roots in political ambition or personal greed. Some may spring from impatience with hardship or challenge. Yet others may be built around an imported political dogma or doctrine. And so I warn you all, and urge you all, that we must together be continuously vigilant. In our beloved Republic there is still much to be planned, started and accomplished. But we can do it all so long as you can say that the man standing alongside, or the man in a neighbouring district, or the man in whichever other province, is your brother. If our vigilance is ever relaxed, allowing unity to be destroyed by hatreds or suspicions or intrigues, then our nationhood will be no more. And if this is gone, nothing of worth and of strength will remain.

During the recent Leaders' Conference at Kenya Institute of Administration there was a fresh and unanimous commitment to national unity. At that meeting it was freely and clearly recognised that political triumphs leading into a modern era of political stability had all evolved upon the solid rock of unity.

Moreover, all the points about shared interets and mutual dependence, throughout the Republic, were fully understood. And it was agreed, in addition, that our main shield against external challenge, be it from regional hostilities or international economic pressures, was national unity, underlying trust between the Government and people.

Freedom

In such a context, I will now make a brief reference to the question of closing down institutions which, in the past, have had some tribal origin or flavour.

Over recent weeks, this matter has been hotly debated in our Parliament and Press. I have no criticism of this fact. Indeed, it is enormously encouraging to see the extent to which people recognise and value freedom of speech and of comment in our nation. All of this is a symbol of political maturity. It says much as well for the kind of democracy we wish to preserve, in which human rights and individual interests are not simply ground into dust by the bulldozer of the State.

In the event, therefore, and with regard to tribal institutions, I am happy that the air has been cleared through public debate and that decisions publicly announced will ensure that the objectives of the recent Leaders' Conference at KIA are fully realised.

Finally I wish now to mention one other important aspect of relationship between Government and people. For this purpose, we might take national food policy as an appropriate example.

Ministers and officials are sometimes quoted in newspapers as saying that the Government is determined to feed the people. But of course, in its literal meaning, any such statement does not make much sense. The Government cannot itself carry out of such tasks as ploughing, weeding and harvesting which are involved in food production. It is really the people who must work hard to feed themselves.

Here I am not saying that the Government will stand aside merely watching. The Government's role is to support people's efforts as vigorously and as comprehensively as possible through such measures as agricultural credit, construction of access roads and storage

facilities, research, extension services, setting appropriate prices, and so on.

My Government will continue to provide that kind of support and, in addition, continuously create new opportunities for farmers. But the actual production of the food, for home consumption and for the market, must be done by the people themselves.

Indeed it is important to realise that Government programmes are basically aimed at mobilising human resources and equipping the people to carry out, increasingly more efficiently, all practical tasks for their development and in this connection we must also realise that development of the people is the development of the nation.

I therefore urge all our people to respond whole heartedly and make maximum use of opportunities which exist, and those which will arise as we continue our struggle for national development.

Summing up what I have been saying so far, I believe there are two most critical functions of a Government: one is connected with the provision of opportunities and means, and the other is an obligation to tell people the truth.

Adapting

Then, on the other side of the coin, the people must respond creatively to all the services and incentives provided, while adapting their approaches and activities to the realities that are before them. Both Government and people have an equally vital task, and as I said earlier, there is no point in blaming the Government for such difficulties as might arise or worsen, if warnings and advice are simply ignored by the people themselves.

The whole relationship is a constantly evolving process. Economic and social circumstances which existed at the time of Uhuru, in the context of world affairs, cannot be compared with the circumstances of today. We had to start building on some modest and often weak foundation, but now, Kenya has become a modern state in world society. The scale and the nature of all problems, and of all policy requirements, have vastly changed.

Whether in agriculture, or in the commercial and industrial sectors, there should never be too great a dependence on Government. As a feature of our national maturity, the people themselves must always seek and work to improve their own welfare, and it is within this principle that we shall find the key which finally unlocks the door to economic independence.

United

I want to end this address by reminding you of the burning faith which Mzee Jomo Kenyatta had in the people of Kenya. Long before our independence, and even during those difficult days of imprisonment and detention, Mzee Kenyatta maintained his strong belief that as long as people were united and dedicated, independence would surely come. Further, he was convinced that economic reforms, underlying social justice, would then be like strong shoots springing from the inspiring soil of nationhood.

Today, as we confront the challenges and needs of this coming decade, it is fitting that we should recall such faith. In many ways, life has now become more complex, factors, possibilities and constraints have all changed, both in pace and in proportion. But other things have remained the same: faith in our nation and dedication to its purposes.

We must go on now, working together for the future, and for our children's future, in the knowledge that national integrity, and social justice, must always rest upon the foundation of peace, love and unity.

CSO: 5420

KIBAKI TRIES TO DISMISS GOSSIP

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 17 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] HE was out of the country when the great controversy over the winding up of tribal organisations erupted, but when Vice-president Mwai Kibaki returned after attending the joint annual meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in Washington last week he was confronted with reports that there were rumours to the effect that he did not support the resolution passed at the Kenya Institute of Administration July Kenya leaders conference which called for an end to tribal organisations and that in fact he had absented himself from the heated parliamentary debate on the subject so as to avoid tipping his hand on the matter. The insinuation was that he was under pressure from the most powerful of the tribal organisations, the Gikuyu, Embu and Meru Association, not to support the call for its demise. Kibaki was livid about the reports and he called a press conference to protest the gossip.

"The Kenyans to whom some of this gossip has been spread may not, of course, have known the reason that I was not at parliament, when the discussion was taking place, was not that I was absent from parliament," the vice-president said. "I was in fact away from Kenya in Washington attending the annual conference of the IMF-World Bank representing our country as our country's finance minister. Now that was a national duty and therefore my not being there to make a statement (about tribal organisations) was not a matter which was unknown to any politicians, but naturally some people thrive on mischief so they are trying to spread some mischief." Kibaki stressed his total opposition to tribalism and tribal organisations asked Kenyans to ignore such gossip. "Kenyans know infinitely better," he said. "In fact, they know those who are truly committed from the very beginning to total nationalism." Kibaki advised Kenyan leaders to work and unite under President Daniel arap Moi. "Let us settle to work because we have all been given very important jobs," he added. "The president wants everybody to work hard in the job he has been given and not to waste any time gossiping about other people. Gossip cannot do anything. Politicians should be judged not by what they say but by what they do."

Throughout the press conference the

vice-president avoided giving pressmen any inkling as to who he thought might be behind the gossip he had in mind. In the past six months however there have been reports that some leading politicians were not very happy with the vice-president. When the then attorney general, Mr. Charles Njonjo, retired from his powerful civil service job to enter active politics and was elected an MP, some observers thought this move was part of a strategy to challenge Kibaki in his Number Two position in the country. Neither man has, however, made any public statement against the other, and it was not clear where the gossip Kibaki was talking about may have emanated.

Kibaki, in some ways, finds himself facing the same kinds of pressures which his predecessor in the job, President Daniel arap Moi, faced when he was vice president under the late President Jomo Kenyatta. Close associates of Kenyatta were known to scrutinise everything Moi did or said for any signs of lack of total support by the vice-president for the president. Some Kalenjin leaders reportedly accused Moi of having "sold out" Kalenjin interests to the Kikuyu through his unswerving loyalty to Kenyatta. Kibaki is just beginning to feel the same kinds of enormous pressures under which Moi worked for twelve years. Close associates of Moi expect from the vice-president 101 per cent commitment to the president and may not be averse to spreading gossip where they think might embarrass Kibaki. Staunch Kikuyu leaders may already be accusing Kibaki of having "sold out" to the Kalenjin. His main consolation is that Moi put up with that kind of gossip for twelve years. Kibaki too should be able to do the same. ■

CSO: 4420

MINISTER URGES NATIONAL UNITY

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 17 Oct 80 p 11

[Article by Eddah Gachukia: "A Unified Nation Is the Objective"]

[Text] In the last few weeks a great deal has been said on tribalism and the necessity to wind up all tribal organisations. The strong statements issued by leaders right across the country emphasise the need to end tribalism and create a unified nation.

In a country like Kenya with its many tribes, the creation of a unified nation, free from tribal self-interests, is perhaps the most important political objective after the attainment of uhuru. All leaders of tribal organisations should therefore move ahead and comply with the decision taken earlier this year at the leaders' conference at Kabete. As leaders we owe it to the wananchi to provide honest leadership, not to sit on the fence waiting to see what the other groups will do. As leaders, too, we must abide by our own decisions if we are to avoid confusing the very people we lead. The time to debate the winding up of the tribal organisations was at Kabete; not after, and if there was need for further discussion on any decisions reached at Kabete, this should have been brought up at Kabete and agreed upon at the conference. Otherwise after Kabete, what one expects from leaders is action on implementation of the decisions taken, not further debate outside the conference room.

However, with the winding up of tribal organisations now imminent, it is the right time for leaders to look ahead beyond the mere dissolution of tribal organisations. Because of the strength of the statements issued on this subject and the feelings aroused, there is a real danger that we will all come to regard the winding up of tribal organisations not as a means to an end but as an end in itself. Leaders must be careful not to lose sight of the real objective which must always remain the creation of a harmonious and truly unified nation--a nation where all citizens have equal opportunities according to their abilities and regardless of where they come from.

In a very real sense, the winding up of tribal organisations must be seen by leaders, not as the end of tribalism, but rather as the beginning of a long march towards this goal. The fact is: tribes existed long before tribal organisations came into being and tribes will continue to exist

long after tribal organisations have ceased to exist. The essential question is, what are we as leaders going to do to make sure that a Kenyan interacts with his fellow citizen on the basis of what he is as a person, not on the basis of what tribe he is? The great challenge before us all as individuals is whether we can move fast enough, and move those around us, to a point where we can all begin to evaluate, rate, accept or reject our fellow Kenyans for what they are worth as individuals, not on the basis of whether they belong to this or that tribe.

If we are to move in this direction at the right speed we, as a nation, will need to reconsider a number of factors in our social life:

(a) Our school system: Nothing is more effective in breaking down tribal barriers and creating respect for the individual as a person than the act of spending years of schooling together. There was a time when students in all our secondary schools were drawn from all over the country. Then came a time when each province had its own secondary schools and, therefore, there was no need for students to leave their province to attend school in other provinces. From the point of view of breaking down tribal suspicions and creating mutual confidence between people of different tribes, this was a step backwards. In spite of the costs involved in boarding facilities, etc., we should seriously consider going back to the old system whereby children in any secondary school were drawn from many different tribes.

(b) Common African language: No nation has ever achieved unity without a common indigenous language. It is imperative if we are to create a common identity that we should have a common African language which must be the national language of Kenya. In Kenya we are lucky in having Swahili as a common African language accepted by all tribes. But again, there was a time when Swahili was given its rightful place in our school, both primary and secondary, and then came a point at which the emphasis was switched to English. For the sake of national unity we must reposition the teaching of Swahili where it belongs--at the centre--and give it all the support and encouragement which a national language deserves.

Finally, and most important, we should recognise the fact that tribal groupings are a self-protective device--intended to protect the interests of individual members and promote the welfare of the group. The government can do a lot to make this device unnecessary and redundant. The more the government shows its determination and ability to defend, protect, and promote the legitimate interests of individual citizens without distinction; the more the government institutions demonstrate that in dealing with the individual they are guided by the principle of fairplay and justice; the less the individual will feel the need to seek the doubtful protection of a tribal grouping. Our president, His Excellency Daniel T. arap Moi, has already laid a firm foundation for this through his declared philosophy of peace, love and unity. It remains for us all to join our president and build a united Kenya on these sound foundations.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO REDUCE DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN ENERGY

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 17 Oct 80 pp 45-46

[Text]

BEFORE the aftermath of the 1973-74 energy crisis, which caught many countries, including Kenya, unprepared for astronomical prices of oil that followed, Kenya had not come to recognise the need for a comprehensive national energy development plan. The rising costs of oil and declining supply of the same have had annual cumulative adverse effects on Kenya's balance of trade and raised costs of production. In 1979, Kenya had to spend close to 35 per cent of its foreign exchange earnings from exports to finance the importation of the country's oil needs. This high dependence on imported petroleum-based fuels and the role energy plays in economic activities necessitates high priority being accorded to the comprehensive planning of the development of the energy sector.

The rural population and the urban poor face an equally severe problem due to their almost exclusive reliance on firewood and charcoal for cooking and heating. This dependency is now assuming alarming dimensions with far-reaching effects of soil erosion and deforestation. Arresting this problem will require afforestation strategies which call for the planting of fast growing trees that are suitable for firewood and that can even grow in marginal lands.

In the petroleum sector, the government policy is:

- to discourage wasteful and conspicuous consumption of petrol through the introduction of vigorous fiscal and pricing instruments that will make consumers of petrol feel that heavy consumption hurts in financial terms;
- to ensure continued supply so as to meet the needs of the economy. As the demand for oil may outstrip our ability to provide the requisite foreign exchange from local sources to purchase the oil, the situation may from time to time call for external borrowing of funds by the government to finance oil importation in sufficient quantities;
- to set up its own oil company which will be involved in direct importation of oil;
- to mount a conservation campaign on the radio, TV and daily newspapers on the need to conserve energy and in particular petroleum-based fuels. There are indications that through such campaigns we can save up to 10 per cent of the present annual oil consumption;
- to develop and implement a strategic oil storage policy so as to ensure adequate supply to the economy for a reasonable period during times of crisis;

• to develop a long term policy on oil pricing, distribution and marketing;
• to encourage exploration of oil by foreign multi-national oil companies by giving them appropriate incentives. The government will also play a major role in prospecting for oil by investing heavily in exploratory activities as well as by providing appropriate manpower training, locally and overseas; and
• to undertake feasibility studies on suitable technological options leading to appropriate measures for upgrading the EA oil refinery, so as to enhance the recovery of finished petroleum products

In the electricity sector, the government will continue to develop hydro and geothermal resources for electricity generation to the extent possible. This calls for stepping-up feasibility studies on mini, small, medium and large-scale possible hydro-electric sites throughout the country. In the geothermal area, exploration activities have been going on for a number of years now and these will be continued until the country's potential for geothermal power is fully realised.

Preliminary estimates indicate that the country's geothermal potential is 500 megawatts and hydro 750 megawatts. Already construction work for two geothermal electric power plants, each of 15 megawatts, is in progress and these are expected to be commissioned in 1982 and 1983 respectively. Over one third of the total estimated hydro potential has already been developed. Construction work for a multi-purpose dam with an estimated hydro-electric power out-put of 50 mw is under construction at Masinga. Feasibility studies on the Turkwell gorge and Kiambere hydro sites are expected to commence in due course.

Seen in the perspective of the growth of the electricity demand in the country, which is 8 per cent per annum, the combined, estimated geothermal and hydro potentials are expected to meet the country's requirements up to 1983. After this year, electricity will have to be generated from alternative sources such as oil, solar, wind, nuclear, etc. in order to meet the country's requirements.

In order to alleviate pressure on the demand for conventional sources, the ministry of energy will encourage, promote and undertake development of non-conventional sources of energy including:
• solar energy for electricity generation, water pumping and water heating;
• wind power for water pumping, grain grinding and electricity generation;
• power alcohol. The ministry will provide the necessary information and, if necessary, credit, in collaboration with other government agencies which are better equipped in the administration of credit schemes to support the growing of energy crops such as fuel wood, cassava, sugarcane, etc.;
• firewood. Energy plantations will be developed by the ministry specifically for production of fuel wood. As indicated above serious consideration will be given to provision of credit to farmers and others interested in growing wood strictly for firewood on a commercial basis;
• development of bio-gas and brickets from organic materials such as cowdung agricultural waste residual. To this end, the ministry will provide essential information on appropriate technologies in form of extensions service and documentation;
• development of efficient charcoal making devices (kilns), and efficient wood and charcoal stoves. Developmental work will be undertaken to ensure availability of these devices at prices that the rural and urban poor can afford.

The ministry of energy is planning to set up an energy development fund to provide credit facilities for development of appropriate energy technology hardware and energy commodities as indicated above. The fund will be used as a source of credit to entrepreneurs, farmers and others interested and willing to develop alternative sources of energy on commercial scale. ■

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT IS URGED TO ESTABLISH NATIONAL SHIPPING OPERATION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Oct 80 pp 11, 14

[Article by Capt O. P. Mehta: "Hints Given on Maritime Policy"]

[Text]

A WELL-FORMULATED national maritime policy, and Government legislation, cannot only encourage the acquisition of vessels for the development of the national fleet, but can ensure that the national flag vessels are profitably utilised.

The lending institutions for shipping finance for the developing countries increasingly demand political stability and the right maritime laws and policies before pouring funds. There is, therefore, a need to design, adopt and apply a shipping policy which would encourage investments in shipping and facilitate financing of these investments from overseas investors. In many instances, it is apparent that lack of finance for national fleet development could be attributed to the inability of a developing country to meet some of the essential preconditions, like lack of legislation to enable registration of a ship subject to mortgage.

The Government assistance in developing national shipping is by no means a new development as many countries have enacted favourable legislation to promote the shipping industry whether State or privately owned. Many nations allow freedom of action in shipping operations to safeguard investments and encourage external financing. It has been seen that strict controls on foreign exchange receipts normally hamper or delay shipping development in a country.

Kenya possesses a potential export market and geo-politically has a strategic value. Therefore there is reason to believe that any favourable legislation to promote national shipping will have a positive impact on national fleet development. The recent announcement by the Government regarding the formulation of a maritime policy to promote fishing, shipping and commercial activities, appears to be a right step towards this direction.

The financial constraints are the major factors in the development of a national fleet. In some countries, joint participation with a traditional shipowner has been of help to overcome the payments required in foreign exchange. In other cases, like India, the government has established "Shipping Development Funds" to advance loan even up to 95 per cent of the cost of a vessel at a concessional rate of interest of about 4½ per cent per annum.

In the past few years, numerous Indian shipowners have been able to take full advantage of this scheme. The Indian Government has even stood guarantees in the case of foreign bank loans negotiated by private shipowners. In addition to the above, there are various tax concessions in the form of a development rebate. Kenya tax laws also stipulate a 40 per cent investment deduction in capital expenditure in shipping. The UK Government at one time allowed a 20 per cent grant in the purchase of a new ship and a 100 per cent first year tax allowance. Besides, many countries have a generous depreciation allowance. Kenyan taxation laws permit 12 per cent per year depreciation allowance on ships.

Legislation can also favour that a certain portion of exports/imports be carried on national flag carriers. Although the Kenya Government allows free enterprise, it may be possible that certain goods and commodities directly connected with Government projects be carried on Kenya flag ships. In some cases, it may be possible to work out a favourable rate of exchange for importers/exporters using national carriers. In addition, import/export licences could be issued without delay to those using national ships.

In certain cases, a part of import duty could be refunded on goods brought by national flag vessels. The banks may be directed to endorse on the Letter of

Credit that the goods are to be shipped by the national line. The government can also indulge in buying FOB and selling CF. This can be of great advantage where carriage of crude oil is concerned.

There are various means whereby the Government can assist in allocating priorities to national flag vessels in home ports. It could be in the form of berthing priority during congestion, allocating efficient berths to facilitate quick loading/discharging of cargo, thus encouraging faster turnround of ships. National ships may be exempted from pilotage expenses, harbour dues, navigational fees, and so on. The national flag vessels can also be exempted from the compulsory pilotage requirements in the home ports. This can result in saving time and cost. In addition, the disbursement for national flag vessels to be in the local currency as compared to foreign flags, which is in US dollars.

In this case, two countries can mutually agree to have bilateral trade agreements. The trade is normally split on a straight arrangement of 50/50 basis to be carried on board the vessels of the contracting nations. The percentage of export and import can be fixed as per the agreement. Bilateral trading arrangements are quite common. India has signed this agreement with Iran, Poland, USSR and UAR, and is also operating an "Indo-Iranian" Shipping Company. Similarly, Brazil, the USSR, Argentina and Cuba have 50/50 cargo-sharing contracts. There are various examples in which many developing countries of Asia and Latin America are in the process of developing their national fleet on the basis of this bilateral agreement. There is, therefore, no reason why Kenya cannot make such contracts and, thus, establish her national fleet of vessels.

A number of South American States have made legislations that up to 50 per cent of their bulk export cargoes are to be shipped by the national flag vessels. There is evidence that in the near future similar legislation may be emanating from the Middle East oil-exporting nations for the export of crude oil in their national carriers. Thus, these cargo reservation laws are rapidly becoming an accepted part of the maritime policies, even of many developed countries like Australia, New Zealand and so on.

The cargo reservation can act as the starting point for the establishment of a national fleet for Kenya. Cargo sharing is another practical way for Kenya to make some headway in promoting the shipping industry. The UK Merchant Shipping Act of 1974 enables the UK to take action against measures by other governments harming, or threatening to harm, British shipping or trading interests. Therefore, it may be necessary for the Kenya Government to introduce certain protective legislation for shipping.

It may be fair to comment that, to encourage the promotion of national shipping in Kenya, there is need to form a favourable maritime policy and enact legislation such as financing schemes, cargo allocations, operational subsidies, bilateral arrangements and cargo reservations. The tax incentives and freedom of action in shipping operations may encourage the Kenyan private enterprise to invest in shipping.Thus, any investment in this industry will in turn, prove beneficial for the economic health of Kenya.

CSO: 4420

OFFICIAL EQUATES STANDARDS WITH TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 17 Oct 80 p 57

[Article by N. K. Njugi: "Promoting Exchange"]

[Text] AS we celebrate the World Standard's Day, I would like to congratulate the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) for its efforts and commitment for the last three decades to promote the application of international standards. International standards facilitate the smooth exchange of goods and services and have become a strong weapon in the fight against technical barriers to trade.

For developing countries, the application of international standards in production and marketing has the added advantage of enabling them to determine a greater say in the fixing of prices and ensuring that their goods can compete effectively in terms of quality and price in the international export markets.

The transfer of technology from the developed to the developing countries is proving to be an unattainable goal in the time required because of the enormous costs involved. Standards have proved to be a cheap and easily available source of non-patented technology. In the world today, there are more than 50,000 standard-type documents representing man's achievements in science and technology. The only price to be paid is the cost of the documents and adaptation to suit each users needs.

At the local level, adherence to acceptable standards means better quality at a price the consumer can afford.

It means self-reliance because adoption of standards to suit our needs, requires innovation and better utilisation of our raw materials.

The Kenya Bureau of Standards is working in co-operation with industry, consumers and research organisations to ensure that the benefits of standardisation result in greater achievements in our efforts to industrialise. We, at the KBS are particularly interested in encouraging the local industries to formulate their own company standards on raw materials and products, to enable the formulation of national standards to become more meaningful. It is also important for the local industry to know that when Kenya standards are formulated with their assistance, it is legally binding for each manufacturer to comply, in order to ensure an acceptable quality to the consumer. The bureau is working hard to ensure that there are no defaulters and those who do will be prosecuted or have their manufacturing units closed.

CSO: 4420

ELECTRICITY MAY BE RATIONED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 17 Oct 80 pp 48-49

[Text]

Short rains necessary for adequate supply

IT all depends on whether the short rains will have set in by the end of this month. If not, the East African Power and Lighting Company (EAPL) will be hard pressed trying to maintain electricity supplies to consumers. But, warns EAPL chairman, Mr. Julius Gecau, the power company has no intention of rationing electricity. The reassurance was given to a gathering of leading business executives, civil servants and a few pressmen, but it nevertheless left little doubt that the EAPL would probably be forced to ration electricity supplies if the rains do not come on time. For now, Gecau appeared to be more concerned about "unnecessary" wastage which he said arose due to consumers switching on lights and other appliances they did not require. He did not think, for instance, that it was good business sense to keep neon advertising signs lit right through the small hours of the morning when they are unlikely to have any impact.

For about a fortnight, EAPL notices have been appearing in the press appealing to consumers to conserve electricity by switching off power to appliances they do not immediately need. The notices were apparently giving rise to speculation that EAPL was finding it hard to maintain supplies to consumers and might resort to rationing electricity, speculation which was bound to rekindle the unpleasant memories of the electricity shortages and the ensuing rationing of earlier this year. There was a possibility too, that major consumers especially industrial concerns, might react to the suspected on-coming power shortage by operating extra shifts which would possibly lead to strains in the power distribution network.

EAPL would apparently not be worried by this were not water levels falling at the intakes to the dams on the Seven-Forks scheme. The company is still convinced that in spite of the fall in water levels, generating capacity is still within the required target. At Kamburu, for instance, a recent record of the water intake corresponded to a generating capacity of 11 megawatts rather than the normal capacity of 14 mega watts expected at this time of the year. For the moment, says Gecau, that

should not be alarming, but adds that if the same situation continues, there should be every reason to worry by the first week of November.

A shortfall in the generating capacity of the dams, could be adequately obviated by, Gecau feels, switching on the company's diesel-fired generating plants which are all operational with the exception of one undergoing a normal maintenance overhaul. The cost of running the diesel-operated plants, however, is likely to exceed the entire expense of operating all the hydro-electric complexes, power industry sources maintain. Imports from Uganda's Owen Falls Dam are unlikely to be significantly increased beyond the contractual 30 mega watts. Uganda is already supplying a little bit more than the contractual figure at a higher price than the original contract price, but is reportedly not in a position to supply more. Gecau maintains that even with the full supply from Uganda, which is usually needed during the dry spells, power from the Owen Falls complex accounts for only about 12.5 per cent of Kenya's total consumption.

A long-term problem facing EAPL's ability to generate power on the Tana River, presently the major source of hydro-electric power in the country, is the conflict between different interests all competing for the use of Tana River's water. ■

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN TRAWLERS ARE REPORTEDLY DEPLETING FISH SUPPLY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] Foreign trawlers are poaching in Kenya's territorial waters, depleting fish stocks from breeding grounds.

Coast PC Luka Galgalo said yesterday foreign trawlers were fishing indiscriminately, taking advantage of inconsistent patrols in Kenya waters.

The PC, who was welcoming the Greek Ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Alexander Aten-Iuli, said Kenya would like help to develop her fishing industry and more patrol boats to curb poaching in her waters.

The ambassador had asked the PC to specify how the Greek Government could assist Kenya.

He had told the PC that his government was considering ways of aiding Kenya.

The PC told the ambassador that Kenya had so far not entered into commercial deep sea fishing on a large scale. Technical expertise and equipment were needed to develop the industry, he added.

He also said help to tap underground water in arid parts of Coast Province was needed to make the area productive through ranching and irrigation.

He told the envoy that Coast Province had a high potential for ranching but that water for the cattle was lacking.

Meanwhile, in South Nyanza District, fishing industry revenue dropped drastically due to lack of capital, outdated fishing methods, low productivity and the lack of a market.

According to the district annual report for 1979, the revenue collected from fishing totalled about 65,000/- with the Kendu Bay and Lwanda/Gembe fishing centres leading. Both realised a total catch of 85,000 kilogrammes assorted fish.

Bad weather conditions with long periods of drought and occasional rough winds also had adverse effects on fishing, said the report.

Fishermen have been assured that the Government is carrying out feasibility studies with a view to rehabilitating and improving the industry. The establishment of the Lake Basin Development Authority will also help improve the industry.

In the report, it was suggested the only way to improve the welfare of the fishermen and their societies was to let co-operative societies purchase fish direct from fishermen and then dispose of it to fishmongers and other middle men. It says this would make tax collection easier.

On the fishermen's loan scheme the report noted that no loan was issued because of several loopholes which made recovery of the previous years loans very tedious.--KNA

CSO: 4420

FOOD CROPS MUST BE GIVEN PRIORITY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Oct 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Food Crops Must Be Given Priority"]

[Text] It seems strange that at a time when the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation is sounding a "Global alert" on a possible famine facing nearly 200 million people in Africa and South-East Asia, some of our people are arguing that we need to increase the acreage under cash crops, which, in turn, will lead to fewer acres under food crops. While it is commendable that the Kenya Tea Board chairman, Mr. Mahihu, feels tea is an important cash crop for the country's economy, we hope projected plans to revise tea zones to enable farmers to grow tea at lower altitudes will be turned down unconditionally.

The country needs to grow more food to feed itself, much more so than it needs to earn foreign exchange which, given today's worsening terms of trade, is buying fewer imported goods every year. High as tea prices may be at present, it must be borne in mind that they will not last. And, given the nature of the plant, it cannot be grown quickly enough to capitalise on the periodic glut-shortage cycle. Attempts to expand production when there is a shortage in the world market, and therefore high prices, leads short-sighted countries into the trap of depressing the market even further. Experience in the coffee industry amply demonstrates this.

Spurred on by changing tastes, which now favour tea instead of coffee, tea producers in Africa expect to increase production by about 34 per cent from the 1977 figure of 194,000 to 260,000 tonnes by 1986. Kenya alone expects to produce 120,000 tonnes by that date. If the increase results from more efficient production methods, it can be defended. But it is indefensible because it will stem from an increase in the land under tea cultivation, mainly among smallholders. Yet it is this group of people which is first hit by any food shortage for it has little money to buy and store surplus foods and relies heavily on the Government's storage facilities.

The future awaiting tea growers who heard stories of fortunes to be made by covering all their land with this one cash crop is already a nightmare

from which some single-crop farmers are struggling to awaken. Although coffee farmers are already caught in this trap, the latest victims are in sugar-growing areas. Planting sugar-cane on every available piece of land has turned these areas--which were at one time net "exporters" of maize and other foods--into "importers" who depend on other areas to feed them. This has adversely affected the whole country's ability to feed itself, as was demonstrated this year when a minor drought led to serious food shortages.

What is more worrying is that no lesson seems to have been learned. It will come as no surprise, therefore, if farmers are encouraged to take advantage of the predicted global sugar shortage which is expected to provide spectacular windfall gains for some sugar exporters. The expected sugar hikes will price the commodity out of the reach of some of the world's poorer importing countries and some consumers in these and even rich countries which will then reduce the consumption of tea and coffee. We hope this lesson will be learned before farmers are advised to sacrifice food crops at the alter of elusive foreign exchange earners.

The simple truth, and it must be faced, is that even if the prices of these commodities were to continue to rise, with a consequent rise in foreign exchange earnings, there will be no food to buy from the world markets. This is due to several factors. First, there was a devastating drought recently in the United States, which provides most of the grains traded on the international market. This will mean that America will also have little grain to give to the poor, starving millions in Africa and elsewhere. Second, the Soviet Union also expects another bad harvest which will lead to its cornering the grains market at the expense of the poor countries. The continuing regional wars in the Gulf region, the Horn of Africa, South-East Asia--the list is endless--also compound regional droughts in such areas as the Sahel.

It is our considered opinion that, important as the expansion of our exports--mainly agricultural--is, it must result from more efficient usage of the land under cultivation. This will ensure that we export more while we regain our ability to feed ourselves.

CSO: 4420

INADEQUATE TRANSPORT CAUSES CEMENT BACKLOG

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 17 Oct 80 p 47

[Excerpt]

TOO much cement lying around is no good for anybody's health, including that of the Bamburi Portland Cement Company. The Bamburi company was until Wednesday afternoon apparently in danger of getting choked by its own stockpile of cement. The managing director of Bamburi Portland Cement, Mr. I.L. Roberts, had on Monday said that the Bamburi cement factory may soon close if cement stocks, on that day amounting to more than 100 000 tons, continued to pile up uncollected. Roberts had on that occasion, as on several other occasions in the past, laid the blame on Kenya Railways which he said was not sending enough wagons to [words illegible]

According to Roberts, the factory was making more cement than they could sell, and that storage space at the factory and at the English Point loading facility and the Mbaraki packing plant was becoming critically congested such that the factory would have to close down for sheer lack of space to store additional output.

The factory may probably not close down following an agreement reached between Bamburi Portland Cement Company and Kenya Railways on Wednesday afternoon, after a day-long meeting presided over by the permanent secretary in the ministry of commerce, Mr J G Shamala. The outcome of the meeting, attended by, among others, Roberts of Bamburi Cement, Mr. Solomon Karanja, managing director of East African Portland Cement Company, and Mr. B? Waweru, chief traffic manager of Kenya Railways, was a promise by Kenya Railways to provide 60 wagons per day starting from Thursday 16 October 1980, to Bamburi Cement for the purpose of hauling the cement to Nairobi and other parts of the country.

Agreement had been expected to be reached in the morning and a press conference had been scheduled to take place in Mr. Eliud Mwamunga, the minister of commerce's office, at 11.30 in the morning, but apparently the parties seemed to have had a hard time reaching agreement. It took more than an hour for the parties who had resumed their talks at 2 p.m., to iron out their differences. Making the announcement of the agreement soon after the meeting, Shamala went to considerable length to avoid laying blame on any of the parties. Instead, he exonerated Kenya Railways by saying that their reported failure to send enough wagons to Bamburi was a result of heavy demands made on the railways in the transportation of imported foodstuffs and fertilisers. Waweru's explanation did not differ from that of Shamala.

Kenya Railways is reported to have been sending 40 wagons daily to collect cement from Bamburi. At this rate, not more than 20.000 tons of cement could be transported per month. Consequently, a backlog of about 12.000 tons has been piling up every month at

Bamburi which produces 32,000 tons of cement out of Kenya's monthly consumption of 62,000 tons. The remaining 30,000 tons is supplied by the East African Portland Cement Company based at Athi River. According to Karanja of the Athi River-based company East African Portland has not suffered from the problems which beset Bamburi mainly due to its closeness to Nairobi, enabling consumers to collect cement directly from the company's premises.

With a new allocation of 60 wagons per day, both Kenya Railways and Bamburi Portland Cement Company expect to see the dispatches from Bamburi rise to 36,000 tons per month until the backlog is cleared. After that, the traffic should revert to Bamburi's normal sales level of 32,000 tons.

Shamala estimated that within a week, the increased railings of cement from Bamburi should ensure, in the absence of hoarding and smuggling, that all parts of the country will be having their fair share of cement.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TEA EARNINGS--Kenya expects to export about Sh. 180 million worth of tea this year. The forecast was made by the chairman of the Kenya Tea Board, Mr. Eliud Mahihu, in Mombasa after attending a tea auction yesterday. The auction, conducted every Monday, was attended by buyers from various parts of the country. The highest bid was at 20/20 per kilo for the best tea produced by Mungania Tea Factory, Embu. Mr. Mahihu, however, said Kenyan tea farmers were currently operating at a loss because the tea consumed in the country was greatly subsidised by farmers. "We would like the farmers to operate at a higher level of profit margin to make them bring more land under tea cultivation. "This will be important, especially when one takes into account the role played by tea in the country's economy," Mr. Mahihu added, noting that his board was presently engaged in studying the industry with a view to making recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture. Mr. Mahihu also called for the revision of the present tea zone so farmers could grow the plant at lower altitudes. He said the revision would bring several thousand acres of land under tea cultivation. Mr. Mahihu estimated that more than one million people were engaged in the tea industry. This, he noted, posed a great challenge to the board in improving the lot of those engaged in the industry. Responding to a question, Mr. Mahihu stressed the need by Kenyan tea growers to improve the quality of their tea which, he said, has earned high reputation in international tea markets. "We must constantly keep watch on the quality of our tea to be able to maintain our traditional market in the Western world and also to capture new markets in Africa and the Middle East," Mr. Mahihu said. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Oct 80 p 9]

TEA INDUSTRY UNION--A new trade union to cater for the tea industry has been formed at Kericho. It is called the Kenya Tea Plantation Workers' Union. Acting secretary-general Mark Amos Ochieng told the NATION in Kisumu that the union had already enrolled 5,000 members in Kericho and Nandi districts. The union is a breakway group of the Kenya Agricultural Plantation Workers' Union, Mr. Ochieng said; it has already been registered by the Registrar of Societies. Mr. Ochieng said the agricultural union had failed to cope with the expanded population in the tea industry, which had doubled since independence. Claiming that the split was warranted, he said the new body was an automatic affiliate of Cotu and had pledged its support to the Government and complete loyalty to President Moi. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Oct 80 p 13]

CSO: 4420

VISIT OF IRAQI ECONOMIC MISSION REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 30 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] An Iraqi economic delegation led by Mr Rafik Jamil Abid, advisor to the Iraqi minister of commerce, has been in our country since Saturday. The delegation's mission is to strengthen the economic cooperation ties which unite the two countries and, consequently, try to find with the appropriate Malagasy officials the means to improve further the cooperation between RDM [Democratic Republic of Malagasy] and Iraq within the framework of the socioeconomic agreement signed in Baghdad 2 years ago.

Upon his arrival at Ivato, the head of the delegation announced that this visit should have been made beforehand, but the situation prevailing in the Gulf had prevented it. But, better late than never, the Iraqi delegation will hold working sessions with Malagasy officials to define as much as possible the problems of trade exchanges and look at other possibilities for improving Malagasy-Iraqi cooperation.

By the way, we must recall that President Didier Ratsiraka had already met with his Iraqi counterpart in Baghdad and that after that official visit an economic agreement was concluded in the Iraqi capital.

Even though Iraqi-Malagasy cooperation is quite recent, it nevertheless represents advantages which will reinforce and activate the fraternal bonds that unite the two countries, all the more so because the likeness of views between Antananarivo and Baghdad seems effective since they both belong to the large Nonaligned and Progressive family.

The Iraqi mission will also take a close look with Malagasy commerce officials at Malagasy products which can be imported in Iraq and vice-versa, with the aim of activating our economic relations. On this occasion, posssible problems of the commercial and economic exchanges will also be examined in order to find adequate solutions.

9341
CSO: 4400

UNDP ECONOMIC AID AGREEMENT SIGNED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Last week's national economic event took place in the capital of Boina. It was in fact at Mahajanga where the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] and the UNDP signed agreements concerning feasibility studies of the Haut-Mangoro forestry industrial complex, the development of maritime fishing and, finally, an operation financed by resources from FAO's Technical Cooperation Program concerning an educational program in the field of production of select seeds for the following main crops: rice, peanuts and corn.

Planning the most reasonable technical, financial and economic utilisation of the industrial planting at Mangoro (started in 1968 and planned to encompass 110,000 hectares, of which 66,000 hectares have already been planted at this date), the Malagasy Government has requested the UNDP to finance the feasibility study of a project for the industrial forestry development of said forestry resources. The industry to be developed shall insure the continuity of on-going forest planting operations, guarantee a maximum of jobs in the rural area for workers of current projects and create several thousand new jobs. The complex will be oriented toward meeting local demand for manufactured products, but above all to the production of export products. This will permit Madagascar to achieve significant gains in foreign currency.

The objective of this project is to carry out a complete feasibility study according to recommendations prepared following government discussions with representatives of the UNDP, the World Bank and FAO.

Definitive Decision

These studies will be undertaken by a firm of consultant engineers experienced in the field which will be called upon to use local capabilities and subcontract certain jobs to national companies and businesses. In addition, national specialists and engineers will be named to participate in the study with the consulting firm in the field as well as at the central office. The results of this research will be the basis for a definitive decision on the part of the Malagasy Government and potential financing sources for the creation of the proposed industrial complex as to the type of development of the chosen industry.

The study will last 16 months (1980-82). The UNDP will contribute $900,000 (187 million Malagasy francs), and the Malagasy Government 10 million Malagasy

francs. The FAO will be in charge of the operation, while the MDRRA [Ministry of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform] will be the government's cooperating organization.

By the President's Request

As for the feasibility study of the development of maritime fishing industries, it is one of six projects for which President Ratsiraka has requested, financing to Mr Doo Kingue, UNDP Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Africa. This study will update and synthesize all the existing papers in the field, as well as reactualize them with the aim, on the one hand, of elaborating a guiding plan that defines a coherent development program for craft and industrial maritime fishing, and on the other hand, of emphasizing the proposal of concrete actions for the revitalization of industrial tuna fishing. This study will cover technical, social and economic aspects of the development of maritime fishing industries. Three high-level consultants from FAO are now ready to take part in this study, starting in November.

The UNDP contribution which amounts to $150,000 will consist mainly of providing export services and education scholarships. The project is expected to get underway during the month of October 1980.

Select Seeds

The other project is an operation financed by resources from FAO's Cooperation Program. This document has already been signed by the FAO director general. It is an action preliminary to another important project which will try to implement a program of personnel education in the field of production of select seeds in the following main crops; rice, peanuts and corn.

This preliminary action will have to do with the education of national personnel, which will be called upon to participate in the broad implementation program to be partly financed by the UNDP and for which FAO sent last month one of its most experienced officials in the matter.

These are the three agreements signed last Friday at Mahajanga by Minister Simon Pierre and UNDP interim resident representative, Mr Boulares, before many members of the revolutionary government including CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] Jean de Dieu Randriantanany, the president of the Supreme Constitutional Court, Mr Tilahy Robert and the Presicomex of Faritany, [chairman of the executive committee] Mr Rajaofera. These are the fruits of an international cooperation which results from the opening up of Malagasy diplomacy in all directions.

9341
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

SOVIETS DECORATE ANDRIAMANJATO--According to reports from Moscow, during a recent Soviet-Malagasy Friendship ceremony in the Kremlin, in the presence of committees from the USSR Communist Party and the Soviet government, the medal of "the Order of Friendship of the Peoples" was bestowed upon Mr Richard Andriamanjato Mahitsison, Supreme Counsellor of the revolution and National President of the AKFM-KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence-Democratic Committee To Support the Malagasy Social Revolution], a revolutionary organization which forms part of the "National Front for the Defense of the Revolution." Let us recall that it was President Leonid Brezhnev who, in the name of the Presidium of the Soviet Supreme, signed the decree bestowing on Mr Andriamanjato this distinction of honor for his "numerous activities in favor of friendship and understanding among peoples" contributing to strengthening peace in the world. In addition to the Soviet leaders, representatives of the "USSR-Madagascar Friendship Association," of the Orthodox Church, the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] ambassador to Moscow, His Excellency Mr Frederic Randriamamonjy and other personalities honored with their presence this Malagasy-Soviet evening, maked by a splendid reception in honor of the new member and the friendship between the Soviet and Malagasy peoples. [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 1 Oct 80 pp 1, 2] 9341

CSO: 4400

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH TO UN ASSEMBLY REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 14 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

PRIME MINISTER, Prince Mabandla has restated in the United Nations General Assembly Swaziland's unswerving commitment to the principle of non-racial democracy, non-alignment and complete respect for human dignity.

Prince Mabandla said it was in this context that Swaziland felt deeply concerned about the deplorable persistance of inhuman practices of racial injustice in southern Africa which he stated were still based purely upon the grounds of colour.

Swaziland, he said, regarded it to be a great pity that the people of Namibia were still being denied their birthright to self-determination, independence and full national sovereignty by frivolous wrangles that derive mainly from considerations of sheer political expediency.

He said this country regarded the present stalemate as an act of gross inhumanity and outright callousness to the Namibian people.

"We therefore appeal most earnestly to the parties concerned to put the interest and welfare of the Namibian people above any other consideration and to facilitate the implementation of security council resolution 435," said the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister also reiterated Swaziland's support for the people of the Western Sahara.

Swaziland, he said, believed that the forceful annexation of the Western Saharan land against their will constituted a flagrant violation of the noble principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter.

Prince Mabandla also told the General Assembly that Swaziland deeply abhors any act of violent seizure of diplomatic personnel under any circumstances whatsoever.

"For we believe that adequate provisions exist under the Vienna Convention for dealing with diplomats who are guilty of abusing their diplomatic privileges."

On the present economic situation, he made it clear that the worsening crisis through which international relations and the world economy were currently passing, presented considerable dangers for the world community.

"My delegation believes that the yawning economic gap which separates rich and poor countries has not been sufficiently recognised as the major factor in the present crisis," he said.

He also expressed concern at the present unemployment situation in the developing countries which he said was fast approaching crisis proportions with threatening consequences to the socio-political stability stability of these young countries.

The Prime Minister also expressed concern at the widening gap between the price of commodity exports from developing countries and stated that the cost of imported manufactured goods has been the main factor in the worsening balance of trade deficits being experienced today by a growing number of Third World countries.

He also stated that the international community as a whole, regardless of domestic political and economic systems, should fully contribute to the global efforts of restructuring the existing world economic order.

He felt what was needed now was not an analysis of the past misdeeds of colonialism and other forms of exploitation but a forward looking programme of concerted action to avert the real dangers of a large scale famine engulfing growing numbers of the people of the Third World countries.

Referring to the third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, he said if one was compelled to identity one of the most important features of the future convention for Swaziland it would be the articles relating to the right of access to and from sea and freedom of transit for landlocked states.

Prince Mabandla returned home on Friday.

CSO: 4420

FINANCIAL FIGURES ON ASSETS, DEPOSITS GIVEN

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 16 Oct 80 pp 5, 9

[Text] Swaziland's net foreign assets increased by E3.9 million to E129.2 million during the month which is E18.2 million higher than last year.

The increase is largely due to the seasonal increase in export receipts, mainly from sugar--being sufficient to more than offset the payments for imports, together with some funds from the EEC.

Government deposits with banks decreased by E3.2 million during August, to a level E21.8 million higher than a year ago. Bank lending to the private sector decreased by E4.2 million. Although there was a marginal rise in agricultural lending towards forestry, repayment by the sugar industry is expected to reduce total lending to this sector because of the seasonal increase in export earnings.

Banks' cash and deposits with the Central Bank of Swaziland increased by E14 million due to the net inflow of funds into Swaziland. Banks borrowing from the Central Bank decreased from E4.5 million at the end of July to E3 million at the end of August.

Money supply increased significantly by E4.3 million during the month under review, a 21.8 percent rise in 12 months ending August 1980. This percentage increase in money supply is bound to increase inflationary pressures.

During August, Time Deposits decreased by E2.7 million, reaching E62.3 million. Savings deposits increased marginally during the month, at E20.3 million they are E3.1 million higher than a year ago.

During August, bank loans and advances fell by E4.2 million whereas deposits rose by E3.5 million and these movements in part were reflected in a E14.1 million increase in liquidity.

Having mentioned above that export receipts are higher at this time of the year, it is not surprising that liquidity should rise in August. However, we can expect liquidity to fall in September due to a rise in loans and advances which we expect to be greater than the rise in deposits and will result in a squeeze on liquidity.

Given that 1980 has been so far a good year, we can expect further demands for loans and advances to further reduce liquidity in the coming months.

CSO: 4420

DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, EMPLOYMENT ACTS REVIEWED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 17 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Pat Nxumalo]

[Text] THE INDUSTRIAL Relations Act and the Employment Act both signed by King Sobhuza II at the end of last month have been fully described in the latest government gazette.

The two Acts, said to be the most important pieces of labour legislations since independence, were passed by Parliament earlier this year and will come into force on dates to be appointed by the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze in his capacity as Minister for Labour.

Among the highlights of the Industrial Act is the establishment of the Industrial Court, the first in the Kingdom, the Employee, Staff and Employer Organisations, Federations and International Organisations; the Negotiating Machinery; Works Councils, Collective Agreements; Disputes Procesures; Freedom of Association and the Right to Organise.

The Industrial Court will have a President who will be a judge of the High Court and will be appointed in the same manner as a judge of the High Court. He will in turn appoint two members who will be known as nominated members.

One nominated member will be chosen by the President in consultation with the Labour Commissioner from a panel of six names nominated by the Federation of Swaziland Employers and one from a panel of six names nominated by industry unions or staff association.

On the establishment of works councils, the Act makes it clear that in every undertaking employing 25 or more people, excluding casual employees, a works council will be established by the employer within six months of the Act coming into force.

It is declared in the Act that every employee or employer may take part in the formation of an organisation or federation, in the case of employees, and association or federation in the case of employers.

Both employers and employees may become members of any such organisation or federation and to take part in their lawful activities.

No employer will be allowed to discriminate against an employee because of his exercise or anticipated exercise of any right conferred by this Act, or because of his participation in any capacity in a proceeding under the Act.

If an employee who has been lawfully on strike, or who has been locked out by his employer, presents himself for work not more than one day after the end of the strike or lockout, the employer will reinstate that employee in the same post he held immediately before the strike.

It will be lawful for an employee or employers to refuse to do any work normally done by an employee or employees who are lawfully on strike, provided that such refusal will not endanger the safety of persons or property.

Every employer will allow reasonable time for internal consultation with members of the organisation, provided that permission to be excused from normal duties has been obtained.

No organisation or federation or anyone acting on its behalf will engage in any activity or publicly advocate any course of action designed to bring about the overthrow of the government or violent resistance to it or designed to bring about acts of violence.

All peaceful picketing by persons involved directly in the dispute giving rise to the picketing will be lawful except if it is intended to lead to or support an unlawful strike.

The Trade Unions and Employers Organisations Act of 1966 and the Industrial Conciliation and Settlement Act of 1963 have been repealed.

CSO: 4420

KAUNDA LAUNCHES 'HUMANISM WEEK,' BACKS SELF-RELIANCE PROJECTS

Joint Effort Required

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has called on Party leaders at all levels to stimulate and mobilise the masses into self-reliance projects.

"The function of leaders is to remove obstacles from the way of people seeking to work for their life. The function of leaders is not to raise obstacles and create problems like people seeking to work for themselves and society," he said.

In a statement of encouragement on Humanism Week which starts today released in Lusaka yesterday, Dr Kaunda said Party leaders and those holding positions of service to the people must translate the Party's policies correctly to help every citizen improve his living conditions.

The Party, he said, had an obligation to encourage and guide the people in urban and rural areas to revolunalise their modes of production and styles of living.

"The lima programme is one such effort aimed at stimulating and accelerating production on the land and to make agriculture the major base of our efforts," Dr Kaunda said.

To achieve that goal, he noted, farmers needed to work hard and their efforts supplemented by an "equally stable, efficient and hard-working population" that would process the products for local consumption.

The joint effort of the people would reduce their dependence on imports and release substantial amounts of foreign exchange for further investments in many fields of work.

"Our people will, by their own efforts, improve their situation because new investments will reduce unemployment and idleness which leads to lawlessness and decay of society," the President said.

Dr Kaunda said although Zambians had built a material base of their life, they had much more to do to improve their lives within the socialist policies and programmes they had laid out for themselves.

Meanwhile, Zana reports that Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo and Mrs Betty Kaunda yesterday called on Malawian President Dr Kamuzu Banda at Sanjika palace.

Welcoming the visitors, Dr Banda said African boundaries were artificial and that he did not recognise them because they were not created by God or by Africans.

The people of Malawi and their neighbours were one despite the colonial-inherited boundaries that separate them politically, he said.

Ward Work Programs

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

LUSAKA Urban governor, Mr Bill Chanda, has released a programme of work to be done by wards in Lusaka during Humanism Week which starts today.

Each of the wards is to be assisted by companies in the capital, the governor said.

He appealed to companies and workers with queries to contact him.

And ZANA reports that more than sixty workers from the Cooperative College and others from the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development and the department of marketing and cooperatives in Lusaka spent most of yesterday morning working on projects ear-marked for Humanism Week which officially starts today.

The workers who included the cooperative college deputy principal Mr Folke Albinson and the teaching staff were assigned in groups to work on clearing the football ground, play-ground in the college residential area while others worked on the construction of the bus shelter near Bauleni township.

Chief projects coordinator Mr Zacharia Chitundu expressed satisfaction at the enthusiasm shown by the college and the ministry workers.

The college decided to start working on the projects yesterday instead of today to ensure a full turn-out of workers most of whom would not have managed to turn-up because of transport and other personal commitments.

On projects that might not be completed by October 23, Mr Chitundu said the college staff and other workers would be mobilised to continue working on any unfinished projects on a weekly basis to ensure their completion.

Eight projects will be undertaken during this year's Humanism Week in Kafue, a spokesman in the office of the governor said yesterday.

Self-help

The spokesman said four of the projects would involve the completion of classrooms at four primary schools which were all constructed on self-help basis.

He said workers from Kafue Textiles of Zambia will work at Shikoswe and Nakatete primary schools while Kafue Estate Limited employees would work at Muchoto school and Kafue council employees would be at Chikupi school, more than 30 km west of Lusaka.

The Humanism Week committee has allocated the construction of a bus shelter at the Kafue roundabout to Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia.

Meanwhile, Kitwe will embark on improving roads to production units and build a bus shelter during the Week, governor Mr Joseph Musonda said yesterday.

He said companies which had been requested to carry out the projects were responding well.

Mr Musonda said he regarded the projects as important.

All Humanism Week activities in Mufulira will begin on Monday because of the rally which will be addressed by Copperbelt member of the Central Committee Mr Shadreck Soko today.

Governor Mr Addon Chilembo appealed to the people to support the Week.

Mr Chilembo said the Week was supposed to start today but it was not possible because of the importance attached to the rally.

He urged residents to attend the meeting.

CSO: 4420

POLITICAL 'NITPICKING' THREATENS NATIONAL UNITY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

WHERE is the nation heading to? A dangerous disease is sapping at the core of the nation. It is the political nitpicking of small worms which turn into ugly maggots.

That malady is particularly rife now in the leadership of the nation's trade unions. The name of the game is to be very vocal in criticising and render worthless legitimate Party policies.

The current vengeful and acrimonious outbursts from the labour movement over decentralisation are ugly symptoms of that disease. Yet decentralisation, as a party policy, was accepted as far back as 1972.

The disease is made chronic by the apparent lack of immediate rebuttals from the Party's top leadership. It has sinned by silence when it should have spoken out or defended its policies vehemently. There lies its weakness.

Hence the go-slows, the numerous ultimatums, the wildcat strikes, the warnings of a nation-wide strike, and now the violations of individual rights by a union in barring its members from seeking political office in ward elections.

All the while only the Press has been left to do all the fighting in defending the Party. The big guns have conspicuously been very silent.

Even the toy-pistoled Press is denied the right ammunition and is instead threatened with destruction through the fulminations of the likes of Mr Joshua Mumpanshya.

How then can it carry out its rightful function as the nation's first line of defence as suggested by Mr Edward Lubinda in his speech in Lusaka yesterday? It is a thankless job.

In keeping with Zambia's noble participatory democracy, the Press should actually be treated as a conveyor belt for public information and criticism and not as an apologia.

It is one of Zambia's recurring tragedies that when irresponsible statements are made, say, by petty trade unionists, or by misguided politicians, no one with real authority, from the Party and its Government, stands up to refute them at once.

When left unchallenged such statements appear correct. The nation needs the re-assurances on such matters from the powerful voices of the Party Secretary-General and the Prime Minister.

It should not always be left to the Luminas, the Kamalondos, the Litanas or indeed the defenceless Press to fight all the battles. Neither should everything be left to the good old KK.

The Party and its Government has a duty to protect the interests of the majority and not succumb, through silence, to some irresponsible and illegal behaviour of a tiny vocal minority.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON PARTY ELECTIONS

Mufulira Candidates

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

IN Mufulira 164 candidates were returned unopposed during nominations for the forthcoming ward elections.

Governor Addon Chilembo said only 30 posts would be contested while six others were vacant because prospective contesters filed their nominations late.

Mr Chilembo urged people to turn up in large numbers on Tuesday to "elect candidates of their own choice".

Referring to a complaint by one of the vetoed candidate Mr Wilbroad Musonda, Mr Chilembo, who is chairman of the Mufulira district political committee, said the committee's decision was based on Party regulations.

He said the committee had nothing against Mr Musonda as he was a Party member.

The governor advised him to cooperate with Party officials and work hard in future.

He said Mr Musonda should have approached him so that the facts could have been given to him instead of rushing to the Press.

Meanwhile, candidates aspiring for the post of ward chairman in the forth coming Party elections are free to stand in any ward not necessarily where they reside, Livingstone regional secretary, Mr Mpepo Chisanga said.

'But from the post of vice-chairman candidates are required to be from the ward they live,' Mr Chisanga said.

This came to light after it was learnt that some people living in the Livingstone Urban area were contesting for chairmanship in rural areas, while others within the town were contesting in wards other than where they lived. — Times Reporter/Zana.

MUZ, NUPTW Oppose Decentralization

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Mineworkers Union of Zambia has ordered officials who have stood for ward elections in the proposed decentralisation system of local government to withdraw today.

This was announced in Kitwe yesterday by MUZ deputy general secretary Mr Anderson Chungu.

The elections will take place today.

"We have discovered that there are some MUZ branch and headquarters officials who have lodged their nominations for elections in the decentralised system of local government. We order them to withdraw now or resign from the MUZ leadership," he said.

Since the union was against the system, it was unwise for its leaders to participate in what they opposed.

"Those who don't withdraw or can't resign will be sacked. They cannot have it both ways," Mr Chungu said.

He said MUZ fully supported the Zambia Congress of Trade Union's stand on the new system.

In Lusaka, Chairman of the Elections and Publicity Committee of the Central Committee, Mr Bob Litana, described the union's move as "unfortunate".

He said he was surprised that MUZ should "turn around and condemn a system which they helped to build".

This was because the union was composed of Party members who were also members of the National Council and who participated in the discussions which led to the formulation of the proposed system.

"It therefore surprises me in that they (MUZ) should turn round and condemn the system which they helped to build," he said.

Mr Litana added that the union was victimising its members who had filed in their nominations by forcing them to withdraw from the race.

Since he did not know the motive behind the union's statement, he could not comment further, and referred further inquiries to the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Joshua Lumina who declined to comment saying:

"I have not heard anything about this."

At the bi-annual conference in Livingstone, MUZ delegates warned against introducing the system saying that it would bring chaos.

Recently, the ZCTU submitted a petition to the Party Secretary-General, Mr Mainza Chona, to shelve the new local government decentralisation.

The supreme council of the National Union of Postal and Telecommunications Workers (NUPTW) has also rejected this.

Meanwhile, secretary for the publicity and elections committee Mr George Phiri said branch officials elected last month would form the electoral college for today's elections.

Voters will elect a ward chairman and seven committee members. Eight women and eight youth ward committee members will vote.

Mr Phiri appealed to non-branch officials not to turn up at polling stations because they would not be allowed to vote.

Polling stations open at 08.00 hours and close at 16.00 hours. The elections would be held throughout the country except in a few areas, Mr Phiri said.

He reminded voters to carry Party membership and national registration cards.

Director of elections Mr Tobias Mbewe said nominations in Chadiza district and Kabulonga Ward Three in Lusaka had been nulified.

Mr Mbewe said nominations in Chadiza had been nulified because many people misunderstood the vetoeing of candidates and those in Kabulonga were irregularly conducted.

Mr Mbewe who is in the Eastern Province to check on the progress on the elections said in Chipata that the electoral commission would set new dates for fresh elections in the two areas.

● All is set for the 16th independence day celebrations which officially start on Thursday with President Kaunda addressing the nation on both radio and television.

On the same day the President would open the inter-city bus terminal.

According to the programme, Dr Kaunda will on Friday lay a wreath at the Freedom Statue, along Independence Avenue followed by an investiture ceremony at State House.

The army band will perform a retreat at Independence Stadium in the evening.

Other highlights of the celebrations will be the official opening of the independence arts festival by the Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo on Thursday at Kulima Tower.

Treated

Residents in Mandevu, Kaunda Square, Mutendere, Kanyama, Chawama and other townships will be treated to film shows by Zambia Information Services on the independence eve.

In Ndola there will be a rededication service on Friday at the Independence Monument, a march past and an address by Copperbelt member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Soko.

And in Kasama, member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi, will take the salute before the march past.

Eastern Province will have independence day speeches, cultural dances and gymnastics, while North-Western, Western, Southern and Central provinces will have similar activities with film shows.

Trouble at Lusaka Stations

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

TROUBLE nearly flared up at some polling stations in Lusaka yesterday during the Party ward elections when some Youth and Women's League branch officials were turned away as they tried to cast their votes.

But tempers were cooled when Lusaka Urban district secretary Mr Sitali Chababa intervened.

Earlier, returning officers had turned away the officials as they tried to vote.

The Party militants almost manhandled the officials. They later marched to Mr Chababa's office to protest against the officials' action and demanded to know why they were not allowed to vote.

Mr Chababa said the branch officials rushed to the polling stations at Kamwala, Muchinga and Munkolo wards 25, 14 and 21 respectively after listening to a radio announcement that Party branch officials should cast their votes.

But after Mr Chababa explained the situation, the Party militants were satisfied and returned to their respective areas.

Apart from this incident, Mr Chababa said, voting in most parts of Lusaka was conducted in a peaceful and orderly manner.

Most of the results were in by late last night with no major shocks in the capital, but in Livingstone, mayor, Mr Muchimba Sichala was among candidates defeated in the elections.

Polled

Mr Sichala polled five votes against his rival, Mr Richard Sekeleti Likando's 22 votes for the post of secretary in Freedom ward.

Another councillor, Mr Log Chindambwi, lost in the Libuyu ward, where he polled only one vote as against 17 votes polled by Mr David Mwauluka for the post of chairman.

Meanwhile, Minister of State for Legal Affairs and Solicitor-General, Mr Gibson Chigaga, has appealed for a quick solution to the problem regarding the Mineworkers Union of Zambia's views over the elections.

Mr Chigaga said one would like to see a matter of this nature solved as soon as possible to stop it from worsening.

It appeared that there was a serious political implication in the situation because he could not see how the union, which was part of the Party, could criticise a system it helped in formulating, the minister said.

On what legality the union based its action regarding a warning to its officials who had filed their nominations to withdraw or resign from MUZ, Mr Chigaga said this was a matter which purely depended on the union's constitution.

In Kitwe, MUZ deputy general secretary, Mr Anderson Chungu said his union would have nothing to do with Labour and Social Services Minister, Mr Joshua Lumina, regarding the sacking of MUZ officials who stood for the ward elections in the proposed decentralisation system in defiance of a union order not to contest.

He was reacting to chairman of the Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee, Mr Bob Litana's comment yesterday which referred all inquiries on the matter to the Minister of Labour and Social Services.

Mr Litana said he was surprised that MUZ should turn around and condemn a system it helped to build. He said MUZ was victimising members who had filed in their nominations by forcing them to withdraw.

But Mr Chungu said the miners had rejected the new system. "They even threw stones at the commissioners who were appointed to look into the possibility of introducing the system in 1975 when they came to Kitwe," he said.

"Our order still stands. Anybody who has ignored it will be fired from leadership," Mr Chungu warned.

He added: "At this point in time we don't need the Minister of Labour and Social Services to intervene. As far as this issue is concerned, he is irrelevant. We don't know who he is."

The MUZ general secretary said Mr Litana forgot easily. "He knows very well that the issue of decentralisation was not debated at Mulungushi."

Mr Chungu said the union would go round to see which officials had taken part in the elections.

"To us, it does not matter whether anybody has lost the election or not. He will still be fired from leadership. Win or lose is not what we are concerned with, but participation in the race."

He said the bi-annual conference held in Livingstone last week was a high body of the union and all resolutions passed at that meeting were binding.

In Ndola, acting Zambia Electricity Workers Union general secretary, Mr Brown Zulu ordered his officials to boycott the elections.

He said his union had decided on the move because the Party and its Government has managed to come out with contradictory statements regarding the local government administration Bill announcing the local government elections while going ahead with the Party elections.

Turnout 'Extremely High'

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

MINEWORKERS' Union of Zambia (MUZ) officials, who had filed nominations for ward elections, yesterday contested the polls in defiance of the union's threat to sack them if they did not boycott them.

The turn out of voters for the crucial elections, which are to usher in the new decentralised Local Government system, was described as "extremely high" by Party officials in most parts of the country.

Chairman of the Electoral Commission, Mr Edward Shamwana, told a Press conference at Kitwe's Edinburgh Hotel, that he was satisfied with the manner in which the elections had been conducted and reported no serious complaints.

In Luanshya, the governor, Mr Grant Ng'ombe told the Mail that despite the MUZ threat on the eve of the elections, all miners who had indicated their willingness to contest various posts, did not withdraw their candidature.

"I have visited the polling stations myself and all workers employed by the mines, who filed in their nominations are still in the race," he said.

Only one candidate withdrew from the polls in Mufulira, and according to Copperbelt provincial political secretary, Mr Cox Sikumba, the candidate, who pulled out was competing for the post with two others "and he was the weaker of the three".

Mr Ng'ombe, disclosed that in fact some of the miners, who were contesting the polls had gone through unopposed. Those who have opposition in their respective wards are still in the race. "No single miner has withdrawn from the elections despite the threats by MUZ," Mr Ng'ombe said.

Commenting on the elections in general, the governor said that nearly all voters had turned out to cast their votes.

"I can even rightly say that the turn out was close to 100 per cent," he said.

Ndola Urban district secretary, Mr Bedford Kang'ombe also said that the turn out was almost 100 per cent in all of Ndola's 25 wards.

"Nearly all voters braved heavy rain to cast their vote, the district secretary said.

He added that in fact, some wards in the districts had to approach his office to collect more ballot papers as the demand was high.

In Ndola Rural, the district secretary Mr Laimon Shanduka said that the turn out of voters was good

"Though I did not visit all stations in the district, but from what I have seen from a few polling stations nearby, the turn out has been excellent and close to 100 per cent.

He said that seven chairmen out of the 29 people who were contesting, were returned unopposed while 18 vice-chairmen in the 20 wards were returned unopposed.

"For the post of secretary, 15 were returned unopposed, for vice secretaryship, 18 were returned unopposed. Treasurership 15 people went through unopposed while for the post of vice-treasurer, 19 went through unopposed," the district secretary disclosed.

He added that generally, the elections were conducted in a peaceful atmosphere throughout the district.

And 38 Party officials out of 44 who are registered on the voters roll in Ndola's Itawa ward yesterday turned up to cast their votes in the ward elections.

Member of Parliament for Chiwala, Mr Eno Juma Banda, under which the ward falls praised the Party officials for turning punctually. However, Mr Banda said that the regional offices in Ndola should quiz all the six Party officials, who had failed to turn up.

"This election is very important and we don't see any reasons why they did not turn up. They must be questioned by the regional offices as soon as the elections are over," Mr Banda said.

Those elected were Mr Raban Ngwira, treasurer, Mr Wilfred Chilembo, secretary and Mr Nephas Tembo, vice-chairman.

On Monday MUZ acting general secretary, Mr Anderson Chungu, had said the union would fire any member who contested the elections because it was opposed to the integrated Local Government system.

UNIP Scores Strategic Gains

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

UNIP has scored strategic gains in section Party elections held a few months ago, according to a Freedom House analysis released yesterday.

And indications are that yesterday's elections will further consolidate the plan by the Party and its Government to hand over power to the people under the proposed decentralised local government system.

The analysis from Freedom House shows that so far 70 per cent of the posts at section level have been filled, compared to only 47 per cent during the 1977 Party section elections.

The indications are that despite the strong opposition from the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions people at grassroot level have now accepted the proposed local government decentralised system.

According to figures released yesterday by Freedom House in some provinces more than 90 per cent of the section posts have been filled. The Freedom House figures show that the highest score comes from Luapula Province where the main UNIP Party section leadership has filled 94 per cent of available positions.

In the same province 58 per cent of the available women's league posts are now occupied. But the province is weak on the youth league level, having managed tol fill only 28 per cent of the positions at stake.

But in terms of mass political mobilisation the Copperbelt comes out weakest with only 62 per cent of the posts filled in the main UNIP body, 52 per cent of the women's league and only 27 per cent of the youth league.

The Copperbelt is the power base of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, which seeks to block the introduction of the local government decentralisation bill. The ZCTU alleges that the exercise will be too expensive, an infringement on the civic rights of the individual and the Mine workers Union of Zambia has withdrawn candidates who belong to their trade union.

Freedom House maintains that the new system is crucial in the Party's decision to give political power to the people.

The figures released by the chairman of the Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee of the Central Committee Mr Bob Litana show that the Northern Province is the most consistent area in terms of Party mobilisation.

The Province has filled 77 per cent of the youth league posts, 79 per cent of the women's league and 83 per cent of the main Party. Next is the North-Western Province with 62 per cent of the youth league, 83 per cent of the women's league and 90 per cent of the main body.

Freedom House has expressed satisfaction at the growth of Party following in the provinces, as this enhances party popularity. The figures released yesterday exclude 30 wards in the Northern, Southern, North-Western and Eastern Provinces and eight wards in Lusaka Urban.

The rest of the figures are with percentages filled in brackets, Southern Province (49) youth league (68), (74) women's league, and 80 main body. Western Province (46) youth league, (68) women's league and 80 per cent main body.

Luapula Province (54) for youth league, (64) women's league and 74 per cent of the main body.

According to regulations governing the elections issued by the electoral commission yesterday candidates who are aggrieved by the results of the polls will be able to petition to the High Court.

But those vetoed by the Central Committee will have no further recourse for redress, according to the statatutory instrument.

Old Guard Defeated

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 23 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

SEVERAL councillors have been defeated in the ward elections, according to results received in Lusaka yesterday from various parts of the country.

Lusaka Urban district secretary, Mr Sitalim Chabara, said that out of about 14 councillors, who took part in the elections in the capital — 13 had been defeated and one survived narrowly by beating his rival by only one vote.

He was referring to Councillor K.S. Kanchaya for Chainda Ward, who scooped 15 votes as against 14 votes by his rival, Mr F.M. Zulu.

The successful candidatesf in Lusaka are Mr Alfred Chapete (Mtendere), Mr D.N. Malupande (Kalingalinga), Mr Bible Mwanza (Kakunkula), Grevazios Tembo (Mulungushi), Mr Edwin Mumba (Roma) and Mr Sekeli Konoso (Munali).

Others are Mr Sichechani Mwaba (Ngwerere), Mr Morrison Banda (Silwizya), Mr Naison Nyonyo (Mpulungu), Mr Konzekani Ngoma (Justin Kabwe), Fackson Njobvu (Chaisa), Mr Felix Chanda (Mchinga), Mr Raymond Handahu (Kapwepwe), Mr Shadreck Nyanknundi (Matero), Mr Ackson Sakala (Lima) and Mr Lazarus Phiri (Chibolya).

Mr Chabara said other winners are: Mr A.M. Banda (Shiwang'andu), N. Phiri (Kamwala), Mr Jeoffrey Milapo (Lilayi), Mr Peter Luipa (Chawama), Mr Jericho Banda (Nkoloma), Mr M.M.K. Chola (Kanyama), Mr Siwabu (Munkolo), Mr G Mulobela (Libala), Mr A.K. Mulenga (Lubwa), Mr John Nyirongo (Chilenje), Mr Patrick Kalenga (Independence) and Mr Lyover Ridge Tembo (Mwembeshi). Some of these candidates were returned unopposed.

In **Ndola**, Copperbelt provincial agricultural officer, Mr David Kanjimo and Football Association of Zambia vice-chairman, Mr Joel Somanje were among the successful candidates. ZANA reports.

Two incumbent councillors, Mr Raphael Chendeyende and Mr Moses Chipoya lost.

In Kawama Ward, Mr Somanje obtained 23 votes against his opponent Mrs Sera Mteniwa's 12.

In **Chililabombwe**, township council chairman, Mr Limbakani Chazanga Phiri and two of his councillors are among the people who were defeated.

Returning officer, Mr George Mwale, said councillor Phiri who polled 17 votes lost to a fellow councillor, Mr Robert Chulu who had 24 votes in Nakatindi Ward.

Councillor Goodson Malipilo, who is also the regional trustee lost to Mr John Nyonyo in Chitambi Ward. Councillor Malipilo polled 10 votes against his rival's 28.

Another councillor, deputy chairman, Mr Weston Mwamba lost to Mr Allan Phiri in Kalanga Ward by 17 votes to 21.

In Silwizya Ward, Mr Adinosi Mwale emerged winner after beating Mr Safeli Chisanga by one vote.

Doubt Daka becomes the new ward chairman of Joseph Mwilwa Ward after beating Alfred Chaka Mulenga by 49 votes to 35.

In **Solwezi**, rural council chairman, Mr Eliyuba Munangwa, lost the chairmanship of Sandang'ombe ward to prominent Solwezi businessman, Mr Remor Kalepa.

Mr Munangwa polled 15 votes to Mr Kalepa's 63. Mr Kalepa has been a councillor since 1965.

Another prominent Solwezi resident to lose the elections was former Tazara regional manager, Mr Jairus Kasono, who lost in the Kibanza Ward to Mr J. Chimwanga. Mr Kasono polled 6 votes against Mr Chimwanga's 27.

Solwezi township council chairman, Mr Andrew Mponda beat three other candidates including his deputy Mr Luka Yamba to be elected chairman of Ward 19.

Mr Jackson Kakoma was elected chairman of Kimasala Ward after he beat Mr Kafupi Kuliye by 78 votes to 4.

In **Mufulira**, most of the old councillor who stood in the elections were defeated by new ones.

Among those who won the elections were: Edward Zulu (David Kaunda), Mrs Audrey Tembo (Maina Soko), Goliath Sinyangwe (Francis Mukuka), Stephen Munthali (Hankey Kalanga), Kenneth Goma (Kamuchanga), Edgar Mumba (Kasempa), Fidelis Kachusha (Minambe) Enos Kazembe (Bwembya Silwizya) James Mawere (Bwafwano), Mameturs Mwansa (Butondo), Samson Chama (Fibusa), Aaron Mutakila (Kwacha), Salome Kaunda (Mpelembe), Mrs Doris Mukulu (Kafue), Tandeo Chileshe (Kansuswa), Jacob Yambayamba (Kawama) and Mr Mwandila (Luansobe).

MUZ Intimidation Hit

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 22 Oct 80 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

MINEWORKERS Union of Zambia (MUZ) is insistent that all its members, whether individuals like it or not, should not stand in the current Party elections.

In other words, all MUZ members should boycott the ward Party elections and just have nothing to do with them.

Acting General Secretary, Mr Anderson Chungu warned members who ignore the boycott that they would be sacked. Those who feel strongly that they must stand for elections have been told to resign because "they cannot have it both ways."

The reason MUZ have given is that the results of the elections will introduce decentralisation — a system they are opposed to. The threat by MUZ against those who will dare stand for elections raises an endless list of questions in the minds of many people in this country.

Standing in any election is a constitutional right of every citizen. It is consistent with the democratic principles of our nation, and as long as this provision and privilege remains the right of every citizen, it would be wrong to intimidate those who wish to contest elections.

We know that the basis of all constitutions for the various organisations that we have in the country is the Zambian constitution. Therefore, anybody who acts against its provisions commits a serious breach.

There is no provision for intimidation even in the MUZ constitution, and using intimidation as another form of protest to frustrate the Party elections is a grave offence.

The fact that some officials of MUZ have ignored this intimidation and have decided to stand for ward Party elections is sufficient evidence that it is not every member who is opposed to decentralisation.

All signs show that intimidation will fail to dissuade union officials from participating in the elections, hence MUZ wants to use another whip. In this connection, all successful officials will be asked to step down from their union positions.

Nobody would quarrel with this, as long as such provision exists in the MUZ constitution. In fact, successful candidates should know their positions even without such reminder.

Apparently, the decision to stop all officials of the union from taking part in the Party elections was taken at the recent eighth MUZ bi-annual conference which was held in Livingstone and a resolution was passed to this effect.

But even after passing the resolution, it is clear that some officials did not think the best way to fight against decentralisation was to stand on the side of the balcony. They would like to voice their resentment from within.

This is the only reasonable and effective way we know of correcting what one considers to be wrong. But it is evident from the number of people who have ignored and decided to stand for elections that it is not the whole MUZ who oppose decentralisation.

It may just be a handful and since they seem to be powerless to stop the mass of their officials who would like to contest the elections, the only way is to use intimidation.

As the Chairman of the Elections and Publicity Committee, Mr Bob Litana, aptly put it, this move by the union is most unfortunate. Is the inference that when the union officials attended the national councils and voted in support of decentralisation, they did not understand the implications?

This is the only logical but sad conclusion one can make. Why did those MUZ who attended the National Council not register their disapproval? Something is seriously wrong in the union

CSO: 4420

ZUNA HITS PARTY OFFICIAL FOR THREATENING PRESS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

THE Zambia United Nations Association (ZUNA) has criticised Eastern Province member of the Central Committee, Mr Joshua Mumpanshya, for threatening severe reprisals against the **Times of Zambia** and **Sunday Times of Zambia.**

ZUNA secretary-general, Mr Sundie Mutambo said the threat gave a bad impression about Press freedom in Zambia to the international community.

Mr Mumpanshya threatened the two papers last week when he denied reports that the Eastern Province Development Council had stopped maize grown there to be taken to other provinces.

Mr Mumpanshya charged that some people were undermining and contradicting President Kaunda who had said yellow maize was as good as white maize meal.

He was reported as having said: "Wait and see. We will go deep and see. We will go deep until we find the people who are using you. When we find them, we shall keep our lips sealed. Some of you will never be able to use those pens and notebooks. You will be jumping from bar to bar."

But in a Press statement released in Lusaka yesterday in view of the World Development Information Day on October 24, Mr Mutambo said Mr Mumpanshya's threats painted a wrong picture to the outside world.

As a member of the United Nations, he said, Zambia was required to support the new world information order and Mr Mumpanshya's threats to **Times** staff was an infringement.

It was wrong to take Mr Mumpanshya's views to reflect Government thinking, Mr Mutambo said, adding that his (Mr Mumpanshya's) threats contradicted President Kaunda's stand on a free Press.

Mr Mumpanshya's outbursts should be treated as a contradiction of national policy which upheld good relationship between the Government and the mass media "which the President has stressed in his dealings with the Press."

"My advice to Mr Mumpanshya is that he should seriously examine his statements before making them," Mr Mutambo said.

Meanwhile, Mr Mutambo has urged Agriculture and Water Development Minister, Mr Unia Mwila, to speed up the formation of a national committee to liaise with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT URGED TO AMEND EXPORT-IMPORT REGULATIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Government should amend regulations governing exports and imports if it is to gain from inter-regional trade, according to experts from the Geneva-based International Trade Centre seconded to Zambia.

The experts, in their report to the Ministry of Commerce and Foreign, Trade, say immediate measures should be taken to correct the shortcomings which are now working against the Zambian economy.

"Action at the political level is necessary to obtain preferential treatment for Zambian exports," say the experts, adding that this was particularly crucial for trade with Zimbabwe which may turn out to the disadvantage of Zambia.

The experts, from the ITC, who were hired specifically to study Zambia's export potential following the independence of Zimbabwe has identified that there are 353 exportable products from 113 Zambian companies.

But the export drive, which should earn the country millions of Kwacha in foreign exchange, was being undermined by a number of administrative and legalistic arrangements.

Goods produced in Zambia would be 50 per cent cheaper if importers did not have to wait for 20 months between the time they placed the orders and the time the suppliers were paid, says the report.

Reduction

With such a reduction in the prices of Zambian goods, which have been found to be of high quality, the country would be able to compete on the outside market.

The experts recommended that in future the granting of foreign exchange for the importation of raw materials should be in favour of firms that could export their products.

Zambian firms would need export finance, export credit insurance, export incentives and improved finance for imported raw materials.

"Linking allocations of foreign exchange to export earnings would, for many exporters, remove the main obstacle to export and at the same time provide a powerful export incentive," says the report.

The experts note that President Kaunda approved such a scheme in his speech to the 1979 Ndola Trade Fair.

They add: "An effective scheme for drawing duty and sales tax on imported raw materials which are used to manufacture exports is needed."

All the red tape associated with exporting arrangements should be removed immediately.

The experts from the ITC visited Zimbabwe for their inter-territorial market survey and they reported that there was great potential for trade between the two neighbouring countries.

CSO: 4420

NUPTW EXECUTIVE REJECTS PROPOSED DECENTRALIZATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Supreme Council of the National Union of Postal and Telecommunications Workers (NUPTW) has rejected the proposed decentralised local government administration.

This was one of the resolutions passed at the council meeting held at Kapiri Mposhi at the weekend at which Ndola governor, Mr Alexander Kamalondo was denounced for allegedly inciting youths to harass union leaders.

Union chairman, Mr Chitalu Sampa said the council fully supported the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) decision to petition Party Secretary-General, Mr Mainza Chona to shelve the new local government system.

The petition was unanimously approved at the congress seminar on political and economic administration for top trade union leaders held at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe last month.

The Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) has also objected to the introduction of the new system, warning that it would not benefit Zambians but it will bring chaos instead.

Mr Sampa, who is ZCTU acting general secretary said the NUPTW Supreme Council considered the congress stand on the matter as constructive.

"We fully support the ZCTU for submitting a petition to Party Secretary-General," he said.

On reports that Mr Kamalondo had mobilised the Youth League to deal with people who were trying to discredit the Party and its Government, Mr Sampa said:

"We feel insulted for Mr Kamalondo to issue such a Press statement which, in actual fact, is criminal. You cannot at this moment try to organise youths to harass their fathers who are trade union leaders.

"We categorically condemn the utterances of the governor. It is advisable that the parents of these youngsters guide their children properly," he said.

Mr Sampa who was flanked by supreme council delegates warned that if parents failed to control their children the country would end up in chaos.

Mr Kamalondo should find the youths employment instead of involving them into "irresponsible activities," he said amid shouts that Mr Kamalondo was only a governor for Ndola and not a national leader like ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba with whom he had chosen to pick a quarrel.

Mr Sampa said Mr Kamalondo must follow the advice of the Copperbelt member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Soko, who was appealing for peace and stability in the area.

CSO: 4420

TAZARA OFFICIAL WARNS UNION LEADERS, MUZ RAPS NDOLA GOVERNOR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

TAZARA general manager, Major-General Charles Nyirenda has warned that if union leaders do not cherish the aspirations of their followers their leadership is blind.

He was speaking at a reception in honour of delegates from Tazara management and the Railway Workers Union of Zambia and the National Tanzania Workers Union on Monday night after a tripartite meeting.

General Nyirenda informed the guests, who included Zambia Railways acting general manager, Mr Richard Veenis, RWUZ chairman Mr Dominic Katwishi and NTWU secretary for communications and transport Mr A. L. Ngweno, that without the dedication and support of workers, Tazara would be doomed to failure.

He recalled that Tazara had in the past been a target of forces of destruction including blowing up of bridges but workers remained calm and the "great uhuru" survived.

"Without you [workers] Tazara would not be there. We [management] value you more than anything because without you we would starve to death."

He called for hard work to ensure goods were promptly delivered adding that the co-operation between the management and the two unions had been demonstrated by mutual trust.

In reply Mr Katwishi said that although General Nyirenda was heading an "infant organisation" he had made a big achievement by bringing RWUZ and NTWU together to discuss common problems.

He attacked some managers who felt they could not consult workers because of their high status and warned that this practice was dangerous as it brought about suspicion.

"I hope some managers are going to emulate Tazara because I am aware that some organisations think trade unions are economic wreckers, which is a wrong attitude," he said.

The action taken by Tazara management to meet union leaders of the two countries was a progressive one.

Mr Katwishi said Tazara management needed support and assured Gen Nyirenda of his union's full backing.

Meanwhile, the Mineworkers Union of Zambia has accused Ndola governor Mr Alexander Kamalondo of undermining the labour movement which built him to a position of recognition.

"Treacherous"

MUZ vice-chairman Mr Timothy Walamba described Mr Kamalondo's threat to use violence against labour leaders in Ndola as "treacherous".

MUZ is the second union which has attacked Mr Kamalondo since he warned he would let the youths in the town loose against unionists who allegedly worked against the Party and its Government.

On Monday, general secretary of the Posts and Telecommunications Workers Union, Mr Chitalu Sampa, described Mr Kamalondo's remarks as criminal.

Mr Walamba wondered how Mr Kamalondo, who is former vice-chairman of MUZ, could turn round and insult the labour leaders who brought him up to where he is now.

He said Mr Kamalondo was appointed a district governor on a MUZ ticket and should be grateful for this.

MUZ, he added, had spent a lot of money on Mr Kamalondo's education in the United States, but the union did not know he would one day turn against it.

Mr Walamba said MUZ would not be idle while Zambia Congress of Trade Unions chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba was being harassed.

"Anybody who touches Chiluba and other ZCTU leaders will provoke MUZ and other affiliated unions," he warned.

CSO: 4420

TRADITIONAL CHIEFS HOLD KEY TO SUCCESS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

THE rural development programme cannot succeed without the blessing of traditional rulers, President's Citizenship College principal, Mr Emmanuel Chalabesa has said.

He called on chiefs to encourage their people to start ploughing their fields in time to ensure a bumper crop harvest next season.

Mr Chalabesa was speaking at a reception in honour of seven chiefs attending a three-week course in political education at the college near Kabwe.

He said the college could not be perfect in everything but as leaders, the chiefs had a big role to guide their people in the right direction.

In reply, Chief Ingwe of Kasempa district in North-Western Province, called for the extention of the course from three weeks to at least two months so that they would know how to run their administration effectively back home.

Chief Ingwe, speaking on behalf of the group, said however that traditional rulers had accepted the course with the hope that they would gain more but they discovered that the three-week duration was inadequate.

His colleagues had enjoyed the cooperation accorded them by the college tutors and they had benefited from the course, the chief said.

He assured college authorities that after graduating, the traditional rulers would do everything possible to impart their knowledge to their subjects.

Implication

"We did not know the implication of Humanism until we came here at the college. Every chief now knows that without their support, Party organisation will not succeed" Chief Ingwe said.

Other traditional rulers attending the course are Chiefs Nzamane of Chipata, Fungulwa of Ndola Rural, Mpikamalaza of Lundazi, Kashiba of Mwense, Senior Chief Tafuna of Mbala and Chieftainess Shimukunami of Ndola Rural.

In Mazabuka, Southern Province, a traditional ruler has threatened to take away idle land from farmers at a settlement scheme, Zana reports.

Chief Mwanachingwala of Mazabuka district said lazy farmers at Mwanachingwala settlement would lose their farms unless they worked hard and became productive.

Addressing more than 100 farmers' committee members at his palace yesterday, the chief said those who failed to utilise land would lose it and it would be re-allocated to hard-working people who desperately needed farms.

CSO: 4420

ZCTU BI-ANNUAL CONGRESS CLOSES, PLEDGES TO CONTINUE FIGHT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions will not succumb to pressure from any quarter in its fight to improve the welfare of its members, chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba declared yesterday.

Mr Chiluba, who was closing the eighth bi-annual conference of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia at Livingstone's Victoria hall said this was because the congress believed that respect, rather than fear, for one another was the basis for unity in any society.

The ZCTU was not trying to be a government within a government, nor was it an alternative to the present Government, but was not going to allow anybody to rob it of its participation in the affairs of the country.

Mr Chiluba told his audience, which included Southern Province permanent secretary Mr Mwiche Siwale: "Remember, do not fear this Government or the leaders because with fear, your patriotism will be conditional."

Leaders should be respected individually, as well as collectively. There should also be respect for authority too.

"If this Government is holding an olive branch, the labour movement has olive oil to soothe the troubles," he said.

"But we do not have blankets on which leaders, including arrogant ones, who are insulting others will walk care-free to their destinations. We shall not cooperate with anybody insulting the people, just because he is in authority," he said.

The ZCTU would make unions more powerful at district levels so that they would be capable of dealing with local problems.

● Eighty-five miners were killed in accidents at work over the past three years.

The highest number of fatalities is 35 recorded between January and September this year, while 29 were killed in accidents in 1978, and 21 during last year.

This information is contained in a report presented to the MUZ conference.

CSO: 4420

STEEL MILL PROJECT UNDER CONSIDERATION

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 21 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

ZAMBIA may establish a steel re-rolling mill following recommendations by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

An expert from UNIDO headquarters in Vienna, Austria, Mr Bal Nijhawan, who has been working on the project said it was necessary for Zambia to have her own steel mill in order to reduce her high import bill and save foreign exchange.

The government has been considering the establishment of a steel mill to produce reinforced concrete bars, rods and steel sections used in the construction industry.

Zambia's imports reached a peak of about 70,000 tons (71,120 tonnes) of bars and rods in 1974 which were valued at about K15 million and the aggregate value of the steel imports over a period of between four and five years would amount to about K75 million, said Mr Nijhawan.

He said the capital costs of a steel re-rolling mill over a four year period is about K15 million, and the plant would produce enough steel to feed Zambia's industries.

It does not need a specialist to find out which course of action is better for Zambia, to continue spending millions of money to import steel or establish her own mill, he said.

Mr Nijhawan added that the dynamic support given by Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Remmy Chisupa in according top priority to the steel re-rolling mill project, has been the driving force for the realisation of the project.

The Development Bank of Zambia (DBZ), is playing a vital role in having invited proposals for the establishment of the steel re-rolling mill.

He said so far there were two proposals from Zambian firms on the establishment of the mill and these were receiving serious considerations and were under active scrutiny and evaluation for which UNIDO was providing requisite technical assistance.

"These firms are being asked to prepare most expeditiously detailed project reports for the establishment of the plant. The reports will be examined and evaluated by UNIDO in close co-ordination with DBZ and the Government," he said.

CSO: 4420

BARCLAYS TO FINANCE LIMA LOANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 80 p 4

[Text]

BARCLAYS Bank is to lend K2.5 million to about 2,000 farmers during its lima loans scheme which it launched recently, a bank spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday.

Explaning the progress made so far, he said over 900 farmers had been identified as potential borrowers of approximately K1.6 million.

The bank launched the lima scheme in its continuing efforts to assist in the nation's drive to produce more food.

"Loans are at present being processed and more requests are being obtained all the time. The bank is on its way to achieve its target of lending K2.5 million to about 2,000 farmers," he said.

He added: "The scheme is progressing well and according to plans because the Barclays team of credit supervisors, who are spread all over the farming areas involved, work hand in hand with district agricultural officers."

The bank will hold a meeting on November 26 at the bank's head office in Lusaka where district agricultural officers from Mazabuka, Lusaka, Mumbwa, Petauke and Katete and Barclays lima supervisor will review work done and to review the strategy for the next phase of the scheme.

"Barclays is confident that the lima loan scheme will succeed and that the end result will mean a significant contribution to the operation food production being embarked on by the Party and its Government," said the spokesman.

He explaimed that such active participation by commercial banks in agricultural projects, while being somewhat innovative, did follow trends being set by banks in other Third World countries.

The addition of the mobile team of agricultural credit supervisors by Barclays, to the already existing agricultural department, has considerably increased the involvement of the bank, which last year loaned K45 million.

"This represented about 37 per cent of its total lendings to this sector," said the spokesman.

CSO: 4420

SPECIAL HOUSING IMPROVEMENT SCHEME REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Dennis Kapata]

[Text]

A SPECIAL multi-million Kwacha scheme aimed at improving housing prospects and encourage home ownership in rural areas gets off the ground early next year, it has been reported.

According to a spokesman for the National Housing Authority (NHA) which has been commissioned to coordinate the project to be known as "rural social housing programme," the scheme would involve the establishment of site and service schemes in conjunction with local authorities.

The spokesman said the Government had initially provided K2.500.000 obtained as a loan from the European Development Fund, to cover six rural centres under the scheme.

The centres to be affected will be Mansa, Pemba, Monze, Mazabuka, Mpika and Chipata.

The spokesman said the introduction of site and service schemes in the six centres would mark the start of a series of such ventures to cover the entire country.

Although originally planned under the Second National Development Plan, the project was in fact the first genuinely-social housing scheme to be implemented in the Third National Development Plan, he said.

The spokesman also said the scheme would go a long way in eliminating shanty compounds.

The two-year scheme will be managed along the same line as the K26.5 million Lusaka housing project. The spokesman said the NHA had already started recruiting staff for the project.

Local authorities would be given four types of houses from which participating residents would make their choices.

Each participant would be given a K500 loan in the form of building materials which would be repayable over a period of time, he said.

The participants would be encouraged to seek financial aid from other institutions because the K500 would not be enough to complete a house.

"But our officers will try as much as possible to make the participants obtain financial assistance from cheap sources," he said.

Land clearing, provision of facilities like water and roads in the six centres would start in February so that interested residents could start getting plots.

And ZANA reports: The Zambia National Provident Fund has released K3 million for the construction of modern residential areas in Solwezi, Mansa and Chipata.

The Fund's principal inspector for Copperbelt and North-Western Province regions, Mr Felix Zimba, said this in Solwezi yesterday.

He told the Provincial Development Committee meeting attended by the province's member of the Central Committee Mr Fine Liboma that the aim was to alleviate accommodation problems faced by township councils.

Mr Zimba said the housing estates were in addition to office buildings under construction.

Mr Zimba was requested by the development committee meeting to explain why the Fund was only building office complexes and not houses.

"We are putting up three staff houses in additional to office buildings. The Fund has also released K3 million for the construction of housing estates in Solwezi, Mansa and Chipata. "We are doing this to help alleviate accommodation problems." Mr Zimba said.

CSO: 4420

ILLEGAL STRIKE ACTION CONDEMNED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 23 Oct 80 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

STRIKE action stands out as one of the most potent weapons for venting workers' wrath on authority and in the process demonstrating their solidarity.

Examples abound however, that taken illegally, strike action can also be one of the most inconveniencing and sometimes pointless actions taken to draw attention to particular causes.

By the look of things in Zambia today, it does not seem to matter anymore whether or not a strike is legal. Today even illegal strikers can boast of going about their sordid affairs without ever encountering the supposed long arm of the law.

Every law abiding Zambian obviously understands the implications of the Industrial Relations Act and the penalties for illegal strikes.

Of course, it is obvious too that whether or not a strike is legal, the damage done to industrial peace and disruption of services is very devastating.

We fail to understand therefore, why in the civil service strikes are continuing when in May this year a commission of inquiry was appointed to look into conditions of service and wages of civil servants.

We cannot understand either, why for instance, this week another strike was on at a Livingstone Secondary School where literate teachers who have read about the commission's completion of its work this very month stopped work for a day.

We sympathise with Southern Province chief education officer, Mr Henderson Simwanza, and other officers in his kind of work who have to explain such obvious

things to adults who can read and write and understand that to put together information gathered over a five month period, is not exactly a simple matter.

We do know, too, that most of the strikes that have been on in the civil service on this issue have been illegal.

We would like to pose here and ask whether the Ministry of Labour and Social Services is dealing with these clear cases of illegal strikes. Is anything stopping the ministry from taking action against those who flout the law?

We are not here condemning the ministry for the sake of filling this space with meaningless words. We are urging it to take these strikes a little more seriously through decisive and deterrent action.

If the recent illegal strikes are meant to impress authority about the workers' ability to defy it, then we say, the law must take its cause.

Has President Kaunda not done his bit in condemning illegal strikes? So why should they continue to be tolerated?

We are getting sick and tired of hearing day in and day out about strikes that ought not to take place if the Industrial Relations Act was adhered to.

Good trade unions should understand the necessity to negotiate, declare disputes, conciliate, arbitrate and take strike ballots because that is what the law says.

With the commission's report not yet in, we would like those who want to take the law into their own hands to remember that in the Industrial Relations Act, there is a section that categorically forbids employees, union and other persons from going on strike during a period of conciliation.

Like Mr Simwanza, we would like to urge civil servants to be patient. We are certain that the Government in drawing up these conditions of services and wages, will take into account the rapidly changing times. But all the same, industrial peace has to be maintained.

CSO: 4420

EFFORTS TO SAVE PUBLISHING COMPANY REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

THE Zambia Publishing Company is on the verge of collapse — and workers have made a fresh appeal to President Kaunda through Information and Broadcasting permanent secretary, Mr Edward Lubinda, to save the organisation.

Zambia Daily Mail and ZPC employees gave Mr Lubinda a petition calling for action.

The petition, read by works committee chairman, Mr Emmanuel Sikuvuna said an earlier appeal to President Kaunda in March last year had not been answered.

The petition says that the appointment of Mr Lackson Kaemba, who is Mail acting Editor-in-Chief as ZPC acting managing director did not change the situation.

Appointed

"Although Mr Kaemba was appointed acting managing director this has not helped matters because it appears to us that he is not free to make firm and lasting decisions for the simple reason that he himself is not sure of his future," the petition says.

Workers said they were surprised by a decision by the board of directors, chaired by Mr Lubinda, to advertise the post of general manager held by Mr David Warsall, who resigned.

Mr Warsall was given a six-month extension at the end of his contract on September 30 to groom a Zambian to take over.

Workers want two and a half years in which to groom a Zambian to take over from Mr Warsall. "While we are for Zambianisation, we are at the same time not happy to see it done for window-dressing."

The petition accused Information and broadcasting Minister, Mr Mark Tambatamba, of doing nothing since he promised to solve the organisations' problems in October last year.

Mr Lubinda assured the workers he would forward their grievances to Mr Tambatamba.

On the appointment of staff he said: "It is no good for us to wash dirty linen in public. Among us there are reporters from other papers and therefore we cannot handle the matter for all to hear. We are not promising you the moon, but my ministry will do everything possible."

Answering a question on why **Zambia Daily Mail** which was Government-owned had no loan facilities, Mr Lubinda said these would be introduced when the company's financial position improved.

Mr Lubinda called on journalists in the country to be in the forefront in maintaining peace and safeguarding security in the nation.

Journalists should strive to unite the people and not to disunite them.

He said journalists should always consider whether the information they intended to publish might damage the country's interests.

He warned Zambian newsmen against being misguided by the empty phrase of "freedom of the Press."

"Freedom of the Press is relative and does not exist in the absolute anywhere in the world," he added.

CSO: 4420

SECURITY FORCES ARREST FRENCH NEWSMAN, DETAIN CHILANGA GUNMEN

'AFP' Correspondent

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

POLICE are holding the Agence France Presse (AFP) correspondent in Lusaka, Mr Francois Cros, for undisclosed reasons.

Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Wilted Phiri yesterday declined to comment on the whereabouts of Mr Cros.

He said: "At the moment I can neither confirm nor deny the report" when asked to confirm whether Mr Cros was under detention.

Press attache at the French embassy, Miss Arlette Beau, declined to comment saying: "I cannot say anything at the moment."

But diplomatic sources said Mr Cros was picked for questioning last Friday and that the French embassy was in touch with the authorities on the fate of their national.

Mr Cros has been the AFP correspondent in Lusaka for some time and covered the climax of the Zimbabwe liberation war. He was about to leave Zambia at the end of this month as AFP are understood to be closing their office in Lusaka and opening a new one in Salisbury. It is not known whether Mr Cros was going to open the Salisbury office or return to AFP head office in Paris.

Meanwhile, Copperbelt member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Soko has warned of external enemies working in collaboration with internal enemies to commit crime.

"There is evidence to show that this kind of crime is conceived, planned and carried out by organised gangs of hardcore criminals.

"For example even if you surrender your car key, your car, your money and other valuables when criminals confront you, they never spare your life. They still shoot and kill you," Mr Soko said.

Mr Soko called for an intensified fight against crime. "We cannot and must not despair in the face of this danger because despair and cowardice are not the solution to this menace," he said.

Mr Soko urged the public to help the police in their war against crime as law enforcement officers were few.

He said internal enemies wanted to capitalise on the current wave of crime for political gains.

"External enemies operate in collaboration with local contacts. They are friends in crime," he said.

In Kabwe, commissioner of prisons, Mr Jonathan Mwanza called on secuirty forces to rally behind President Kaunda so that Zambia could enjoy peace and stability.

He made the call at a reception held at Mukobeko to mark the end of annual senior prison officers' conference.

Mr Mwanza described the conference as a huge success — Times Reporter/Zana.

Details Not Released

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government will soon release details about people arrested and detained by police in the past week as well as the search for a private army of over 50 men who exchanged fire with security forces in the Chilanga area last week, Home Affairs Minister, Mr Wilted Phiri said yesterday.

He declined to discuss the two issues in detail because it would be prejudicial to do so.

"The Government will release details at a later stage," he said.

On Thursday and Friday last week security forces exchanged fire with the men speaking Chokwe, Lunda and Swahili. Two of them were reported to have been shot dead while three others surrendered. The rest fled.

Mr Phiri and Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Grey Zulu, have said security forces were making good progress in rounding up the fugitives — at the rate of two everyday.

"We are doing very well," Mr Phiri said.

The minister would not say whether those picked up last week, including National Guidance governor, Mr Rogers Mubanga, Mr Francois Croe of Agence France Press (AFP), suspended army officer, Major Macpherson Mbulo and former general manager of Industrial Finance Company (IFC), Mr Goodwin Mumba, were connected with the shooting incident.

Ownership of Farm 'Mystery'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

MYSTERY surrounds who owns the farm in Chilanga where Zambian security forces exchanged fire with insurgents last week.

Security forces shot dead two of the 50 gunmen and captured three during the shoot-out on Thursday.

Home Affairs Minister, Mr Wilted Phiri, said last week that a prominent Lusaka lawyer might have used the farm — plot 456A — south of Chilanga in Chipongwe area.

But officials in the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources' lands and deeds department said the farm was still under the name of an absentee landlord according to their records.

A visit to a nearby farm revealed that the expatriate farmer left the country three years ago and told his workers that he was going to settle in South Africa.

One farm worker alleged that two weeks ago, a white man brought a group of Africans to the farm and told nearby farm workers and villagers that the group were new farm workers.

"The man stayed on the farm for one week. We became suspicious of these people because they avoided talking to us.

"We wondered where they were getting food from since the farm was unproductive as the owner left three years ago," he said.

Villagers later reported the presence of these people to Chilanga police who in turn informed higher authorities in Lusaka.

Meanwhile, paramilitary police are guarding a number of injured persons at the University Teaching Hospital in Lusaka who were brought in on Sunday night.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

GDR AGRICULTURE COURSE--Fourteen Zambian agricultural students have completed a course in agriculture at a college near here. The students include some officers from the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development. The German Democratic Republic news agency ADN quoted three of the Zambian students as having expressed satisfaction at the adequate preparation at the college for them to help promote the national operation food production programme when back at home. The college here, has offered 29 agricultural courses since its opening in 1971 and has trained over 700 specialists from about 25 African, Asian and Latin American countries. Meanwhile, a mining trade mission from the United States arrives in Zambia today for a week-long visit aimed at exploring ways to increase US participation in the Zambian mining industry. Advance officer for the mission, Mr Reginald Biddle said in Lusaka that a 12-man delegation representing all phases in the mining industry will hold wide range discussions with Government officials, including Minister of Mines, Mr Mufaya Mumbuna and officials of the mining companies. The delegation will be led by a mission director from the US department of commerce, Mr Roger Forther and will be coming to Zambia from Zaire before going to Zimbabwe Business Review Reporter/Zana/ADN. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 80 p 4]

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END

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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2319

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No. 2319

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OAU SUPPORT FOR ZIMBABWE REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Oct 80 p 4

[Text]

SUPPORT for Zimbabwe and a 15-point plan for development were among the resolutions passed at a four-day conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs held recently in Addis Ababa.

Zimbabwe representatives attended the conference from October 4 to 8 for the first time as full members.

The ministers asked the secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity and the executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to extend advisory services in social planning and to support development activities in Zimbabwe.

The member states of the OAU and the ECA agreed to support the Government of Zimbabwe in its efforts towards its social and economic reconstruction and urges the international community to respond generously to the call by Zimbabwe for financial support for its reconstruction programme.

The aim of the third conference was to expose, elaborate and emphasise the importance of a plan of action that could benefit Africa. The salient points of the plan are that governments should:

- Create research programmes and production facilities to adopt production technologies that would be suitable for the African situation.
- Formulate and implement, with utmost urgency, policies concerning soil conservation, tapping underground sources of water and reafforestation.
- Revise and introduce improved range-management programmes.
- Launch a massive literacy campaign aimed at eradicating illiteracy among the agrarian population, with help from students, if necessary.
- Adopt prompt and decisive measures to promote farming co-operatives
- Give priority to rural development schemes aimed at eradicating rural underdevelopment and unemployment.
- Involve governments in large-scale production of food with a view to increasing food reserves.
- Launch mass education programmes designed to change traditional customs and attitudes concerning food.
- Establish a campaign to educate the agricultural population in new methods of cultivation, harvesting, storage and processing of farming produce.
- Introduce a campaign against traditional customs and taboos which militate against production.
- Provide more credit facilities to farmers.
- Expand marketing facilities for farming products.
- Formulate food distribution systems to make products available to all sectors of the population.

● Expand general health services to cover all sectors of the population.
● Come up with far-reaching agrarian reform programmes with utmost urgency.

The ministers noted that previous efforts at African development had failed because the planners did not take into full account the social and cultural context within which planning for economic development took place.

They also noted a declining demand on the world market for Africa's export products and the severe limitations placed on the continent's export of manufactured goods to developed countries.

The ministers suggested that trade between African countries be stepped up, through an efficient transport network.

They also adopted a plan to improve the standards of living of their people and to provide purposeful promotion of full employment.

While noting that gobal efforts to increase the participation of women in development have gained momentum, the ministers said that access to formal education continued to be limited. This would continue to hamper efforts to mobilise all available human resources for the rapid economic development of the continent.

The ministers also saw youth unemployment in Africa as a serious problem. This was because most young people who dropped out of school did not have skills to enable them to engage in productive activities, they said.

"Most African economies do not have the facilities to train and deploy such youths in productive employment in any major way," said the ministers. They urged governments to work hard to find an effective remedy to the growing problem.

It was noted that the disabled had been relegated to a "social and economic cold storage", and the conference voted that these people be given an equal opportunity to be productive and self-supporting members of societies.

On farming, the ministers voted that Africa should develop intermediate technology as an answer to agricultural growth.

Advanced technology would result in mass unemployment, the conference believes. Such technology would also result in mass rural to urban migration and urban congestion.

The plans have now to be approved by heads of governments.

CSO: 4420

CEAO ANNUAL SUMMIT CONFERENCE PREVIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Oct 80 p 2113

[Text] THE LEADERS of the member states of the Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest will be able to look back with some satisfaction on community developments in the last year during their annual summit in Niamey this week.

Their principal task will be to review the progress of some of the projects and the search for finance undertaken in the course of the last year. During the Bamako summit of 1978 and that of Nouackchott in 1979, CEAO committed itself to a series of community projects whose value was 40bn. CFA francs. These concerned a regional centre for solar energy, a regional school of management, a school of mining and geology, a school for textiles, a higher institute of fishing, a community fishing company and a village and pastoral water supply programme.

The summit will have to review the responses of potential creditors, who will be presenting their reports. It was hoped that all the main African, American, Arab, Asian and European financial institutions would contribute towards the realisation of this programme. To achieve this the deputy Director-General of the CEAO, M. Oumar Alpha Sy, has been globetrotting for finance and he has received commitments from all the institutions that they would send representatives to a creditors' meeting this month.

Common Market

The aim of the community is that it should be a true common market by 1986. The ministerial meeting and the subsequent Heads of State summit this week will therefore be concerned with financial and customs problems. It has been widely observed that the budget allocations from all the member states, who are all undergoing a period of relative financial difficulty — will be limited. The development of the two main financial institutions the Fonds Communautaires de Développement (FCD) and the Fonds de Solidarité et d'Intervention pour le Développement de la Communauté (FOSIDEC) will also be discussed. Naturally, measures to improve the food deficit, which CEAO estimates will be between 290,000 tonnes and 300,000 tonnes in the year 2,000, will loom large in the minds of the planners. With this in mind the community has already started a programme to develop fish resources to increase the nutritional quality of the diets on the community populations.

The free circulation of people was agreed to during the Bamako summit. Measures have already been taken to facilitate the free movement of capital, which is already at an advantage as all the member states are members of the franc zone.

The most heartening feature of CEAO, according to the authorities in the organisation, is the progress being made in trade agreements. The centrepiece of the process is the TCR, the Taxe de Coopération Régionale, under which specific industrial goods originating from the community are subject to fiscal advantages when they are traded to other community members. The progress of the TCR can be measured by the growth in compensatory payments made through the FCD. It is considered a sign of the confidence in the FCD and the overall

development of the community trade agreements that the FCD capital has increased by almost 60 per cent from 4.2bn. CFA francs to 6.7bn. CFA francs. At the summit and the preparatory ministerial meetings new products will be added to the TCR list.

Figures for 1979 trade have not appeared for all the member states but the increase in community trade from 1976 to 1978 suggests that the trend will continue. In 1976, trade of products under CEAO specifications was worth 2.8bn. CFA francs. This rose to 6.5bn. CFA francs in 1978 with Mali (1.9bn. CFA francs), Upper Volta (2.04bn. CFA francs) and Niger (1.2bn. CFA francs) taking the bulk of the trade. Under the TCR and FCD arrangements, the importing country which stands to lose will receive compensation two-thirds of the value of the loss. The remaining third will be devoted to community development projects.

The one area to which much thought will be given is the relations with other regional organisations. The two most important are ECOWAS and CILSS. Both within the community itself and with regard to other organisations there is a need to improve the flow of information.

Defence Pact Still Grounded

An additional political problem is the defence pact which has been proposed in the past but has never managed to get off the ground. It is unlikely to do so again. Any implementation of the 1977 defence pact of Abidjan agreed by all the CEAO states might be seen as inimical to the interests of more powerful neighbours. It is not so much non-aggression that is the issue as the assistance to be rendered in the event of attack on a pact member. Less than a fortnight before the summit, Col Gaddafi of Libya decided to speak publicly of the maltreatment of the Tuaregs in Mali and Niger, and said that they can always rely on assistance from Libya. This is the sort of consideration that weighs heavily on these two states. They have been the two most reluctant to participate with any enthusiasm in the Defence Pact.

CSO: 4420

ZIMBABWEAN ELECTRICITY FOR MOZAMBIQUE REGION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] ZIMBABWE'S ESC SUPPLIES POWER TO CHIMOIO DISTRICT

THE Electricity Supply Commission is supplying emergency power through Umtali to the Chimoio district across the border after the Mozambique National Resistance Movement blew up the local thermal power station at Revue.

The resistance movement blew up one of two generators at the station.

"This was the only operational generator; the second was in the process of being repaired. I understand that the blast destroyed or severely damaged both generators.

"No one here seems to know what progress is being made in bringing the station back into operation," the source said.

A spokesman for the Umtali thermal power station confirmed the station had been supplying Mozambique with 30 megawatts of power since June, at the request of the Mozambique Government.

The source said there were initial delays in transmitting power to Chimoio

"The ESC was planning to dismantle the power transmission equipment for Mozambique (at Umtali) and when the urgent request came through new components had to be installed.

"There was also a plan to bring in power from Zambia for Chimoio, but this proved impractical. This meant that it was several weeks before power could be restored to the area."

There was also a delay while terms and pricing arrangements were worked out between the Mozambique authorities and the ESC.

CSO: 4420

AFRICAN EXPORTS TO JAPAN INCREASE

London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Oct 80 pp 2122-23

[Article by David Morris]

[Text]

David Morris of the Anglo-Japanese Economic Institute looks at the effect which domestic political changes and the world recession--in Japan this means an annual growth rate of 2.5 per cent--are having on Japan's economic and international activities, with particular reference to trade relations with West Africa.

IT HAS BEEN quite a year for Japan, one way and another. The country has seen the massive $12,029m. balance of payments current account surplus of fiscal 1978 evaporate, to be replaced by an even more massive $13,931m. deficit in fiscal 1979, with the unsought promise of more of the same to come. It has watched its industrial economy slip inexorably into recession as the Government left business stimulation moves in the pending tray while concentrating its main attentions on checking resurgent inflation (with some success: wholesale prices are still rising at around 20 per cent a year, but the consumer price advance is being held to single figures — the increase in September was 8.9 per cent compared with a year before).

Gross National Product growth in the April-June quarter was the lowest in three years at an annual rate of just 2.5 per cent — a reminder that, to the Japanese way of thinking, recessionary gloom sets in with evidence of slow, rather than negative, growth: other industrial nations, let alone the Third World, should be so sensitive.

In the wider world, Japan has found itself forced by its Western partners from its accustomed and comfortable all-things-to-all-men perch on the international fence and obliged to join the West's concerted chorus of opprobrium over the Afghanistan invasion (for which sign of solidarity ensuing sanctions cost Japanese companies the lion's share of a newly-signed $350m. steel plant contract, aside from other economic disruptions) and the Iranian hostage issue, when the Iranian issue uppermost in Japan's own mind was the significant fact that Iran then constituted Japan's second largest source of oil, after Saudi Arabia.

Still in Iran, the Japanese have watched nervously as one of their biggest-ever international investment projects, the Mitsui group's still uncompleted $3,000m.-plus petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeini, became the target firstly for Iranian hints of expropriation if Japan did not get on and finish the job, begun during the Shah's regime, and more recently a target for Iraqi bombing. The latter circumstance, a concerned Japanese Minister for International Trade and Industry (the undertaking has been accorded national project status by Japan, with the Government taking a financial hand) could only conclude, was "not accidental": the nervous watch continues.

In the midst of its other problems, the factional power-jostling that characterises Japan's long-ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) — it has governed virtually without a break throughout the post-war

years — achieved the masterstroke of bringing its own side down, as rivals for the party leadership boycotted the vote on an Opposition motion of no confidence in then Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's Government and promptly found themselves facing a June general election in an atmosphere of vociferous displeasure at the party's incessant internal squabbling. Within days of his government's fall, Prime Minister Ohira was struck by a soon-fatal heart attack that left the LDP leaderless in the election run-up and Japan a virtually token presence at that same month's Venice Summit of leading industrial nations — an event on which the former Premier had pinned great hopes for consolidating Japan's increasingly active participation (if still not yet initiative) in world counsels, following Tokyo's hosting of the preceding 1979 summit.

Chastened But Still in Power

Traumas notwithstanding, the chastened LDP was returned to power yet again, with an enlarged majority to boot, and left to sort out the leadership succession and resume the business of running the country. On grounds, it seems, of his being the least objectionable candidate to all concerned of the party's power-brokers, the choice fell unexpectedly on the obscure person of Zenko Suzuki, until then a key background figure as chairman of the LDP's executive council. Searching for some convenient tag with which to explain the new Prime Minister to his curious subjects, local political pundits latched on to a suggested Buddha-like persona in their new leader and duly dubbed him Zenko the unflappable.

The description doubtless loses something in translation, but must have come as reassurance in its original form, "flap" never having been one of humankind's more desirable traits, to the Japanese mind. Right now, imperturbability at the top must seem a more than usually welcome attribute. The new Premier may assert that Japan has a voice of its own and will not conduct a "please-all" policy, but the more immediate evidence seems to be of a please-none policy, with Japan a repeated target for the frustrations of its main Western trading partners, who are threatening barriers against what they see as an unquenchable tide of Japanese exports swamping their home markets.

It is Japan's lot that, even when feeling itself in less than robust economic health, its image is dogged by glaringly visible signs that obstinately read success.

Certainly its steelmakers are cutting back output in the face of falling demand; admittedly its aluminium smelters have scrapped or mothballed one-third of productive capacity, and textile firms are banding together for mutual support and commiseration. What, though, of the cars and electrical goods that are every bit as much household names in Lagos as in London or New York, and continue to spread their Made-in-Japan message to the High Streets of the world?

That the message may not always be strictly accurate is the minor price to be paid for successful brand promotion: the spread of overseas investment has taken Japanese manufacturing skills around the world, and the Sanyo colour television set in an Ibadan store is as likely, indeed more likely, to have come from the Japanese company's joint venture in the city, Sanyo (Nigeria) Ltd. — now turning out 6,000 electrical items, from TV sets to air-conditioners, every month — as from a Sanyo factory in Japan itself.

Still, there is little sympathetic understanding of Japan's position to be aroused from US or European rivals by tales of slumping demand on Japan's own car market, say, when January-June exports show a 40 per cent rise over first-half of 1979 to close on 3 million vehicles (137,863 went to Africa, the only region, incidentally, not to show a double-digit percentage sales increase in 1979) and July saw Japan's monthly vehicle production top the one-million mark. Recession is clearly a selective phenomenon.

The Japanese may point to their balance of payments shortfall — wasn't that, after all, exactly what was being demanded of them a year or two back when Japan's seemingly inevitable export surplus was filling the national coffers to overflowing? — to the problems of structural readjustment confronting many major industries, to the 1,500 Japanese companies going to the wall each month, and to all the other pertinent indicators that things aren't what they used to be and are certainly not what Japan would like them to be: the outside world remains unconvinced, it has statistics of its own.

One indisputable figure for the debate, though: Japan ran up a record trade deficit of $10,815m. in the first half of 1980.

Outside the Middle East oil producing nations with fat surpluses on their Japanese accounts, though, that slight misfortune may understandably have passed unnoticed. Oil made up a good 37 per cent of Japan's January-June $67,000m. import bill (for 1979 the proportion was just over 30 per cent of the year's $110,595m. imports), leaving a 63 per cent share of $44,000m., or thereabouts, for the rest of the world's wares, to be set against Japan's six-month export total of $58,800m. In the event, the USA — Japan's biggest trading partner — logged a first-half deficit on the two-way trade of $2,823m.; the European Economic Community $3,721m.; developing Africa around $1,000m. To that Africa figure, the key Nigerian market alone contributed something in the region of $600m. — approaching the $700m. deficit of the whole of 1979 — and Liberia a further $450m.: counterbalancing surpluses elsewhere are reflected in the overall $1,000m. figure.

Liberia's deficit is one of the enduring characteristics of Japan-West Africa trade, and derives overwhelmingly from the value of Japanese-built ships delivered for Liberian flag registration. From the late 1960s onward, such vessels came to account, nominally at any rate, for an effective half of Japan's entire export earnings from Africa, a situation that was to continue until the 1973 oil crisis punctured the Seven Seas Bubble of the then tanker boom and sent new ship orders plunging. Deliveries have since dropped progressively, to such an extent that last year's further 44 per cent fall sliced the Liberian ship share to a scant 17 per cent of Japan's overall sales to Africa, with a corresponding impact on that sales total.

Astonishingly, Japanese exports to the continent have fallen by more than one-third in the last two years: 1979's total ¥1,147,000m. (around $4,800m.) sales to Africa were 35.8 per cent lower than in 1977, cutting the continent's contribution to Japan's world-wide export earnings from its former, customary 8 or 9 per cent to barely more than 5 per cent last year.

Japan's imports from Africa, though, tell a different story entirely. These rocketed more than 50 per cent last year to ¥699,000m. (approximately $2,900m.) to retain their 3 per cent hold on the Japanese import market and even outpacing the 45 per cent climb in that $110,595m. global import bill — a climb which owes much to sharp depreciation in the value of the Japanese Yen on foreign exchange markets (a factor increasing Japan's export competitiveness against stronger currency rivals, but inexorably inflating its heavy fuel and raw materials import bills) and more besides to ever-spiralling oil prices. Exchange complications or not, the dramatic surge in African sales to Japan last year brought replacement of bilateral trade deficits with Japan by surpluses for Mali, Cameroon and the Central African Republic, along with a significant narrowing of Gabon's deficit as a 93 per cent leap in manganese ore shipments (their value soaring 119 per cent to ¥1,979m.) spurred a more-than-doubling of its total exports to Tokyo to ¥2,823m.

Inevitably, Nigeria emerges as the major focus of Japanese activity in West Africa, with more than 1,400 Japanese resident there and around 50 major Japanese companies established either in joint production ventures or through local representative offices. Here, too, a virtual 500 per cent jump (spurred by a heavy fuel bill) in 1979 sales to Japan combined with a 12 per cent dip in Japanese exports to this, its third largest African market, after South Africa and Liberia, helped to narrow the bilateral trade gap from 1978's alarming 127-to-1 in Japan's favour to a more manageable 20-to-1 last year, albeit still one of $700m. The gap is unlikely to be bridged in the foreseeable future, the sheer scale of Japan's prestige undertakings there works against that — Chiyoda Chemical Engineering and Construction earlier this year completed the West African nation's third and largest oil refinery in Kaduna State, where, too, Kobe Steel, already partner in one Nigerian steel production venture, holds a Federal Government contract to set up a ¥28,000m. steel-rolling mill at Katsina.

Nonetheless, one welcome imbalance-offsetting factor re-entered the reckoning this year, with resumption after a gap of some years of long-term Japanese imports of Nigerian crude oil. The first two announced contracts alone, for Idemitsu Kosan and Maruzen Oil, will bring in a daily $500,000 that should help balance the doubling of Japan's exports to the country in the first half of the year.

Oil, indeed, is assuming a progressively larger role in Japan's West African reckoning generally. Earlier Japanese attempts to develop Nigerian offshore deposits may have foundered for reasons of economic viability, but in Gabon the recent start of commercial production at Mitsubishi Petroleum Development's

offshore joint venture with Elf-Gabon (it should be turning out some 8,000 barrels a day by next spring) was quickly followed by news of a further strike in a neighbouring field. In Zaire, too, Teikoku Oil added a second offshore find to Zaire Petroleum's Nibale field production this April.

These various ventures add a second energy string to Japan's West African bow: the first — uranium, with three Japanese-partnered undertakings in Niger alone expected to meet more than half of all Tokyo's uranium fuel needs by the late 1980s. The first, at Akouta, is already in production.

Elsewhere on the mining front, the raw material needs of Japanese industry — even in its mildly depressed state — provide a continuing market. Liberian iron ore shipments to Japan trebled last year to 357,438 tonnes, worth ¥2,010m., while Mauritanian mines supplied a further 695,792 tonnes (34.2 per cent up) that contributed ¥3,118m. to its overall ¥5,578m. sales to Japan. Processed copper sales brought Zaire ¥5,040m., ore and concentrates ¥8,995m. more.

Echoing Gabon's manganese ore upturn, Ghanaian shipments, too, swelled 48 per cent last year to ¥329m., while its aluminium exports to Japan rose 14 per cent to ¥8,810m., more than countering a 4.8 per cent slip to ¥14,353m. in the cocoa bean sales that have long earned Ghana trading surplus with Japan.

Doubtless providing Tokyo businessmen and politicians with a much-needed cup of something strong and black as they contemplate their problems elsewhere in the world, Ivory Coast upped its coffee bean sales to Japan by 13.2 per cent to ¥1,756m. — three-quarters of its entire 1979 export earnings from Japan — Cameroon coffee shipments rose 10 per cent to ¥2,055m.

Despite persistent deficits for a number of its West African trading partners — deficits that can, and have, been offset to some extent by economic co-operation and inward investment (there are close on 700 Japanese investment ventures in Africa as a whole, representing a financial commitment of more than $1,300m.) — relations remain largely friction free, as traders and diplomats go quietly about their respective business. Steady progress rather than spectacular developments marks the growth of two-way relations, and if the message in Tokyo continues to read All Quiet On The West African Front, Japan, for one, will not complain.

CSO: 4420

ZAMBIAN OFFICIAL SAYS CHIPATA WAS PART OF MALAWI

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

CHIPATA was once a part of Malawi, mayor of Blantyre, Mr Enos Chikwende, declared in Ndola yesterday

He said colonial boundaries had done a disservice to the people of Africa and that it was a result of these demarcations that Chipata was now in Zambia.

"If I remember correctly Chipata was at one time a part of Malawi," Mr Chikwende said.

Mr Chikwende was speaking at Savoy Hotel where his Ndola counterpart, Mr Julius Sakala held a luncheon for his delegation.

Blantyre and Ndola have been twin cities since 1973 and the delegation was here to take part in the 16th anniversary celebrations of Zambia's independence.

He was emphasising the feeling shared by many African leaders that boundaries between their countries were artificial and that the peole of Africa were actually one.

He suggested that there should be free movement between the people of Malawi and Zambia in order for them to learn from each other more.

Malawi's high commissioner to Zambia Mr Joseph Itimu recently rebuked people who spread rumours that his country "wants to grab part of Zambian territory."

He was commenting on reports that a border dispute existed between the two countries. Mr Itimu said lawyers from Malawi and Zambia had been detailed to define the border following suspicion that about two buildings belonging to the Zambian customs and immigration post were on Malawian soil.

He said before Europeans came to Africa there were no restrictions on people's movements and that it was hard for anyone to separate people

CSO: 4420

ETHIOPIAN ARMY REPORTED CAPTURING 39 'BANDITS' FROM SOMALIA

LD271858 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 27 Oct 80 EA

[Text] Thirty-nine bandits, trained and dispatched by officials of Somalia's ruling CL que to engage in subversion in revolutionary Ethiopia, surrendered together with their arms to the revolutionary army during the week. The bandits, who were equipped with small arms, heavy weapons and radio communication equipment, were forced to surrender when they realized that they had been tightly encircled by members of the revolutionary army and farmers in (Yerer) district. This fact was revealed by the bandits following their surrender.

The bandits had received thorough military training at the Abdelcader bandits training camp and had been sent to disturb the peace of the people of (Yerer) in particular and to engage in general subversion.

Comrade Brig Gen Demise Bulto, commander of the eastern command and alternate member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] central committee, and Comrade Lt Col Worku Chernet, head of the Military Political Affairs of the eastern command and alternate member of the COPWE central committee, told the bandits that socialist Ethiopia is a peace-loving country which welcomes all who seek peace and regret their past mistakes. They added that the country has no wish to engage in senseless killings.

CSO: 4407

BRIEFS

ZIMBABWEAN-ZAMBIAN UNITY--Zambia had paid dearly during the independence war in Zimbabwe, but the people of both countries were one, President Banana said last night. At a reception given by the Zambian High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Wamweni Mayondi, marking Zambia's 16th anniversary of independence, President Banana said: "They were indeed a frontline State. Zambia paid dearly and heavily for our independence. After all, our people are one people and the Zambezi River cannot divide us." Mr Mayondi said it was Zambia's first anniversary since "our sister country Zimbabwe has just won itself independence after a protracted and heroic struggle for freedom and independence." In a message to the Zambian High Commissioner, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simon Muzenda, said there had always been contact between the peoples of Zambia and Zimbabwe. Co-operation between the two nations had "triumphed over human political prejudices" and had "survived all the obstacles nature and man could impose." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Oct 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

BELGIAN DELEGATION--Representatives of the Belgian Agricultural Commission are on a 3-day visit to Angola to study ways of increasing oil palm production. Led by Mr Jean Berger, director of the Bureau for Studies in Industrial, Constructional and Agricultural Development (DINAC), the delegation will visit different agricultural units and it will proceed with the prospecting of zones suitable for the planting of new palm trees. [Text] [AB292227 Paris AFP in French 1605 GMT 24 Oct 80]

MAJOR 'KANYANGULU' DIES--Maj Inacio Katuala Manuel "Kanyangulu" died "in an accident," the MPLA Central Committee announced. Maj "Kanyangulu," 42 years old, had joined the MPLA as early as 1961, at the beginning of the armed struggle and had been assigned various tasks, both in Cabinda and on the eastern front. At the time of his death, he was working in the executive commission of the Malanje provincial committee. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 80 p 21]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL OIL ASSISTANCE--Yaounde, 30 Oct (AFP)--An agreement on technical assistance was signed on Wednesday in Yaounde between the CPF/Total-Mobil Association and Segazcam, the Cameroonian research office which was created on 9 July last following an agreement between the government and four oil companies. The above cited association is to have completed all studies relative to the building of a gas liquefaction plant in Kribi, 150 kilometers south of the Port of Douala on the Atlantic Ocean. In fact, large deposits of natural gas have been discovered in Cameroon both north of Doula and along the coast in Kribi. [Paris AFP in French 1211 GMT 30 Oct 80]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

FRENCH-CAR AID TO BIRAO--The French Army has begun an operation to airlift 60 tons of foodstuffs and medicines to the isolated, famine-stricken Birao region in the remote north-east corner of the Central African Republic. The French troops, who have remained in the country since the French-backed coup ousted Emperor Bokassa last year, set up an advance base yesterday at Birao, 800 km. (500 miles) from Bangui. The region borders on Chad and Sudan. Two C-160 Transall cargo planes, two Puma helicopters and six Landrovers will be used to get the food--manioc and millet--to Birao and on to Amdafok, on the Sudanese frontier, and to Boromata, on the Chad frontier. The Central African Army's role in the operation will be to transport 30 tons of millet from Bossangoa, in the western part of the country, 500 km. (300 miles) to Bangui, whence it will be moved to Birao. The plight of Birao first came to light five weeks ago, when reports reached here that more than 50 children had starved to death. The shortage of food was caused by locusts, an influx of refugees from the civil war in Chad and floods. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Oct 80 p 2152]

CSO: 4420

CONTROL OF UNIFIED NATION, ISSUE OF CIVIL WAR DISCUSSED

London WEST AFRICA in English (27 Oct 80 pp 2105, 2108)

[Text]

PRESIDENT STEVENS condemned foreign interference in the Chadian conflict during the latest meeting organised by the OAU to bring about a negotiated settlement to the fighting. Earlier, President Shagari had said to Col. Kamougue, the de facto ruler of southern Chad, that he must make every effort to see that the country remains united. The fear in this case is secession.

With such considerations in mind, not even the most optimistic participant at the meeting at Lomé on October 18 and 19 expected any encouraging outcome. In the event President Stevens left the following day, as did President Kerekou of Benin, and the conference was inconclusive. There is no evidence of either Hissen Habre and Goukhouni Woddeye having had any discussions during their brief stay in Lomé. There were even some doubts that Habre would make it. His arrival was delayed while an aircraft placed at his disposal in Garoua in northern Cameroon awaited his appearance from Chad. Mr. Edem Kodjo, Secretary General of the OAU, tried to paint a brighter picture of the summit saying that at Lomé neither Goukhouni nor Habre had "objected to a ceasefire in Chad."

French Help in South

While Habre has been holding his own in the conflict, with the help of arms from Egypt, Goukhouni, who is not without certain problems within his own alliance, has continued to insist that the only way to a solution is through military victory. In the south Col. Kamougue has failed to commit himself to the combat and every day that passes gives more the impression that he is happier remaining in control of a region that has remained relatively unscathed by the fighting and which, as growing evidence suggests, is enjoying the generosity of the French government to keep his economy ticking over (see *West Africa* September 29, 1980). The French government has permitted the French textile company, CFDT, which has large holdings in Chad to advance money to Cotonchad, the state cotton company, to pay farmers for their latest crop.

The French policies in Chad have taken an unusually indecisive turn. To support Habre openly is legally impossible since Habre has been sacked by the legally-recognised President of the Transitional Government of National Union, GUNT, which was created after the Lagos meetings in August, 1969. Kamougue has asked the French officially to revamp their co-operation programme in the south. The French insist that any financial or other aid that goes to the south has to be agreed to by President Goukhouni. The latter cannot disagree in that Kamougue remains the Vice-President of GUNT.

However, the government alliance is going through a shaky period. The obvious increase in Libyan material aid to the GUNT forces through Ahmat Acyl has increased the latter's leverage within GUNT and within the Revolutionary

Council of FROLINAT. The appearance of a fighter which strafed the positions of Habre's Forces Armées du Nord two weeks ago has merely reinforced the view that Libyan activity is growing, though French military sources specify that there is no evidence of Libyan personnel in Chad.

The obvious effect has been to raise the level of intensity of the conflict to such a level that even the Internation committee of the Red Cross has been obliged to suspend its activities in the country (see *West Africa*, October 13 1980).

President Ahidjo of Cameroon has confirmed this by expressing concern both at the extent of arms smuggling through Cameroon and the escalation of the refugee problem in Cameroon since the latest intensification of fighting in N'Djamena. Already sheltering over 150,000 refugees in northern Cameroon, President Ahidjo is worried about the numbers and sophistication of arms that are being smuggled from Chad into Cameroon.

Unity Not An Issue

The south is ~~becoming a~~ separate entity. It is unlikely that the other, more serious factions, would permit such a separation becoming a legal reality. Quite apart from diplomatic pressures from other African countries to prevent such a move, the south has the wealth and the trained personnel which, as Goukhouni's followers will openly acknowledge, they do not have after a decade and a half of guerrilla warfare. The south, therefore, in Goukhouni's eyes, is an essential component in a unified Chad. Unity is no longer an issue; it is rather that of whose supporters will come to control the unified Chad.

The intricacies of northern antagonisms and alliances and their association with external supporters and the gradual detachment, for all practical purposes of the south, have led to more speculation as to what kind of constitutional structure is best for Chad. All Chadians who are drawn up against Hissen Habre maintain that there is no potential constitutional problem; the war is a legacy of the colonial era which has been aggravated by the personal ambitions of one personality, Hissen Habre. Habre is not interested in any federalism or secession. His ambition as experience suggests, is to have power in Chad and he has, so far, received enough support from sources as diverse as the French and Egyptians, as well as having well drilled forces, to give him the confidence to believe that there is a place for him in Chad.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

RISING URBAN PRICES--The consumer price index for the low income population in Banjul jumped 5.2 per cent between July and August, mainly because of a big increase in prices within the "food and drink" category, "fruit and vegetable" in the category increased by 30 per cent. Gambian imports in August cost D12.37m., a drop of D7.64m. from July and a drop of D7.42m. compared with August 1979. Exports in August were worth D0.96m., a drop of D5.77m. from July and D10-33m. down on August, 1979. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Oct 80 p 2152]

DDC FINANCING ALLOCATIONS--Each of the Divisional Development Committees (DDC) has been allocated D140-000 to finance projects for 1980-81. Projects given priority proposals and already identified, include Gambian River Transport ferry boats for river crossings at Diabugu, Kossemar and Fata tenda in the Sandu and Kantora districts. Other projects proposed, include a feeder road for Nyamanari and Fatoto, a car park for Fatoto, an extension of the Basse market, a feeder road for Banico and Kekeno in the Fulladu East District, a feeder road from Baja Kunda to the dispensary, and a motor bridge in Wuli District. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Oct 80 p 2154]

CSO: 4420

INCREASED COAL-HANDLING CAPACITY FOR MAPUTO PORT

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 12 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Penelope Morgan]

[Text]

MAPUTO harbour will be able to handle an additional 2,2-million tons of coal annually within a few months. This is the first stage of plans for $51,5-million extensions to Mozambique's major port.

Tenders, mostly from SA, for the R3-million interim alterations are being scrutinised at the moment and construction is expected to begin before the end of the year. Tenders for the rest of the plan, due for completion in about two years and with a capacity of around seven million tons, have come from all over the world.

The Maputo Harbour and Railways authorities aim to attract the coal exports from independent South African exporters who currently export through Durban, from Zimbabwe's Wankie mines, and perhaps from Zaire and other Southern African states.

Ferdinand Wilson, of the Maputo Harbours and Railways, is confident that if the SA authorities refuse to give permission for coal exports through Mozambique (he doubts that they will), the terminal will not suffer.

He claims that although SA is a major coal exporter other Southern African sources could keep the terminal at capacity. But sources within the coal-mining industry estimate that if no coal were forthcoming from SA the terminal would probably be forced to operate at only about half capacity. At present the harbour can handle batches of between 20 000 and 30 000 tons of coal per vessel.

Mr Wilson reckons that, because of the shorter rail link between Maputo and the Transvaal coal mines, railage costs will be lower than to Richards Bay. But he estimates that the Maputo route will cut costs by only about 5%.

Anticipating the extensions and in an effort to re-establish the port's good reputation, the Maputo Harbour and Railways authorities have launched an aggressive marketing plan. They hope to restore the harbour's 1973 operating levels by 1981.

They are adamant that the loading delays which have been a feature of the last few years are a thing of the past. Mr Wilson pointed out that exporters who are uneasy about the handling of their goods can provide personnel on the quayside to supervise loading. He quotes the SA Citrus Board as an example — it has personnel stationed in Maputo to handle fruit at the harbour's precooling plant, which is also due for expansion.

Mr Wilson said that the main problem facing the harbour authorities was the necessity of having to dredge the canal at the harbour entrance, but he added that a new Dutch dredger which would alleviate the problem had recently arrived at Maputo. Mozambique has also recently received four new tugs — one of which will go to Beira, the others staying at Maputo.

Meanwhile, the feasibility of expanding the harbour at Nacala is being investigated.

CSO: 4420

DECISION IS PENDING ON BOTSWANA-WALVIS RAIL LINK

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Dave Pieters]

[Text]

FOR THE FIRST time, the issue of the long-awaited Trans-Kalahari railway line from Botswana to Walvis Bay has assumed the proportions of a practical, viable and economic project.

A final decision on the matter is expected in the immediate future — regardless of the nature of a political settlement in SWA.

The implementation of this far-reaching multi-million dollar project is based on a new feasibility study just completed and has become a colossal race within the present economic tug-of-war between the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference established last year by the Frontline States which favours Maputo as the port rail head, and the Constellation of Southern African States announced by the RSA this year.

The proposed route runs along 22.5 degrees SL, from Palapye through Gobabis and Okahandja ending in an offshore coal loading terminal at Walvis Bay.

Designed to transport 10 million tons of coal pa the railway will cost in the region of 800m dollars.

This was revealed to the Advertiser this week during an exclusive interview with Mr Des Mathews, local representative of the private consultants who led the consortium which conducted the latest study — R F Loxton, Hunting and Associates.

Calculated on the basis of large-scale exports of high-ash Botswana coal at a price well below 30 dollars per ton in 1978/9 — the railway is an strong economically viable project.

Projected returns on investments are increasing by the day, said Mr Mathews, since coal was fetching 35 dollars per ton at present and could be expected to reach 50 dollars per ton long before the line becomes operational.

The meeting with Mr Matthews was precipitated by a remark made recently at a symposium held in Johannesburg under the auspices of the National Development Management Foundation by Dr Lawrence McCrystal, a leading SA economist, in which he was quoted as saying that "a consortium is considering building a coal line from Botswana to Walvis Bay."

Because the matter was considered a political "hot potato", the Advertiser was referred from one quarter to the next, eventually landing at Mr Matthews who is highly informed on the confidential report.

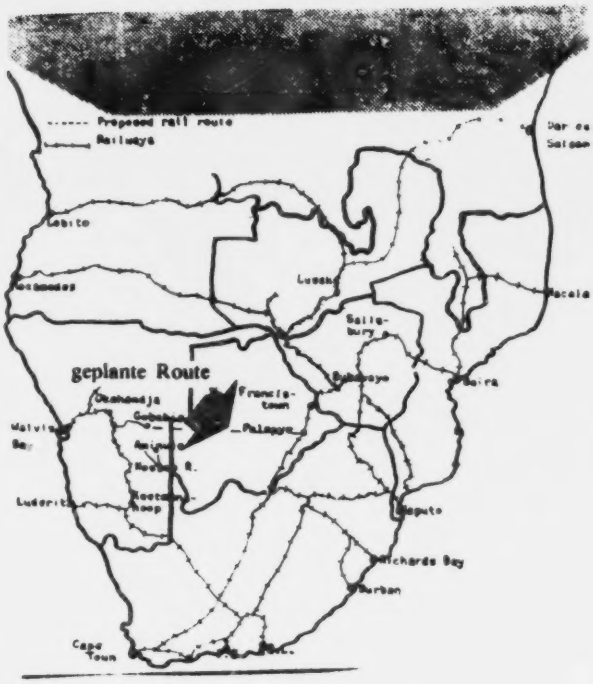
Mr Mathews, who has been acquainted with all the studies conducted since as far back as the 1920's but especially since 1955, on various trans-Kalahari rail routes, explained why the matter had now assumed the proportions of a practical, viable economic development project for the first time.

● It had been decided within the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference, which was established to advise, develop and implement ways and means to reduce the Frontline States' economics dependence on SA, that Mocambique, charged with communication aspects in this design, would upgrade Maputo with a view to serve as a major coal exporting outlet for the sub-continent.

It was reported this month that Maputo would be ready to handle an additional 2,2m tons of coal per annum within a few months. There was a need therefore to move speedily with the development of the Walvis Bay route into Botswana.

● The present feasibility study has demonstrated that the Walvis Bay connection is economically viable and practically implementable immediately — even more so than in 1978 when it was started. This is in view of the higher coal prices resulting from the industrialized world's demand for coal in lieu of diminishing oil resources.

● The plan for the western route to Walvis Bay is completed while the feasibility of the Maputo connection undetermined.



● The western route is shorter, and traverses more suitable terrain.

● The biggest drawcard is the fact that the Walvis Bay route offers Botswana's President Quett Masire, who is also heads the SADCC, the earliest opportunity to transform his landlocked country into a net exporter for the first time.

According to Mr Mathews, the economic prospects of the Walvis Bay Palapye coal line are unshakable even on political grounds, and the five-year time scale involved in completion of the project, makes it necessary to presuppose a political settlement, and to commence with the construction of the route now.

CSO: 4420

MAPUTO, WALVIS BAY COMPETE FOR BOTSWANA COAL EXPORTS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Oct 80 pp 5-7

[Text]

THE CONSTRUCTION of the Walvis Bay to Botswana coal line will carry SWA and its neighbour to the brink of unprecedented national economic growth.

The advantages and spin-offs entailed in the development of the Palapye — Walvis Bay line and Botswana's coal-mining economy are numerous, not only for the two countries concerned, but for the entire sub-continent.

● Walvis Bay will immediately receive a 90m dollar shot in the arm which will filter into its domestic economy and create a valuable gestation period for its fish resources to recover while adding muscle to the viability of creating an international duty-free port. This in turn opens up new markets in the sub-continental hinterland for overseas imported manufactures directly instead of through SA.

● The construction of the line would be labour intensive and go a long way in absorbing undeemployed numbers in both countries.

● Botswana's cattle exporting industry would reach take off, as would its potential exports of soda-ash, base minerals, and power to SA.

● Zimbabwe and Zambia would be offered alternative export routes for their coal,

● The Kalahari would be able to accumulate capital for the development of a regional petrochemical industry.

● Coupled with envisaged southwards diversion of water from the Okavango system, Botswana would be able generate electric power for export with the possibility of electrification of the rail network.

● The existence of a high capacity ore-carrying line breaching SWA at its centre could lend itself in the future as an arterial from where to penetrate further deposits of uranium, iron ore, and tin with the present lack of infrastructure.

BACKGROUND

The idea of a trans-Kalahari railway line is certainly not a new one, and had haunted the minds of investors for at least a century.

In 1880, Germany, England, the Cape Colony and the Transvaal Republic engaged in a web of intrigue concerning the strategics of a railway connecting the west and east coasts.

Even before that, Cape traders and Republican Boers rivalled for what was then called the Great Missionary Road or the East-West Trade Route.

Since the 1920's, the idea of a rail link through Bechuanaland via the Caprivi and Okavango, and linking

Rhodesia and the Union of SA networks had been considered.

Various schemes had been formulated on both sides of the Zambesi during the course of the past four decades but nobody was in a position to plan concretely for the reason that no detailed maps of the Kalahari and Ngamiland were available to aid the planning of a route in sufficient detail.

The final breakthrough appears to have occured during the 1970's.

In 1978, a local paper carried a report on the study initiated by an international team of geologists, civil engineers, economists and railway experts in which a rail link between Walvis Bay and Francistown featured prominently.

Zambia, Zaire, Rhodesia and Botswana would acquire access to the west coast along an additional route which would supplement the Tanzam line to the east and the Benguela line to the west.

What emerged in that report was the recognition that such a collossus would require multilateral economic investment which was reflected in the multinational composition of the consortium of consultants.

It would appear that the team led by Loxton, Hunting and Associates and upon whose research the present report (which is confidential) is based, is the same as reported on in 1978.

TRANSPORT

The development of coal mining ventures in SWA or Botswana is not possible without the development of a suitable transport infrastructure.

As far as the transport of the coal reserves mined in south western SWA and southern Botswana are concerned, rail links to SA ports are out of the question.

Cape Town, Richards Bay, Saldanha Bay, as well as Port Elizabeth and East London have not the spare handling facilities to cope with massive volumes entailed in a coal mining project of export proportions, and the SAR network in the Republic is currently running at full capacity.

Walvis Bay is therefore the logical conclusion, being the port nearest to the Kalahari coalfields.

The recent visit by Captain Joseph Fox, executive director of the American Maritime Officers Service based in Washington, to SWA at the invitation of the Proswa – Namibia Foundation, said in Windhoek recently that after a political settlement in SWA, American steamship companies would "dramatically increase" their usage of southern African ports to "load ore of various types."

It is significant that Captain Fox visited Walvis Bay during his brief visit to Territory.

Captain Fox is reported to have said that he represents 67 US steamship companies only two of which are presently active in the area.

BOTSWANA COAL

Botswana's total coal reserves have been estimated at an astronomical 30 000 million tons – enough for nearly 700 years if exported at a rate equivalent to SA's 44 million tons pa presently.

At 10 million tons per pa, the 2 500 million tons of known coal reserves, 900 of which are in situ at Morupule, for which the Palapye line is designed to carry each year, the project will pay for itself within five years.

POLITICS

Ironically, now that the western multinationals have collaborated successfully in producing a workable feasibility study, nationalist rivalry in the sub-continent has become the fly in the salf, which, if applied, would go a long way in fostering economic development in SA's northern neighbours.

The question of a trans-Kalahari railway has been locally described as a political "hot potato" because it has become embroiled in conflicting attempts at forging economic alliances, the one, Pan-Africanist, the other, Pan-South Africanist.

A spokesman for the SAR Public Relations Office in Johannesburg told the Advertiser that it known that the Botswana Government was looking into the matter of a proposed line. He pointed out that at present, Botswana's railways were operated by Zimbabwe, and that the SAR was not involved at this stage.

A spokesman for the Republic's Botswana desk at the Department of Foreign Affairs told the Advertiser that he had no knowledge of rumoured negotiations between the two governments on the proposed railway.

He said he was aware of the feasibility study just completed and added that it was "quite possible" that the Frontline States were active in attempting to secure the proposed project as part of their efforts to develop a transport system that was independent of SA, as spelt out in the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference.

Speaking at a recent symposium in Johannesburg, Dr Lawrence McCrystal a leading development economist in SA, sketched the facts of the matter as follows:

"Whatever may be said by politicians, the facts of economic life in Southern Africa are such that there exists a close inter-relatedness between the various countries of the sub-continent."

He then went on to say that "SA is economically so dominant that it is impossible for the other states in the region to ignore it.

"They will try to attain to some form of economic independence from SA but they will fail.

"The attempts by Zambia to free itself of SA's transport system and ports by building the railway line to Tanzania is just one example of the ongoing failure. The railway has never been a success since it first opened, for many reasons

and Zambia, much to its mortification. . . had had to rely on SA for reliable and consistent transport of its imports and exports."

If Black Nationalist leaders in the sub-continent have their way with the present trans-Kalahari railway project, Maputo will be the rail head for Botswana's infant coal mining industry, and Walvis Bay will have had the race lost for it by the politicians, in the same way that they lost the race for Walvis Bay when it competed with Mocamedes a short while ago.

Economically, Maputo is at a disadvantage under the present circumstances. The factors favouring the westwards route from Botswana over the eastwards run through Zimbabwe have been mentioned.

Perhaps the most important ones to be emphasised are the following:

- The Palapye Walvis Bay line study took two years to complete at considerable financial cost to the consortium of consultants. Why should they spend another 'X' amount of dollars to repeat the process along the eastern corridor?
- Mocambique is not a member of the World Bank nor the Lome Convention;
- The Zimbabwe and Mocambique railway systems are already relatively congested.
- Efficient management of a highly-geared ore line such as this one is crucial for the success of the entire operation, and either way, the SAR are going to end up managing the system, whether at Walvis Bay or at Maputo. The SAR is already running the show at both ends:
- The route to Walvis Bay is shorter and traverses more favourable terrain;
- Walvis Bay is presently grossly underutilized as a result of the depressed state of the fishing industry and the introduction of containerisation.

It is an unfortunate contradiction, however that Walvis Bay has so many plus points for it technically, but is the least favoured politically.

The time scale in which a political settlement is presently foreseen for SWA by both pro- and anti-Swapo elements runs at about five years.

For Botswana's President Masire, Walvis Bay is an easier decision, and financially the more attractive.

For Sam Nujoma, it is unnecessary to deny SWA further development in order to return home in five years as he is destined to do anyway, and illogical to want to return to a Namibia that is so much less developed.

In the medium term, both Mocambique and SWA will both be connected to Botswana coal and cattle resources by rail. This is an inevitable pronoucement of growing world demand for both commodities.

International big capital will land up financing the complete rail system joining the sub-continent's east and west coasts eventually and African nationalists are sure to recognize this.

The economics of bread and butter faultlessly prevails over polemics and hot air, and it is logical for history to follow the path of least resistence.

Since history is hardly ever logical, however, Southwesters and Mocambicans can only hold their thumbs.

On whichever side the steel Behemoth rests its weary foot first, Botswana will at last be in the shade.

In order to prevent the Eastern Bloc from pulling the carpet from under its Behemoth while balanced so precariously, the Western multinationals will soon have to rest the other foot firmly on the ground as well.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SWAPO DEATHS--Windhoek--The SWA Territory Force and South African forces killed 28 SWAPO terrorists and Angolan Government MPLA soldiers in a raid into Angola on Monday, Brigadier Willie Meyer, Second in Command of the SWA Territory Force, disclosed in Windhoek. Brigadier Meyer did not disclose how many of the dead had been MPLA soldiers. In a statement, he said the SA and SWA Forces had attacked a SWAPO base in southern Angola, north of Kaokoland in northwestern SWA on Monday. The MPLA soldiers killed in the incident had become embroiled in the fighting. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was destroyed, Brigadier Meyer said. All SA and SWA soldiers had returned safely to base. "It is a pity that the MPLA soldiers were, in spite of repeated warnings, still cooperating with SWAPO," Brigadier Meyer said. "They will, therefore, now have to bear the consequences." Brigadier Meyer said he wished to emphasise that the SWATF had no wish to become involved in skirmishes with the MPLA forces. "It is trusted that they will now stop giving aid and cooperation to SWAPO," he said. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Oct 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

BULGARIA AIDS KANO INDUSTRY--The Kano State Government has reached a number of agreements with Bulgaria. Under the pacts, Bulgaria will help in the implementation of the state's rural electrification project, as well as with the establishment of pharmaceutical and fertilizer manufacturing companies. The state governor, Alhadji Mohamed Abubakar Rimi, and the Bulgarian deputy prime minister, Mr Andrey Lukanov, concluded the accord during their talks in Kano. Alhadji Hohamed told the Bulgarian deputy prime minister that the fertilizer manufacturing company would ensure adequate and prompt supply of the commodity to farmers as a means of stepping up agriculture. [Text] [AB290648 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Oct 80]

MILITARY REPRESENTATION INCREASE--Nigeria's military representation in other countries is to be increased. This was disclosed by the minister of defense, Professor Iya Abubakar while exchanging views in Lagos with the ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Nigeria, Dr (Wulf) Schunke. Professor Abubakar stated that Nigeria was also prepared to protect her sovereignty against external attacks. The ambassador had earlier called for stronger military ties between both countries. [AB291551 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Oct 80]

ECONOMIC COUNCIL CRITICIZED--The leader of the House of Representatives, Alhaji Yinusa Kaltungo, has accused members of the NEC [National Economic Council] of politicizing the council and making it a forum for character assassination. He told the new agency of Nigeria in Kaltungo that the governors have spent the past year deliberating on salaries for public office holders instead of advising the president on the economic affairs of the country. Alhaji Yinusa described as wrong and unconstitutional the salaries fixed at the last all-party meetings to fix remunerations for public officers. He said interested parties should have directed their members to sponsor motions on the issue in the National Assembly. On the appointment of presidential liaison officers, Alhaji Yinusa contended that the country needed them as links between the federal and state governments, adding that they were not in any state to interfere with administration. [Text] [AB241226 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Oct 80]

CSO: 4420

SENGHOR DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

Paris L'UNITE in French 10 Oct 80 p 5

[Exclusive Interview with President Leopold Sedar Senghor, by Guy Perrimond: "North-South: An Increasingly Unequal Exchange. President Senghor's Solemn Call to Stop the Deterioration of Exchange Conditions Which Makes It Possible for Developed Countries to Get Richer at the Expense of the Poorest Countries"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] How did you like the UN special meeting on North-South problems which has just ended?

[Answer] The extraordinary UN conference on the North-South dialogue has ended in a half-failure, just as the Paris and New Delhi conferences before it, not to mention the conference on desert extension.

The essential cause for this succession of half-failures--I do not wish to be too severe--is essentially the result of the selfishness of developed countries and their lack of political will. It is true that developing countries have often lacked skilfulness and, especially, moderation.

To come back to the United Nations, they have not considered any of the fundamental problems of the "North-South dialogue": neither energy, nor currency, nor finances, nor aid to development. Once again, the solution has been postponed until a new North-South conference is held in 1981. Even the draft resolution concerning the third decade of development, it too, has been referred to the ordinary session which is now in progress.

[Question] In your opinion, what are the most urgent problems of the South: energy, demography, debts, etc.? What are those for which a solution could conceivably be found soon?

[Answer] The most urgent problem is that of the Third World's debts. From 64 billion dollars in 1971, its total debt has increased to 376 billions in 1979. I need not comment on these figures.

As far as energy is concerned, taking the example of Senegal, our oil bill has increased tenfold during the 6 years from 1973 to 1979; it increased from 100 million French francs to 1 billion.

Third problem: demography. In Black Africa, the population doubles approximately every 20 years but, because of the "deterioration of exchange conditions"--I shall come back on this later on--the per capita income increased only by .2 percent during the decade ending in 1980.

It would be possible to start solving the energy problem at the ordinary session of the United Nations, in 1981 at the latest, by pegging oil prices and the prices for other raw materials supplied by the Third World to the prices charged by developed countries for goods and services.

[Question] Can the European socialist movement offer prospects to the countries of the South, and which prospects? Is it possible to imagine a course of action which would prevent countries in the South from having to chose between the two main cultural, economic and political models which the West and the East are offering?

[Answer] In his latest and remarkable book entitled "Les Orangers du Lac Balaton," Prof Maurice Duverger mentions a "third road" which would be that of European socialists, whether or not they call themselves "democrats." I told him last week that we, African socialists, were looking for a fourth road in matters of culture, economy and policy.

With respect to culture, let us take once more the example of Senegal; since independence, we have created not only a new French-language literature, but also a new way of painting, a new sculpture, a new art of tapestry, and we are now creating a new music, a new dance, a new architecture, a new philosophy. Already before independence, we were busy taking up roots in the values of Negritude so that we could open up to the life-giving values from other continents and other nations, first of all those of Mediterranean countries.

As far as economy is concerned, democratic socialism, to us, consists essentially in using the latest scientific and technological discoveries to increase the production of economic goods, and that of spiritual goods as well. All the more so as, as we have been saying for a long time, it is impossible to solve economic problems if you neglect their cultural aspect. This is what the World Bank has just confirmed.

In the rural sector, we have nationalized 95 percent of the land; we have come back to the old Negro-African tenure system which establishes the right of the farmers to use, but not to own, the lands which they cultivate.

In the secondary and tertiary sectors, next to public establishments of an industrial or commercial character--water supply, ports, telecommunications, etc.--we have created semi-public corporations in the leading branches such as energy and the mines.

Above all this, there is policy, as the ancient Greeks understood it, i.e. the management of human society so as to make men not only more prosperous, but better and happier. This is where democratic pluralism and the separation of the three powers--executive, legislative and judicial--play a part.

The results are there. There has been no miracle, but there has been progress in all domains since, in spite of 10 years of drought out of 20, per capita income in Senegal has increased from 160 dollars in 1960 to 463 dollars in 1978, according to the World Bank. As for culture and education, we have multiplied the number of students in primary schools by 4, that of students in secondary schools by 10, and by 13 that of university students.

In summary, we, African socialists--the example of Tunisia would be just as pertinent, if not more so--are trying to work out a fourth road which differs from the European third road in that it is rooted in the complementary cultural values of Arabity and Negritude. We have given priority to "animal needs," to economic and financial problems, but primacy to culture, in accordance with the thought of Karl Marx himself.

As a matter of fact, in a posthumous text entitled "Le Travail Aliene" [Alinenated Work], published in the March 1948 issue of REVUE SOCIALISTE DE PARIS, Marx writes that, after "animal needs" have been satisfied, the "generic activity" of man, human activity, is to "create works of beauty." Too many socialists keep forgetting this fundamental thought of Marx.

[Question] What concrete proposals could the European socialist movement prepare--for instance through European institutions or through cooperatives--until a global North-South negotiation becomes possible, to improve the lot of countries in the South through cultural and economic exchanges which, at last, would be egalitarian?

[Answer] These are the proposals which I intend to submit in the conclusion of my Introductory Report to the next congress of the Socialist Internationale.

If it wishes to fulfil its "humanist" mission, it should, first of all, tackle the question of aid to the Third World. Developed countries had promised that they would give each year 1 percent, later on .7 percent of their domestic gross product for this aid. At present, they are giving approximately .35 percent, i.e. only half of that. And the two superpowers distinguish themselves by the moderateness of their aid: .25 percent for the United States, .04 percent for the USSR.

However, what developing countries are mainly complaining about is the deterioration of exchange conditions which makes it possible for developed countries to get richer at the expense of the poorest countries. The World Bank has calculated that from 1952 to 1972, this deterioration, on the average, amounted to 2.5 percent. And specialists of the Third World have calculated that, since the first oil shock in 1974, this deterioration has amounted to between 10 and 20 percent.

The only effective way of lessening this deterioration, if we cannot put an end to it, is, as I have said above, to peg the prices of raw materials, oil included, to the prices charged by developed countries for goods and services.

We must, however, do more than that. In a recent book entitled "Why Are They So Poor?", Rudolf Strahm, a German Swiss, maintains that the 34 billion dollars supplied by developed countries in 1974 as an aid to developing countries represented only one third of the deterioration of exchange conditions. Therefore, more should be done and a tax should be levied on the defence or military budgets of all countries, developed or developing. At the extraordinary UN conference on disarmament, I suggested a 5 percent tax. The Socialist Internationale has accepted the principle of such a tax.

In conclusion, the Socialist Internationale, at its next congress, should adopt these proposals and refine them. Above all, socialist governments should put forward these proposals at the next UN North-South conference, in order to have them adopted definitively.

9294
CSO:4400

ELECTORAL COMMISSION LISTS QUALIFICATIONS FOR CANDIDATES

LD301239 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 30 Oct 80 EA

[Text] The Electoral Commission has published the qualifications for people who want to contest parliamentary seats in the forthcoming general elections. Those disqualified from standing as candidates include people who worked in Amin's defunct security forces.

A prospective candidate must be a Ugandan and must have attained the age of 21 years. A prospective candidate wishing to contest a parliamentary seat must be able to speak and, unless incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause, to read English well enough to take an active part in the proceedings of the assembly. Therefore a prospective candidate must be a person who has previously sat in the National Assembly, or must be the holder of a university degree or diploma or must have passed the Uganda certificate of education or its equivalent with a pass in English or oral English. Any prospective candidate who may not fall under one of the above three categories shall be required at the time of nomination to deliver to the returning officer a certificate signed by a person appointed for the purpose by the Electoral Commission that he is able to speak English with a degree of proficiency sufficient to enable him to take an active part in the proceedings of the National Assembly.

Financially, a prospective candidate must by law produce an income tax clearance certificate for the previous year of income before his nomination papers can be accepted by the returning officer. Every candidate shall be required at the time of his nomination to deposit with the returning officer the sum of 10,000 shillings in cash or by means of a postal order made payable to the Uganda administration, and if he fails to do so the nomination of the candidate shall be deemed to be void.

No candidate shall be qualified to be a member of the National Assembly who has within the immediate preceding 5 years been convicted of a corrupt practice under the National Assembly Elections Act; who is a member of a district council or municipal council; or is the holder of any office the functions of which involve any responsibility for or in connection with the conduct of the elections, or any responsibility for the compilation or revision of registers of voters under the law of Uganda. People who hold, or are acting in, a public office are not allowed to stand.

Others not allowed to stand are people who formed, managed or were members or agents of any of the defunct organizations under the military regime, namely:

the State Research Bureau, the Public Safety Unit, the military police and anti-smuggling unit and the military tribunal.

Other categories of candidates not allowed to stand are people who have made a declaration of allegiance to a country other than Uganda; are judged or otherwise declared bankrupt under any law in force in Uganda and have not been discharged; or are judged or otherwise declared to be of unsound mind under any law in force in Uganda; are under sentence of death imposed on them by any court in Uganda; or under sentence of imprisonment exceeding 6 months imposed on them by a competent court.

Every candidate shall be required at the time of nomination to deliver to the returning officer a statutory declaration in the form of Form 10 in the first schedule to (?Cap. 101). Candidates are advised not to overlook this fundamental requirement, which might render their nomination void. Candidates should also note that they will not be nominated for election in more than one constituency.

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR DIPLOMATS

AB271132 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1140 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 26 October (AZAP)--Citizen Inonga Lokonga Lome, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, spoke about Zaire's foreign policy and the world situation at a dinner he held on Saturday evening for heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Zaire to mark his assumption of duty.

Speaking of his functions, citizen Inonga recalled that according to the constitution, international affairs are [words indistinct] in his capacity as the authentic representative of the Zairian people. It is therefore on these lines that he will strive, together with the heads of the diplomatic missions, to develop further the cooperation that exists between Zaire and the nations they represent.

He said: Iraq and Iran, two brother countries and members of the nonaligned movement, are at war with each other, thus jeopardizing the already precarious balance in the region, where the superpowers watch over their interests. Afghanistan and Kampuchea, two independent countries continue to be occupied by military powers in spite of UN resolutions. In the Middle East, the hopes for peace raised by the Camp David accords are likely to fade away because of the Israeli policy of establishing Jewish settlements on Palestinian Arab lands and because of the unilateral measures adopted by the Israeli Government to annex the holy city of Jerusalem.

In Central Africa, he continued, Chad, which is one of Zaire's neighbors, is experiencing a human drama in the sight of all. The same situation prevails in Southern Africa, where South Africa continues to hold Namibia under the colonial yoke and to mock the world community by its stubbornness and its insolence.

In regard to world security, he deplored the unrestrained arms race, especially the race for nuclear armaments, which increases the threat to peace and world security.

Concerning the steps taken to establish a new world order he referred bitterly to the failure of the north-south dialogue and that of the 11th extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly on the new economic order. This situation has allowed monetary disorder and the fluctuations in the prices of raw materials to continue. At the same time, the costliness of oil has affected fragile young national economies in such a way that they merely function at minimum capacity in order to survive, while the industrial countries' economies face the task of fighting against waste.

In spite of this panorama, which only creates worries and fears, citizen Inonga feels that one must once more believe that humanity will stop wandering by facing its historical responsibilities, because its survival is at stake.

Next he recalled Zaire's foreign policy and reaffirmed that Zaire intends to pursue her usual foreign policy and that it would therefore be superfluous to outline it. But he added that Zaire most ardently wishes that the United Nations would gain more authority whenever the occasion arises to impose its resolutions instead of allowing them to become ineffective.

On the regional level, citizen Inonga reaffirmed the policy of good-neighborliness, which remains the main line of action of the country. Zaire intends to create a security belt to safeguard its most objective economic interests and to give priority to the fraternal ties between its people and those with whom it shares common borders.

To illustrate Zaire's African role he recalled the positive role played by the country in the (?adoption) of the Lancaster House accords in London which led Zimbabwe to independence, to the satisfaction of all today.

Finally citizen Inonga urged the heads of the diplomatic missions to be the faithful interpreters of Zaire to their respective governments.

In his remarks the vicedean of the diplomatic corps, Moroccan Ambassador Mr 'Abd al-Wahhab Chorfi, reaffirmed the commitment of the nations represented by their diplomatic missions in Zaire to the promotion of cooperation between them and Zaire.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

EDF AID--Two financing agreements in favor of Zaire were signed on Thursday at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation between the executive council and the European Economic Commission. Under the first agreement, the EDF (European Development Fund) grants the executive council nonrefundable aid of 32 million zaires for purchasing materials and equipment, agricultural tools, spare parts and chemical products for the cotton sector. The second agreement concerns the expansion of the Kinshasa farming area to increase family foodstuff production and reduce food shortages in the Kinshasa urban area. The total area involved is about 3,000 hectares, of which 185 hectares are under irrigation or for fish breeding and 585 hectares are for orchards. The cost of the project, which is to last 3 years, is estimated at more than 31 million zaires. Under the second accord, the European community will grant aid of more than 19 million zaires to the executive council. [AB261049 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1125 GMT 24 Oct 80]

CANADIAN AID--Brazzaville, 28 Oct (AFP)--Canada plans to provide Zaire with $17 million in aid to the forestry company Forestom, Radio Zaire reported today in a broadcast monitored here. The aid plans are included in four cooperation agreements recently signed by Canada and Zaire, the radio said. The accords cover aid to the forestry industry and plans for a Canadian team to work in Zaire. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1130 GMT 28 Oct 80]

COOPERATION WITH ARGENTINA--Mr Comore Raoulo, the Argentinian secretary of state in charge of economic and international relations arrived in Kinshasa on Wednesday from Brazzaville. He is leading a high-powered delegation from his country. His visit to Zaire falls within the framework of efforts to strengthen bilateral relations in the fields of agriculture, technology and education. The Argentinian delegation was welcomed at Beach Ngobila by citizen Lengema Dulia, secretary of state for international cooperation. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1701 GMT 29 Oct 80]

CSO: 4400

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE OBSERVED

Kaunda Lays Wreath

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

ZAMBIANS celebrated the 16th Independence anniversary in a jovial mood at sports centres and political rallies despite imposition of the curfew in some parts of the country.

In Lusaka, President Kaunda led the nation in remembering Zambia's fallen heroes when he laid a wreath at the Freedom Statue along Independence Avenue on Friday.

Patriotic songs played by the Zambia defence force band filled the air as Dr Kaunda and heads of diplomatic missions in Zambia placed wreaths at the statue.

The moving ceremony was attended by Party Secretary-General Mr Mainza Chona, Prime Minister, Mr Daniel Lisulo, Secretary for Defence, and Security, Mr Grey Zulu, members of the Central Committee and Cabinet ministers.

Zambians should continue with determination to fight poverty, ignorance, disease, crime, corruption and exploitation of man by man which are becoming rife in the society, Southern Province member of the Central Committee, Mr Mungoni Liso, said on Friday.

Addressing an independence anniversary rally at Livingstone's Villa ground, he said the fight to overcome these evils was tougher than that against a foreign government.

He said: "From now on, we are fighting the corrupt, the criminals, the lazy bones and people who reap where they did not sow. In this struggle, our only weapon is our determination and our own efforts."

Copperbelt political secretary Mr Cox Sikumba called on people in the province to rally behind President Kaunda's leadership for continued peace and stability in the nation.

Mr Sikumba, speaking at a rally at Freedom Park in Kitwe, attacked people engaged in power struggles.

He said those with ambition for leadership should wait for their time to come.

North-Western Central Committee member Mr Fines Liboma, has paid tribute to civil servants who handled the recent census and Party elections despite financial hardships and lack of transport.

He said the two exercises could not have succeeded had it not been for the patience of civil servants who worked tirelessly sometimes without subsistance allowances.

Mr Liboma was speaking at an independence anniversary reception.

Meanwhile, the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and Bulgaria have paid tribute to Zambia for her efforts to develop the economy and her contribution to the liberation of Southern Africa.

The leading German daily **Neues Deutschland** said the GDR appreciated Zambia's great contribution to the African liberation.

The Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity wished Zambia further success in strengthening her national economy and independence.

Egyptian president Anwar Sadat prayed for the wise and peaceful leadership of Dr Kaunda to continue.

President Sadat also hoped that the friendly relations and cooperation that exist between the two countries would grow.

Guyana President Forbes Burnham pledged his country's total support to Zambia in her stand on the liberation struggle in Southern Africa.

Malawi President Kamuzu Banda said he was more than convinced that the brotherly relations between the two countries based on partnership and mutual understanding would continue to grow for the benefit of Malawians and Zambians. — Sunday Times Reporter/Zana.

1964-80 Reviewed

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Oct 80 pp 1, 7

[Text]

ZAMBIA has just celebrated her 16th anniversary of independence. This year's celebrations were particularly significant as they were held in an atmosphere of peace as neighbouring Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia) has after a heroic struggle achieved majority rule.

But in the aftermath of the euphoria caused by last Friday's celebrations, there are a number of tasks and challenges which the Party and its Government must tackle.

Often during independence anniversary celebrations praises are heaped on the leaders. This admittedly is because of the political achievements of the ruling clique. Equally while no one disputes that President Kaunda and his colleagues have achieved much it would be sychophantic for one not to look at the failures of the Party.

For instance the provision of social services to the mass of the people has yet to be met satisfactorily. During last week's independence celebrations there was the announcement by the governor's office in Lusaka that residents of Kaunda Square site and service scheme would for the first time be visited by cinema vans from the Zambia Information Services (ZIS).

Invariably the residents were shown propaganda films depicting the achievements of the Party and its Government.

But one is tempted to ask: Shouldn't these activities — film shows — be routine in the townships? As much as the colonial government was iniquitous, your correspondent still remembers that the Northern Rhodesia Information Services did frequently feature black stars such as the late Alick Nkhata quartet and the then Southern Rhodesian soccer maestro, Dusty King, when showing films in Chiwempala township.

Over the past 16 years it apparently has been the trend among top leaders to exhort self-reliance projects during Humanism Week (sic). One suspects that this is done with a view to catching the eye of the Press. Why can't leaders work quietly? Imagine a situation in which every general manager has to invite the Press when he or she meets a client.

Dedication to developmental efforts, this includes self-help projects, should be expected of every leader every day of the year if the public is to stop asking whether the objective behind October 24 celebrations is only symbolic hard work and doubting the continuing successes of the Party.

During the past 16 years UNIP's record in Government has not all been success. Notable had been the failure of the Government to meet the country's food production requirements. The back to the land programme was a disaster just like the ambitious programme to provide every Zambian with an egg for breakfast.

Zambia's agricultural hopes are now pinned on the recently announced K400 million food production plan. But Zambia's dismal performance in the agricultural sector is shared by other African countries.

The World Bank has this to say: "During the late 1960s and early 1970s the growth rate of agricultural production output grew by less than one per cent and this deceleration is reflected in both food and cash production. The disappointing performance of agriculture is at the heart of development problems in Eastern Africa.

"To make agriculture a dynamic sector requires seve-

ral ingredients — proven technical packages that have been adapted to local conditions, a timely availability of inputs, effective extension services, a reasonable relation between prices paid for agricultural inputs and received for crops by farmers, a stock of consumer goods whose availability acts to spur increased productivity — the combination of which, in many places (Zambia included) it has not been possible to secure and sustain."

Cut down

It would therefore appear that save for the floods, over which no government has control, the challenge during the next decade will be for the nation to rise and produce food for itself and cut down on imports.

This again will require all potential productive sectors in the country to double their efforts. The Party will have to change thinking that traditional rulers are there only to solve divorce cases. Chiefs, Party regional secretaries and the ubiquitous governors, rather than denounce "reactionaries", must be seen to work and encourage people to grow food.

One school of thought has it that town planners should provide land in the townships on which those interested to take up farming can do so. Large tracts of land should be demarcated within the municipalities on which agricultural experts can demonstrate farming techniques. Inevitably this could eventually lead to "retirees" having the expertise to till land.

In all this, where do the masses come in? Logically after independence expectations were high among Zambians. Sixteen years after the masses' wishes have yet to be satisfied. They want the goods to be delivered. The overriding factor and platform of Party leaders during those hey-days of the Cha cha cha struggle was to rid the country of what was resented most in colonialism: humiliation, exploitation and the misery and degredation which was usually associated with British imperialism and rule.

Politically Zambia has overcome these. But questionable is whether the masses' expectations have been met. As controversial former UN expert Tibor Mendes has put it elsewhere:

"Once gone colonialism left behind a mere facade of ambition. For the vast majority (people) independence was synonymous with the end of imposed constraints and a return to the traditional patterns of living and poverty."

But for Zambia one can say that while the Party should not be avalanched by kudos, President Kaunda and his colleagues must grudgingly be given praise. On the positive side there has been increased free medical, educational and training as well as employment opportunities which have been brought to all with the advent of independence. The Government has attached high value to this aspect of development.

According to a recent report by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in 1960 life expectancy was less than 40 years in more than ten countries of which Zambia is included. But report says that major improvements have taken place in the health sector in this country to the extent that the average life span has now (for Zambia) been increased by ten years.

This, therefore, means, according to the WHO, life expectancy in Zambia is now 50 years both for male and female while during the same period the infant mortality rate per thousand children born has dropped from 36 to 23. Mr Rajah Kunda, Minister of Health has cause to smile over these figures. To some extent they go a long way to illustrate improvements in the health services. Whether the workers there are polite is another matter.

Crime

But even as the rhetorical praise resounds in the ears of top UNIP brass, there is no doubt that more has to be done. Not only by the leaders themselves but the ordinary Zambians themselves. For example there should be more concerted effort to contain crime which has reached alarming proportions.

Probably there is no graphic indicator of Zambia's precarious security situation than the curfew which was announced last Thursday. Hopefully it might yield results.

Therefore challenges ahead must be fully met. As President Kaunda put it when addressing the nation on the eve of Zambia's tenth anniversary of independence in 1974:

"Today's freedom fighter and the architect of the Zambia of tomorrow is not a paper revolutionary whose militancy is characterised by rhetoric or abusive language. But a practical and productive individual in town or the village."

President Kaunda must crack his whip and see to it that next year while Zambians celebrate October 24 they will be bouncing on full tummies of white maize and not the yellow imported stuff.

CSO: 4420

MINISTRIES ORDERED TO CURB WASTE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] President Kaunda has banned the misuse of Government property with immediate effect.

He has also ordered Government officials to stop their habit of going out on "meaningless tours" just to get subsistence allowance.

The ban which was announced yesterday is contained in a circular sent to Party Secretary-General Mr Mainza Chona; Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo; Secretary of State for Defence and Security Mr Grey Zulu; members of the Central Committee; all ministers, provincial political secretaries and district governors to coincide with the 16th Independence anniversary.

The measure is aimed at saving funds for the successful implementation of the "operation food programme."

And last night, the President called for greater effort by Zambians to grow more food. He said this when he received a basket of fruits from Pamodzi Hotel as an Independence day gift presented to him by food and beverages manager Mr Francois Claessens.

Dr Kaunda says in the circular that for a long time he has noted with dismay and concern the wastage of Party and Government expenditure on stationery, office furniture, fuel and oils by ministries, departments and Government institutions.

This wastage has been "alarmingly too high," he says, adding that the demand for these items from the Government Printer, Government Stores and other establishments where they are supplied in bulk is so high that it is no longer possible to meet all the requisitions immediately as was the case in the past.

"It is clear, however, that the high demand is not due to the expansion in the public service operations but rather to the great wastage that goes on unabated in all public offices," he says.

This wasteful expenditure is largely due to indifference, negligence and negative attitude towards public property.

"I want it checked and brought to an end forthwith. There should be complete reversal in the customary attitude towards Government property," he says.

As a result of world inflation, Zambia's economy was experiencing some difficulties which were well known by everybody "and hence the great need to institute stringent measures in reducing wastage in your offices and in particular in the manner you handle public property."

He has directed the officials to design measures and procedures to reduce unnecessary expenditure.

The President says new envelopes should only be used for classified correspondence including mail addressed to private business concerns and our missions abroad. In all other cases, old envelopes should be used.

Typing papers should be strictly used because it was an expensive and high quality paper which should at no time be used on private mail.

He said now that genuine peace was returning to the region all efforts should be concentrated on the development of the nation in accordance with the policies of the Party and the philosophy of Humanism.

To achieve this, the nation would need every ngwee in its coffers. "We therefore need to plug all loopholes enumerated above and any others. We should develop exemplary customary attitudes," he added.

He revealed that indifference to Party and Government property by those using it had cost the State millions of Kwacha in repairs and premature replacement of vehicles.

CSO: 4420

PARTY OFFICIAL CLAIMS 'SABOTEURS' TRANSMIT THROUGH CENTRAL PROVINCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

CENTRAL Province is the transit centre for saboteurs and enemies of the country because of its geographical position, Central Committee member for the province, Mr Pius Kasutu, said in Kabwe.

Addressing an Independence rally on Friday, Mr Kasutu called for unity and security consciousness to flush out undesirable elements.

He said that Zambia had passed through a difficult period and the intensification of the freedom war in Zimbabwe had resulted in the worsening of the security situation.

Mr Kasutu said that the province had experienced damage to property and loss of life when rebel commandos blew up the Lunsemfwa rail and road bridges including air raids in the Kampumba, Lunsemfwa and Mulungushi power station areas.

He informed the rally at the Zambia Railway football ground that although liberation wars appeared to have ended with the attainment of independence in Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe, there was need to tighten up security.

"It is imperative that vigilance and security consciousness be maintained at all times because the province is a transit centre for saboteurs and enemies," he said.

It was for this reason that the "operation clean-up" was launched to ensure that peace and stability which people enjoyed for the past 16 years continued.

Mr Kasutu said UNIP had continued to be popular and strong in the province and that the recent Party elections were peaceful.

The elections were crucial to the Party's decision to take power to the people

CSO: 4420

MUZ WARNED AGAINST OPPOSING UNIP

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 27 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Kululushi governor, Mr Morgan Simwinji, has warned Mineworkers' Union of Zambia (MUZ) officials to stop working against UNIP and refrain from intimidating Party cadres or face expulsion from the Party.

Mr Simwinji told more than 50 MUZ officials, who contested the recent Party ward elections in Kalulushi that the District Political Committee would expel from Party any MUZ official who tried to intimidate UNIP members.

"UNIP is capable of banning MUZ and the entire labour movement if it desires, and this should serve as a warning," he said.

He said the District Political Committee was empowered to expel anyone who was anti-Party and Government as some of the MUZ officials had shown in recent days.

UNIP, the governor pointed out, was capable of bulldozing its way through any obstacle, and he warned that he was giving a chance to some of those MUZ officials who thought their union was more important than the Party.

He warned that MUZ officials who thought UNIP was "toothless" and felt they could intimidate Party cadres at will, were in for a rude shock because the Party could bite, and it was capable of bulldozing its way through any hurdles.

Those MUZ officials in Kalulushi who were not prepared to turn over a new leaf and repent after several warnings would be in trouble with him, and when he decided to drive the "political caterpillar" himself, he would bulldoze them off the road and crush them ruthlessly.

"I am giving you a timely warning to stop harassing and intimidating UNIP members that I am capable of bulldozing dissidents from our way," he warned.

He called on those MUZ officials who had won the elections to stick to the Party because even if they were kicked out from the MUZ, UNIP would look after them.

Mr Simwinji said he had a session of "important talks" with the Roan Consolidated Copper Mines (RCM) Chibuluma Division general manager, Mr Leonard Mabson, and he was assured that the mines would keep the MUZ officials who would be kicked out of the union.

"UNIP will ensure that your jobs are safe. What you should know is that UNIP is mother of all the organisations in the country. There cannot be any MUZ or labour movement if UNIP does not want," he warned.

Mr Simwinji also announced that two MUZ officials, namely Mr E.K. Chimfwembe, a Chambeshi Ward chairman and Mr Philip Makesa, a vice-chairman for Kalulushi Ward, had written to him resigning from Party posts.

But, he said, he was not allowing them to resign because the people who elected them had shown confidence in them.

The governor attacked some Members of Parliament for saying that governors were hand-picked because governors were appointed by the President by virtue of the powers vested in the head of state.

"It pains me to hear some politicians say that governors are hand-picked. We are not hand-picked. The President appoints us under the constitution of the land," he said.

Commenting on Mr Simwinji's threat to have anti-Party and Government MUZ officials expelled from the Party by the Kalulushi District Political Committee, Zambia Congress of Trade Unions secretary general, Mr Newstead Zimba, said the labour movement could not be used as a scapegoat for other people's wrong doings.

Mr Zimba said ZCTU was an organisation just like UNIP was an organisation, and the only difference was that ZCTU represents the workers in employment whereas UNIP was responsible for the running of the country.

He said there were too many spokesman for UNIP, and all governors had been shouting their heads off instead of waiting for high authorities to answer to the ZCTU's recent petition to the Secretary-General.

"We do not deal in imaginations. Last time we were labelled as counter-revolutionaries. And now we have been accused of having political motives in sending that petition to the Secretary-General of the Party. We are not politicians," he argued.

Mr Zimba said the ZCTU was not against the Local Government Bill, but were interested in discussing decentralisation, and fortunately the high authorities had admitted some of the things concerning decentralisation were wrong.

He called on all national trade unions to be ready for an emergency ZCTU general council to discuss a letter from the Secretary-General of the Party, Mr Mainza Chona.

CSO: 4420

POLICE ARREST CURFEW VIOLATORS; 'TIMES' COMMENTS ON IMPACT

633 Arrested

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

POLICE have arrested 633 curfew breakers in all the affected areas since President Kaunda declared the dusk-to-dawn order last Thursday.

Inspector-General of police, Mr Crispin Katukula, said in Lusaka yesterday that of this number, 44 people were picked up in the capital.

But he said people had been cooperative with the law enforcement agencies and were keeping indoors by 19 hours as required by the law during the curfew.

President Kaunda declared the curfew under the Preservation of Public Regulations for an indefinite period.

The curfew, which starts from 19.00 hours to 06 hours covers Kafue, Lusaka, Mumbwa, Kabwe Urban and Kabwe Rural, Keembe, Chisamba, Kapiri Mposhi and all Copperbelt towns, including Ndola Rural.

Mr Katukula said the curfew order stipulated that everybody must be indoors by 19 hours and "it is an offence to sit in your verandah because you are not indoors and police can pick you up for breaking the order."

Arrested curfew breakers have the option of paying a K20 admission of guilt fine. Those who cannot pay are taken to court where they are charged with breaking the order.

Mr Katukula said police were continuing with the "operation clean-up" despite the curfew.

"To us, the curfew is part of the operation and they are more or less the same," he said.

In Kalulushi, Copperbelt Central Committee member, Mr Shadreck Soko warned that the crime wave in the country was politically motivated and was aimed at toppling the Government.

Addressing a rally at Kalulushi Independence Stadium yesterday, Mr Soko said the crimes were organised to create mistrust against the present leadership.

There were some Zambians who were collaborating with enemies outside the country so that after achieving their desired goal, they would call their colleagues to help them rule Zambia, the Central Committee member claimed.

"Even journalists will be replaced once the Zambian collaborators take over. They think that newsmen are part of the present Government," he said.

Mr Soko added that those who opposed the present Government and its philosophy of Humanism were the same people who wanted the wealth of the country to be concentrated in a few hands.

Although some of these disgruntled people did not like President Kaunda, they should admit that he had led Zambia for 16 years without war.

Concern

"We still need his leadership," Mr Soko said.

In Kabwe, Central Province Central Committee member, Mr Pius Kasutu expressed concern at the apparent struggle for power in the country.

He warned that people would gain nothing from squabbles because what was important was for them to maintain peace and stability in the nation.

Speaking at a reception to mark the 16th Independence anniversary, Mr Kasutu said people must be law-abiding citizens as they had been in the past.

"I appeal for peace without which Zambia will not survive. Of late, I have noticed a struggle for power in this country.

"If we continue with peace, we shall achieve so many things including social and economic development. Without peace, we shall never enjoy social amenities we are having now," he added.

The Central Committee member paid tribute to people of the province for cooperating with him even in the midst of wanton raids by former rebel Rhodesian soldiers who blew up bridges last year.

National Security At Stake

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

ZAMBIANS living in line-of-rail towns from Kafue to Chililabombwe, Kabwe and Ndola Rural and Mumbwa may be wondering why their Independence birthday gift this year is a curfew.

Soon after the curfew was announced yesterday — thanks Radio Zambia was efficient for the first time because the announcement was carried in the eight languages during the lunch time news broadcasts — some people with powers of the clairvoyant, and the "Cassandras" of Zambia bandied about stories which to them led to the measure.

Some of their stories are unbelievable and border on serious breaches of the peace if not lese majesty. However Zambians had it coming to them even if the curfew was imposed on Independence eve.

One doesn't have to go far to see the signs. Certainly the events of the past few weeks in the specified areas gave rise to concern.

Any government worth its name and anxious about public order and security would have taken appropriate steps under the circumstances.

So as we celebrate our sixteenth national birthday today we must bear in mind that the curfew is for our own security like that of last year when rebel Rhodesian mercenaries blew up installations here.

People should not moan about curtailment of their nocturnal movements; they must instead give maximum support to the security

forces who are doing a great job.

Our security forces have no doubt been scoring successes since they started "operation clean-up". They have to be encouraged.

For instance their ferreting out and smashing a dangerously armed gang in the Chilanga area which was poised to strike terror in the nation and possibly subvert the system any time is an achievement worthy of pride.

However that gang has not been wiped out completely. According to reports its remnants are still at large.

In the Keembe area terrified villagers have reported "strangers" in tattered army uniforms and armed with rifles.

For the security forces to deal with the situation more firmly, it was therefore necessary to create the condition for it — impose a curfew.

And we owe it to ourselves to cooperate fully. The situation is no playmatter. Yesterday Prime Minister Lisulo and Central Committee member Bob Litana voiced similar concern at separate meetings.

Mr Lisulo warned of Zambia becoming a "decadent society" because of crime and related social problems.

Mr Litana hinted that labour leaders who have been advocating unrest could be acting "on behalf of somebody hidden somewhere".

Countrymen, this is the time we forgot our petty differences and rallied together with our security forces.

CSO: 4420

NDOLA GOVERNOR, ZCTU CHAIRMAN RECONCILED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 27 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

NDOLA Urban district governor, Mr. Alexander Kamalondo and chairman of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) Mr. Frederick Chiluba have reconciled.

The two leaders shook hands and reconciled in the office of member of the Central Committee for the Copperbelt Province, Mr. Shadreck Soko.

The provincial political secretary, Mr Cox Sikumba reconciled them on Thursday.

He said Mr Soko summoned Mr Chiluba and Mr Kamalondo to his office on Thursday morning to help them "reconcile as children of the same house".

The meeting was also attended by provincial permanent secretary, Mr Jordan Munkanta.

Mr Sikumba said during the meeting Mr Soko pointed out that both Mr Kamalondo and Mr Chiluba were leading the same people. The difference was only that one was doing it through unionism, while the other led in politics.

The political secretary said Mr Soko observed that both men were leading and long-standing members of the Party and he saw no reason for one of them to attack another or to over-protect the Party.

Mr Sikumba said Mr Soko informed the meeting that the ZCTU had already petitioned the Secretary-General of the Party, Mr Malaza Chona in which they have adequately expressed reasons for their rejection of the new system.

"The Party and its Government are currently studying the petition and there should be no need for anybody to talk on the issue," Mr Sikumba said.

Mr Kamalondo threatened to mobilise Party youths and make life for labour leaders in Ndola difficult.

Zana.

CSO: 4420

NEW ENERGY PLANS ON WAY--LISULO

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government is working out energy measures including exploration for oil and conservation to avoid wastage, Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo, said yesterday.

He said experts were making feasibility studies on oil or natural gas in the Luangwa valley and the Zambezi escarpment.

Mr Lisulo, who said this would be a costly venture if results were positive, added that Romanians had shown interest in exploring the natural resources in the two areas.

"Whether it is oil or natural gas, we win if the explorations prove positive," he said.

In May last year, director of the geological survey department of the Ministry of Mines, Dr Fred Thieme said the ministry had put forward proposals in the Third National Development Plan for an oil drilling programme on the west side of the Zambezi river and the middle of the Luangwa river.

Dr Thieme said although the chances for discovering oil were not high, the programme would not be a waste of money as it would give them some other indices of possibilities of uranium, coal, salt, copper and gypsum.

"We are not saying it is completely not possible to have oil in those areas, but the programme will not be a waste of money," Dr Thieme added.

Mr Lisulo said the Government was working out plans to extract ethanol from molasses, coal and cassava for fuel.

This would take some time as experts studying the ideas were making sure the plans were feasible before they were implemented.

To conserve fuel, Mr Lisulo said the Government had established a special task force to check on the use of Government cars.

The team was operating under the road traffic department and among its duties would be to impound cars driven without log books.

Controlling officers, had in the past let the Government down, the Prime Minister said.

Government ministries were being given specific allocations of fuel. Those which exhausted their share had to put their own fuel in Government cars.

Members of Central Committee were at the moment drawing fuel twice a week, and it was up to each officer to see that they did not run out because when this happened, they would have to fend for themselves.

"We want to put a stop to fuel wastage because oil is very costly. If institutions or officials run out of their allocation before time, they have to park their vehicles," Mr Lisulo said.

Mr Lisulo announced that the Government would soon issue instructions to its agencies and Zimco companies to re-cycle used paper.

Two companies had offered to re-cycle the paper to minimise wastage which President Kaunda said was rife in public offices.

Dr Kaunda last Thursday said he had noted with dismay and concern the wastage of stationery, office furniture, fuel and oils by ministries, departments and Government institutions.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

LABOR OPPOSES DECENTRALIZATION--Chairman of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Frederick Chiluba, said yesterday he was ready to testify to the Party National Council why the labour movement is opposed to the introduction of a decentralised system of local government. Speaking at his Kansenshi home in Ndola, Mr Chiluba said he was looking forward to this opportunity. He was commenting on reports that the Party had summoned him to explain to the National Council opening in Lusaka next week why unions in the country are opposing the introduction of the system. Mr Chiluba is prepared to testify to a sub-committee on decentralisation rather than to the full National Council. He said he would like to speak to a small body of the council specifically charged with the task of decentralising the local government system "but I do not mind testifying even before the full National Council if this is how they would like it to be." [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Oct 80 p 1]

TRIBALISM CONDEMNED--Southern Province political secretary Mr Axon Soko has warned against tribalism because it is a cancer that can destroy the nation. Mr Soko said tribal divisions had caused havoc in some African countries to the extent that millions of people and property had been destroyed. He was speaking in Livingstone over the weekend during the marriage reception of Mr Cyrups Chipeta, son of Luapula permanent secretary, who married former Miss Catherine Selemani, daughter of Livingstone housing director, Mr Willie Selemani. Mr Soko explained that tribal tendencies could be eliminated and the motor of "One Zambia, One Nation" achieved through inter-tribal marriages. Previously, people took pride and encouraged each other to marry from their tribes but after independence the country witnessed the new trend which completely ignored tribe in marriage. "We can only build a united Zambia through inter-marriage because any divisions based on tribe could destroy peace and the little that has been achieved so far," he said. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 27 Oct 80 p 5]

CSO: 4420

MUGABE SLAMS RACISM, SUPPORTS NEW ECONOMIC ORDER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, last night condemned racialism in all its forms and called for a restructuring of international economic systems.

In a wide-ranging address to the nation marking the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the United Nations, Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe intended to play its part to the full in the organisation.

Expressing support for a number of liberation struggles, including those in Namibia, the Western Sahara and Palestine, he said Zimbabwe "unequivocally deplores racialism in all its forms and manifestations".

"We cannot but deplore the apartheid system as practised by South Africa. My Government calls upon the South African regime to desist from the practice of this most humiliating and exploitative system of man by man and to expedite the process of democratic change," he said.

Zimbabwe supported the "democratic forces and liberation movements" in South Africa, as well as the peace-keeping efforts being made by the United Nations in the Middle East and in the Iran/Iraq conflict.

On nuclear disarmament, he said Zimbabwe was behind arms limitation and supported the signing of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (S.A.L.T. II) between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Government was "totally opposed" to those who wished to spread the danger of nuclear confrontation to the Indian Ocean.

INTEREST

Zimbabwe stood "together with other members of the OAU in declaring the Indian Ocean a nuclear-free zone".

Mr Mugabe said the "burning issues" before the U.N. in the past decade in which Zimbabwe had a particular interest centred on "fundamental change in the structure of the international system, and in international economic relations between the industrialised and developing nations".

This interest had continued into the 1980s.

Change in this area did not come easily and met with resistance from those who felt their positions threatened, but those in that position should recognise a number of notions, he said.

They should appreciate the seriousness of developing countries in seeking change, that a new international economic order could bring economic improvement to developed nations and that harmonious international relations faced a "grave threat" unless the gap was bridged.

Mr Mugabe said development strategies for the 1980s needed to evolve basic reforms in areas such as rules and arrangements governing world commodity markets and liberalisation of trade by industrial countries.

He called for the transfer of technology to developing countries and the removal of constraints, externally imposed, on developing countries and an "intensification of economic co-operation" among them.

The Prime Minister praised three United Nations agencies -- UNICEF, the High Commission for Refugees and the Food and Agricultural Organisation — for their humanitarian aid efforts.

Noting that the 1990s had been accepted as the United Nations Decade for Women, Mr Mugabe said his Government was taking steps to ensure a full participation of women in all walks of life on the basis of equality.

"Male chauvinism has no place in the socialist society we propose," he said.

Extending his Government's thanks to the U.N. and its specialised agencies, Mr Mugabe said:

"We look forward to our full participation in the United Nations Organisation and its specialised agencies, as well as meeting our commitments and obligations in a manner befitting our new status as an independent sovereign State."

CSO: 4420

NKOMO DEFENDS FREEDOM OF TRADE UNIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWEAN trade unions must remain free from any interference from the Government and control by political parties, the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, said yesterday.

"The unions must be free to represent the interests of their workers, and political parties and the Government should not interfere with the trade union movement," Dr Nkomo told thousands of chanting Patriotic Front supporters at a rally in Harare, Salisbury.

Police estimated the crowd at 4 000 while Mr Mark Nziramasanga, the PF's publicity and information secretary, said there were between 7 000 and 10 000 people. Journalists put the attendance at about 6 000.

In his wide-ranging, hour-long speech, punctuated by loud cheers and chants, the PF leader said he had seen "certain employment forms" which asked job-seekers to disclose their political history.

"This is nonsense and has to stop. Why are people being asked for their political history when they are looking for employment—what for?" he asked amid applause.

He criticised illegal "kangaroo" courts, saying they had to cease at once.

In certain areas of Zimbabwe, said Dr Nkomo, there were "young bullies" who went about beating elderly people. In other areas they demanded letters from a political party chairman before the person could enter an area or travel in a bus.

"Is that the freedom we fought for? No, that's nonsense. Nobody should be going around with AKs and grenades. People must be free when they drink their liquor, when they walk around with their loved ones, when they go to church or to weddings anywhere in Zimbabwe," the Minister said.

Saying those who went about seeking political support through violence or intimidation had no backing from the public, Dr Nkomo warned, "We will not stand idly by and watch this nonsense go on."

He had a swipe at rulers who failed to govern the country as one nation and not as a political party, and criticised leaders who were bent on denouncing others, saying: "Pasi nedzakutsaku" and "Pasi nemapurisa akayipa" when all these people were supposed to be ruled by one government.

Stressing that all Zimbabweans had fought for freedom, Dr Nkomo said he rejected claims by certain politicians who said that because the PF had lost the election it (PF) should be "good losers".

The PF had lost nothing, he said, as what the party had struggled and fought for had been finally realised — the independence and freedom of Zimbabwe.

Happy

It was not important who was in control of the Government, as long as the objectives the people died for were not only in existence but were seen to be that way, he told his audience.

The Minister went on to say he was happy at the way peace prevailed in Salisbury's local government areas since a few weeks ago when he addressed former ZIPRA guerillas at Chitungwiza.

"I told ZIPRA to do good, to see that people are not subjugated. These last few weeks we have seen peace in Salisbury. We want this to continue," he added.

He repeated his claim that unless lodgers were properly registered by administrators and not by political agents and the method and dates of the local government poll were announced well in advance, the election would not be free and fair.

He said although there were problems in transforming the police force, most of the members were doing a good job. However, there were some difficulties, as in all other Ministries, which would require time to overcome.

CSO: 4420

MUZOREWA CLAIMS MANY STILL DENIED FREEDOM

Will Stay Active Politically

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

BISHOP Abel Muzorewa says the Government has failed to let the people of Zimbabwe feel the freedom for which they fought and died.

In an interview in Salisbury the UANC leader said: "As far as I am concerned a lot of people are still waiting for their freedom." Bishop Muzorewa said he had no intention of quitting politics. He firmly believed that he still had a role to play in Zimbabwe. He would be a voice that would constantly "prick the conscience" of the Government.

"I shall tell them whenever I feel they are doing what they should not do but, at the same time, I will support every positive thing they do in the nation's interests," he said.

He said he expected the UANC to remain active in Parliament where it has three seats. He said that the party was in "very bad financial shape" like any other party after losing an election.

He also admitted that the UANC had received financial assistance from South African sources during the election campaign, but denied that it had come from the Pretoria Government.

Bishop Muzorewa said his party had no links with the South African Government and described as "absolute rubbish" reports that UANC auxiliaries were undergoing training in South Africa for subversive activities against the present Government.

"I told the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, personally when I went to congratulate him after the election results were announced, that the reports were untrue," he said.

He rejected the call by his predecessor, Bishop Ralph Dodge, for him to resign as head of the United Methodist Church. Bishop Muzorewa said the retired bishop had no right to tell an effective bishop to leave his post.

Bishop Muzorewa said there was a strong tendency towards a dictatorship in Zimbabwe and he feared that all political parties except the ruling ZANU (PF) might be banned.

He said he knew of many would-be investors who were afraid to put money in Zimbabwe.

Bishop Muzorewa said his real fear was that ZANU (PF) might "do to other political parties what it is doing to the UANC. That would be very dangerous because the other side is also armed to the teeth. We are not armed. It would be a sure recipe for civil war".

Ministerial Bickering Hit

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 26 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Talk among Cabinet Ministers of "crushing one another" had not helped prospects of getting much-needed foreign investment in Zimbabwe, the leader of the United African National Council, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, said yesterday.

Addressing a rally attended by about 1 000 UANC supporters at Salisbury's National Sports Centre, Bishop Muzorewa said: "Ministers in one government shout at each other in the sight and ears of the public and the whole world.

"Each time they shout about crushing each other they throw away millions of dollars and millions of pounds which could come to help our baby nation in reconstruction, rehabilitation and development, which we need very badly..."

He lashed out at some "mischievous and malicious" people, whom he said acted and behaved as if UANC members had had no children among the guerilla forces.

"If people turn around and want to behave as if we are an enemy of the former freedom fighters, we resist that and dismiss this cheap manner of politicking, this unclean propaganda, with the contempt it deserves," he said.

The bishop also castigated people who went about saying the UANC was dead.

He assured his supporters that the UANC committee was working very hard to keep the organisation going.

"I want to make it abundantly clear that the UANC is not dead. It is only dead in the minds of those who say so."

He told the meeting he had heard of some UANC members migrating to Matabelaland because it was safer for them than Mashonaland. "They are sick to the marrow with intimidation in Mashonaland," he said.

CSO: 4420

LOCAL ELECTIONS' NOMINATION DEADLINE POSTPONED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oc 80 p 1

[Text]

THE deadline for the nomination of candidates for the local government elections in the former African townships had been postponed to November 7, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, announced yesterday.

The Minister told a Press conference in Salisbury yesterday that it was now clear that there was widespread interest in the local government elections in both the urban and the district councils.

"You will all have learnt that the closing date for nomination in respect of Gwelo and Bulawayo was today," he said. "This has taken many political parties by surprise, though I must hasten to say that both the Gwelo and Bulawayo city councils had advertised the nomination dates in the local Press in accordance with the law."

On account of the intense interest which the political parties were taking in the elections it was clear that the advertising procedure should have been amended in order to ensure that there was national publicity on the matter, he said.

The Minister said he had had representations from the political parties involved in the urban council elections to extend the period for nominations in respect of the former local government areas.

It was clear, he said, that not all political parties were aware of the various nomination dates which had been declared by the urban councils.

"I have decided, therefore, to publish an amendment to the Urban Councils (Substituted Electoral Provisions) Regulations, 1980, which will enable the urban councils to alter the nomination day to November 7 1980 in former local government areas, in all municipalities, town councils and local board areas," he explained.

This would ensure that the election was seen to be free and fair and that no political party or prospective candidate was prejudiced, he said.

He stressed that the new date applied only to incorporated local government areas and not to the old council areas.

In the case of Chitungwiza, where no new areas were being incorporated, the nomination deadline would remain the same, November 6.

In reply to a question the Minister said Dr Joshua Nkomo had so far not brought forward any evidence of the malpractices he was alleging, although he had promised to do so.

Mr Nkomo, president of the Patriotic Front, claimed at a rally in Harare on Sunday that, unless lodgers were properly registered by administrators and not by political agents and the method and date of the local government elections were announced in advance, the election would not be free and fair.

In respect of the elections in Salisbury, the Director of Community Services, Mr Bev Taylor, whose department is responsible for the registration of voters in the former local government areas, said yesterday there was no way a political party could register voters for the elections.

In Salisbury a total of 31 had been nominated by yesterday afternoon for election to the city's 36 wards. Of these only 13 were from the former local government areas. No nominations had been received by then from 10 of the wards in these areas.

Nominations had been received from all wards representing the former white areas and most of them were from serving councillors. Only three blacks had by yesterday registered their nominations in these wards.

In two separate wards of Mufakose, Mr Ronnie Madede (Ward 16), a costing and estimating clerk in the city, and Mr G. B. Mwase (Ward 18) w nominated.

Mr Kenneth Mano, a company director, is standing for Ward 19 in Kambuzuma. In Glen View Mr J. C. Gogwe, a technician with the PTC and Mr C. M. Chimbi, a clerk cashier, are candidates for Wards 21 and 23 respectively.

Ward 24 in Glen Norah has two candidates so far, Mr Ephraim Diamini, a company manager, and Mr C. T. Makamba, a clerk-bookkeeper. Mr N. J. Hlatywayo of Highfield is standing in Ward 28 in the same suburb. He is a clerk.

In Harare Mr Philip Sibanda, a dry cleaners' agent, and Mr S. M. Bhebe, an air freight supervisor, are candidates in Wards 30 and 31 respectively.

Mr A. N. Gumede, a typist clerk, and Mr Thomas Tapa are both standing in Ward 34 of Mabvuku. In another part of Mabvuku, Ward 35, Mr N. M. Mtetwa, a carpenter, has submitted his nomination papers.

Ward 36 in Tafara so far has one candidate, Mr. P.S. Nyakudya, a coppersmith.

MR ZVOBGO last night urged any civil servants and municipal workers who wished to contest the local government elections to seek written permission from their respective Ministries.

Addressing about 300 ZANU (PF) delegates from the party's Salisbury district at a meeting in Harare, Mr Zvobgo stressed that no one would be barred from contesting if they complied with the provision.

Municipal workers would have to approach him because their department fell under his Ministry, he said.

Serving councillors, Mr John Aitcheson and Mr John West are standing in Wards 1 (Marlborough) and 2 (Mount Pleasant, Northwood, Alexandra Park and Vainona) respectively.

Mr Clive Puzey and Dr Timothy Stamps, both serving councillors, are candidates in Wards 3 (Borrowdale) and 4 (Highlands).

Wards 5 (Greendale) and 6 (Hatfield) have serving councillors Mr Sidney Evans and Mr William Croxford respectively as candidates.

One ward in which much interest has been shown in the election is Ward 7, where Alderman Ivor Pitch, serving councillor Mr Jack Willis, a superviser, Mrs Elaine Raftopoulos and Mr Barach Brack Tunhira, a salesman, have been nominated. The ward includes Braeside and Eastlea.

Former Minister of Law and Order and UANC national chairman, Mr Francis Zindoga, is standing in Ward 8 (Waterfalls). Also in that ward is Mr John Drake Chambwe, a radio technician with the National Railways of Zimbabwe.

Mr Francis Mills, a serving councillor has been nominated for Ward 9, comprising Salisbury's central business area and the industrial sites.

Ward 11 (Mabelreign) has one candidate, Mrs Beryl Boaler, who is also a serving councillor, and the Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor J. Whiting is standing in Ward 12, comprising Avondale, Gun Hill and Alexandra Park.

Dr Arthur Wilkins has been nominated for Wa. 13 (Belgravia).

'Manipulation' Says Mayor of Bulawayo

BULAWAYO

BULAWAYO'S Mayor, Councillor Mike Constandinos, said last night that dates for the local government elections were being "manipulated to suit a political party".

"I am basically at a complete loss as to why they can't fix a date and then stick to it," said Mr Constandinos.

"One wonders now whether they intend to rule by regulation rather than by legislation."

Mr Constandinos said there would now be only two weeks between the nominations closing and the poll itself, placing tremendous pressure on the council's administration.

The Patriotic Front vice-president, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said the postponement of the closing date was due to the party's representations about the "clumsy handling" of the elections.

"We believe it is as a result of the voice of reason from Dr Nkomo that this has been done," said Mr Chinamano.

But he said the PF would not be satisfied unless the elections were postponed and completely reorganised.

In Bulawayo a list of candidates for the 23 wards in the reorganised city council was due to have been made public soon after the original nomination deadline of 4 p.m. yesterday.

The Town Clerk, Mr Ian Edmondes, said he had received a telephone call from the Ministry in Salisbury yesterday asking him not to make the list public after all.

He said there had been a steady stream of candidates from both major political parties registering throughout the afternoon.

CSO: 4420

HEALTH MINISTER ACCUSES PRESS OF UNDERMINING GOVERNMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

IN a Pres. statement released here yesterday, the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, said:

The white-controlled Press continues with its policy of undermining the Government at every opportunity. Among its latest targets has been myself as the Minister of Health.

As Minister of Health, I have no easy task. Health is one of those areas where white privilege has been most deeply entrenched.

Attempts to root out the injustices inherent in the health service are bound to meet vociferous opposition from the vested interests of the health sector and the fascist media which eagerly reflects their views.

Hence, the contrived furore following my recent address to the staff of the Andrew Fleming Hospital.

The swaggering insolence of the local Press reached a new level, predictably in The Sunday Mail. Its Comment (September 14) entitled "Dr Ushewokunze" was an insult to me as Minister of Health, to the Prime Minister who appointed me and to the people of Zimbabwe who elected me.

The Sunday Mail criticised me for what it termed "stage-managed tours of hospitals" and accused me of undermining the whole medical infrastructure in the country.

If the Minister of Health has no right to inspect hospitals and question staff about their duties, then who has?

Later in the same editorial there was grudging admission that "maybe" there has been discrimination in the health service and "maybe" there are wrongs and anomalies in the treatment of patients which should be righted. (Note the soft approach, the soft word "maybe" when criticism of whites is involved).

If the Mail (and the Herald) bothered to canvass black opinion instead of quoting almost entirely white views — as it did in its handling of the Andrew Fleming affair — then its judgment might well be more balanced.

It is the editor of The Sunday Mail who is undermining the Prime Minister's policy of reconciliation and it is the subversive activities of the white-controlled Press which need to be curbed.

As Minister of Health, I have hit the nail on the head.

My strictures against the inferior treatment and hospital conditions experienced by many African patients are fully justified.

Health services for the majority of our people are not and never have been adequate.

As Minister, I have already taken important steps to sever the health service from its colonial past by relieving the poor of the burden of health care charges and by embarking on a primary health care policy which will be of inestimable benefit to the masses.

There exists at the Andrew Fleming Hospital (and elsewhere) a wall of opposition to the elected Government and its socialist policies.

Many of the medical and nursing personnel behave and talk as though the new political order simply did not exist.

If reconciliation has any meaning for these whites, then with their help Zimbabwe could have a health service for the people second to none.

Without their help Zimbabwe will still have the finest health service in the developing world and the sooner they realise this, the better.

CSO: 4420

MUTUMBUKA LASHES OLD SCHOOLS SYSTEM

Salisburv THE HERALD in English 25 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

SINCE the new Government took power, Zimbabwe's school population had risen from 800 000 to 1.3 million, the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, said yesterday.

This, the Minister said, was an achievement of which the Government was "justly proud" and was a consequence of the introduction of the Minimum Wages Bill and the abolition of fees at primary school level earlier this year.

Addressing a National Affairs' Association meeting, Mr Mutumbuka outlined factors which had in the past led to discriminatory educational practices.

He said that in 1974 110 000 white workers had earned a total of $528 million compared with $372 million earned by 900 000 African workers.

For many years African wages had come to 41 percent of the total wage bill. Yet African workers outnumbered white workers by nine to one. On average a white worker received more than 10 times as much as a black worker, he said.

The economic sector catered for only about 1 million workers — about one-third of the potential adult workers in the country — while 2 million potential workers were "left to eke out a precarious living in the overpopulated and denuded TTLs".

Under the Muzorewa Government, a few "cosmetic changes" were made, so that the salaries of less than 2 percent of African workers were raised to match those of their white counterparts, Mr Mutumbuka said.

The colonial education system had been geared to service the economic system. As a result white education had been very highly developed.

"Indeed, I can go so far as to say that the European child has in the past received a far superior education in our schools than he would have received were he to live in any other part of the world," he said.

"Thus our 60 000 European schoolchildren were given half the money allocated to education every year. The other half went to some 800 000 African schoolchildren.

"A further 1,2 million African children of school-going age were not able to enjoy any educational facilities at all. An average of $530 was spent on the education of a European child compared to $38 for that of an African child."

Bridging the "seemingly unbridgeable chasm" between the two systems of education in this country would be a new phase of the struggle and was "an even more challenging and difficult struggle than

ever before," the Minister said.

There were more than 1 million illiterate or semi-literate adults in Zimbabwe. Such a high percentage with little or no education was a "serious liability".

This was a "creation of our predecessors" and it was the Government's intention to eliminate illiteracy at all levels in the shortest possible time.

The latest skills and talents of Zimbabweans had not been given an opportunity to blossom in the past. Now there was the possibility of liberating those latent potentials and using them fully, Mr Mutumbuka said.

TRAIN UP

The country's first task would be to train 8 000 new teachers and to upgrade 14 000 sub-standard teachers.

"Gone are the days when our education system offered a pale imitation of the sort of education offered overseas," he said.

"Our situation in Zimbabwe as a Third World country in Africa is obviously very different from that obtaining in Britain or America.

"Equally, our education system must be geared to tackle the problems we face."

This meant that education would pay more attention to "developmental" skills in which schools would be "the living model of the type of society we hope to create".

He said this could be achieved partly by using curricula which were directly related to the situation in Zimbabwe and the establishment of productive units within schools to allow pupils an opportunity to deal with the country's problems "in their actual context".

He said people were the country's greatest resource. "Other resources, such as foreign aid, are secondary.

"Foreign aid can be poured into a country, and yet that country may still fail to develop. This is because foreign aid is nothing without the resourcefulness, hard work and skills of the people themselves."

Replying to a question, the Minister confirmed that he had no objection to private educational concerns being formed provided they were not along the lines of community schools.

CSO: 4420

LABOR MINISTER CONDEMNS ILLEGAL STRIKES

Slow Process of Change

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

ILLEGAL STRIKES are delaying the process of change, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said in Salisbury last night.

"A Commission of Inquiry is touring Zimbabwe, hearing evidence from workers on changes which should be brought about to redress past injustices in employment. This commission must be given time to hear this evidence, to study it and to make recommendations to Government on what changes should be brought about," Mr Kangai said.

The Minister appealed to workers who wished to see these changes come about to be patient.

He said most of the efforts of the Ministry to bring about effective change were being hampered as the Minister, the Deputy Minister and all their staff spent most of their time persuading workers to go back to work.

The number of man-hours lost was reaching alarming proportions. If this did not stop at once, the ability of commerce and industry to provide the additional jobs which were necessary to Zimbabwe, would be seriously affected.

The Minister called on workers to stop "sabotaging" Zimbabwe's hard-won freedom and to ignore those causing disruption by calling for strike action.

Such action was neither in the interests of the country nor was it in the interest of the workers, Mr Kangai said.

"Government has been patient with workers who were seeking ways of making their grievances known. This patience is almost exhausted as workers continue to act irresponsibly.

"If such irresponsibility does not cease forthwith, Government will be forced to take strong action against those who continue to undermine Zimbabwe's economy," Mr Kangai warned.

"Fundamental changes to the system will not be brought about by illegal strikes," Mr Kangai added. "We want a disciplined work force which raises grievances through the proper channels."

The Minister urged workers to use workers' committees to discuss with management issues which affect them at their places of work.

He said such methods had proved highly successful in many cases, and improvements in workers' conditions had been brought about through such discussions.

The Minister asked the workers to leave the broader issues of the wage levels to the existing Industrial Council and Industrial Board until the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry had been considered.

Mr Kangai also stated that in certain industries workers were being encouraged to stop contributing to industrial pension schemes.

"We wish it to be known that in terms of the law an employer is not permitted to stop making deductions from workers' wages to such pension schemes. It is a matter with legal implications," he warned.

Government Controls Urged

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 26 Oct 80 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text]

"EVERYBODY OUT." The strike call echoes again around the country and Labour Minister Kangai and his officials are kept busy rushing from place to place trying to resolve grievances, get production rolling and essential services resumed.

The "crisis of expectation", particularly more pay, is still at the core of workers' complaints but this time other unpleasant aspects are emerging, including accusations of "racialism" and demands for the sacking of senior people or reinstatement of those who have lost their jobs.

With growing militancy among trade unions, the formation of workers' committees and the banding together of the disgruntled and dissatisfied, labour relations face a difficult time: the need for both better communication between management and workers and "cooling off" periods is all too evident.

Communication does not mean either "We are the bosses—get on with your work or else . . ." or "We are the workers—give us all we want or else . . .". It means talking and resolving difficulties and differences to the mutual advantage of both sides and in the long run the country and its economy as a whole.

"Worker participation" is being encouraged by Government. Well and good—provided the end result is that workers benefit without crippling or putting out of business the concerns or services which employ them.

While obviously sympathising with the workers in their demands for a better deal, the Minister is rightly concerned about the number of man hours being lost—it is reaching alarming

proportions, he says—and the disruption to commerce and industry which is effectively preventing the generating of more employment.

The racialism tag needs to be more clearly defined. If it means that people are being paid less purely because of the colour of their skin—no other reason — then matters must be put right. Equally it has to be impressed on workers that qualifications, ability, skill and service all count both on the promotion ladder and pay scales, though all must have the same opportunity to progress.

Far too many strikes start in other countries because of friction between individuals or an unthinking remark: it is something which will have to be watched very carefully in this country—by all sides and at all levels.

Trade unionism can achieve a great deal for the worker. It can also do the exact opposite, particularly when it becomes so powerful that it kills the goose that lays the golden egg.

CSO: 4420

CABINET DECISION UPSETS CATTLEMEN, FARMERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

THERE would be no increase in beef producer prices this year and a commission had been set up to study ways of overcoming the present crisis in the industry, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, said yesterday.

Senator Norman opening a summer fattening beef symposium at Gilson Estates yesterday, told about 300 cattlemen and farmers:

"I regret to have to announce that the Cabinet has decided that any alteration in the present price schedule will only be a short-term policy to the cattle industry and not a cure for any ills.

"Therefore, there will be no change in the current price schedule."

He said prices would be "constantly reviewed" and come up for reconsideration at the end of February.

"This has come as a disappointment probably to all of you, certainly it has been a disappointment to me," he said.

The Minister also announced that a commission, headed by Dr Dick Elliot, assistant director of Research and Specialist Services (livestock and pasture) of the Ministry of Agriculture, had started to study all aspects of cattle production, from weaning to the finished product.

"Hopefully, that working party will be in a position to make recommendations to the Cabinet for a policy which I hope will correct the present imbalance in the industry."

He said that for cattle producers to become more viable they must become more efficient, have higher producer prices and reduce production costs.

Ranchers in Zimbabwe, he said, were as efficient as anywhere in the world, but they must not become complacent.

Beef prices would constantly be reviewed and negotiations would start soon for the 1981/82 beef price schedule.

Referring to reduced producer costs, the Minister questioned the policy of continually following grain prices, which was becoming a short commodity in the world.

"We must bend our efforts and our endeavours to find alternative sources of food. Because of the present viability in our industry, it is imperative that the search be speeded up," he said.

Zimbabwe was a large country and it must become "more productive".

Discussions had been going on for months to arrange greater flexibility for finance for those in the breeding side of the industry.

He also announced that the Cold Storage Commission grazer scheme had been extended.

This had been from $21 million to $24 million this year.

The Ministry was now actively encouraging farmers to use the scheme as a means of obtaining heifers.

He said he was encouraged by farmers' response to the scheme, which up to September had taken 5 955 male and 10 208 female cattle for breeding.

The Minister appealed to cattlemen to have patience and to have faith in the industry which he said was at the bottom of a cycle.

"I would appeal to farmers not to desert the industry at this stage because when viability returns — and I am sure it will — it will be extremely expensive to re-enter the industry."

He said the Government was aware of the problems facing agriculture and "we are endeavouring to the best of our ability to put things right".

● Cattle producers have expressed disappointment, and even annoyance, at the Minister's announcement.

Several farmers at Gilson Estates said yesterday it would be more difficult for them to continue producing beef.

Mr D. Tredgold, of Debshan Ranch, Shangani, said he was very disappointed with the announcement.

The rancher, who runs about 30 000 head of stock, said: "In order to encourage us to produce beef for the nation, they must make it an economic proposition."

Mr Robin Gilmour, of Carswell farm, Nyabira, said there would be an oversupply of beef in March and April next year with shortages from September to December.

"In the long term, price will be much higher than if a moderate increase were given now.

"I believe the CSC is in jeopardy and the beef industry has been set back 20 years."

He said the producer could not be expected to sell beef below costs.

"There was a song and dance about drought relief earlier this year, but this refusal to pay a realistic price negates any benefits derived from this relief."

No comment was available from the Cattle Producers' Association. A spokesman said the association would release a statement today.

CSO: 4420

PATRIOTIC FRONT ALLEGES INTIMIDATION BY RIVALS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] The Patriotic Front yesterday claimed its party supporters in Salisbury's Dzivaresekwa area were prevented from attending a PF rally in Harare by men allegedly wearing ZANLA uniforms.

The PF publicity secretary, Mr Mark Nziramasanga, said a number of men, allegedly in ZANLA combat uniform, had stopped party supporters about to board buses for the rally, which was addressed by Dr Nkomo, party leader and Minister of Home Affairs.

"At some point during the trouble there, our supporters were chased around and told they would not be allowed to get into the buses," he said.

Yesterday's rally was being staged by the PF's 12 districts in Salisbury and was attended by several senior party officials, including the PF vice-president, Mr Josiah Chinamano.

In Harare, a wedding reception was disrupted when a group of about 30 PF supporters allegedly threatened to throw a grenade at the crowd.

The reception, which was to take place at the Stodart Hall, had to be transferred to the bridegroom's house where they were followed and again threatened by the same mob, and had to abandon the reception.

"We had to abandon the whole thing in fear of the people's safety and we are disappointed that the police could not act after receiving reports of this threat. We still have to pay the bookings for the hall which we haven't used at all," said one of the organisers.

A police spokesman said last night that no reports had been received of PF supporters being prevented from boarding buses. However, there was a fight in Dzivaresekwa at about 6.15 a.m. yesterday. First reports suggested a large number of people were involved, but by the time police arrived, the incident was virtually over, said the spokesman.

On the wedding incident, the spokesman said police had visited Stodart Hall only to ensure there was no overcrowding at the Patriotic Front rally.

CSO: 4420

NEW RULES FOR FOREIGN REPORTERS DETAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

ALL foreign journalists operating in Zimbabwe would have to get temporary employment permits and Press accreditation from next week, a spokesman for the Ministry of Information said in Salisbury yesterday.

He said any foreign journalists, including radio, television and film teams as well as photographers, would be required to get temporary employment permits (TEPs) from the Department of Immigration.

On their arrival in Zimbabwe they would be issued with a "notice to visitors", valid for only a day, and must report to the Ministry of Information for accreditation within that day. Then they would be given a TEP valid for the period of their stay in the country.

An accreditation exercise for foreign newsmen will be held in Salisbury on Tuesday. "All foreign media representatives are asked to report to the Ministry of Information conference room in Linquenda House, Baker Avenue, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.," the spokesman said.

He said local media representatives would be asked to report for accreditation at a later date.

The spokesman stressed that any foreign journalist working in Zimbabwe without a valid temporary employment permit (TEP) would be liable to a fine of $1 000 (or two years' jail, or both) and could be expelled.

"The Chief Immigration Officer is empowered to withdraw a TEP at any time, and similarly, the Department of Information reserves the right to remove accreditation," he warned.

CSO: 4420

RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN REPORTERS CRITICIZED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 26 Oct 80 p 12

[Article by Henry Maasdorp]

[Text]

THE withholding of State facilities from reporters for foreign publications who are judged irrationally hostile is understandable. But it may be self-defeating.

The aim should be to replace prejudice — preconceived opinion — with a clearer factual judgment derived from a free flow of information and interpretation. Judgment will be favourable if performance is good.

This will take time and patience. But the longest way round is, in this instance, the shortest and indeed the only way home.

Retaliation by the Government against reporters will not in practice baffle the prejudice that is the source of the unhelpful reporting, but will tend rather to confirm it.

Implication

Some small examples in the writer's limited purview:

Radio South Africa, reporting the Ministry of Information's decision, chose to suggest a link between this and a forthcoming trial; the implication being, presumably, that the Government might be preparing the way for control of information arising from an event embarrassing to it.

The BBC gave the decision prominence in successive bulletins of world news, without filling in much if any of the background.

Later in the week the BBC selected from Mr Mugabe's speech to police recruits his statement that the way they did their duties would be crucial to the success of his Government. The brief report then recalled the latest instance of an attack on the police, in which a policeman was shot dead.

The connection was not clear. Listeners all over the world could be forgiven if they simply received an impression of rising crisis in the Government's handling of violence.

It is true that law and order represent a critical frontier in Zimbabwe. There are helpful and unhelpful ways of saying such things. The point for us is that any attempt by the Government to inhibit those who report unhelpfully or even untruthfully is likely to be counter-productive.

Any Government is an interested party in such matters, and no Government is formed of saints. Therefore to put reporters on Government sufferance may lead to gaps in the reported news. The victims, helpful or not, truthful or not, unbiased or not, are entitled to object on this ground.

Among the public they serve, such a situation breeds not only a suspicion that bad news will be hushed up but an expectation that there will be bad news to hush up. (What, for instance, was the average newspaper reader making of events in Zambia last week?). Since there is always a tendency to give readers and listeners the class of news they expect, a distortion with an independent life of its own is created.

Tendentious reporting which presents a misleading picture of how things are likely to develop should be left to die its own peculiar death. When events consistently confound projections such material will no longer be read, and if not read will no longer be written.

What is the general source of the prejudice from which, in Zimbabwe's case, such material arises?

If we try to construct a frank perspective, it must be admitted that some degree of prejudice is not without foundation.

In independent Africa formerly subject peoples learnt from the alien civilisation imposed on them the art of political warfare, with or without resort to arms — but did not, in notable cases, absorb strengths which characterised that civilisation, such as self-restraint and lifelong habits of hard work and accountability.

Strengths

Coming to Zimbabwe, in the post-revolutionary phase there was likely to be, in the light or what had gone before, some looting and atrocity, but it would contend with a growing urbanity as people settled down after the intense excitement of the period.

The relative strengths of the ingredients of the situation would depend on such things as the nature and amount of education the people had absorbed in the past; the nature of social experience; the vitality of institutions, formal and informal; and the scope of economic and other opportunity.

On these tests there is special hope for Zimbabwe, and the fact can be counted on to get past silly headlines and make its impact — provided performance matches potential.

Meanwhile, however, against the background of contemporary African history it is inescapable that Zimbabwe will remain on probation for some time.

Every error its Government makes, and it is bound to make some, will be highlighted and inflated by the prejudice formed in the last couple of decades against an Africa which, as a black Kenyan industrialist said the other day, has not done much to convince the rest of the world that it deserves the respect and dignity it demands.

CSO: 4420

ARMY CHIEF MACINTYRE RETIRES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 26 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

ARMY Chief of Staff Major-General Alexander ("Derry") MacIntyre—who became known as "the soldier's soldier" — retired yesterday.

He has reached the military retirement age of 50, with 28 years of soldiering behind him.

His successor is Major-General Archer Bruce Campling, who was Chief of Staff (general duties).

General MacIntyre said yesterday he had not decided what to do.

He had been offered jobs in several parts of the world, but had not taken any decisions on them, nor on whether to leave Zimbabwe.

Were they soldiering jobs? "No, I have had enough of that," he said.

His immediate plan is to go to Britain to visit his mother, who is 80. She lives in Scotland.

General MacIntyre helped launch Operation Thrasher early in 1976. In Umtali he earned the epithet of being "the soldier's soldier", and was respected by civilian communities with whom he was involved.

He was a major on a course at the Staff College, Camberley, in England, when UDI was declared in 1965. He returned to Salisbury within two days.

General MacIntyre was born in Banffshire, Scotland, in 1930, went to Aberdeen University, and joined the Gordon Highlanders in 1952. He was commissioned through Eaton Hall into Britain's crack Parachute Regiment.

He came to Rhodesia in 1956. The next year he was commissioned and posted to 2 Bn, King's African Rifles, in Zomba.

In 1962, he was posted to 1 Bn Rhodesian Light Infantry, as adjutant. He served as a staff officer for three months before going to Camberley.

On his hurried return, he was appointed Brigade Major of 2 Brigade and in 1969 was posted to the School of Infantry at Gwelo as chief instructor and then commandant.

From 1970 to 1973 he was Commander of the RLI. Following promotion to colonel and then to brigadier, he was appointed Director of Projects before becoming Deputy Commander and then Commander of 3 Brigade in 1975.

CSO: 4420

RECONCILIATION OF WHITES, BLACKS URGED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 26 Oct 80 p 12

[Muongororі's View column]

[Text]

IT is perhaps a paradox to state that one of the worst tragedies of any war is its long-term effects on the attitudes and sensibilities of the people.

In pre-war Germany the Nazi's anti-semitic propaganda blitz resulted in the murder and persecution of millions of people of Jewish descent. It was, presumably, a necessary strategy for Adolf Hitler to create this sort of fanaticism and blind loyalty among the stalwarts of his reign of terror.

Thus, in order to execute a war with any measure of success, it is a fundamental principle to indoctrinate one's fighting forces with "sufficient hatred" for the opposing side to create the right attitude of mind, brutal and callous enough to inspire the mass killings characteristic of any war.

In Zimbabwe, after nearly a decade of bitter fighting, the separatist indoctrination which drove a wedge between the black and white opposing forces provided the inflammatory atmosphere that led to the barbarities and atrocities of that war.

It is precisely this separatist indoctrination that the proclaimed reconciliation exercise seeks to dismantle. In a new and independent Zimbabwe, and if only for posterity, it is a dire necessity that the opposed sides during the war face up to the realities of the changed situation by burying their old hates and adopting an attitude of magnanimity and righteousness.

Granted that Zimbabweans, black or white, recognise the need for a revolutionary change of heart, during which process the enemy becomes a friend and ally, then the Zimbabwe Cultural Foundation must be fully supported by the Government and all people in its efforts to rehabilitate the country's cultural base to reflect the changed situation.

I fully agree with the foundation's chairman, Mr Caleb Somkence, in his observations that Zimbabwe faces a crisis unless it can live up to a new identity and "using the wedge that drove people apart during the war, lever the nation into a new cultural outlook".

Mr Somkence raises a very important point when he says both whites and blacks should not be defensive about their respective positions, but should instead have the courage for a "social confrontation" through which the cultural differences of the two sides will find common ground for integration and co-existence.

REALITY

Whites should not feel that reconciliation seeks to compromise the rights and privileges they enjoyed to the exclusion of their black compatriots, while blacks for their part should not think independence means juxtaposing their status with the whites and revenge for the injustices they suffered during previous governments.

What is wrong remains wrong, whether done by a white or black person. A black racist is just as bad as a white one.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has repeatedly stated that in an emergent Zimbabwe all races must regard themselves only as Zimbabweans and not as black or white Zimbabweans.

This is as it should be, and it should be seen to be happening in practical reality.

Whites who become condescendingly ultra-liberal and go out of their way to try to convince blacks that they genuinely accept them (blacks) as equals, and that they "personally" never harboured discriminatory sentiments, only expose themselves for the hypocrites they are — for indeed, one does not improve matters by stating the obvious.

On the other hand, the African must be seen to be openly proud of his indigenous identity. This can only happen through a process of mental decolonisation to dismantle the inferiority complex that the white people ingrained in his conscience to make him subservient and easy to govern.

It is my conviction that all this calls for a massive cultural revolution involving Zimbabweans in all spheres, be they intellectuals, peasants or politicians. The ZCF is in a unique position to spearhead this revolution.

The foundation must launch a nationwide political education programme to explain to all the people of Zimbabwe the inherent implications of their new cultural identity as a free and sovereign people.

I would also suggest the foundation approach the relevant authorities for permission to introduce free discussion programmes on radio and television at which racially mixed panels would meet and exchange ideas on any subjects of mutual interest.

From this, I believe, what Mr Somkence terms "black aesthetics" and "white aesthetics" will emerge a new understanding of the cultural values peculiar to the various racial groupings in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe must evolve a philosophy of co-habitation that will aim at bridging, unconditionally, the traditional, racial, tribal and ethnic barriers further accentuated by the extensive politicking preceding and during the war.

It must be a philosophy in which each and every Zimbabwean, regardless of race, colour or creed, will find security and hope for a future of racial equality and harmonious co-existence.

It should not be an academic philosophy to provide lively topics for intellectual discussions, but one that can be interpreted in practical terms, manifestly, as an instrument of change — a change to a renewed confidence in the viability of a nation of equals.

The ZCF has an enormous challenge before it. The declared reconciliation exercise has no precedent anywhere in Africa. It is a unique Zimbabwean experiment. Its success or failure depends on Zimbabweans themselves.

CSO: 4420

SETTLEMENT PROGRAM GAINS MOMENTUM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 80 p 9

[Article by Sheila White]

[Text]

A TOTAL of 138 farms, comprising 10 percent of the 1 285 farming units in Manicaland, had been offered for sale to the Government, the Provincial Conservation and Extension Officer, Mr Anthony Carlaw, said in Umtali last week.

All the farms were being bought for reasonable prices, but no additional payment was made for buildings, dams, boreholes or other improvements, Mr Carlaw said during an interview.

"Nobody is being forced to sell out and it is certainly no land grab," he said.

Most were in what Mr Carlaw termed "depressed areas with marginal rainfall suitable only for small yields", and belonged to farmers who had suffered during the war and decided not to return.

All the resettlement areas would remain State land. There was no question of them being part of the tribal trust lands.

The first of 236 families, chosen from over 400 applicants, had begun moving into a 16 100 ha area in Mpudzi where 17 villages would be established.

By the middle of November it was hoped to begin moving 160 families into the Nyahgundi area of Odzi, where 8 986 ha have been allocated to resettlement. They will be joined by 200 people who will live on a co-operative farm.

Squatters have temporarily taken over some of the 15 533 ha at Murare where it is planned to settle 200 families.

Mr Carlaw said it had been decided to allow them to stay until the Government decided to develop the area.

At Nyajezi in the Inyanga district 13 650 ha had been set aside for 196 settlers who would start arriving in November.

"The total area earmarked for resettlement now amounts to 54 269 ha of which 3 970 are arable to which must be added the 200 ha allocated for the Odzi co-operative farm. On this we plan to settle 794 families," Mr Carlaw said.

Areas recommended for future resettlement are the rest of Mpudzi, lower Odzi and west Cashel where the farms have either been abandoned or farmers have indicated their wish to sell.

Explaining the basis of settlement, Mr Carlaw said each family would have 5 ha of arable land on which to grow maize, groundnuts or other crops.

They would be allowed eight livestock units each. Five sheep would equal one large ox so that if 10 families pooled their livestock they could carry 80 or up to 120 head.

Mr Carlaw is firmly opposed to the use of tractors or other mechanical farming implements. He believes the families should be encouraged to use oxen.

"Tractors increase ploughing costs and break down. Often they cannot be mended by unskilled hands. Nor do the anticipated yields warrant mechanical methods."

A carefully prepared blueprint for the resettled families—who must all be between 25 and 45 years old and have no other means of support — has been prepared by Conex in Manicaland.

Using family labour and including fertilisers, the cost of planting 1 ha of maize is given as $75. One hectare of groundnuts would cost $69 to plant and one other crop $30.

Maize kept for personal consumption by a family of four should amount to 300 kg a year, and groundnuts, 300 kg.

Based on low yields, the annual cash value of one maize crop is estimated at $804 and of groundnuts as $222. After planting costs of $324 have been deducted, $702 should be realised.

"If 10 families combine their livestock units into one herd they could carry 80 units or up to 120 head. This would allow the sale of some 20 head a year while still catering for draught and milk animals.

"The family share of this income would be $142, so in this way they would have the opportunity of earning between $600 and $850 a year in cash after providing for subsistence."

With good management and yields these figures could be doubled, Mr Carlaw stressed.

Farmers Must Be Taught

PEASANT farmers in Manicaland were as good as — if not better than — those anywhere else in the country but were still guilty of destroying their lands, the provincial agricultural officer, Mr Darrel Flowes, said in Umtali last week.

Describing agricultural practices in the tribal trust lands as "being in various stages of mismanagement", Mr Flowes, whose job it is to help rebuild one of the most densely populated rural areas in Zimbabwe, faces a situation where only eight in every thousand rural cultivators in Manicaland's 28 tribal trust lands are registered master farmers.

Master farmers are cultivators who have enrolled for training under the Ministry of Agriculture over two years. During the third year they apply their practical knowledge, after which they get a certificate and badge of proficiency.

Mr Flowes who has 24 years of experience in tribal trust land agricultural administration behind him, would like to see an agricultural demonstrator based at every school in the province.

But obtaining staff is proving a problem.

"Before the war we had 208 demonstrators and supervisors but by the end we were down to 139. Now we are busy reconstructing buildings and erecting temporary housing to enable staff to re-enter areas where nothing has been done for years," he said.

Mr Flowes stressed the importance of being self-sufficient in food to meet the growing population explosion. Already there are about 1 million people in Manicaland's tribal areas.

One answer to this, he believes, could be the establishment of rural service centres as growth points.

"By showing the people that agriculture will provide them with a good livelihood and providing amenities so far found only in the towns, they will hopefully be persuaded to farm properly," he said.

CSO: 4420

SQUATTERS INCREASE PRESENCE IN SALISBURY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 80 p 9

[Article by Geoff Nyarota]

[Text]

MORE than 300 pole-and-daga and thatched huts stand huddled close to each other and more are going up. They house about 1 700 people — more than two thirds of them children.

Three water taps serve the entire population. One delapidated toilet caters for more than 300 men and there are no toilet facilities for the women and children.

The conglomeration of huts is surrounded by a carpet of human excrement, a health hazard even in dry weather. A heavy downpour of rain fell on the settlement when I was there on Monday.

This is the scene of an illegal squatter settlement on a plot in Tynwald on the outskirts of Salisbury.

The owner of the plot, one of several doing this in the Salisbury area, charges each family $5 a month for staying on his plot. He claims he turns away dozens of applications a month.

This is one of 13 squatter camps in the Salisbury area, several of them in the northern suburbs, including Borrowdale, Emerald Hill, Mandara and Tynwald.

There are also settlements in Westwood, in the Magaba section of Harare and along the Makabusi River near the municipal refuse dump.

The city council, with the co-operation of the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, hopes to get rid of them within the next month.

Much of the squatter problem is caused by people moving into Salisbury from the rural areas. When the families' bread winners cannot live with their families at their places of work in the suburbs or in municipal accommodation in the hostels they are forced to go squatting.

There are now in the Greater Salisbury area about 1 012 shanties housing more than 3 000 people, according to a recent city council survey.

The Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor Jack Whiting said yesterday: "The squatter problem in Salisbury has been caused by families coming in from the rural areas and wishing to live together as one unit rather than being separated, and a lot of the accommodation is for single people."

The council was responsible for housing people with jobs in the city, but there were many people who were unemployed or self-employed.

There was already a backlog in the housing exercise and the flood of work-seekers to the city had caused the squatter problem.

"I have discussed the problem with the Minister of Local Government and Housing," he said.

"Because of the onset of the rains and the associated health problem there is a need to expedite temporary housing for these people."

During discussions with the Minister it was planned to house the squatters on a temporary basis until permanent housing could be provided.

A special meeting had been held yesterday with the committee concerned and approval would be sought from the council at another meeting to be held later this week, the Mayor said.

"The intention is to house them in an area which has communal water and toilet facilities," he said: "This area could accommodate up to 460 families. At this point we cannot say where this area is going to be.

"These measures should deal with the immediate problem, but this will not stop future work seekers entering the city and again creating social and health problems."

The Mayor said the answer was to re-establish

as many of the squatters as possible in the rural areas. But this could be done only when the rural areas were made attractive to the people.

"I know the Government is conscious of this need and is going ahead with its resettlement programme," he said.

"The Ministry, I am pleased to say, is taking a very realistic attitude to the squatter problem.

"The thing I am afraid of is that as soon as we clear the present squatter problem, we are going to have a similar one in six months' time, unless the Government does something to discourage it."

The Mayor said the city council was annoyed that certain owners of property were encouraging the occupation of their land by squatters and charging them rent. A few were letting the squatters live on their properties free of charge.

The landlord at Tynwald is making a minimum of $1 500 a month from more than 300 squatters.

A number of smaller communities of between 20 and 70 families live elsewhere in the suburbs.

A settlement on one plot in Mandara supports 110 families--234 people. Some of the men are domestic workers in the neighbourhood.

They have one pit latrine and get their water from a borehole. They live on the plot free of charge.

More than 200 people live in the area surrounding the municipal dump next to the Makabusi River. They have no water or toilet facilities except those in the nearby factories.

Councillor Whiting said he had told the Minister of Local Government and Housing that plotholders were subletting their lands to squatters. The Minister said he would look into these cases.

The owner of the Tynwald plot said that as far as he was concerned he was helping the squatters. They had come begging for a place where they could put a roof over their heads.

He produced a file of letters from employers in the northern suburbs who had asked him for accommodation for employees and families.

One employer begged the plotholder to provide lar l for an employee and his family whose home had been attacked at Epworth.

"I hope you will be kind enough to provide accommodation for this man who is employed by me," read another letter. "He is capable of paying $5 in rent."

The owner of the plot said he had written to the Government three times asking them to buy his plot for the squatters, but he had so far received no reply.

One of the squatters, Mr Tede Guvheya, who left the Mt Darwin area with his family in 1964 and has worked on farms since then, said he had no intention of going back.

Yesterday he was busy putting the finishing touches to his new four-roomed house in which he will live with his wife, six children and aging mother.

"I get money for food and rent from operating a shebeen and selling vegetables," he said.

"When we are short of money for rent the landlord is understanding and can let us off for months on end."

CSO: 4420

EVOLUTION OF HARARE TO 'SUBURB' EXPLORED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by Geoff Nyarota]

[Text]

SINCE early this century Harare, Salisbury's oldest black residential area, has been a suburb of the city in everything but name.

Starting life as a "location", it graduated to the status of a "township" and last year, under the previous Government, it acquired the dubious honour of being called a "local government area".

After the local government elections, however, Harare and all other predominantly black residential areas in Salisbury and other cities in Zimbabwe will quietly be called suburbs. For then these "new" suburbs will have councillors representing them directly on their respective city councils.

Is a suburb then a residential area that has a councillor representing it on a city council?

In the past the reason why the black residential areas had to be called a different name to that reserved for the white areas was obvious. Those in power wanted to maintain a distinction.

In the process the term "suburb" acquired a status quite different from its original meaning. Suburbs became synonymous with white-occupied areas, while black areas were either townships, locations or, of late, local government areas.

Some blacks will even proudly announce their move from a township — sorry — local government area to a suburb.

But technically speaking these people will be moving only from one suburb of the city, whether it be Harare or Dzivarasekwa, to another, call it Hatfield or Gun Hill.

The term "suburb" does not refer to the outlook of a particular area. It does not define how "posh" the neighbourhood is, how many acres the stands in the area cover or the colour of the residents.

A suburb is merely a residential area near a city. The word derives from the Latin phrase "sub urbe", literally "near a city". The proximity of the area to a city is the only term of reference.

At last this has been realised and everyone can now live in a suburb, regardless of on which side of the railway line it is.

A Salisbury councillor, Mr S. J. Evans, said he believed all areas of residence should now be referred to as suburbs of Salisbury.

"These local government areas were formally administered by the Government," he explained. "When the Greater Salisbury municipal area was created in 1971 the City of Salisbury was forced to take them over and they were later called local government areas.

"Now with the creation of the new municipal wards this term must fall away."

In the city councils emerging after the elections a distinction between councillors representing wards in suburbs on one hand and those representing wards in local government areas on the other, could foment an unnecessary polarisation of attitudes.

The former would see themselves as working for the interests of the white community and the latter for those of the black community, instead of all working for the general good of the people of their cities.

In an interview the Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor Jack Whiting, said that after the forthcoming municipal elections the term local government areas would fall away as each of these would become a suburb of Salisbury.

"With the advent of the new Government and new policy the whole of Salisbury becomes one entity," he said.

"The old 13 municipal wards will have their council representation reduced from two to one and with the 23 councillors from the recently incorporated wards there will be a total of 36 councillors altogether, who will have the same power."

The only difference between the councillors was that those from the 13 former wards would be elected on the old franchise while those from the new wards were elected under a new system.

Under this system each candidate for the election has an individual ballot box with his photograph attached to it.

The former local government areas could, however, still retain their existing area councils if they so wished, the mayor pointed out. This was entirely up to the residents of the area.

The final decision on the future of the area councils rested with the Minister of Local Government and Housing.

CSO: 4420

PANNING FOR GOLD IN PFUNGWE REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 26 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Heidi Holland]

[Text]

EVEN the richest of gold-diggers will seldom wear boots when prospecting. An ancient African superstition holds that a prospector in shoes will chase the precious metal away from the earth beneath his feet, and many still believe it.

The barefoot women of Pfungwe in north-eastern Zimbabwe, near Rushinga, revere a dozen supernatural rituals in their quest for gold on the shores of the Mazoe River. They dance wildly on pebbled beaches of the sun-shrunken waterway, singing prayers to ancestral spirits who can lead the way to wealth, and rhythmically patting the rolled stones in an age-old chant of the gold fields. They believe that spangles of the brightest ore on Earth move about mysteriously underground and can be caught only by a select few.

The chosen ones are invariably women at Rushinga because the men of the area are too idle to work, according to Comrade Sarah, a former ZANLA guerilla who is now an official political commissar in the region.

"Pasi ne nunge!" she cries: "Down with laziness!" and the toiling women, many with babies on their backs, raise clenched fists as they echo her words.

The woman from Salisbury who staked the Pfungwe gold claim, and employs local peasant women to pan it, says she struggled for six months after the war to persuade men to get rich in the riverbed.

"But they just want to sit all day," she explains.

Her own husband is a hard worker, however, who learnt the tantalising secrets of gold mining when he was a driver with Anglo American Corporation, taking his bosses to remote corners of the country in search of valuable mineral deposits.

The two entrepreneurs—she with the gift of the gab and he with the technical knowledge—have hit paydirt on alluvial gold diggings as well as in underground mining for emeralds, tin, tantalite and aquamarine in other parts of Zimbabwe.

They employ the same ancient method of extracting gold from the river as their forebears used to find the glittering grains for barter with Portuguese, Dutch, Danish, English and Spanish traders during the last century and beyond. (Julius Caesar is said to have paid his enormous debts and to have swelled his treasury from wealth he derived through Spain from its gold dealings on the African continent.)

GOLD RUST

The most hopeful ground formation for alluvial deposits is a bed of reddish sand which contains small dark specks like gunpowder, called gold rust by local villagers.

Each woman on the Pfungwe claim puts about 1 kg of the gravel and sand into a wooden pan, covers it under an inch or two of water and crumbles the soil with her hands. She extracts and discards large pebbles, then rotates the sand and water to make a portion fly over the brim of the pan. While doing this with her right hand, she uses her left to throw out of the centre of the swirling vortex a portion of sand and water at every revolution.

When the sand has gone down she adds a little fresh water and holds the pan obliquely so that all but a fine, black and apparently metallic sand spills from the bowl. Beneath this dark covering lies the shining gold dust, heavy despite its scant volume and therefore not lost in the swirl of water and soil. The entire process takes less than 15 minutes.

The precious contents of the pan are then poured into a smaller clay bowl, where the gold granules are separated from the earthy matter. In former times the glittering dust would have been brushed with a feather into a snail's shell for storage, and transported to foreign traders in quills of ostrich or vulture. Today, much of it goes straight to the bank in petroleum jelly jars.

BURIED

Seven years of war seriously curtailed mineral discovery in Zimbabwe, but since the ceasefire thousands of prospectors have once again taken up the search for gold. Most of them are aware of the ore's rising value in the modern world, where paper money depreciates constantly. But some still hide their finds from the hungry jaws of city treasure hunters.

An early writer on gold mining, J. M. Stuart, reported: "A large percentage (of gold) is buried in the floors of the huts of the miners, who like to accumulate the precious dust in this manner, though its acquisition is of no more real use to them than are the hoards of the miser.

"It is strange that, after the severe toil, they should be content to bury the gold during their lifetime, while at the death of the owner, the precious metal is interred with him."

Stuart recorded, too, that it was commonplace to visit African villages and discover ordinary pieces of crockery and valueless ornaments recklessly mended and patched with molten gold. He estimated that millions of dollars worth of fine ore had been discovered and lost in this way. A "resurrectionist" would find a lucrative profession, he said.

CSO: 4420

MOUNTING DOMESTIC UNREST IN ZAMBIA DEPLORED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Oct 80 p 6

[Editorial: "A New Burden"]

[Text]

IT IS disturbing that as Zambia goes into its 17th year of independence it should be facing worsening internal problems.

The Rhodesian war taxed Zambia heavily in many ways. The lifting of that burden should have signalled a quick return to the much happier times that Zambia deserved.

Instead there are continuing shortages, more crime, transport problems, embarrassing allegations involving some of the country's top Service chiefs — and now curfews and talk of a coup.

It is a time of uncertainty and worry for many people.

There is a brighter side. The copper price is rising, education and health services have improved, and the country should be able to spend less on defence.

What Zambia needs is better employment opportunities for many more people and more strings to its economic bow. It is to be hoped that promises of finance obtained by Dr Kaunda on his recent overseas trip will help set the country on its feet.

Zimbabweans will be watching their northern neighbour's successes with delight, and setbacks with sympathy.

The Zambezi must never again be a barrier between Zambia and Zimbabwe. Rather should it be regarded as a waterway providing a permanent means of linking the countries closer together as trade and travel services across the river improve.

CSO: 4420

CHILEAN EXILES SEEK GOVERNMENT'S SUPPORT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] A visiting group of Chilean exiles is confident that Zimbabwe will lend its support to international condemnation of the Chilean Government of General Pinochet.

In an interview yesterday, one of the visiting exiles, Mr Mario Galetovic, said that calls for international condemnation of the Chile Government would be renewed at a forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Only five countries in the world support the existing Government. They are Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Lebanon, according to a vote at last year's General Assembly session.

About a million Chilean nationals have been forced to flee the country since a coup d'etat toppled the short-lived socialist Government of Salvador Allende in 1973.

The coup was widely alleged to have been engineered by the CIA in collaboration with the ITT American multinational corporation which has extensive interests in Chile.

Many Chileans are reported to have "disappeared," and last year's General Assembly noted that hundreds of unmarked graves had been found in the main cemetery of Santiago, the Chilean capital.

Mr Galetovic said the leftwing Popular Unity Movement was poised for the first phase of a possible armed struggle from neighbouring Peru against the "fascist" Pinochet Government.

"As you know, we are ringed by dictatorships in neighbouring Bolivia and Argentina. But we believe the social democrat Government in Peru has sympathy with us and we are preparing for an armed struggle.

"Armed struggle, however, will not be the only method of overthrowing the present junta. Trade unions, peasants and the masses as a whole will contribute to the eventual downfall of Pinochet."

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CUBANS OPEN EMBASSY--A two-man Cuban Government delegation has arrived in Salisbury to complete the diplomatic and financial groundwork for establishing an embassy in this country. The two men have so far refused interviews with the Press, and have declined to give their names or positions. It is not yet known how long they will be in the country.--Iana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 80 p 9]

MUBAKO ATTACKS MEDIA--The Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako, yesterday attacked the news media, in particular ZBC, for their handling of the recent strike by court recorders in Salisbury. After reports of the strike appeared in the Herald, ZBC-TV carried an in-depth story on its Monday Magazine programme. The Minister said the Press and television reports were "misleading the workers concerned as well as the general public." The reports gave the false impression that the striking workers were employed by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, he said. Senator Mubako said it was stated on Monday Magazine that the workers were demanding higher wages from the Ministry and even went on to compare the workers' earnings with those of Government employees in other sectors. "This is a gross travesty of the truth." The true position was that the workers were employed by a private concern, Nass and Company. "A report suggesting anything else emanates from crass ignorance or sheer mischief," said the Minister. The allegation made in the programme that the Minister had refused to meet the workers was not correct. In fact he, his officials and Mr Nass, the director of the company, had held talks with the representatives of the workers' committee and officials from the ZTUC, said the Minister. Senator Mubako said he had made a protest to the Minister of Information, Immigration and Tourism, Dr Shamuyarira, about ZTV carrying "such a misleading report." The Minister said Dr Shamuyarira was himself surprised that the report would have been made without prior consultation. The Herald report of the strike carried on October 21 said the 18 court recorders had gone on strike after their request to Mr Nass for a 25 percent increase had not been answered. The report made it apparent that the recorders were employed by Nass and Co., the company that holds the contract for court recording in Zimbabwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 80 p 3]

POLICE PROMOTIONS--Last week 176 sergeant-majors and 548 sergeants were promoted to the rank of senior patrol officer with the Zimbabwe Republic Police, a police spokesman announced yesterday. He said the promotions were effective from July 1 this year. Already this year 53 sergeant-majors and 58 sergeants have been promoted to the rank of patrol officer. The promotions were part of a continuing

exercise to advance African members of the force to higher ranks, the spokesman said. The latest group was the largest number of men to be promoted at any one time in the history of the police force. In recognition of their long service, the men were entitled to wear two gold bars on their epaulettes as opposed to one gold bar for a junior patrol officer. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 80 p 1]

FRENCH AID CRITICIZED--Paris--French aid to newly independent Zimbabwe has been "derisory" while at the same time France created the greatest number of obstacles to Zimbabwe's adhesion to the vital Lome Convention with the European Common Market, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said in a magazine interview published here. Mr Mugabe also accused French-speaking Africa of not helping in the struggle for majority rule in Zimbabwe. "Perhaps the influence of France can be seen in the fact that these countries take account of French foreign policy in setting their own objectives," he told the magazine Jeune Afrique. But he added he believed French-speaking Africa now saw the necessity to "speak to us and get to know us better." Mr Mugabe said France had given a few grants to Zimbabwean students. Any other aid was "not worth mentioning," he added. Mr Mugabe admitted Paris had agreed to do "everything possible to help us through the EEC" but at the same time he accused France of creating obstacles to Zimbabwe's adhesion to the Lome Convention. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 80 p 1]

ZIMBABWE QUITS REGIONAL BODY--Mbabane--Zimbabwe has pulled out of a Southern African conservation organisation, apparently because South Africa is a member. The animal health section of the Southern African Regional Committee for Conservation and the Utilisation of the Soil, meeting in Mbabane, is discussing the drought situation, the spread of stock diseases such as rabies, foot-and-mouth disease and tsetse fly infections. The organisation was established to study conservation, soil use and animal health in the region and has as members Swaziland, Angola, Mozambique, Malawi, Lesotho, Botswana, South Africa and Namibia. Zambia quit the organisation a few years ago and now Zimbabwe has followed suit. The conference ends tomorrow. A Government spokesman in Salisbury, asked to comment on the Mbabane report, referred to a decision announced at the end of the Southern African Coordination Conference held in Salisbury between September 9-11. "A paragraph in the final resolution under the heading Animal Health, said the Government, had decided to pull out of SARCCUS," the spokesman said.--Herald Africa News Service [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Oct 80 p 7]

WHEAT PRICE BOOST--The Government had agreed to an increase of $5 a tonne in the preplanting producer price for the current wheat crop, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, announced yesterday. "The prescribed producer price for wheat delivered to the Grain Marketing Board in the intake year ending March 31 1981 will be $135 per tonne, Class AS," Senator Norman said. The Minister also announced that the preplanting price for the 1981 winter wheat crop would be $155 a tonne, Class AS. He said that there had been a reduction in the area planted to wheat in the past two years. "This decline in production was attributable to a number of factors, including viability and shortage of water due to drought conditions. "It was necessary to reverse this decline and, accordingly, the increased prices were provided to act as an incentive to increase production," he said. Senator Norman called on the wheat growers to make substantial increases in their wheat plantings for 1981, as maize farmers had done after the preplanting price of maize was raised to $120 a tonne. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 80 p 1]

NO BEEF IMPORTS--There would be no dramatic improvement in the meat rationing system and no importing of beef to Zimbabwe, Senator Denis Norman, Minister of Agriculture, said yesterday. He told a beef symposium at Gilson Estate that meat rationing would continue until February. Thereafter, it would ease up until March when he expected it might be lifted entirely. He did not envisage beef being imported. "No, I don't think we will import beef," he said. "We will have to sweat this one out." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Oct 80 p 1]

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END

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KAUNDA PRAISES ZAMBIAN-MALAWI FRIENDSHIP

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has said that the people of this region are one although divided by artificial colonial boundaries.

Dr Kaunda said this when visiting Malawi's Blantyre mayor Mr Enos Chikwende called on him at State House yesterday.

The President described the relationship between Zambia and Malawi as excellent and called for closer ties between the two countries at the local government level as it was important that people at grassroots level should work together.

On reports that Chipata was part of Malawi, the Blantyre mayor said he had been misquoted.

Mr Chikwende said he was merely commenting on remarks already made by Copperbelt member of the Central Committee Mr Shadreck Soko, last Friday which were echoed by Mr Sata.

"At the luncheon in Ndola, my colleague the mayor of Ndola spoke first and then I replied to the effect that Zambia and Malawi are one and people of the two countries are the same," he said.

"Emphasising the remarks, I gave an example that people around Chipata could have gardens across the border in Malawi and vice versa," he added. — Zana/Times Reporter.

CSO: 4420

ECA MEETING ON GEOTHERMAL ENERGY OPENS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Oct 80 p 8

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — A meeting of a panel of experts discussing different aspects of geothermal energy and biomass including fuelwood and charcoal was opened at Africa Hall yesterday.

The meeting was inaugurated by Mr. Marc Manirakiza, Deputy Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

Experts from Cameroon, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Gabon, Madagascar, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia, Upper Volta and Uganda are taking part in the discussions that are scheduled to last until October 25.

A 14-point agenda will serve as the basis of the nearly week-long discussions. According to the agenda, statements will be made by participants in respect to the utilization of biomass, fuelwood and charcoal potential as sources of energy in their respective countries. The panel of experts are to review biomass, fuelwood and charcoal potential as sources of energy in Africa.

The panel will also examine prospects for and utilization of biogas in Africa as an alternate source of energy including problems related to methods of conversion and constraints for its utilization. The panel of experts will review fuelwood and charcoal utilization and its integration in the development plan of African countries with other biomass energy resources.

It was further learned that the experts will be discussing such items as the short and long-term planning, formulation of priority programme and policies for its implementation in the field of biomass development and utilization in Africa. Co-operation between African and other countries in the field of biomass, fuelwood and charcoal research, transfer of technology, flow of information, population sensitization, education and training and preparation of instruction manuals, will be discussed at the meeting.

The experts are expected to arrive at a common African policy on biomass, fuelwood and charcoal utilization, which is expected to be submitted for adoption at the intergovernmental meeting as an African approach to the problem during the United Nations Conference on new and renewable

sources of energy to be held in Nairobi, Kenya, in August 1981. The panel of experts is expected to emerge with a comprehensive report at the end of the meeting.

Another meeting opened by Deputy Executive Secretary of ECA the same day was the meeting of representatives of African Portuguese-speaking countries on statistical training programme.

A document issued in connection with the meeting is dedicated to a draft model project for operational support for improvement of the statistical training programme for middle level personnel. The countries benefitting from the programme are Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe.

CSO: 4420

STUDY TAKES DISMAL VIEW OF AFRICA'S PROGRESS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 80 p 14

[Text]

EIGHTEEN years after causing an international controversy by forecasting a disastrous future for newly independent Africa, French ecologist, agronomist and author Rene Dumont says the situation is continually worsening.

His 1962 bestseller, False Start in Africa, arose out of studies he made for the French Government on "self-interested" French aid to former colonies.

His new book, Africa Strangled, concentrates largely on the two former British territories of Tanzania and Zambia, where he was invited after the first book to analyse development programmes.

Tanzania and Zambia held out high hopes of success among emerging nations.

After a new invitation by the countries' leaders to report on progress, he forecasts dismal prospects both for Tanzania's Ujaama — family socialism — and Zambia's humanism.

Even Tanzania's President, Dr Julius Nyerere, admitted to Dumont that advances had been minimal under the most important controlled sociological experiment in Africa.

"People talk a lot about Tanzania", the President told Dumont. "But in the end we are only interesting by contrast. The neighbours haven't done very much so we make a good impression".

Dumont sums up 19 years of independence in the east African state of 18 million people by saying: "Tanzania is an attempt at trying to be socialist that has struck difficulties of underdevelopment.

'SLAPDASH'

"It is no longer a question of realising dreams of African socialism. Slapdash and authoritarian village projects have been drawn up not only to serve, but also to control peasant farmers and have finally reduced agricultural production."

Edinburgh-educated Dr Nyerere is a close friend of Dumont, an agronomist who has spent 50 years studying Third World agriculture. The President has yet to publish the Dumont report, which concentrates on African rather than European failures.

His most damaging criticism is aimed at black bureaucracy, which has imposed socialism "from above".

Tanzania's rural population has been forced to resettle in 9 000 development villages. Apart from meeting open resistance in many areas, especially from warlike Masai tribesmen, many of the internally managed villages are unworkable.

Dumont attacks chronic shortages, enforced planting of unsuitable crops, poor soil conservation and ostracism of women in elected village councils, and says a series of natural disasters is now adding to bureaucratic mistakes.

In Zambia, which marked 16 years of independence last week, Dumont found that the excesses he criticised in the mid-sixties are now ruining the country.

"Behind a vague philosophical idea, the Zambian ruling class is constructing a neo-colonialism incapable of leading to real economic and political independence", he says — a remark aimed directly at President Kenneth Kaunda, whose vague humanistic guidelines to his overwhelming bureaucracy are behind the mortgaged economy of one of the world's biggest copper producers.

President Kaunda is described as "simple, affable, warm, and, above all, an honest man but a prisoner of an impossible situation."

WASTED

Apart from wasting its heritage on prestige projects, Zambia has created a gigantic unemployed urban population because it is forced to reject 100 000 partly educated candidates for secondary schooling every year.

Dumont reveals a catastrophic picture of a corrupt bureaucracy, rapacious state enterprises, a bigger privileged class than during colonial rule, and threatened famine because rural areas lack manpower after an exit to shanty towns.

Dumont's Zambian report was so critical that the Zambian bureaucracy tried to block its publication. But President Kaunda insisted on publication, saying: "Only cowards are afraid of the truth".

CSO: 4420

NASCIMENTO NOTES BREADTH OF TRADE RELATIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] Luanda, 27 Sep--Lopo do Nascimento, member of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of foreign trade, reaffirmed the principles that guide Angola in its trade policy, namely, "the establishment of relations with all countries, relations that should be advantageous both for our country and for the entities with whom we deal."

Do Nascimento spoke Thursday in Luanda at the ceremony inaugurating the office of the Japanese firm "Mitsuico Europa" in Angola. He declared that in 1979 the People's Republic of Angola had trade relations with over 60 countries, and that this policy will be pursued. "Some 63 percent of our export trade and 23 percent of our import trade are concentrated on a few countries in Western Europe," the Angolan foreign trade minister added.

The minister noted that Mitsui's great size should not be a hindrance to cooperation, as Angola and this firm should be considered "two partners seeking the best methods and the areas of common interest for developing their relations."

After expressing his assurance that it would be possible to establish "lasting relations with a company that is located in all the countries with which we have the best and closest ties of friendship and cooperation," the Angolan official announced that, starting next year, expansion of the cooperation will be subordinated to effective technical assistance, with the installation of a "post-sale" service and the training of Angolan cadres.

For his part, Eduardo Baptista, assistant administrator of Mitsui, spoke about the various sectors comprised by his firm. "Mitsui," he said, "is one of the oldest and largest companies in Japan, with 192 offices throughout the world, including those on Japanese territory. Mitsui currently employs 13,000 people, and accounts for 10 percent of Japan's foreign trade," Eduardo Baptista said.

6362
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

BERBERA BASES CALLED 'PROVOCATION' --Luanda, 27 Sep--The JORNAL DE ANGOLA has characterized the agreements giving the United States the right to install its military bases in Berbera, Somalia, as a provocation against the peoples of Africa. The daily notes that these accords are aimed at developing the militarization of the Indian Ocean which, according to a UN decision, should be turned into a zone of peace. The newspaper declares that the North American bases in Somalia are very important for the Rapid Development Force and, above all, for Washington's interference in the internal affairs of independent Africa and the Middle East. The White House authorities are encouraging the expansionist ambitions of the Mogadishu government, the daily adds. The JORNAL DE ANGOLA concludes with an appeal to the progressive world to condemn the criminal alliance between the United States and Somalia, which threatens security and peace in the area, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 p 8] 6362

PREPARATIONS FOR FIRST CONGRESS--The second meeting of the national preparatory commission for the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party began today in this city, under the chairmanship of its coordinator, Lucio Lara, member of the party's Political Bureau. During the meeting, the commission members will study the methodology for discussion of the basic documents and for the holding of assemblies and conferences at this stage. They will also approve the general regulations for this body. Speaking at the opening session of the meeting, Lucio Lara gave a brief accounting of the activities of the commission since its first meeting, held last May. The leader urged all party members to engage wholeheartedly in the tasks of holding the Extraordinary Congress and to combat without quarter the internal and foreign enemies of the Angolan people. In addition to denouncing the South African agents, mercenaries and puppets who persist in launching treasonous and constant attacks against the Angolan people, Lara voiced his conviction that this preparatory stage of the congress will provide a wealth of experience, and that the MPLA-Labor Party will continue to be the vanguard leading the party to socialism. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 p 8] 6362

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS--Luanda, 28 Oct--In two decrees published Saturday in Luanda, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and the PRA [People's Republic of Angola], Jose Eduardo dos Santos, named Mawete Joao Baptista and Luis Dokui Paulo de Castro respectively ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba and the USSR. The decrees stressed that the country's foreign policy requires that diplomatic representatives be sent to various regions of the world to publicize the Angolan situation, defend the PRA's interests and protect the political line of the party in relations with other nations. Mawete Joao Baptista was formerly the PRA's ambassador to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Sep 80 p 8] 9479

TRADE MINISTER IN BRAZIL--Angolan trade policy will be discussed at the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of foreign trade, Lopo Do Nascimento; he was recently invited by the foreign affairs department of that university. In his talk, the Angolan leader will stress questions about the Government of the PRA's [People's Republic of Angola] rapprochement, through trade relations, to Africa and other Third World countries. According to the ANGOP press agency, such an interchange involves defining a strategy for economic independence based on the principle of mutual advantages among countries or entities involved. Meanwhile, a PRA delegation headed by Minister of Industry Bento Ribeiro returned Monday to Luanda after an official 10-day working visit to the GDR. Speaking to the press, Bento Ribeiro felt his stay produced positive results for preparing development projects, in the context of strengthening the existing cooperation and friendship between the two countries. Moreover, he indicated that this visit also inaugurated a new form of more active cooperation with the socialist countries. During his stay in the GDR, the Angolan minister visited several industrial centers. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Oct 80 p 8] 9479

POLITICAL CADRES SWEAR ALLEGIANCE--One hundred ten soldiers of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] swore allegiance to the country Friday after completing an army political cadre training course, which lasted 10 months, at the Comandante Gike political-military school in Luanda. Angolan Minister of Defense Col Pedro Maria Tonha, who presided over the ceremoney ending the course, made some recommendations to the new political cadres of the FAPLA to be put into effect in the regions to which the newly trained military men will be sent, before emphasizing that with this training the FAPLA will in the future be capable of performing fruitful work in military units as well as among the popular masses. The Angolan minister also declared that the knowledge acquired should be used for the benefit of the people, applying revolutionary theory to the country for the defense of territorial integrity. He also referred to the fight against illiteracy within the armed forces [Excerpt] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 p 5] 8908

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

PRC CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE--The People's Republic of China has granted a reimbursable loan of 20 million yen--almost equivalent to 20 million Cape Verdian escudos--for the construction of the People's National Assembly Palace. The agreement signed between the governments of the two countries envisages amortization of the loan in annual payments, through the exportation of Cape Verdian merchandise to China or reconverted currency, the payment to be made in 10 years (January 1991 to December 2000). For the execution of the project, which will be located on the Achada de Santo Antonio in Praia, China will be responsible for sending technical personnel and necessary machinery and commits itself, with the cooperation of Cape Verde, to purchase, on the local market or in a third country, construction materials and other materials necessary for the execution of the project. Cape Verde will be responsible for the preparation of projects for the street leading to the palace, water and electricity supply, installation of telephone lines during and after the project is completed and landscaping. The Chinese are to begin work in the last quarter of next year with the building, in the first phase, of 20 apartments. The work on the palace itself is planned for the last quarter of 1982. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Sep 80 p 3] 11634

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN MOTORBOATS--The Brazilian company CARBRASMAR S/A INDUSTRIA E COMERCIO of Rio de Janeiro exported 37 motorboats to Gabon, for a total value of $5 million. The boats, which are equipped with Brazilian motors manufactured by Mercedes-Benz do Brasil, are from 9.9 to 20 meters long and will be used to patrol the Gabonese coast. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 80 p 16]

CSO: 4400

PFP WARNED AGAINST INTERFERING IN PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 20 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE matter between the P.F.P. and Mr Kwaku Baah should be settled amicably. It must be as fair as that, and the party should see it so.

A lot of people are wondering what Mr Kwaku Baah has done that constitutes indiscipline and disloyalty to the party.

The public image that is definitely developing for the Nkawkaw Constituency MP is a man who speaks for the common people. And some observers suspect that he is making some people unhappy about his spokesmanship for the common man.

When Mr Kwaku Baah was using a 'Range Rover', an expensive vehicle, these people accused him of being bourgeois; but they kept quiet when they regretfully discovered that the Range Rover enabled him to give lifts to more common people — it had socialistic purpose.

And then Kwaku Baah has been increasingly using his Parliamentary platform to speak for the common people. Was he becoming too much socialistic and therefore becoming disloyal to the P.F.P?

The matter must also be viewed on the basis of keeping party dictatorship away from Parliament as much as possible. The element of party loyalty should be the guide and not the rule for Parliament, otherwise democracy would be undermined.

It was the people who gave birth to political parties and not the other way round. So the superiority of the electorate should be the rule. Kwaku Baah is a learned member of the bar, a respected member of society, two-term MP, and the popular choice of his constituency. Was the constituency consulted before his alleged removal from his Miniority Parliamentary leadership?

The decision who should lead MPs in Parliament should be the MPs' own affair. Only three years hence, the PFP will have another chance to decide who should be in the party leadership for elections. The party must wait for that opportunity; meanwhile it should refrain from undue interference in MPs' Parliamentary affairs.

If the present Constitution should have a chance to operate properly, then it must be allowed to follow the traditions of its kind: MPs should do their work according to their own conscience and the feelings of their constituencies.

Most of all, the P.F.P. must offer itself as a clear alternative to the PNP before it comes to power. It should not accuse the PNP of faults against democracy and then commit those very faults itself.

Kwaku Baah should be allowed to have his big mouth heard; his constituency and all Ghanaians must be told what he has done against party discipline and loyalty.

For the time being, people are asking whether he has committed indiscipline and disloyalty against the P.F.P. for not speaking against the interests of the common people?

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TSIKATA ALLEGED ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT--Captain Kojo Tsikata (rtd) has said that the squad of military intelligence personnel, who he had earlier alleged were harassing him for the past four months, attempted to kill him in an accident that occurred between Okponglo and South Legon in Accra. This is contained in a statement signed by him and released in Accra. He said after he escaped unhurt, one of the MI men said: "Next time we shall get you." Ex-Captain Tsikata said since no one was above the law, members of the Intelligence Service must not be allowed to take the law into their own hands and harass innocent and unarmed citizens. He noted that the squad had intensified its harassment on him since he filed a writ at an Accra court against the 19 officers of the squad in respect of their infringements of his constitutional rights over the last four months. Chief Inspector K. Owusu, in charge of the Legon Police Station, confirmed in an interview with the Graphic that the two cars, a Datsun and a Peugeot 504 with registration numbers GZA 7278 and GZ 9732 involved in the accident belong to the Military Intelligence (MI). He disclosed that the personnel of the MI who were in the car at the time of the accident promised to return to the police station to give their statement but had not done so up to the time of going to press. [Excerpt] [London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Oct 80 p 2198]

INADEQUATE CHINESE CUTLASSES--An assistant regional secretary of the Ghana National Farmers Council, Mr Anthony Kattah, has asked farmers to send their recently-imported Chinese cutlasses to local blacksmiths for reshaping. Mr Kattah, who is in charge of the Akim-Oda zone of the Eastern Region, said 50 of the "oddly-shaped" cutlasses had been successfully reshaped at a cost of "only ¢6 each." He advised the government to liaise with farmers before importing farming implements. He also asked for the remaining cutlasses to be allocated to the Farmers Council for reshaping and sale to farmers. He said when his efforts to convince farmers to buy the imported cutlasses failed, he had blacksmith's reshape them to local standards, after which farmers preferred them to those produced by the Crocodile Matchet Factory due to the superior metal in the Chinese cutlasses. Mr Kattah also recommended that the price for a sack of cocoa should be raised to ¢300 to help reduce smuggling by being at par with prices in Togo and Ivory Coast. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Oct 80 p 2148]

CSO: 4420

PRESENT, FUTURE PORTUGUESE COOPERATION REVIEWED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] The Portuguese minister of transportation and communications, Eng Jose Viana Baptista, concluded his 2-day visit to Bissau yesterday. His visit was at the invitation of Comrade Fernando Fortes of the CSL [Supreme Struggle Committee] of the party and state commissioner of posts and telecommunications.

During the talks between the Portuguese delegation headed by Minister Viana, and the Guinea-Bissau delegation headed by Comrade Fernando Fortes, a review was made of already established cooperation and the guidelines for future activities were defined.

In the sector of posts and telecommunications the already established items of cooperation were reviewed, namely, the installation of the Bissau-Bra telephone cable, and the installation of telegraph exchange station 39. Training of technical cadres in the transportation field was also reviewed. The support and reorganization of public highway transportation, training of Guinean personnel in the field of civil aviation and joint work of public firms of the two countries in the field of maritime transportation were also discussed.

Moreover, cooperation will be developed in the field of posts and telecommunications, specifically the preparation of a cooperation agreement within the framework of international specialized bodies. It will include technical means for social communications and establishment of a network of coastal stations. These actions are aimed at improving Bissau-Lisbon communications by using the Dakar-Casablanca underwater cable and the creation of a specialized commission to make the cooperation more dynamic. Concerning the transportation sector, a basic plan for the Bissalanca airport will be prepared. Other plans include a technical advisory group to study the general transportation plan, a study of the projects for the port infrastructure, preliminary study of the problems of transportation of minerals from the Boe area and conclusion of additional protocols in the field of civil aviation and ports.

The Portuguese minister of transportation and communications was received by the Comrade president of the Council of State, Luiz Cabral, to whom he delivered a message from Prime Minister Sa Carneiro. During the audience the efforts to be developed by the two countries to strengthen friendship and cooperation ties between the two peoples and governments was stressed. Both parties expressed satisfaction with the results obtained.

11634
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

MILITARY DELEGATION TO LIBYA--A military delegation visited Libya for 1 week. It was headed by Major Lucio Soares, first deputy chief of the general staff of the Revolutionary People's Armed Forces. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 80 p 10]

REGIONAL SECRETARIES TO USSR--Eight regional and section secretaries for the Organization of the Party of Guinea-Bissau and sister Republic of Cape Verde left last Friday for the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party. In that country, the members of the PAIGC will have the opportunity to visit several cities and see various achievements at all levels, and at the same time, have an exchange of experiences. The visit will last about 1 month. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 p 2] 11634

PORTUGUESE TEACHING COOPERATION--Some 70 Portuguese cooperating teachers and some volunteers of the United Nations will be recruited this year to teach at the Kwame N'Krumah National Lyceum in addition to those who worked in Bissau last year and whose contracts have been renewed. To discuss matters related to recruitment of these cooperating teachers, Comrade Delfim da Silva, director of the Bissau Lyceum, left for Lisbon yesterday. The 70 Portuguese teachers should begin arriving in Guinea-Bissau on 15 October since the start of classes at this secondary school is scheduled for the beginning of November. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 18 Sep 80 p 2] 11634

PRC MEDICAL ASSISTANCE--The second People's Republic of China medical team which had been in Guinea-Bissau for the past 2 years, on a mission of cooperation, returned to Peking yesterday. The team was made up of 17 persons and during the 2 years in our country carried out close to 2,000,008,000 treatments and has achieved notable results in the treatment of 702 seriously ill persons. The Chinese doctors were in Guinea-Bissau in line with the cooperation protocol signed by the governments of Guinea-Bissau and the People's Republic of China in 1976. The agreement is valid for 4 years. According to information from the head of the second mission, the agreement will be renewed. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 p 2] 11634

FRG BOAT FINANCING--"Porto Novo," a new boat which recently arrived in Cape Verde will provide transportation between the islands of Sao Vincente and Santo Antao, replacing two old barges which until now served that line. The Porto Novo, with room for 150 passengers, about 100 tons of cargo and space for 5 cars and 2 trucks, was recently built under the terms of cooperation between West Germany and Cape Verde; the German government paid two-thirds of the total cost. In sum, this is another boat for the merchant fleet of the National Green Ark Navigation Co, the only one--according to the weekly newspaper VOZ DI POVO--to cover the entire archipelago. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 5 Aug 80 p 3] 9479

CSO: 4401

CHEAPOO, GAYFLOR CLASH REGARDING POLITICAL PRISONERS' TRIALS

Cheapoo's Appeal

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 23 Oct 80 p 7

[Article by Mike T. James]

[Excerpt] Justice Minister Chea Cheapoo has jointed hundreds of humanitarian voices around the globe in calling on the PRC Government to institute "a speedy and impartial trial" for political prisoners being held in connection with their roles in the ousted "rampantly corrupt" Tolbert administration.

Mr Cheapoo said last Tuesday that he was making the appeal out of his "personal conviction."

Justice Minister Cheapoo is the second cabinet minister of the PRC Government to launch an appeal on behalf of the prisoners. First to enter a plea for the prisoners was Foreign Minister G Baccus Matthews who called for a general amnesty, pointed out that prolonged detention could make public sympathy waver in favor of the prisoners.

Speaking at a news conference last Tuesday, Justice Minister Cheapoo explained that the prolonged detention of the prisoners was due to the "inability of the Special Military Tribunal (which was instituted to try former officials) to conduct speedy trials.

He recommended that the government set up a "Special Commission" to continue the trials in a speedy and impartial manner.

Touching on the condition of the prisoners, the Justice Minister commended the PRC for "tremendously improving" the prison conditions by the provision of better feeding and other facilities.

Colonel Gayflor's Reaction

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 23 Oct 80 pp 1, 2, 7

[Text] The Co-Chairman of the Supreme Military Tribunal, Col. Alfred W. Gayflor, has reacted sharply to the recent statement made by Justice Minister Chea Cheapoo that the prolong detention of some of those arrested after the coup was due to the inability of the tribunal to institute their speedy trial.

Col. Gayflor's reaction came in a letter to the editor of the Liberia News Agency with a copy to this paper, rebutting Minister Cheapoo's statement which he described as derogatory.

The following is the full text of Col. Gayflor's letter.

I wish to rebut the derogatory announcement made by the Minister of Justice, Honourable Chea Cheapoo, against the Supreme Military Tribunal that the delay of the trial of the nine senior army officers, AFL and the former officials of the past administration has been due to the inability of the Supreme Military Tribunal.

This announcement is false and misleading the public in general. One of Mr. Cheapoo's reasons for understanding the Military Tribunal is that the Tribunal refused to act under his influences.

On several occasions, Minister Chea Cheapoo who is now blaming the PRC Government for not speedy trying both detainees, has instigated the Military Tribunal not to recommend release of certain detainees to the Head of State based on what the Tribunal considers as personal grudge.

During the heat of the coup, in my own presence, Minister Chea Cheapoo remarked in a Press Conference within the Ministry of Justice that Mr. Euphraim Smallwood who was on his farm when the coup took place, had to go to jail regardless of how long he remained on his farm.

He made this remark with some abusive words to Mr. Smallwood and definitely he did not rest until Smallwood went to jail where he is at present. Minister Chea Cheapoo feels that because he is the Minister of Justice, the Supreme Military Tribunal is amenable to him instead of the Head of State and the Co-Chairman, PRC. The power of the position of a Minister of Justice now in the hands of Minister Chea Cheapoo seems to be a razor blade in the hands of a craw-

ling child who does not know the detrimentality of the razor blade.

The broadcast made by Minister Cheapoo underestimating the Supreme Military Tribunal is an indisputable condemnation of the confidence reposed in the Tribunal by the Head of State before he made the appointment of said Tribunal for which he Minister Cheapoo shouuld be held up.

In view of the foregoing and circumstances, I conceive no reason why Minister Chee Cheapoo should mislead the public by blaming the PRC Government for delaying trial of the present political detainees when in fact he knows that he substantially contributed towards the imprisonment of some of the said detainees because of personal grudge. The Military Tribunal has made Minister Chea Cheapoo to understand that the Tribunal cannot handle the affairs of the Nation with vindictiveness.

Kind rewards.

UNTIL COMPLETE VICTORY IS ACHIEVED, THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES!

Very truly yours,
Alfred V. W. Gayflor
Colonel, Inf. AFL and
Co-chairman, Supreme
Military Tribunal, PRC

CSO: 4420

NIC TO ASSIST BUSINESS TO PLAY 'MEANINGFUL' ECONOMIC ROLE

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Sam H. Johnson]

[Excerpt]

OFFICIALS at the National Investment Commission (NIC) are of the belief that with necessary assistance, Liberian businesses can play a meaningful role in salvaging the Liberian economy.

NIC acting chairman Dew Tuan Wleh Mayson spoke lengthily recently of his commission's commitment to assisting the Liberian business sector.

Prof. Mayson said that Liberian businesses can help greatly if the Government utilizes more of their skills and services.

Mayson said plans were afoot to provide financial assistance and assist Liberian businesses in the area of management along with training in production techniques and skills.

He said it was in line with this aim that the Netherlands Development Association (FMO) had granted two and a half million dollars to the Liberian Government for assistance to small and medium scale enterprises in the country.

Another agreement for four million dollars from the World Bank is expected to be concluded soon to buttress the scheme, Mayson said.

With respect to restricting certain businesses to Liberians, Mayson said the problem at present was not one of legislating or decreasing laws to give priority to Liberians, but one of getting Liberians to fill the "vacuum" created by the flight of foreigners.

With reference to the financial squeezes applied by banking institutions, Mayson did acknowledge the presence of frustrations confronting existing businesses due to imposed restrictions.

He however said local lending institutions were not solely to blame as they are merely affiliates of multinationals waiting to see the trend of events before loosing strings.

CSO: 4420

PRC URGED TO ESTABLISH WATCHDOG COMMITTEE ON PRICES

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 23 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The spate of price increases, particularly those of basic consumer commodities, in the wake of the April 12 Revolution continues to be a source of public outcry, and calls for drastic policy decision and action.

Inspite of the sensitivity and resultant proclamations by responsible authorities within the PRC Government, some detractors and of the people's revolution continue to play deaf ears to the call for price stabilization. Notable among these are our foreign "friends," both African and otherwise, who import these items and tag inflated marked prices on them in the name of increased tariffs and worldwide inflation.

It is a matter of fact that in crisis situations, the economic pendulum of any given society swings precariously between inflation and recession. While the Liberian situation is not peculiar, the fact remains that the speedy return to normalcy after the revolution is a classic example of the determination to maintain economic stability and development in the country.

This, therefore, renders unjustifiable, unpatriotic and inexcusable the "jumping dances" of prices on the Liberian market; it also calls for keen monitoring of these prices by the PRC in the interest of the Liberian people.

While it is agreed that the Commerce Ministry is charged with power or authority to monitor and control prices, it would seem that this Ministry has acted as a catalyst in the recent spate of price increases by its own pronouncements; it was that agency of Government that first announced, the increase in price of bread and soft drinks, followed by other consumers goods without first setting up an investigative committee to verify prices forwarded to it by importers.

While the alertness and sensitivity of the PRC Committee on Commerce and other officers within the Council saved a confused situation, the fact still remains that the time has come for the People's Redemption Council to set up a watchdog committee that would coordinate the efforts of the Commerce Ministry in the area of pricing and price stabilization.

Importers' documents should be crosschecked and double-checked, and a minimum profit margin established by the watchdog committee in order to keep prices

as low as possible, importers and traders found falsifying documents or going above the marked profit margin should be penalized severely.

After all, the country is in a revolutionary process and this calls for sacrifices from both citizens and foreigners alike to ensure the success of the revolution; our African, Asian and Middle-Eastern "friends" should be made to realize that inspite of the worldwide economic situation, Liberia still grants them total repatriation of capital and profits. This alone is sufficient incentive for them to help ensure the success of the revolution by stabilizing, if not actually cutting back on prices.

While we need our friends as partners in progress, it is imperative that we should neither compromise nor sacrifice the well-being of our people and the development of our country on the altar of "friendship."

"A friend in need is said to be a friend indeed," this is the time for those "friends" to show their worth; at the same time we, suggest that the PRC acts as watchdog over the price situation.

It must be remembered that a hungry man is an angry man, so also it is that an empty bag cannot stand; unless something drastic is done about the escalating price increases we might be allowing our exploiters a field day.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CITIZENS SHOULD IDENTIFY SABOTEURS--Labour Minister Fred J. Blay has called on Liberians and foreign residents to help the PRC Government identify the social ills in the society for speedy socioeconomic development. He said since the revolution was aimed at creating a better living standard for the Liberian people. This could only be achieved if "we identified those who sabotaged our efforts." Minister Blay made these remarks last Saturday when the citizens of Murraysville Township in Sinoe County residing here gowned him in appreciation of his appointment in the government of the PRC. He said despite the popularity of the Liberian revolution, citizens needed to be alert and ever cautious of false ideologies spreading over the world. [Excerpt] [Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 23 Oct 80 p 4]

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS UNION--The National Union of Plantations, Agriculture, Forestry and Allied Workers of Liberia has been recognized by the Ministry of Labor, Youth and Sports. In a message to the Union's General Secretary, Mr V. Budu Seton, Labor Minister, Lt Col Fred J Blay, said the recognition was based on the Union's Consitution which, he said, was in conformity with the Labor Laws of Liberia. The Union which represents more than 8,000 workers, held its first convention at the Ducor Hotel in Monrovia last month and elected its national officers. Commenting on the recognition, Mr Seton congratulated the PRC government for alleviating what he described as the "crippling restrictions" on trade unions imposed by the deposed government. Meanwhile, the General Secretary said he would organize members of the union to negotiate with managements in their areas of employment, in keeping with the economic structure and to educate them accordingly. The Union was formed last July in Bomi Territory following a pronouncement by Labor Minister, Fred J Blay that agricultural workers could organize themselves into a National Union. [Excerpt] [Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 23 Oct 80 p 6]

CSO: 4420

OFFICIAL STRESSES PORTUGUESE DESIRE FOR COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] "During our stay, we encountered a strong desire on the part of the Portuguese Government to resume relations between Mozambique and Portugal within a spirit of equality." Fernando Vaz, vice minister of health, so informed the press yesterday, speaking of the results of the discussions between the two governments following an official visit by this member of the Mozambican Government to Portugal.

The vice minister of health returned from Portugal day before yesterday. He was received during his stay by Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes and Prime Minister Sa Carneiro. Vaz arrived in Maputo Monday night. Speaking with our press, he stressed that he had had fruitful discussions with representatives of the Portuguese Government, affirming that "we reached agreement on new modes of cooperation in the health field, particularly with regard to sending higher level teachers and other highly trained cadres to work in Mozambique."

In accordance with this new model of cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal in the health field, it was established that Mozambique would contract highly specialized Portuguese cadres for a 6-month period and would send Mozambican students to Portugal to specialize in various branches of health care.

Referring to the Portuguese Government's readiness to reestablish sound relations of cooperation with Mozambique, the vice minister of health said both President Eanes and Prime Minister Sa Carneiro reiterated that "there is currently no problem that could prejudice normal relations of cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal."

Gulbenkian Foundation Prepared To Support Our Programs

Vaz emphasized the complete success of his meetings with the ministers of education and social affairs, which were also attended by the deans and directors of the major Portuguese universities, the secretary of state for health, and hospital directors. He reported that Dr Sa Machado, speaking for the Gulbenkian Foundation, said the foundation was prepared to support the projects presented by the People's Republic of Mozambique.

"We encountered a real opening of support for our projects from the Gulbenkian Foundation," the Mozambican Government officials added, referring to his meeting with the administrator of that major Portuguese foundation.

The vice minister of health also stressed his successful contacts with the Secretariat of State of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the organ through which the signed accords are to be implemented. Vaz assured: "We really strengthened the relations of cooperation with Portugal, particularly those existing in the health field."

Accompanied by the national director of medical assistance, the Mozambican vice minister of health went to Portugal after taking part in a session of the WHO in Brazzaville. He is the first member of the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to pay an official visit to Portugal since the interruption of contacts between the Mozambican and Portuguese governments.

6362
CSO: 4401

MACHEL ADDRESSES GRADUATING AIRMEN TRAINED ABROAD

Beira NOTICIAS DE BEIRA in Portuguese 4 Oct 80 p 3

[Speech by President Machel of the People's Republic of Mozambique to Airmen Graduating From the First Air Force Specialists Course on 3 October 1980 at Beira Air Force Base]

[Excerpts] Marshal Samora Machel, President of the FRELIMO Party [Mozambique Liberation Front Party] and commander in chief of the Mozambique Armed Forces [FPLM] yesterday morning presided over the ceremony ending the First Mozambican Air Force Specialists Course at the Beira Air Force Base installations. Speaking to the new military cadres, President Samora Machel, accompanied by high party, government and Mozambican Armed Forces officials, specifically the minister of interior and resident-minister in Sofala, Mariano Matsinhe, and Minister of Security Jacinto Veloso, made the following impromptu speech:

"(...) Study demands sacrifice; it requires dedication; it requires patience. To study is difficult because it means the assumption of responsibilities; it means being responsible.

To study is not simply the accomplishment of study but rather the responsibility which falls on the men to whom the mission of studying is entrusted. And, particularly when we go to study outside our country, we represent all the people. Through us they see what the Mozambican people are. Every action, every gesture has a meaning. And those who go abroad many times represent the party. And when they represent the party they represent our ideology, our policy.

If we are mediocre, if we are adventurers, if we are superficial in our analyses, or if we are irresponsible, it is an reflection. That is why selection is strict.

If someone leaves the base without leave, he is lacking in discipline. If someone goes out looking for prostitutes, he is lacking in discipline; we have to treat him because he is sick. Because if he leaves without orders, some day he is going to take off in a MIG without orders. And when we question him he will say that he was trying it out.

This means that we have to record the past of everyone, the life of everyone, so that we can understand and watch the present and above all, the future of that man.

The concern of men who are sent abroad has to be great.

National unity is lived daily and constructed from day to day. Those men represent the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The building of socialism is the task of the government in all areas. Policy has to be the guiding force. Policy has to be lived, has to be an integral part of our life.

They also represent the Mozambican people.

We produce heroes, we produce you. That is why it is an obligation, a duty to maintain the glorious traditions of the FPLM, maintain the courage, heroism and determination of the Mozambican people. That is your duty.

The Secret of Victory

The secret of victory in an organization,and organization begins here. You went abroad to learn, to learn to fly, to learn to organize, to the enemy. These aircraft are not for killing buffalos or elephants. They are for use against the enemy, against men. They are not for bombing snakes, did you understand that?

When we overthrew the Portuguese colonialism we consolidated national unity. When we achieved victory we had liquidated tribalism. There are no tribes in Mozambique. There are Mozambicans, Mozambicans from various regions.

When we defeated colonialism, we killed tribalism. We were tribes and we are now a nation, the Mozambican nation. We killed regionalism. We killed racism. We killed ambition--ambition in a negative sense, because there is that ambition of curiosity, of wanting to learn. To be criminal to satisfy ambition, no!

We killed individualism. We killed elitism. We cultivated the pride of being Mozambican. We killed vanity. We killed elitism to create for ourselves the pride of being Mozambicans. Vanity was replaced by modesty.

The men who went to study to the Soviet Union had two tasks: to learn so that they would be useful and to learn so that they could be teachers; teacher-organizers, teacher-trainers, teacher-programers, teacher-trainers, teacher-disciplinarians, demanding teachers, all through their own behavior.

You have here our hard-working Soviet comrades. I wanted, in the name of the party and our government, for you to acquire the qualities they have as workers. They are great specialists. But they also know how to use a hoe, a pick, a broom. I saw what they did in the recovery of the nation.

Those who are finishing the First Air Force Specialists Course in several specialties have to know that now is the beginning. They acquired the necessary basic training and now there will be a weeding-out process. We shall expel from our army those who lack discipline, the disorganized, the loafers and the incompetents.

Incompetence has no place in the armed forces. Negligence, mental sloth, opposition to change and inertia have no place in the armed forces of Mozambique because they continue to be the vanguard force for giving vigor to the process of construction of socialism in Mozambique. We do not want to build socialism with a mediocre army.

We must primarily produce competent cadres as a guarantee of our army. That responsibility falls particularly on the captain, lieutenant, second lieutenant and sergeant candidate because they are the ones who are in permanent contact with the soldiers. It is from them that we are going to require a greater responsibility. Each one will produce in his own image. When a platoon is bad, it is not the platoon that is bad, it is the officer who is bad.

Primarily heroes in study. Study for what? To know how to fight, to understand and follow the development of military science and technology, to know the enemy because he has to be studied always. There is a direct confrontation between capitalism and socialism, and we represent socialism in this zone of Africa. That is why it is necessary to study so that we can be the best.

Then fight to vanquish poverty. I would like to see you well uniformed but with items produced by military personnel, with boots to your liking but produced by you so that when we come here we can see that these are pilots, those are mechanics, those are other specialists, each identified by his own uniform. You must be the ones to produce. It is not going to come from the sky. All this means struggle.

It means fighting against the physical enemy, fighting against the immoral enemy, fighting against political and ideological corruption, fighting against vices. And this because you are of various origins. Some come from the cities, others from villages and still others from the rural areas. And this is the center for changing man through collective living and work, through common thought, producing new ideas and abandoning the thatched hut mentality.

And above all there must be discipline. Discipline is a part of our life. It makes us proud. It led us to victory over Portuguese colonialism, racism, regionalism and the internal enemy--the reactionaries who tried to make of our struggle a pure and simple nationalist struggle. It was necessary to fight within FRELIMO and we have no apprehension in shooting when it comes to a reactionary. Periodic purging of our ranks is necessary because we do not want reactionaries in the armed forces.

Our armed forces--particularly the officers--have to be communists who defend our ideology, our oppressed and exploited classes and our people. The communists have the honor of being with our armed forces, of wearing the uniform we do.

We know that you did well and that the results will now be seen in the daily work you are going to perform. Obey the voice of command. I repeat here: Know how to obey the voice of command. And that means that at any time, under all circumstances, the voice of command must be obeyed. Each one must know his place within the military structure. In that way we shall grow. We want an army of heroes; heroes in combat, in the defense of the revolution, in the construction of socialism, in the defense of national unity, in the defense of sovereignty, in discipline and work.

8908

CSO: 4401

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ENSURES IMPROVED SUPPLY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Introducing the private Dionisio & Almeida warehouse approximately 4 months ago, as a purveyor for some hotel establishments in greater Maputo; namely, hotels, pensions and luxury first and second category restaurants, has noticeably improved the system of supplying foodstuffs to these establishments.

Indeed, since it began to supply the hotel industry in June 1980, the firm of Dionisio & Almeida has generally not had great problems in distributing supplies to its consumers, according to their quotas.

On this subject, it should be stressed that there is a shortage of some products, such as potatoes, onions, chickens and cleaning supplies, and it has been difficult to acquire them in adequate quantities to supply all customers.

The administrative and business managers of that firm told our reporter that work has gone smoothly basically because the factories and firms involved have regularly supplied goods to the warehouse and have met the quotas levied on them.

Moreover, those officials stated they have come to depend on the great help from the Ministry of Domestic Trade, through the respective provincial delegation, the entity with which they are in constant contact to solve one problem or another.

It should be recalled that previously the hotel industry was supplied by COGROPA [Wholesale Trade of Foodstuffs], a state company in the wholesale food business which, because it was so large, was not efficient.

Thus, the introduction of the Dionisio & Almeida warehouse as a purveyor to the hotel industry is part of the large plan to reorganize firms, aiming primarily to divide properly the tasks of food marketing firms and then to reduce COGROPA's customers so that this wholesale trade firm can do its work better.

Before becoming involved in this new endeavor, the firm of Dionisio & Almeida was geared mainly to marketing goods for the general trade (canteens and grocery stores). Now, as part of this new supply system, this firm will be divided into two sectors: the general one, which will continue its previous work and the hotel industry.

9479
CSO: 4401

LACK OF AUTOMOTIVE BODY PARTS THREATENS PRODUCTION

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 7 Oct 80 p 2

[Excerpts] If quick measures are not taken for the acquisition of materials needed for its work, the INCAR Company, an industrial unit specializing in the construction and installation of vehicle bodies, is shortly going to come to a complete standstill after 2 years of constant struggling against difficulties a not-easily solved nature. Actually, for more than two years there has not been even the minimum amounts of material necessary in that factory: paint, glue, glass, among other accessories. There is neither fabric nor lumber for making the seats for buses. This situation has caused the work performed recently to be done with materials gathered from among those which some time ago had been classified as useless.

At a time when highway passenger service faces many difficulties, particularly in the cities where hundreds of thousands of workers use public buses for their movements, the situation of the body assembly and installation industry is particularly serious.

"Our work varies from day to day," was what the administrative office supervisor of the Body Industry Company was able to tell us on the subject, saying that since the beginning of the shortage of materials, the disorganization of production has been a problem. Even material which can be produced in the country is very difficult to obtain. Moreover, all national factories generally face that problem because there are no raw materials on a domestic level for production of the majority of the material we need.

It is emphasized that despite all the difficulties mentioned of underemployment due to the lack of materials of the nearly 400 workers the INCAR Company employs today, it was possible to install bodies on 44 chassis belonging to Urban Public Transportation, some of which are today circulating in the cities of Maputo and Beira. Other activities were also carried out, in body work on automotive vehicles for state long-haul transportation as well as in body work on vehicles belonging to private entities.

8908
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

CARITAS ASSISTANCE--Responding to the appeal made by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, several national and international organizations have sent the Commission to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters substantial contributions to help victims of the drought which has affected various regions of the country. Thus, through its chairman, the religious organization, Caritas of Mozambique, gave an ambulance to the above-mentioned commission on 27 September 1980. During the ceremony, the head of that religious organization, who is also the archbishop of Maputo, stated that a variety of goods to assist drought victims, in particular, about 400 tons of cereals in the form of food and seeds, would be given soon. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 p 1] 9479

USSR DONATION--The ambassador of the Soviet Union to Mozambique, Valentim Petrovich Vdonim, on 1 October 1980, gave the chairman of FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, 420,500 meticals, a contribution from Soviet diplomats and technicians in our country. This amount will be used to help victims of the drought which is affecting several regions of Mozambique. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 1] 9479

DOS SANTOS IN GDR--Berlin,1 Oct--Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the Central Committee for Economic Policy of FRELIMO Party and secretary of the permanent commission of the People's Assembly, met with Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Council of the GDR and member of the Political Bureau of the Unified Socialist Party of Germany, in Berlin. During their meeting, Marcelino dos Santos and Horst Sindermann exchanged views on the close, friendly relations between the two countries which gained a new impetus because of President Samora Machel's recent visit to that socialist country of Europe. Dos Santos is currently visiting the GDR. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 1] 9479

DROUGHT AFFECTS CEREAL PRODUCTION--The 1980 goals for the commercial crop harvest, which is now taking place throughout the land, will not be met because of the drought which has seriously affected six provinces in the country--Inhambane, Gaza, Maputo, Sofala, Manica and Tete; the first two being the most seriously hurt. According to information from the Ministry of Domestic Trade, the agricultural production sector hurt most by the drought is the family-farm sector. There, too, according to the same source, most of the cereals are produced. Agricultural production in the drought-stricken zones has dropped about 50 percent. This means that currently there are no surpluses for marketing from the family farms since the serious drought situation eliminated the scarce food and financial reserves of the peasants. It should be stressed that some areas of the provinces of Niassa and

Zambezia were also affected by this natural disaster, although not so seriously. The marketing goal for peanuts (11,300 tons), the main crop cultivated at this stage in Nampula, will not be achieved during this harvest. Weather conditions reduced production to 50 percent of the estimated goal. At the height of the harvest, heavy rainfall destroyed great quantities of the product. On the other hand, the outlook for harvesting oleaginous products (sesame and sunflower seeds), whose harvests are in progress, is somewhat encouraging. About 15,000 tons of surplus sunflower seeds is expected to be marketed. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 1] 9479

POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL MEETINGS--Meetings of the FRELIMO Party's Departments of Ideological Work [DTIP's] are currently being held in various provinces of the country to analyze the political and ideological situation in the respective provinces. The work conducted by the DTIP's from the district to the provincial levels will be studied at the meetings. The information came yesterday from Jorge Rebelo, Central Committee secretary for ideological policy of the FRELIMO Party. Rebelo presided at the opening session of the DTIP provincial meeting in Beira. The Sixth Ideological Work Meeting at the Sofala Province level will analyze the work developed by all sectors in that department from the district to the province levels, as well as the plan of activities to be launched in the coming months in the area of ideological work. Also attending the opening session was Mariano Matshinhe, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, minister of the interior and resident minister in Sofala. Addressing the session, Matsinhe said the meeting fell within the implementation of the decisions of the Seventh Session of the Party Central Committee and the sixth session of the Party Provincial Committee in Sofala. The meeting was also attended by the secretaries of the party district committees for ideological work, officials of the sectors of the provincial DTIP, members of the mass democratic organizations and other invited guests. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 2] 6362

UPGRADING OF IMHAMBANE PORT--The work of laying the beaconage for the port of Inhambane, in progress since early September, is almost concluded. The tugboat "Lucheringo," which has assisted in the installation of the signal system for the port, will be returning to Maputo this week. Special attention will also be given to reactivating local stevedoring activity, to guarantee handling of the flow of cargo at the port after its rehabilitation. If all the operations involved in the revitalization of the port are concluded on schedule, it is expected that coastal shipping will be resumed within this year. The channel marking for the port of Inhambane, which was preceded by a hydrographic and topographical survey of the respective channel, is part of a broad operation to upgrade navigation throughout the length of the nation's seacoast. Similar operations to this end will be conducted at various coastal ports, which, like Inhambane, are now idle. No ships have put in at Inhambane since the late 1950's. The revitalization of coastal shipping is of particular importance to the nation's social and economic life; in addition to being less costly in terms of freight charges, maritime shipping affords greater cargo capacity than highway transport. Since our country has an extensive seacoast, it is important to use it to advantage in our transportation as well. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 2] 6362

RADIO AGREEMENT WITH DPRK--Maputo, 30 Sep (AIM)--An agreement has been signed here between Radio Mozambique [RM] and the central broadcasting commission of the DPRK, it was announced today by an official of Mozambique's Ministry of Information. The protocol was signed on 24 September by Kang Su Nyonj, ambassador of the DPRK in Maputo, and Antonio Fonseca, director of RM. The document provides for the exchange of programs between the two broadcast systems and an exchange of professionals to learn about the life in both countries. In the information sector, Mozambique add the DPRK will maintain cooperation accords between the two countries' new agencies. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 2] 6362

FRG RED CROSS ASSISTANCE--Following a visit to the major drought areas in Inhambane Province, a Red Cross delegation from the FRG returned to the Mozambican capital today. The delegation is in our country to discuss with government officials the machinery for assistance from that international institution to the victims of this natural disaster. Gerhard Dohms, leader of the FRG Red Cross delegation, announced during a press conference last Friday that the Red Cross will soon send Maputo a donation of 2,000 tons of grain for the victims of the natural disaster in Mozambique. He added that following the visit to Inhambane a report will be drafted describing the situation there. This week, the FRG Red Cross delegation will hold discussions with our government officials. The National Commission on Natural Disasters will report on the damages the drought has caused and is causing in other provinces, and a determination will be made as to the type of grain to be sent to our country. According to Dohms, the West German Red Cross delegation is here as a result of the visit by the FRG's minister for economic cooperation last July, when he offered to send the Mozambican Government 2,000 tons of wheat or an equal amount of corn to assist the people's affected by the drought. Once the meeting with the Mozambican government officials are concluded, the Red Cross delegation should return to the FRG this week, so the donation can be shipped to our country as quickly as possible. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Sep 80 p 1] 6362

USSR SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE MESSAGE--The Soviet Committee of Afro-Asian Solidarity has sent the FRELIMO Party Central Committee a congratulatory message marking 25 September, Day of the FPLM [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Mozambique] and Day of the Mozambican Revolution. Following is the text of the message: "In the name of Soviet public opinion, the Presidium of the Soviet Committee of Afro-Asian Solidarity sends cordial greetings to the FRELIMO Party Central Committee on the occasion of Mozambique Armed Forces Day, 25 September. It was 16 years ago that the heroic people of Mozambique, led by FRELIMO, took up arms in the struggle for liberty and independence, against the Portuguese colonists, a struggle which ended in victory, with the proclamation of the country's independence. We wish the Mozambican people happiness, prosperity and success in the process of building the new society based on scientific socialism. Long live friendship and solidarity between the Soviet and Mozambican peoples! Fraternal greetings." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Oct 80 p 1] 6362

PUBLIC DISTURBANCES INVESTIGATED--Nearly a half hour before the beginning of the evening show, some workers of the Montalto Cinema in Chimoio were arrested under suspicion of being involved in a disturbance which culminated with the cancellation of two consecutive scheduled moving picture showings. Defense and Security forces, which at that time learned of the incident, quickly contained an attempt to sow panic among the spectators present. As a result of that

incident, there were injured people who were taken to the provincial hospital, while a group of regulars of the Mozambican Armed Forces (FPLM), in a counter-action, managed to arrest some implicated persons for investigation. It is to be recalled that the provincial government of Manica in one of its sessions recently took specific measures to discipline that moving picture establishment, which now leads us to believe that the faults still prevailing in its operation will be corrected. [Excerpt] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 6 Oct 80 p 2] 8908

INTERPROVINCIAL COURSE ENDS--After nearly 45-days duration, the 11th Course of Political-Ideological Training ended yesterday morning at Beira. The course had been held at the Inhamizua Interprovincial Center. The course ending yesterday was participated in by personnel from the provinces of Tete, Manica and Sofala. Courses in the history of Mozambique and FRELIMO and Basic Theories of Marxism-Leninism were taught. The closing session was chaired by the provincial secretary for ideological work of the FRELIMO Party, who in her speech announced the holding of another political-ideological training course shortly. She also emphasized the disciplined and enthusiastic behavior of the participants in the course. She then spoke of the need for putting the knowledge obtained into creative practice for the benefit of the people and workers of their provincial homes. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 7 Oct 80 p 3] 8908

CSO: 4401

FRG MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS SWAPO'S NUJOMA

DW041310 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Nov 80 p 37

[Interview with SWAPO Chief Sam Nujoma, by unidentified reporter--date and place not given]

[Text] SPEIGEL: Mr Nujoma, why are you only coming now to the Federal Republic, seeing that Foreign Minister Genscher has invited you so often? Are you afraid to irritate your East Berlin friends?

Nujoma: We have had many differences with the Federal Republic and your ruling parties. It was mainly due to the fact tha Bonn refused to support the UN resolutions demanding an end to the mandate over Namibia. We asked at that time that the Windhoek consulate be closed.

SPIEGEL: It was closed 3 years ago.

Nujoma: But there is still an honorary consul there. We also asked the Federal Republic to terminate agreements with South Africa through which millions of marks have been channelled to German apartheid schools in Namibia.

SPIEGEL: But you know yourself that racial segregation was eliminated long ago in German schools. Africans are accepted.

Nujoma: The schools are still also expensive that African parents cannot afford them. That is also a form of racial segregation. We will see to it that after independence everybody will be able to attend any school.

SPIEGEL: Did you discuss in Bonn the problem of West German uranium imports from Namibia?

Nujoma: We have asked Mr Genscher for German participation in sanctions against South Africa. The German trade unions are asked to do the same.

SPIEGEL: Sanctions were never successful. Just take Rhodesia.

Nujoma: I think that there were quite different considerations behind the Bonn rejection. South Africa is after all an outpost of capitalist Western Europe. If a country such as the Federal Republic took part in an embargo, South Africa would feel it.

SPIEGEL: So Bonn does not want to take part in a boycott?

Nujoma: I cannot speak on behalf of Bonn.

SPIEGEL: What did Mr Genscher say?

Nujoma: Ask him yourself. Mr Genscher just said that the Federal Republic will closely cooperate with UN states in this matter.

SPIEGEL: So far you have received most of your support from the East Bloc and particularly from East Berlin. Your adversary, Andreas Shipanga, the leader of the so-called democratic SWAPO, has called you a puppet of the East Germans. What do you say to that?

Nujoma: The GDR has always supported us. Our relations are good on principle with countries that are friendly to us.

SPEIGEL: And Bonn was not friendly to you?

Nujoma: No, the Federal Republic supports Pretoria, it supplies war material to South Africa, it gives know-how and electronic equipment to the South African racists.

SPIEGEL: East Bloc countries even supply arms to South Africa. Many African countries have close trade contacts with South Africa.

Nujoma: I know nothing about that. Whom do you mean?

SPIEGEL: You can look it up in all trade statistics. Some two dozen African states are involved, among them Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

Nujoma: Angola is not correct; I know it because I live there.

SPIEGEL: What will happen to the 30,000 Germans living in Namibia? Should they leave the country, as demanded by Sean McBride, the former UN commissioner for Namibia?

Nujoma: I believe that you have interpreted Mr McBride incorrectly. We must first liberate Namibia and then strengthen our power and unity. So far only the old hatred lives that has been planted by the racist regime. The regime stays afloat only through fear, manipulation and blackmail. But the whites will naturally lose their privileges.

SPIEGEL: Does it mean that the Germans will lose their property?

Nujoma: We will rob nobody of his personal possessions.

SPIEGEL: Not rob, but maybe socialize?

Nujoma: Yes, but we will not take away anything from anybody personally.

SPIEGEL: Socialization is usually connected with taking away.

Nujoma: Naturally we must take into consideration what the people need to make a living. It is difficult to nationalize a vegetable stored. But there are other kinds of property...

SPIEGEL: The farms, for example...

Nujoma: The mining industry. We will procure interests.

SPIEGEL: Nobody doubts that SWAPO has a good chance to come out the winner in free elections. But assuming you did not achieve the necessary majority for a government, would you then be prepared to cooperate with other political forces? With Andreas Shipanga's "Democratic" SWAPO wing, for example?

Nujoma: Shipanga has no backing at all in Namibia. I cannot form a coalition with an individual person.

SPIEGEL: Will you tolerate the white leader Dirk Mudge, at least in the opposition?

Nujoma: Mudge is not a Namibian.

SPIEGEL: And the white Namibians...

Nujoma: Them, yes. But Mudge and the Boer elements should go to South Africa. They have suppressed and exploited our people.

SPIEGEL: Will you tolerate the other parties? Or do you want to have a one-party state such as Angola or Mozambique?

Nujoma: All depends on the decision of the Namibian people. If the people want to have a one-party state, they will get it.

SPIEGEL: And if SWAPO does not win--will you then accept the decision of the people?

Nujoma: We will win. No doubt about that.

CSO: 4403

VOTERS CAUTIONED TO FACE FACTS

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in German 29 Sep 80 p 8

[Article by Eberhardt Hofmann: "The Voter Should Be Wary of Illusions"]

[Text] In view of the impending elections by the white population, between 11 and 13 November, and the constant nationwide ideological propaganda spread by the parties, there is a danger that many voters will lose the perspective for the urgent Namibia questions. In fact, the National Party has offered no proof over the past 5 years that it is capable of giving clear guidelines. It has fallen back on its traditional strategy of disregarding unpleasant problems and, instead of frank discussions of real possibilities, appealing to the fears of white voters.

All efforts by the NP toward the voters are in direct contradiction to the irrefutable realities: the NP offers the whites guarantees and wants to enforce these with the threats that unless they are met "the whites" would leave the country. The NP cannot back up these guarantees which it offers so freely because neither the South African government nor the moderate black and colored population will offer help in the defense of such "entrenched rights."

The question remains for which "whites" the NP is offering these guarantees. Are they the NP party members who have already made up their minds and packed their bags? The NP will know best who they are and for them the threat that the "whites" are leaving the country unless they can hang on to the apron strings of "mother NP" might be valid.

The team of candidates of the Republican Party offers the clear and positive chance to get personalities involved in public life who not only have deep roots in the country but through their proven positive attitudes toward the country will be in a position to take decisive action in circumstances that often change over night.

Positive cooperation and the willingness to work together in principle on the national level--these are the cornerstones of a national Namibia policy. The RP leader deserves credit for the fact that he sends his candidates, from Bertie Botha to Anna Frank, to the real political front lines, to Ovambo and Caoco Land, far away from the cocktail circuit, where lack of education, terror, ignorance, confusion and the danger of land mines are dominating factors. These are the realities of our country.

RP candidates are sharpening their views of the total situation. Those who expect less from their political representatives are living in a dream world. Up north in Ovambo the candidates learn what real value there is in the miserable election campaign themes of the NP--in its pedantic policies (which on paper are not different, anyhow, from the programs of the RP), in trying to sell the old fear of a "black manace" and they get to know for the first time the value of a representative national government based on the principle: one person--one vote.

Up there in Ovambo, RP candidates learn to forget about any self-pity that they might still have had on the basis of their association with "the whites." That kind of self-pity is expressed in complaints such as those made recently by Abraham Hermanus du Plessis before whites in Otjiwarongo: "If you vote for the RP and if you are satisfied with a government based on the principle "one person--one vote," then you must realize what you are doing to the whites in Southwest Africa." Du Plessis sees only the whites and, should his outdated party in fact gain the majority, he would like to see the entire national legal process rolled back to that weak hour in March 1977.

His candidate for Otjiwarongo, Piet Roux, another veteran of the apartheid era, expressed clearly and with unequivocal force what the NP intends to do: "Through the elections of the whites you can force a stick into the spokes of the wheels of progress, and you can show the world for once and all who speaks in the name of the whites of Southwest Africa." These words were quoted verbatim by his newspaper.

In fact, the development of SWA/Namibia would again be thrown back if the obstacles set up by the NP could steer the course of the whites far off and into political insignificance.

However, the problems concerning SWA/Namibia are much more serious than the narrowminded and cosmetic election campaign themes of the NP. The five Western powers and the UN have reacted with growing impatience to the negative attitude of South Africa toward the most recent and generally well received Waldheim letter suggesting steps for compliance with a solution plan for Namibia according to UN resolution 435 which, by the way, was also accepted by a disturbed NP. South Africa can retaliate only through sanctions threatened in clever diplomatic maneuvers. These diplomatic maneuvers, however, are becoming more and more translucent, and every time it is becoming more difficult for the Western powers to avert boycott measures against South Africa. South Africa can gain time in Namibia only if changes take place here that are domstically important and also make an impression abroad. A political retreat, in accordance with empty policies, would completely destroy South Africa's credibility in the Namibia question.

The political parties involved in the elections of the whites must realize that the time of South African presence in Manibia is limited not only because in principle agreement has been reached on compliance with internationally supervised elections but also because South African circles on all levels are being asking increasingly if an expensive guerilla war at SWA/Namibia's northern border, which is so hard to guard, makes any sense in the long range, if a simple numerical accounting reveals how much more easily South Africa's interests can be defended at the Oranje River.

After the elections in Zimbabwe and the victory of the Patriotic Front, SWAPO has gained more sympathy abroad, and this organization is increasingly considered as a "iberation movement" and less as a terrorist organization. "After Mugabe, Nujoma does not look so terrible any more," a well informed expert on U.S. policy said recently. SWAPO is counting on and working with increasing material and moral support, of which it can be sure after the Africanization of Zimbabwe.

It is a tragic development that the NP does not accept these facts. The Republican Party offers another chance to elect representatives who retain a view of the total situation, and as Southwest Africans in the widest sense work inside a political infrastructure where the voices of the whites do not complain from the sidelines and are not judged by skin color, but rather where the right to speak out is determined by cooperation and effort. Those who want to remain relevant must also remain open to the problems of the total situation because only after the November elections will the work begin in earnest.

8889
CSO: 4403

COMMENTARY ON REUNION'S STATUS, COLONIZATION

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "To Him Alone," passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Once again (and this is not the last time) the question of the future of Reunion returns to the forefront of the news and to the center of discussion, whether it be within Reunion itself on the occasion of the arrival within our country of the first secretary of the French Socialist Party or whether it be abroad on the occasion of the publication of a survey of our island in the periodical LE MAURICIEN.

Just a few years ago, simply bringing up the possibility of changing the status of Reunion provoked shouts and insults from the worst reactionaries against the partisans of autonomy. Some of them even went so far as to publish genuine threats of death against the communist leaders in their press. Today, due to the strength of the progressive movement and its increasing credibility, the possibility of change has become a very important subject of discussion within all political currents.

Thus, even the "Journal de l'Ile de la Reunion" was led to write in its issue of Tuesday, 30 September with regard to the report appearing in LE MAURICIEN: "It is interesting to learn the responses furnished...by our politicians."

To be sure, it is interesting! The inhabitants of Reunion wish to learn the solutions of /all/ the parties for the future of Reunion and they have the /right/ to know them! This is one of the primary conditions for a free and democratic choice. However, these conditions do not exist at the present time, particularly at FR3. It is therefore essential that, at the Barachois station, reporting becomes free, honest, pluralist and favors democratic debate with regard to the future of the nation.

Based on the above, a strong idea is, in our opinion, the nucleus of this debate, namely: /"There exists a people of Reunion."/ Consequently, it is this people and it alone which holds the sovereign power to decide its future and to select the status to be given to its country.

Therefore, no one, whether he belongs to the right or the left wing, whether he is an inhabitant of Reunion or a foreigner, is authorized to set the limits of sovereignty of the people of Reunion other than the people of Reunion themselves.

This is what international law calls the right to selfdetermination of all peoples. This right is imprescriptible (it has no time limit and cannot be annulled) and inalienable (it cannot be mortgaged or limited by any one).

As long as politicians and political parties do not recognize this fact, they will be (as Louis Francius has said with regard to FR3) "off the beam."

As long as politicians and political parties do not subject themselves to these principles of sovereignty, their behavior will reflect admitted colonialism or will smell of colonialism.

The history of Reunion and the growth of its population, the type of colonization to which it has been subjected for three centuries as well as its economic, social and cultural situation are specific and comparable to no others. The result is that a specific solution is necessary to decolonize and to develop the country. This solution is exactly what Elie Hoarau has dealt with in LE MAURICIEN in the name of our party and which we have printed on pages 4 and 5 of this issue.

However, this specific solution must not hide the basic fact, namely, that it is up to the people of Reunion alone to decide and to freely choose what it wants. At the time that these questions are on the agenda, it is a good idea to bring this point up so that the lesson be learned at FR3 as well as elsewhere.

7619
CSO: 4400

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON NEED FOR AUTONOMY

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 2 Oct 80 pp 4-5

[Interview with Elie Hoarau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Reunion Communist Party and county councillor of Saint-Pierre by Jean-Clement Cangy: "Autonomy Is the Only Just Path," date and place not given]

[Text] On last Tuesday 16 September, our colleague LE MAURICIEN published a report dealing with Reunion. The subject of the report is in itself significant with respect to questions that are being asked in our sister island (as is also the case in the neighboring islands) with regard to our country, namely "What is the future of Reunion?" which indeed is the title of the article written by Jean-Clement Cangy.

Mr Cangy points out that "international public opinion has concerned itself with the Reunion question" and he notes in particular that "this question is still being considered by the Organization of African Unity, which lends its unconditional support to the principle of selfdetermination of Reunion."

In fact, the question of the future of our nation and of its status is being asked more and more openly and with a greater degree of insistence within Reunion itself as well as abroad.

In this great debate, the positions that have been developed during the last 21 years by the Reunion Communist Party are making headway and appear to be increasingly credible, fair and realistic. This point is also confirmed by the series of interviews published by LE MAURICIEN in its report. Our comrade Elie Hoarau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Reunion Communist Party and county councillor of Saint-Pierre was the one who answered the questions posed by Mr Cangy on behalf of our party. His answers are clear, stirring and reassuring to all the inhabitants of Reunion.

Their ideals are even more illuminating when compared to the responses furnished by Jean-Paul Virapoulle and Auguste Legros who presented the points of view of the right wing in this report. Both of these individuals are tangled up in their contradictions of "ignored colonist" and "deluxe receivers of public welfare" in the service of a policy which maintains Reunion in a state of dependence and underdevelopment.

The complete text of this interview by Elie Hoarau in LE MAURICIEN is presented below.

CANGY: The Reunion Communist Party, which was a partisan of the cause of departmentalization back in 1946, again brought up the subject of this status in order to ask for democratic and popular autonomy under the auspices of the French republic. How do you explain this move that was made by the Reunion Communist Party?

HOARAU: First of all, I would like to make a little historical correction. In 1946, there existed no Reunion Communist Party since the latter did not come into being until 1959. From the beginning, this party denounced the colonial situation which prevailed in the island that had been established in 1946 as an "overseas French department." Thus, from its very beginning, the Reunion Communist Party opted for a new status for Reunion, namely, autonomy.

Having made this slight historical correction, I would like to say that it is true that after World War II (1939-1945), the communists, who became reorganized into the Reunion federation of the French Communist Party, fought for departmentalization. The communist leaders of that time, who had been involved in union struggles in which they played the most radical role, assumed the class struggle in Reunion in a most exemplary fashion. The 1945 victory in France and the immense hope that was generated by the new social victories exerted a great influence on these communist leaders who saw in "departmentalization" the solution to the workers' claims for which they had fought tooth and nail.

Nevertheless, for reasons which depend on history, on the assimilating nature of colonization and on the origin of these leaders, it should be pointed out that these leaders placed a higher priority on social freedom than political freedom. It was necessary to wait for the creation of the Reunion Communist Party in 1959 for this priority to be reversed since it was then realized that true social freedom could only be acquired by political liberation of the country from the colonial yoke.

CANGY: According to the Reunion Communist Party, will Reunion always be a colony?

HOARAU: Absolutely. The inhabitants of Reunion cannot make any fundamental decision concerning their country. Their entire economy is based on foreign needs. Finally, their entity is constantly ridiculed, denied or folklorized for political requirements, for depersonalization or for the demands of capitalist tourism.

CANGY: Then, you are saying that only democratic and popular autonomy would put an end to the colonial situation of Reunion. Can you tell us exactly what this means?

HOARAU: First of all, there is a political significance: "Reunion for the inhabitants of Reunion." This means that Reunion belongs to the men and women who inhabit this country, who love it and desire its advance and the desire of its people to decide, i.e., to decide on the destiny of Reunion and of the control of the affairs of the nation.

Then, there is an economic, social and cultural significance. This means the implementation of the dynamics of development in all areas, which requires a consistent anti-imperialist orientation.

CANGY: The Reunion Communist Party is being reproached for a certain amount of ambiguity with respect to the problem of French troops in Reunion. If Reunion were to become autonomous tomorrow, would you demand the eventual departure of these troops?

HOARAU: This problem goes beyond the borders of our island. At the present time in our region, an anti-imperialist struggle requires that the Indian Ocean be converted to a peaceful zone. Among other things, this assumes the disappearance of bases, the existence of free commercial traffic in the Indian Ocean, the diminution (up to complete disappearance) of fleets of warships, the prohibition of stockpiling of nuclear weapons, etc.

As for the military shock troops of the French Army which are massively based here, their presence forms a part of the imperialist disposition of troops in the region. The Reunion Communist Party has not waited for the granting of autonomy of Reunion to denounce this situation and to demand their departure. Everybody knows this, especially our Mauritian friends.

Consequently, the position of the Reunion Communist Party does not suffer from any ambiguity. The only ones who see any ambiguity in its position are those who wish to see it at any price.

CANGY: On the day after the fifth Convention of the Reunion Communist Party, what are the prospects for your party in Reunion?

HOARAU: We believe that events are moving very fast throughout the world and in our region particularly. Great changes are going to take place and we believe that our country cannot remain isolated from these changes. At any rate, our party will do everything in its power to remain in the mainstream of these changes. For this purpose, our fifth convention has defined a fundamental objective, namely, to strengthen our party in every aspect in order to become firmly and permanently entrenched among the masses of the people.

CANGY: In electoral terms, the Reunion Communist Party has never progressed beyond the level of 40 percent of the votes cast. Nevertheless, you seem to be quite confident that, if the people of Reunion were to be permitted the opportunity of achieving selfdetermination, they would select to adopt the status of autonomy.

HOARAU: I would like you to know that the elections held in Reunion have been thoroughly rigged.

First of all, there exists censorship against the Reunion Communist Party. This party, which is the largest one on the island, and its representatives have never enjoyed the right to appear on government radio and television (FR3) to defend their arguments although they are regularly attacked on these media by the right wing and its representatives. This systematic censorship totally perverts democratic expression.

Furthermore, government welfare assistance is widespread in Reunion (more than 300,000 out of a total population of 500,000 inhabitants receive aid from the government). This welfare is used by the right wing as a real political weapon, as genuine blackmail for the elimination of welfare. You know that when people have only these payments as source of income to live on, blackmail is very effective. This is a terrible weapon which is held by the right wing at the time that elections are held.

There also exists the tactic of emigration. By forcing more than 6,000 youths, belonging to the mass of the population, to leave for France every year, the authorities are pursuing an obvious political objective, namely, to completely drain our electorate. By the end of 5 years, 30,000 potential voters have been eliminated. That is a considerable number!

Finally, electoral fraud itself is used during elections (falsified voter lists, repeat voting, violence, etc.).

Therefore, when you add up the effect of all these methods that are employed by the right wing to the detriment of the Reunion Communist Party, you wonder how it is possible for our party to receive so many votes and how it is possible that it is the leading party of the island.

To tell the truth, we are convinced that, if elections were to be held under normal conditions, the Reunion Communist Party alone would obtain an absolute majority of all the votes cast.

Nevertheless, our objective is not to obtain 50 percent of the votes in the elections. We want to gather the men and women of Reunion into a front which represents the vast majority of voters so that they themselves may lead their country.

CANGY: When Reunion eventually becomes autonomous, what will your priorities be?

HOARAU: The type of autonomous government that we recommend for Reunion will be democratic in operation and popular in composition.

The organizations to be employed will consist essentially of a legislative assembly, an executive branch and an agency that will cooperate with these two.

With regard to the economic area, we have expressed the principles which are to guide the actions of officials in order to prevent any possible return to colonial domination, to put an end to doing business only with France, to put an end to France's monopoly, to have the autonomous government participate in the activities of various sectors of the economy (participation which could amount to total control of certain sectors), to obtain agrarian reforms, diversification of agriculture, industrialization, a cultural policy responding to the needs of the masses, etc.

The urgency existing at the time of implementation of this program will determine the extent of the measures to be taken.

Finally, we insist that the French Government maintain and distribute the aid granted to Reunion. At the present time, this aid, which takes the form of transfer of public funds, amounts to approximately 6 to 7 billion new francs. Its maintenance and distribution constitute important elements with respect to realization of economic development of the island.

With regard to this point, we enjoy the support of the left wing in France, particularly that of the French Communist Party.

We demand the maintenance of aid for two reasons. First of all, as reparations for colonization of our country from the very beginning; secondly, as aid from the former mother country for development of our nation. At the moment that the "north-south dialogue" is on the agenda, the "have" nations find themselves with their backs to the wall. The underdeveloped countries are going to demand more than just words and promises.

CANGY: When we speak of decolonization of colonial territories, we think of independence. Is the Reunion Communist Party afraid of independence?

HOARAU: When we speak about decolonization, we think of a hard battle which will involve the greatest number of people in our country. Decolonization will be obtained by them and for them.

Consequently, it is desirable to involve as many people as possible in the struggle. To do this, it will be necessary to combine slogans and credible objectives which will correspond to their basic aspirations and will be capable of leading them into the fray.

If, due to rightist opportunism or to some other reason, we yield to an easy way out or to impatience, we cut off the mass of people from the struggle, which only serves to furnish colonialism with an additional breathing spell.

True decolonization means involvement of an entire mass of people in a long and difficult combat based on an anticolonial plan that has been prepared from a concrete analysis of a concrete situation.

The situation on Reunion Island is not the same as in any other colony. It is a very special one. It is only necessary to come here to become aware of this fact. Not to take into account this special character and to attempt to mechanically apply to Reunion the analyses and methods which did the job in other countries is to scorn scientific analysis of a situation. This does not mean that one must not consider the experience of other nations. It is on the basis of all such statistics that we have determined our slogan. We believe that we are in the best position to do so and I must say that, in view of the results that we have obtained in all of our battles, history shows that we are right. There are no other explanations for the successes that the Reunion Communist Party has achieved among the masses of people. From this moment on, it fears nothing, least of all colonialism.

CANGY: Some countries in this region seem to want to push you along the path to independence and generally say that Reunion is destined to independence by history.

HOARAU: We now offer the arguments and the program which, in our opinion, correspond best to the fundamental aspirations of the masses of people of Reunion. We also say that the solution that we recommend is a just and reasonable one. As for saying that history destines Reunion to achievement of independence, we say that history will record the evolution which will be that of our country and of our region. What will be the change in the situation? What will be the status of our islands within a given number of years when the region will have been entirely transformed and when South Africa will have been liberated from the regime of racist oppression that it now knows? We don't know. Will Reunion be independent? Will it belong to a

large federation of islands located in this region? Who can know this? Who can assert this? We do not know whether Reunion is destined to achieve independence. Maybe yes, maybe no. It is up to the people of Reunion to decide. It is obvious that the situation in the region will depend on the decision that is made by the people of Reunion.

CANGY: Therefore, the Reunion Communist Party does not close the door to independence, does it?

HOARAU: The Reunion Communist Party does not close the door to any choice that the people of Reunion will make at a given time or place.

CANGY: Some individuals seem to think that your present slogan is only a stage in the process of decolonization of Reunion.

HOARUA: Everything is a stage for something else. History reflects a series of successive stages.

Furthermore, let us analyze the following problem. Our adversaries attack us, saying: "You are not sincere. Your autonomy program is an enormous piece of hypocrisy. You propose it because you know that the people are afraid of independence. However, you hide independence behind autonomy and this is an intellectual and political swindle." They tell us "Confess that you are for independence." Or else the opponents carry on a bit of propaganda and say "Autonomy really means independence." Now, the question which is asked, namely, whether our autonomy program is a step towards independence, is a question which is politically dangerous.

If we answer "no," we appear to be the worst idiots in history since it would be said that the Reunion Communist Party in 1980 is in the process of freezing a given position for centuries or forever. One would wonder where we obtained the right to say that this is the definitive and final solution.

On the other hand, if we answer "yes, this is a step on the road to independence," our opponents would say "You see now! This is a hypocritical view which has been unmasked!"

As viewed by the Reunion Communist Party, autonomy is a stage in the development of Reunion whose limits we cannot establish. We have no idea as to the length of time that this stage will last.

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BRIEFS

POSSIBLE FRENCH WEAPONS--The minister of defense has noted that France is reportedly ready to sell armaments to Somalia. "We must find the financing for them, as France's attitude is purely commercial." [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 80 p 20]

CSO: 4400

REDISTRIBUTION OF POWER, PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL DISCUSSED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 16 Sep 80 p 10

["Perspective" Column by Anne-Marie Mischke: "This Is How South Africa's Power Domain is Broadened"]

[Text] While the Presidential Council is beginning to take shape both criticism and expectations of and about this new institution are being voiced. There are warnings about pot holes in which we must not be trapped and there are arguments about the way the council should work. In this interview Prof Gerrit Olivier of the University of Pretoria's Department of Political Science was sounded out about the aspects of the problems surrounding the council.

At this moment South Africa is in the midst of a transformation crisis and the Presidential Council can be regarded as an instrument for identifying problems and bringing about a new working structure, stated Professor Olivier.

The crisis of distribution and the crisis of participation are elements of this transformation crisis.

As for the first one, this has to do with a better distribution of goods and prosperity and can be brought about through economic development. However, the crisis of participation is a much more serious problem and this will be more difficult to resolve. Material improvement and improved education are simply leading to higher aspirations and the possibility of conflict arises when the people do not have institutions through which they can meaningfully participate in the decisionmaking process.

Seen from a broad point of view the greatest task now is the creation of legitimate institution through which everybody can participate in this in a meaningful way.

But then Professor Olivier warns that the Presidential Council must not be regarded as a magic wand which can get rid of the problems all at once. To be sure it is an important expedient for identifying problems and establishing working structures. The most encouraging aspect of the Presidential Council is that through it the whites are getting away from the age-old approach that they alone are to manage things for all of South Africa.

At the same time the council actually represents a form of redistribution of power.

It is being realized that the whites alone cannot cope with all the threats if national power equates to white power; so there has to be a distribution of power.

In this respect Professor Olivier is careful not to discuss either sharing of power or division of power. He explains that what he means by distribution of power is that the republic's power domain is broadened and the power components strengthened by involving the coloreds and the Indians.

"A new force is being created in the political system and in so doing, in the course of time, bridging loyalties will be developed with respect to common interests"; is how he put it.

As for the way in which the Presidential Council will be working Professor Olivier assumed the following stand with respect to a couple of important matters:

Authority must continue to be concentrated in parliament as is presently the case. This will mean that parliament can act as a policy renewer and will be able to put the stamp of legality on the process of change.

A strong central power is necessary in order to counteract the crisis being caused by the present transformation process. While the process is going on, the homelands must continue to develop, order must be maintained and well-being created. This will be impossible without a strong central power.

There will have to be quick results and these must be visible.

Urgency

Professor Olivier says that he has problems with the point of view that the Presidential Council will have time to consider things quietly for a long time. That is the ideal situation; however, with an eye to the attack upon us, and as matters stand in our neighboring countries, time is against us. Results must therefore be on hand soon.

Moreover, they must be visible. People must feel that such results are legitimate, that the Presidential Council's recommendations to parliament are authoritative and that subsequently these will also be carried out.

If it should turn out that there will be bickering about the recommendations of the Presidential Council, or should these be looked upon as simply a rubber stamp of the government, they cannot succeed. The council must have a strong input in determining policy.

Also one should not expect the Presidential Council to change the South African political system from A to Z.

Certain guidelines are already there and decentralization is one of them. The prime minister even points to the possibility of a confederation. The Presidential Council must work within this framework.

The policy of area collaboration which has just been announced is also creating a new dimension with respect to the homelands and should be given further consideration by the Presidential Council.

Professor Olivier said that people are now being careful about providing only an economic and not a political context to area collaboration. Yet he thinks that this is unavoidable because all development in South Africa is being politicized. Area collaboration can coincide with the development of a confederal structure.

The rationale of our present political development is that there can be no power sharing with blacks in parliament, for then a permanent minority group would be created again in this country.

It is necessary to be relentless in seeing to it that the Presidential Council along with the parliament of the republic will be one of the components of the confederation.

The Area Basis

The leaders of the other components could deal with the government on an area basis. For example, Chief Minister Buthelezi could discuss the arrangements for Natal and President Mangope those for Western Transvaal.

A collaboration structure on an area basis should be instituted as soon as possible and according to Professor Olivier a development bank and growth points outside the homelands are not sufficient.

The merits of Minister Alwyn Schlesbusch's view that the Presidential Council must preferably meet in the chamber are understandable, but this must not be an absolute rule.

According to Professor Olivier the arrangement of the Presidential Council meetings must be left to the discretion of the chairman.

If the public is not going to have any concept at all of what is being discussed in the Presidential Council, this would have a depreciating effect on political dialog. Ultimately the council would also experience difficulties in recruiting support for its recommendations since the general public would not be involved in the exchange of ideas.

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COMMENTARIES ON PARTY UNITY, PIVOTAL POINTS

Party Unity

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 12 Sep 80 p 12

["Perspective" Column by Otto Krause: "Renewal Makes for Unity"]

[Text] If consideration is given to the things which have taken place in past weeks: the reorganization of the cabinet, the prime minister's great persuasive efforts at the Transvaal Nationalist Party [NP] Congress and its wide acceptance then it becomes clear that in this new era there is not going to be an easy splitting up of the NP.

After all the talk of divisiveness and splintering, ever since the Craven episode back in March, the NP is now effectively united and moreover it is now on a new political course.

Once again the NP has surprisingly and effectively managed to undergo renewal and yet remain united.

When a party which has been in power as long as the NP manages to do this sort of thing again, then its time to ask how and why.

In addition, it must be pointed out that the NP of 1948 is certainly not the NP of today despite all the talk of firmness of principle extending to each remote cranny of policy.

Not Easy

But even the most trusted members of our old guard will come to acknowledge that it is actually a good thing for the NP to have adapted itself to the demands of the new era. The party knows that its 1948 model could not really weather the storms of 1980.

But sometimes bringing about renewal has not always been easy and this is something which all of us must admit.

Now I want to say that the painful trudging of some of our transitional phases is due to certain assumptions in our policy which today, to be sure after three decades, have no longer seemed to be so important; yet they managed to influence our thinking for a long time.

I would say that the first of these assumptions is the supposition that South Africa really practices a two-party system with the constant possibility of an alternative government.

Technically speaking we do have such a two-party system in our country and this is a good thing, because it helps to keep the ruling party on its toes.

But for all practical party political purposes, ever since the fifties South Africa has not had a creditable alternative government.

The Outward Picture

Yet for a long time we have behaved as though we have had to meet all the requirements of a party in a two-party system. Thus the NP has for too long placed emphasis on its consistency of policy, on its old broad principle of steadfastness and the thinking that it never changes. This is because in a two-party system this is how a party behaves; it assumes (completely erronously) that it has a lease on all wisdom. Thus this is the picture that it must maintain outwardly. It is all a part of its political style.

However, when we look upon the reality of our situation, then these dangers do not actually appear to be as bad.

Of course, there are dangers for a nation such as ours in a world of increasing radicalism and it is never sensible to assume a carefree attitude; but at the same time we must recognize that in our immediate surroundings there is still a high degree of respect for our efficiency and also our readiness for collaboration.

We are now endeavoring to apply this readiness to a solution in South Africa. It is also a cardinal aspect of our new existence strategy, but it is all too clear that the exaggeration of the dangers (as part of our political style) has long kept us from adopting new possibilities.

Yet despite these inhibiting assumptions the NP has succeeded in accomplishing a renewal and maintaining party unity. Now we must ask how and why...

New Ways

Renewal (all of us must now look into this) came about mainly because of the takeover by a new prime minister. So far, under each prime minister, a certain amount of rigidity has been creeping in. A feeling then arose that new ways must be found and thus the new leader implemented a renewal action.

This has always taken place against a background of lively discussions, in inner circles as well as in the Afrikaner press, and has dealt with the course which the nation should undertake. Moreover there are also factions within the NP (North/South, enlightened/conservative) and although they all regret this factionalism it has contributed to the realism of the debates and in practice has helped along renewal through competitive attitudes.

Should there be no factions one day, that would be a sign of danger for the NP.

To be sure each new prime minister has had to go through a period of in-house difficulties marked with tensions and talk of splintering; but ultimately the NP has remained united.

But why? The fact that renewal has taken place each time is paradoxical and certainly the foremost reason for the preservation of unity. In addition, each Nationalist Party member knows in his heart that what we are dealing with is national interest and not an ad-hoc policy, ideology or outlook on life. Although often the debate is conducted along such considerations, usually, it is the aspect of national interest which turns the scale.

In addition, I want to state that we are also entering a new phase of maturity in this respect. The debate is more about the question of short-term and long-term national interest and is being conducted in much less obstinate terms of ideology, necessity for consistency and other things. This is a very healthy sign as it attests to a new realism about our situation and also to the fact that the influence of the worn-out assumptions, which I have mentioned, is on the decline.

As it is working out, sometimes in mysterious ways, we are actually taking heart with respect to the Nationalist Party.

Pivotal Points

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 17 Sep 80 p 8

["Perspective" Column by Willem de Klerk: "Afrikaners Are on the Move"]

[Text] During past months, things have been going better with respect to Afrikaner unity and the prime minister is becoming more and more the man of unification who is mobilizing the nation behind a clear course of action.

In the course of newspaper commentaries and stands taken on political views, various themes from various books have been observed and evaluated with many arguments.

Sometimes one cause supplants another in actuality and some of us are easily affected--and driven from our course also by the reaction of readers.

Everyone who discusses politics (and this means every other Afrikaner) feels the need of summing up things once more, repeating basic arguments to himself and reanalyzing again.

I feel the need to underline again three pivoting points in the politics of today.

Obstruct

The fact that there are accentuations in politics among Afrikaner nationalists is something which we have learned to accept. Acknowledging this can have the negative effect of having this become a cover for group formations which obstruct the progress of policy and delay political options.

Without fear of contradiction I can say that during the past months things have gone better with regard to Afrikaner unity.

This indicated that the average Afrikaner person is willing to look at our political problem straightforwardly.

The finality of our situation in Southern Africa is liberating us from wishful thinking, eye blinders, the comfortable path of least resistance and the hope that the long road of political evolution will surely take care of us.

We are being liberated from a false conservatism which only wants to hold on to the past (political policies, national relations, customs of coexistence) simply because this represents the status of past times. Such an attitude is not conservative, but reactionary.

The new pure conservatism among our people is the readiness to set Afrikaner interests as the criterion for each renewal and change of policy.

Out of this motivation to preserve (exactly by being politically dynamic and creative and by breaking through impasses) Afrikaner harmony is now becoming very strong.

Plan

The prime minister, who was at first branded as the creator of schisms, is now becoming more and more the man of unification who is mobilizing the nation behind a clear course of action.

The steadily growing Afrikaner harmony is becoming the pivotal point of our policy.

Yet another pivotal point is the fact that we are keeping on working with a basic political plan which has specific aims. We are not floating out in the open sea as some people would like to believe.

P.W. Botha calls his basic plan a national strategy against a total attack.

Figuring among the chapters of this basic plan are the meaningful abolition of discrimination, the establishment of economic integration between races and national groups in decentralized economic areas, a new agreement on cogoverning between whites, coloreds and Asiatics and a confederation type of joint governing between the Republic of South Africa and the black people.

The steadily maturing basic plan is a subsequent important pivotal point in our policy.

Arrangement

The negotiating machinery is the third pivotal point which I want to mention today.

No basic plan, no political ideology and no dispensing of peace and prosperity in South Africa is possible without accord and collaboration between our national groups over basic matters. We have irrevocably entered the epoch of consultation and stipulation, of mutually acceptable proposals before there can be progress, and the epoch of thorough discussions of subjects.

We are making arrangements for a future political, economic and social order.

If we Afrikaners cling to these three pivotal points we shall be well on our way from the drifting in which we can so easily be entrapped.

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SABRA'S ULTRACONSERVATIVE VIEWS CRITICIZED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Sep 80 p 18

[Editorial: "Flights of Fancy"]

[Text] In the past leading figures of SABRA [South African Bureau for Race Affairs] have insisted that their organization is not a policymaking body, but an academic study group. If one accepts this view, then it is also necessary to admit that SABRA has the right to theorize about important national affairs and to do so in a far-reaching and radical manner.

Yet there necessarily arises doubt as to what contribution can be made by a study group if it does not take into account the existing reality about itself and, through its flights of fancy, succeeds only in throwing into further disarray an already delicate and complicated national situation.

Against this background it is justifiable to ask what the chairman of SABRA wanted to achieve this week, during the organization's congress in Pretoria, with his introductory speech. Let's mention only a few examples taken from his speech: The continued presence of coloreds in white lands is contrary to the principle of self-determination; the survival of the Afrikaner cannot be guaranteed by a constitutional model which may be presented for whites, coloreds and Indians; whites must start planning for a country which shall be uncontestably theirs; separation of races is necessary in South Africa and this makes for a political system of complete self-determination for each racial group in its own land and under its own authority.

It is true that there are whites who, not necessarily out of feelings of hate, dream of a South African utopia without the coloreds and that there are coloreds who dream of a country without the whites. But it is a risky escape for an organization like SABRA to give white dreamers the impression that the South African realities can really be spirited away.

What can possibly be achieved by implications, now already being intimated, that the Presidential Council will not be able to come up with a constitutional arrangement which will be able to guarantee the survival of the Afrikaner and of other groups? What is meant by "complete self-determination for each racial group in its own territory?"...and among other things even a colored homeland which has already been rejected by the government and by the coloreds themselves? Can we really talk about a "white economy"? Such a thing has never yet existed in this country.

In past decades SABRA has found itself in several storms as a result of certain arguments by its leaders, including those who favor a colored homeland. In the process, the organization has lost influential members. If it goes on ignoring realities then we can certainly ask whether it still has any practical contributions to make in the circumstances of today.

7964
CSO: 4408

INKATHA YOUTH, AFRIKANER STUDENTS FORMING ORGANIZATION

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 16 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by Amanda Botha: "First Alliance Between Whites and Blacks"]

[Text] Capetown--The Afrikaner-Black Foundation, the first alliance of its kind in South Africa was founded in the course of the weekend after negotiations between students of Stellenbosch University and youth leaders of the Zulu organization INKATHA.

The Afrikaner-Black Foundation was brought into being for the purpose of establishing a better understanding between blacks and whites.

A statement which was simultaneously issued in Stellenbosch and Ulundi dealing with this matter was signed by Nick Koornhoof and Frans Foelofse, two Stellenbosch University student council members, and Simon Maphalala and Musa Mkize, respectively secretary and chairman of the youth wing of INKATHA.

According to Roelofse's statement yesterday, offices of the foundation will soon be opened in Stellenbosch and in Ulundi. The foundation has the full support of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Prof Mike de Vries, the rector of Stellenbosch University.

The four leaders who signed the agreement for the alliance form the managing committee of the foundation. The foundation will consist of a "thinking scrum" of 20 members; 10 students from Stellenbosch and 10 youth members of INKATHA will be serving in it.

Replaced

According to the statement as issued, the foundation will dedicate itself to the "establishment of a new South Africa."

This entails an order of things in which discrimination, improper practices and incomplete political models will be replaced and substituted with new things so that a more functional and more acceptable South Africa can be created for all its inhabitants.

The foundation was the result of a meeting held in June of this year in Ulundi between Koornhoof and Roelofse and the youth leaders of INKATHA. In the course of

the meeting, it was agreed that "superficial political chatter in cocktail parties" cannot bring about peaceful change in South Africa. Only a partnership between blacks and whites can administer an orderly change in South Africa.

It was agreed that the foundation shall rest upon a "scientific and academic basis," although it will certainly develop into a body having political shadings. Membership in the foundation shall be obtainable only at the invitation of the management committee.

The activities of this body are in principle being planned for a term of 3 years. Thereafter its rights to existence will be reconsidered.

Among the things which have already been planned is the arrangement that the "thinking scrum" will analyze selected publications in an academic manner and subsequently will formulate proposals which will be made available to interested groups in South Africa.

An effort will be made to improve relations between blacks and whites. Leadership seminars will be arranged and these will serve this purpose of improving the quality of leadership. Also a program will be launched for "identifying a conflict and countering it."

Tours within the country and abroad will also be arranged for the purpose of propagating the aims and ideals of the foundation.

7964
CSO: 4408

BRIEFS

CISKEI CRITICIZE SCHOOL CLOSINGS--Port Elizabeth--Serious concern prevails in Ciskei government circles over the school disorders which are now affecting this national state and which have already led to the death of four persons. It is suspected that the banned African Nationalist Congress is playing a big role in these disorders. Criticism has already been voiced on Minister of Education Ferdi Hartzenberg's decision to close schools in urban regions of the Eastern Cape and elsewhere. Ciskei leaders regard this as a tactical error especially with regard to the closing of schools in Port Elizabeth. Ciskei claims that it has a great influence in Port Elizabeth's black areas. Government spokesmen point out that 80 percent of the black people of Port Elizabeth are Ciskei voters. One of the spokesmen indicated that the Ciskei schools are being greatly influenced by the urban regions and students are being forced to collaborate by means of threats. This was also the case at the Fort Hare University where students who returned to attend classes received threatening letters. Rev W.M. Xaba, Ciskei's minister of agriculture and forestry, stated that Dr Hartzenberg's school closings only profits the enemy. He pointed out that the ANC has stated that 1980 is the year of organization and school children are one of its main objectives. The school closings are causing great frustration among children and the ANC is exploiting this situation. Students are being told that they can get a better education elsewhere. They are thus being enticed to leave the country and trained as terrorists, said Xaba. [Text] Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Sep 80 p 33] 7964

CSO: 4408

REVIEW OF HUMAN RIGHTS, POLITICAL SITUATION

London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Oct 80 pp 2103-2105

[Article by Victor Ndovi]

[Excerpt]

EXACTLY three years ago this month (October) combined Anglo-American efforts foiled an alleged multi-national invasion of Togo. According to the Togolese authorities the brains behind this mercenary attempt to wrest political power from President Gnassingbe Eyadema were the sons of Togo's first civilian chief of state, the late Sylvanus Olympio, who was killed in the country's first military coup in 1963 engineered by the incumbent head of state Eyadema.

Eyadema has accused Bonito and Gilchrist Olympio, both exiled in Paris, of persistently scheming to oust him violently.

Despite this lapse in time the mercenary issue remains the one most sensitive aspects of Togolese politics. In August this year, after press reports in the United States alleging gross human rights abuses in Togo, Eyadema dispatched his Foreign Minister, Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, at the head of a top-level government team to the US and Europe to burnish Togo's tarnished human rights image.

In addition to appearing on television and radio Akakpo-Ahianyo was also instructed to buy space in newspapers and other publications and to invite journalists from these establishments to Togo to verify the allegations of human rights violations. The newsmen's trips and stay in Togo were at government expense.

However, Togolese officials strenuously kept away all the relevant aspects of their domestic politics which were contained in the American press reports. Instead the journalists were chauffeur-driven to areas where the government has established development projects. Some of these projects, however, remain static.

A good example is an area just outside the capital, Lomé, on the road to Kpalime, where the Libyan Development Bank, with offices in Lomé, has lent the Togolese unspecified sums of money for agricultural development in the area. But up to now there is nothing to show except for the signposts indicating the areas earmarked for agricultural development.

In the local press, particularly on radio and television, there are programmes praising his "wise" leadership. Added to that are the groups of dancers, "les animations," formed by the party, so the officials claim, who are paid and whose uniforms are bought by the government. These dancers are said to comprise chiefly northerners many of whom also act as paid government informers. Eyadema himself is a Kabre from the north.

The presence of informers among the dancers entertaining the President suggests strict security in the country. Indeed Togolese do not openly discuss domestic politics for fear of being victimised. There

are unconfirmed reports of people mysteriously disappearing for expressing opposing views to the government. Such arrests are always blamed on the army which plays a vital background role in Togolese politics.

Although the government is almost wholly civilian, except for Eyadema and one or two others, the army is the real political arbiter. In addition to being head of state and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, Eyadema is also Defence Minister. Close behind him are the southerners, Col. Yamvi Assila, the deputy chief of staff, and Lt.-Col. Koffi Kongo, head of military intelligence, a brilliant and the most feared army officer.

At times some of the senior army officials explain government policies even in the presence of the relevant government ministers. This strict security surveillance also extends to civilians.

Visitors movements in the country are closely monitored including their contacts. All the same the government maintains Togolese are among the most free Africans and that Togo has only six political prisoners. The six were placed on trial, attended by international obsarvers, including those from the London-based human rights group Amnesty International, for their alleged part in the abortive mercenary bid.

The trial itself has been heavily criticised by some of the international observers. The Amnesty International observer states in a written report that the trial was improperly conducted

Serious questions have also been raised over the treatment of the six prisoners. Sanvée was severely tortured by the security authorities in an attempt to obtain a confession. As a result he developed mental problems. There are independent medical accounts to confirm his ill-health. Besides, the prisoners are frequently transferred from one jail to another to conceal their real whereabouts. Added to that are doubts concerning the location of Saturn Ayite, one of the prisoners freed in an amnesty granted by Eyadema but whose whereabouts have not been accounted for.

Despite all these bizarre internal politics Eyadema has managed in the last 13 years to wield together a sense of national unity. He has also ensured the even spread of development to as many parts of the country as possible. And he has been careful to maintain an ethnic balance in the country's centres of power.

In the three main centres of power, the party's politburo, which is the top policy-making body in the country, the party central committee and the cabinet, all the country's regions are fairly represented. Of the nine politburo members four are from the north, four from the south and one from the centre. In fact the most powerful political figure next to Eyadema is the Interior and Information Minister, Kpotivi Tevi Djidjogbe-Lacle, a southerner. As Interior Minister he is in charge of all internal security and regional administration. He is also a senior politburo member.

Of the three most senior ministers, two including Djidjogbe-Lacle are from the south. For 10 years Djidjogbe-Lacle was directeur du cabinet, a post now held by the northerner, Foumbara Outtara Natchaba. However, all this has proved costly to Eyadema. There are now frequent charges of nepotism and ethnic favouritism against some government ministers and top officials in the state enterprises. Eyadema has responded by often reshuffling his government, partly to cut out dead wood and to maintain efficiency.

Particularly discontented are the lowly-paid and the unemployed. Wages are pitifully low and unemployment is fast rising. Official statistics, however, remain unavailable.

The government's extravagant spending in certain areas of the economy remains questionable.

In many parts of the country roads are in a very bad state, schools remain poorly constructed and hospitals acutely inadequte. In Lomé itself insanitary conditions are rife. Official explanation for some of these discrepancies, especially over poorly-built schools without proper facilities, is that the government does not want to alienate pupils from their local environment.

Externally Eyadema has tried unsuccessfully to mediate in the Chadian dispute. Togo also continues to have border problems with its eastern neighbour Benin and its western neighbour Ghana.

To worsen the situation there are a number of Ghanaian women in Togo engaged in prostitution. There are also Nigerians and Ghanaians involved in illicit currency deals on the black market. These problems are known and openly admitted by the Togolese authorities but no action has been taken.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS--According to a decree signed by the founder of the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People], President of the Republic, minister of national defense and chief of the general staff of the Togolese armed forces, Col Chango Bawbadi has been appointed chief of the military cabinet at the presidency of the Republic and is in charge of the armed forces veterans; Col Kongo Koffi has been appointed inspector of the Togolese armed forces; Lt Col Amegee Yao Mawulikplimi has been named deputy chief of the general staff of the Togolese armed forces. Finally, Major Walla Sizing has been appointed commander of the 2nd joint regiment in Lama-Kara, replacing Col Amegee Yao Mawulikplimi. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 80 p 14]

CSO: 4400

DETAILS ON COUP ATTEMPT REPORTED

Dissidents Plot Smashed

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA's security forces have smashed a plot to topple the Government, President Kaunda disclosed at a Press conference at State House yesterday.

Dr Kaunda said the plot was planned by a clique of Zambian dissidents who had hired a gang of Katangese mercenaries in collaboration with racist South Africa.

The mercenaries had planned to strike on October 16 and 17, but the Zambian defence and security forces moved in to smash them 24 hours before they could launch their plot.

The President said a number of Zambians behind the plot had been arrested and more than 40 of the mercenaries captured.

He revealed that according to the maps confiscated from the plotters, several strategic installations such as State House, Zambia Broadcasting Services, the Lusaka International Airport, Arrakan barracks and the residence of the commander of the Zambia Army were targets of the attack by the hired private army which was flushed out of their Chilanga base outside the capital.

Dr Kaunda said police were looking for a former Cabinet minister, a white Zambian and another man to help them with investigations. He did not name them.

He warned people, especially on the Copperbelt, to be on the lookout as the Chilanga mercenaries had been scattered. Since their total number was not known, some of them might be on the Copperbelt, the President said.

Dr Kaunda also announced that three Zambia Army officers were involved in the plot, but declined to name them, as this would prejudice court proceedings.

Convicted

One of them, he said, had already been suspended in connection with theft by servant, a charge for which he was convicted and had been awaiting his appeal to the High Court.

I am conscious of the fact that I cannot reveal the names here because I believe the State will like to prosecute those involved," Dr Kaunda said.

In the case of the army officers, the President declined to mention their ranks, saying: "I am walking a tightrope. I am really handicapped about whether I should do that."

But, he said, there was quite a number of Zambians picked up and investigations were continuing to find out how many they were.

"However, we are quite clear that the leadership of the gang is Zambian and the soldiers of fortune are Zaireans," he said.

The President exonerated the Zambia national defence force, saying its good name had not been tarnished because investigations carried out which, he said were thorough, only implicated three army officers in the plot.

Explaining the climax leading to the present situation, the President said security forces at their Sesheke garrison in Western Province received a message from South African soldiers demanding to have a meeting with them.

At the time, secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Grey Zulu, was in the province and he instructed the Zambian soldiers not to do what the South Africans demanded, saying they should [illegible]ugh a third party who [illegible]ontact the Zambian [illegible]ent for them.

[illegible]appened on September [illegible]

"A couple of days after that, the message was repeated. On a Friday before October 16, we received an ultimatum from the commander of the South African soldiers to our Sesheke garrison commander, saying if their request was not met, they (South Africans) were going to bombard Sesheke," Dr Kaunda said.

Mr Zulu later informed Dr Kaunda that he had refused to meet the South African demands again and the President agreed with him, insisting on the racist soldiers going through a third party.

"By that time, intelligence reports were being received that there was a gang of foreigners preparing to topple this Gov[illegible]ment hired by certain Zambian elements.

"Naturally, we were following these reports. And time did come when we learnt authoritatively that the gang was going to attack on the night of October 16 and 17," he said.

Dr Kaunda, as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, gave instructions to Zambian forces to move in 24 hours before the enemy struck.

"The story is well-known from there," he said.

He added: "Our boys moved in and uprooted the enemy. Two were killed and two others were captured.

"It seemed they knew that we were going to attack first and dispersed," he said and saluted the Zambian forces for their gallantry. He paid tribute to the people of Mumbwa in the Shibuyunji area for their vigilance and cooperation with the security forces.

Dr Kaunda described Zambians detained in connection with the plot as anti-revolutionaries who wanted to amass money through exploiting the people.

These people, he said, might have been frightened by the Anti-Corruption Bill which was passed by Parliament recently as an Act.

"Perhaps they feared that it would reveal some of their dark corners," he said.

Asked whether the plot had weighed him down, Dr Kaunda said: "I don't know. How do you look at me? How are you weighing me?"

But he added that he was a democrat who loved mankind. His leadership on the people of Zambia depended on the people's trust and confidence in him and not on "thugs and gangsters."

"If the great people of Zambia say I should continue working for them in this way, I will continue. But if they tell me that I should go to become a peasant farmer, I will go straight home at Shambelakale and start ploughing with a hoe.

"That is my line. I am genuine — gangsters have no chance with me. None," he declared.

Dr Kaunda said Zambia's enemies had been plotting against the country since independence.

● A police spokesman announced in Lusaka last night that all essential workers in curfew affected areas should obtain red passes from the police to replace the white ones issued earlier, as they were now not valid.

Bus Station Sealed Off

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

ARMED police and Zambia Army personnel yesterday cordoned off the Kitwe main bus station (KMB) and searched all people coming in and going out of the area.

This is the first time security forces have spread their operations to public places.

Kitwe police chief, Mr Clement Mbangweta, could not say how many suspects were picked up. But he said the exercise was "routine."

People going in and out of the station were searched and those without national registration cards or other identity papers were detained.

More than 160 curfew breakers were arrested on the Copperbelt on Sunday, provincial police chief Mr Julius Zulu said.

Most of them were in Ndola Rural and in the townships who appeared to be ignorant of what was required of them during the curfew hours — from 19.00 hours to 6.00 every day, Zana reports.

The police chief commended residents in town centres throughout the province who he said were cooperative in observing the curfew.

In Solwezi, police shot and wounded a suspected thief in the early hours of yesterday.

The suspect, who was apprehended, is nursing wounds in Solwezi hospital in the intensive care unit.

North-Western province police chief, Mr Adam Shiyanda, said the man was seen carrying assorted goods at 04.00 hours by a police officer guarding the house of the province's Central Committee member, Mr Fine Liboma.

He said the officer ordered the man to stop, but he allegedly ignored this despite three warning shots being fired in the air.

Mr Shiyanda said the police man then shot and injured the suspect in the legs.

Provincial under-secretary Mr Josiah Kazhila whose house was ransacked by thieves on Sunday, identified some of his property.

Last Friday, thieves broke into the house of the assistant secretary Mr Moses Kusweje and stole goods worth hundreds of Kwacha.

South Africa Implicated

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

YESTERDAY Zambians knew, once again, how lucky they are in having as their President the indomitable but loving Dr Kenneth Kaunda. He has foiled a plot which could have ruined Zambia by now.

There is no telling the magnitude nor the horror of that ruin had the diabolical plan, hatched in South Africa, taken place on October 16 with the treacherous support of local dissidents.

The President himself aptly summed up his courage over what has been happening when he divulged the sordid details of the plot to a hushed State House Press conference yesterday. He said:

"I was elected not to preside over the destruction of Zambia, but to preserve Zambia. I have a duty to maintain law and order in this country. The laws in Zambia must be obeyed."

That is rare courage in the face of destiny. It is genuine faith and unadulterated conviction for Zambia's well-being as a strong and united nation.

Such traits merit something more than fine words. They merit and demand the will to form clear-cut decisions; to adopt an unequivocal and realistic stand, and to take remedial action.

Dr Kaunda has already [illegible] pre-emptive action by the security forces to foil the plot. Hence the dragnet, the arrests and now the curfew. Soon the gory details will be revealed, hopefully, in open court.

Yesterday's Press conference was a bit of an anticlimax. The people's appetite for more information was whetted but not satiated.

Patriots that they are, they were craving for the names of the local dissidents supposedly behind the plot. As it is they are left to vile rumour-mongering and witch-hunting.

This might prove dangerous and actually help the enemy who is still lurking in the shadows ready to pounce at an opportune moment. But if we are genuine patriots, and not mere paper Zambians, we have to do the President's bidding.

Dr Kaunda explained that he could not divulge the names lest he prejudiced the matter in the eyes of the law. But he asked the people to watch out for all other details from the courts soon.

For the present it is incumbent on every genuine Zambian to be vigilant,

This is the time to prove that the security of the State does not only lie with the over-burdened but brave security forces alone but with every Zambian in every walk of life. That is vital.

It would be futile to forgo our unity as a nation just for the sake of a few "pieces of silver" by a few money-lovers. Workers and the trade unions too must avoid being used by subtle elements to subvert Zambia's unity.

There can be no doubt as to the gravity of the President's warning against their manipulation by the enemy.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT-LABOR DIFFERENCES

Trade Union Leaders Meet

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions leaders will today meet officials from the Ministry of Labour and Social Services in Lusaka to iron out differences between the two, ZCTU general secretary, Mr Newstead Zimba, announced yesterday.

"We shall discuss what went wrong between us and the minister (Mr Joshua Lumina). We are prepared to discuss anything that crops up during the meeting," Mr Zimba said.

Mr Zimba said the ZCTU had boycotted Mr Lumina's meetings a month ago because of his "unsubstantiated allegations against the labour movement."

Mr Lumina had blamed the ZCTU for the strikes in the country, saying they were politically motivated.

"The minister had gone too far in his attack. The boycott we made was to protest against his utterances," he said.

He said that the ZCTU would go with an open mind and ready for any subjects the minister might bring up.

At a State House Press conference on Monday, President Kaunda announced that he had received intelligence reports that Zambian dissidents had planned to use the labour movement to paralyse the country through strikes and topple the Government.

He said the mercenaries had planned to attack the country during this industrial unrest, but the security forces foiled their plot 24 hours before it was launched.

Mr Zimba, however, denied later in Kitwe that the labour movement was to be used by the mercenaries, saying: "As ZCTU we refuse to be used by foreign powers in their devious activities. We stand by the resolution of 1960 in which we pledged to work with and support UNIP. The resolution has never been revoked."

Mr Zimba said yesterday the meeting would also discuss the findings of the committee of inquiry into the Nakambala shooting incident in which about five workers at Nakambala Sugar Estate in Mazabuka were shot and wounded when police were called in to quel a strike over delays in getting their K156 salary increase.

The ZCTU at the time demanded an explanation as to why police opened fire "on unarmed workers" and the Government appointed a committee of inquiry headed by Mr David Lewanika to look into the matter. It presented its report to Mr Lumina early last month.

Meanwhile, a row has erupted between the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) branch officials in Kalulushi and the area governor, Mr Morgan Simwinji, with the union leaders vowing that they would never cooperate with the governor.

MUZ branch secretary and branch chairman Mr Webby Kaoma and Mr Robert Lihanga respectively, have claimed that the governor was ignorant on trade union matters.

The two union officials were commenting on Mr Simwinji's attack on MUZ when he warned the union last weekend to stop working against the Party.

He said that he was assured by the mining management that the jobs of the two union officials who stood for ward elections were safe.

The officials who stood for elections were Mr Philip Mukosa who went through as Kalulushi ward vice-chairman and Mr Emmanuel Chimfwembe as ward chairman for Chambeshi.

In Ndola, ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chileba, is expected to attend a meeting between Rover Zambia management and officials of the United Transport and Allied Workers Union today over workers' demands to have a branch manager in Ndola sacked.

ZNUT Official Resigns

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA National Union of Teachers general secretary, Mr Shiyenge Kapini, has been forced to resign.

The decision to remove Mr Kapini who has led the union for more than a decade was made at the two-day ZNUT annual executive council meeting at Adastra Primary School in Choma early this month.

Reasons for Mr Kapini's dismissal have not been announced and acting general secretary, Mr Albert Chibale, refused to discuss the matter in greater detail yesterday.

During the meeting, Mr Kapini was reported to have stormed out when he was asked to step down "in the best interest of the union."

However, Mr Chibale said Mr Kapini left the union on October 21. "He is no longer with us."

Mr Kapini could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Mr Chibale said during the meeting, there was a proposal that Mr Kapini should step down — which he "accepted willingly."

The council resolution on Mr Kapini reads: "The council has asked the general secretary, Mr Shiyenge Kapini, to resign his post in the best interests of the union."

The council thanked Mr Kapini for the "tireless" efforts he rendered to the union during his term of office.

Mr Kapini was elected ZNUT general secretary in 1970 after the resignation of Mr Muletambo Mubita.

At its Choma meeting, the union described that those who took up full-time posts in the union in future would be on secondment "rather than resigning their teaching posts."

Tension

Mr Kapini's dismissal is a culmination of tension which had been mounting against him.

Last month, a number of branches demanded his removal for allegedly using the union to further his political ambitions.

On September 19, ZNUT Nchanga area secretary Mr Abson Simfukwe was suspended for allegedly campaigning for the dismissal of Mr Kapini — a move which was strongly opposed by local union officials.

Three days later, teachers in Kitwe passed a vote of no confidence in Mr Kapini, claiming that they were convinced he had "his sights on a higher political job, using the union as a ladder."

Mr Kapini denied the charges, describing them as "nonsense."

Meanwhile, the council called on the Government to "quickly" announce and implement the improved salaries and conditions of service for teachers — an issue which has been dragging on since last year.

"It has been noted that the patience of teachers throughout the country is taken for granted by some people in authority despite the directives to solve our problems by President Kaunda.

The teachers condemned remarks made by Ndola governor Mr Alexander Kamalondo that he would make the district "hell" for some union leaders whom he accused of being disloyal to the Party and its Government.

They also attached Labour and Social Services Minister Mr Joshua Lemina for criticising the teachers and railway men in Kabwe who went on strike last month.

Meanwhile Labour and Social Services acting permanent secretary Mr Stocker Makwakwa said the report on the shooting incident at Nakambala sugar plantation presented to Mr Lemina last month will soon be made public.

Strike Threatens National Economy

ZAMBIA's economy will collapse if threats of a general strike are carried out by the labour movement, the Zambia Federation of Employers said yesterday.

ZFE chairman, Mr Kennan Nkwabilo, said his organisation was concerned about the tension between the Government, the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions and the employers' organisation.

The ZFE chairman described relations between his organisation and the ZCTU as "very cordial".

He also described the present labour situation as "spades of tension here and there" and the employer felt the tension of the threat of a nation-wide strike and was concerned, but not frightened.

Asked if the federation could do anything to improve relations between the unions and the Government, Mr Nkwabilo said:

"No. Under normal circumstances in the tripartite arrangement, the Government is supposed to act as the conciliator between the employers and the union."

According to the latest information bulletin of the ZFE, a tripartite consultative meeting was held on July 10 to discuss the President's speech to ZCTU leaders and labour market parties.

Reviewed

The employment situation in the country, the state of the economy and the formation of a tripartite committee to classify "essential services" were also reviewed.

In Kitwe, about 120 workers at Chloride Batteries went on strike on Tuesday in protest against the alleged failure by management to award them annual wage increments.

They resumed work yesterday after the National Union of Transport and Allied Workers and the management promised to look into their grievances.

Chairman of the works council, Mr Brent Chilongo, said the workers had waited for four months without getting their increments.

Mr Chilongo said the workers went on a one-hour strike demanding their rises.

But general secretary of the union, Mr Clement Mulonga, said the management was discussing the collective agreements and not the strike.

He declined to discuss the matter further and the company general manager could not be contacted for a comment.

● The Mineworkers Union of Zambia has warned that miners will take an industrial action if the local government administration is imposed on them.

This was one of the resolutions passed by the MUZ bi-annual conference held in Livingstone and released in Kitwe yesterday.

Delegates said the integration of mine townships with councils had been rejected by MUZ since independence.

The intended Local Administration Bill was tantamount to repealing the Mine Township Act Cap 472.

"This action is worse than integration as it is aimed at depriving Zambians of their rights to choose councillors since the election of ward chairmen will only be confined to few Party cadres", the resolution said.

"It must be noted that the decentralisation of local authorities, if implemented, will replace the councils with the Party and its Government. If this happened, there could be a breakdown of local authority administration."

The delegates resolved that Zambia's economy had been at its lowest ebb for the last four to five years mainly because of inflation, the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and low copper prices.

Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Joshua Lumina yesterday met members of the tripartite investigation committee on the Nakambala riots to review the report.

The meeting, which Mr Lumina chaired was attended by the ZCTU, ZFE and ministry officials.

The ZCTU was represented by its secretary general Mr Newstead Zimba.

A ministry spokesman said the public would be informed of the ministry's reaction to the report at a later date.

The tripartite committee, chaired by Mr David Lewanika, a lawyer and member of the Industrial Relations Court, was appointed on April 30 by Mr Lumina to investigate the Nakambala Sugar Estate riots which resulted into a number of people being shot and injured by police.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ALL MAIZE HAULED--The National Agricultural and Marketing Board (Namboard) has now collected and transported all the maize to the main depots throughout the country, operations manager, Mr John Nyirenda, revealed yesterday. Mr Nyirenda said in an interview that the exercise had been accomplished on time because the maize yield this year was low due to poor rain. "We have been efficient this year because of the low crop yield," he said, adding that when yields were high, it took Namboard until December to finish collecting the grain. He reported that there were no losses of the grain this year despite the sudden downpours in some parts of the country. My Nyirenda also attributed the early finish of the exercise to fruitful meetings with the transporters hired to do the job. "They had co-operated with us extremely well during our regular meetings," he said. The operations manager said Namboard had hired 200 private trucks including Contract Haulage. He said except for 3,000 bags of rice in Kalabo area which needed to be transported to higher and dry ground, all the maize in the country had been hauled to the depots. The problem in Kalabo was undeveloped roads. Mr Nyirenda, however, said tractors were being mobilized to transport the cereal to safe grounds. He said maize in Lusaka, Mumbwa, Luapula, Eastern Province, Copperbelt, North-Western, Serenje and Southern Province had already been transported to main depots. But Mkushi and Kabwe are yet to finish off transporting the grain. The number of bags that have not yet been ferried to the depots is negligible, he said. Last month general manager, Mr Daniel Luzongo, gave a three-week ultimatum to the transporters contracted by Namboard to finish off collecting maize. [Excerpt] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 29 Oct 80 p 1]

ISLAMIC LEARNING CENTER--The Islamic Educational Trust of Zambia is to set up a non-profit-making centre of Islamic learning and vocational training in Lusaka, a spokesman has announced. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Oct 80 p 7]

CSO: 4420

ZANU-PF URGED TO FOLLOW YUGOSLAV MODEL

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 Oct 80 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] What will the role of ZANU (PF) as a party be in the new Zimbabwe that lies ahead. Concern has already been expressed that while Parliament sits in its chambers, the Government is controlled by the party organization at 88 Manica Road, Salisbury.

The power of the party is, understandably, very great. It was through the party that the fundamental and necessary changes in our society were achieved. Those who participated in what has become known as "the struggle" understandably wish to have a major voice in the conduct of the nation's affairs. What is in doubt, is whether this is to be achieved through the elected members of Parliament, or by direct party influence.

In attempting to assess which road the country will take, it is often useful to examine the situation in other countries, particularly those which the Prime Minister and party have indicated they admire.

Yugoslavia is such a country. Because of its leadership by Marshal Tito, its assistance to ZANU (PF) during the war years, and its unorthodox and flexible socialism, it has attracted the attention of the party's political intellectuals.

What is the role of the party in Yugoslavia? Although--like ZANU (PF)--the Communist party led the country through a liberation war and revolution, it has renounced political power. In its programme, the party is described as the "leading social force," with its goals as the development of activity and initiative by personal example.

Marshal Tito himself warned that the party could adopt a leading role only if it constantly regained the trust of the workers. This could be done, he said, only if it is capable of "pointing out to the working people the ways and means of struggle for the achievement of a better and freer life."

A cardinal principle of the party is that membership "brings no privilege nor special social position."

The role of the Yugoslav Communist Party has changed over its history. Like ZANU (PF) it has had its "underground" period, and under its leader was the initiator of a liberation war and revolution. In the post-war period, it laid the foundations of a socialist state--but not one rigidly bound by idealogy or bureaucracy.

The Yugoslav Communist Party admits that its leading role is "not assured in advance." The extent to which it is realized depends on the Yugoslavs themselves, and the ability of the party to be the true interpreter of the interests of all the nationalities within the country.

If ZANU (PF) follow such directions many fears within Zimbabwe will be laid to rest.

CSO: 4420

IMPORTANCE OF SALISBURY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 80 p 14

[Editorial]

[Text]

CANDIDATES in the Salisbury municipal elections next month have only a few days left in which to submit their nominations. We hope the voters will be given a wide choice of men and women from which to choose.

There should be no repeat of the apathy that has characterised so many previous city elections. For the first time all areas of Greater Salisbury are involved, and about 150 000 people are eligible in 36 wards, instead of only about 16 000 in 13 wards last time.

Special pages in today's Herald will show candidates and voters what Salisbury is all about and what makes it tick. The city machine is a big and complicated one that for the most part runs extremely efficiently.

The new council must build on this good foundation and fill in the gaps that prevent many residents from enjoying urban life to the full. The emphasis must be on what used to be the black areas.

The new councillors particularly can be expected to press for more housing and electricity connections, more recreation centres and community development projects, better roads and transport.

But the chances are that the voters, and the councillors, will have to be patient because the required improvements will not come quickly. Even if the finance were available from the central Government, the shortage of men and materials could inhibit development.

The quality of life will be better for more people in Salisbury. But municipal candidates must appreciate the difficulties and not make wild promises in their campaigning.

CSO: 4420

IMF LOANS COULD RESTRICT POLICIES

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Conditions attached to World Bank and International Monetary Fund loans could mean that Zimbabwe will have to tailor its economic and political policies.

In an interview with The Gazette this week, the Minister of Finance, Mr Enos Nkala, said the problem of conditionality--the laying down of rules and conditions by the IMF and WB in exchange for loans--was a major cause of contention at the recent joint annual meeting of the two organizations in Washington.

Sovereignty

Most developing countries at the meeting, including Zimbabwe, felt some of the conditions laid down by the two bodies were too stringent and hampered development. When the IMF and the WB lend funds, their demands also effectively reduce a country's sovereignty, said the Minister.

While he agreed that the conditionality system should be changed, he believed in "conservative" change and did not go along with some more radical third-world countries that wanted to completely dismantle the system.

Mr Nkala added that membership in the IMF and WB would give Zimbabwe access to funds to meet short-term balance of payment shortfalls, and, through participation in the fund's Special Drawing Rights department, increase Zimbabwe's imports and stimulate trade.

On the problem of attracting private development capital, Mr Nkala said potential lenders will look at three areas:

The projects that need to be financed.

The Government's ability to repay loans.

And the country's stability.

"Projects must be viable or marginally so, and must be related to the most urgent needs of the country," said Mr Nkala. Zimbabwe already has a list of priority projects which are currently under review.

As for the ability to repay, the Minister said that most international financial institutions believed Zimbabwe could repay loans because of its ability "to export more and more."

Stability

On the question of stability, Mr Nkala accused some people of painting an excessively gloomy picture of Zimbabwe. These "distortions" have done the country harm, but this is being overcome by talking to "the right people overseas" and "getting them to come out here to see for themselves."

"People that I meet are deeply impressed by what we have achieved in the last six months and go away with a totally different view of conditions and prospects here," he said.

The Minister added that he did not believe Zimbabwe's policy of socialism is frightening away private investment. Said Mr Nkala: "Socialism exists in many forms throughout the world, and generally has not been an inhibiting factor. I think that you must bear in mind that it is not our policy to introduce a stereotyped form of socialism. We have seen the problems and difficulties that other countries have as a result of blind implementation of the socialist policies of others. We do not intend to follow that course."

CSO: 4420

FARMERS' PROSPECTS LOOK BRIGHT

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 28 Oct 80 p 10

[Text]

White Rhodesian farmers were the backbone of the Rhodesian Front and provided the core of Ian Smith's support when he took UDI in November, 1965. They bore the brunt of sanctions and when the bush war got under way they were at the sharp end of it.

They endured hit-and-run attacks, lost many of their number, farmers' wives and children included, lived in a constant state of siege and often had to leave their farms to serve in the army or police reserve.

Now, under the black government they resisted for so long, their future could be bright. These days they are known as commercial farmers rather than white farmers — to be more in keeping with the non-racial spirit abroad in Zimbabwe and to make the clear distinction between their large-scale business type of farming and the smaller output of the tribal and peasant cultivators.

A man who opposed UDI, himself one of Zimbabwe's most successful farmers, was appointed Minister of Agriculture by Mr Robert Mugabe. He is Mr Dennis Norman, who in this interview with the Cape Times Central Africa Editor, ANTHONY RIDER, talks of his key role as one of two whites in the Mugabe cabinet, and gives a remarkable insight into that independent nation's problems and potential.

Contrary to general belief, the number of commercial farmers has not fallen drastically. There were 5 000 of them when the war flared anew in 1972 with the north-east incursions by Zanla. Only a few hundred have abandoned farming.

HOW ARE farmers responding to the changed situation in Zimbabwe?

First of all we have no war on our hands. We still have acts of banditry, a little bit of terrorism, but basically the war has ended. It's made a big difference to the farmer's way of life. Take stock theft. It was a major menace in the last part of the war. It has dwindled down to something like 110 to 130 head a week net loss. In the last week of January it was 4 500 a week, so there's been a dramatic reduction.

The camps are over except for the reserve situation, so farmers can get on with their farming. They haven't every month to put on uniforms and leave their farms. Security in the rural areas has improved enormously and that is a tremendous relief to family life. This business of perpetually sleeping with weapons behind security screens and brick walls to a large extent has ceased.

On the economic side sanctions have been lifted. The fuel situation has eased. There's no rationing. That means a bloke has one more restriction off his shoulders and he can plan his programme in the full knowledge he has adequate fuel.

On the negative side there is still this criminal element going round the country and people are getting roughed up, and there are question marks hanging in the minds of the farmer and his wife whether they should continue or how long they should continue.

So the government has a problem here of restoring full law and order, but I believe the measures introduced, if the police are reinforced with the army, as has been promised now, and they can get on top of this, there's no reason why the farmer should not settle down to a normal way of life again.

And farming prospects?

Well, we entered this new period with a new government with pretty low stocks on hand of grain, and predicted low stocks of beef, which have now come about. We have to ration the butcher, and we have a tobacco surplus. With the better grain prices now being offered we will have a maize surplus next year, which means we'll be able to feed the country and sell the surplus at a profit.

The beef shortage is partly seasonal (it's difficult to produce animals economically coming out of the winter), and the cost of feed is high because

of the higher grain and oilseed prices. So we've got a problem there to try to rectify the pricing schedule to get an even offtake of beef throughout the year. I'm currently looking at this one.

We've oversupplied the tobacco market this year with poor-quality leaf after a bad season last year. The Zimbabwe Tobacco Association will limit the amount of tobacco for auction next year. They've introduced a quota system for their growers and I believe that will lead to a better quality, because if you're limited in production you'll go for the better quality. I see no reason why we shouldn't very rapidly recapture our world position as quality producers.

Dairying

We try to look at dairying every six months rather than annually to make sure prices are right to keep up supplies. We have a bit of a shortage in some of the butters, the cheeses, but this could be seasonal. And we'll get an uptake of milk once the rains come.

So on balance the prospects are fairly good. Your question marks are law and order and political stability?

Yes, but I have sufficient confidence in the Prime Minister for him to introduce political stability. I don't think we're heading for another election soon. One hears the rumours occasionally that the government will call a snap election or be forced into one. I don't believe it. I think the PM's majority is sufficient to see him through the first five-year term. So as time goes on I believe he will demonstrate there is political stability.

On law and order once they have been able to place the chaps now in the assembly points, whether they're absorbed into the army or they go off for further education or technical training, whatever their future is, and some of these weapons can be collected and we have one national army, that will go a long way to defusing the situation.

It'll take a bit of time. These things aren't easy. The kind of war we came out of was slow to start. I think it will be slow to wind down. Nevertheless the indications are fair and there's more than a reasonable chance we're going to come out on the credit side.

If we can get through the first year without too many wheels coming off the vehicle then there's every reason that we will succeed.

Are the farmers with you on this?

I think my views are generally speaking shared by the white community as a whole. There are obviously some who have very serious doubts, but I am speaking more for the farmers and I believe the farmers are realistic enough to accept that the government we have is the one that was the choice of the people and is the one they are going to work with. They certainly will make no attempt to buck the government. All that they ask in return is that they be allowed to get on with their affairs.

We've had two very large meetings (up to 600 farmers at one of them) with the Prime Minister. There is a rapport going between the government and the farming community. I just hope that that will strengthen rather than weaken as time goes on. So on balance I remain optimistic.

How do the farmers regard Mr Mugabe?

At first they were surprised because he was a different animal from what they had expected. I think they now have respect for the policies, the attitudes, he has adopted. The first test came in the budget, which was a pleasant surprise. They thought there'd be heavy taxation, restrictions on travel. But it didn't happen. The second surprise was whether people would believe the PM is genuine when he says he wants to build a nation that is free for all races, all creeds, all colours, and everyone can within civilized limits lead their own lives.

Good record

He makes no bones and doesn't apologize for being a socialist but nevertheless says there is room in our society for the free-enterprise system. And the performance, and one can only judge on performance, the track record has been good. So I would say that the farming community, certainly at this moment, have a high regard for the Prime Minister.

How do you feel about your acceptance in the cabinet?

I think I am accepted. I went there with a certain amount of trepidation. I find that the cabinet is very professional. Meetings are run very much on professional lines. The Prime Minister is the chairman very much in command. My views are sought on matters pertaining to agriculture. I can talk on any subject I wish to and I believe I have as fair a hearing as anybody else in the room. Certainly there is and never has been any animosity shown to me because I happen to be white.

Never questioned

My political views have never been questioned by anybody. They've never been sought by anybody. I think I've been accepted for what I was put there for — as somebody to represent the private sector, particularly the white farming sector, to get a balance in cabinet or government decision-making, and I've never felt uncomfortable there.

How do you get on with the Prime Minister?

My first meeting with him was two weeks before the election. He asked me to go and see him. I went along with a lot of apprehension at that stage. He said: "Look, I know nothing about agriculture. I've asked you here to explain it to me." We had a chat of just over an hour and I was surprised how easy it was to talk to someone so receptive. I never saw him again until I was in the cabinet. I had been led to believe that with his ideology he wasn't prepared to listen to a voice from the private sector. But that wasn't quite the case and since then I've found it easier and easier.

He's not a great extrovert, but he's got a very good sense of humour. He has a tremendous capacity for work. I've never known a man to put in as many hours in the day. He never seems to flag or get tired. He has endless patience. He's accessible. I find him so. You only have to ring up and if you get through the outer screen of secretaries he always seems to find time to see people. He probably is a better listener than a talker. He is a great listener in fact, and one has plenty of opportunity to put one's viewpoint across. He's quite decisive. Having heard you he will then respond in a positive manner.

Two of the things that have struck me in Zimbabwe are the release of black energy and talent, people wanting to get to grips with the problems and the sense that suddenly the country has rejoined the world. Do you have the same feeling?

Yes, very much so. There is an upsurge. I think one can detect it if you take a half-hour stroll through the streets of Salisbury. They're throbbing again. In the commercial world I'm told all sales are at record levels. The country is on the move. Yes, we have rejoined the world community, and particularly the young are beginning to enjoy it. There has been a big return of blacks who have a variety of degrees, training and so on, and they're anxious to get stuck in and do something useful.

I believe the goodwill that has always existed in this country is still very much with us and there is a feeling the whole thing is moving forward. It is exciting, I agree.

Skyscrapers

I am told that although we haven't had a big revival in building quite a bit of interest is being shown in residential building and even in some of the commercial and industrial sectors. The government is going to put up a big office block and a couple of skyscrapers are going to go up in the middle of Salisbury — scenes we haven't seen for a few years. It gives one the feeling that possibly the darkest hour is over and we're coming into the light again. We might be blinking a little but it's quite pleasant.

You believe Zimbabwe can make quite a contribution in Africa, don't you?

Yes indeed. We had the nine-nation meeting in Lusaka where they started drawing up strategic plans in various fields — transport, communications, health and so on. We in Zimbabwe have been tasked with formulating an agricultural policy which will benefit the region. And I'm delighted because I believe we can be the catalyst for agriculture in this region. We have the historical expertise which has been retained in this country to put this thing together. We have the dedication among our farmers, among our research and extension workers, and I believe our farming record is probably at a higher level than any other country in Africa.

Food imports

Africa generally is running short of food. We have seen fairly substantial food imports going into our neighbouring countries. Now there's no reason why this region should not be self-sufficient in food and no reason why it should not help ease the world food deficit. This is going to get worse. Somebody has to organize the relief, put it all together. I believe Zimbabwe could well be the catalyst.

What sort of thoughts would you have for South Africans who are looking very closely at what is happening in Zimbabwe and trying to relate it to their own situation?

I wouldn't pretend to have a clearer crystal ball or a monopoly of wisdom. I came to the political side very late in this exercise, although I was involved in a lot of the earlier discussions, as you know. I believe the big advantage is being able to converse or hold a dialogue with all and sundry. Once everybody puts their cards on the table it's surprising how easy it is to play. But it's when cards are kept close and information, thoughts, policies, ideologies, are kept hidden that everyone's in a guessing game and you try to out-manoeuvre the other fellow. You're playing a great game of bluff.

To converse

But once you get through the barrier where you don't even have to trust each other, just be able to converse with each other, it's amazing how easily it comes after a while. You don't even have to agree. You can agree to disagree on many fundamental issues. But if you talk to someone, finally his respect for you seems to increase, and yours for him.

So the only thoughts I would have on your question are that I think we're all suspicious of something we don't know. The unknown is always frightening, but if you get to the stage of talking, at least, I believe you're on the right road to beginning to understand, and if you understand perhaps you can start to solve. But talking is the first step to take.

CSO: 4420

ZINDOGA TO STAND IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 80 p 9

[Text]

THE former Minister of Law and Order in the last government and UANC national chairman, Mr Francis Zindoga, is standing for election in the municipal elections in Salisbury.

He has submitted his nomination form as a candidate for Ward 8, which includes Waterfalls, Houghton Park, Lochinvar, Southerton, Malvern, Parktown and Prospect.

By Thursday evening, four days after the lists opened, 10 nomination forms had been received. A city council spokesman said yesterday most nominations were expected towards the deadline, 4 p.m. on Thursday. This will leave three weeks for campaigning before the elections on November 22.

Another candidate who has been put forward in the same ward as Mr Zindoga is Mr John Drake Chambwe, a radio technician with the National Railways of Zimbabwe.

Mr Chambwe of Lochinvar was among the first blacks to stand for municipal elections in Salisbury last year.

The Mayor, Councillor Jack Whiting, has lodged his nomination for ward 12, comprising Avondale, Alexandra Park and Gun Hill.

Serving councillors, Councillor G. Ismael and Alderman Ronald Cowan, are both standing in Ward 10, which includes Belvedere and Ridgeview.

The only nomination to have been lodged so far for any of the new wards representing the former local government areas is that of Mr Kenneth Mano, who is standing in Ward 19, comprising Kambuzuma and Rugare. Mr Mano is a company director.

STANDING

Mrs Elaine Raftopodlos of Arcadia has submitted her nomination form to stand in Ward 7 which includes Braeside and Eastlea. She is a branch manageress with a Salisbury firm. Standing in the same ward is Alderman Ivor Pitch.

Councillor F. J. Mills has been entered for Ward 9, representing the central business area and the industrial sites, and Councillor Mrs B. L. J. Boaler has been nominated for Ward 11, Mabelreign.

CSO: 4420

WANKIE POWER PROJECT TENDERS INVITED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

TENDERS for Phase Two of the Wankie thermal power station project will be received early in November and the financial propositions they include may decide the future of the scheme, Mr Douglas Irvine, General Manager of the Electricity Supply Commission said yesterday.

Phase One, costing $300 million, is for a station to produce 480 megawatts a year. It should be completed in three to four years.

Phase Two of the project is far bigger both in terms of financial investment required and in the amount of power it could produce, said Mr Irvine. Its initial output would be 800 megawatts with an option of adding capacity for another 400 megawatts.

That would make Wankie capable of meeting Zimbabwe's electricity supply needs of about 1 200 megawatts a year. About a quarter comes from Zambia.

An investment of about $700 million would be needed to finance Phase Two.

Mr Irvine said it was hoped the bulk of the finance would come through foreign contractors who would ask their governments to back their investments.

"How the contractor finance works is very complex," said Mr Irvine, "but it is the best form of finance for a project of this magnitude.

"Whether Phase Two goes ahead, and when, depends largely on the financial arrangements put forward in the tenders for the work. These tenders are due in early next month," said Mr Irvine.

Negotiations on other forms of finance for the Wankie project were also continuing, he said.

CSO: 4420

FIREMEN END STRIKE, MORE STOPPAGES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

STRIKING firemen from three Bulawayo stations are to return to work today as a result of a request by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai.

The regional industrial relations officer, Mr Peter Cowan, said yesterday the Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr Robson Manyika, and the Deputy Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, would hold talks with the firemens' workers' committee and himself today.

At Wankie yesterday 280 construction workers employed by Richard Costain (Africa) Ltd, downed tools.

They were demanding better accommodation after their huts were damaged in a rainstorm at the weekend.

A spokesman for the Industrial Relations Department, which has sent an official to Wankie, said arrangements were being made to rectify the situation as soon as possible.

About 130 workers from the Ascot, Bradfield and Abercorn Street branches of TM supermarkets, Bulawayo, went on strike yesterday. All other departments were working normally.

A TM spokesman said the strikers would not give reasons for staying away from work, but asked that the general manager, Mr Martin Cameron, come down from Salisbury to listen to their grievances.

Mr Cameron arrived at about 3 p.m. and went immediately into discussions.

He said after the meeting: "Agreement was reached on all the points they raised. These require action by both sides."

The strikers will be briefed on the outcome of the talks today.

CSO: 4420

FINANCING FOR NEW AIRPORT SOUGHT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE is seeking overseas funds to finance the $70 million first stage of Salisbury's new international airport.

According to a highly-placed Government source, the funds will finance the initial stage of the airport development on the site of the present Kutanga Tobacco Research Station to the west of the existing airport.

Both Kenya and Malawi received substantial financial assistance from friendly overseas countries to finance their new international airports at Nairobi and Lilongwe.

The $70 million will cover detailed planning of the new airport to cater for Zimbabwe's international air traffic needs up to the year 2000 and the construction of the new terminal capable of handling 2 000 passengers an hour or an overall capacity of three million a year.

"Initially, the terminal will handle a smaller volume of passengers but it will be designed to expand rapidly to meet the expected increased demand," the source said.

The project will also include new link roads between Queensway and Prince Edward Dam Road which are destined to provide the main access to the city.

"We are aiming for a long term, low interest loan.

"If Kenya and Malawi were able to attract such financial assistance in building their airports, why should Zimbabwe be any different," he said.

He made the distinction that the airport development was part of the Government's normal expansion programme whereas aid for national reconstruction and the resettling of the population was "a separate project".

The new airport has been given a high priority by the Government which recognises the shortcoming of the existing airport complex.

The overall plan includes a second parallel main runway, a large car-park and sophisticated passenger loading facilities giving undercover access to aircraft.

CSO: 4420

BLACKS GET TOP PRISON POSTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

TWO blacks have been appointed deputy directors of the Zimbabwe Prison Service and 18 others have been given top posts by the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako.

Senator Mubako said yesterday he had taken these "far - reaching measures" because all along the staffing in the service had been divided on racial lines.

"The blacks have been generally at the bottom of the ladder while whites were predominantly at the top," he said. "All senior posts from the director — the highest position in the service — chief superintendents, superintendents, chief prison officers and the rest have until now been held by whites only.

"Most blacks in the service were warders and only recently were some admitted as prison officers. No black was at the top despite the fact that some of them have been serving for a long time."

All the 24 appointments, announced yesterday, become effective from Saturday.

The deputy directors are Mr Langton Chigwida and Mr Nicholas T. Mapfumo, both long-serving members of the Prison Service.

Other appointments are: Chief Superintendents — Mr Jeremiah Brada; Mr John V. Clack; Mr Stephen Grey; Mr John Kombo; Mr Innocent M. Mabika; Mr Samuel N. Matshalaile; Mr Jacobus A. Steyn; and Mr Brian B. Thom.

Superintendents — Mr Johannes J. Alberts; Mr Stephen Chimurahara; Mr Patrick Chimanga; Mr Marvin A. R. Dingwall; Mr Cyril K. Gwase; Mr Stanley Hendome; Mr Jonathan S. Mazna; Mr Gwere Mudzvamba; Mr William Mutsau; Mr Lee C. Mutero; Mr Ludwin Z. Nyanta; Mr William H. Rautenbacher; Mr Anthony Rush; and Mr Mhao M. Thaddeus.

Chief Prison Officers — Principal Prison Officer (PPO) Mr Thomas E. Brecham; PPO Mr George W. Davies; PPO Mr Gert P. Gouws; PPO Mr Francis Jairus; PPO Mr Damascus M. Machingu; PPO Mr Ernest Mupambanga; PPO Mr Ngwena Nkabo; and PPO Mr Andrew Siangale.

Area Chaplains — Mr Francis E. Ribeiro and Mr Edward C. Nyahwa.

The present Director of Prisons, Mr Frank Patch, has said he will retire at the end of January next year.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TRADE UNION FREEDOM--Trade unions yesterday supported a weekend plea by the Patriotic Front leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, that the Government or political parties should not interfere in the trade union movement. The chairman of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Alfred Makwarimba, said his organization would not tolerate any interference by political parties in the trade union movement. "I wish to warn any political party that may want to interfere in our trade unions that this will not be tolerated," he said. He claimed that there were some political parties who sent bogus trade unionists to organize people. Mr Makwarimba said some of such bogus unionists claimed that they were externally based. "If this is so, they had better go where they left their supporters because we don't know them here. Workers whom we are supposed to represent as trade unionists are in Zimbabwe. Mr Makwarimba said political parties should concentrate on organizing their political supporters and leave trade unions alone. He said: "Workers should be free to decide their function regardless of political affiliation." His organization had not experienced any interference by either Government or any of the political parties. He said the ZCTU was in control of unions and there was no question of political parties doing it "on our own behalf." [Excerpt] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 80 p 2]

RETRAINING FOR POLICE--The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Tarisai Ziyambi, said yesterday that all members of the police force would undergo a reorientation programme as part of the new social order. In an interview with ZTV, the Deputy Minister said the programme was made necessary by the fact that a large number of policemen in the present force had undergone training, which, because of the war, had accentuated the use of force. He said it was now necessary to retrain these men under peace conditions. The training programme was already in progress, but on a very selective basis, he said. It would not become very intensive. "We have found from experience that most members of our police force have not adjusted to peace conditions, and we will have to work very hard to help them to adjust," he said. "The attitude is displayed by members-in-charge, by those even above that rank. We've seen it in the lower ranks, so every policeman will have to undergo this reorientation course." The Deputy Minister said the course would be part of the conditions of service. Those policemen who could not adjust would have to leave the police force. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

END

Zambians who go into Zaire are equally severely maltreated.

The border area between Zaire and Zambia has in the past also proved thorny. Zaire's Shaba province, which borders Zambia, is the home of the dominant ethnic group in the region, the Lundas. Shaba's most prominent political figures include the late Moise Tshombe, a former Congolese (Zaire's former name) Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister Nguza Karl I'bond.

Formerly Katanga province, Shaba demanded secession under Tshombe from the rest of the country in the early 60s and opted to join the defunct Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. However, through combined international effort, Tshombe's secessionist movement was eventually subdued. Although he was exiled he returned to Zaire to become its Prime Minister in the mid-60s.

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HISTORY OF ZAIRE-ZAMBIA BORDER DISPUTE DETAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Nov 80 p C1

[Article by Victor Ndovi]

[Text]

RELATIONS between Zambia and its northern neighbour, Zaire, have soured yet again. Zambia's announcement that Zaire had tightened its claim over a part of Zambian territory in the Kaputa area of the Northern Province highlights a dispute between the two countries which has gone for years.

Their quarrels arise chiefly from rich deposits of platinum, tungsten, cobalt, copper and gold believed to lie along their common border.

Said the Times of Zambia: "Zaire has physically occupied Zambian territory by setting up customs and immigration posts" in the area.

But Zambia's President Kaunda has said the border wrangle should be solved in "a friendly manner" by the Zambia/Zaire joint permanent commission. So far the President's statement has been the only official Zambian reaction to the border issue.

PROBLEMS

The commission that was established about three years ago to smooth out mutual problems between the two states. Among its members are the Foreign Ministers of the two countries, and they alternatively meet either in Zaire or Zambia.

There is a long history of conflicts between the two countries. In September 1977 Zairean armed security units opened fire on a group of former members of the Lumpa church, an outlawed religious sect in Zambia, killing three and seriously injuring 10 others.

The incident happened as the Lumpas were being transferred deep inside Zaire from the Zairean border town of Mokambo where they had been resettled after fleeing from Zambia. The Zairean units also ransacked and riddled with bullets the nearby Zambian customs and immigration posts, taking away files and other official documents and also cash from the safe at the posts.

TRAINING

During the invasion of Zaire's Shaba province by rebels apparently from Angola in May 1978, Zairean authorities accused Zambia of assisting the National Front for the Liberation of the Congo rebel forces fighting the Zairean central Government. The Zaireans claimed Zambia had provided military training bases for the FNLC from which it crossed into Zaire to wage war against the official security forces.

Although Zambia denied the Zairean accusations the Zairean authorities nonetheless expelled several thousand Zambians, some of whom had lived in Zaire all their lives.

For a long time now Zambians travelled through Zairean territory along the Pedicle Road, which connects the Copperbelt and Luapula Provinces of Zambia, have been persistently harassed

by Zairean officials. Several Zambians, among them party and Government officials, have either been detained for sometime or fined on the spot for alleged breach of local Zairean laws.

What compounds matters is the difficulty in communication between officials on both sides of the border. Zambians are English-speaking while their Zairean counterparts are French-speaking. And on both sides of the border live members of the same ethnic groups who are nationally defined by the international boundary as Zaireans or Zambians.

In an attempt to solve some of these problems the two states agreed to set up the joint permanent commission comprising senior government officials including ministers. But it made very little headway. Very often the commissioners have had enormous difficulties in meeting largely because of lack of co-operation by one or other of the countries.

At the same time the Presidents of the two countries, Kaunda of Zambia and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, have met on more than one occasion to discuss, among other issues, border problems but with insignificant results.

On the surface, however, relations appear warm, judging from the numerous goodwill visits between the two countries by officials of Zambia's United National Independence Party and Zaire's Popular Movement of the Revolution as well as their Governments.

But the hostility shown to Zaireans in Zambia and vice versa and when sports teams of the two countries are competing clearly indicates that there is a mutual resentment between the two peoples.

Zaireans living in Zambia have been accused of involvement in crime, prostitution and other shady activities. Many of them have been rounded up and sent back to Zaire. Others have been gaoled on various accounts.

DJIBOUTI MINISTER NOTES RESULTS OF KENYAN VISIT

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 16 Oct 80 p 4

[Interview with Aden Robleh Awaleh, Minister of Trade, Transports and Tourism by LA NATION DJIBOUTI correspondent: "Djiboutians Must Realize the International Potential of their Country"]

> [Text] "We were ourselves astonished by the very lively interest shown in our country by the Kenyan authorities and press." This little remark by the minister of Commerce, Transportation and Tourism, during the interview he was kind enough to grant us together with our colleagues of the RTD says a good deal about the international potential of the Republic of Djibouti. The purpose of this interview was to supplement the recently published official communique, which reported on the visit to Kenya by Mr Aden Robleh Awaleh, heading a large delegation.

Before getting to the heart of the matter, the minister discussed the historic and geographic grounds which justify the contacts between Djibouti and Kenya and explain their novelty: like many Third World regions, East Africa remains subject to the practices of "North-South" relations, inherited from colonial days. It is easy to travel between Europe and the former colonies, there is also regular travel between neighboring countries, but between these two extremes, relations remain very rare.

That is why, responding to the appeal of the secretary general of the OAU [Organization of African Unity] who would like to have regional relations develop in Africa, we are seeking to extend the circle of our relations with the countries which are geographically close to us. Thus we discover in Kenya, a country already very highly developed on the economic, industrial and agricultural level considerable potential for the fulfillment of many of our needs, while at the same time we are becoming acquainted with close neighbors who find in us an interesting partner in many areas.

Mr Aden Robleh indicated that the Kenyans, who know very little about us, have been attracted by our choice of a liberal economy, our position as economic "turntable" which offers them new horizons, also by the peaceful policy of nonalinement defined by President Hassan Gouled and the government, a policy which assumes its full significance if our country's strategic position is considered.

Travel

The visit of the Djibouti delegation made it possible to remove several great obstacles. The first of these obstacles is communications. It appears so simple to travel between two neighboring countries, if you look at a map, but if air (or other) communications do not exist, travellers cannot cross the border, and the two countries remain isolated.

The Transport minister emphasized this practical aspect which conditions all our relations with Kenya, and announced the following decisions:

--our two national airlines will harmonize their services on the Nairobi-Djibouti line in such a manner that the travellers will have two flights a week. The Air Djibouti flight which has been serving Kenya every Thursday for seven months will be supplemented by a Kenya-Airways flight every Sunday;

--measures will be taken shortly to facilitate the granting of the visas needed for the free movement of the travelers;

--close cooperation between the Djibouti Chamber of Commerce and Industry, young and still lacking in experience, but anxious to develop and resolved to act, and the Nairobi institution, whose experience will provide valuable assistance to the former, especially in facilitating the movement of goods between the Kenyan port of Mombasa and the port of Djibouti (another interesting prospect of development of our port activities).

An Important Activity: Tourism

We all know the extent and the attraction of toursim in Kenya, which attracts every year about 600,000 visitors to this country whose flora and fauna are rich and diversified.

Cooperation in this field can only be profitable to the two countries. First of all, because the people of Djibouti, who have acquired a liking for tourism, as a result of visits to Europe, and the many foreigners who live in our country are so many potential clients for Kenyan tourism (which concerns particularly our airline); then because the Djibouti tourist business which offers original (not to say unique) possibilities, may find an important source of promotion in regular relations with Kenya. Indeed, the authorities of the two countries have grasped so well the mutual benefit derived in developing their cooperation in the area of tourism that an agreement was signed by the end of the visit.

The People of Djibouti Must Be Worthy

Finally, in respect of a question concerning his trip to Kuwait in the framework of a delegation led by the prime minister, Aden Robleh Awaleh declared that he was delighted at the interest shown by Arab investors in our country. In this case too, our policy of liberal economy and political neutrality is bearing fruit. But even so the people of Djibouti must deserve the interest shown in them, should understand their international vocation and respond accordingly, whether they are dealing with the Arabs, Kenyans or other neighbors of East Africa or the Near East. How can this interest be merited? First of all by inspiring confidence through their work, their

earnestness, their dynamism, but also be learning to live in the international age, that is, striving to speak several languages, of which the most important are Arabic, French and English.

As was stressed by the minister Aden Robleh, we are entering into a new era of international relations. After the North-South "cooperation," which had too often been unilateral, "horizontal" bonds must be established with the nearest neighbors. The future belongs to those who are able to understand this and act accordingly.

9018
CSO: 4400

MINISTER CLARIFIES GOVERNMENT'S POSITION ON ECOWAS CITIZENS

Foreign Ministry Press Release

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 27 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

[Text]

Liberia's Foreign Minister G. Baccus Matthews has reiterated that it is the obligation of the Liberian Government to live up to the terms and conditions of the Protocol of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) relating to the movement of persons.

Minister Matthews made the position of the Liberian Government clear last Tuesday when the diplomatic envoys of the Governments of Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone called on him and complained that the Liberian Bureau of Immigration was not honoring the ECOWAS Protocol, especially when Justice Minister Chea Cheapoo publicly expressed his reservations about it.

The Protocol in question was signed in Dakar, Senegal, on May 29, 1979, to which Liberia is signatory.

Moreover, Liberia's Instrument of Ratification of the Protocol was transmitted to Nigeria on April 9, 1980 for deposit.

"No ministry, bureau or agency of the Government of Liberia can, therefore, be discretionary about the observance of the terms and conditions," a Foreign Ministry press release said.

The release said "Minister Matthews regretted whatever inconveniences the failure of the Immigration Bureau to comply with the Protocol might have caused nationals of ECOWAS countries, and the unfortunate declaration by the Minister of Justice."

"The Instrument of Ratification having been formally deposited, becomes a binding obligation of Government," the release concluded.

Liberian Objections to Protocol

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 27 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

LAST WEEK ENVOYS of three ECOWAS countries raised querries on Liberia's position with regards to the ECOWAS Protocol relating to the Movement of Persons.

THEY COMPLAINED THAT the Liberian Bureau of Immigration is not honouring the Protocol, especially since the Minister of Justice publicly expressed his reservations about it.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER assured the Envoys that as the Government of Liberia is a signatory to the ECOWAS Protocol, it is obligated to observe the terms and conditions contained therein.

ONE OF THE prime objectives of the formation of regional organizations is to build a bridge of understanding among the peoples of the region; to improve their economic conditions by creating a wider market for their products; to eradicate misunderstanding and suspicions.

FREE INTERCOURSE THUS becomes one of the cornerstones of such an organization.

NEVERTHELESS, HOWEVER FREE this flow or movement of persons may be, it is the responsibility of the member government to protect its citizens, guarantee protection to those who come in and ensure that peace within the context of law and order prevails within the borders.

IT IS WITHIN this framework that the Liberian Immigration Bureau is undoubtedly seeking to carry out its work.

IT SHOULD BE agreed that during the initial stages of the implementation of a Protocol regarding the Movement of Persons, many of those who seek to take advantage of such would be criminals, unemployed and trouble-makers or smugglers.

KNOWN TO BE operating within their own borders, they find new avenues by crossing boundaries and establishing networks in other countries.

GOOD CITIZENS, BUSINESSMEN and tourists who travel under the umbrella of the Movement of Persons are little heard of, but it is the ones whose motives are tainted with criminal intentions that receive wide publicity and thus bring into question the compliance by one government of international agreements subscribed to.

WE THINK THAT apart from the need to blindly comply to such international obligations, it should be obligatory on the part of these member states to supply their respective immigration counterparts names of known criminals, troublemakers and smugglers in order that a watch may be on for them.

INDEED, ECOWAS SHOULD set up a Regional Interpol to serve as a clearinghouse for criminals.

SECONDLY WITH THE effects of world-wide inflation causing serious damage to the economy of developing countries leading to acute unemployment, food shortage and the constant migration of citizens from the rural areas into the urban areas, governments must take steps to contain the situation existing within its own borders.

WITHOUT SEEKING TO disregard its obligations under international agreements, it should nevertheless first provide for its citizens, improve conditions within its borders so that when strangers come in, there would be room for all without prejudice, without red-tape and without suspicion.

AS A PRIME mover for regional cooperation and integration as exemplified by her role in both ECOWAS and the Mano River Union, the Liberian Government will spare no efforts to achieve the objectives these organizations are set out to accomplish.

THERE WILL BE no difference in her pronouncements and performance. Nevertheless, the implementation of these Protocols should be carefully carried out, ground rules solidly laid and close cooperation among the organs concerned of member-states be established in order to safe-guard the interest and security of all the countries concerned and eradicate suspicion and confusion.

CSO: 4420

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON MBABANE MEETING ON MIGRANT LABOR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

> [Text] "When we talk about changing the current migratory system, we mean that our countries' independence must lead to a radical change in that system, since South Africa is no longer dealing with colonies, but with free, independent and sovereign states." So said Teodato Hunguana, minister of justice, yesterday, referring to the central issue discussed at the meeting on migrant labor in southern Africa, held from 7 to 10 October in Mbabane, Swaziland.

Teodato Hunguana substituted for the minister of labor at the meeting, which was also attended by the [labor] ministers of Lesotho, Botswana, Malawi, Zambia, Swaziland and, for the first time, Zimbabwe. Hunguana felt the proceedings went very well. "The meeting was important because it succeeded in going more deeply into the analysis of the problems of the migrant worker. Above all, we began to look at the problem for ourselves, and not on the basis of recipes and formulas perhaps produced by institutions outside the area."

The agenda for the meeting included a study of the problems of recruitment and the living conditions of the migrant workers in South Africa, to find a common formulation and treatment of these issues among the countries that supply the manpower. Another topic was revision of the present system of compensation. The identification of specific development projects to absorb the migratory workers when they are retired from South Africa, as well as the mobilization of international technical and financial assistance in the implementation of such projects, were also topics of discussion.

Regarding the manner in which the discussions were conducted, Minister Hunguana said: "The real dimensions of the problem are beginning to be recognized, that is, in the context of the multifaceted and complex reality of southern Africa."

He added: "The problem is not isolated. The correct solution must lie within the basic strategy which we are assuming in southern Africa and which began to take shape with the meeting of the nine in Lusaka."

The chief of the Mozambican delegation to the Mbabane meeting also linked the problem of migrant labor to the strategy which the nations in the region have begun

to define to guarantee and consolidate economic independence, in the face of the strategy of satellite states designed by South Africa to perpetuate its domination of southern Africa.

The measures proposed by the states involved in the issue are not meant to eliminate migratory work, but to abolish the present system based on South African domination. "This system is the target of our struggle; first, because it was designed by the colonialists to serve colonialism and, second, because the system continues to be dominated by South Africa, which always uses it to serve its own needs."

As part of this overall strategy at the level of southern Africa and the measures to be taken, Minister Hunguana divulged that a report on the status of migrant labor will be presented at the next summit meeting of chiefs of state of the nine nations in the region, to take place this November in Maputo. According to the Mozambican government official, this decision was one of the results of the analysis, which pointed to inclusion of the migrant labor problem in the more general question of the economic development of each of the countries involved.

In this context, referring to his address at the Mbabane meeting, the minister of justice said that, if it is successful, this economic development "will [eliminate] the current unemployment and underemployment that makes our economies a source of cheap manpower." In Mozambique's case, "this development will give rise to a manpower shortage, since for us the elimination of underdevelopment in this decade means putting the existing labor force to the fullest use."

Another noteworthy decision of the Mbabane meeting was to confer on SALCO (Southern African Labor Commission) the status of observer for the southern African liberation movements (ANC and SWAPO). To make the commission (constituted by the labor ministers of the member countries) more effective, an executive secretariat was also created. Finally, it was decided that the next meeting will be held in Salisbury in the first quarter of next year.

Regarding SALCO activity, the justice minister noted that it is not meant to establish common standards for all the countries, but to arrive at a "certain level of coordination and harmonization of the policies of the various countries with respect to the problems common to all of us."

During a press conference yesterday, the chief of the Mozambican delegation to the Mbabane meeting expanded on some aspects of this problem, which seriously affects the economic and social policies of the southern African states. He also reviewed the work that is being developed to put an end to South African domination in this respect. In our next edition, we plan to publish a more detailed report on the problem of migrant labor in southern Africa, based on statements by that member of the Council of Ministers and on other documents.

6362
CSO: 4401

MAPUTO-SALISBURY RAILROAD CONNECTION OPENING

Repairs Completed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpts] On 2 October, railway connections will be resumed between the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] and Zimbabwe, via the Limpopo line. At first, the traffic between the two countries will be limited to cargo, but it is expected that passenger service will be resumed shortly, sources connected with CFM-Sul [Mozambique Railways-South] told NOTICIAS yesterday. The resumption of rail traffic between the two neighboring sister nations follows intensive repair operations on the respective lines, which were seriously damaged during Zimbabwe's armed struggle for liberation. The traffic cut-off, however, goes back to 1976, when the RPM decided to apply in full the sanctions decreed by the international community against the British colony of Southern Rhodesia.

Francisco Ilidio Dinis, director of CFM-Sul, left the capital last night to attend the inauguration, accompanied by other railway officials.

In the beginning, shipments will consist of steel and sugar, or one of the products destined for Europe through the port of Maputo.

The reopening of the line marks an important step in the implementation of the accords signed between our country and the young Republic of Zimbabwe. The first steps have also been established for the cooperation that nine southern African countries are working to bring about.

The port of Maputo could come to handle import or export products for Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia and Malawi.

Merchandise Traffic

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Traffic in merchandise via the Limpopo line between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Zimbabwe resumes today, with the transfer of cargo from the two countries at the border station of Chicualacuala. To this end, the first convoy left Maputo last night, carrying about 1,500 tons of fuel for that neighboring country.

Resumption of cargo traffic, which will shortly be followed by passenger transport between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Zimbabwe, is of particular importance to the economic relations between the two states.

Resumption of rail activity between the two countries also constitutes an important step in the development of bilateral relations between the nine independent states of southern Africa.

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CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

REGIONAL COMMUNICATIONS MEETING--New York--Salisbury is one of four African capitals chosen as hosts to regional conferences related to United Nations efforts to improve transport and communications on the continent. The others are Freetown (Sierra Leone), Yaounde (United Republic of Cameroun) and Rabat (Morocco). The regional conferences have been styled "consultative technical meetings" that will be devoted to finding additional funds for implementing special projects during the current U.N.-sponsored Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. The meetings next year are due to take place in Freetown in February, in Salisbury in May, and during November in Yaounde and Rabat. Zimbabwe was elected to hold one of several U.N. General Assembly vice-presidencies last month. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

FIRST RESULTS OF PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES ELECTIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Luanda, 13 Oct--The first deputies elected to the provincial people's assemblies in the People's Republic of Angola were presented to the public on Sunday in rallies held after the electoral conferences, which began on Saturday. The democratically elected deputies who constitute the provincial people's assemblies, the highest government bodies at the province level, will speak for the people during their 3 years in office.

To date, throughout the country, about 940 deputies have been selected in the electoral conferences. They are distributed by province as follows: Cabinda, 54; Zaire, 42; Malange, 54; Lunda-Norte, 53; Lunda-Sul, 55; Moxico, 49; Kwanza-Norte, 71; Kwanza-Sul, 64; Luanda, 82; Benguela, 71; Huambo, 78; Huila, 67; Kuando-Kubango, 49; Mocamedes, 58; Bengo, 60; Bie and Uige (results not yet confirmed) and Cunene, 33. The official results will be announced in the next few days by the National Commission for Institution of Organs of Popular Power, the organ responsible for the electoral process. According to electoral law, the provincial assemblies will meet 30 days after the election of the deputies.

Meanwhile, the National People's Assembly will be announced on 11 November, the anniversary of national independence. The supreme organ of government, the People's Assembly is ruled by the principles of democratic centralism and expresses the sovereign will of the Angolan people.

The process of creating the organs of popular government from Cabinda to Cunene, from the election of the delegates to the electoral conference, by workers from companies representing the various sectors of national life, to the electoral act, was very dynamic. Thousands of workers in these companies elected 6,750 of their comrades as delegates (electors) to represent their interests in the conferences, and about 1,104 candidates for deputy were proposed by rank and file structures of the MPLA-Labor Party, the JMPLA Party Youth and the mass organizations, the UNTA (National Union of Angolan Workers) and the OMA (Organization of Angolan Women).

The candidates for deputy had been presented previously to the factory workers, agricultural cooperatives and military units, and their biographies were publicly posted. They represent various social conditions and ethnic origins, in accordance with the constitutional law, which guarantees that any citizen, regardless of race, social class or religious, ideological or political affiliation, may serve as representative of the Angolan people.

In Cabinda Province, a minister was elected deputy, and in Luanda Province a Methodist bishop was proposed as a candidate. The representatives of the church were invited to take part in the electoral conferences. The Catholic Church did not accept this opportunity to be represented, arguing that "the Catholic faith cannot appear in any organ that defends Marxism-Leninism." In the Huambo rally, Lucio Lara, secretary for organization of the MPLA Labor Party Central Committee, denounced the lies and campaigns orchestrated by internal reactionaries against the organs of popular government. Lara said: "If the interests of the Catholic Church are not defended in the provincial assemblies, it is because the church refused to take part; there was no religious discrimination."

Both in the opening and closing sessions of the provincial electoral conferences and in the rallies to present the delegates to the people, the leaders of the MPLA-Labor Party, vanguard of the Angolan workers class, stressed the great importance and the role conferred on the provincial people's assemblies in directing the social, political, economic and cultural development of the provinces and in deciding issues pertaining to their territory and respective citizens.

They stressed the responsibilities that fall to the deputies in the fulfillment of the deepest aspirations of the working classes, through increased production and productivity to improve living standards, mobilizing the people to resolve supply problems, specifically with respect to energy and potable water. Popular democracy and socialism cannot be achieved without the participation of the working masses in the direction of the government and the society, the speakers noted.

According to the constitutional law of the People's Republic of Angola, "the deputies serve the people and engage actively in the activities of the respective popular assemblies, mobilizing the working masses in the tasks of reconstruction, aimed at building socialism." In sum, the election of the deputies and the creation of the provincial people's assemblies represent an achievement in the construction of a democratic popular government in Angola, a fruit of the irreversible social and economic changes brought about by the Angolan revolution.

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CSO: 4401

UNITED STATES ACCUSED OF WORKING WITH SOUTH AFRICA ON SOUTH ATLANTIC BASES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Oct 80 p 4

[Article reprinted from JORNAL DE ANGOLA]

[Text] There are news sources which, although they are somewhat suspect, are trustworthy in certain cases. A case very much in point: a few days ago the British news agency REUTER printed a report from Noel Hughes, its correspondent in South Africa, announcing that the South African racist government will modernize and expand the naval base at Simonstown, on the Cape peninsula, in order to assume its role as protector of the great southern maritime routes.

Just that, no more and no less! The report then describes a visit by a group of foreign journalists to the Simonstown installation, a privilege seldom granted to newsmen. Concluding his report, Hughes notes that, according to racist Prime Minister Pieter Botha, Simonstown is the most modern and best-equipped naval port in the entire maritime region encompassing South America, Australia and the Mediterranean.

Obviously, this unexpected visit by the reporters to the South African base at Simonstown, followed by a full explanation of the "facilities" of that port, was not by change. It was meant to prepare international public opinion for the new maneuvers the imperialists are currently planning in the area.

Some weeks before the opening of the 35th UN General Assembly, diplomatic circles in the United Nations were already virtually confirming that the United States and South Africa had agreed to reactivate their forces to create the much discussed SATO (South Atlantic Treaty Organization), with the participation of several Latin American and African countries.

The North American administration is giving great attention to creation of this military bloc, because it seeks to secure the South Atlantic sea lanes by which the United States moves various imports, specifically, petroleum and other strategic raw materials.

According to the same sources, interpreting the celebrated Directive 59, for which President Carter himself drafted the announcement to prove he was more of a "hawk" than he seemed, Washington is unquestionably planning to expand its forces and its military presence in the Atlantic, particularly in the South Atlantic.

It is clear that, to do this, the United States must have air and sea bases in Africa, and to this end it will do everything possible to cement its alliances with some African countries, namely, Senegal and Gabon. According to these observers, the recent visits by U.S. military missions to various African countries were directly linked to American strategic interests, since the main purpose was to examine the possibility of creating U.S. bases on the west coast of Africa.

Washington is obviously well aware that open participation by racist South Africa in a pact of this nature would be a serious obstacle to the entry of certain African countries. Thus, in a first phase, the U.S. administration will use every means within its grasp to disguise Pretoria's participation in this offensive pact, which could endanger the sovereignty of our continent and the victories already won by the African peoples.

One thing is clear, however. Everything leads to the belief--the racists leaders themselves lead us to understand--that the United States initiated discussions with the Pretoria government to arrive at a separate agreement with regard to the Simonstown base. It is also easy to predict what South Africa will demand in exchange: more support for the pursuit of its terrorist policy, not only with respect to the South African people but also against the African countries that have chosen to help liberate the peoples of Africa.

Despite all these maneuvers, one thing is certain. Africa will be free!

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CSO: 4401

OFFICIAL POINTS TO TECHNICAL, TRADE COOPERATION WITH UK

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] London, 3 Oct--Pedro Pacavira, secretary of the Central Committee for political-ideological education, propaganda and information, of the MPLA-Labor Party, said Thursday in London that future collaboration between Angola and Great Britain should basically embrace the technical and trade areas.

Pacavira made the statement during a press conference in the British capital, and added that the first Angolan ambassador to the United Kingdom would be appointed shortly.

During the conference, the Angolan official told the newsmen that, from his impressions during his meeting with Lord Gilmore (an individual close to the queen), Great Britain may be exerting efforts to resolve the Namibian problem.

Replying to a question on the status of Angolan-Portuguese relations, the Angolan official indicated his government's astonishment at the "scndalous involvement of certain members of the present Portuguese Government in subversive and collusive pacts with the Angolan puppets and forces of treason."

In this regard, Pacavira said these groups "are apparently dreaming about a rebirth of the old Portuguese colonial empire, and this cannot make the establishment of relations with Portugal any easier."

Meanwhile, Pacavira stressed, the "persecution operations" conducted by the racist Pretoria regime to destabilize southern Africa constitute one of the most serious problems on the international scene.

In his London press conference, Pacavira denounced the broadening of South Africa's influence in Western circles (including Great Britain) that have special interests there.

Referring to South Africa's "neurotic" arms race, apparently pursuing a strategy of intimidation, the Angolan party secretary called it a "natural" attitude and stressed that Angola "will not allow itself to be intimidated."

In this context, Pacavira emphasized the legitimacy and justice of Angola's position on the Namibian problem, within the framework of the UN resolutions.

"We have used our influence," he said, "to bring about a cease-fire agreement, and we accept that such an agreement should be discussed by SWAPO and South Africa, to end the war and allow all those directly concerned in the problem to take part in free elections."

The Angolan leader reaffirmed Angola's support for SWAPO, the legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and for the secretary general of the United Nations, whose efforts have won him the esteem of the Angolan Government.

PDT Initiates Discussions

A delegation from [Brazil's] Democratic Labor Party [PDT], led by its president, Leonel Brizola, arrived in Luanda on Thursday, and today began discussions with the leaders of the MPLA-Labor Party.

The scheduled program for the visit of the PDT representatives also includes the laying of a wreath at the tomb of Agostinho Neto, founder of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the Angolan nation.

The PDT president and the parliamentarians accompanying him will meet with Angolan leaders to strengthen and consolidate the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, the Angolan news agency ANGOP reported. In this regard, Brizola said on his arrival that these ties "create an environment for a relationship that we feel will be a continuing one between our parties and peoples."

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SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES CONDITIONS IN SOUTH

Paris LE MONDE in French 11, 12 Oct 80

[Article by Patrice Claude: "Southern Chad: Neither War Nor Peace"]

[11 Oct 80, p 7]

[Text] I. Secession Amidst Chaos

For the first time since the beginning of the battle for Ndjamena on 21 March, the Air Force intervened in the fighting on Thursday, 9 October, when an unidentified jet bombed the capital. On the third day of the "general offensive" of Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) against President Goukouni Oueddei's People's Armed Forces (FAP), it could well be a question of the decisive battle for Ndjamena.

Elsewhere, Togolese Minister of Foreign Affairs Anani Akakpo-Ahianyo said that the approaching conciliation meeting planned in Lome at Togo's prompting would bring together with the OAU subcommittee (Togo, Benin, Congo and Guinea), the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) headed by President Goukouni Oueddei, leader of the FAP, and the Command Council of Hissein Habre's FAN. The date of the meeting has not yet been set. Our special correspondent in southern Chad, a zone controlled in principle by Lt Col Wadal Kamougue, vice president of GUNT, describes the troubled situation that prevails in the main cities and reports on the secessionist movement stirring up the region.

Sarh--In southern Chad, from Sarh to Pala by way of Doba, Moundou and Kelo, in that zone which has not experienced war but which does not have peace, the civilians no longer talk with the armed forces. Some tried to do without them in February 1979. "We had to. Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue and his men were fighting in Ndjamena and the area, suddenly overpopulated because of the exodus of southerners from the capital, was totally disorganized. Fraud, a lack of security, extorsion: It was chaos," says Dr Ndem Woyor Ngoidi, the only surgeon in the city of Sarh, almost as an excuse, for it was chaos and worse: a massacre.

At that time, the fighting in Ndjamena was not going well for the "southern Christians." Kamougue's gendarmes and the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT), commanded by another southerner, General Djogo, would soon be defeated. Civil servants in the

capital, the vast majority of them from the south, fled the city and went back home, terrified. "The Muslims are murdering our brothers!" As the bloody tales succeeded the terrible accounts, anger seized the population. By mid March, hordes of Sara peasants, normally so peaceful, suddenly went berserk and attacked Muslim districts in Sarh, Moundou and Kelo, looting, burning, killing. "With my own eyes, I saw over 600 bodies of persons slaughtered laid out on the Sarh playing field," one merchant remembers. According to estimates, at least 2,000 Muslims were massacred throughout the south, a large red blot on the "peaceful, good Christian" image that the people of the south want to cultivate.

"To Do Something"

On 7 April 1979, Dr Ngoidi and a number of southern cadres just back from Ndjamena decided "to do something." Thus the first civilian political organization was born in the region of the Moyen-Chari. Its main objective was to reorganize the economic structure, social and administrative services. In order "to restore a climate of confidence, tolerance and understanding between all the sons of Chad, transcending ethnic, linguistic and religious differences," the Moyen-Chari Political Renewal Committee plans to arm militia forces. One might imagine that this is not popular with the military. Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue, back in the south, rapidly contacted the committee and obtained "power to federate the zone." Who could resist the Kalashnikov? The 2.5 million southerners will henceforth be ruled by a veritable government, called the "Permanent Committee."

Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue named himself head of the committee and named Colonel Roasingar, his second-in-command, as vice president.

All powers were concentrated in the hands of the military. To those surprised by this, a civilian member of the government responded: "After all, we are at war. It is normal for the military to control the zone." Not everyone agreed. Another civilian most anxious to remain anonymous said: "The results of the military have been totally negative, even in military matters."

Having become vice president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) that emerged from the Lagos accords in August 1979 and was formed 3 months later, Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue nevertheless does not spend most of his time in his southern fief. The most frequent criticism made of him militarily is that he was unable to unify the armed forces in the area. "Every corps does practically what it wants," complains one government employee.

On the roads, washed out by the rains, that link the cities, barriers have been set up on the outskirts. Gendarmes slowly go through papers and safe-conduct passes. Customs officials rummage through belongings. Further ahead, policemen sift through baggage and look to see whether vehicles are in proper working order. Their meticulousness is surprising when one realizes that all the brush taxis, Peugeots 404 pickups in pitiful condition, generally carry 25 passengers. There remain the "rain barriers," guarded by persons unknown who can detain anyone all day long if they deem that "you cannot travel any further because it is pouring down there."

One might be tempted to praise such a concern for security if all the barriers were authorized and if their main objective were not to ransom travelers. Even in the cities, no one is safe from such blackmail. Recruited into the militia at the age

of 14, children bursting with pride at having abandoned their hoes for a semblance of uniform and drunk with their new power, happily indulge in the practice. "The militia here is a synonym for swindling and brutality," says a former newsman for MULA (COMBAT), a small Sarh daily banned by Kamougue in May. "It is a budding Mafia."

Mafia? "We can raise an army of 30,000 men in a matter of hours," says one prefect in the zone. While it is impossible to verify the figure (20,000 men in different forces and some 10,000 soldiers), it is undoubtedly true that "there is no lack of weapons."

On the other hand, one can have serious doubts about the ability of the command to regroup all its forces rapidly and in an orderly fashion, for the lack of discipline, not erected as a survival system, is also widespread in the regular army.

It is a morning like any other in Sarh. At the little airport, an old DC4 spitting oil everywhere awaits permission to take off. Under its wings, a group of soldiers takes refuge from the rain. Inside the plane, two rows of seats are missing, thrown out at the time of the Ndjamena debacle. Only about 30 seats are available. At the boarding ramp, some 50 soldiers in ill-matched uniforms wait to get on. An officer arrives, sees that there are too many and calls out the 30 privileged names. All 50 enter the cabin. The officer insists, then loses his temper. So do the 20 not named. The most determined take their places on the blood-stained carpet. Some are dead drunk and yell for Gala, the local beer. A Kalashnikov is carelessly dropped and falls with a thud to the floor. The soldiers burst out laughing, rub out their cigarettes on the "No Smoking" sign that has just gone on. It takes a full 55 minutes of cajoling and the intervention of the pilot, watch in hand and refusing to take off overloaded, before the plane can move, with two stowaways in the toilets.

It is as difficult to discipline an army that has not been paid for several months as it is to prevent customs officials, also poorly paid, from helping themselves from the trucks that go back and forth between neighboring countries to supply the south.

The war also allows fantasies. "The bad examples come from so high up," laments one young student. Let us pass rapidly over the southern prefect who takes his personal cut out of the food and medicines sent from France to the courageous missionaries still taking care of the people. Others in countries nearby do not even need the excuse of the war to engage in similar abuses!

But what can one say about the members of the Permanent Committee who have themselves called "Mr Minister" -- to the detriment of the real ones! -- and who can be seen drink in hand at the Disco Snob in Moundou, one of the few places in the city which has its own generator in case the city's powerplant should fail (a plant that operates only a few hours each day because of the scarcity of fuel)? What is one to say about the official in the south who is having a fine villa built in Moissala, "his" city?

"The social climate is tense and threatens the political unity of the zone," wrote LE BOUCLIER (Moundou daily) on 23 August. And yet, however condemnable they might be, the abuses of a given village tyrant are not the only causes of the waste and economic mess in the south. This region, which has always supplied 90 percent of Chad's cadres and civil servants for 20 years, now finds its "brains" out of work.

Thousands of jobless veterans unable to return to the fields find their way onto the lists of civil servants. Authorities have the greatest difficulty eliminating from their lists those who are truly active and who therefore receive some pay, albeit irregularly. Bonds formed because of regionalism and tribalism play a heavy role and in order to receive allotments, every possible means is used. The soldiers are not the ones least compromised and among the population, their level of popularity is at an all-time low.

At the end of March, MULA abruptly asked the question: "Should the Permanent Committee be decapitated?" This time it is clear: The people are trying to send Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue and his men back to the barracks. But the vice president of GUNT has not had his final word. Up north, in Ndjamena, he exists only in terms of the south, which he intends "to hold." He must consolidate his power. The restless lieutenant colonel therefore immediately undertook a tour in order to offer explanations and regain control. At the end of April, there was a shakeup of "his government." He punished a few notorious swindlers to serve as an example, banned MULA and for the first time, set up a retroactive "southern budget": 5.2 billion CFA francs for the period from February to December 1980, with 40 percent of all spending reserved for defense. Has "an important step toward the secession of the south" just been taken, as Hissein Habre's fans claim? After all, a budget is but the arithmetic calculation of the cost of all operations to be undertaken. What is the source of the receipts?

[12 Oct 80, p 4]

[Text] II. When France Schemes....

> The massacres of "southerners" that bloodied the northern region of the country in February 1979 caused a large number of southern cadres, who are predominant in the administration, to try to structure their native region. A Permanent Committee was set up to administer the daily life of 2.5 million southerners and was very quickly controlled by Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue, the strong man of the south. And yet, the army is without discipline, the administration corrupt, the government ineffective and the absence of war has not made it possible, under such conditions, to establish real peace (LE MONDE, 11 October).

Moundou--"Where are you going?" "To Ndjamena.... Well, actually, to Kousseri." "Very well. Get in." The three southerners from GUNT disappear into the reporter's car with their baggage and a sack of rice. They are furious. Colonel Coualant, military attache of the French Embassy in Ndjamena, drawn in from Novotel de Maroua (Cameroon), had just refused them helicopter transportation to Kousseri, 300 kilometers further north. "In order not to annoy Hissein Habre," grumbles a minister. "Because I have very strict orders and because it is not France's job to haul Chadian officials, whatever their field," says the colonel.

The ambiguity of French policy in Chad is in part illustrated by this anecdote.

Long accused, not without cause, of aiding Hissein Habre, the Elysee Palace now seems to have chosen a neutrality so waivering that it may in many ways look discreetly favorable to the south, the "useful country," as it is said in the Ministry of Cooperation. As if there were a "useless" Chad.

In short, Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue, who maintains excellent personal relations with Robert Galley, godfather to one of his children, it is said, has obtained certain forms of support from France, the most discreet of which have turned out to be the most effective.

State Within a State

Concerning finances first of all, the 2 billion CFA francs (1 CFA franc = 0.02 franc) officially requisitioned from the Central Bank in Moundou last year by Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue to pay civil servants (who saw only a tenth of that amount -- "We have to pay the weapons bills") lasted a long time. Taxes levied on the country's five main enterprises can scarcely suffice since those companies practically make no profits. SONASUT [expansion unknown], 80 percent Chadian owned but staffed by some 40 French employees from a subsidiary of the Great Mills of Paris, lost 1.4 billion CFA francs during its second fiscal year (October 1979 to May 1980).

The MCT (Tobacco Manufacturing Company), 83-percent French owned (Job, Bastos, SOFICAL [expansion unknown]), is operating at only 50 percent of its capacity and arbitrary cigarette requisitions are slowly eating away at profit margins. Most of the customers of the Chadian Textile Company (STT) have remained in the north. Inaccessible, Cyclo Chad (75-percent owned by the CFAO [French Company of West Africa]) has also lost many northern buyers and by the end of July, its losses amounted to 60 million CFA francs. A single enterprise is still making profits: the Logone Brewery, which makes the famous Gala beer, "the taste of happiness." But on the one hand, this firm is 80-percent owned by the Dutch firm Unilever and on the other hand, the amortization of investments made last year in Ndjamena for the construction of a plant (looted since then) is eating up all the profits. The net loss for 1980 is an estimated 200 million CFA francs.

Actually, one may wonder how all these enterprises still manage to operate. The question would also be valid for the country's main company, the veritable state within a state which Chad Cotton is, if its political importance were not so obvious. It is difficult to encompass the many activities of the company and its French director does not receive newsmen. Chad Cotton is to the south what Renault is to Mans or Michelin is to Clermont-Ferrand. It is to Chad Cotton that the hundreds of thousands of small planters sell their cotton. It is on its premises that the most highly secret meetings take place between French officials and "southerners." It is Chad Cotton that distributes the infrequent mail to expatriates. It is in its cooperative, "reserved for cadres," that one can buy butter and other European products one cannot find elsewhere. It is Chad Cotton which houses visiting officials in its concession or at local residences in the case of certain members of the Permanent Committee. In short, for Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue, who reportedly escaped one attempt on his life at the end of July, Chad Cotton is the war treasury. But the lode is not inexhaustible.

One can requisition its trucks, fuel or even its small airplane, but one cannot draw on its coffers indefinitely. By April, the company had had to suspend payments. Not a penny was left. Nor was that an obstacle, for the company's president, Madjadoum Kolingar, an aide to Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue, made his request to Paris. The firm's minority shareholder is the mysterious French Company for the Development of Textile Fibers (CFDT, which holds 17 percent of the capital; the

Chadian Government, 13 percent). Here, without any doubt, it is "the Elysee Palace which has the funds released,"[1] and some persons recall that Marcel Beaux, formerly ambassador to Ndjamena, was in Moundou with Kamougue in mid April. In short, 1.5 million CFA francs were handed over a little later by the CFDT middleman. Unfortunately for the peasants, it was but a stop-gap measure.

Today, the problem is posed with even more acuteness: Chad Cotton does not have a penny with which to buy the cotton harvests of the coming weeks. It needs some 3 billion CFA francs for the purpose. No private bank is about to supply the sum to a company that is far in debt and furthermore, "the hostage of a faction" in Chad. The solution still depends on the CFDT or the Central Bank, whose official reopening in Moundou Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue has requested "with Goukouni's approval," the Permanent Committee stresses. It is superfluous to say how much everyone in the south hopes for the reopening of that institution, especially the Chadians who anxiously watch their money drained to neighboring countries. But the 150 French people who have remained in the region and operate the enterprises feel the same way. For them, it is first of all a matter of security. "The threats of which we are the victims almost daily are now scarcely veiled," one of them complains.

The memory of the articles in MULA or UNITE-HEBDO (published in Moundou before its banning and replacement by BOUCLIER) evoking, a few months ago, a "Saint-Barthelemy of the French" or reminding the French, "Remember what we did to the Arabs," is still vivid in everyone's minds. Today, those newspapers have disappeared, but the atmosphere is still tense. "If Paris does not allow the bank to be reopened, it will be more difficult to guarantee your security," we are told semi-officially. "As for myself, I have understood. I am going back to Paris."

With Goukouni's Approval

Could it be that France opposes the Chadian request? That would be difficult to understand. Actually, its action in the south sometimes takes on a totally official nature. The only French Consulate in Chad was opened in July in Moundou. Likewise, the four treasury-paymaster's offices summarily set up 2 months earlier in a little white villa on the bank of the Logone in Moundou are very useful to the area, with their canteens stuffed with bank notes. Since April, the French Treasury has reportedly paid out over 2 billion CFA francs in veterans' pensions. Formerly, the paymaster's office was in Ndjamena. Today, the thousand veterans residing in the north have no choice but to go south to Moundou, with all the risks that involves, in order to receive what is due them or else simply give up their retirement pay.

And yet, we were advised by one diplomat well acquainted with Chad not to "draw too many final conclusions from these actions, which are always open to question." "Actually, it is mainly illusions that are distributed. In Paris, no one knows who will finally win this conflict. In the meantime, people scheme and stretch legality, without getting their hands too dirty. You will see that nearly everything we have done in the south: the consulate, paymaster's office, had the written approval of President Goukouni, legal head of GUNT." Even the southern demand for a resumption of cooperation, both in medicine and education, bears Goukouni's seal. "That is a good example of our absence of any policy in Chad. Kamougue has filed cooperation requests with Robert Galley amounting to 7 billion CFA francs. On the

instructions of the Elysee Palace, they will perhaps send two doctors and three or four professors, if they find volunteers...."

But does the north not receive the veterans' pensions or any official aid? "We have discreetly proposed to Hissein Habre that there be some cooperation (medicine and education) with him. He accepted provided that an official letter is sent to him in care of Hissein Habre, minister of defense. That is not possible." France therefore acts only in the south, at the risk of encouraging secession. "We cannot all the same leave these people without aid. And I repeat that all the requests of the south are countersigned by a northerner, President Goukouni himself! If he does not realize the risk he is taking, what can we do?"

The president of GUNT is in fact persuaded, as he told us (LE MONDE, 17 September), that Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue has no secessionist aims. Is he making a mistake? The first resolution in the charter of the Permanent Committee reaffirms the "safeguarding of independence, national unity and the territorial integrity of Chad." It also proposes to "fight all forms of excessive regionalism and all the evils from which Chad suffers: tribalism, religious fanaticism and racism." The charter also recommends "the homogeneity, coherence and integration of the system of defense and security of the southern zone" and goes on to come out for a "united, decentralized, lay state." But one must note that this document has never been submitted to the population. "Secession? Everyone in the south thinks about it as an inaccessible dream," says one southern minister who, like his seven colleagues, has no other task in Ndjamena than to be next to President Goukouni, while trying to avoid shells.

Officially, all the politicians representing the opposing factions in Chad are opposed to the setting up of a federation, except for Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue, who has never formally said no. There are many, particularly in the south, who support this idea taken up by Giscard d'Estaing in February 1979: "The south has had enough of paying for this monstrosity called Chad," wrote the author of an article published in the 3 March issue of MULA, before going on to squarely support "a temporary separation of nationalities." "Do you not see that that idea, put out by the French imperialists, will lead to a de facto partition of the country and give greater freedom to regionalism and tribal struggles?" replied a reader.

A federation or not? Torn by the war, Chad has not yet reached that point. Peace must first of all be made. But whatever the case, one may wonder whether a federation inevitably dominated by a more highly populated, richer, more technologically advanced south would not rapidly lead to the emergence of a new FROLINAT. Then everything would begin all over again.

FOOTNOTES

1. Set up in 1949, the CFDT is a 64.2-percent subsidiary of the Central Economic Cooperation Fund. Its board of directors includes representatives of the ministers of cooperation, foreign affairs and the budget. Its chairman is Dominique Ponchardier, who was successively mission head of the General Directorate of Studies and Information, member of the board of directors of the RPF [Rally of the French People], ambassador to Bolivia, then high commissioner of the republic to the French territories of Afars and Issas. Ponchardier is also the author of several spy novels, including the famous "Gorille" series.

11,464
CSO: 4400

MINISTER DESCRIBES KUWAIT VISIT AS PRODUCTIVE

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 16 Oct 80 p 5

[Article: "In Kuwait, Mr Barkat Gourad Found his Interlocutors Very Much Aware of Our Concern For Economic and Social Development"]

[Text] After an official 3 day viist to Kuwait at the head of a large delegation, the prime minister, Mr Barkat Gourad Hamadou returned to the capital on Thursday.

When he got off the plane at the Ambouli Airport, where he was welcomed by all the members of the Government Council present in Djibouti and many civil and military authorities, the prime minister declared to the press that his trip to Kuwait had been productive. He emphasized in particular the warm and brotherly welcome he had received and the similarity of the viewpoints on all the areas mentioned in the discussions with the highest Kuwaiti authorities.

In the area of Kuwaiti cooperation, Mr Barkat stated that he found the persons with whom he spoke "well informed and very much aware of our concern for economic and social development." He indicated that Kuwait will finance an economic project relating to port development. This project which is to be financed by the Kuwaiti Development Fund in the form of a long term loan offered in very advantageous conditions, aims at implementing a certain number of improvements in the services of the port of Djibouti to restore vitality to this primordial economic sector; thus the port, whose status will soon be that of an autonomous port, will be equipped with a container terminal.

He also indicated that the Kuwaiti Government, has agreed to finance, in the form of a gift, a social project concerning the most disadvantaged sections of the Djibouti population, in the shape of the building of several hundred welfare residences.

Finally the prime minister indicated that the Kuwaiti government is prepared to supply to the Djibouti Republic its hydrocarbon needs, and high officials of the Kuwaiti Oil Ministry will soon be visiting Djibouti to discuss with the Djibouti authorities the modalities of the cooperation in this sector. In conclusion, we may mention that Kuwait is already financing the implementation of a dairy project in Djibouti which is to be inaugurated very shortly. The call for consultation bids will be sent by the first week of November and a mixed Kuwaiti-Djibouti commission will proceed to study the bids. The consultant appointed will be assigned to prepare a detailed technical study of the files and to launch a call for bids from construction companies and to follow up the project.

9018
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH UDEAC DISCUSSED--Equatorial Guinea is studying the aspects which could contribute to its admission within the customs and economic union of Central Africa (UDEAC), the first vice president and minister of foreign affairs of Equatorial Guinea, Mr Florencio Maye Ela stated on Monday night. Mr Maye Ela, who is leading his country's delegation to the meeting of the Cameroon-Equatorial Guinea joint commission in the Cameroonian capital, added "we are bound to cooperate with the UDEAC," while speaking to journalists after his audience with President Ahmadou Ahidjo. The UDEAC, it will be recalled, comprises the Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon and Cameroon. The Equatorial Guinea first vice president also stated that his country had broken ties with the POLISARIO Front after the fall of the Dictator Francois Macias, because it did not find any solid basis for maintaining its relations with that movement. It is no secret to anyone that my country has very good relations with Morocco, he added. [Text] [AB041001 Paris AFP in French 0858 GMT 4 Nov 80]

CSO: 4400

SOCIALIST PRODUCERS' VILLAGE BEING BUILT FOR 500 PEOPLE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

[Text]

ASSELA (ENA) — A socialist producers village with an intake capacity of 500 peasants and a water reservoir are being constructed at a point 40 kms West of here at a cost of 500,000 Birr.

The village will take in peasants drawn from 10 peasants' associations in the vicinity and 176 of these are already deployed on the farm. Comrade Tekele Guebre, Deputy General Manager of the Arsi Rural Development Agency, said another 2,500 dependents of the peasant producers will be accommodated on the 2,000 hectare project. He said 128 dwelling units have already been constructed with plans for putting up another 42 units.

Each peasant member will have a self-sufficient home costing an estimated 1,145 Birr each. A grain warehouse costing 10,000 Birr has been already built and there are plans to build a school, a kindergarten, an assembly hall, a market stall as well as a health station and a central revolution square.

The Arsi rural development agency helped the newly settled community by placing 90 per cent of the total farm acreage under cultivation. Crops to be harvested include wheat, barley and peas and beans.

Apart from the 1,000 hectares alloted for farming, 480 hectares will be used for pasture, 20 hectares for irrigation, 100 hectares for afforestation, 80 hectares for housing construction, and 320 hectares for various other uses.

The 80,000 cubic metre water reservoir is in the meantime nearing completion. The 56,452 Birr project is being built 15 kms from the village.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

GDR YOUTH BRIGADE--Addis Ababa (ENA)--A group of the Free German Youth (FDJ), named after the renowned late Comrade Werner Lamberz, arrived here yesterday from the German Democratic Republic (GDR) for a ten-week voluntary work campaign in Socialist Ethiopia. This is the second batch to come to Ethiopia on a working campaign as an expression of the solidarity of the GDR youth with the Ethiopian People's Revolution. The 21-member brigade which arrived yesterday will be deployed in the maintenance of agricultural machinery and the harvest campaign in rural areas. The group consists of experts in the maintenance of harvest combiners and tractors, of whom some have already been in Ethiopia with the previous batch. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Oct 80 p 3]

NEW PLACE NAMES--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Ministry of Interior announced that Robbe had become the new capital of Ticho province and that the district of Sherka had become part of Chilalo province, both in Arssi region. The change of the former provincial capital of Ticho was prompted because of the geographical position of the town that renders it unsuitable for development. Besides the town was relatively far from the other districts of the province. The district of Sherka was incorporated as part of Chilalo also because of the terrain in the district which proved difficult for the construction of roads that can readily be connected with other districts and the provincial capital of Ticho. The change was made in answer to the persistent appeal of the local populace and with the approval of the Council of Ministers, it was learnt. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Oct 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

EDITORIAL ADVOCATES STRENGTHENING OF CHIEFS' AUTHORITY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Oct 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Chiefs Are a Vehicle for Growth"]

[Text] It is fitting that 45 chiefs were awarded the "Head of State's Commendation". It is fitting, not only because for too long have many people taken chiefs for granted and, as a result, the office of the chief has not only lost influence, but it has become fashionable to throw mud at it, particularly by politicians who argue, wrongly, that in independent Kenya they should always have the last say in all matters at the local level.

The decline of the office of the chief started in the middle of the Sixties, when a lot of national politicians sought to get what they considered "colonial stooges" fired.

Many of the very experienced chiefs who had made the transition from the colonial period were fired at that time, not because they had committed any crime against the Government of independent Kenya or its people, but simply because they did not take sides in the conflicting politics of the time. Many had been trained in the colonial tradition, which, rightly, insisted that chiefs should not take sides in politics since this impaired their objectivity and, therefore, their ability to act as the most important mediators between the people and the Government.

Their role as the initiators of development at the local level would have been seriously compromised if they accommodated the politics. Although this negative impact of the extensive retirements was quickly understood by Government, the damage had already been done. It is believed that some politicians had already got some political activists appointed chiefs and they wrought havoc in the service until they were retired.

It was not until much later that the office began to attract some good candidates. In the honours list, there are both chiefs from the colonial period, who did not get swept under, and others who have been recruited since the Sixties.

The office of the chief should be concerned primarily with development. Of the 45 who were honoured, it is encouraging that 31 were specifically cited for their contribution to development. Within the category of development, the most common reason for the citation was involvement in organising educational Harambee, followed by water projects and cattle dips.

The second major category of awards was security. In some of the outlying locations in North-Eastern, Eastern and Rift Valley provinces, some chiefs have been bearing the brunt of the fight against Shifta and Ngorokos.

Lives have been lost in the process and it is commendable that some of the chiefs have defended the country so honourably. Their example is worth emulating by the rest of the country.

Some four chiefs have been ahead of the rest of the country in enforcing soil conservation and afforestation programmes. It is now recognised that the country will have to put more effort into the conservation of the soil and the forests. The chiefs who have been so honoured should serve as examples to the other chiefs to intensify their activities in this extremely important area of national concern.

The wananchi should also become interested in the problem of conservation and help the chiefs expand the programmes. The war on smuggling and illegal brewing was the basis for the citations of seven chiefs. When such breweries were banned, the country gave very vocal support to the Presidential ban.

Yet in many areas we find that illicit breweries are back in business and are flourishing. Many chiefs know this, yet they have not done anything about it. This practice should end, since unlimited drinking not only destroys the health of the drunks, but causes uncalculable loss to the society which must carry the weight of the ignored and underfed families of those who squander their money on liquor.

It is healthy when a country honours those who do not stay in the public limelight but who make significant contributions to our collective well-being. Their dedication and devotion should be emulated by the rest of us who are made of more base material.

Of all the Government officials, none has closer contact with the wananchi than the chief. He is, therefore, the most important person to make the people understand Government policies as well as letting the authorities know the feeling of wananchi about any Government project.

Mr. Moi's decision to give awards to 45 out of a total of 762 chiefs in the country is a clear indication that he follows their activities closely and knows those devoted to the hard task of spreading the Government gospel to the people.

Presently, the country is going through very important political changes. Of their own free will, the leaders have, for example, decided to do away with all tribal organisations or associations, which tend to divide the people along petty political groupings.

In making sure that the people will truly be united, the chiefs will have a very important role to play in future, making sure that no secret night political meetings take place in their areas without their knowledge. May be the best way for chiefs to work for national unity is for them not to belong to any parochial political groupings, and to make sure that such groupings do not exist here in Kenya.

CSO: 4420

IRAQ ASSURES KENYA OF OIL

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] IRAQ will soon supply oil directly to Kenya despite the current Gulf war.

This was said yesterday at a Nairobi press conference by visiting Iraqi Minister of State Hasham A'grawi.

"The Government and the people of Kenya can rest assured that the agreement still stands and, in fact it will soon be implemented," he said.

The Minister is in Kenya to deliver a personal message from Iraqi President Sadam Hussein to President Moi.

He said he was satisfied that President Moi and the Government "now fully understand the war situation".

He recalled that President Moi had recently appealed to the two countries to observe a ceasefire during Idd ul Haj.

The Minister said the Kenyan Head of State had "in fact earlier sent his personal message to President Hussein, but due to poor communication it was not delivered."

He said the message was sent with Minister of State Nicholas Biwott.

Mr. A'grawi gave the background to the war, blaming it on Iran, which, for a long time, "has been carrying out aggressive attitudes within the Iraqi borders."

He said the war broke out when Iran bombed an Iraqi shipping yard and destroyed several Iraqi ships.

After the press conference, Assistant Foreign Affairs Minister Kamwithi Munyi said Kenya wanted an immediate ceasefire and a just solution to end the conflict.

Mr. A'grawi and his delegation arrived in Kenya on Wednesday afternoon. They spent almost the whole of yesterday touring coffee farms. Iraq buys a substantial amount of coffee and tea from Kenya.

The delegation leaves Kenya this morning.

●Moi appeals to Iran, Iraq — Back Page.

CSO: 4420

POOR CROPS CONTRIBUTE TO KENYA'S ECONOMIC WOES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Oct 80 p 36

[Text] The bumper maize harvest predicted earlier this year has not materialised.

Only a small improvement over the 1979 production is expected.

This was revealed by Planning Minister Zachary Onyonka in his half-yearly economic survey, released yesterday.

He explained that poor weather in late August and September led to crop failure in certain Rift Valley areas and this had reduced the expected harvest.

The forecast for maize production was based on surveys conducted in July and August.

Kenya would also be badly hit by the world economic recession next year because of high oil prices accompanied by low prices for coffee and tea.

There were indications, said Dr. Onyonka, that next year could be more difficult than this had been.

Addressing the Press, he pointed out that in Kenya, petroleum prices had more than doubled since May last year and that it would cost twice as much to import crude oil this year for the same quantity as last year.

The Minister said that, developed and non-oil producing countries had to anticipate continuing serious balance of payment difficulties in 1981 because of the high petroleum prices.

He said deceleration of growth in the Kenya economy, which started late in 1978, persisted in 1979 and had spilled over into 1980.

The continuing drought conditions had adversely affected the volume of agricultural output especially tea, cereals, dairy and livestock products.

The Minister said that, although coffee production was expected to increase by 20 per cent, coffee prices were on the decrease in world markets.

Tea prices, he added, had been more stable this year than last but the production of tea was forecast to fall sharply by 22 per cent because of poor rainfall.

On the manufacturing sector Dr. Onyonka said the rationing of electricity in the early part of the year had affected production.

On building and construction, he said that, during the first eight months of 1980, the number of plans approved by the Nairobi City Council fell by 6.3 per cent from 1,976 to 1,909 while their value increased by 17 per cent.

On consumer prices, the Minister said a cost of living rise of 12.7 per cent had been recorded between August 1979 and August 1980 and the rate of inflation was expected to increase further before the end of the year.--KNA

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MINERALS SEARCH--A Sh. 20-million geological mapping and mineral exploration project has been launched to cover Samburu and Marsabit districts. Environment and Natural Resources Minister Andrew Omanga said this yesterday while signing an agreement of cooperation with the British Government who will finance a part of the cost. Mr. Omanga said the Kenya Government had received a Sh. 10.6m grant from the British. It covers technical aspects of the project. He said the British would also provide four geologists and a cartographer to give Kenyan counterparts on-the-job training while the mapping and exploration goes on. The grant also covers post-graduate training for Kenyans, and the provision of four Land-Rovers, station wagon and a four-wheel drive truck. The Minister said the area to be mapped covered over 100,000 sq. km. in north-central Kenya Kenya. Mr. Omanga signed for the Kenyan Government while the British High Commissioner to Kenya. Mr. John Williams signed for his government. Mr. Williams said the British Government was delighted to be involved with the project, realising how much economic benefit Kenya stood to reap from the project's successful completion. The project hopes to identify commercially viable sources of such minerals as chromium, nickel, fluorspar and vermiculite. The ceremony was witnessed by Assistant Minister Haji Adicharreh, deputy secretary J. Kiio, chief mining engineer C.Y.O. Owayo and Mr. H.B Agoya of the Treasury. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Oct 80 p 4]

ENVOY RECALLED--The Kenyan High Commissioner in Kampala and his staff have been recalled due to worsening insecurity. This was said in Parliament yesterday by Foreign Minister Robert Ouko. He was replying to a question from Kitutu East MP Abuya Abuya. Dr. Ouko explained that following the collapse of the East African Community, the Nyayo Government had decided to establish a High Commission in Kampala. He said while accommodation was being sought, problems started in Uganda. The Government then thought it wise to recall the diplomatic staff for security reasons. The High Commissioner and his staff will stay in Nairobi until a suitable office and accommodation are found. Dr. Ouko assured the House that Kenya would not be used as a platform for hostile propaganda against foreign governments. "This is because Kenya believes in good neighbourliness and that is why the Kampala High Commission was established." [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Oct 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

DOE ISSUES FIVE-POINT ORDER REGARDING BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 28 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Head of State M/Sgt. Samuel K. Doe has advanced five points for the proper implementation of the budget for fiscal year 1980/81 in Executive Order Number 15, issued here on Wednesday, October 22, 1980.

The Ordinance deals with a request for additional funding, payment of utility bills, allotments, expenditure control and budgetary transfers.

Under request for additional funding, M/Sgt. Doe said "due to the present deficit in the Budget for fiscal 1980/81", and Government's commitment to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to hold the overall deficit at $75M, all ministries and agencies are directed to desist from requesting additional funding.

He said that no request for additional funding should go to him or to the Budget Bureau since infact there were no reserve accounts in the budget from which such fundings could be provided.

On the payment of utility bills, the ordinance directed all Ministries and Agencies to submit breakdowns of their utility appropriations including electricity, water and Sewer and Broadcasting to the Budget Bureau and the Ministry of Finance.

Ministries and Agencies are also asked to attach their quarterly allotment requests, vouchers representing quarterly advance payments of their utility bills when submitting their breakdowns to the Finance Ministry.

The ordinance said such payments would be charged to each agency's account to ensure that public corporations remained viable.

There would be strict control of expenditures by allotments of budgetary appropriation for each ministry or agency of government for each budgetary item, the ordinance said.

It said such allotments shall be issued quarterly in advance, based on the allotment ceiling communicated to the Director of Budget by the Ministry of Finance prepared on the basis of cash projections.

Under the allotment scheme, the budget director would circulate a list of conditions that must be fulfilled prior to the issuance of allotments.

Requests for allotments for development expenditure would be made through the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, after consultation with the concerned agency or ministry under the scheme, said the ordinance.

The ordinance said under no circumstances would expenditures exceed allotments.

It said each agency of government would keep adquate records of accounts, expenditures and balance of allotments or appropriations, and shall under no condition institute expenditure in excess of its allotments or appropriations.

Officials of government are absolutely forbidden to incur obligations on behalf government unless the expenditure concerned is provided for in approved appropriations.

Any official who violates this order will be dismissed from office and prosecuted for misdemeanor, the Ordinance added.

The AD Hoc Budget Committee, comprising the Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs, the Budget Director and Auditor General, which meets monthly, would review instances of extra-budgetary expenditures and report findings to the Head of State.

Under the expenditure control scheme, all ministries and agencies of Government, excluding the armed forces and the Security Service, are directed to present lists of names of personnel occupying the positions in the budget for fiscal 1980/81 to the Bureau.

Ordinance No. 15 said prior approval must be obtained from the Budget Bureau and the Civil Service Agency for the change in payroll status of any employee, and that the Ministry of Finance would not authorize payment except the change is accompanied by a properly executed personnel action notice.

Ordinance 15 said agencies of government could flexibly operate within major codes of the current budget in the absence of budgetary transfer.

It, however, said spelt out minor codes including rents, utilities, drugs, medical materials and supplies, food supplies to schools and hospitals, gasoline and medical equipment are to remain intact because of their contractual nature.

In the event of a need to use funds from one major code to another, such request must be made to the Budget Bureau for disposition through a budgetary transfer after thorough analysis and scrunity, the Ordinance said.

The Ordinance stressed that no unused salaries would be considered as savings for transfer to other areas of expenditure because of the overall defecit of $75M, which includes the uncovered gap of $25.7M in the Budget.

Therefore, it said, transfers from one major code to another should not be encouraged.

However, where the budgetary transfers are considered essential, the requests should be made in writing to the Director of the Budget by the head of the ministry or agency concerned for preparation by the Budget Bureau.

The Budget Bureau would analyse the request and recommend is for the approval of the Minister of Finance if found necessary, the Ordinance 15 concluded.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNOR'S CHARGES OF PRC HARASSMENT OF CITIZENS REFUTED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 27 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

Armed Forces Deputy Commanding General, Col.Larry W. Borteh, has refuted allegations by the Governor of New Krutown, Francis Kloh Fukah that the citizens of the borough were being harassed by some senior members of the PRC.

Speaking to newsmen on Friday Col. Borteh said Governor Fukah's statement was false, baseless; and aimed at discrediting the image of the PRC.

Governor Fukah had alleged that some senior PRC members were in the constant habit of visiting new Krutown at night and beating and insulting the people without any justifiable reason.

Refuting the allegation, Col. Borteh said the PRC stoo for justice, and fairplay, and it respected constituted authority.

"Its members would do nothing contrary to the aims and objectives of the revolution", Col. Borteh said.

He said the Governor's refusal to disclose the names of the council members involved, indicated that his statement had no grounds.

Col. Borteh also refuted allegation by Mr. Fukah that two senior PRC members had stormed his office, demanding deeds they claimed belonged to the former governor of the borough, John Naklen.

Col. Borteh said there were reports that Mr. Fukah was in fact in the habit of changing individuals fees for deeds.

The Deputy Commanding General then appealed to Governor Fukah to desist from such acts as land deeds registration was to be carried out only by the Ministry of Lands and Mines.

-LINA-

CSO: 4420

TWP CHAIRMAN'S WIFE RELEASED FROM HOUSE ARREST

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by George Khoryama]

[Text]

THE Government of the People's Redemption Council (PRC) on Monday, released from house arrest Mrs. Evelyn Townsend, wife of the late chairman of the defunct True Whig Party, E. Reginald.

Mrs. Townsend's freedom brings to six the number of those freed from house arrest in the course of the six-month old government of the People's Redemption Council.

Those already released from house arrest were members of the Tolbert's family including Mrs. Victoria A. Tolbert and three of her daughters: — Evelyn Tolbert-Richardson, Willie-Mae Tolbert King, and Wilhemina Tolbert-Holder.

Also released was the former in-law of deposed President William R. Tolbert, Mrs. Carmena Pierre Tolbert Doe.

Head of State M/Sgt. Samuel K. Doe, in a written directive, said that Mrs. Townsend, who was placed under house arrest since the dawn of the April 12 revolution, be free to move about in the country without molestation.

Upon that executive order, the Commander of the Camp Schiefflin military detachment promptly released Mrs. Townsend.

In a message to M/Sgt. Doe, Mrs. Townsend expressed sentiments of appreciation for the compassion shown for her, and she promised to contribute her best towards the development of the nation.

CSO: 4420

DOE THREATENS FOOTBALL TEAM WITH JAIL FOR POOR PERFORMANCE

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 29 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt]

MASTER Sergeant Samuel K. Doe said yesterday that members of the Lone Star, the National Football Team, will go to jail if they perform poorly in any international match.

The Head of State and Chairman of the PRC said that as long as he remains Head of State, he would not like to see the Lone Star defeated in any international encounter.

The Lone Star drew one-all with the national team of Mali on Saturday in a friendly match. The odds were against the Malian side, but the homesters failed miserably to take advantage.

The Liberia News Agency (LINA) quoted the Liberian Leader as saying: "My reason for identifying with the National Team at all times is to demonstrate my interest in the development of sports in Liberia."

Since the inception of the April 12 Revolution, Sergeant Doe and other members of the PRC and the Cabinet, including Vice Head of State Weh Syen, Commanding General Quiwonkpa and Planning and Economic Affairs Minister Tipoteh, have at one time or another actively participated in football matches at the Antoinette Tubman Stadium as a means beefing up sports in the country.

The Master Sergeant told sportsmen and sports authorities yesterday that sports should not be given "scanty attention."

He made these statements at the Ministry of Labour, Youth and Sports where he had gone to look into the cause of the one-all draw with the Malian national team on Saturday.

The Head of State said since members of the Lone Star are on the Government's payroll, they must devote their time practising.

He also said that those players doing part-time jobs should be excused by their employers to enable them to practise.

He directed Labour, Youth and Sports Minister Fred Blay to find means of sending for all former Lone Star players who are doing undergraduate studies abroad.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER NOTES EFFECTS OF OIL PRICE INCREASES ON ECONOMY

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 27 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] Oil prices are likely to go up some more because of the effects of the Iraqi-Iranian War.

Explaining why this is so, Planning and Economic Affairs Minister, Dr. Togba-Nah Tipoteh, said that among other things, oil fields have been destroyed and/or crippled.

The oil prices decisions made recently by OPEC (Organization of Oil Exporting Countries) are further indications of the likelihood of oil prices to be increased.

Dr. Tipoteh said that at this time when the Government, under the leadership of M/Sgt. Samuel K. Doe, has undertaken the onerous task of national reconstruction, it becomes imperative for the people of Liberia to be appraised of this important commodity and its consequences and effects not only on us, but also on all peoples throughout the world.

He noted that over the years and around the world, oil prices have always been and are still set by the OPEC countries, majority of whom lie in the Persian Gulf area where the largest supply of oil comes from daily.

The following are further explanations given by Dr. Tipoteh:

As known, whenever there is an increase in the price of oil, there is an increase in our daily spending due to the multiplier effect which the uses and by-products of oil have on us.

If we take a look at the current situation facing us now, we will find that the world is faced with a veritable time-bomb in the "Gulf" - The war between Iran and Iraq in the Persian Gulf. These two countries alone were exporting over 3,000,000 barrels of crude oil per day up to July this year.

Despite the fact that there has been recent increases by OPEC, just the other day Kuwait increased its price by $2.00 per barrel unilaterally and it is expected that the other OPEC members will follow suit very soon - and for many reasons. The area from the Gulf of Oman through the

Strait of Hormuz to the Persian Gulf is the most volatile area in the world today.

As a direct result of this war, many of the shipping companies have either refused to send their ships back to the Gulf or refused to send them at all.

For those who take the risk in sending their ships, the costs are absolutely astronomical as a result of the unavoidable adverse direct costs such as: Payment of war risk bonuses to attract those who are prepared to go; increases in ocean freight rates; hikes in marine insurance coverage which is up about 5-6 times over the current price, the accumulation of these variables are passed on to the buyers /sellers and consequently in the long run to the ultimate user - the consumer.

Every nation in the world is affected by this very severe crisis today, and at the moment, there is no ready solution in light.

Liberia is, as compared to other West African and African countries, rather fortunate when it comes to the prices of petroleum products

It has practically the lowest prices for these products in the area. But with Iraqi-Iranian War, the American hostages in Iran, an uneasy peace in the Middle East, the uncertainty of American Politics until the outcome of the Presidential elections in November, it is hoped that prices will roll back or hold constant.

Such thoughts tend to be wishful thinking and quite illogical. But, then what do we look forward to?

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

OPEC LOAN FOR POWER PROJECT--The Liberian Government has signed a 5 million-dollar loan agreement with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund in Vienna, Austria, to finance the Bushrod Island power extension project of the Liberia Electricity Corporation. In a telegram message to Head of State Doe, Finance Minister Perry Zulu, who signed for the Liberian Government, said he was also holding talks with the Fund's executives for assistance, particularly in support of Liberia's balance of payments and liquidity deficits.--LINA [Text] [Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 30 Oct 80 p 2]

OIL PRICE STABILIZATION FUND--A recommendation has been made for the Liberia Petroleum Refining Company to set up a price stabilization fund to subsidize future increases in the price of petroleum products on the local market. The recommendation was made by the PRC [People's Redemption Council] committee on commerce, industry and transportation in a memorandum to Head of State Doe yesterday. The memorandum resulted from a result by the head of state that the PRC committee on commerce should submit to him its observations on the current gasoline situation and the $2 a barrel increase in Saudi Arabia's crude oil. In the memorandum, the committee noted that the recent increase of petroleum was due to the increase in the price of crude oil by a prominent company in Saudi Arabia which supplies the Liberian refinery with oil. [Excerpt] [AB042206 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Nov 80]

AGREEMENT WITH FRG--Official documents committing Liberia and the Federal Republic of Germany to a 2-year economic cooperation agreement have been signed between the two countries. Under the cooperation agreement the German Government will provide $25 million in technical financial assistance to the Liberian Government for a scheduled development program. Disclosing this today at a press briefing, planning and economic affairs minister, Dr Togba Nah-Tipoteh said the money would be paid in 30 years with a 10 year grace period at 2 percent interest. [Excerpt] [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Nov 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

FJKM MEETS TO DEFINE ROLE, POSITION OF CHURCH

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by R. J. A.: "Seventh General Synod of FJKM Opens in Arivonimamo. Role and Position of the Church in Present Day Society"]

[Text] To preach Christ, Strength and Wisdom of God: it is under this very important topic drawn from the letter of the apostle Paul to the Corinthians that the Seventh General Synod of the FJKM [Federation of Churches of Jesus Christ in Madagascar started its meeting yesterday in Arivonimamo to try to define once more the role and position of the Church in present day society, which wishes to be fair and equitable within the framework of the Malagasy socialist revolution.

In fact, more than 300 delegates representing the regional synods of the six regions are participating in this general synod, which is held every 2 years in a different location. The meeting allows the participants to better specify the problems that the Church is running into in its commitment and its will to better serve its fellow man while preaching the "good news" of He who brought it to the world.

This commitment of the Church is becoming increasingly important at this time when one speaks a great deal about the resemblance of the goals of religion to those of socialism in creating a new society of justice and equity. President Didier Ratsiraka in person upheld this concept during a very worthwhile interview that he granted to political reporters from Antenna 2 French television in Paris only a few days ago. To explain the Church's commitment to the progress of the development of man, and of all men, the chief of state also recalled on this occasion the orthodoxy of the "communism ahead of its time" of the first Church, which had placed its possessions among the people and that no one was poor within it (Acts of the Apostles: chapter 5, verses 30-35).

Since the general synod is the highest body of the FJKM, it allows everyone to publicly report what was done and what is still not among the propositions accepted during the previous synods. It is also an opportunity for the faithful who represent their parishes to ponder over the actions that still remain to be accomplished in the light of these reports that mark an important general assembly of this type. The topic chosen for each synod shows the strong resolve of the FJKM to move ahead --always ahead--in achieving its "share of servitude," to again use the word dear to the apostle Paul in his letters to the first Christians of his time.

May the general synod that is being held in Arivonimamo contribute to the country's development within the framework of this solemn commitment of the Church (FJKM) to "preach--as did the apostle Paul--Christ, Strength and Wisdom of God," despite the difficulties and other obstacles inherent in any act of liberation. And may it, together with the socialist revolution, build the new society.

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CSO: 4400

REPORT ON VITM IDEOLOGICAL RENEWAL PROGRAM

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 6 Sep 80 pp 1, 7

[Article by R. J. Antananarivo: "Ideological Activities at VITM"]

[Text] The Toliary region was recently visited by the politbureau, Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky [VITM]. In fact, Ambovombe Androy was the rallying point for all the southern partisans to attend and participate in the ideological training session for leaders presided over by the CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] head Razanabahiny Marojama, accompanied by Jean Desire Etono, Andre Fenomila, B. Rasolomaranantsoa, elected VITM members led by the president of the permanent committee of the Toliary region.... This training session, the second of its type this year brought together around the Vonjy leader, Dr M. Razanabahiny, a large crowd and achieved a strong success. The basic aim is to equip ideologically, to train and educate the leaders politically and technically, in short to "instruct the instructors" so that they can properly take up their responsibilities, clear up public opinion, reassure the public of the revolution's certain triumph and really be good soldiers in the service of the RSM [Malagasy Socialist Revolution].

The national president, with his usual zest, for 3 days then threw himself into an ideological sensitizing session. After having explained the constitution and defined Malagasy socialism, he expanded on the general policies of his party, whose basic objective is:

--To see all his countrymen united and interdependent, without which no progress is possible.

--To promote the specific characteristics of the Malagasy people: ideology, thinking and behavior in the Malagasy style, in a word "Malagasy essence." The VITM party leader cited some proverbs already embraced by our forefathers to explain his subject: "Ny mita-betsy lanin'ny mamba. Akanga maro tsy vakin'amboa..." [translation unknown] He emphasized above all national unity.

--Unity of all the Malagasy people.

--Unity and militant solidarity of all the revolutionary groups affiliated with the FNDR [National Front for the Defense of the Revolution]. "The political passions--passions of class, race, nationality--are of all passions those which are most divisive," Razanabahiny said resolutely. "This is why we, the Vonjy, determined to build a new free and independent life, to follow the policies developed by President Didier Ratsiraka, we are carrying out the duty of preaching national unity, the pledge of true progress in the socialist path that we have chosen," he added.

--Finally, solidarity with our progressive brothers throughout the world.

After having spoken about the party structures (the various hierarchies), about its "methodology" (the meetings, their methods), about party discipline (principle of people's justice) and about financial matters, Razanabahiny gave the floor to a member of the technical bureau, Andre Fenomila, who explained what we must know about the elections (with supporting concrete examples). Then the representatives of the national bureau of women and young persons also participated in this sensitizing session to better and more profitably train the instructors of the Toliary region VITM.

Finally, after the "question and discussion period," national president Razanabahiny Marojama outlined the qualities that the good militant should acquire, the true revolutionary aware of his duties, "the true apostle" in the service of the people and of the nation. And he extended advice to all the trainees; he launched an appeal for Madagascar to be one and indivisible, and the ordinary people productive for the ultimate triumph of the RSM. Dr Razanabahiny concluded, with his usual spirit, "May the Vonjy militants never be struck by these three serious diseases with their shrill tendencies: the verbosity bug, the demagogy bug and the complexity bug, in short (none of this wordiness, just move right away to actions, work and dare to apply in practice what one has learned theoretically for the best development of our revolution, under the guidance of comrade President Didier Ratsiraka)."

Towards A Provincial Training Session for VITM Women

After having made a detour to Tolagnaro and Tsihombe..., the VITM's No 1 man returned to Antananarivo, last Sunday, with his wife, Yvonne Razanabahiny, honorary president of the women union, enhanced by his presence the lunch concert organized by the women of the central committee, led by their general secretary Monique Andrianaivo. The large reception hall of the Ivato INPF proved too small to hold the several hundred guests. Mrs Andrianaivo, the first leader of the VITM women, explained the objective of this political meeting. The day's receipts will be directly deposited into the central committee's treasury to better organize the large provincial training session for women that will take place in Antananarivo on 12, 13 and 14 September, and in which hundreds of militants from all over the region will take part. In his talk, CSR head Razanabahiny congratulated the women of the central committee on their activities and emphasized the importance of this training session--ideological, of course--for which reasons he entrusted the officers of the central committee with taking charge of it. Mrs Yvonne Razanabahiny appealed to her militant sisters with advice for this training session to be successful.

The family meal took place in a relaxed and warm atmosphere and with a background of well-appreciated music, interspersed from time to time with sales of products and folkloric dances performed by the Fela-Tatamo troop of Andraisora.

In conclusion, we point out that the minister of Public Offices, Dr Celestin Radio, accompanied by Jean Desire Etono, W. Andriamandrantosoa, members of the cabinet, as well as Mr Telanosy, secretary general of the SRMM (a union affiliated with the VITM) also presided over this union's training session, which was held in the capital of the Betsileo country....

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CSO: 4400

REPORT ON ARMY'S ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 13 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Article: "FAP [People's Armed Forces] and Development: Complete Review of Military Projects Made by the Prime Minister, Colonel D. Rakotoarijaona"]

> [Text] To make a complete review of FAP development projects, the Prime Minister, Col Desire Rakotoarijaona (in uniform) went yesterday morning to Tsimbazaza, to open the meeting of the Military Development Committee whose second regular session for 1980 is beginning....
>
> Faithful to the Red Book and to the policy set down by President Didier Ratsiraka, leader of the Malagasy socialist revolution and commander in chief of the army, Chief of Government Rakotoarijaona made a speech that omitted nothing and that shows that our FAP perfectly handles the double mission that is entrusted to it: defense of the country's territorial integrity, the maintenance of social peace on the one hand, and fighting against underdevelopment on the other hand.
>
> You will read below the ANTA ("Taratra" National Information Agency) report and on page 5 the prime minister's whole speech in Malagasy.

Antananarivo. The second regular session of the Military Development Committee (CMD) for the current year of 1980 began yesterday morning at the Palace of the People's National Assembly in Tsimbazaza. The opening ceremonies were marked by two speeches made in succession by the president of this fifth establishment of the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar], Col Edouard Rabeony and the prime minister, chief of the government, Col Desire Rakotoarijaona, who was representing the chief of state. The various state institutions contributed to the rest of the representatives at this ceremony: ANP [National Popular Assembly], CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council], Government, HCC and decentralized collectives from the Antananarivo region.

The Malagasies Do Not Consume Enough Fish

After reading namely the convocation decree and the order of the day of this second session, CMD president Colonel Rabeony first emphasized that after celebrating with splendor the fifth anniversary of the Malagasy socialist revolution,

the battle continues, because there is still a lot to be done. Speaking then of the various points of the order of the day, Rabeony made clear the importance of sea fishing considering the fact that Madagascar is an island and that the sea surrounding it contains a lot of riches, especially fish, which the Malagasies do not consume enough. This point, moreover, was already studied during the previous session, which shows its importance in the national economy and the socialist plan.

As for animal breeding, this field is not unknown to us, because the Malagasy people have been practicing it for a long time. But in the face of difficulties encountered in supplying meat to the people as well as to local industries, the CMD was invited to study the reasons for the small increase in bovine cattle (0.78 percent a year while the annual number of animals slaughtered has risen to 1,050,000 heads) and to thus put forward suggestions.

Before concluding, President Rabeony urged the CMD members to get to work immediately.

Progress in Law and Order

In his turn, Prime Minister Rakotoarijaona, after having conveyed the militant greetings of President Ratsiraka, first stated that the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the revolution and of the 20th year of the national army should stimulate our zeal in the battle that we are waging.

Colonel Rakotoarijaona then recalled the various areas that are seeing the participation of the FAP in national life: peace and law and order, social production... Thus, after having emphasized the impossibility of development without the establishment of peace, Rakotoarijaona said that since 1975 up to the present day positive progress was noted regarding peace and law and order, with the revolutionary powers having adopted the principle of dialog to solve the problems that can appear. The chief of government however deplored the continuing existence in certain regions of the island of the plague that is the theft of oxen, which practice is out of fashion in the present revolutionary age and against which efforts have already been undertaken.

Prime Minister Rakotoarijaona stated that since the start of this year the battle against thefts of oxen and bush fires has been waged jointly and that 100 million Malagasy francs are dedicated to this aim. Since May, he said, an operation known as "Danga" has been carried out through the island. It consists of sensitizing the people about the need to protect the national forest heritage from destruction on the one hand, and on the other hand to explain that using fertilizers and planting certain types of fodder, such as stylosanths, can favorably replace a burned pasture and that, moreover, these methods provide fodder even during the cold season.

At the present time, government chief Rakotoarijaona continued, nearly 600 persons from the FAP, the Ministry of Rural Development and the land reform, as well as from "mobile divisions" are scattered in 31 fivondronana to conduct this operation.

The Transport Regiments

Regarding the actions of the FAP to benefit economic development, Prime Minister Rakotoarijaona first mentioned the 100,000 hectares of cultivation that OMIPRA

(Military Office for Agricultural Production) is taking care of, for a yield this year of 750 tons of rice in the husk. Operations for clearing new lands are continuing. President of the Republic Ratsiraka, supreme chief of the army, moreover gave orders to extend cultivation of coffee, clove and vanilla.

Regarding the transporting of products, Colonel Rakotoarijaona recalled the great role played by the "transport regiments" that at the start totaled only 10,000 tons and achieved 120,000 tons for the first 6 months of this year. But we still must make a great deal of effort, he emphasized, as much as production has increased this year. And before the rainy season, 25,000 tons of rice are waiting to be removed, which has led the revolutionary powers to decide to use the administration's large trucks in this wide-ranging operation. It will be the responsibility of the services holding these trucks to organize well the round trips of these vehicles in the collection centers, in such a way as not to disturb their own daily activities. We purchased 1,000 trucks from the GDR. A first lot of 130 trucks will arrive on the 20th of this month. It goes without saying that the "transport regiments" will be equipped.

But these vehicles will become damaged quite rapidly without sufficient maintenance of the roads, the prime minister said, thus mentioning the FAP's activities in road support services. Thus, besides the budget (1.132 billion Malagasy francs) allocated by the Ministry of Defense to road maintenance, an agreement providing an endowment of equipment for the military engineers was also signed. The Ministry of Public Works signed an agreement for 1.8 billion Malagasy francs to buy equipment for the maintenance of roads. Regarding social matters, chief of government Rakotoarijaona cited the participation of young persons of the National Service in the battle against the illicit raising of prices.

To do this work they went through a period of instruction. And prime minister Rakotoarijaona denounced the corrupt practices that certain offenders are attempting to use, while warning them that these practices are liable to persecution.

Before concluding with sea fishing, the government chief advocated modernization in the fields of animal raising and agriculture, in order to make concrete the passage of the Boky Mena, which aims at self-sufficiency in the 21st century. The CMD [Military Development Committee] is thus asked to study this question.

Finally, regarding sea fishing, the chief of state's representative emphasized the important place that the natural riches contained in the sea will have in our economy in the year 2000 if we succeed in utilizing them.

We recall that this second regular session of the CMD, which is an advisory body, will last 14 days.

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BRIEFS

MACHINE FOR COTTON PRODUCTION--Twenty-seven Agricultural Field Assistants drawn from the upper land cotton growing areas in the Southern Region are attending a two-day course at Lunzu Agricultural Training Centre on maintenance and the use of a new spraying machine known as 'Water based ultra low volume spraying machine.' The course, which ends this Wednesday, has been organised by the Union Carbide Limited and Department of Agricultural Research whose officials are teaching Field Assistants how to operate and maintain the new machine. The theme of the course is 'Increase cotton production in the Region through the use of the ultra-low volume spraying machine.' A representative of Union Carbide, Mr. E. Kaunda said that it was observed that spraying is one of the main tasks in farming operations. The machine could be used easily because it was light and needed less water, less chemicals and less energy, he added. Mr. Kaunda said that the modern machine was recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1972 because it was light and farmers would be able to operate it with less labour, and they would be encouraged to increase acreage of their farms. The Field Assitants would introduce the machine and encourage the farmers to use it, he added. The Field Assistants are drawn from Zomba, Mangochi, Machinga, Mwanza and Blantyre Districts.--MANA [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 29 Oct 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

MACHEL STRESSES OFFICERS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Beira, 2 Oct (from our correspondent Atanasio Dimas)--"Our officers cannot compromise with the enemy, their commitment is to the people." This was the assertion by Samora Machel, commander in chief of the FPLM (Armed Forces of Mozambique), speaking this afternoon at a ceremony in which he presided over the presentation of stripes and commissions to officers of our army.

President Machel arrived in this city late this morning. He was welcomed at the local airport by Jorge Rebelo and Mariano Matsinhe, members of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee.

Speaking after the presentation of stripes and insignia to the officers, President Machel noted that, in the FPLM, the presentation of stripes and insignia is not a prize to those who took part in the armed struggle for national liberation, those who drove back the imperialist forces attacking our country or those who, even today, continue to break up the armed gangs that operate on our territory. "The presentation of commissions, stripes and insignia serves the development of the Mozambican Armed Forces," said the highest leader of the Mozambican revolution.

Machel said that our army is now strongly disciplined, that this discipline is an integral part of the lives of our officers, sergeants and soldiers, and that it was this same discipline which enabled us to rout the enemy.

"Our officers are the first to sacrifice and the last to benefit," said President Machel.

He added that the enemy the officers now graduating will have to face is more subtle; it is invisible. "Therefore," he said, "these officers will have to be incorruptible. Our enemy is now our brother who is reactionary, who is anti-FRELIMO. Our enemy is our sister, who is the prostitute we do not report," said Machel, adding at another point in his speech: "Our officer cannot be immoral; he cannot be a bum."

"Now the enemy makes your mind his base of operations. He does his writing sitting there inside your head; he bathes inside your head, and while he is bathing he [relieves himself] there in your head and it comes out your mouth," Machel explained.

"Let us be implacable; let our army be a bulwark of steel, incorruptible and combative," said the chief of state.

President Machel discussed one of the ways the army serves our people. He noted that officers should take part in the elimination of bandits in this city. He outlined a directive: "Starting now, life in Beira must change. There are a lot of bandits here. When is this going to stop? Let's feed our bayonets. Each bullet liberates each of us, while it liquidates the enemy. The people are always right. The people must be defended. In defending the people, you strengthen the policy of the party. You will be advertising by your action, in practice, the correctness of the political line of FRELIMO."

Concluding his address, President Machel said all the Mozambican people were honored by the presence at that ceremony of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique, leader of a brother party of FRELIMO and a brother country of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In the evening President Machel gave a reception at one of the city's hotels for all the graduating officers and some guests. The president of Angola also attended the reception.

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CSO: 4401

BRITAIN, SUDAN, FINLAND AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] In ceremonies last Saturday at the Presidential Palace, ambassador-designates John Stewart of Great Britain, Kamal al-Makki of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, and Rista Kuappi of the Republic of Finland presented their credentials to Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Jose Oscar Monteiro, minister of state in the presidency and deputy minister of foreign affairs, was present at the ceremony.

On that occasion, President Machel welcomed the new ambassadors and stressed the need to develop the bonds of cooperation and friendship between our country and the countries represented there.

Speaking informally during his meeting with the new British ambassador, President Machel emphasized that the People's Republic of Mozambique would make every effort necessary to establish and improve relations of cooperation between Great Britain and Mozambique. He recalled the role played by the former British ambassador in the Zimbabwean issue during the struggle for liberation of the people of Zimbabwe.

In turn, John Stewart stressed the fact that as representative of Great Britain and its people, he was prepared to help strengthen the existing relations of cooperation between the two countries.

On being received by the highest leader of the Mozambican revolution, Kamal al-Makki, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, referred to the efforts of FRELIMO and the Mozambican people in the struggle for peace and social progress, noting Sudan's admiration for the role played by the FRELIMO Party and the Mozambican people in the struggle against imperialism. The Sudanese diplomat added that the struggle of the Mozambican people against imperialism had demonstrated to the Sudanese people Mozambique's determination to build a new society.

Responding to the Sudanese ambassador, President Machel said: "We recognize that the Sudanese and Mozambican people share a similar past. In 1978, we experienced the ardor of the Sudanese people in the OAU." President Machel stressed that the representative of the Sudanese people would receive all the necessary support from Mozambique for the establishment of good relations of cooperation and friendship between the two countries and peoples.

Rista Kauppi, the Finnish ambassador, was the last to present his credentials to President Machel. On that occasion the president referred to the ties of friendship binding the People's Republic of Mozambique to the Republic of Finland, noting the cooperation between the two countries in the areas of agriculture and construction, particularly with respect to the forestry industry.

The Finnish ambassador spoke of the steps already taken to plant forests in some zones of our country, reporting that this week he would be establishing contacts with government departments here to set up new projects to this end.

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CSO: 4401

DOS SANTOS REPORTS ON VISIT TO GDR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 p 5

[Excerpts] In a press conference yesterday, Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of economic policy of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, analyzed the importance of developing relations of friendship and cooperation among socialist countries, on a correct basis of equality, aimed at mutual reinforcement, coordination of experiences and adjustment of opinions and positions to advance the development of socialism. Dos Santos met with the press to report on the visit by a People's Assembly delegation to the German Democratic Republic. In this regard, he announced that this contact at the interparliamentary level introduces a new stage in the existing relations between our two countries.

Describing the major views and experiences garnered on this visit, the high official stressed their importance, not in the sense that we intend to transplant the experiences of other peoples to our revolution, but in the sense of reflecting on their experiences and seeing how things were when they began to build socialism and how they handled the problems facing them, since the process was basically similar to the one we are experiencing in our country.

Interparliamentary Cooperation

The Mozambican People's Assembly delegation went to the GDR at the invitation of the People's Chamber. The visit basically centered around the various aspects of the life and function of that supreme body of government and the respective popular representatives, through which the citizens of the GDR exercise their political power, deliberate on the fundamental issues of society and government and determine how to resolve them.

Explaining how the people of the GDR exercise popular sovereignty through the medium of their deputies, dos Santos added that the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] is the directing force of the state and society in the GDR and is broadly represented in the People's Chamber, although other minority parties are represented, as well as the mass organizations.

Other Aspects

"We also had a chance to acquaint ourselves with other aspects. One important observation was that the GDR actually constitutes the frontier between capitalism and socialism in Europe. It is, in effect, a vital bastion which is becoming increasingly strong in this open confrontation with capitalism," dos Santos added.

In this regard, the high party leader noted that the Mozambican delegation visited the gates of the border with the FRG in Berlin, where it could observe the constant threats and provocations to which the GDR is subjected by the imperialists. It also visited a concentration camp that has been turned into a monument, where the oppression, humiliation and savagery of Hitler's Nazism are evident, crimes comparable to those committed against our country by the Portuguese colonial army, when, for example, a soldier would put the muzzle of a rifle in the mouth of a child and fire it.

As dos Santos stressed, it is vital to be aware of this when we see, today, the imperialist powers refuse to allow the people to decide their own future for themselves.

In the economic area, our delegation visited factories and agricultural production zones, where they observed that agriculture is already fully socialized and there is no difference between city and country in terms of housing conditions, work, nutrition and so on.

Basically Like More Advanced State of Our Society

Describing the trips and meetings in Berlin, Potsdam and the district of Schwerin, dos Santos said the people of the GDR have already achieved great progress in moral and material well-being. He explained the importance of the exchange of experiences with that country.

"As we were comparing what we are doing here with what we saw there, we were often tempted to see how one thing or another would fit into our country. Not that we wish to transplant their experiences here, but, automatically, in the process of exchanging experiences we tried to look at our country, because the [German experience] is essentially the same as that of Mozambique, simply in a more advanced state of development."

The party leader added: "This desire to involve and stimulate all our people in the political and organizational offensive is really a demand that all our people take part in all the tasks of the revolution! But they should take part in such a way that the participation enables each individual to become a man of conscience, an effective citizen in this People's Republic of Mozambique. What we observed in the GDR was really this effort, with results already fully realized. The people are participating, in an organized way, in the phase of preparation, the phase of determination and the phase of implementation and control of the decisions."

As dos Santos reported, through this channel of interparliamentary exchange created between the two countries, the People's Chamber of the GDR will send a delegation of deputies to learn about the realities in our country, and a more specialized Mozambican delegation will also go to the GDR to learn in greater detail about their experience in developing cooperatives and in the entire process of rural socialization.

We could not learn and absorb all the details of this process in a single week's visit, because we were observing it in 1980. It must be remembered that the GDR began this task immediately after the war, in 1945, and it is this process that we are interested in studying in detail, so we can see how it was then, and what action they took, because they really took action," the FRELIMO Party secretary for economic policy said at another point.

The leader then referred to the brotherly warmth and hospitality with which our delegation was received in the GDR. He noted that this visit coincided with the presidential visit, which, he stressed, was a great political contribution for all of us, and one in which socialism was strengthened. Dos Santos took the opportunity to salute the People's Chamber, the president and all the people of the GDR on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of that socialist state, which was celebrated on 7 October.

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CSO: 4401

STUDENTS IN CUBA ADDRESS MESSAGE TO MACHEL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] Mozambican students and teachers in Cuba have sent a message to President Samora Machel, reaffirming their engagement in the struggle of this decade. Responding to a message from the chief of state, the Mozambican students praised the highest leader of the revolution "for having taken the true measure of internationalism, for having taught the people and soldiers to make Zimbabwe's struggle their own struggle."

Following is the [partial] text of the message from the students in Cuba.

It was with deep patriotic and revolutionary pride, as the children of a free and heroic people struggling for social welfare, progress and world peace, that we received the message from Your Excellency, which was a great honor for us.

Not only will it be a valuable tool in our daily work, but we sensed in [your message] the support and affection of the FRELIMO Party, the government and people of Mozambique, from which we have always benefited. We are more deeply convinced that although we are far from our Father Land we are not alone in this task of training the New Man. Our task is within the general vision of the full development of our country in the direction of advanced socialism.

In your message, Excellency, you note in detail our most significant achievements and encourage us to consolidate our victories. This fills us with happiness and commits us to struggle for higher goals. You also tell us how, side by side with the Cuban people, we must overcome the practical problems and join in raising high the banner of militant internationalism.

Your Excellency,

We deserve no personal credit for such consideration from the highest echelons of the party and government leadership, but in the knowledge that the bright future of our people rests with us, we assure you, Mr President, that we will do everything in our power to be worthy of the trust deposited in us by the FRELIMO Party, the government and people of Mozambique.

We are encouraged by the vigor and enthusiasm with which our people carried out the political and organizational offensive, against the internal enemy and against our own shortcomings, in defense of the interests of the working masses.

The offensive was necessary. The dialectic of our struggle dictates that we pass to a more advanced stage of the class struggle, in which the proletariat, using its political supremacy, violently puts down its class enemies in order to build, for the first time in history, a just society. For this very reason, the offensive is in fact a genuine Mozambican contribution to the enrichment of Marxism-Leninism.

The greatest measure of our achievements is the success of the recent sessions of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and the People's Assembly. Fulfilling the highest aspirations of our people and synthesizing practical experiences, they made important decisions that reaffirm the irreversible nature of our revolution. We reiterate our total and unconditional support for the resolutions of the Seventh Session of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and the Sixth Session of the People's Assembly.

We offer our best wishes for their effective implementation.

There was great international reaction to the correct, firm and decisive stand taken by the People's Republic of Mozambique at the 17th summit meeting of the OAU regarding the situation on the African continent.

To you, beloved president, our most sincere admiration for the way you have unmasked the nature of the enemy on the African continent, an enemy which assumes new shapes but is basically the same enemy as always: colonialism.

Excellency,

Your message to us was delivered by his excellency, Sr Martin Moura, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the People's Republic of Mozambique, at a massive political gathering attended by all the Mozambican students on this island, on the occasion of the visit of his excellency, Sr Sergio Vieira, minister governor of the Bank of Mozambique.

After the message was read at the ceremony, it was circulated to all the schools, to be studied and more deeply absorbed. At the suggestion of his excellency, the minister governor of the Bank of Mozambique, and by acclamation of all those present at the ceremony, it was decided that your message, for its honorific nature, should be kept at the school with the best performance in socialist emulation. During the emulation process, the school will lose possession of the document if it fails to remain in first place.

Beloved president,

It has been a great privilege and opportunity for us to study in Cuba. We are aware of what this means. We feel deeply that we have a great responsibility. We know that our stay here is at the cost of great sacrifice by the Cuban people, who give us the best they have of everything. We also know that our people are eagerly waiting for us to play our part in contribution to the Mozambican revolution in the very near future. For all these reasons, Your Excellency, president of the FRELIMO

Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, we assure you that we will not hesitate to carry out to the letter the guidelines you have drawn for us.

We will struggle on all fronts against our shortcomings, and the political offensive in our country will be our basic inspiration.

We desire excellent performance in our studies and good results in production, cultural activities, sports, etc. We shall succeed; we are convinced of this.

Beloved president

Soon you will celebrate your 47th birthday. There will be a party throughout the People's Republic of Mozambique, and all the Mozambican people will rejoice. We address to you in advance our deepest congratulations, our best wishes for a happy birthday, good health and many, many years of life!

The Struggle Continues.

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INFORMATION MINISTER REPORTS ON COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

[Speech by Jorge Regelo: "Guidelines for Improving the Work of the Party Structures"]

> [Excerpts] At the close of the provincial meeting of the DTIP (Department of Ideological Work) of the FRELIMO Party, in Sofala, recently held in Beira, Jorge Rebelo delivered an address summarizing the meeting's work and charting guidelines to be applied not only to that province but to the entire party machinery. We are today publishing a summary of that speech to which we want especially to alert our readers.

Comrade Resident Minister of the Province of Sofala and member of the Permanent Political Committee,

Comrades,

After 4 days of intensive work, we have now arrived at this meeting. Throughout those 4 days we had an opportunity to go into an in-depth analysis of the work that is being done in each of the districts of this province.

We thus had an opportunity to meet with the district officers who really know their districts; when they spoke, we felt that they knew the situation. And we met other district officers who, as we were able to see for ourselves, knew their districts only through reports but had no direct and thorough knowledge themselves. And they are not capable of answering the simplest questions, questions which are not written down.

During those 4 days we analyzed the political situation in the province and the ideological work that is being done. One of our first findings was that there is still no clear concept as to what ideological work should be on the provincial level.

This definition is fundamental because, without it, we cannot do any correct work, we cannot carry out a useful and consistent effort.

We are developing some efforts in terms of training, mobilization, and propaganda--and little more. Even those efforts are not part of a general plan. We still have not correctly spelled out our priorities in training. What is indeed a priority matter here? Training individuals in the communal villages, the enterprises, the government departments, schools, and hospitals? We did not study that; we do not have the knowledge that would enable us to come up with that definition.

What I have told you regarding training is only one example. The same could be said about mobilization, about propaganda, in relation to actions in the field of education and culture.

The provincial ideological activities officers do not have an overall and thorough knowledge of their districts and towns. This is due to shortcomings in organization, it is due to quality problems in cadres who are assigned to the districts and this very often also involves a lack of sensitivity.

When we took up this problem during the meeting, we concluded that it was necessary to establish an operations room on the provincial level. We are not going to create a complicated operations room, with many maps and charts and so on. This is a sector whose job it must be to get information from the districts, to process that information, and to supply the results to the provincial management branch so that it may draft the departmental action plan for the entire province.

One problem we must take up in this province is related to the fact that it has been a favorite target of the enemy for a long time. During colonialism, we knew that Sofala was the main base of the reactionaries. Following independence, that base has not yet been completely dismantled. This is one of the main reasons why we still have so many problems and complications in that province. Sofala has been a constant target of enemy aggression--ideological aggression and also physical aggression. This inevitably creates situations requiring a rapid, profound, and effective response. Now, as a rule, we did not manage to come up with that response.

One very important point which I touched on during the discussions concerns the attitude adopted by certain district officers in relation to areas where the enemy was present physically, with weapons, in other words, the infiltrated agent of imperialism. These are areas where the enemy murdered party members, party officials, and members of the population. We saw that certain district officers developed a fear of going to those areas. They would wait for our military forces to mop up the area first before they would go there and do the necessary political work.

This is absolutely wrong.

We must remember that the entire country was occupied by the enemy at that time. Before our forces advanced into a new area, they were preceded by the political commissars who infiltrated among the various population groups, who did political work, and who prepared the people for supporting the war. That was the only way to make sure that the guerillas would have support when they came looking for it. Where this political advance work was well done, the armed struggle was an immediate success.

We must therefore use these lessons learned in the armed national liberation struggle. These lessons must be applied to areas where we still have actual operations by infiltrated bandits.

Where we do not mobilize our forces, the enemy mobilizes. Where we do not act, the enemy acts. The areas we do not occupy are occupied by the enemy. Where we do not solidly set up our political and administrative structures, the enemy will install himself, primarily the ideological enemy.

At this meeting we also saw that some party members submitted their resignation; they no longer want to be party members; they are dissatisfied. They keep talking about religion and they tell us: "I am a religious fanatic, I cannot be a party member." Now, in 1978, those people applied for party membership. At that time they said that they were not religious. We discovered the same situation regarding the polygamous individuals; at that time, they already had several wives but they did not tell us about that.

In the analysis we prepared, we asked ourselves about the reasons for these happenings. We discovered various causes. One of the causes is the idea that being a party member means having to subject ones self to very strict discipline and that any violation of this discipline implies punishment—punishment which may even lead to imprisonment. And those people tell us: "No, if this is so, it is better to get out of the party, to lead a free life, to do what I want, because this party only restricts my individual freedom."

During the discussion we saw that it was necessary to eliminate repressive methods used by many officials, primarily in the provinces. We told them that their main effort must be aimed at political work, that it must be an effort of persuasion, an effort of mobilization. But, on the party level, we sometimes do have a case where there is repression. This is why some people think that being in the party really is a dangerous thing.

We must have iron discipline; on that we are intransigent. But the method which we must pursue in party relations must be very correct; we cannot turn our party into an agency of repression.

On the other hand, however, we must also be aware that these individuals, who are dropping out of the party, are doing so because they are incapable

of accepting sacrifices. They want to have their several wives, they want to get drunk, they want to practice liberalism; and the party does not allow that. If a person wants to be a party member, he cannot behave like that. Being a party member demands sacrifices.

But on the other hand we must create conditions so that this drop-out situation, this desertion, will not be caused by the implementation of the wrong kind of methods by our party.

When we took up the question of mobilization, we found that mobilization for the sake of mobilization does not produce any effect. If mobilization is to be successful, there has to be advance work--solving the basic problems of the people. Without that, mobilization and propaganda have no effect whatsoever.

This is one condition without which mobilization has no effect at all, no matter how many slogans we come out with, such as "Long Live Marxism! Long Live Socialism!"

Another point we discussed during this meeting had to do with the brigades. This sort of thing has become a habit: when any problem arises in a certain place, we create a brigade, we order the brigade to work there for a week, and we think that the problem is solved. In reality however nothing has been resolved because this method does not enable us to become familiar with the problems in depth. We are acting like a "fire department."

The brigade method cannot work this way. The brigades are useful only as a method of creating structures which afterward will guarantee permanent work, at places of employment and residence. They are local, permanent structures which enable us to make sure that any problem that might arise in that locality will be immediately detected and solved or at least channeled toward the appropriate government agency.

Some party cells still have a tendency to become clubs because they have no connection whatsoever with the problems of the workers. Naturally, those cells are no longer accepted by all of the workers together and their action therefore is ineffective. This is another reason why our cells are inoperative--they do not go to the workers, which should be their fundamental task, in order to engage in political, ideological, and organizational work among them.

Likewise related to the problem of inoperative cells, we have the cadre problem, the cadre shortage problem. In many districts we have what is called party "collaborators" who do party work, who are busy in mobilization, propaganda, and sometimes training. They are not employed in any other place but we do not pay them.

This situation cannot go on. We must create conditions so that the individuals involved in this situation, individuals who are working in the

districts, individuals who are dedicated and have already proved themselves, may begin to draw a fixed salary. This is a priority matter above all in districts which are more subjected to enemy action and where ideological work therefore is more necessary. The province must come up with a proposal so that these cases may be covered in next year's budget.

We can draw some conclusions and draft some guidelines from the discussions and studies we conducted and I would no briefly like to list them here:

The need for staffing the agencies on the district level, particularly districts that were hit by enemy action.

As their working method, the provincial and district structures must implement correct task planning, support, and supervision methods. So far we have not had a program, complete with tasks, deadlines, and responsibilities.

We also conclude that it is necessary to reduce the number of meetings and this has to do with the large number of structures existing, for example, in the enterprises. You have the party cell with its secretariat, you have the production councils, you have the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women], you have the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization], and the vigilance groups, and each of these structures has a weekly meeting. This means that the officers spend much time during meetings which usually last for many, many hours. That sort of thing turns people off because they have nothing to do and they then fail to show up for meetings. This is why it is necessary to reduce the number and duration of meetings so as to give people time to rest and to have their own social and family life which will guarantee them a physical and emotional balance. If we lose that sensitivity, we are going to destroy our party; there will be no participation in the party's tasks. We must correct this way of operating so that this error will not continue.

Meetings were held between districts to study and debate specific problems and to exchange experiences. It is necessary to provide dynamic impetus for those meetings and we assigned that task to the provincial secretariat.

The provincial structures must have a thorough knowledge of the district problems. This is why we decided to create a liaison sector with the districts and it will be tied in with the operations room. It will get reports and it will process those reports so as to permit the development of our own overall efforts, our strategy.

Likewise in relation to the internal organization of the department itself, On the district level, we decided that it was necessary to concentrate our action on some fundamental sectors. For this particular phase, we identified three sectors: mobilization and propaganda, which must include issues pertaining to religion, communal villages, and health; training, which must also include education; and the culture sector which must consist of what has been our historical file. In this way we will achieve greater efficiency in our work and we will make better use of the few cadres we have.

Another guideline for the province of Sofala, springing from a more general guideline issued by the Party Central Committee, is to prepare a survey of party members who were murdered or mutilated by the Rhodesian Army or its agents.

On the basis of that survey, we must send proposals to the central structures so as to get them to pay out pensions or give those people other forms of support--or to their families, in case they are dead. The People's Assembly has already adopted an identical decision relating to the deputies who were murdered by the enemy during the elections. For the same reason, if a cell secretary, because he was a party member, is murdered by the enemy, his family must be supported. Likewis , if a party member was mutilated by the enemy, due to the fact that he was a party member, we must create conditions for his physical recovery. And if it is physically impossible for him to work, the party must give him a pension or it must retrain him.

Another guideline emerging from this meeting is that, whenever a decision has been made by a higher-level party organ, it must immediately be studied by the structures down the line, for information and implementation.

When we discussed the reports of the districts, we analyzed the mobilization problems. Mobilization implies a profound analysis before we can provide dynamic impetus for any effort.

The population must feel that mobilization is being carried out by persons who are really interested and committed to solving their problems.

In mobilization it is also necessary to take into account the habits, tastes, and customs of the population. Mobilization and propaganda, as I said, must be related to the immediate problems of the population.

As for the training sector, we saw that it was important to consolidate political study in places where it has already been accomplished and to create new centers. We must organize weekend seminars to study specific situations and to organize party activity. We must organize the correct utilization of individuals who are already taking training courses and we must assign them specific tasks and supervise their work.

Regarding education, we concluded that the party's primary mission here is to participate more actively in mobilization for literacy drives and to guide and implement the permanent supervision of these drives to make sure that they will be properly carried out.

Comrades,

I expressed much criticism during the meeting. These were necessary, correct, and fair criticisms, both regarding the reports as such, and the ideological district and provincial officers. I criticized mistakes and

shortcomings as well as irregularities which turned up in your work. The objective of criticism in our party is always constructive. It is never aimed at destroying, humiliating, or diminishing anybody; on the contrary, criticism is intended to make sure that the person criticized will become aware of his or her mistakes, will correct them, and will regain our confidence.

We are very much aware that, as a rule, our comrades do what can be done at a particular moment, under our conditions. The work which is done, generally, is very positive and gives us a guarantee that the party line is really in the process of being implemented.

This is why, in conclusion, I want to hail all participants, especially the district ideological secretaries, for the excellent work they are doing under difficult and tough conditions.

The struggle continues!

Socialism will win!

Thank you.

5058
CSO: 4401

DTIP OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Oct 80 pp 3-4

[Excerpts] The high point in the 21st General Conference of UNESCO in Belgrade was the matter of the new international information system where two concepts on this subject were contending, it was noted yesterday by Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco at the Mavalane airport in talking to journalists moments after his return to the country.

According to the information minister of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique], the concept--which was advocated by the socialist and nonalined countries--was eminently political and stressed the need for creating a new worldwide order in communications, opposing the control which the chief communications agencies have over communications throughout the world, by means of the development of national communications policies.

Minister Jose Luis Cabaco then explained this position as follows: "As we know, the current situation is extremely serious in the field of communications because of the tremendous information imbalance existing at this time. The principal news agencies exercise control over the rest of worldwide communications and are being used as a vehicle for the values of imperialism and the depersonalization of the countries of the Third World. All information coming from the socialist and nonalined countries is processed by the big information agencies which naturally give it their own political interpretation and which slant that information to suit their political objectives. All information which the socialist and nonalined countries receive is once again being handled by those big news agencies which impose those news reports, which they have worked out, upon our countries."

The second concept was advocated by the capitalist countries and fundamentally constituted an attempt to reduce all communications to their technological nature and thus to try in this fashion to consolidate their control over information.

The Mozambican delegation participated in the work of all committees, especially those for education, natural sciences, and exact sciences. According to the information minister, the document on education, submitted to the conference, was generally progressive and the debates took place in a satisfactory manner. Mozambique held one of the two vice chairmanships on the

education committee and the member of the Mozambican delegation, who was in charge of activities in one of those committees, earned the appreciation of the other delegates.

Official Visit to Yugoslavia

Upon completion of his attendance at the 21st UNESCO Conference, Jose Luis Cabaco made an official visit to Yugoslavia between 1 and 5 October in response to an invitation from that country's federation secretary of information.

In Yugoslavia, the group studied possibilities of cooperation in various fields of information.

Returning to Mozambique, Jose Luis Cabaco stopped off in Italy where he had contacts, not on the government level, with organizations in the information field.

5058
CSO: 4401

COMPLAINT ABOUT AVAILABILITY, MONOTONY OF FISH DIET

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 pp 46-47

[Article by Calane da Silva: "Eternal Mackerel"]

[Text] Although many people do not like it, mackerel is a tasty fish. Fried, grilled, in pastries or with tomato sauce, in peanut or coconut curry, it is cooked in a wide variety of ways in the most varied Mozambican households.

I like mackerel. I have eaten it in every form and with maddening frequency in the past few years. Just last week I tried a new dish: fish pudding--made with mackerel, obviously. It is prepared with milk, bread and eggs, and I can assure you it is delicious. It just so happens that I am tired of mackerel. I dream about it. I feel mackerel bones all over my body.

Mackerel has come to be an obsession at my house.

We have no time to wait in the meat line, and the answer is mackerel.

A few days ago some neighbors sent over a little "tokossado," made with mackerel, of course. They admitted that they are tired of it, too.

A friend of ours recently helped conduct the general population census in Nacala Velha and thought he would be having a respite from mackerel for a while. He was sadly mistaken. As he laughingly told us on his return, he had had 2 consecutive weeks of mackerel lunches and dinners.

Croaker, rockfish, red fish (sea fish), grouper, sword fish, shark ("tuberao"), hake, anchovy ("xidana n'kata") and even "magumba," not to mention many other species that were once commonplace in our central and even our suburban markets, have simply disappeared.

If these species show up in our cities or even coastal towns, they are sold at a speculative price--and even so they are snatched up by those who can afford it--or in such small quantity that it doesn't begin to meet the local demand.

We wanted to find out why we have to eat, again and again, cook, again and again, "our" eternal mackerel.

"Our" is in quotation marks because the first thing we learned is that the mackerel is not "ours," it is imported.

A member of the structure that markets fish offered us some facts that, he felt, explained the background and the reason for this one-fish market, to which we would rather not become accustomed. His facts did not convince us, however. After citing them, I will pose a series of questions, which would certainly be asked by many readers who are as tired of mackerel as I am.

These are the facts.
a) We have enough freezers, he said, to hold twice the present stock of fish. Only 5 percent of the fish consumed is produced domestically, and the remaining 95 percent is imported.

b) Grouper, sword fish and other so-called noble fish cannot be fished by trawler (industrial fishing), but only manually. The noble species must be fished with lines.

c) We are obliged to import mackerel, sardines and "sardinela" (fish with many bones), because this is all we can afford.

The statements, which I will analyze later, continue.

d) People demand mackerel. The merchants boycott sales of other fish, such as pollock. In a single day's sale of mackerel and pollock, we sold 65 tons of mackerel, as against 5 tons of pollock.

This ends the list of facts cited by the above-mentioned individual linked to the nation's fish marketing system. Obviously, I have some questions, since, like many other citizens, I am not interested in spending the coming years eating nothing but mackerel.

If we consider only the figures given for the consumption of domestic and imported fish, the basic problem really would seem to be the declining production of our fishing fleet. The fact is that the state companies are not producing at all satisfactorily, although an effort is now being made to more decisively resolve the problem.

An example of this decline in the state companies' production and productivity appeared about 18 months ago in the city of Beira, where, we learned, a single shrimp boat operated by a private firm took on more shrimp than three larger shrimp boats operated by a state company. It was not our intent to talk about shrimp, however, since most of our shrimp production is naturally for export. The issue here is fishing for domestic consumption. It was stated above (line b), that first-grade fish, or the so-called noble species, must be fished with lines and are more within the province of the artisan. The question arises: How much support have we been giving to the local fishermen? If only 5 percent of the fish consumed is produced locally and 95 percent must be imported (line a), we are led to the conclusion that this support has been minimal.

Moreover, many private fishermen have complained that, although they have received financing and other assistance from the national bank, their productivity is held down by the lack of replacement parts for their boats' engines. The parts are slow to come. The same is true of fish hooks, lines and nets. Without such equipment, it is impossible to advance rapidly and efficiently.

I question the fact cited in line c), referring to current import requirements: In the agreements established for this importation, are mackerel and other species not to the consumers' taste the only fish offered at a price we can afford?

Again (line d), if the people generally reject a particular kind of fish, isn't it because they think they might have to spend several months eating nothing else?

If more than one species were available on the market, people would obviously buy more of the better-quality fish, and it would be a way of relieving the single-fish (in this case, mackerel) syndrome.

The problem I have investigated here is probably much more complex than these observations would suggest.

In conclusion, however, I would like to make a very important point. Although the National Marketing Enterprise for Fish Products does not market all the fish produced domestically, it has been doing a reasonably good job of supplying the market. If fish consumption is increasing, including the consumption of mackerel (even though people are already tired of it), it is mainly because of the lack of other protein products, such as small game or even beef, which is priced out of the market.

After all, mackerel is really good to eat. Only not every day!

6362
CSO: 4401

NATIONAL INERTIA CONDEMNED IN 'TEMPO' COLUMN

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 p 25

[Commentary by Antonio Marmelo: "That's The Way It Goes"]

[Text] "Time is money," they say. But it seems that only a very few of us believe it. It is true that the phrase reflects various motivations, some of them pretty reactionary, but it is also a fact that time has a direct relationship to production and hence to costs, profits and losses, and it is important to bear this in mind.

We lose time everywhere--at work, waiting for transportation or for lunch at a restaurant, in the waiting line to buy sugar. We habitually lose time without any great concern; we are used to the idea of "Let it pass," "That's the way it goes," and "If not today, tomorrow."

There are real problems that excuse much of this loss of time, but in many cases there is no "excuse" but insensitivity, negligence and even (why not?) sabotage.

A case in point was a trip to Inhaca by ship, when the time spent disembarking was as long as the trip from Maputo to Inhaca. The disembarkation, by means of a small boat that takes about 45 minutes to get from the beach to the ship and another 45 minutes to return, is extremely sluggish, especially when there are many passengers and the boat has to make several trips.

We do not think this is the most flagrant example. It is only a case in point. Every reader will certainly have several other examples, and surely more telling ones. The important thing here is to point out that a spirit of inertia has been instilled in us and for many of us now seems natural, but it is urgent for us to "declare war" against it.

6362
CSO: 4401

MACHEL ASKS FOR MERGER OF SMALL FACTORIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] Small companies should merge to form a large industry, as the correct way to combat underdevelopment. This was one of the recommendations offered by Samora Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique, to the nation's exhibitors at the Maputo International Fair, FACIM, where the national pavillions are still in place. Machel visited the installations yesterday morning.

The president was accompanied by members of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, national directors and other officials of the party and government.

The highest leader of the Mozambican revolution began his visit at the metalworking industry sector and then toured the other sectors exhibiting at the most recent FACIM, which was closed to the public on 14 September. It is noted that, after his first visit, the president had called the Mozambican exhibitors' attention to the fact that some products shown at the fair could not be found on the market.

As the highest leader stressed, this reflects the faulty thinking behind the formation of small firms with no perspective. In this regard, he recommended that all these small firms come together to form a large industry, as the correct means to combat underdevelopment.

Shopkeeper Mentality

In his final address to the nation's exhibitors, President Machel praised the progress made by some units, particularly the textile industry, adding that he preferred to go personally to the production units, instead of viewing FACIM exhibits that often do not reflect reality.

"I did not visit all the pavillions, because I saw that they always wanted to show me the same things. The spirit is still that of the shopkeeper, individualistic; these are cottage industries," said president Machel after he had gone through the FACIM exhibits.

He later noted the stingy spirit and lack of commitment in many of the company directors. He cited the example of the photographers who are self-absorbed and do not achieve anything out of the ordinary because they work alone. The president

recommended that the photographers form a professional association, and execute works more closely linked to the lives of the people.

The president of the party and the republic also noted the case of journalists who still resist the spirit of collectivism, who still think they are irreplaceable professionals. He added that the journalists have already done a great deal to win this battle within themselves, but the old mentality persists in many of them.

"There is also the shopkeeper mentality here, the unwillingness to pass on their knowledge because they think this gives them more status," President Machel said at one point.

6362
CSO: 4401

POST-INDEPENDENCE WORK QUALITY QUESTIONED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Antonio Mesa]

[Text] In addition to everything else, the Hotel Nampula has a pastry shop and a coffee shop. As incredible as it may seem, what is available in one section, is not, at times, in the other. The two shops are internally connected. When the coffee gives out on one side, the waiter goes to the other side to ask for some and is refused. And conversely. The two sectors do not get on too well. At least, that is what it looks like . . . As for the coffee machines, they seem to be under some spell. "Zicuembo," also known as disorganization, endlessly abounds there. And the one who pays for it is the public who, instead of being well served--and is so only by some--has to put up with the lack of politeness and the flimflam that reigns there. No one bothers in the least to keep the coffee machine filled with water while it is in use. When there is no more water left, they simply turn the machine off and just let everyone wait for ages until, after it has been refilled, the water becomes hot enough to be used.

This leaves one with the impression that in colonial times affairs were well run. Yes indeed!!! They worked harder at that time. Now, it even makes me angry. It seems as if some do it on purpose. If in colonial times we did the work with our own hands, why is it that now that these same hands which were never so free as they are now, are not improving the situation more than ever? It should be mentioned that the complaint book which is there, as large as life, in the coffee shop, for months has given no information regarding the city's own organization. Can it be that it is this organization that is responsible for this? The atmosphere prevailing there is contributing absolutely nothing toward the advancement of the Mozambican revolution.

8870
CSO: 4401

DIFFICULTIES THREATEN LARGE COPRA STOCK

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpts] With its warehouses completely crammed with 24,000 tons of copra, including all of this year's crop and half of last year's production, BOROR is having great difficulty marketing its product. Meanwhile, the copra is declining in quality and consequently in commercial value. This large quantity of copra cannot be moved because of a shortage of coastal ships and the silting of the ports in the Zambeze area.

Storage space is now very limited, despite efforts by the almost 6,000 workers to find locations with minimal conditions to store the product.

Evaluating the chances of placing the 24,000 tons of copra that still remain, not to mention the additional supply expected after these months marking the end of the 1980/1981 agricultural campaign, there is no prospect of resolving the problem with the means currently available to BOROR. With a fleet of 13 trucks, 8 of which are idle for lack of parts, the firm has no way of shipping the copra to the ports of embarkation.

Moreover, river transport is virtually immobilized because of the severe damage to three of BOROR's five tugboats. Even the two currently in use are not functioning well enough to insure efficient and safe operations. In addition, six large-capacity barges have been idle for over 6 months for lack of heavy plate and special ship's paint. The largest ship, the "Ana Carta," has been idle since February for want of a propeller, and its pilot is now vacationing abroad.

6362
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

GDR STUDENT GREETINGS--Through the Francisco Manyanga Secondary School administration in Maputo, students from the Orlando Magumbwe Secondary School in the GDR conveyed a message to all the students in the People's Republic of Mozambique. With this message, the students from that European socialist country sent two GDR Pioneer flags as a model of their own particular uniform. This gesture, as Minister Graca Machel pointed out in the opening session of the First National School Seminar, is the first step toward a future friendly alliance which these students aspire to establish with students in our country. We recall that the name Orlando Magumbwe was bestowed on a GDR secondary school in a ceremony at which President Samora Machel was present during his recent visit to that country. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 p 5] 8870

MACHEL MESSAGE TO HONECKER--Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, sent a message of congratulations to Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED [United Socialist Party of Germany] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the occasion of this European socialist country's 31st anniversary. The text of the message is as follows: "In the name of the FRELIMO Party, of the people and government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, I extend to Your Excellency, to the United Socialist Party of Germany, to the people and the government of the German Democratic Republic, my warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the proclamation of the German Democratic Republic. We still very vividly remember the joyful moments of friendship, fellowship and valor which distinguished our recent very rewarding stay among the people of the German Democratic Republic. It gives me great satisfaction to note that our political relations are continually expanding and becoming firmer with the growth in economic cooperation within the norms which our parties and governments have determined. I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to repeat our sincere best wishes for the German Democratic Republic's greatest success. Please accept our, sincere fraternal regards." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 1] 8870

BRAZILIAN LABOR PARTY LEADER--Delegations from the FRELIMO party and the Brazilian Democratic Labor Party [PDT], led respectively by President Samora Machel and President Leonel Brizola, yesterday engaged in official talks at the party National Headquarters in Maputo. At the opening of the talks between the FRELIMO Party and the Brazilian Democratic Labor Party, the visiting delegation's leader presented the FRELIMO Party, through President Samora Machel, with his party's flag. Yesterday morning, President Brizola laid a wreath of flowers at the monument of the Mozambican Heroes and visited Cometal-Monetal, an enterprise located in the Machava

(Maputo) industrial area. Accompanying the distinguished visitor were a member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and Julio Carrilho, the minister of public works and housing. During a brief meeting held with the party cell and the Cometal-Monetal concern's management, Leonel Brizola was apprised of the steps which the concern's workers had already taken since the government's intervention, as well as the problems they have had to face to fulfill established plans. Regarding this last matter, the party cell and the Cometal-Monetal management informed the visitor that one of the priority activities now underway in the concern involves the formation of Mozambican cadres, and that they are being undertaken with the full support of the more advanced countries in this sector. Addressing those present, Leonel Brizola expressed his pleasure at having the opportunity offered him to visit some of the most important production units in the country. Lionel Brizola also said that on his return to Brazil he would share with the Brazilian people the first-hand knowledge he had acquired in Mozambique. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 1] 8870

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION FAULTED--One of the major concerns at a recent provincial government meeting in Niassa was the outflow of the people's agricultural surpluses, a sore point, whose consequences constitute a veritable thermometer of the organization's improvement in output and of its progress. Local information media made public this meeting's final document which, through verbal reports submitted by provincial administrators and later confirmed by the provincial director of home trade and the Bank of Mozambique manager, draws particular attention to the work being done to promote the outflow of surplus products in Niassa. In terms of these reports, it became evident that regional administrators were far too removed from the problems in their own center of operations and lacked the necessary indepth knowledge of the activities carried on in their own districts. A situation such as this is the cause of many enterprises being jeopardized, which is precisely what happened with the outflow of surpluses in some regions during the present campaign. However, despite some problems, activities involving the outflow of agricultural output prove to be proceeding normally in some areas and should be completed shortly. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Oct 80 p 3] 8870

NEED FOR CEMA COOPERATION EXPRESSED--Yesterday, President Samora Machel mentioned the need to establish a joint cooperative program between member countries of CEMA and the People's Republic of Mozambique as essential for the lasting achievement of our objectives, which are to meet the needs of the people, to assuage thirst, to abolish hunger, nakedness and destitution. President Samora Machel spoke during a meeting held with a CEMA delegation which has been in our country since 19 September. The head of state mentioned the possible areas of cooperation in which there is mutual advantage between the members of the above organization and the PRM, and within the international context, the importance which CEMA participation assumes in the projects for the development of its member countries and of Mozambique. E. Shopa, CEMA deputy secretary general, who is leading the delegation, expressed his wish to promote CEMA members' multilateral cooperation with our country. This delegation, which is to leave our country tonight, visited Tete Province, Cahora-Bassa Dam, the Moatize coal beds and the Zambezi Valley, Sofala and Manica provinces, the Maputo industrial units, and the Limpopo and Incomati Valley in Gaza. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Oct 80 p 1] 8870

DELEGATION TO CZECHOLSLOVAKIA SEMINAR--In response to an invitation from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Central Cooperative Council, A Ministry of Home Trade delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique recently took part in an

International Cooperative Seminar which was held in the above European socialist country from 28 August to 23 September. The 26th International Cooperative Seminar, held in Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, focused basically on the indepth study of present relations between the nation and the respective cooperatives (agricultural, consumption, production, housing, to mention a few) after having also scrutinized the role which each has been playing with respect to social development. Participating in these seminars were cooperative organizations and government institutions which represented 15 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, among them the PRM and a socialist country. The seminars concluded, the participants carefully developed a final joint report which is to be presented to the International Cooperative Alliance (ACI) Congress to be held in Moscow this month. This congress, in addition to evaluating world cooperative activities in the 1970-80 decade, is going to draw up a projection of how the cooperatives are going to work until the year 2000, especially in regard to the support which must be given to the cooperatives in developing countries. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Oct 80 p 3] 8870

IRREGULARITIES IN YOUTH ORGANIZATION--To observe at first hand the activity that young people have been conducting, to evaluate the young workers' degree of commitment to the process in progress, and to study with them new ways of motivating them and encouraging creative initiative, Zacarias Kupela, secretary general of the OJM [Mozambican Youth Organization], has begun a series of working visits to some manufacturing complexes and companies in the nation's capital. The official has worked with TEXLOM, FACOZA and FASOL, firms located in Matola. At TEXLOM, Kupela met with structures of the party and the mass democratic organizations and with members of the management. The purpose of the meeting was to make an exhaustive analysis of the work conducted by the OJM within the company. It was concluded that the organization was ineffective and that its leaders are ambiguous, "ambitious, shirk responsibility and lack methods for work, coordination and planning." To correct the situation at that company, and on the initiative of the party, an ODM commission was created, which has had great effect in overcoming the difficulties the OJM is experiencing at TEXLOM. After a close examination of all the problems, the OJM secretary general stressed the need to correct the situation. To this end, he called for an intensification of collective work and direct collaboration with the party structures responsible for the OJM. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 80 p 2] 6362

CSO: 4401

PAPER IS SANGUINE ABOUT WALDHEIM'S REPORT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial in column "Comment"]

[Text]

There is an Arabic proverb which says that peace comes from understanding, not agreement.

That is exactly what was achieved in the SWA talks in Pretoria last week.

It is either a blatant lie or absolute ignorance to say that the talks were a total failure, and it is being said widely.

The UN team headed by Mr Brian Urquhart went out of its way to attempt to meet the demands of the SA Government and the internal parties.

It also listened intently to their views and expressed considerable understanding of their problems.

More could not have been asked of the UN team acting under the mandate given to it by UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim.

True, differences do still exist on some of the major issues.

But equally, agreement was endorsed that UN Security Council Resolution 435 should not be inadvertently torpedoed. Such actions will serve nobody's interests and like a divorce, all the parties will be losers in the end.

Dr Waldheim now has to report to the Security Council and we suspect that his report will be favourable.

We hope furthermore that it will provide ground for the SA Government and all the political parties in the SWA dispute, including Swapo, to respond positively.

Progress along the road of Resolution 435 can only be to the benefit of each and every Southwester.

As SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha said on Sunday: "If there are people who do not fear the results of continued negotiations and the possibility of sanctions, they must ask themselves how matters will go if political power groups are allowed to reach their aims through the barrel of a gun and through threats and intimidation."

The options couldn't have been put more clearly.

CSO: 4420

AHTISAARI REVEALS SELF IN INTERVIEW

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Oct 80 pp 12, 13

[Interview with UN representative Ahtisaari by editor Leon Kok]

[Text]

THIS INTERVIEW which Windhoek Advertiser Editor Leon Kok had with UN Special Representative on SWA, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, is somewhat tempered compared to what the Advertiser originally hoped to get.

Kok, who covered the UN-SA Government talks in Pretoria last week, was told by a UN official that Mr Ahtisaari felt strongly that a negative image of himself had been presented in SWA and that he was being used as scapegoat for the shortcomings in much of the negotiations.

Kok offered to correct the situation on the basis of a fullscale interview with Mr Ahtisaari, with no punches held.

Mr Ahtisaari agreed to the interview.

Kok formulated a number of questions which he admits were sticky, and presented these to Mr Ahtisaari.

Kok was later to be told that Mr Ahtisaari nearly choked when he went through them, but he was nevertheless happy to go ahead with the interview.

Mr Ahtisaari out of courtesy showed the questions to his team leader, UN Under Secretary General, Mr Brian Urquhart. He felt that it would be wrong to engage in such an interview without Mr Urquhart's permission.

Mr Urquhart objected vehemently to the questions and strongly advised Mr Ahtisaari not to engage in the envisaged interview.

Kok was then told by a UN official that Mr Urquhart had felt that the questions were provocative, even vicious and that they were framed in a way that would have given the impression of Mr Ahtisaari being brought under cross-examination in the dock.

Mr Ahtisaari accepted Mr Urquhart's advice but was reluctant to kill his commitment to Kok.

He told Kok that he would be happy to be interviewed but that the interview would have to take a different form. The interview as published on this page is what emerged. Mr Ahtisaari did however discuss a number of points with Kok off the record.

THE UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim's Special Representative on SWA, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, tells us in this interview a little about himself.

Mr Ahtisaari, a Finn, trained as a teacher, spent a number of years as a diplomat in Tanzania and reckons that he is far more a bilateral man than a multinational man.

His outside interests include reading, indulging in saunas and playing golf with his 11-year-old son.

He discounts the view that he might succeed Dr Kurt Waldheim as Secretary-General and talks about his name being bandied as Finland's Ambassador to Europe.

These excerpts from the interview:

LK: Mr Ahtisaari, how do you pronounce your surname?

MA: Achtisari (phonetically)

LK: Where were you born and bred?

MA: I was born in a city called Vyborg, it is part of the country that we lost during the war. My family then moved to the eastern part of Finland.

My father then moved to the north where he retired, and the rest of the family moved down to Helsinki.

LK: Did you spend a considerable period of your youth in Helsinki?

MA: No. Actually I was fairly grown up when I moved down to Helsinki. My younger years were primarily spent in Kuopio, in the eastern part of Finland. My wife also comes from that city. I was 15 when I left Kuopio for Oulu. From there we moved to Helsinki and that is where I eventually joined the foreign service.

LK: And your education?

MA: I studied at the University of Oulu. I did my BA there and studied education. I thereafter did a year of teaching.

LK: After that?

MA: I joined the Swedish Technical Assistance Programme and I worked for them for three years in Pakistan. After that when the Finnish Foreign Service set up a special bureau dealing with development assistance, I was recruited. That was in 1965.

LK: How did you land up in the UN then?

MA: The bureau developed into a department and I became deputy director. In that role I had to deal with bilateral assistance to developing countries and assistance my country was giving through the different international organisations. I became particularly familiar with assistance organisations that I now deal with through the UN. There was a sort of logical move in 1973 when the (Finnish) President appointed me as Ambassador to Tanzania because it was the biggest recipient of the Finnish Assistance Programme. It still is, I think.

LK: But how did your appointment in the UN evolve?

MA: I have become very fatalistic, because I have said that had I not been working in that part of the world at that point in time, I don't think I would have been asked to join the UN.

My appointment at the UN, I hope, was a reflection of the confidence that various governments had in me, that they asked that my government would release me. I was not a candidate of the Finnish Government. I was an African candidate. We made it clear from the beginning that my government would give me leave of absence.

LK: How did you land up in the Namibian issue?

MA: My first association with the country went back to my involvement with assistance programmes to Namibians. Later I was appointed by my government as its representative on the Senate of the UN Institute of Namibia.

LK: Did you have difficulty coming to grips with the issues in SWA?

MA: Yes. Not only in Namibia, but the UN's involvement with Namibia as well. Besides, I regard myself far more as a bilateral man than a multi-national man.

LK: How long have you been based at the UN in New York?

MA: Four years.

LK: Do you handle Namibian issues exclusively in your posts at the UN?

MA: Yes.

LK: What do you spend most of your time doing?

MA: It depends entirely on the emphasis of my work at a particular time. I have two separate offices in New York, both in different buildings. Overall, however, I basically follow developments about all the issues involving the Namibian question. I even follow your writings. I follow developments on the international scene and all the possible influences. There are furthermore continuous consultations.

There is also a lot of preparatory work for me in our discussions. But I would like to point out, as you can see from the composition of this team, I am not the only person dealing with Namibian affairs.

LK: I trust then that you are not the sole adviser to Dr Waldheim.

MA: Correct. I report to Mr Urquhart whose department (at the UN) deals with this sort of operation. I obviously also discuss matters with Dr Waldheim alone. But it is a very lengthy process sometimes before the Secretary General comes to a decision.

He consults his advisers and he also consults many outsiders. Very often it takes considerable time to come to some understanding ourselves. In the end however it is the Secretary General who makes the final decision and he does that alone.

LK: Are you happy that the channels of information from SWA are adequate?

MA: No, I don't think they are. I subscribe to all the newspapers possible. I would like to have a better idea of what the Afrikaans newspapers are saying. Nonetheless, I think we are fairly well aware of the events in the country.

LK: Do you meet many non-exile Namibians in New York?

MA: Yes, a number of people come to see me. My doors are open to all Namibians who come to New York and want to see me. I am always happy to see any member from any political party.

LK: Why don't you come to Namibia more often so that you can be in closer touch with the people there?

MA: My travels are primarily concerned with the negotiated process. Obviously if there is nothing happening on that front, there is no way open for me to visit that country. One also has to consider the financial factor.

LK: Mr Ahtisaari, I have information that you might be appointed an ambassador of your country to Europe?

MA: I am aware of the reports. Yes, my name was in the Finnish press during summer and autumn. It is true that my name was included inthe list of candidates. But there is no way that my government will withdraw me from this exercise (the SWA issue). I have been away from Finland so long that I feel out of sight and out of mind with developments there. My own desire is to take this exercise to its logical conclusion and return to my government. But I have no intention of withdrawing at the moment.

LK: I understand that you have ambitions of succeeding Dr Waldheim as Secretary General at the UN?

MA: I'm afraid that rumour arose when I visited Namibia the first time (August 1978). I question the motives of the people who spread that rumour. It is totally out of the question. I have never shown any interest in that particular post. My only reason for staying with the UN is to see the Namibian independence process concluded. I hope, jokingly, that when I return to Finland there will be an ambassadorial position for me to take up in the Mediterranean. The rumour is totally baseless.

LK: What are your personal interests outside your work?

MA: I do a lot of reading and I would like to do a lot more. I do a lot when I am travelling. I have even done a lot while I have been in Pretoria. I spend my summer holidays at my summer place (in Finland). I like to do work around my place but this usually suffers because of my reading. I would describe myself as a family man. I spend a lot of time with my wife and my 11-year-old son. I play golf with my son and he is now capable of beating me. We try to get away from New York on the weekends. I am a sauna freak. It is a sort of therapy for Finns.

LK: Tell me about your wife?

MA: She is a history teacher by profession. When I married her she became a museum curator near Helsinki. She had a very interesting job, so when I became a Finnish ambassador, she had to give it up.

LK: Has your wife been to SWA?

MA: Unfortunately not. I would have liked to have taken her in the past but it would have been a very costly business. When I come to Namibia, I will bring both of them. The question of schooling, however worries me. But they can certainly come for the long summer holidays.

LK: Is there anything in particular that you would like to say to the people in Namibia?

MA: Yes, we feel as frustrated about the Namibian question as all the Namibian political parties. The thing that keeps me straight is the realisation that the great majority of Namibians do want the implementation of the UN plan. I have never been in doubt about it it, not even after this week's round of talks. If I didn't believe that, I don't think I could put the effort into these negotiations that I do. Otherwise it would be a complete waste of time. Our track record shows that we are doing our utmost to find the solutions so that implementation can start as soon as possible.

LK: Are you going home with more confidence than when you arrived?

MA: I have always been confident of the desires of the Namibians, but I have never been unaware of the complexities of the solutions and I do hope that Namibia will become independent before next year.

CSO: 4420

THE STORY BEHIND THE STORY IN PRETORIA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Oct 80 p 7

[Article by Leon Kok]

[Text]

THE UN team arrived in Pretoria just over a week ago to discuss the SWA issue with the SA Government. It seemed at first that there would be a complete breakdown in the talks. The contrary however happened and a considerable amount of mutual understanding arose between the sides, even though some of the more serious differences were not resolved.

Windhoek Advertiser Editor LEON KOK sketches the background to that understanding in this article. The writer covered the talks in full last week and was in close contact with all the parties.

MANY Southwesters have developed an absolute dislike about the UN handling of the SWA issue, and not surprisingly so.

There has been ample evidence of a biased approach.

That said, however, behind the scenes talks in Pretoria last week gave me the impression that the overall situation has changed.

True, there probably still is a lot of bias towards Swapo and I imagine that that will remain the case.

But three things have clearly emerged:

- That part of the UN Secretariat dealing with SWA has become more conscious of the need to protect Western interests.
- It is felt by the "Western" wing of the Secretariat that if UN Security Council Resolution 435 collapses, the West could lose total control of the SWA issue.
- And because of the two aforementioned points, it is prepared to bend over backwards to meet the SA Government's demands (which was well indicated last week.)

This change has perhaps been most discernible since UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim announced in June that the UN was prepared to concede to SA's demands that Swapo should not be allowed to set up bases in the Territory during the proposed seven-month run-up to a UN supervised election.

It has been felt by the Western wing of the Secretariat that SA has been playing right into the hands of the Soviet Union and it has urged that SA should readjust its approach.

These points perhaps featured more prominently in the private talks between the UN team and the SA Government delegation last week than any other factor. It probably also formed the backdrop to the position papers presented to the SA Government by the UN team last Tuesday.

The official talks were suspended on Tuesday for the SA Government to consider these papers and the talks were then resumed on Friday afternoon.

It is also conceivable that the question of Western interests and Soviet involvement in Southern Africa formed the basis of the private talks on Tuesday night between UN team leader, Mr Brian Urquhart and DTA Chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge.

The position that the UN team apparently took was that it would more than meet the SA Government's demands for UN Secretariat impartiality in the SWA issue if the SA Government would agree to an early ceasefire date.

The reason that the UN team needed to have this date was to show that progress is being made to implement the settlement plan so as to [illegible] criticism in the Security Council from the Soviet and other communist representatives.

The Soviets have apparently been waiting with glee for the implementation of Resolution 435 to fail and in fact they have been predicting all along that the SA Government would throw it overboard.

The immediate consequences would then be clear-cut:

- the Western Five will have to decide whether they are prepared to impose sanctions against SA or not, and if they decline to do so, they will lose considerable credibility with the African Bloc.
- and if the Western Five seemingly side with the SA Government, it is likely that Swapo and the Frontline States will turn to the Soviets for greater military aid and involvement against the SADF and the SWA Territory Force in SWA.

There is another dimension to the whole issue.

The Western wing of the Secretariat would like a solution to the SWA issue as soon as possible in the combined interests of the West and Angola.

Angolan President, Educardo Dos Santos is desperately trying to break the hold that the Russians have on him and as such he is in great danger of being overthrown by a Russian-backed coup 'd etat.

Dos Santos motives are both political and economic. He would like greater freedom to manoevre in the global context and he is keen to attract Western capital and expertise to develop the Angolan economy.

The Russians are apparently well aware of his thinking and have applied terrific pressure to prevent this from happening.

It is however only through a settlement in SWA that Dos Santos can request the Soviets, Cubans and East Germans to withdraw from Angola.

The Cuban and East German troops are there ostensibly to protect the MPLA from attacks by either the SADF, Unita or the FNLA.

It goes without saying that Dos Santos in wanting a settlement in SWA, is bargaining on a Swapo victory which will put paid to the Unita threat.

On the other hand there has been speculation that a deal could well be in the offing between Dos Santos and Unita's Dr Jonas Savimbi as an anti-Soviet move.

This however seems rather a bleak possibility at this point in time.

Besides, even if a deal did materialise, the Russians would insist that the Cubans and East Germans remain in Angola to protect the country from SA intrusions and in order to support Swapo.

Whatever the case, there are clearly new sides to the SWA issue, sides to which the SA Government and the people of SWA will have to give serious thought.

It would seem that SA Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha and DTA Chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge have already come to terms with the changed situation.

Mr Mudge refrained from jettisoning Resolution 435 last week, something that he might have been tempted to do before he arrived in Pretoria.

And, remarked Mr Botha during the weekend: "If there are people who do not fear the results of a breakdown of continued negotiations and the possibility of sanctions, then they must ask themselves how matters would go if political power groups were allowed to reach their aims through the barrel of a gun and through threats and intimidation."

CSO: 4420

FOR SWAPO THE ALTERNATIVE IS WAR

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 25 Oct 80 p 10

[Text]

BONN:

Speaking in his hotel suite here early yesterday morning [Friday] to the Windhoek Observer, Mr. Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO leader, said that failure of the talks in Pretoria between the South African Government and a high-powered mission of the United Nations, would lead to a call on all Namibians who cherished their freedom and independence to join the war.

In the absence of a genuine settlement, that was the only alternative, he said.

An escalation of violence was inevitable. The war would not be confined to the northern regions only. It would spread throughout the country "including Windhoek where you are".

He said that his movement would press for economic sanctions against South Africa, which meant the invocation of Chapter 7 of the Charter of the United Nations, and equally Articles 79, 41 and 42, in order to further isolate Pretoria.

Mr. Nujoma said that his movement suspected all along what South Africa's plans were. She had misled the Namibian people. His movement had all along been clear on the issues. If his movement did not win through with a negotiated settlement, it would win through the barrel of a gun.

"We control our guns, and nobody can tell us what to do. We reserve the right to fight and to liberate our country.

"Whether racist South Africa wants it or not, the country will be freed. SWAPO will fight, no matter for how long.

"Foreign troops are not needed. From the foreign world political and diplomatic support is needed and, of course, guns — guns which will enable SWAPO to effectively oppose the South Africans", he said.

In New York, Mr. Peter Mueshihange, SWAPO's Secretary for International Affairs, said that a failure of the Pretoria talks was expected. In this event, there was no alternative but to continue and to step up the war. It must continue until South Africa realises the need and the importance of a peaceful settlement.

Mr. Mueshihange, like Mr. Nujoma, sounded very optimistic about the outcome of a prolonged bush war. SWAPO forces would be there as long as there was no settlement. He said that South Africa's claim of having destroyed SWAPO's military strength was nonsense.

The world had come to recognise SWAPO, because she was the only South West Africa movement waging war in order to force the South African occupation forces to leave, he said.

From Pretoria, our special correspondent reported that only a miracle could still save the talks from an entire collapse. He writes that the United Nations team was bent on taking back something concrete, but that has become a fleeting hope.

South Africa is to be blamed for this development. There was no doubt that all her reservations have been met, and the sudden hysteria about SWAPO being the sole and authentic representative, has also been taken proper care of when for once Resolution 435 for the holding of internationally supervised elections is implemented, all parties participating are at par, and this was a guarantee.

CSO: 4420

KALAHARI COAL COULD PROMOTE RAIL, IRON INDUSTRY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Oct 80 p 19

[Text]

THE ADVENT of large scale coal mining in the Kalahari would bring SWA one step closer to the extraction of its own iron and tin reserves and create the possibility of establishing an iron and steel industry.

The proposed Botswana Gobabis coal line would be proximous to the largest known tin fields in the world stretching from Uis to beyond Otjiwarongo, and to at least one known iron ore deposit in the vicinity of Rehoboth.

Depending on the capacity of the coal line to be loaded with extra traffic on a regular schedule, these ores could then initially be exported through Walvis Bay in a roughly processed form.

The development of a localised iron and steel manufacturing industry in SWA is naturally complicated by a host of obstacles, both natural and technical.

Water and capital are each the largest natural and technical limitations stemming the development of heavy manufacture based on local mineral resources.

Neither play an absolute role in Rehoboth which is well serviced with transport, and plentifully supplied with accessible artesian water.

The mid-western tinfields are less fortunate. Their exploitation would require considerable capital investment for extraction because of their low grade and wide geographical dispersion.

Together, the Waterberg artesian system and the southwards canalisation of Kunene water, lend a degree of feasibility to the mining of tin on a scale exceeding current extraction, that cannot be discarded out of hand.

For the moment, however, the operationalisation of the Botswana coal line gives food for thinking along the lines of exporting primary crushed iron and tin ores, at least.

A report carried recently in the Windhoek Advertiser revealed that the mapping of a major coalfield was underway from the Nossob river to the northern boundary of Aminuis by Consolidated Diamond Mines.

The geological formations in which these coal deposits occur are contiguous with those in which the Transvaal coalfields are situated and it was not possible to confirm the extent of coal prospecting in Botswana conducted by Shell Coal.

That the Advertiser report had hit upon a sensitive point is revealed in the fact that immediately following it, the SWA Broadcasting Corporation had carried a follow-up report quoting the Territory's Mining Commissioner as saying that coal-mining in the Aranos area could be expected to commence in the near future.

This was strongly denied by a spokesman for CDM in Windhoek.

It is clear that at present, the Aranos coal deposits are not determined as far as the mining stage.

Despite the present favourable indication pertaining to the SWA coal deposits in the east with reference to the conveniently located artesian water beneath the coal layers, and the sheer size of the coal occurences from south of the Nossob to Aminuis and up to the Botswana border, it is reasonable to suggest that once Botswana's coal starts flowing across the border, it would be superfluous to commence independent coal mining operations.

Obviously it depends on factors with which the mining houses are most intimately acquainted.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MUYONGO FOLLOWERS--Lusaka--About 275 men loyal to expelled SWAPO Vice President, Mr Misheke Muyongo have been disarmed and separated from their former comrades to avert any bloodshed in the camps, according to informed sources in Lusaka. The guerillas have been disarmed and moved to a camp where they will live as refugees. The breakaway faction is not recognised by the Zambian Government. The sources report that similar precautionary measures have been taken in Angola where there is a large group of cadres in SWAPO camps loyal to Mr Muyongo's revived Caprivi National Union. Mr Muyongo revived CANU--which merged with SWAPO in 1964--after being expelled from the party together with eight other members of the central committee.--Sapa. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Oct 80 p 2]

SWAPO IN DARK--A SWAPO spokesman has said that the liberation movement would seek information on who disarmed some of the guerillas loyal to expelled vice-president Mishake Muyongo. The spokesman said in Lusaka that SWAPO was not aware that about 275 dissidents had been moved from SWAPO camps to avert possible bloodshed, and doubted the possibility of such an action having been taken. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Oct 80 p 1]

ENGLISH IN OWAMBO--Windhoek--English would eventually replace Afrikaans as the medium of instruction at schools and teachers' training colleges in Owambo in northern SWA, the Owambo Administration disclosed here yesterday. According to a statement issued by the Owambo Administration, English would be introduced gradually at schools in the area from the beginning of the next year. Owambo would, however, still remain the medium of instruction during the Junior Primary school phase, up to std 2.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Oct 80 p 1]

SWAPO DEATHS--Windhoek--The SWA Territory Force and the South African Defence Force had killed 38 SWAPO terrorists during the past nine days in the SWA operational area, Major General Charles Lloyd, Officer Commanding the Forces in the Territory, disclosed in Windhoek. This brought the total for October to 102, excluding 28 SWAPO and Angolan Government soldiers killed in southern Angola, he said. On October 28 the security forces were following the tracks of 6 terrorists. They became aware of the security forces and fled. One terrorist was shot dead. The security forces immediately proceeded with the follow-up action and again made contact with the remainder, killing a further 2 terrorists. The rest fled in different directions. The security forces proceeded with the follow-up action and again made contact with 2 terrorists approximately 40 minutes later and both were

shot dead. It is suspected that these 5 terrorists formed part of the group which infiltrated the Outjo district, and of which 8 were killed. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Oct 80 p 2]

SWA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS--Windhoek--South West Africa will in future handle its own imports and exports, a task which was formerly carried out by the South African Government, according to a statement by the SWA Secretary for Economic Affairs. The statement said control over all imports and exports to the territory which was presently being enforced by the South African Director of Imports and Exports in Pretoria would be taken over by the SWA Department of Economic Affairs with effect from November 5. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Nov 80 p 7]

NEW POLITICAL PARTY--Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the SWAPO Democrats has reacted to the news that a new political party--to be known as the United Namibia People Party (UNPP) had been formed in SWA. The UNPP is mainly composed of ex-members of SWAPO-D. In the statement released to the Press on the formation of this new party there was no reference as to who the office bearers would be. Mr Shipanga consequently challenged these people to come forward. "Come out in the open," he said. "Who are these people and who are their leaders? Are they the Mafia? Who is their Godfather?" Mr Shipanga asked amusedly. Mr Shipanga said that he did not think much of the new party's chances. "It will be one of those just existing in name." Asked whether he knew who the people could be behind the new party, Mr Shipanga said: "Since they are faceless it is difficult to comment. But I suspect that they are four members who left SWAPO D. Two of them are working in the kitchens at the Kalahari Sands Hotel and the other two are unemployed. When they broke away from SWAPO D a big fuss was predicted. Nothing happened. It was good riddance." [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Oct 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

DECLINE OF EMIGRATION TO FRANCE

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 29 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: The Inevitable Failure"]

[Text] The number of male and female citizens of Reunion migrating to France in 1977 was 5727. In 1978, it decreased to 5066 and in 1979 to 4417. It will probably be lower for the year 1980. This downward trend contrasts strongly with the official goal of 8000 emigrants per year that was established several years ago. These statistics prove that the policy of emigration, a genuine transfer of the population of Reunion, which was developed and enforced by the colonial authorities, has run into a dead end and is an admitted failure.

For us communists, who have never stopped denouncing this policy, which is contrary to the interests of both the government and the people of Reunion, it is out of the question to rejoice over an easy victory. First of all, for 4500 of our fellow countrymen who are obliged to flee their country and are forced to "select" exile with all that this includes, particularly the uncertainty of some day going back to their native land, their families and their close kin and even the fear, all the time that they remain in exile, that they will never again be reunited with them, this is a bitter pill to swallow. Moreover, the failure of this official emigration policy, of expatriation of men and women of Reunion, added to the aggravation of the crisis that strikes the nation, including men, women, the young and the not so young in ever increasing numbers, creates a situation which would be wrong not to size up correctly. This situation forebodes even greater sacrifices and heavier burdens for all the men and women of Reunion.

However, it is difficult to observe this failure and to believe that it was inevitable.

In any case, it is an illustration of an abstinate and permanent refusal of the colonial authorities to take into account the realities of our nation, to take into account its real interests and those of the men and women of Reunion; but what else could be expected of the colonial authorities and of those who serve them, implement their anti-Reunion policy or make themselves their accomplices?

For many years, when faced with real problems, they did not fail to answer with phony remedies, whose ineffectiveness was known in advance. When confronted with the underdevelopment suffered by the nation to this day, thanks to the colonial domination which has been perpetuated, and when faced with the need for truly developing the country in the interest of the men and women of Reunion, the authorities

did not fail to respond by maintaining and reinforcing this patch-up arrangement which, according to the colonial authorities, would permit the men and women of Reunion to live better and to embark on the path of progress.

The veil of words has now been lifted. In spite of the authorities two "remedies," the situation has continued to deteriorate beyond all reason. Today, in the midst of this aggravated situation, birth control, the first phase of the policy employed by the authorities, has reached and passed the alarm stage. The other phase of this same policy, emigration, because it has already been experienced in all of its severity by tens of thousands of our people and because, running afoul of the situation created in France by the serious consequences of the policy of the same authorities, it has arrived at an impasse and is meeting with failure.

We had predicted this from the beginning. This is the result of the alleged "solutions" of the authorities which aggravate and increase the burden of Reunion and its inhabitants. And, as we have said, this is so since every year of this policy that passes brings its share of additional burdens and additional sacrifices that the men and women of Reunion will have to bear.

Finally, and this statement is one which the communists have always made, the real solutions to the problems of our country will be those that only the inhabitants of Reunion, free at long last and masters of their destiny, will determine and implement on behalf of themselves and of their country.

This is the reason why we communists are waging a struggle, so that Reunion will finally belong to its citizens. The failure of the emigration policy shows that there is an urgent need to proceed towards this change which is being demanded by more and more people.

7619
CSO: 4400

UNFAIRNESS OF MEDIA DISCUSSED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 29 Sep 80 pp 4-5

[Text] Some extensive excerpts from the interview granted by Louis Francius to QUOTIDIEN DE LA REUNION (Reunion Daily) and which appeared in the editions of Thursday 25 September and Friday 26 September 1980 are printed below.

This journalist of FR3-Reunion has been stationed in our country for 11 months. He has constantly and zealously exercised the job of holding back information assigned to the journalists of this station.

Like the others, he has continually used the airwaves of a public service to wage war against the communists and against Reunion. Furthermore, his interview in the publication QUOTIDIEN is sprinkled with many attacks against the "nuts," against paradisiacal autonomy, against Paul Verges, to whom FR3 would grant 30 percent of the electorate, against TEMOIGNAGES against which "any methods" would be "good to employ," etc.

Consequently, the situation is quite clear. Jean-Louis Rabou, editor-in-chief of QUOTIDIEN, several weeks ago pleaded for a limited liberalization of FR3 in order to fight the Reunion Communist Party more intelligently. Today, Louis Francius pleads the same cause.

This is why we stated in our editorial on Saturday that the confessions of Louis Francius are not sufficient. It is necessary to broaden the struggle everywhere in order to free FR3.

The recent resolution issued by the Central Committee of the Re Reunion Communist Party on this question is on the agenda more than ever before.

Louis Francius made the following remarks with regard to freedom of expression in Reunion: "I believe, as a journalist, that the remarks made by Paul Dijoud at Mayotte to the effect that freedom of expression (particularly pluralism on radio and television) should be the rule and should always be applied in Reunion."

Therefore, Louis Francius confirms that there exists no pluralism on FR3, that the basic rules of this public information service are not observed and that freedom of expression does not exist on radio and television here.

On Wednesday, 10 September, Paul Dijoud stated in Mayotte: "All of the political parties must be allowed to express themselves on radio. Public debates must be organized and must include all of the representatives of the political scene."

A few days later, during a press conference at Saint-Denis, Paul Dijoud had the nerve to say that these remarks do not apply to Reunion--upon which one of his faithful followers told him "Oh yes, it applies perfectly!" Paul Dijoud was indirectly called a liar. This was necessary but not sufficient. It is also necessary to change the situation!

According to Louis Francius, "FR3 is the most difficult station in my experience when it comes to disseminating the news since there exists no such thing as an editor's conference. Everywhere else, the news to be covered is dealt with in the morning at such a conference. The root of the problem lies in operation of the editing function."

How can a normal and honest broadcast of the news exist in a service which does not operate in the normal way? The news released by FR3-Reunion is probably the only one in the world which is not first subjected to an editorial conference. It is no wonder that even a journalist of the stature of Louis Francius finds himself disoriented. As for the inhabitants of Reunion, they only want the officials and journalists of FR3 to perform the work for which they are so highly paid, that is, to disseminate the news--that is all!

Louis Francius says "Every self-respecting editorial staff should be working on its newspaper right on the spot. Why doesn't this practice exist here? Self-criticism is not a policy that belongs exclusively to Mao Zedong. Actually, it is above all a democratic principle. Therefore, there exists an overall modus operandi which we have totally missed."

Yes, indeed, FR3 is completely off the beam. It is isolated from the truth, the reality of the situation in Reunion, the basic problems of our country and the solutions which are imperative. Why is this so? Simply because its mode of operation is not democratic. We must inject democracy into FR3-Reunion!

With regard to journalists, Louis Francius has the following opinions: "The consensus of opinion, no matter what be its political origin, is that the FR3 journalists are not journalists in the true sense of the word. For example, government officials refer to any of them as simply "the speaker." FR3 is off the beam. It is completely isolated from everyday life. We are no longer journalists."

The operation of FR3-Reunion is such that a journalist has confessed: "We are no longer journalists." But these ladies and gentlemen are quite well paid to serve as journalists (their starting salary is approximately 9000 francs per month). Therefore, what are they being paid to do? Moreover, what does the "editor-in-chief" do?

If the other employees are only "speakers" who are forbidden to participate in an editorial conference, what should we say about the censor who cuts up and slices away at the texts prepared by the journalists? Should not they be paid as an ordinary microphone bandit?

Here are some excerpts from the statements made by Louis Francius regarding censorship: "There is no direct censorship (Editor's note: It's worse than censorship). All cutting off of news occurs before it can get to the journalist. The item is simply not covered. You have a social conflict that arises. You call up the union to find out what is going on and the answer you get is "It's better if you say nothing about it." With regard to this farm strike, the editor-in-chief did not even say "We won't cover this matter." In fact there are basic errors which, provided there is no urgent legal action involved (editor's note: at department level) in a problem, result in reaching the conclusion that this means that there is no problem to be concerned with.

Direct censorship, indirect censorship, little phrases, pressures, hints, threats, basically invalidated operation,--these are the conditions under which the FR3 journalists work under the watchful eye of the master. Under these conditions how can a valid news report be issued?

According to Louis Francius "I've never seen any social conflict dealt with on television. I have been told that FR3-Reunion represented the voice of France. That is not true. It is not the voice of France but rather that of the Reunion region, which is not the same thing. Similarly, FR3 Alsace is the voice of the Alsace region and not the voice of France in Alsace."

When we know how the local news reports are generated, we realize that FR3 is the voice of French colonialism and not of the people of Reunion.

Some highlights of Louis Francius' statements regarding complicity of some fellow journalists: "I believe that my colleagues at this post think the way that I do. However, there are a great many factors which cause everyone to keep quiet. I know that I'm going to have my knuckles rapped for granting this interview."

Well, Agnes Hilmant, Gilbert Hoair and all the others, it appears that you all agree with your colleague Louis Francius in saying that "FR3 is off the beam." Why are you waiting to say so for the honor of your profession and for the credibility of your firm? Why are you accomplices in the permanent scandal of FR3? Will you have the courage to go further than Louis Francius, who has not said enough on the subject to change matters at FR3?

Louis Francius made the following statements regarding censorship and diversion of resources by the editor-in-chief: "It should be made known that determination of possible coverage of news is made by the entire editorial staff but under the guidance of the editor-in-chief. He is the one who makes the selection and who assigns the resources to a given journalist for a given subject. Resources which are insufficient but which do exist are usually employed for marine subjects or magazines and thus diverted from the burning issues of the day....The journalists are not in control of the resources."

Thus, as in the case of the famous Captain Crochet, the only petty officer aboard his ship, at FR3-Reunion there is someone who disposes arbitrarily of all the technical facilities of the station and exercises complete control of their use. This is the editor-in-chief. Can Jean-Vincent Dolor tell us who this man is? Can he tell us by what right this gentleman diverts as he pleases personnel and equipment resources from their statutory function? An end must be put to such diversion of a public service!

With regard to elimination of certain subjects from broadcarting by FR3, Louis Francius is quoted as saying "The primary question is the following: Are we running a regional information station or are we regularly spokesmen for the prefectorial administration of the majority (Editor's note: In point of fact, of the right-wing minority which leads the nation)? We constitute a public service and it is normal that we echo the big decisions which have been made....Do the words public service imply elimination of those who do not have the same opinions as this majority? I believe that censorship of radio and television broadcasting is an abnormal phenomenon. The law that controls our operations bars from broadcasting those individuals who constitute a threat to the security of the government. As far as I know, the Reunion Communist Party is not an illegal party."

TEMOIGNAGES has always maintained that FR3 is at the service exclusively of cliques within the department and we have been insulted for expressing this viewpoint. Mr Cohic has stated that this constituted personal attacks. Now, Louis Francius comes along and confirms everything that we said. Now he classes as "abnormal" the acts of barring from broadcasts that he had always practised with his superiors and colleagues. It is high time that this policy of exclusion be discontinued!

In his confession, Louis Francius goes on to deal with the dissatisfaction with FR3: "I believe that support of the conflict over a period of ten days deserves a different subject every evening treating a different aspect of the conflict and its evolution and we can very well handle this problem as a public service without favoring any particular union or political ideology. We have only dealt with one subject, which is not enough. Therefore, it is not surprising that there should be discontent with this policy."

Therefore, the inhabitants of Reunion are entirely within their rights in displaying their dissatisfaction when FR3 ignores the majority political party of the island, stifles and suppresses claims disputes, poisons public opinion and forbids the free expression of all currents of opinion.

Dissatisfaction of Reunion public opinion with FR3 is entirely justified. Even Louis Francius, a company man, has finally come to admit it after having denied it along with all the others and after having insulted the communists who have been in the vanguard of the struggle to express this dissatisfaction. Let this teach us a lesson, gentlemen,

Louis Francius ended his confession with the following statements: "Upon returning to the station, I told everything that I had on my chest. I repeated that we are headed the wrong way. Louis-Marie Cohic has promised that, when we returned, we would hold a big meeting dealing with the problems of coverage (or should I say non-coverage) of local information."

The demonstration at Petite-Ile as well as the one at Dos d'Ane and others which may be held in the future were therefore completely justified. They began to make the powers think hard. (What unsuspected power the lowly tomato has proved to possess).

Consequently, the act that Mr. Cohic put on with his three minutes of silence was a pure bluff, as we pointed out.

As for the "big meeting" announced for the "return to the job," what has happened to it? Has it already been held? What happened there? If not, when will it take place?

At this "big meeting," why doesn't FR3 schedule a big debate dealing with itself and including representation of all currents of opinion?

7619
CSO: 4400

PRESS COMMENT ON PFP EAST LONDON BY-ELECTION LOSS

'THE CAPE TIMES' Comment

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 24 Oct 80 p 10

[Editorial: "The PFP Dilemma"]

[Text]

Sceptical about reform

The PFP has been appropriately sceptical about the Botha reform. The party holds that the President's Council, without African membership, has little hope of achieving success. It is correct in this view. No constitutional scheme will be worth much in securing the peace which does not command the assent of authentic representatives of the African community. Right from the start, black participation is essential. For these eminently sound reasons, the PFP has stood aloof from the President's Council. Our own feeling at the time was that the Opposition might have considered the option of taking seats on the c ncil conditionally, relinquishing their membership if blacks had not been co-opted within 12 months. Had they done this, perhaps, the PFP would have been in a better tactical position to repulse the vicious "boycott" propaganda at present in circulation. Given the relentlessly partisan approach of the Nationalist press and the more subtly partisan thrust of the SABC, this smear propaganda might well have had some effect. Most reflective South

THE EAST LONDON election result is a disappointment for the PFP Opposition. In assessing their electoral fortunes, the PFP will no doubt consider all relevant factors, including the massive Nationalist support for the NRP, whose role in the election was to serve as a surrogate for the Nationalists. The PFP should not lose sight of the possibility that a section of the opposition-supporting electorate might have been persuaded that Mr P W Botha's proposed reform is worth giving a chance — and that the NRP is right to back the Botha proposals and accept seats on the President's Council. If this analysis is correct, the PFP is confronting the old dilemma of the parliamentary Opposition in South Africa. The Opposition, if it is to do its duty, must proclaim policies which answer the needs of South African society as a whole. The Opposition must at the same time seek parliamentary support in an electorate which consists of whites only. It is hardly surprising that the white electorate, for the most part, perceives the situation in terms of its own group interests and is at all times vulnerable to *swart gevaar* propaganda.

Africans would like to hope that change is really on the way and that the Botha administration will measure up to it.

If there is a measure of wishful thinking discernible in the East London poll, this does not make the PFP dilemma any easier to resolve. On the one hand, it makes no sense to support measures which fall so far short of what is objectively needed to save South Africa. The exclusion of blacks from the President's Council is a fatal flaw. On the other hand, the "boycott" cry, hollow as it is, could prove damaging to the PFP. The PFP will fade as an effective force if it is to suffer a steady erosion of its parliamentary base. Any gains for the NRP at PFP expense would be a boost to government rather than opposition. The NRP is of little account outside Natal and these days it is drawing steadily closer to the Nationalists. Meanwhile, the PFP would be betraying itself and South Africa if it led people to believe that South Africa's constitutional future could be secured by a white-coloured-Indian axis, ganging up against the blacks. Without blacks, plans for constitutional reform are idle. In the long run the PFP will be shown to have been correct. But this is not much consolation. In the short run, the Opposition must retain a significant presence in Parliament if it is to do its job. A counter to the vicious Nationalist propaganda of recent times will have to be found as quickly as possible.

'THE CITIZEN' Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Oct 80 p 6

[Editorial: "NRP Victory"]

[Text]

THE PROGRESSIVE Federal Party has had another defeat. This time in East London North. And its pretensions of being a possible alternative government, of being an effective Opposition, of being a party of relevance, lie shattered.

The PFP has now lost two by-elections in mainly English-speaking constituencies, Simonstown and East London North, the one to the National Party and the other to the NRP.

And if that isn't shattering, what is?

Bear in mind that in Simonstown everything was going for the PFP. It had the full backing of the PFP newspapers, the Argus and the Cape Times. It had a popular candidate in Springbok cricketer and Western Province captain, Eddie Barlow.

It had all the resources of the PFP in the Cape Peninsula and beyond. It used its whizz-kid organiser, Neil Ross, who had engineered the Edenvale victory with consummate skill.

It had its peculiar brand of advantage that if it fights one by-election at a time, it generally wins because it can call on the full support of the beautiful people, with fleets of cars, loads of cash and dozens of workers, some of whom are employed by organisations which fund the party.

Yet John Wiley, mercilessly attacked in the PFP Press and without having any English-language newspaper to support him, won the seat hands down.

That was as clear an indication as the PFP could possibly have that it is rejected by the majority of English-speakers because it is out of touch with political realities, with the mood of the electorate, and with the demands of the times in which we live.

It has always been the party of the well-to-do, the lovely people, but despite the calculated gamble of having an Afrikaner academic, a Supervan, at its head, it cannot break out of its strongholds of the wealthy and the privileged.

More than that, by its refusal to take part in the President's Council, it has given its opponents the opportunity to hang the label of "political wreckers" and "boycotters" on it.

Simonstown gave its verdict: Thumbs down on the PFP.

Now it has been East London North's turn to do so.

Here, the PFP candidate, Mr John Malcomess, had been the sitting MP before he switched from the NRP to the PFP. So he had a personal advantage of having represented the constituency, of knowing its constituents, of attending to their needs.

He also had the benefit of Neil Ross's organisational knowhow.

By a curiosity which has still to be explained, there were 2 546 postal and special votes (20 percent of the eligible voters), with the PFP having a lead of more than 1 000 of these votes. This, by normal calculations, should have been a sure indicator of a PFP victory.

The fact is that it was the NRP which won, with a comfortable majority of 1 352 votes.

Now the PFP is bleating that the Nationalists voted for the NRP, and that the NRP's previous majority was cut by almost 900 votes, which supposedly shows that the PFP is still advancing.

But these arguments won't do.

The fact of the matter is that the NRP in this seat was just as handicapped as Mr Wiley was, having no English-language newspaper to support it.

Also, the PFP Press has given the NRP the image of a losing party, a party which has no support outside Natal, a party which has no relevance, a dying organisation.

Yet with all its problems, among them lack of substantial financial resources and of a Press of its own, the NRP has shown convincingly that it can meet the PFP head-on in a mainly English-speaking, urban constituency outside of Natal and beat it.

It is true that in the wealthy areas of Johannesburg and environs and in the Cape Peninsula, the PFP has strongholds in which it cannot be beaten.

But no official Opposition worthy of the name can be confined to a couple of areas.

The NRP, on the other hand, controls Natal province and has, on average, 1 500 to 2 500 diehard supporters in platteland constituencies.

Its reverses, in the Transvaal and Cape, after the break-up of the old United Party, came mainly from a lack of identification stemming from its new name.

However, although it finished bottom of the poll in Edenvale (though more than doubling its vote), and failed to take Eshowe from the Nationalists, it performed, overall, better than the PFP in by-elections (the PFP losing its deposit in Swellendam and Randfontein).

Now the victory in East London North will give the NRP new heart.

And it should remain a force to be reckoned with in Opposition politics.

Meanwhile, as we have stressed repeatedly during the past few months, the political situation in general has become more fluid than it has been for years.

But one thing is certain:

The PFP is unable to broaden its base or provide effective opposition.

It is a party with limited appeal, and the more it identifies with Black aspirations, the more its role in White politics will be curtailed."

CSO: 4420

KOORNHOF ANNOUNCES BILLS TO GIVE 'NEW DEAL' FOR BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

THREE draft Bills, promising a major new deal for Blacks in South Africa, especially those in urban areas, are to be published in the Government Gazette today.

Explanatory information relating to the Local Government Bill, the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill and the Black Community Development Bill were released in Pretoria last night by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The Bills are primarily intended to update and to remove unnecessary and hurtful discrimination appearing in the legislation reviewed in the Bills to give effect to the accepted recommendations of the Riekert Commission, and to effect a certain measure of rationalisation of the legislation administered by the department.

Reform

Speaking at a Press conference during which the proposed legislation was discussed, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, described it as "a genuine attempt at reform" in the interests of all the country's peoples.

"It is a genuine attempt to remove hurtful discrimination as far as is possible in present times," he said.

Referring to the all-important question of influx control, Dr Koornhof said this was a very sensitive matter, but was necessary for the sake of stability.

Squatters' camps in urban areas and the unhygienic conditions arising from them could not be tolerated. It was necessary to maintain order and to ensure an increased standard of living for all.

The department points out that the Bills reflect departmental thinking only, and have not yet been considered by the Cabinet.

It also says that cognisance was taken of the accepted recommendation by the Riekert Commission to the effect that the labour function relating to Blacks is to be transferred to the Department of Manpower Utilisation, but that the "influx control" function is to remain with the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Consolidating

According to the draft Local Government Bill, the legislation is aimed at consolidating and amending the laws relating to local government by Blacks in townships outside the national states, to promote the development of such government and to define the functions of local government organs.

The department says this Bill provides for two categories of Black local government organs, with jurisdiction in their respective townships:

- Town councils, with full municipal autonomy, under the overall control of the Minister (and not of the Administrator), and village councils, with varying degrees of responsibility, superseding the former community councils.

Principles

Dr Koornhof emphasised that the Bill was based on principles embodied in the Transvaal Local Government Ordinance No 17 of 1939.

The department says that, following the system in the Transvaal, a director of local government, being an officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development, is to be entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring the effective implementation of the Bill on a country-wide basis, and generally to promote the advancement of local government in townships.

In terms of the draft Bill, an existing community council automatically becomes a village council, save where the Minister specifically declares such a council to be a town council.

The compositions of councils and the qualifications of candidates for election are to be prescribed in the regulations. The town council is to be chaired by either a mayor or a deputy mayor, and may

also have its own management committee. The village council is chaired by a chairman or deputy chairman.

According to the Bill, the town council has all the rights, powers, functions, duties and obligations of a local authority under the Black Community Development Bill, of a local authority under the Slums Act, 1979, and the Housing Act, 1966, the Sorghum Beer Act, 1962, and the relevant local government ordinance and/or a community development board under the Community Development Act, 1966.

The village council is to be vested with specific powers and duties relating to certain local government functions.

Welfare

In addition, the town council or the village council may be entrusted with matters such as the promotion of family life and the moral and social welfare of Blacks in its area, the promotion of sound community development, the establishment of a community guard, the making of recommendations regarding transport services or regarding educational matters.

It may also make by-laws, but these are to be approved by the Minister and published in the Government Gazette.

Some four existing Acts are either to be repealed or amended by this Bill.

The proposed laws on the Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill either repeals them in their entirety or amends about 22 existing Acts.

According to this draft Bill's long title, it aims, among other things, to amend the Black Administration Act, 1927, so as to further regulate the prohibition of Acts intended to cause hostility between population groups.

Among the Acts to be substantially amended is the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971, whereby administration boards are to be restructured as smaller development boards to hand over local government to local authorities in townships in due course as and when the townships become viable entities.

Development

The main object of such a board in a township is to plan for the development of the Black community with a view to such community's eventual self-determination on local government level. Outside the townships, the board must ensure that existing laws relating to Blacks are implemented.

The last of the three pieces of legislation — the Black Community Development Bill — provides for the development of urban and rural Black communities outside the national states and to amend and consolidate different laws affecting them.

Under the Bill some 36 existing laws are either to be repealed in their entirety or are to be amended.

It will provide for "influx control" machinery and also will regulate the presence of disqualified persons in rural areas, outside the national states.

Undesirable

In spite of the fact that the entire Urban Areas Act is to be repealed, provision is made in the draft legislation for the temporary continuation of the clause relating to idle or undesirable persons and of the section relating to curfew.

The legislation also provides for a Black community development and revolving fund, to be administered by the director-general of the department, to finance primarily community development projects.

No indication is given of the size of the fund.

A chapter in the draft Bill also provides for influx control machinery and also regulates the presence of disqualified persons in rural areas, outside the national states.

Grouping

In terms of the Bill, an administration area is to constitute the control area but there may in appropriate cases be a grouping of areas or an adjustment of areas.

The presence of a disqualified person in such a control area (outside a township) is regulated by the Group Areas Act, 1966.

Inside the township the Black is a qualified person if he holds the requisite authority to be there but outside the township he is a disqualified person requiring a permit to regulate his presence unless he falls within one of the exceptions, namely:

- A bona fide employee, that is one in or taking up lawful regular employment and accommodated in approved accommodation in a township;
- A bona fide dependant, which includes the person with a Section 10 (1) (c) qualification or, in the case of a rural area, the spouse of the employee on the land or, in the case of a township, the person dependant on the registered occupier in approved accommodation;
- A bona fide visitor, that is the case of a visitor to an urban area or a township, one who has obtained authority from a designated officer and is in approved accommodation in a township or, in the case of a visitor to a rural area, one who visits a resident on the land and has obtained the approval of the owner of the land.

CSO: 4420

RAW ADDRESSES NRP TRANSVAAL CONGRESS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 80 p 9

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] **THE leader of the New Republic Party (NRP), Mr Vause Raw, at the weekend again pledged his party's full support for the President's Council, but at the same time he called upon the Prime Minister to give the assurance "That the council would be free and unfettered in its right to recommend any form of constitutional change."**

Addressing delegates at the annual congress of the Transvaal branch of his party in Johannesburg, Mr Raw said he accepted the Prime Minister's sincerety in opting for change and progress.

There had been some progress regarding social and labour matters, he said but attacked the Government for concentrating on economic and labour reforms — the material things of life — and so avoiding the need for human and political progress.

He attacked the Prime Minister, who he said had proved himself a master of the art of yo-yo politics. The Prime Minister had started with a demolition job, awakening high hopes, but had then put human and political progress for the other races on a different time schedule — on a "some-time, maybe one day" timetable.

Mr Raw urged the Government to do more for pensioners and retired people living on hard earned savings.

There was a clear direction missing from the Government's President's Council package. This was a clear direction for constitutional change. But he believed the council must be given a chance and every encouragement to succeed, Mr Raw said.

"It is within the Prime Minister's power to make a major contribution to its credibility."

Not extention

Its members and all the peoples of South Africa must know that the council was not an extention of the Government or of Paliament.

It must remain an instrument for negotiation and debate between all population groups and must be totally free to seek answers or directions which may mean changing "Government policy and attitudes," he emphasised.

In a strong attack on the Opposition leader, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, Mr Raw again declared open war on what he called his party's main opposition enemies.

Royal game

The PFP was not royal game, he said, and Simonstown and East London North had shown "that the time has come for the NRP to fight back."

Looking "at Super Van — the leader of the official opposition — one sees a man with all the intellectual ability, the organisation, the money and back-up support, plus a personality of charisma and friendliness.

"Why did he then fail as a political leader?" Mr Raw asked.

Lost control

"Because he allowed himself to become the tool of the left-wing of his own party which made him lose the control of the reins of his leadership."

Dr Slabbert at his own Transvaal congress a week ago had attempted unsuccessfully to reconcile the irreconcilable elements of his coalition party, Mr Raw said.

The "Super Van" had allowed some elements of his party to support the "Release Mandela" campaign, but had failed to state his party's policy on the issue.

He had further allowed his congress to adopt an amendment to a resolution by Mr

Harry Schwarz — who he said was well-known for his patriotism — which had sought to record the natural condemnation of most South Africans of violence — the known weapons of terrorists.

Mr Raw said the NRP unequivocally condemned violence in any form as a political instrument for change.

The main reason why the PFP has lost two MPs in recent crucial by-elections, was because "the electorate has started to see through the PFP's superficialness, its platitudes, its equivocation and evasions of policy."

The congress took place against the background of "starting to build grassroots support and to bring back those moderates who belong to this middle of the road opposition party."

The chairman of the congress, Mr Alex Anderson, said the NRP was the middlestream party for all South Africans.

In the same terms the Prime Minister has often used with regard to the National Party, he said the future of South Africa did not lie with either leftist or rightist radicals.

But Mr Anderson and a number of other speakers accused the present Government of being "a crisis government" and a government solving problems on an ad hoc basis without a clearly spelled out policy.

Taiwan dance

Mr Anderson said: "Charity begins at home and not by dancing in Taiwan."

He announced that the Transvaal NRP would appoint another full-time organiser to assist Mr Klaas Viljoen and made an earnest appeal to businessmen "to become more involved in NRP politics again."

Mr Harland Bell, who ousted Mr John Malcomess of the PFP in the recent East London North parliamentary by-election, told the congress how the party had obtained its goal.

The NRP had fought on principles and the PFP on the image of Mr Malcomess. The PFP had never flown its colours and had blatantly misused the postal and special vote system, he said.

At the same time the NRP had proved to the East London North voters that it "had a crystal clear alternative to the NP's policies."

The PFP was the party alleged to have the "money bags". But in East London North it was the NRP which has "received so much financial support that I almost felt ashamed of it."

He had even upstaged the PFP on election day by turning up at the various polling booths with a Rolls Royce.

CSO: 4420

CABINET SETS NEW GUIDELINES FOR HOMELANDS CONSOLIDATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE government has finally decided to give preference to the 1975 consolidation proposals of Black states and only to use the latest Van der Walt commission of Inquiry's recommendations regarding a more meaningful consolidation for negotiation purposes only.

The Cabinet made it clear in a statement issued by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, yesterday that more land would only be transferred to Black states "provided that the extra land would be applied economically and productively".

The Van der Walt commission's recommendations have not been completely rejected as a solution at this stage and the cabinet has requested the commission to negotiate with the Ciskei on the basis of its own recommendations in view of the Ciskei's envisaged independence.

But also with regard to the Ciskei more land will be only considered in terms of the Government's new policy of which the economic use and the productivity requisites were fully met.

This statement by the Government not only makes nonsense of the Herstigte Nasionale Party's continuous accusations that the Government has already drafted charts showing how much of White South Africa would go to the Blacks.

But it also proved that certain charts published reflecting vast pieces of White land going to homelands, are incorrect.

Main Factors

Economic considerations and the promotion of the Prime Minister's idea of economic development are the main factors the quidelines for homeland consolidation proposals announced yesterday rely on reports SAPA.

Further consolidation of the so-called Black national states will be made subject to these new guidelines the Cabinet agreed to at a meeting on Tuesday.

Priority will be given to the finalising of the 1975 proposals as already published, but a condition will be that land which is transferred must be used economically and productively.

"As part of the Government's announced policy relating to economic development in the promotion of a Constellation of States in Southern Africa, it is recommended that alongside the political and security considerations in regard to the consolidation of the national states, the following guidelines in connection with the economic development aspect should be followed:

● Preference should be given to the finalisation of the 1975 consolidation proposals, with adaptations where necessary, as far as it related to and could be implemented with the Constellation idea, on condition that on the transfer of the land it would be run economically and productively.

● Such transfer of assets should take place in a way which would ensure that it was used productively and that cash expenditure was limited.

● The economic development needs of each national state should be examined.

● In regard to the additional consolidation proposals, over and above the quota to which the Government was bound in terms of the 1936 legislation, an analysis should be made to determine to what extent border changes and the possible transfer of land and related assets to the national states, would satisfy their most important development requirements.

Priority

Dr Koornhof, referring to the Ciskei's proposed steps towards independence, said the Cabinet had now decided to request the Van der Walt Commission to give priority to consultation with regard to their draft proposals for the Ciskei, subject to the new guidelines outlined earlier and to speed up their finalisation.

Dr Koornhof said the Southern Regional Committee, the Central Consolidation Committee, the Commission of Cooperation and Development and the Ciskei Government had reached unanimity on the draft proposals.

He wished to emphasise, however, the South African Government had not yet reached a final decision on this matter.

After consultation with the affected land owners and afterwards with the Ciskei Government, the draft proposals would be placed before the Government and then before the South African Parliament.

Dr Koornhof later told journalists at a luncheon he believed the bills and the consolidation proposals were "the right idea at the right time."

They would make South Africa the phenomenon of the 20th Century, just as the Industrial Revolution had made Britain the phenomenon of the 19th Century.

South Africa could have a great future, or it could have a very bad one.

"But I am an optimist. I believe we will succeed.

"And let me tell the sceptics — history has proved that the sceptics are always wrong."

CSO: 4420

KOORNHOF ANNOUNCES ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP PLANS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

ALEXANDRA township yesterday received a "new deal" from the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

At a closed meeting with Sandton city councillors, representatives of the Alexandra Coloured and Black communities and other dignitaries, Dr Koornhof announced plans for the township after years of uncertainty over its future.

The deal includes permission for 543 Coloured families to remain in Alexandra for a further five years while their "ultimate position" is investigated.

Dr Koornhof said he had also given an undertaking that he would submit the question of the future planning and development of the undeveloped areas surrounding Alexandra to the planning branch of the Office of the Prime Minister.

He had also given permission in principle for negotiations between the West Rand Administration Board and the Johannesburg City Council for the acquisition of 102 ha of the farm Lombardy on the eastern banks of the Jukskei River. This land should be used in Alexandra's redevelopment programme.

Referring to the "turbulent" history of Alexandra, Dr Koornhof said the township had never been set aside as an urban Black residential area in terms of the Urban Areas Act "in the normal way".

"This aspect, however, has now been brought in line and I am happy to announce that my department is progressing rapidly towards the ultimate goal of local authority status for the area. This aim, of course, requires the co-operation of the liaison committee."

Dr Koornhof said the replanning of Alexandra was in an advanced stage. He had been informed that a draft master plan had already been completed and would shortly be submitted to planning authorities and ultimately to himself.

The area had been divided into units for planning purposes and detailed planning of the first unit had been completed. Rapid progress was being made in the planning of the second unit.

CSO: 4420

BUTHELEZI DENIES INKATHA WORKS AGAINST ANC

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 21 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG. — The Zulu cultural movement Inkatha was not setting up offices in Europe to counter the banned African National Congress (ANC), the Kwazulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

He was addressing members of the organization on his return from Europe, where he had been invited to address the European Parliament. "I don't regard the ANC as my target, but Pretoria," Chief Buthelezi said.

In all the discussions which he and his party had had with members of the European Parliament, they (the Europeans) had expressed concern at the black-white conflict in South Africa and wanted to know whether there was still any chance for peaceful political change in the country.

He had told them that the blacks in South Africa were in an 11th-hour struggle, but that he had told his "brothers" that they should look at the logistical problems in gaining their freedom — as those neighbouring countries that opposed South Africa had found.

"Nobody, but nobody has pledged guns or identified themselves with our brothers, and even Mugabe (the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe) has said he will not provide a base against South Africa.

"While I don't say violence may not happen tomorrow, I told parliamentary members that I believe we shouldn't sit looking at the horizon and doing nothing about the situation."

Chief Buthelezi told them that if European countries were interested in the problems which black South Africans encountered, the least they could do to "strengthen our arm" was to give humanitarian aid, "just like other developing countries which they assisted with that kind of aid."

He declined to say whether he had been successful in obtaining aid, but said that if money was forthcoming it would not be used for Inkatha but for all South African blacks.

It was important for blacks in South Africa to get assistance from outside. They needed financial aid for agriculture and food production. Asked when Inkatha would establish offices in Europe, Chief Buthelezi said the question was academic at this stage. "It's not a question of when; it's a question of who goes where." It was important for South African blacks to be represented abroad. At present there were only the external factions of the ANC and Pan-Africanist Congress overseas. It was important for Inkatha to set up offices in Europe but, he emphasized, they would not be used to counter the ANC.

"Whatever people say, the struggle will be in South Africa by the people of South Africa." — Sapa

CSO: 4420

'DIE BURGER' COMMENTS ON NUJOMA MILITARY SUCCESS CLAIMS

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 23 Oct 80 p 5

[Translation from Afrikaans of DIE BURGER editorial: "Nujoma's Claims"]

[Text]

TO PEOPLE who are properly informed about what is transpiring in the SWA/Namibia bush war, the latest claims of Sam Nujoma could sound laughable. He contends that Swapo is in the process of winning the military battle and that it is already in control of large parts of this area. It does not matter much to Nujoma that these claims do not square with the facts.

More than 1 300 Swapo terrorists have been shot dead this year by security forces. To lose bush fighters in this type of warfare at the rate of a company a month decidedly does not point to military ascendancy for the terrorist organization.

And when you reach the stage where you have to use fighters aged only 13 years in the frontlines, serious misgivings arise about the reserves of such an organization.

However, Nujoma knows that he does not have to concern himself much with the facts. He has an all too-willing audience prepared to listen to his stories. Even if they have doubts, it does not suit them to air these doubts. Nujoma and his outfit comprise only one of the many pawns in their onslaught on South West and South Africa.

For this reason it would be wise for Southwesters and South Africans not to be blinded by the evident silly yarns being spun by Nujoma and his lieutenants.

No slackening in the battle in the forseeable future can be expected. It is essential that the high standard of preparedness be maintained and that the Swapo pawns still be hammered mercilessly. Fortunately there are abundant signs that the leaders in the security forces are aware of this.

CSO: 4420

CONSOLIDATION PROPOSAL DETAILS TO BE ISSUED SOON

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

THE detailed and long-awaited specific consolidation proposals for homelands will be released "anytime now", Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Government Consolidation Commission, said in Pretoria yesterday.

The specific proposals will delineate new borders for the Black states and vitally affect border farmers as boundaries get redrawn.

The guidelines announced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, emphasise economic considerations instead of straight land swops for consolidation.

Mr Van der Walt yesterday refuted a statement by Dr Koornhof on Thursday saying that the new guidelines differed considerably from his commission's proposals.

The Government had merely chosen one of the alternatives offered in the Van der Walt Commission proposals, Mr Van der Walt said.

"There is nothing in the statement made yesterday which harms my commission at all," he said.

"They have just opted for more emphasis on economic areas instead of land, but that was one of the alternatives we came up with.

"That is the Cabinet's right to choose an alternative," Mr Van der Walt said.

From the opposition side, the Government's new vision on consolidation was yesterday hailed as "sensible".

Mr Bill Sutton, MP for Mooi River and a nominee to the President's Council, said: "At last they have twigged that land is not the solution to the problems."

He said it was ridiculous for the Government to keep buying smaller and smaller parcels of land for more and more money instead of investing the capital in the area.

"They should use the existing tribal system.

"The headmen and chiefs now control the land and are loath to give it up because they are paid rental for allowing it to be used.

"The R30-million we spend buying land would be far better utilised if we paid the man some sort of 'quit' rent and allowed the farms to be used to better advantage," he said.

"It is an absolute disgrace that a place like KwaZulu cannot feed itself. For this, the present system should be blamed."

In the guidelines announced by Dr Koornhof on Thursday, the Government said it intended limiting capital expenditure for land swops as much as possible.

Land transfers from White to Blacks would have to be "utilised productively and on an economical basis."

Priority would be given to finalising the 1975 proposals and further land swops would depend almost exclusively on the economic development needs of each national state. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY REGULATIONS BEING PREPARED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] Certain South African companies which will fall under the National Key Points Act of 1980, will, among other things, soon be forced to employ highly-trained security guards.

According to the trade magazine, Industrial Week, the National Key Points Committee in Pretoria is busy formulating regulations which will govern the protection against terrorism of key businesses and installations throughout the country.

Another important factor of the new Act is that it will tighten up the activities of local security companies, ensuring for the first time that they will be forced to meet stringent operating conditions.

The more reputable security companies are welcoming the new Act.

Training

"I believe that Black security guards will, for the first time, be armed and that some installations are already training them in the use of firearms," said Mr Roy Macfarlane, managing director of Fidelity Guards.

A spokesman for the National Key Points Committee in Pretoria said that they were still busy with the regulations and were receiving feedback from, among others, the Security Association of South Africa, the South African Police and the Railways Police.

"Once the regulations have been formulated, probably within the next month or so, they will be gazetted and become law.

"Among other things, specified companies will be forced by law to employ security guards. Their definition and training will be laid down," the spokesman said.

He refused to say what kind of companies or what percentage could be expected to be affected by the new act.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT TO ENCOURAGE, HELP SMALL BUSINESSES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Johan Kloppers]

[Text]

THE Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr Pietie du Plessis yesterday announced that the time was ripe for the Government to launch a comprehensive programme to give aid to the small businessman in South Africa.

Opening the National Federated African Chamber of Commerce congress at Jan Smuts Airport he said many other countries had comprehensive and thoroughly planned programme for stimulating small business enterprises.

Referring to the programme in overseas countries he said it had been introduced to enable small business enterprises to compete with big enterprises "and to assist them in those fields where they fall short as a result of their smallness."

He said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has said at the summit meeting between South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda special attention would have to be paid to, among other things, special arrangements to encourage small business enterprises.

Mr Du Plessis said he had to emphasise that the Government did not envisage at this stage taking over or hampering the various activities of the more than 30 institutions involved in aid to small business enterprises.

"On the contrary, the Government hopes these institutions will be strengthened, assisted and stimulated by this programme so that they continue their good work and do better than ever before.

There were basically two legs of the programme now being launched:

- The support of small business enterprises by means of a budget for these concerns with the Department of industries, Commerce and Tourism. This budget supported assistance to small business enterprises by various approved institutions and initiatives.
- A small business development corporation which would give financial assistance to small business enterprises in lieu of such assistance to small business practices, but under very favourable conditions.

Referring to the development corporation he said it would be formed as soon as possible.

"Comprehensive deliberations have been held with the governments of independent national states and self-governing states and it will be a partnership undertaking between the private sector and the Government sector.

He said Dr Anton Rupert had in principle pledged R5-

million on behalf of his group during the Carlton-Hotel conference and the Government had allocated R10-million in this year's Budget for such an undertaking.

Deliberations between the Government and the private sector "are curently in progress to bring about this corporation."

"The government is less concerned about who will have the controlling interest in this corporation — the private sector or the Government. But should the private sector prefer this, the controlling interest can be in their hands.

"The corporation is expected to begin with a share capital of R100-million and it is hoped the private sector will take up at least R50-million of these shares," Mr Du Plessis said.

The functions of the corporation would include the following:

- The financing of small business enterprises through temporary participation in share capital, and loans on the short, medium or long term.
- The guarantee of loans furnished by the private banking sector to small business enterprises. In this regard it was important to point out that it would definitely not be the purpose of the corporation to take the place of the banks — it would be supplementary to the banks.
- The provision of other remuneration services to small business enterprises should such enterprises not be in a position to do so themselves.
- Supplying after-care services in support of the corporation's own financing function.
- Providing certain basic services such as infrastructure aimed specially at the requirements of small business enterprises.

CSO: 4420

LATEST GAS FIND NOT COMMERCIALLY VIABLE

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 22 Oct 80 p 11

[Article by Gordon Kling]

[Text]

INITIAL indications are that the latest gas show off the Southern Cape coast by the state-owned Soekor oil search venture represents between five and 15 percent of what could be considered a commercially viable find.

Conceding this yesterday sources at Soekor added that there were no signs of oil in the gas-producing zone.

Well ED 4, 148 km south-west of Mossel Bay, is producing about 14 000 cubic metres of gas a day at the surface. Signs of gas were observed during drilling over a length of 220m at a depth extending from 3 220m.

Three zones were selected for testing in this area, with the first failing to gain any recovery and the second producing the gas. The third zone remains to be tested. Results can be expected in two to three weeks.

A spokesman for Soekor yesterday described permeability of the second zone — the ability to obtain a flow of the hydrocarbons from the reservoir — as "better than usual" and more sophisticated techniques than those applied in the past were being used to improve it.

"We should stress that what we have so far is not indicative of an economic discovery," said Soekor's press spokesman, Mr Mike Leibbrandt. "We'll only be able to put the whole matter into perspective later when the tests have been completed."

The Minister of Minerals and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said in a statement that the find was the ninth show of gas in Soekor's prospecting area.

All exploration for oil and gas by foreign firms off the South African coast ceased several years ago after early disappointing indications.

Soekor's R60-million budget is, however, justified by energy authorities in the context that it represents only four days' turnover by Sasol, and on the adage "oil is where you find it".

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

PARAGUAY AWARD--The State President has approved the acceptance by Col Willem Johannes Pienaar of the following Paraguay awards of honor: "Orden Del Merito Military (Comendador) " "Medalla de Artilleria" "Medalla de la Aeronautica." [Summary] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 12 Sep 80 p 9]

ARMSCOR DIRECTOR--The State President has appointed Jacobus Wynand Louw de Villiers as a director of the Armaments Corporation of South Africa, Ltd, for a period of three years. [Summary] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 12 Sep 80 p 17]

MOTSUENYANE ON BUSINESS PROMOTION--Mr Sam Motsuenyane, president of the National Federated African Chambers of Commerce, called on the South African Government yesterday to open schools and trading areas to all races to speed up the country's development. He said countries without mineral resources were ahead of South Africa economically because their governments concentrated on educating all its peoples and gave financial assistance to small businessmen to get on their feet. South Africa with all her mineral resources could give a lead in this direction if only she could get all her peoples to be fruitfully involved with the development of the country. Mr Motsuenyane has just returned from a tour of the Far East, where he found countries without mineral resources had established major industries and export capabilities. He was speaking at a conference of the industrialist members of the African Chamber of Commerce. Mr Motsuenyane criticised South Africa's policy of separating races in the economic sphere, a practice, he said, that was hampering the country's economic development. In all the countries in the Far East and the one African country, Kenya, he had visited, education was free and compulsory. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Oct 80 p 7] [by Lawrence Mayekiso]

BAN ON PARENTS' MEETING--Port Elizabeth--The secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), Bishop Desmond Tutu, has described the banning of a meeting of parents and pupils in New Brighton this week as "annoying". "It simply means that we are now sitting on the lid of a boiling cauldron," he said in an interview. Mr A.Z Lamani, programme organizer of the Port Elizabeth and Cape Parents' Committee, said that the banning had "simply served to kill all efforts to make pupils return to school next year". The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Colonel G van Rooyen, confirmed yesterday that the meeting had been banned "in light of the unrest situation in the townships on Saturday afternoon". Buses and cars were stoned in the townships here in the excitement over Mike Weaver's boxing victory over Gerrie Coetzee at Sun City. Police in Kwazakele fired tear-gas to disperse stone-throwing crowds. One man was arrested. Bishop

said: "I came here to give a report-back to the parents and pupils after having been asked to intervene by a joint delegation from the Cape as a whole."--Sapa [Text] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 29 Oct 80 p 11]

BLACK SASH OFFICER--The Black Sash no longer believes that peaceful change is possible--but still hopes for a miracle, Mrs R. N Robb, vice-chairman of the Sash's Cape Western Region, told a meeting of the Institute of Citizenship yesterday. Mrs Robb said the Black Sash had failed in its strivings to achieve change in South Africa by peaceful, legal means. "We have failed abysmally, but not through want of trying." For 25 years the Sash and many others had warned the government that their discriminatory and restrictive policies would lead to the sort of violence that had taken place in the Cape earlier this year. "Peaceful protest and reasoned arguments have failed and the young people today have lost their patience and resorted to what seems to be mindless violence." In a talk entitled "The Black Sash--25 Years", Mrs Robb said it was depressing to look back on their public protests in the first years of the Sash's existence and realize today they would not be allowed to stage a march or a convoy nor could they camp all night outside the Union Buildings. Today the Black Sash's most important work is done through their advice offices--to help victims of unjust legislation and to inform themselves and the public of the results of the implementation of influx-control legislation. "Today the anti-white attitude of young blacks, although not surprising, is very frightening," Mrs Robb said. "They are obviously tired of waiting to be given their rights peacefully and every year show more signs of being prepared to demand if not take what is rightly theirs. However, believing that 'for evil to succeed it is sufficient for good men to do nothing' we will, like the Institute of Race Relations, the Civil Rights League, the National Council of Women and the Women's Movement for Peace, go on bashing our heads against a stone wall hoping for a miracle." [Excerpts] [Capetown THE CAPE NEWS in English 24 Oct 80 p 11]

DISBANDING INDIAN COUNCIL--Pretoria--The Indian Council was to be disbanded at the end of the month, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said last night. The minister said that the move followed representations from the council's executive and talks with the Reform and Democratic parties. He said that the election of new council members would be held early next year and the new council would again have 15 elected and 15 nominated members. The minister said that a notice dissolving the council would appear in the Government Gazette tomorrow. Last night's announcement had the advantage that the present members of the executive committee could continue with their duties till the next executive was constituted. Mr Heunis emphasized that the government remained committed to holding a general election in terms of the act governing elections for Indians, and said that the election would be held as soon as possible. The election for the next Indian Council, in terms of the system of electoral colleges, would be held early next year.--Sapa [Text] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 23 Oct 80 p 2]

JAPAN, TAIWAN SUGAR NEGOTIATIONS--Tokyo--Negotiations between Japan and both Taiwan and South Africa have begun for sugar supply contracts, Japanese trade sources said. They said yesterday Taiwan approached Japanese trade houses with an offer of 80 000 tons of raw sugar for delivery next year with terms and conditions the same as this year. The current three-year contract, signed in 1979, calls for the supply of between 100 000 to 200 000 tons of sugar annually with the delivery

price set this year at the London daily price plus £0,50 per ton. The sources said, however, that Japan had rejected the price terms and asked for a reduction in the price of £2 which Taiwan in turn rejected though Taiwan added that it would consider a cut in the tonnage delivered. Meanwhile, talks are underway with South Africa for sugar deliveries for next January to May for the delivery of just under 80 000 tons. This compares with 132 000 tons in the January to April period of this year. The sources added that the price arrangements with South Africa were based on both the London daily price average and on the terminal market price.--Reuter [Text] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 22 Oct 80 p 13]

TRANSKEI OFFICIAL'S HOME BOMBED--Port Elizabeth--Port Elizabeth police are investigating the possibility that a Transkei opposition group could have been responsible for the bomb blast which rocked the Port Elizabeth home of the Transkei consul on Thursday night. The Transkei Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr S.M. Qaba, said there was a possibility an opposition group in Transkei could have been responsible. Mr Qaba also said he was concerned about the safety of Transkei officials in South Africa. He said that this concern had been passed on to the South African Government and the South African ambassador in Transkei. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Nov 80 p 3]

TRANSKEI ASSEMBLY SESSION--Umtata--The special session of the Transkei National Assembly, called to approve an additional appropriation of R21,5-million for the current financial year to nine government departments, ended in Umtata yesterday. During yesterday's sitting, which lasted about six minutes, the Minister of Finance, Mr Ramsay Madikizela, rose to move the third reading of the Appropriation Bill and the assembly adjourned to next year. The three-day session approved funds for drought relief, development and maintenance of water sources, the purchase of government and army vehicles, a further grant to the University of Transkei, expenditure on Capital Radio and the completion of major works such as schools, hospitals, clinics and roads and bridges. Mr Madikizela also announced a pay increase for all public servants backdated to October 1.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Nov 80 p 11]

CSO: 4420

UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION WILL NOT BE FREE

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Education has told a United Nations congress that primary school education in Swaziland will not be free and compulsory even when government introduces what has been described as "universal primary education" in 1985.

The officer was speaking in the final day of a congress on the creation of employment, reducing dependence and fair distribution of incomes. It was [illegible] by the Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa, JASPA. She said what the ministry meant by universal education was provision of school places "for all those who wanted to go to school." She stated that it would not be free or compulsory.

First Indication

This is the first time that a spokesman for the Ministry has officially stated that "universal primary education being planned for 1985" would not be free and compulsory.

The seminar has strongly recommended that the Ministry should be careful not to raise expectations which may not be met in practice. The revelation by Mrs. Katamzi, a planning officer in the Ministry, came as a surprise as the public has been consistently made to believe that there should be free and compulsory primary school education by 1985.

The seminar has also recommended that mobilisation of funds and teachers should be accelerated in order to meet the required goals.

"While appreciating government desire and policy to provide universal primary education to all children of the relevant age group, it was urged that greater inputs be made of this policy in terms of funds, teachers and physical facilities should be worked out carefully before high expectations are raised," a paper produced at the seminar reads in part.

Double Shifts

In this respect, a suggestion was made that to meet the constraint of classroom facilities the possibility of using double shift in schools be explored. Another disturbing claim was made by a representative of the Central Statistical Office, who said that his department has discovered schools which the Ministry of Education doesn't know about.

Ministry Denial

However, representatives of the Ministry denied this. The Times will try to find out more about the details on the education plan for 1985 in order to clarify the position as the public has all along been made to believe that they would not pay for primary education from 1985 onwards. More details about the resolutions of the seminar will also be published later.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SOBHUZA SPEAKS ON UN DAY--Swaziland is encouraged to see that the United Nations believes in the same policy as this Kingdom--that negotiations and peaceful settlements solve disputes, King Sobhuza said on Friday. He was speaking at the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the United Nations, during functions held at Somhlolo National Stadium. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 27 Oct 80 p 1]

MATSAPA AIRPORT LANDING LIGHTS--Night landing facilities at Matsapa Airport were formally switched on by Minister of Education Canon Sipethe Dlamini at dusk after the United Nations Day celebrations on Friday. The equipment was donated by the United Nations Development Programme, and that ceremony was watched by visiting Assistant Secretary General of the UN Mr Michel Doo Kingue, who is also UNDP Regional Director for Africa. The lights will not immediately be functional, as staff are still being trained in their operation in Nairobi. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 27 Oct 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

MUSLIM SUPREME COUNCIL ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 26 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Victory for Democratic Forces in Muslim Supreme Council"]

[Text] At last the democratic forces in the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council (UMSC) have emerged victorious. A convention of representatives from every corner of the country held in the Makerere University Main Hall nullified all the dictatorial measures taken by the Interim Chief Khadi, Sheik Kassim Mulumba, elected a new Executive Committee, and appointed new office-bearers to run the affairs of the Council.

As Sheik Kassim Mulumba lay critically ill in Mulago hospital, Prince Badru Kakungulu presided over the convention that undid whatever he had strived to achieve by suspending the constitution of the UMSC and dismissing the Executive Committee that had appointed him as Interim Chief Khadi. His appointment was for a period that should have been only three months but turned out to be more than a year.

The first victory for the democratic forces was registered when the off-and-on Convention was successfully convened at Makerere, after being turned out of the International Conference Centre where they had made a comfirmed booking for "Committee Room B. Even at Makerere some unidentified person had unsuccessfully attempted to persuade the University authorities to withdraw the facility from the convention.

The convention unanimously elected Prince Badru Kakungulu as Chairman and Haji Asumani Mbuubi, from Bukedi, as his Deputy. Kakungulu was elected in absentia although he had earlier indicated that he would not stand for any office.

The Convention--the second since 1972 when UMSC was founded--elected 15 Executive Committee members (three from each District) who later nominated candidates to fill various posts in the Council. The nominees ratified by the Convention were: Haji Isa Lukwago (Secretary General), Abdu Juma Biramahire (Deputy Secretary General), Haji Ramathan Wesike (Assist. Secretary General-Housing) Mohamed Kazimbiraire (Assist. Secretary General-Education); Haji Magid Baagalaliwo (Treasurer) and Zakaria Risasi- (Assist. Treasurer).

The members of the Executive Committee are: Westren Region: Abdu Juma, Isaaq Magezi, and Ahamadi Kitakule. Northern Region: Haji Mpira, Zakaria Risasi, and Sebbi Longa. Eastern Region: Muluya Mustapha, Kamadi Mwanga, and Haji Kalange. Kampala: I. Seguya, H. Mabuya, and M. Katalaga. Buganda Region: Abu Mayanja, Haji Aziz Kasujja, and Dr. S. Kigundu.

Also elected were seven shiekhs who will together with the District Khadis constitute the College of Sheikhs. By the time we went to press the College of Sheikhs was due to meet to elect a new Sheikh Mufti, a chief Khadi, and their deputies.

It appears that the UMSC has reverted to the system followed by most muslim countries where they have a Mufti on top as the spiritual leader with a chief Khadi under him as the head of administration.

As the election approached, observers speculated that the battle for the post of Chief Khadi will be between Abdu-Obedi Kamulegeya, Sheik Ali Kivumbi and Sheikh Walukuli. Former Chief Khadi Abdalla-razaq Matovu, was tipped as the chief contender for the post of Sheikh Mufti.

CSO: 4420

LIMITED NUMBER OF CUBAN SOLDIERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE SOON

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Oct 80 pp 1, 16

[Text]

KAMPALA is in the grip of a crisis following a wave of bombings and killings which rocked the city at the weekend.

And Ugandan Military Commission chairman Paulo Muwanga warned local officials to brace themselves for further violence.

He told a hurriedly-called meeting of councillors and chiefs, headed by the Mayor and his deputy: "Anything can happen in Kampala, any day, any moment.".

The bodies of seven people, including a man in military uniform, lay near a small car which had been riddled with bullets in a Kampala suburb. And on Friday night eight explosions were heard.

Referring to the recent crisis in north-west Uganda, after an invasion last week by soldiers loyal to former dictator Idi Amin, Mr. Muwanga said: "You may believe the war is in the north-west. But it is in your hands, here in Kampala. We have people in Kampala poised to cause trouble."

Since Amin was overthrown in April last year, Kampala has experienced numerous murders, robberies, car thefts and lootings. Officials say more than 2,000 people have been killed in the Ugandan capital in this period, some by men in Army uniform.

Uganda is now seeking the transfer of Cuban soldiers from Ethiopia to train the Ugandan Army, say sources close to the military government.

The sources, who have been reliable in the past, said in interviews over the weekend that a limited number of Cubans were expected to arrive soon. They said the Cubans would not replace the 10,000 Tanzanian troops still in Uganda, who make up the country's strongest military force.

Official Ugandan spokesmen, as well as some Western diplomats, have rejected suggestions that the east-leaning Military Commission intendes to bring in the Cubans. But the sources described the 7,000-man Ugandan Army as poorly trained, split by tribal and regional feuds and badly in need of discipline.

When a band of Amin's exiled soldiers invoded north-western Uganda, the sources said, about 240 Ugandan troops were caught on a parade ground in Koboko, unarmed, and were killed. Other Ugandan forces in the area fled in panic.

Muwanga returned on Friday from meetings with Ethiopian defence and police officials in Addis Ababa. He also visited Cuba earlier this month.

Uganda has in the past year sent about 400 men to Cuba for training in intelligence operations, said reliable sources. Additional hundreds were reportedly sent to Algeria for military training.

Diplomats say Uganda has had no intelligence agency since Amin was overthrown and his notorious State Research Bureau disbanded.

Government officials say a lack of military discipline is partly to blame for the nightly bursts of shooting around Kampala.

Automatic weapons fire begins when the streets empty at dusk and goes on sporadically untill long after the 10 p.m. curfew.

On Friday night, the shooting in central Kampala was unusually intense and the city was rocked by eight explosions.

Meanwhile, Sudan has denied that Sudanese territory is being used as a springboard by pro-Amin forces to attack Uganda.

A statement issued at the weekend by the Sudan Embassy in Nairobi said Sudan was not involved in such attacks as was alleged by Kampala.

The statement also pointed out that Ugandan refugees had been granted asylum in the Sudan because they were "forced by the prevailing situation in their country to seek asylum".

CSO: 4420

MINISTER TELLS UGANDANS THEIR RIGHTS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 18 Oct 80 p 8

[Text]

UGANDANS are free to live and work in any part of the country, the minister of power, posts and telecommunications, Mr Akena p'Ojok has said.

He was addressing a rally at Kasese where Batoro had been threatened by members of the Rwenzururu movement.

p'Ojok made it clear: "There is no law restricting Ugandan citizens from living and working in any part of the country."

The minister who has been in Kasese District studying the problems of the area appealed to the Batoro who had fled the area to return to their homes and places of work.

"After meeting the authors of the threat there is now no cause for alarm", he assured.

He condemned tribal killings and revenge. "Anyone found taking the law into his hands will be dealt with severely," he warned.

p'Ojok said while the UNLA soldiers were beating off Amin's gangsters in Arua, any internal confusion behind their backs would be treated as enemity.

The minister dismissed allegations that the UPC (Uganda People's Congress) was playing some role in creating problems in Kasese District.

"The UPC, does not condone disunity because the party symbol is of an open hand of peace and unity."

The minister directed the removal of "mayumba-kumi" road blocks between Kasese and Fort-Portal since they served no useful purpose. He said any illegal roadblock on that road should be reported to the security forces immediately.

Akena p'Ojok warned some people who were interfering in the district's registration exercise to stop it.

He called on people who had not yet registered to take advantage of the extension of registration which was announced on Tuesday. — UNA.

CSO: 4420

FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT BEHIND AMIN INVADERS' LINES REPORTED

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 30 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

A sudden invasion of the north west corner of Uganda by ex-President Amin's soldiers living in Sudan and Zaire caught the Ugandan and Tanzanian armies by surprise. While the Ugandans were celebrating independence day the invaders swooped. Within days the Tanzanians and Ugandans had counter-attacked and won back the areas. Gemini News Service's correspondent went behind the invaders' lines and talked with the troops.

HUNDREDS of Ugandan government security forces posted to man military garrison border towns in the north western areas of the country were caught off-guard by the lightning attack mounted by former Amin troops who seized several small towns within hours.

The incursion came when most soldiers were either preparing or taking part in parades to mark the 18th anniversary of independence from the British on October 9,1962

At Koboko, Amin's village town, about 300 soldiers, all unarmed and already taking part in the festivities, were massacred at will.

Koboko is about six kilometres from the Zaire-Uganda border and about 10 from the Sudan-Uganda border. The invaders quickly surrounded Koboko and extended their grip to the south in a drive towards the Arua, headquarters of West Nile District and also a Provincial Capital.

At first a spokesman of the ruling Military Commission was quoted as saying that "they were only a handful of confused Kakwa tribesmen — Amin's own tribe." But they turned out to be about 3,200 experienced soldiers.

Investigations along the Uganda-Sudan and Zaire-Uganda borders earlier this year showed that about 10,000 ex-Amin soldiers commanded by Felix Onama, Defence Minister in the post-independence government of Dr. Milton Obote, were poised to attack Uganda.

The Ugandan and Sudanese authorities dismissed the report as false and aimed at wrecking cordial relations between the two countries.

In fact, Onama was training thousands of ex-Amin soldiers who had crossed last year with their arms intact into the jungles of the Southern Sudan in bush guerrilla warfare — apparently with the full knowledge of the Sudanese authorities in the South.

The Sudanese, for reasons best known to them, had failed to disarm Amin's men, who are now camping as refugees only a few kilometres from the Uganda-Sudan border. They staged raids into Uganda and made off with hundreds of cattle stolen from the nomad tribes in north eastern Uganda, mainly Karamojong and Karapokots.

Amin's soldiers had crossed the borders at the end of the liberation war. They had military jeeps, armoured personnel carriers, tanks, mortars, rocket-launchers, automatic rifles, machine-guns, sub-machine guns, grenade-launchers, artillery pieces etc. More than 6,000 are estimated to be living in the refugee camps, still with their weaponry. In Zaire, about 4,000 or 5,000 ex-Amin soldiers are believed to have crossed the borders with their weapons.

Amin himself is said to have visited both the Sudan and Zaire recently and talked with his former commanders. He is believed to have invited them to his hideout in Jeddah or Riyadh, in Saudi Arabia, where the plans to invade Uganda were hatched. The Saudi Arabian government is

said to have offered limited military and financial support to Amin supporters.

I crossed the Ugandan defence line into the territories still being held by the invading force and talked to several rebel soldiers. Some claimed that they had become homesick and merely wanted to return to Uganda to rejoin their families.

Others said they hoped for an early end to the political squabbling in Kampala after the general election, earlier planned for September 30, but now postponed till December 10.

The refugees expected the elections to be over by now and a general amnesty to allow them to return home and take part in the building of the new Uganda. But nothing seemed in sight, so they decided to use force of arms to return home.

Most of the soldiers dissociated themselves from the so-called Uganda National Rescue Front chaired by Brigadier Moses Ali who has vowed to reinstal Amin.

The invaders also took advantage of the continued squabbling among the three major political parties in Uganda — the UPC led by Dr. Obote, the DP led by Paul Semogerere and UPM led by the Marxist Yoweri Musoveni.

The three contenders have been locked in bitter argument on how to transform the country democratically after 18 years of no elections since independence.

The invaders proved to be a force to be reckoned with. They drove Ugandan government soldiers, armed only with light weapons, out of half a dozen border towns within two days.

They had taken Koboko, Yambe and Arua and started driving south. They aimed to take over Soroti and Tororo and then seal off the lifeline of Uganda's economy, the mainroad linking the country by rail and road to Kenya in the east.

If the invaders held their ground and extended their grip to the country's only outlet to the sea by road overland through Kenya, then the Military Commission government in Kampala would have faced real trouble.

The invasion force was commanded by Amin's former Chief of Staff, Maj-General Isaack Lumago, himself a career soldier and a Kakwa by tribe, said to be a moderate who tried to persuade Amin to make peace with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere last year, before he was defeated.

Lumago is a Christian from the north. Amin is a Muslim from the north. The invaders had the support of local peasants and villagers who had suffered a great deal owing to lack of adequate security and persecutions.
—GEMINI

CSO: 4420

TELEGRAM FROM RUGUMAYO, OTHERS TO UPC, BIDANDI'S REPLY

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 3 Oct 80 pp 1, 8

[Text]

THREE of the four NCC members who were commonly known as the "gang of four", namely Edward Rugumayo, Dan Wadada Nabudere, and Omwony Ojwok (the fourth fourth is Yash Tandon) have accused the Uganda Patriotic Movement of having collaborated in the establishing of a dictatership in Uganda under the Military Commission. The accusation was made in a telegram the three men sent to the Secretary General of the Movement, Bidandi Saali, wherein they described themselves as "Chairman NCC-UNLF", "Secretary, Political and Diplomatic Commission NCC-UNLF" and "Secretary NCC-UNLF", respectively.

The full text of the telegram, believed to be the first communication the "gang of four" have made with anybody in Uganda since the Military Commission assumed power, reads as follows:

"We congratulate you on your firm stand in the face of the UPC-Obote dictatorial manoeuvres to further consolidate its dictatorship through the dictates of the Chairman of the Military Junta. Although your challenge to the Junta comes rather late after having collaborated with it, nevertheless your demands that the supreme political powers of the NCC be restored is a commendable one. You should not forget that it was only the UNLF arrangement at Moshi that stopped Obote's manoeuvres to recapture power in April last year using the Tanzanian Army to do so. The UNLF arrangement strengthened all the democratic forces to raise up their voices and committed itself to restoring democracy and freedom in our country. It was this foresighted arrangement that enabled your parties to emerge, having been banned in the past by UPC's Obote. You should never forget this. The unprincipled opposition to the umbrella arrangement in some quarters (which only went a long way to strengthen UPC-Obote manoeuvres to overthrow the UNLF with the assistance of the Mumanga/Oyite Ojok/Museveni militarist cliques) this arrangement offered the country the best way of resolving Uganda's problems in the shortrun while not foreclosing major constitutional discussions after the country had settled down after the elections. Your connivance in accepting the Junta's dictates weakened the people who had accepted this democratic arrangement. For this reason you can only retrieve yourselves by firmly defending the Front and its organs against the UPC—Obote dictators. You should not only boycott NCC meetings but should resign from the Junta's cabinet. Those who occupy positions on the Military Junta cannot at the same time pretend to speak on behalf of the people. Uganda today needs not a so-called clean government of dictators but a peoples government elected by them in conditions that assure them unity to resist the dictators and strengthen democracy in the country.

Stand firm under the umbrella of the UNLF and resist the dictators. A bird in hand under UNLF is worth two in the bush of so-called free and fair elections organised by the Obote-UPC Junta. Long live the UNLF and unity of the people of Uganda".

Replying to the telegram from the "gang of four", UPM Secretary General, Bidandi Ssali, had this to say:

"I have received your telegram of September 23rd, 1980. First of all, I note with bemused amazement your reference to some of us as collaborators with what you call the ruling Junta. I earnestly hope it is not the same collaboration as you (Dan Nabudere and Edward Rugumayo) were involved in with the Amin regime in the early seventies. However, I suggest that you stop playing the hero and come back here to fight it out along with us. Otherwise, shut up and wait until the political atmosphere is peaceful enough for you to return and advocate your abstract theories on democracy.

"It is my submission that Edward Rugumayo, as Chairman of NCC, has the lion's share of the responsibility for the suffering that Uganda is currently experiencing. Because of Rugumayo's cowardly attitude he failed to come to the rescue of the nation at her hour of great need. Everybody knows that if Rugumayo had flown back from wherever he was and summoned the NCC the present crisis in Uganda would have been on a totally different plane.

"Since some of us have stuck it out the way we have, kindly leave us alone so that we may accomplish the task you have timidly abandoned."

Bidandi concluded his reply with the following observation: "Incidentally, it is a strange coincidence that all of you – the self - styled "democrats" – were conviniently out of the country on the day the Military Commission assumed power.

CSO: 4420

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH MADHVANI FAMILY CRITICIZED

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 19 Sep 80 pp 6-7, 10

[Article by M. Mamdani]

[Text]

AT MOSHI, the UNLF pledged to consolidate and safeguard Uganda's national independence. This pledge became one of the four "Moshi principles". In its context, the UNLF vowed to repudiate all unequal treaties between Uganda and any foreign interest.

That was the promise. But if we are to judge by the first major industrial agreement between the Binaisa administration and a private foreign firm, that promise was not even worth the piece of paper it was written on.

Here we analyze the draft "Memorandum of Agreement by and between the Government of the Republic of Uganda and Heirs of Jayant Madhvani", dated October 1979.

Signed only six months after Amin's fall, their Agreement covered six major industrial establishments in Uganda, listed in Schedule I appended to the Agreement.

A. Sugar complex known as Kakira Sugar Works, Kakira.
B. Steel factory formerly known as Steel Corporation of East Africa Ltd. Jinja.
C. Glass Factory formerly known as East African Glass Works, Kampala.
D. Oil Mill Complex, Kakira.
E. Soap Factory Complex, Kakira.
F. Sweet Factory, Kakira.

and "such other enterprises as may from time to time by mutual agreement of the parties be added hereto".

WHO IS THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN?

With any other agreement, such a question may be superfluous. But not so in this case. Let us see why.

The title claims the Agreement is between "The Government of the Republic of Uganda" and "heirs of Jayant Madhvani". The preamble spells out the heirs as four individuals, of whom one Jayant Madhvani is said to be a Ugandan.

But as we move down the provisions of the Agreement, the Madhvanis fade away and their place is taken by a foreign company. *Section* 4 requires the Government "to enable a single non-resident foreign subsidiary of the MADHVANI foreign trust (herein after also referred to as 'MADHVANI') to subscribe to and be allocated shares in the Companies incorporated as described in Schedules I and II hereof (herein referred to as the 'Company' or 'Companies') and to continue to do so throughout the term of this Agreement".

In *Section* 5 it becomes clear that this "single-resident foreign subsidiary of the MADHVANI foreign trust" is none other than "Madhvani International, S.A., a corporation duly organised and existing under the laws of Panama, having offices at Trafalgar House, 11 Waterloo Place, London S.W.1, England (herein referred to as 'MISA')".

The Agreement then is really between the Uganda Government and a foreign company, Madhvani International S.A. (MISA), incorporated in Panama and based in England.

THE PREAMBLE

The preamble, as in any agreement, states the general attitude of both parties to the contract. But what is different and surprising about this particular preamble is that there is no pretence that both parties have equal gains to make from this Agreement. On the contrary, the two parties are depicted in the most dissimilar terms.

Uganda, on the one hand, is portrayed as being in a most wretched, helpless and pitiful situation. In the words of the preamble, Uganda is entering into the Agreement because "as a consequence of the deterioration of the state of these industries, their lack of capital and management, there is vast unemployment, underemployment, underutilisation of resources and lack of productivity".

MADHVANI, on the other hand, is portrayed as powerful and desirous

of conferring Christian charity on Uganda. For, says the preamble, MADHVANI wishes to "invest in" these enterprises and "to encourage the return of private foreign investment capital to assist in the reconstruction of industry and commerce in the Republic of Uganda".

In other words, Uganda is to be recipient and MADHVANI the giver, Uganda the beneficiery and MADHVANI the benefactor. And what is wrong with that, the reader with his eyes on our present economic situation may ask. At least two things.

The language of the preamble puts Uganda in a weak and MADHVANI in a strong position. This is even before the terms of the contract are stated. No wonder the attitude of the preamble is reflected *in every provision* of the contract.

When all is said and done, as we shall soon see, the contract prostrates Uganda (that is, its people and resources) before MADHVANI who is given every opportunity to satisfy its financial appetite. The preamble really inverts the reality. For the fact is that the sole beneficiary of this Agreement is MADHVANI, allowed to operate without let or hinderance. And the sole loser are the Ugandan people.

OWNERSHIP WITHOUT CONTROL

Section 3 stipulates that Government shall have majority ownership (51%) in the steel and sugar industries, whereas MADHVANI is given a minority ownership (49%). In the remaining four industries, MADHVANI is to be the majority shareholder, while the exact percentages are to be worked out later.

Section 4 gives the majority shareholders the right to elect a majority of directors on the board.

Now, one would think that with a majority of shares and directors, the government would exercise substantial control over the sugar and steel industries. But not so. These majorities are simply a fig-leaf to hide a reality which is the opposite.

That reality is contained in the provisions of *Section* 5. Here, the government agrees to "vest full, sole and exclusive management responsibility and control in MISA for the planning and implementation of the rehabilitation and continuing production and sales operations of the Schedule I enterprises".

That is, it matters little whether the government has a majority of dicrectors on the board or shares in hand. In all these industries, *without exception*, it is MISA which is given "full, sole and exclusive" control.

Why, we may ask, is MADHVANI to be given "full, sole and exclusive" control? Is it because it promises to bring mountains of cash into the country to rehabilitate these industries? Or perhaps because MADHVANI promises to invest all proceeds from its activities within the country? Let us see.

CONTROL WITHOUT FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The preamble boasts of MADHVANI's wish "to invest" in Uganda. But no sooner do we enter the fine print of this Agreement than the wish is quickly lost sight of. Instead, it is the government of Uganda, so helpless in the preamble, which emerges as the real investor.

The most explicit statement of this is to be found in Section 5, subsection II, Clause A. It is worth citing this provision in its fullest:

"Goverment shall:
To the extent that funds of the Schedule I enterprises are insufficient, and MISA is unable to procure or cause working capital funds to be lent to the companies, place sufficient funds at the disposal of MISA *to meet all direct identifiable, operational costs of management, including the salaries and other personal costs of all personnel retained to manage and operate said industries, their travel and re-location costs, all consulting fees, professional fees, rents, rates, telephone and telex costs and such other expenses, costs and charges incurred by MISA* within and outside the Republic of Uganda *as are directly related to its activities pursuant to this Agreement". (Stress added).*

Could a Shylock have done better? Nothing is left out; not even "the salaries and other personal costs"! Furthermore, the government is responsible for all costs "within and outside the Republic of Uganda", in local currency or foreign exchange.

And what, we may ask, is MADHVANI's responsibility? Section 6, Clause F, clarifies: "MADHVANI will actively seek out international credits and long-term development loans to finance said plan". Mind you, only "to actively seek out" credits and loans; no investment is promised.

But even in this "seeking out", the government is to be the really responsible party, not MADHVANI. Section 8, Clause O, spells this out: *"As and when requested by foreign governments, government-sponsored and international credit and lending institutions,* after due consideration on a case basis of the necessity thereafter, *GOVERNMENT and/or Bank of Uganda shall issue guaranties of repayment of principal and interest in respect of loans taken by the companies in which GOVERNMENT holds shares ...."* (empasis added).

And what if MADHVANI's efforts to "seek out" foreign credits and loans fail to secure sufficient funds? In that case, there is *Section* 7 of the Agreement: "...to the extent that financing, cash flow and self-financing is inadequate, GOVERNMENT undertakes to finance or cause to be financed the shortfall through GOVERNMENT's lending institutions or by means of GOVERNMENT's guarantees to private lending institutions.

In a nutshell, the government of Uganda in the last resort promises MADHVANI-controlled companies every shilling, pound or dollar they may need.

OTHER GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Legal agreements are notorious for being dull. But that is no excuse for ignoring any of the provisions. For this is not a fictional thriller. On the contrary, every responsibility the government assumes in an agreement with a foreign company is yet another load on the heads of the working people of Uganda. To weigh this load accurately, we need to look at two other provisions of the Agreement. The first is contained in *Section* 8, *Clause* E.

"GOVERNMENT shall assume full responsibility for all liabilities incurred by the industries prior to the agreement *and transferral of the assets thereof and shall defend, indemnify and hold the respective companies harmless from any liability whatsoever* to prior creditors, *lienors, mortgagees, litigants, claimants* and shareholders *in respect of the assets assigned and transferred;*" (Stress added).

Now, has this section simply been added out of a concern for thoroughness? Or could it be that the new machinery installed at some of these industries - like at the Kakira Sugar factory - by the Amin regime has yet to be paid for? Or could "shareholders" possibly refer to the brothers of Jayant Madhvani who are known to have begun legal proceedings for they argue they are no less "heirs" to the Madhvani empire in Ugandan than the signatories to this Agreement?

The second provision can be found in *Section* 8, *Clause H:*

"All essential services *including without limitation, electricity, water, telephone, telex, effluent and sewage disposal, road and rail facilities,* shall, *upon application evidencing the need therefor and demonstration of the necessity thereof,* be provided each of the said companies and the cost of construction to reach battery limits of said companies shall not require any contribution thereto by said companies" (*Stress added*)

Clearly, so far as MADHVANI's demands are concerned, the sky is the limit. But that should not be surprising. What is disturbing, though, is that even the Government's desire to oblige MADHVANI seems to know no bounds.

MADHVANI'S RIGHTS

Above, we have looked at those sections of the Agreement that spell out the Government's *responsibilities.* Now we turn to the remaining sections, which outline MADHVANI's *rights.* For that is the real nature of this Agreement; essentially, it is a listing of the government's responsibilities and MADHVANI's rights!

The most important weapon the Agreement gives MADHVANI is the right to freely export money out of Uganda. *Section* 4 stipulates the consents the Government is required to give:

"*Said consents shall include* the right to receive and remit in freely convertible currencies *all dividends, whether in cash or kind, interest, capital, and proceeds from the sale of said shares, as well as assignments of shares within the MADHVANI group of companies,* without any limitation, delay, restriction - or conditions imposed thereon and for so long as the investing MADHVANI companies shall remain shareholders of the companies" (*Stress added*)

Even in their wettest of dreams the sharks of finance could not possibly desire any more than this right "to receive and remit in freely convertible currencies all dividends", "without any limitations, delay, restriction or conditions", and that too "for so long as the investing MADHVANI companies shall remain shareholders of the companies".

As if to leave no doubt about it, the same stipulation is repeated in *Section* 8, *Clause I.* And, to ensure the maximum loot, there is even a clause which exempts these monies from Ugandan taxes! Says Section 8, Clause P:

"*Exemption shall be granted from all withholding taxes and taxes at source levied on dividend, interest and payments made to non-resident shareholders, technical consultants and creditors of the companies contemplated by this Agreement*".

Nothing is left to interpretation in this section. Clause S in the same section is addressed to the Government:

"*Foreign exchange shall be made available without undue delay with respect to all foreign remittances contemplated in this Agreement, including without limitation, loan principal and interest, dividends, management forces, foreign employee savings and charges and purchases of necessary goods and services from abroad not available in Uganda*".

The last two provisions in detail spell out yet two more clauses. *Section* 8 *Clause N* deals solely with the right of expatriates employed by MADHVANI to import duty free "all household goods, personnel effects and baggage" and to "remit their savings abroad". *Section* 8 *Clause* 6, on the other hand, requires that "all import licences will be granted promptly as and when required by said companies ... to rehabilitate and maintain continuous operation of each company throughout the term of the Agreement ... "

The cat is out of the bag. The real reason for MADHVANI's wanting to enter into the Agreement is not that it wishes "to invest" - for the Agreement doesn't require MADHVANI to invest even a cent. What the Agreement does give MADHVANI is the right to control these companies and to export local funds overseas without let or hinderance. It is the legalization of a daylight robbery!

A SOP

This, perhaps is the right place to turn to Section I of the Agreement. For Section I states that it is "expressly agreed and understood" that this Agreement in no way deals with the question of compensation (obviously referring to the 1972 takeover).

And it is further stated: "nor shall MADHVANI seek to raise the issue of claims for such compensation under this Agreement".

Now if someone gives you free beer (or Kakira sugar, for that matter) to swallow poison, would you thank him for it? Things, they say, must always be understood in their proper context.

A MATOKE REPUBLIC?

Such then is the nature of the first major industrial agreement signed by the UNLF Government with a foreign company. All that MADHVANI really commits itself to is a statement of good intentions and pious declarations. The Uganda government, on the other hand, is bound hand and foot to Madhvani's greed.

The truth of this comment is most obvious when we examine *Sections* 4 *and* 8 of the Agreement.

Referring to the government's undertaking to give MADHVANI a free hand in transferring dividends abroad, *Section* 4 stipulates:

> "The foregoing lawful consents, authorisations and waivers, shall include, without limitations, *all Exchange Control, Treasury and Bank of Uganda consents and the* consents of any other Ministry or Ministerial or Administrative body having jurisdiction over the companies. *GOVERNMENT covenants that the undertakings set forth herein shall prevail and be honoured by Government* without exception for so long as said MADHVANI companies remain shareholders of the companies" (*Stress added*).

In other words, even the Ugandan parliament (NCC) does not have the power to question MADHVANI's right to transfer funds unhindered "for as long as said MADHVANI companies remain shareholders of the companies!"

And that is not all. Even more explicit on the omnipotence of MADHVANI and the importance of the GOVERNMENT is *section* 8, *sub-section A:*

> "All requisite and necessary lawful consents, authorisations, waivers and approvals will be issued, *given, granted, maintained and consented to from time to time by relevant* authority as and when requested by the applicable company and/or MISA *and in good and sufficient time to enable the applicable company to operate normally, efficiently and without hinderance of any kind*"; (*Stress added*).

But sub-section B goes even further, specifying that MADHVANI need not even wait for GOVERNMENT approval before putting its will into effect:

> "None of the companies, *their respective branches and subsidiaries* shall be subject to any penalties *or restraints in carrying out their respective business operations in a normal way* if, *to maintain said operations* management elects to take necessary action prior to the formal issuance of the authority therefor, as requested by any of said companies; (*Stress added*).

Even water could not be clearer! Even the blind can see and the deaf hear. So obvious is the meaning of these words.

They say about banana-producing neo-colonies in Central America that foreign companies have such a hold on their central lifeline that it makes a mockery of their claim to republicanism and sovereignity. So they call these Central American countries "banana republics".

Now, no two phenomenon in nature or society are exactly alike. But should the Madhvani Agreement become the guideline for contracts between Uganda Government and foreign corporations, what would one say about our sovereignity? In that case, would a commentator be wrong in referring to this country as a "Matoke Republic?"

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DEATHS IN KAMPALA UNREST--Kampala--Seven bodies, one of a man in military uniform, lay sprawled in a Kampala street on Saturday morning after a night of heavy firing and unexplained explosions in the Ugandan capital. They lay near a small car which had been riddled with bullets. People living in the same area of old Kampala said a number of houses had been broken into and looted during th the night curfew, which begins at 10 pm. Residents at the Imperial Hotel said three civilians were shot and wounded when an army patrol entered the hotel while a late-night discotheque was in progress. Tension in the city has increased as preparations begin for Uganda's first parliamentary elections since 1962. The elections are due to take place on December 10. Radio Uganda announced that 14 district commissioners, in different parts of the country, had been suspended for security reasons. It gave no details. Government officials, asked about the announcement, said allegations of inefficiency or disruption of the programme for registering voters, which began recently, had been under investigation.--SAPA-REUTER. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Oct 80 p 5]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

GENERAL STRIKE CALLED--Ouagadougou, 6 Nov (AFP)--A 2-day general strike call issued by the four main Upper Voltan labor organizations has not been heeded in the way that labor leaders had hoped for, observers said here on the second day of the movement. The national work stoppage was called in sympathy with the teachers union, SNEAHV, which has been on strike for the past 6 weeks to demand the reinstatement of two members transferred following an earlier strike and the recall of four student teachers sent to France on courses. An information meeting at Ouagadougou's labor exchange this morning was attended only by the Voltan Confederation of Unions (CSV) to which the main teachers' union is affiliated. More policemen than usual were on duty outside public buildings in the capital today, but Ouagadougou and Upper Volta's other main towns were all reported quiet. Work was going on normally in some sectors. [Text] [AB061016 Paris AFP in English 0709 GMT 6 Nov 80]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

REFUGEES IN FRANCE INCREASE--The number of Zaire nationals granted political refugee status in France rose from 10 in 1978 to 500 last year. According to provisional estimates, the figure could double during the current year to about 1,000. Meanwhile, French Foreign Ministry sources said that consular officials had been ordered to tighten up on the issuing of three-month visas to Zairese nationals coming to France, in a move to cut down illegal immigration from the Central African state. The sources described the exercise as a "limitation" on visas rather than a suspension and noted that similar restrictions had been placed on nationals from several other countries, including Pakistan and Sri Lanka. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Oct 80 p 2152]

AGREEMENTS WITH ARGENTINA--Zaire and Argentina have concluded four cooperation agreements in the commercial, economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields following the 29-31 October official visit of an Argentine economic mission led by Mr Raul Cura, secretary of state for external relations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 0724 GMT 3 Nov 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

COUNTRY'S POLITICAL TURMOIL SEEN COMING TO SURFACE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 10

["Muongorori's View" Column]

[Text]

EXACTLY what is happening in Zambia now is difficult to judge — but there is something decidedly ominous about the disclosures by President Kenneth Kaunda that a gang of armed dissidents had tried to overthrow his Government.

It is now 16 years since Zambia's Independence, and President Kaunda, a devout Christian and peacemaker, has meticulously built an impressive international reputation for his country and himself as a statesman of unassailable credentials.

Indeed, Zambia has, over the years, played host to such important gatherings as the historic non-aligned summit of 1973, lately, the epochmaking Commonwealth Conference at which the Lancaster House talks were mooted and, not least, that country's frontline role as a buffer zone for nationalist activity during Zimbabwe's liberation struggle.

On the home front, President Kaunda was the very epitome of hope in the emergence of an African brand of socialism through his much publicised humanism works. Seen against this background, current events in Zambia seem strangely out of context. Or could there be more to it than meets the eye?

What seems obvious is that Zimbabwe's Independence, hailed as a dream come true for Zambia, has also brought into sharp focus the undercurrents of internal political turmoil overshadowed for years by the country's involvement in the liberation wars of Southern Africa.

But perhaps the real problem in Zambia is the seemingly intractable economic difficulties characterised by frequent shortages of essential consumer goods, and guarded opinion among the educated Zambians of Lusaka and the industrialised copperbelt blames Dr Kaunda for what they see as unrealistic economic policies.

The crucial question that must be asked is whether Zambia will be any better off without Kaunda. The answer to that is a matter of conjecture. What is no guessing matter is the grave implications of the present political upheavals to the future of that country.

Faced with a staggering balance of payments deficit running virtually into billions, a rising crime rate and stagnation in economic growth, Zambia can ill afford the "luxury" of a coup. Needless to say, the cost of such an event to Zambia could well spell an economic catastrophe.

All things considered, Zambians themselves can not be without blame for the problems their country is facing. For instance, widespread indolence among the rural peasants has virtually reduced formerly white-owned farms into unproductive wastelands with little or nothing growing on them.

In the peri-urban areas around Lusaka and the Copperbelt, some wealthy Zambians who purchased farms turned them into residential mansions where they could hold exclusive parties to entertain relatives and colleagues.

Coupled with the penchant for easy living and luxury, a kind of "get rich quick" fever seems to be sweeping through Zambia like an epidemic.

The discovery of rich emerald deposits in the country's copperbelt province seems to have aggravated the ordinary Zambian's desire for wealth and the result has been

the growth of a lucrative black market trade in the precious gems.

Admittedly, there maybe some among those opposed to the President's leadership who feel bitter about his failure to halt rampant corruption, and dereliction of duty in the civil service, as well as the quasi-state institutions. Others feel the President has not been firm enough in dealing with those of his lieutenants who fell out of line.

Critics of the President have also been known to decry the country's electoral system which gives the central committee of the only political party, the United National Independence Party a special right to approve or disapprove parliamentary nominees after primary elections.

Whether there is any substance in these grievences is again a matter for Zambians themselves to judge.

But it is clear from what reports are available that, despite the measures imposed by the President in enforcing the dawn-to-dusk curfew in most parts of the country, and the arrest of some of the dissidents, the political crisis in that country is far from over.

While the security forces have things under control, the Zambian Government has an opportunity to launch a full scale investigation in order to get to the root cause of the problem.

South Africa has a record for sponsoring subversive missions, but the fact that some prominent Zambians are involved puts a new dimension to the problem.

CSO: 4420

SENATE CHIEF CALLS FOR BAN ON IAN SMITH

'Nauseating Outbursts' Criticized

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

FORMER Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith should be banned from Zimbabwe if he continued his "nauseating outbursts" denigrating this country and its people while on overseas trips, said the Leader of the Senate, Senator Joseph Culverwell, yesterday.

He said he and most of his fellow senators felt strongly that Mr Smith should stop talking this "obnoxious rubbish". They intended to suggest to the Government that Mr Smith should be extended the same facility afforded to General Walls (who was banned from Zimbabwe in September) if he failed to do so.

Similar action should be taken against other "Rhodesian Front recalcitrants".

He said: "We are slowly but very surely becoming weary, appalled, disgusted and nauseated by some of the inferences, innuendos and utterances made by a few extremist Rhodesian Fronters outside the country."

MERITOCRACY

Senator Culverwell was commenting at a Salisbury Press conference on an overseas report of a speech made by Mr Smith in Toronto during his Canadian tour last week. He had checked the report at source for accuracy, he said.

He quoted Mr Smith as saying that he "deplored" one man, one vote for all countries, including Canada.

Mr Smith had said that he believed in a "meritocracy" with restricted voting rights. To give the vote to everyone irrespective of merit or qualifications and to allow "inefficient and corrupt people" to vote a government into power resulted in "chaos and madness", Mr Smith was reported as saying.

This was a deleterious reference to Zimbabwe and its citizens, said Senator Culverwell.

"We are getting pretty tired of all these sayings by Smith and company.

He also quoted Mr Smith as saying in London that he did not regret one iota of his action in declaring UDI.

"Mr Smith said that if he had not taken that step we would all have starved in this country," said the senator.

"Not once has this man regretted all the hardship he and the Rhodesian Fronters caused in this country. He seems to forget that they were largely responsible for the deaths of 30 000 of our people and that they had, in fact, 63 discriminatory laws, including the Land Tenure Act which was worse than the Land Apportionment Act."

Asked why Mr Smith was still allowed to take part in the political system, he said it was magnanimous of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe to allow it.

"But that does not mean a return of the status quo. Unless this sort of thing stops we will have to think of some way of doing so. The utter hypocrisy of these people, saying they are part of the government and then decrying everything we do or say, is appalling.

"This very disgruntled man, besides other things, even had the arrogance to suggest to the Canadians that they would have been better off if they had abandoned the principle of one man, one vote — and he defends South Africa."

Senator Culverwell said: "I think this thing will be discussed and the Government itself will

have to decide what to do. Smith is basically a racist and we do not need any form of racism in our society."

● Angry callers, both black and white, telephoned the Sunday Mail office last night immediately after ZTV screened a news conference held by Senator Culverwell.

Many whites complained about the attack on the former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, by the Senator. But most black complainants said that Mr Smith should not be allowed to re-enter the country after hearing his reported comments against one man, one vote.

All said they could get no satisfaction from ZTV when they were asked to complain directly to the studios if they disagreed with the screened news special programme.

Editorial Reaction

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text]

PRESIDENT BANANA warned last week that traitors and undesirable elements will not be tolerated in Zimbabwe. A nation has the right and duty to protect itself from those who would do it harm, or seek to do it harm, but it is the way in which it protects its sovereignty which is all-important.

Our Government rightly places great store on human rights, dignity and freedom — they were among the things it fought for — but let us not reach the stage where disagreement with, or criticism of, Government or party policy means condemnation and banishment.

Traitors and other undesirables. They are both seen as enemies of the State — people the country can do without. One is easy to define, the other not.

Allegations of treason can, and must, be brought before the courts but who is to judge who is undesirable — and why? Many of those who now lead the Government were once branded as undesirables: are they to perpetuate something they regard as evil and unjust? True, they have inherited a great deal of repressive legislation from previous governments but they also have a Constitution which is particularly strong on fundamental rights and freedoms.

The country already has one example of instant banishment since the new Government came into office — that of General Peter Walls. Now comes a call from the leader of the Senate for action against former Prime Minister Ian Smith who has been shouting his mouth off overseas.

Mr Smith's remarks were certainly provocative, many will say deplorable, and could harden attitudes here at home among both those who resent criticism and opposition and those who are genuinely working for reconciliation and understanding.

The temptation to say "Pack your bags and go" or "Do not return" must sometimes be strong but let it not become the easy way of getting rid of people who differ or who do not necessarily fit in one hundred percent with the new order of things.

CSO: 4420

POLITICIZATION OF LOCAL ELECTIONS HIT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Gwelo--There was a very real danger that town and city councils could fall under the control of central government with the introduction of party politics into local government, the president of the Local Government Association, Alderman G. A. Sulter, warned yesterday.

He stressed this was his own view, saying: "With councils' independence of political parties there is a healthy and desirable counter-balance between party policies and parochial interests.

"This free expression od fivergent opinion could be lost in an all-embracing politically controlled environment.

"Government by the people should be a two-way communication from the people through their locally elected authorities, with their parochial interests, to central government, with national interests and policies, and not a communication between central government and local party cardes."

Asked for the LGA's views on the postponement of nomination day for the elections Alderman Sulter replied: "The LGA is naturally anxious that the (elections) that will introduce majority representation on councils will be conducted as efficiently as possible.

"Also, that there will be adequate provision for the electorate to assess the calibre of the candidates and to be able to record their votes without pressure of any form to ensure the election of the best and most suitable candidates.

"While the postponement of nomination day to November 7 might assist the nomination of candidates, the reduction of the time between nomination day and the polling days will affect adversely the ability of the electorate to assess the candidates--and that is apart from the additional pressure that will be experienced by election officials in finalising election arrangements in a shortened period."

The Mayor of Gwelo, Councillor Roy Futter, said he was not happy with the postponement of nomination day.

Gwelo had worked to the original dates set down and it had a good response.

"Even in Wards 1 and 2 (the former municipal area) we have a total of 15 candidates and this is good for it shows that people are showing an interest," he said.

"I don't know what the postponement will achieve apart from perhaps helping those who were not on the ball. I believe that everybody had time to get their nominations in."

The Mayor also expressed his disappointment at the entry of politics into local government.

"We will not necessarily get the best men for people will now vote for a party rather than for the man," he said.

CSO: 4420

OSWALD NDANGA APPOINTED FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEPUTY SECRETARY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] The newly-appointed Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Oswald Ndanga, believes he will contribute towards a positive foreign policy and the creation of a better image abroad of Zimbabwe.

He said his post was challenging and he was confident he would play a constructive role in shaping the country's future.

Mr Ndanga, who is married with three children, was born in the Charter district in 1942 and had his primary and secondary education in the Daramombe Mission, Cyrene Secondary School, and Tegwani Mission.

A BA political science and history graduate, Mr Ndanga studied for his Masters' degree, majoring in international affairs and international relations of Africa, with the University of America Washington.

His new post puts him in charge of political and economic issues and Zimbabwe diplomatic training seminars. He will also lecture on international relations on the foreign service programme.

Mr Ndanga, who read for his Ph.D. in the United States and whose degree is still to be conferred upon him, submitted a thesis on Zambian foreign policy to the American University School of International Relations.

He has been ZANU (PF) chairman in the United States and was the party's United Nations representative.

He has also been a university professor in various American institutions, lecturing in international relations, history, and sociology.

CSO: 4420

COURT RULES MNANGAGWA EXCEEDED AUTHORITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

JUDGES of the Appellate Division of the High Court in Salisbury have termed "arbitrary and illegal" the action of Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, in arresting and deporting Mr John Mandirwhe to Mozambique.

The comment was made in a detailed judgment handed down recently listing the reasons for the court's decision in September that it did not have jurisdiction to decide whether the Minister had breached the Declaration of Rights in the Constitution.

The Chief Justice, Mr Justice Fieldsend, and Mr Justice Lewis, Judge of Appeal, agreed with the other Judge of Appeal, Mr Justice Baron, when he said that although the court did not think it had the jurisdiction, this did not mean it treated the matter lightly.

Saying the court took a grave view of Mr Mnangagwa's "arbitrary and illegal" conduct, Mr Justice Baron added: "We can only hope that, particularly since the rule nisi was prematurely discharged, some further administrative action will be taken to restore Mr Mandirwhe to this country and to make some amends for the wrong done to him."

The arrested man, Mr John Mandirwhe, was the subject of an action brought in the General Division of the High Court by his relatives in August.

The action brought by Mr Daniel Mandirwhe, his brother, was that a writ of habeus corpus be issued against the Minister, compelling him to produce Mr John Mandirwhe to the court by August 15.

The court heard that Mr Mandirwhe, also known as John Makomberedze, was arrested by members of Special Branch in Highfield on the instructions of Mr Mnangagwa. Mr Daniel Mandirwhe told the court in an affadavit that he had been told by the police that his brother had been arrested for allegedly recruiting people to overthrow the Mozambique Government.

On the instructions of Mr Mnangagwa and by arrangement between him and the Mozambique authorities, Mr Mandirwhe was handed over at the Machipanda border post on July 12.

On August 15, the last day of the time limit allowed the Minister to produce Mr Mandirwhe, Mr Mnangagwa said in an affadavit that he did not think there was anything further he could do in the time available to him to return Mr Mandirwhe to Zimbabwe.

In the affadavit Mr Mnangagwa said he had had talks with the Mozambique Deputy Defence Minister, General Sebastian Mabote, who indicated that the return of Mr Mandirwhe would be difficult.

The judge who heard the matter said that in view of this, he would have no option but to discharge the writ against the Minister.

Mr Justice Baron said: "With respect to him, I think the learned judge came to the conclusion prematurely. The fact that the respondent was not able to comply with the court's order by the time of the return day did not require that the order be thereupon discharged."

He said he thought it would have been proper in Mr Mandirwhe's case to allow the Minister a further period in which to try to get the deported man back to Zimbabwe.

On the point of the judge's decision to refer the matter to the Appellate Division to decide whether the Minister had breached the Declaration of Rights, Mr Justice Baron said that because this decision was unnecessary for the habeus corpus writ he should not have referred the matter to the Appelate Division.

CSO: 4420

MUGABE: GOVERNMENT TO SEIZE SOME WHITE-OWNED FARMS

No Compensation Offered

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 1, 2

[Article by Desmond Kumbuka]

[Text]

THE Government was to take over some white-owned farms without compensation, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, announced yesterday.

The decision had been taken because Britain had reneged on its pre-independence promise to pay white farmers for land needed by the Government, he said.

Mr Mugabe told a Mount Darwin rally that white farmers would be asked to surrender some of their arable land to the Government resettlement programme.

But they would have to look to the British Government for compensation "because we have no money to pay them and do not feel inclined to pay for land plundered from the indigenous people by the colonialists".

The British had said they had no money to pay the farmers, "and we also say we do not have the money", he said.

Mr Mugabe told the rally, attended by an estimated 3 000 people, that the land to be seized from the white farmers would be allocated to Zimbabweans presently living on reserves and other less fertile parts of the country.

He said his Government was committed to satisfying the needs of the people, "and I know one of your most urgent needs is land on which to grow crops. It is our priority to ensure that you get it."

Earlier, addressing farmers at the Mount Darwin Primary School, Mr Mugabe announced far-reaching measures designed to turn Zimbabwe into the food granary for Africa, and ensure the full participation of black Zimbabweans in the country's agricultural revolution.

The measures will include:

- A comprehensive resettlement programme to ensure that every able-bodied Zimbabwean has sufficient land on which to grow enough food for home consumption and export.
- Provision of agricultural requisites such as fertiliser, seeds, ploughs and tractors.
- The amendment of conditions of agricultural loans to make them more accessible to blacks.
- The establishment of an efficient agricultural extension service to operate on a non-discriminatory basis.
- A significant increase in maize producer prices as an incentive for farmers.

The Prime Minister regretted that only a handful of white farmers had turned up for the meeting, and disclosed that plans were afoot to ask some of them to put their tractors at the disposal of the Government for use by the black farmers.

He said that although offers of tractors had been made by several countries abroad, the short time left before the rains had made it imperative for the Government to seek alternative means to help the farmers.

Conditions

And because the local tractor assembly plants could not meet local demand, "the Government plans to ask those who have them to contribute to the national effort to produce more food".

Mr Mugabe said the appropriate authority in the Government was already studying the current conditions of agricultural loans to farmers.

"If there are banks lending money to white farmers, they must now extend that service to the blacks."

It was the Government's intention to ensure that assistance formerly given only to white farmers was also given to their black counterparts.

With immediate effect, there should be only one farmers' association representing all farmers, whether black or white.

"Our farming organisations must reflect the changed situation," Mr Mugabe said.

The Prime Minister also called on farmers to go into joint farming ventures in order to pool their resources to productivity.

Mr Mugabe was accompanied by his wife, Sally, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, Education and Culture Minister, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, Youth and Sport Minister Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo and several Deputy Ministers.

He told the farmers: "Zimbabwe has the potential to feed herself as well as exporting. It is up to us all to prove that we can do it by working hard on the land."

Mr Mugabe also said his Government would not tolerate employers who continued to flout the Minimum Wage Act.

He described black employers as the "worst culprits" in paying their workers low wages and urged all Zimbabweans to strive for better living standards for all.

He had also received reports that some white farmers had sacked their workers after the Government announced the $30 minimum wage.

"Their excuses of low producer prices or soaring overheads are unacceptable because they do not reflect the truth of the situation."

Statement Clarified

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The Government has not taken a decision to acquire land without compensation, according to sources yesterday.

But it could be forced to seize vacant and unused land if the international community failed to respond to its plea for money to buy land on which to resettle the war-displaced, refugees and peasants, they said.

The question of asking some farmers to surrender some of their arable land voluntarily and without compensation was not a measure being considered by the Government as a solution to the massive resettlement programme, said the sources.

Clarifying a statement by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, in Mount Darwin at the weekend, one senior Government official said: "The position is that the Government might be put in a position where it may have to take some vacant and unused land owned by absentee landlords without compensation because of lack of funds."

The response by the international community to appeals for funds to buy land for resettlement has not pleased the Government which now blames Britain in particular for "reneging" on an undertaking made during the Lancaster House constitutional conference.

According to another source present at Saturdays meeting, Mr Mugabe was actually making another appeal for funds to enable the Government to acquire much-needed land constitutionally without resorting to seizure without compensation.

A paper released by the British Government when the Lancaster talks were deadlocked over the land issue said Whitehall assumed that, after a political settlement, there would "inevitably" be a need for a substantial land development and settlement programme.

Agency

"They (the British Government) will be ready to contribute to such a programme, and to encourage other countries to do likewise."

The paper went on: "If the Government of Zimbabwe were to decide to set up an agency to organise and finance agricultural resettlement and development, including land purchase, the British Government would be ready to contribute to its initial capital."

The Zimbabwe Government still needed more land and more funds with which to acquire that land, Mr Mugabe told the Senate recently.

"The position has not yet changed. The Government is still appealing for more financial assistance to buy more land for resettlement," said the source.

In London yesterday the Foreign Office refused direct comment on Mr Mugabe's statement that his Government may have to seize white-owned land because Britain had reneged on pre-independence pledges of financial aid, Iana-AP reports.

"During the Lancaster House conference, no figures were bandied about at all," a Foreign Office spokeswoman said.

She also declined to comment on whether Britain would take any action if Mr Mugabe's Government confiscated land.

The Foreign Office spokeswoman said that £20 million of British aid was due to be used, along with an equal contribution from the Zimbabwe Government, for land resettlement schemes.

At Lancaster House, Britain avoided both giving specific financial pledges or tying any promise of aid to "buying out" white farmers on the grounds that it envisaged Zimbabwe developing as a multiracial country.

CSO: 4420

GENERAL WALLS BUYS CAPE REAL ESTATE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] The exiled former military supremo, Lieut.-General Peter Walls, has bought a seaview plot at St Francis Bay, a select resort in the Eastern Cape.

The general paid $7 000 for the plot, according to divisional council records at the administration centre of Humansdorp.

A South African Sunday newspaper which reported the transaction said the record listed the sale to G. P. Walls, with an address as P.O. Box 128, Highlands, Zimbabwe.

Two years ago it was claimed in South African newspapers that General Walls had bought two seafront flats at Umblanga Rocks, north of Durban, which he intended to have converted into one. He denied being involved in the deal.

However, he owns houses in Salisbury and Inyanga, valued at more than $100 000.

In true military fashion, the general apparently did a personal "reece" before deciding to buy at St Francis Bay.

He and his wife, Eunice, are understood to have spent a week at the home of St Francis Bay resident, Mrs Eva Taylor, a family friend who acted as agent for the deal.

It certainly paid off--the 1,731 m^2 plot, registered in the general's name on August 27, is reckoned to be now worth three times what he paid.

The area would satisfy one of the general's pasttimes--sailing. St Francis Bay has its own marina.

Mrs Taylor refused to confirm that the deal had gone through.

Controls

But newspaper sources said: "He came here a couple of years ago and when he decided to buy he came back for another look because he fell in love with the place."

There are strict controls on the design of house which the general will be allowed to build. The homes of the retired executives and other top people who have moved in are valued at nearly $10 million.

The Walls's plot has a fine view of the sea.

The general took leave at the end of July, pending his retirement at the end of the year as commander of Joint High Command.

At a news conference on July 18, called to explain his retirement, the 54-year-old general denied rumours that he had property outside Zimbabwe to which he intended to retire.

The storm over his criticism of the conduct of the independence election which led to him being banned from Zimbabwe blew up on August 12, and on August 23 the Prime Minister said there was no room for the general in the country.

CSO: 4420

ZANU (PF) TO AVOID 'WHITE' WARDS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] ZANU (PF) will not nominate candidates in most of the 13 former white wards in Salisbury for the November local government elections, the party's director of local government elections and Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, said yesterday.

The party was, however, putting forward candidates in all the 23 wards in the recently incorporated former local government areas and was hoping for a clean sweep in them, he said.

Speaking in an interview, Dr Sekeramayi said it was not the party's deliberate policy as such not to stand in the former white areas, but a decision was taken after an assessment of the chances of the party winning seats in wards which were predominantly white occupied.

"If we had some white people associated with the party who had reasonable chances of winning in the elections we would put their names forward," he explained. "But as things stand we feel we have no chance in these areas."

ZANU (PF) was, however, sponsoring candidates in three of the former white areas, Wards 5, 7 and 8 representing Greendale, Braeside and Eastlea, and Waterfalls respectively.

Speaking at a meeting attended by about 800 delegates in Harare on Tuesday evening the Minister said it was the responsibility of ZANU (PF) members to choose candidates whom they knew were best suited for the job of a city councillor.

"Besides choosing people whom we know to be party members of long standing," he said, "we also want people who are capable of the position of a city councillor. We do not want councillors who will be yesmen to the white councillors."

Speaking at the same meeting Mr Eddison Zvobgo, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, said in the five district elections held so far ZANU (PF) had swept all the seats. The party was likely to win most of the seats in the districts, he said.

"We may lose some seats in the former white wards in the cities, but this should not happen in the former local government areas," he said.

"Among you here tonight could be the future Mayor of Salisbury," he said, "and we want a mayor we will be proud of."

Our Bulawayo correspondent reports that in Bulawayo four councillors have been returned unopposed in Municipal Wards 1 to 8 inclusive.

Eleven candidates will contest the remaining four seats in the former Bulawayo municipal area.

● Municipal and other local government workers could not stand as candidates in the forthcoming urban council elections, a spokesman for the Ministry of Local Government and Housing said yesterday.

Civil servants could stand for election if they had the permission of their Minister, acting on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission and subject to the approval of the Minister of Local Government and Housing, the spokesman said.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON INCREASING INTERNAL UNREST, PARTY SQUABBLES

Deaths, Injuries

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Four people died and 16 were injured in a grenade and smallarms attack on a Dzivaresekwa funeral gathering on Wednesday morning. Five other people were injured in two other grenade incidents on Tuesday.

A senior police spokesman said that at about 12.30 a.m. yesterday a grenade was thrown and smallarms fire was directed at the funeral party for a ZANU (PF) supporter.

A spokesman for the Andrew Fleming hospital, where the injured were taken, said some of them had been injured "quite severely".

Mr Antonio Dumingo, of Staycro Street, Dzivaresekwa, at whose house the incident took place, said the attack was launched just after midnight.

He said more than 40 people were at the funeral of his brother-in-law, Mr John Gwarimbo, who was killed in a bus accident on Saturday.

Mr Dumingo was next door at the time of the raid and did not see the attackers. He said he could not find any motive for the attack.

Three of his children were injured. Two of them suffered leg injuries and the third was wounded on the forehead.

Mr Luka Chaparadza (22), one of the people at the funeral, was badly injured in the right shoulder, his brother, Cain, said. He was not sure whether his brother had been hit by a bullet or shrapnel.

"The attack lasted about 15 minutes and after it had stopped Luka and the other mourners were covered in blood. Some of the people in the house were also injured, but three of those died instantly," Mr Chaparadza said.

Mr Benzai Nyandoro said a man had been at the house earlier and had started a heated argument with one of the mourners. He said the man had returned and claimed he was a "comrade" but refused to identify himself.

"After he left, the attack started," Mr Nyandoro said.

The police spokesman added that at about 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday a grenade was thrown at a passing army truck by "unknown persons", near the clinic in St Mary's, Salisbury. Four men in the vicinity were injured.

At about 1.45 that morning, a cyclist travelling towards Rimuka, Gatooma, was injured when an explosive device, thought to be a hand-grenade, detonated next to him. The man was taken to Gatooma hospital, the spokesman said.

Manyika Wounded

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, Mr Robson Manyika was wounded, and a Salisbury man, Mr Suleman Abdul Mahomed, was killed in a shooting incident outside the Queens Hotel in Salisbury last night, police said.

In a separate incident yesterday two people were killed, a further two injured, and two police officers assaulted in St Mary's, Salisbury.

Squads of armed police blocked off the Queens Hotel after the shooting there at about 7.25 p.m.

A police spokesman said; "The Deputy Minister arrived at the hotel with his bodyguard when he was confronted by a man.

"He accused the Deputy Minister of supporting the UANC. An altercation took place between the two, and the man, after walking away, stopped, allegedly drew a pistol, walked back and fired a shot at the Deputy Minister.

"The Deputy Minister's bodyguard then shot the man who died as a result of his injuries. He also fired a few shots in the air.

"The Deputy Minister was wounded in the forearm, though not seriously."

The spokesman said a Mr Boniface Kanyenzi was wounded in the buttocks, "but the wound was not serious.

"Both he and the Deputy Minister have been taken to the Andrew Fleming Hospital."

At the Nyatsime Beerhall in St Mary's, two policemen were stopped by a crowd at about 4 p.m., the police spokesman said.

The vehicle in which the patrol officers were travelling was overturned and both men assaulted one severely.

Elements of the Police Support Unit and the Zimbabwe National Army were deployed to the scene to assist the police. On their arrival they were fired upon by an unknown gunman.

The spokesman said the national army had retaliated in self-defence. Two people were killed and a further two injured.

Police Rebuffed

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

A POLICE chief yesterday called on ZANLA commanders to hand over the 250 guerillas who swarmed out of an assembly camp last week and mounted seven ambushes.

Mtoko member-in-charge Inspector Rob Riedy has held several talks with commanders in a bid to have the men brought in.

But guerillas who murdered two policemen in August are still inside the Assembly Point X-ray, despite repeated promises by ZANLA chiefs to root them out.

One man died and two other people were injured in the spate of ambushes on Wednesday.

A ZANLA man was shot dead by soldiers.

"I've asked for the men responsible for the attacks to be handed over to me," said Inspector Riedy.

Camp commander Mr Chihombe Madala refused to discuss the outbreak of trouble — the third big breakdown in discipline in three months.

He would only say: "I am in constant communication with the police."

Questioned about the ambushes, he replied, "What ambushes? Opened fire on civilians? When?"

Deputy ZANLA commander Mr Josiah Tongamiri went to Mtoko, 120 km north-east of Salisbury, on Friday in a bid to defuse the situation.

Inspector Riedy said: "The situation is now calm. There have been no more incidents since Wednesday's trouble."

The latest trouble erupted when a group of ZANLA men began beating up a lone, unarmed policeman in Mtoko village.

They were stopped by soldiers from the Zimbabwe National Army. The mob became angry and a soldier fired a warning shot into the air.

The guerillas then ran off, saying they were going to fetch their weapons.

The guerillas then mounted seven ambushes on civilian motorists on the main Salisbury-Mtoko road.

One of the two people injured in the attacks, farmer Mr Rodd Addams,

was yesterday "satisfactory" in Salisbury's Andrew Fleming Hospital.

He was hit in the leg.

The guerilla was shot dead by soldiers as he opened fire on an army truck while sitting on top of a moving car.

Mugabe Blames ZIPRA

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has blamed ZIPRA elements for delays in the formation of a unified national army.

Apparently referring to the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Joshua Nkomo, Mr Mugabe said: "ZIPRA still consider themselves under a different national leader, and this is causing the delays in our efforts to form a unified national army."

The Prime Minister was answering a questioner after he addressed about 200 farmers at Mt Darwin primary school yesterday.

One of the farmers had asked the Prime Minister whether it was the Government's intention to maintain two separate armies.

The Prime Minister replied: "In fact, we have three armies at present, ZANLA, ZIPRA and the Zimbabwe National Army incorporating elements from the two former guerilla movements and those from the former Rhodesian Army."

He said that so far the unification exercise had reached a stage where the country now had five battalions while the target was nine battalions by the end of the year.

Later Mr Mugabe said the shootings at Chitungwiza were started by ZIPRA elements firing on ZANU (PF) supporters.

He warned that his being silent on the matter did not mean cowardice. "I am warning those responsible for the troubles at Chitungwiza to stop immediately because when we act we act decisively."

Nkomo Refutes Charge

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Prime Minister's allegation that ZIPRA forces were responsible for the shooting at Chitungwiza was inconsistent with known facts, the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, said here.

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, was yesterday quoted as saying shootings at Chitungwiza were started by ZIPRA elements firing on ZANU (PF) supporters.

Mr Mugabe was also said to have told Mount Darwin farmers that ZIPRA elements were to blame for the delays in the formation of a unified national army.

"To say that ZIPRA fired at ZANU (PF) supporters is far from the facts as they are known," said Dr Nkomo. "ZIPRA is not given to going about shooting people."

The Patriotic Front leader refused to be drawn on whether he was satisfied with the pace of the integration exercise.

"There is no time when he (Mr Mugabe) has said ZIPRA is holding back the exercise. I reserve my judgment on the allegation until I get it straight from him," said Dr Nkomo. Asked whether he was to seek a meeting with the Prime Minister to get a "clarification", Dr Nkomo said: "We always meet and discuss things."

CSO: 4420

SUCCESS OF REFUGEE REHABILITATION HAILED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 11

[Article by Nigel Adlam]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE is teaching the world a thing or two about helping refugees to help themselves.

Foreign visitors from economists to agronomists, from Congressmen to aid officials, have been thoroughly impressed at the massive rehabilitation programme.

They have found the scheme efficient, practical . . . and honest. No one is dipping into the till.

There are 250 000 refugee families. The average Zimbabwean family has seven members, which gives an estimated total of 1,75 million.

The ambitious rehabilitation programme is being spearheaded by Devag, the Department of Agricultural Development.

It is handing out a staggering 300 000 seed packs weighing 53 tonnes, plus basic farming tools.

The task is enormous.

"Nothing like this has ever been done before," said Devag chief agronomist Harry Howden. "A lot of countries and foreign agencies have sent officials here to see how things are going.

"And they've been very impressed.

"They can see that it is being run efficiently and honestly.

"There is none of the corruption that has dogged aid programmes in other parts of Africa."

It is estimated that 30 percent of all aid to the Third World is siphoned off by corrupt bureaucrats and politicians. In Uganda the figure is believed to have reached an astronomical 70 percent.

But Zimbabwe's aid is being strictly controlled by the Finance Ministry.

"Aid donors can see that their money is being used properly in this country," said Mr Howden.

Pundits believe Zimbabwe's experiment could be a blueprint for other rehabilitation plans throughout the world. It could be simply the way ahead.

But we have one big advantage — the refugees are returning to their own country and usually have a plot of land waiting for them on tribal trust lands.

All they need is the means to get started again.

The rehabilitation scheme is really a "back to normal" campaign — with a difference.

The refugees are being put back on the land with their seeds and hoes — and also being taught how to farm properly.

Refugees receiving seed packs have to sign an undertaking that they will attend "good farming" courses being run by Devag training officers.

"We're putting the refugees back in business, helping them to get started again," said Mr Howden, who is in charge of rehabilitation.

"We're giving them self-respect, a chance to stand on their own two feet again, a chance to feed themselves."

The Farmer, the official journal of the Commercial Farmers' Union, summed up the philosophy behind the project with a simple catch phrase:

"Give a man a fish and he will return for more — but teach him how to fish and he will trouble you no more."

Experts believe the Zimbabwe road to rehabilitation is infinitely better to many schemes in other parts of the world where refugees are confined to miserable camps.

The rehabilitation project, which was only launched at the end of June with $28m. in aid, also embraces families from protected villages.

They are considered "displaced persons" because they were forcibly herded into PVs to stop them helping guerillas.

Mr Howden stressed that all the refugees were voluntarily returning to the land.

The 1,5m. refugees are being fed by social services at a cost of $3m.-$4m. a month until they lift their first "rehabilitation crops" from the land next year.

By then at least $18m. will have been spent on food handouts.

"The feeding programme can be cut off when our rehabilitation scheme begins to bear fruit and the refugees are feeding themselves," said Mr Howden.

"Millions of dollars will be saved.

"Our project is a one-off thing which will end the need for free hand-outs."

There are several other spin-offs from the rehabilitation programme:

- The aid money for the project, which was donated by many countries, was given in valuable foreign exchange, which is crucial for an up-and-coming nation like Zimbabwe.
- The scheme provided work for hundreds of people, such as blacksmiths, fertiliser compounders, seed packers, insecticide manufacturers, transporters, drivers and seed growers.
- If there is a good season with adequate rainfall, there could be increased sales of such basic foodstuffs as maize, sorghum and groundnuts, and the cash crop, cotton.
- An estimated 250 000 families will have been taught better farming techniques, which bodes well for the future use of the country's land.
- More than one million people will have been put back on their land with a headstart. Many of them could have joined the drift to the cities, only to swell the squatter camps. Only 0,5 percent of Salisbury's population are squatters — the figure is more than 50 percent in many other African capitals, like Kinshasa.
- Foreigners have seen that the rehabilitation programme is being run efficiently and honestly. They will report back to their governments and agencies . . . the word will get round that Zimbabwe is a well-managed nation . . . investment will be more likely.

The rehabilitation programme is six-pronged — a winter vegetable package, a summer crop package, agricultural tools, tillage aid, irrigation package and training courses.

The project is backed by Britain, America, Australia, Holland, Sweden and Denmark.

CSO: 4420

PATRIOTIC FRONT SUPPORTERS SLAM TV BIAS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

ABOUT 1 200 Patriotic Front supporters gathered outside the Bulawayo studio of ZTV yesterday to protest at what they called discrimination against their party by the service.

The demonstrators said that instead of being a television service for all Zimbabweans, ZTV had been turned into a ZANU (PF)-only station with anything constructive about PF being virtually banned.

A Bulawayo police spokesman said the protest had been "on the whole, peaceful" with no arrests reported.

The Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira blamed the Patriotic Front president, Dr Joshua Nkomo, and the leader of the Rhodesian Front, Mr Ian Smith, for the demonstration.

"Two weeks ago I wrote to Dr Nkomo in his capacity of Minister of Home Affairs to seek police protection for the ZBC studios in Bulawayo," he said.

"He assured me that police protection would be provided but when the demonstrators arrived there were no policemen on guard."

Dr Shamuyarira said the allegations of the demonstrators were "groundless and mischievous".

Mr Smith and Dr Nkomo had "persistently attacked the ZBC and encouraged their followers to do the same", he said.

He said that ZAPU songs were played on the ZBC, and these songs could extol the virtues of Dr Nkomo and other leaders in the struggle so long as they did not claim they were the only leaders of Zimbabwe.

"Surely the only leader of Zimbabwe today is the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe," he said, "and none of his ministers can pretend to be."

CSO: 4420

PASSPORT OFFICES FLOODED WITH TRAVEL APPLICATIONS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Passport offices in both Salisbury and Bulawayo are at full stretch dealing with a post-independence flood of applications for travel documents.

The main rush is at the Salisbury passport office, which last week was struggling under a backlog of 6 500 passport applications. Applicants face a wait of up to 10 weeks.

The Bulawayo office has a backlog of 1 500 applications with passports taking anything up to six weeks to process.

The Registrar-General for Passports, Mr R. B. Oliver, said much of the demand came from young Zimbabweans who had returned since the end of the war and had been offered places in educational and training institutions in other countries.

Office staffs had been increased slightly since last year but were not big enough to cope, he said.

"Last year in Salisbury we were processing an average of 1 500 passports a month; now its 4 500 a month," he said.

The Bulawayo office was now handling 1 400 applications a month.

An application had been made for more staff and this was under consideration by the Public Service Commission.

The demand for passports was too big for Salisbury and Bulawayo to handle alone.

"We already have plans to increase the number of passport offices," he said. "We particularly want to get closer to the rural population but much will depend on what progress is made in computerising passport records and procedures.

"Discussions are still going on about this."

BIG DEMAND

Mr Oliver said there was a big demand for passports for holiday and business purposes. The possible introduction of short-term travel documents for visits to neighbouring states was under examination.

His department was also dealing with 1 600 existing passports a month — renewals, the addition or deletion of children and name changes.

Passport staffs were doing a "tremendous job in face of a demand that could never have been anticipated", he said.

CSO: 4420

EAST GERMANY TO OPEN EMBASSY

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

ZIMBABWE and the German Democratic Republic have agreed to establish full diplomatic relations, exchanging representatives at ambassadorial level.

The decision to establish relations was made after talks last week between a three-man delegation from East Germany, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda and other Government officials.

The German delegation, led by the East German Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Bernhard Neugebauer, arrived in Salisbury last Monday.

The agreement was signed in Salisbury yesterday by Dr Witness Mangwende, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr Neugebauer. It opens the way for the first official representative in Zimbabwe of the German Democratic Republic, which during the war was one of the strongest supporters of the Patriotic Front.

No date was set for opening the embassy.

Dr Mangwende said: "This agreement is a clear demonstration of the Government of Zimbabwe's policy of positive non-alignment. The Government of Zimbabwe has long stated that it would establish relations with countries in both the socialist and capitalist world.

RESPECT

"In reaching the agreement to establish diplomatic relations the Government of the German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Zimbabwe have based their decision on the respect for the independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, full equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of the two countries."

Dr Mangwende said the two governments had also agreed to exchange teams of technical experts to examine future co-operation in trade, science and technology and sharing of experience in communal policies.

Both Dr Mangwende and Mr Neugebauer said their countries were pledged to solidarity in opposing colonialism, neo-colonialism and racist oppression in Africa.

Relations were being established, Mr Neugebauer said, on the clear understanding that peace would be strengthened; political, economic and cultural co-operation promoted; and the legal government under Mr Mugabe supported.

The East German delegation was due to leave Salisbury by air last night.

CSO: 4420

INTEGRATION OF HOSPITALS 'IN PIPELINE'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 6

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

LEGISLATION aimed at integrating Zimbabwe's hospitals is in the pipeline.

The new laws — details of which have not yet been released — would change the face of the old "open" and "closed" hospital system, the acting secretary for health Dr Louise Westwater, said yesterday.

It could be some time before the final details are worked out — but doctors in charge of hospitals have been urged in the meantime to use their commonsense in the integration of wards.

The Matabeleland hospital at Filabusi began moving patients to different wards this week to alleviate overcrowding.

All sections of the hospital can now be used by all patients.

Dr Westwater said one of the problems faced at Filabusi was the distance between the two wings of the hospital.

She said the aim was to integrate the hospitals — but this had been easier to achieve where formerly African and European wards were under the same roof.

"The old laws governing the open and closed system of running hospitals is stil in existence — but there is new legislation in the pipeline which will change this. I cannot say yet just what the new laws will entail.

"We are all in support of the Minister (Dr Herbert Ushewokunze) in his policy of integrating the hospitals. That is our intention — although it has been difficult communicating with all hospitals everywhere to help instruct them on what to do."

Dr Ushewokunze criticised Filabusi Hospital on a weekend visit saying the staff had been lagging in their attitudes towards patients and he accused the staff of a deep-rooted colonial mentality.

CSO: 4420

INQUIRY COMMISSION EXAMINES JOBS, WAGES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 11

[Text]

Will Zimbabwe lose its skilled workers if a radical redistribution of wealth is enforced through drastic changes in wage scales?

This is one of the major issues facing the Commission of Inquiry on Prices, Incomes and Conditions of Service, according to Mr Pete Harris, an economist and researcher with the New Zealand Combined State Unions and the commission.

He said a number of problems had been inherited from Zimbabwe's past.

"A primary problem is that of lifting inadequate wages and improving living standards without having higher salaries cut," he said.

Mr Harris said higher-paid workers should be prepared to discard some of their riches in the interests of creating a more broadly-based and stable economy.

"Otherwise the grievances among the lower-paid groups will find forms of expression . ." he warned.

"The wage packet has its value in the buying power it produces.

"In the past we could get cheap food, domestic workers and clothing because all the people involved in these sectors were being underpaid. This cannot endure," Mr Harris said.

He felt that relative advantages had to be scrapped and this could be done through the steady introduction of "strict price control measures".

"But people who could be affected by any of the commission's proposals to the Government for a more equitable society should now realise fully the wide disparity in wages and living conditions, particularly when the standards of the lower-paid have always been inadequate and not sustainable socially and politically.

"The path towards a more stable economy and political situation consequently requires deep-seated reappraisals," he said.

REALISTIC

He stressed that unless more realistic wages were paid and stricter price control introduced "we cannot have fair redistribution of the country's wealth".

The threat of inflation was a fact of life Zimbabwe would have to learn to live with.

"Tax alterations could also be introduced towards a better social service on a more equal basis," he added. Reforms were needed to resolve the massive backlog in housing, the lack of schools, the inadequate coverage of health care, the inaccessibility of social service facilities — vital aspects of living conditions.

"So the commission deals not only with the petty racial issues of the past but tries to dig up substantial ways of creating a fairer society ... a more stable and sustainable economic order for all.

"For example, it won't ask what a black or white accountant should be paid, but rather looks at an alternative wage-packet structure which will be fair to the whole community.

"In the end the commission will recommend an appropriate structure," he said.

Mr Harris said there would have to be increased worker participation.

There were only 40 registered trade unions with 78 310 members by September this year. They represented only 8 percent of the wage-earning work force.

On the other hand, there were at least 71 unregistered unions with an unknown membership which fell outside the framework of the negotiation machinery of the Industrial Conciliation Act.

Besides, said Mr Harris, workers' committees created after independence still had no defined status in industrial law.

"This shows the lack of unionisation in the country," he said.

Another problem was that most of the population had never had the opportunity to acquire skills.

"So, for the commission there are a number of complexities in trying to solve these problems of the past," Mr Harris said.

Commission Covers All Types of Jobs

The focus, scope and purpose of the Commission of Inquiry on Prices, Incomes and Conditions of Service is to investigate "the need for a greater deal of equity in all aspects of work".

Commission chairman, Mr Roger Riddell, said his team was looking at ways of improving the living standards of the poor and reducing the gap that existed in sections of the working community.

He said the commission's aim was to make work more democratic and participatory. To meet the challenge the terms of reference were wide.

- Pay, working and living conditions of the labour force.
- The gap in wealth and income distribution.
- The economic, social and legal implications of increasing worker participation in the economy.
- Suitability of the present industrial conciliation machinery.
- The role of trade unions in collective bargaining.
- The price structure of basic foodstuffs, rents and public transport charges.
- Determination of a yardstick with which to determine the claims for adjustments to maintain real incomes.
- The possibility of introducing national pension and social security schemes, taking into account the Government's plans for expanding social services.

The commission starts its last round of formal meetings to gather information on these aspects in Salisbury next week.

"The terms of reference are wide because when we look at the country's labour force it includes all categories of work — peasants, commercial farm labourers, domestic workers, industrial and commercial workers — beyond the definition of wage employees," said Mr Riddell.

The commission would also investigate living conditions, including health, transport, water and access to education.

Would the commission give details of its recommendations for improving aspects of work and living standards for the poor when it reported to the Government?

"The level of detail is going to be determined by the amount of time needed for the production of the commission's final report," Mr Riddell replied.

He said the commission might look at some aspects in detail and set up systems to deal with them immediately.

The commission can do this because it has been granted permission to release interim reports.

Wages Policy Is 'Vital to the Economy

THE problem of restructuring wages in Zimbabwe is more vital to this country's economy than anywhere else in Africa.

This is one of the early conclusions of the research team of the Commission of Inquiry on Prices, Incomes and Conditions of Service.

The commission has gathered evidence throughout the country on its terms of reference against the following background:

- The total population in the country is estimated at 7,5 million.
- About 20 percent of the population derive their income from urban employment.
- Of the total population, half is under the age of 15.
- At least 1 million people are wage earners.
- The maximum potential work-seeking population is about 3,25 million.

The research team points out that some children are working in factories and on the land.

According to the head of the research team, Mr Pete Harris, a third of the people were working in the commercial agricultural sector.

"It is the biggest and lowest-paying employing sector of the economy," Mr Harris said.

Labourers in commercial farming earn $22 in cash and $8 in kind a month.

SAME RATE

The next biggest employer is domestic services, which pays the same rate since minimum wage levels were laid down by the Government. There is no deduction in kind from domestic workers.

"There are 112 000 privately employed domestics who are paid very low wages," Mr Harris said.

Altogether 45 percent of all workers — 450 000 — are employed in these low-wage sectors, according to research data.

Others work as peasants in the tribal areas and the informal sector includes hawkers, vendors, and pirate taxi drivers.

Peasants in the TTLs are the worst off in the country. Their income levels are the lowest.

In the city higher wage levels exist, but against a background of inequality.

In wage sectors of the cities — such as mining, manufacture, construction, transport and distribution — average wages were higher, "but are unevenly distributed", said Mr Harris.

In mining the range between the highest and lowest paid could be 100:1.

But since the Government introduced minimum wage stipulations of $70 a month for workers in industry, wages in the low-pay bracket have increased considerably from between $43 to $50 a month.

Mr Harris said there was also a desperate sector of urban unemployed and displaced people returning to the TTLs.

"Reasons for this position are both historic and attributed to the inadequate development of training facilities," said Mr Harris.

CSO: 4420

CURBING OF UNNECESSARY STRIKES URGED

Salisbury THE BUSINESS HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Industrial relations had tended to be chaotic in recent months, and unless something was done immediately to tell workers to follow the right procedures when voicing their grievances, there would be more "unnecessary" strikes. Chamber of Mines chief executive Mr Ken Vanderplank warned this week.

In an interview, he said the failure by the workers to follow the right channels of putting across their complaints, had contributed to many work stoppages in the mining industry.

Industrial relations had deteriorated in many cases and normal procedures were not being followed.

"Many of the strikes have taken place before any discussions between the workers and management," he said.

Mr Vanderplank said some workers had downed tools on matters which did not concern the mines. "It is very destructive and in most cases unnecessary", he said.

He cited an example of a mine where workers had gone on strike following the arrest by police of a party official for allegedly having conducted a kangaroo court.

"The strikes are seriously affecting production in the mines and the country's economy."

Mr Vanderplank said said in order to avert a spate of unnecessary work stoppages, it was important for workers to follow the right negotiating machinery.

"He would like to see a complaint fully discussed. Legitimate complaints can usually be rectified after discussion."

He suggested that the Ministry of Labour and Social Services makes a strong appeal to workers to follow the procedures laid down by the Industrial Relations Act.

Employees should raise their complaints through the local branch of the trade union which will negotiate with management.

If the grievance concerned a purely domestic matter not covered by an industrial agreement, the workers' liaison committee was the right channel.

Mr Vanderplank regretted that the moment the Minister Mr Kangai and his deputy found th mselves running all over the country in addition to their busy schedules.

CSO: 4420

ZCTU PLEA TO STOP STRIKES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions yesterday appealed to workers not to take strike action before consulting their union representatives about their grievances.

"Workers should put their grievances to their respective trade unions before taking strike action."

The publicity secretary, Mr E. Soko, said in a statement yesterday that if this was done most strikes could be avoided "in the interest of the country's economy".

Mr Soko attributed the recent wave of strikes to the lack of communication between workers and management.

He said there was a need at "this time in the history of the country" for employers and workers to work together for the good of the economy and the nation.

Strikes were not helping the country at all.

"We should all work together to boost the economy which has been damaged by sanctions.

"We must produce as much as we can to repair the damage. We cannot do this by striking. Each time we down our tools, we are ruining the economy of our country. There are proper channels that must be followed before striking. Strikes are a last resort."

Mr Soko blamed employers for being intransigent when dealing with workers' grievances.

He said in many ways the strikes had been caused by the employers' failure to look impartially into their workers' grievances.

"Some employers become very arrogant towards their employees when trying to solve their problems.

"At times they even ignore the workers' committees. This is a bad attitude."

He said it was essential for employers in Zimbabwe to co-operate with the workers committees and trade unions.

Mr Soko said that once there was a good working relationship between workers and employers, "I definitely foresee real peace in commerce and industry throughout the country".

"Let's work to achieve this for the benefit of all in Zimbabwe."

CSO: 4420

TRADE UNIONS SEARCH FOR A FUTURE ROLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 4

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

A FEW recent developments and pronouncements on trade unions by some prominent Zimbabweans have raised a number of questions about the future role of trade unions in the country.

A call by the Labour and Social Services Minister, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, to all trade unions to belong to a central organisation, came hard on the heels of the resignation of veteran unionist, Mr Phineas Sithole, from the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), formed on Mr Kangai's initiative seven weeks ago.

Mr Sithole, who is general secretary of the United Textile Workers' Union (UTWU), had been asked by Mr Kangai to be the ZCTU's vice-chairman.

He said one of his reasons for resigning was the role played by the government and Mr Kangai in settling labour unrest thoughout the country. He said the Minister was over-stepping his functions by getting involved in "petty" labour disputes.

A couple of days after Mr Kangai's call for union-registration, Home Affairs Minister, Dr Joshua Nkomo — himself a former trade unionist— told a Salisbury mass rally that trade unions must be free from political interference.

Dr Nkomo did not, however, specify who had interfered in trade union matters. But his observation could be seen as a reference to Mr Kangai's call for trade union registration.

Mr Kangai is on record several times as being in favour of a central organisation under which all labour bodies in the country could fall.

The advantages of this, he says, would be to stop individual unions from having relations with and receiving funds from international organisations outside the country, a practice which he believes could compromise the unions' independence and sovereignty.

There are three international trade union movements to which some national organisations are affiliated, either as full members or as observers.

The organisations are the socialist, Prague-based World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), the Brussels-based, Western-orientated International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), and the All-Africa Trade Union Congress (AATUC) based in Accra, Ghana.

Mr Kangai's approach is that a Zimbabwean central trade union organisation would be responsible for establishing relations with international workers' movements under government guidance.

It was for this reason that he encouraged the creation of the ZCTU whose interim executive of 20 included Mr Sithole and was to organise individual unions for a national congress to accept or reject the ZCTU.

Just before the ZCTU was formed, there were moves by five "trade union centres" to merge into a national centre. The Centres — the African Trade Union Congress (ATUC), the Zimbabwe Federation of Labour (ZFL), the National Trade Union Congress (NATUC), the Zimbabwe African Congress of Unions (ZACU), and the Trade Union Congress of Zimbabwe (TUCZ)—had agreed to form the United Trade Unions of Zimbabwe (UTUZ) when the ZCTU's formation was announced, and trade union leaders were invited to join and lead it.

One trade union movement had, however, refused to go along with the UTUZ. It was the Zimbabwe Trade Union Congress (ZTUC) led by Mr Alfred Makwarimba who was later appointed chairman of the ZCTU.

The five union centres that had agreed to form UTUZ were due to hold a national congress attended by their respective member-unions on September 21 when the formation of ZCTU intervened.

Mr Kangai's call for union-registration was not meant to create another body different from ZCTU as some workers' leaders might have believed, but to strengthen the possibility of turning the ZCTU into a legal reality (which it is not at present) at a national congress still to be held.

One of the country's problems in trade unionism has always been the multiplicity of organisations claiming to represent workers — even in one industry. Some, if not many, of these are unregistered.

To register, a workers' organisation must meet at least four criteria:

- Its total membership-register must reflect such a degree of representativeness as to make it a viable movement in the registrar's view.
- Its minutes must show the serious nature of the body's discussions.
- Its financial statements must be up-to-date and professionally done.
- Its constitution must satisfy the registrar as to its aims and objectives.

The conditions for registration, as stipulated by the Industrial Conciliation Act, have in the past been found to be rather difficult to fulfil by many nascent unions, some of which have had to continue unregistered while others have faded.

CSO: 4420

DUNLOP SHARE ISSUE, WORKERS' TRUST REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 80 p 7

[Article by Deric Bardo]

[Text] A $9 million share issue, the largest yet in Zimbabwe, goes on offer to the public on November 3.

Five million Dunlop Zimbabwe Ltd shares will be offered for sale at $1.80 each by its British parent, Dunlop Holdings Ltd.

A further 900,000 shares will be set aside in a trust for the benefit of the 1 300 workers employed in this country by the Dunlop group.

It is planned that Dunlop Zimbabwe's shares will be quoted on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange from Monday, November 24 and by that date 21 percent (5 000 000 shares) will be held by the public, about 4 percent (900 000) by the workers' trust and the balance of 75 percent (18 100 000 shares) by Dunlop Holdings Ltd.

The prospectus mailed to stockbrokers yesterday shows Dunlop Zimbabwe to have a net worth of more than $19 million and a net tangible asset value of 80¢ a share.

Profits are forecast to be $3,6 million (15¢ a share) for the year ending December 31, 1980--interim results to June 30 show 50 percent of this to be earned already--and $4,3 million (18¢ a share) is forecast for 1981. Last night the company announced that results to the end of September were running ahead of forecast.

Dividend payments are forecast to be 5¢ in April 1981 for the final half of the 1980 financial year; and 5¢ in September 1981 and 7¢ in April 1982 for the 1981 trading year.

The bulk (85 percent) of Dunlop's income presently comes from goods manufactured in its Bulawayo tyre and rubber products factory, with the balance being contributed by its 10 subsidiaries and associated companies engaged in the property, timber, flooring and fashion businesses and acquired during UDI years to employ surplus and blocked funds.

Fair Assumptions

These forecasts are based on the usual general assumptions to be found nowadays in profit estimates, namely "continuing stability and economic growth with the maintenance of existing Government policies on prices, taxation, import controls and foreign currency allocations."

Specific assumptions made by the directors in calculating the 1981 forecasts are a gross domestic product growth from 5 percent to 8 percent, an inflation rate of not more than 15 percent and no major loss of skilled employees.

The assumptions upon which the forecasts are based seem fair ones and with Dunlop's worldwide connections the caveat regarding skilled labour is not worrying, whereas another assumption, that the U.K. parent body will help with export business development, is most encouraging.

Profit results have shown a fluctuating trend in recent past years; $2,9 million (12 cents per share) in 1975, $2,4 million (10 cents) in 1976, about the same in 1977, $2 million (8 cents) in 1978 and $2,8 million (12 cents) in 1979.

Rapid Recovery

From the foregoing one can see that sanctions and the war situation obviously played havoc with Dunlop's trading but that there has been a rapid recovery since settlement day.

The prospectus reveals a total absence of lean capital borrowing and a current ratio of 1,4:1 (current assets $25 million, liabilities $17 million). This indicates clearly the financial strength of the Zimbabwean group and its ability to fund the planned expansion and modernisation programme for 1981 of $3,8 million. Furthermore, the figures show that dividend payments will be comfortably funded from within.

All of the above, together with Dunlop's international image, the good interim results, preliminary dividend payment in April, the promised earnings yield of 10 percent and dividend yield of 6,7 percent for 1981 combine to point to the share offer being at least 100 percent oversubscribed by the closing date of November 13.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT GIVE CHRISTMAS BONUS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The Government will not be giving a Christmas present to shoppers this year.

Last year the Ministry of Commerce and Industry allowed an extra $3 million in foreign cash to businessmen to buy festive goodies.

But a Ministry spokesman said last week that no additional allocations could be made this Christmas because of the shortage of foreign exchange.

Consumer goods are low on the Government's list of priorities as the nation grapples with a massive rehabilitation programme.

But Zimbabweans are still in for a good yuletide.

Mr Neil McRoberts, spokesman for a Salisbury department store, said: "There'll be few luxuries — but no shortages.

"Businessmen have spent the limited foreign exchange allocations wisely. Many have saved up, literally.

"Our currency allowances are the same as last year."

He added that imported goods — including perfumes, toys and clothes — were coming in every day.

"It's going to be a good Christmas, I'm sure," he said, "practical and wholesome."

Another store spokesman, Mr Ron Hodds, said: "I'm optimistic that there will be enough goods for everyone."

He said his shop was importing fine glassware, china and kitchen gadgets.

"Christmas will be about the same as last year," he predicted.

A toy shop manager said that the ultra - modern, electronic games being sold in Britain and America would not reach Zimbabwe this year.

"They would take too big a slice of our foreign exchange allowance," said Mr Alex Lee.

A Salisbury music shop has hoarded foreign currency this year to buy six of the world's best guitars from America for Christmas.

Sales manager Mr Joe Gobie said: "We're sure they'll go as soon as they arrive."

He added that the "fantastically increased" spending power of blacks would revolutionise this year's Christmas shopping.

"Africans have had luxuries dangled in front of them for so long without being able to buy," he said. "Now they are getting pay increases and are spending the money on the good things of life."

CSO: 4420

ILLEGAL EMERALD MINING, MARKETING TARGETED

Salisbury THE BUSINESS HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has clamped down on illegal mining and marketing of emeralds throughout the country, Secretary in the Ministry of Mines and Energy Resources, Mr Christopher Ushewokunze, said this week.

He said the Government had tightened security on illegal trafficking of the gem in a bid to save the country from being swindled by smugglers.

"We are working on a scheme to stop illegal emerald dealers and encouraging local people with claims to register and peg them. They should also tighten security around their areas."

Although Mr Ushewokunze could not say the exact figure of how much the Government was losing through smuggling, it is believed to be in millions of dollars every year.

"There are many claims in the TTLs which are being exploited illegally. Certainly we are losing a lot of money."

Mr Ushewokunze said the Government scheme which includes tight control on smugglers, had reached an advanced stage. "Part of the scheme is being implemented," he said.

The Ministries of Mines and Home Affairs were at the moment busy discussing ways and means of controlling smugglers who are said to be actively involved in the illegal transactions.

Companies already engaged in the emerald business would be encouraged to cut the gem locally and only export finished products.

The African Business Promotion Association, whose members are involved in emerald mining and have claims all over the country, has asked the Government to give amnesty to all those who illegally possess emeralds for a limited period of about six months to enable them to sell them to the legal authorities.

The organisation's national secretary, Mr Pollant Mpofu said buying offices should be set up in both Fort Victoria and Shabani where people would be allowed to sell their emeralds.

"It should be made clear that selling emeralds in places other than in these offices would be committing an offence."

Mr Mpofu called on the Government to investigate prospectors who had registered claims by fraudulent means.

CSO: 4420

MANA POOLS SEEN THREATENED BY NEW DAM

Wildlife Endangered

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 80 p 4

[Text]

"HOW can anybody wreck all this by building a damned dam?" The words were spoken by Mr Norman Dennett, editor of Zimbabwe Wildlife, the magazine of the Wildlife Society of Zimbabwe. But the sentiments expressed echoed those of the group of us standing on the banks of the Zambezi at Mana Pools last week.

His remarks were yet another shot in a new war being waged over the national park. In earlier years the bullets were real as the Parks employees found themselves at the frontline of the war and lived for most of the time in a fort.

Now the battle by conservationists is to prevent a hydro-electric power dam being built downstream at Mupata Gorge.

What makes this park different from the many others in the country and arouses such passionate feelings in conservation circles?

National Parks officer Mr Tony Ferrar, a qualified ecologist, explains: "Mana Pools is unique. It represents the only park which is based on the Zambezi flood plain and the alluvial soil is particularly fertile."

The giant acacias provide food at this time of the year when grazing is in short supply. Their peculiar seed pods, which look like dried apple rings, are constantly sought by the hundreds of elephant who roam all over the woodlands.

The trees themselves actually stand in water, sending their roots right down to the water table.

"The elephant come down from the sides of the escarpment when the grazing is sparse up there and rely on these trees to keep alive," Mr Dennett said.

"If these trees are drowned by the dam the elephant and other animals will have nothing to eat.

"The new waterline will be in country which cannot support them for months of the year."

The list of animals that would face almost certain extinction at worst and become endangered at least, is comprehensive.

During a two-day visit Herald's chief photographer, Jack White and I, saw among others: elephant, buffalo in herds of more than 200, bushbuck, waterbuck, impala, hippo, lion, baboon, monkey, crocodile and a host of birdlife including the beautiful carmine bee-eater, fish eagle, Egyptian goose, Spurwing goose, egrets, plovers and a host of others.

What we didn't see because we were fast asleep at the time were hyena whose spoor we found in the morning a few yards from our camp.

Equally we didn't see several of the other animals that inhabit Mana Pools, although undoubtedly they watched us grind past in our vehicle. Animals such as the rare nyala, rhino, leopard and cheetah.

The latter are not common but one ranger on a recent game count got the shock of his life in a clearing when one of these beautiful animals took an impala almost in front of his nose.

In fact, game is so plentiful that Mr Ferrar, who is a keen photographer, wryly complained: "The trouble with Mana Pools is that you can't just take a photograph of the scenery.

"Every time you develop a negative there's either an elephant or a 'buff' lurking in the background."

But that is one of the attractions of Mana Pools: the ease with which a visitor can watch the more common game and the expectancy for the more patient of seeing the less observable ones such as the nyala or cheetah.

Drilling Started

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] The Central African Power Corporation is about to begin exploratory drilling in the Mupata and Batoka gorges, an essential step in evaluating the feasibility of hydroelectric power stations at the two Zambezi River sites.

A spokesman for CAPCO said last week that its budget this year had been increased by $1 million to finance the exploration.

Similar drilling has been underway for several months at Kariba's south bank power station, where the installation of two additional generators is being considered. The process involves the drilling and removal of cork cores which are then tested to determine the characteristics that would affect the stability of a dam.

"At the moment we are trying to identify projects, checking their feasibility and their costs. Unless you investigate them very carefully you find yourself facing pitfalls later," said Mr E. M. Shepherd, the corporation's general manager.

A third potential dam site, at the Devil's Gorge at the headwaters of Lake Kariba, would be investigated in the next financial year, Mr Shepherd said.

Dam development on the Zambezi has been controversial for several years because the site being considered in the Mupata Gorge lies downstream from the Mana Pools National Park, one of the richest wildlife habitats remaining in Africa. A dam in the gorge would flood the heart of the park area.

Conservationists and wildlife enthusiasts have argued that the loss of Mana Pools as a game reserve would not be worth the 500 MW of power the hydroelectric station would generate.

They have asked that a full environmental impact study of the proposed dam projects be made before a decision is made on the Mupata Gorge site.

No one disputes that additional sources of power are needed. With a peak demand of about 1 000 MW and a maximum production capacity from the Kariba power station and terminal power plants of about 900 MW, Zimbabwe is already forced to import power--$20m. worth of it a year--from Zambia.

The nation's annual growth in power demand is projected at 10 percent. Official estimates put the peak demand in 1990 at 2 700 MW.

With lead times for dam construction falling between seven and 10 years it is unlikely that a new power facility can be put on the Zambezi before 1989, CAPCO spokesmen say.

So regardless of what decisions are reached the increased power demand of the next few years will have to be met from other sources.

The largest portion will probably come from the 1 600 MW thermal power station now being planned at Wankie. The Kariba south bank extension--which could be completed by the mid-1980s if it proves feasible--would provide an additional 300 MW.

CSO: 4420

DAIRY SHORTAGES NEXT YEAR PREDICTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Angus Macmillan]

[Excerpt]

THERE will be enough dairy products over Christmas, but in the new year, supplies of fresh milk, cheese and butter could be short and may even have to be imported.

This was the message from the Dairy Marketing Board's general manager-designate, Mr Eddie Cross, in Salisbury this week.

Zimbabwe's dairy situation has changed dramatically over the last year, from a surplus of 15-20 000 tonnes of fresh milk to a present shortage which has also resulted in a cut-back on the production of by-products.

With the cessation of hostilities following independence and the influx of refugees, the rural areas have needed more and more fresh milk to cope with a growing population.

Distribution of milk and other dairy products in outlying rural areas has increased markedly from a monthly consumption of about 400 000 units at the beginning of this year to the present average of more than one million units per month.

"In 1979 we were able to export to Zaire, Botswana and one or two other countries, but at the moment we are hard pressed to satisfy the domestic market," said Mr Cross, who will succeed Mr Lesley Bacon as general manager on December 1.

He is now going through a transitional stage of finding his feet at the DMB and relinquishing his previous position of chief economist of the Agricultural Marketing Authority.

Expanding on problems facing the DMB Mr Cross said urban areas have also become more heavily populated with the influx of rural dwellers into the cities and towns in search of work.

This has caused an increase in fresh milk consumption in these areas and has also accounted for an increase in the sales of by-products such as butter, cheese and yoghurt.

However, the main reason for this nationwide increase in the consumption of milk and other dairy products, says Mr Cross, has been the introduction of minimum wages which has increased the buying power of a large proportion of the population.

The biggest growth in sales has occurred in the high density housing areas, where the board delivers fresh milk twice a day.

With five dairies and 45 distribution depots throughout the country, the DMB has the most extensive distribution network in Zimbabwe, employing about 3 500 people.

Demand, however, is beginning to outstrip production and the board has had to limit the amount of fresh milk that is allocated for the production of cheese, butter and other by-products.

The short term answer to dairy shortages would be to import from surrounding countries, but the position is not likely to get that serious for some time.

Skim milk powder is being imported, however, but a lot of it is entering the country under the reconstruction aid programme.

Gatooma's new cheese factory has also suffered from the shortage of fresh milk and is only operating at about 40 percent of its capacity.

A longer term solution would be to increase the national herd and to increase the consumer price, which at 26c a litre, is one of the lowest in the world.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SUPPORT FOR IAN SMITH'S BANNING--Umtali--Hundreds of placard-carrying demonstrators marched from Sakubva to the Government buildings in Main Street yesterday to tell the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kangai, that they wanted the Government to see that Mr Ian Smith did not return to Zimbabwe. The protest began outside the Beit Hall in Sakubva where Mr Kangai was holding a meeting.--Herald Correspondent. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 80 p 1]

ELECTION DELAY AIDS ZANU (PF)--Bulawayo--The local election process had been manipulated to give ZANU (PF) an advantage at the polls, a Patriotic Front MP, Dr Callistus Ndlovu, said yesterday. Dr Ndlovu said in a statement that such action might mean that the PF would no longer co-operate in the running of the national front Government. Postponement of the nomination deadline for the local elections was intended to give political advantage to ZANU (PF) at the cost of law and reason. "This blatant disregard of the feelings of non-ZANU (PF) members by the governing party is a travesty of the spirit of co-operation in the national front Government," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 3]

SITHOLE HITS GOVERNMENT--Widespread intimidation throughout the country was suppressing the freedom of the individual and making a mockery of the country's independence, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole told a meeting of ZANU leaders in Salisbury yesterday. The country was passing through a stage where its independence was becoming meaningless and endangering the people for whom it had been won, said Mr Sithole. People were losing their freedom of movement, freedom of association and assembly and the freedom to choose the political parties of their liking. "I refuse to accept that those who fought and died during the war did so that our people may continue to slaughter, abduct, intimidate, humiliate, torture and persecute one another," he said. The ZANU leader also condemned kangaroo courts, which he said had never been intended to serve the people but to terrorise and confuse them. If the Government was to honour the country's independence, he said, it had to stamp out intimidation and lawlessness and seek to establish genuine freedom and law. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 80 p 3]

NEW BANK--The Government and EC [letter indistinct] Holdings of Luxembourg yesterday signed an agreement to establish a joint venture bank in the country. The new bank will be called the Bank of Credit and Commerce (Zimbabwe) Limited, the Deputy Minister of Finance Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, said in a speech on behalf of the Minister Senator Enos Nkala. He said the Government would carry a "significant

"shareholding" in the enterprise, whose total paid-up capital would be $6 million. The Minister emphasised that the bank would not receive favoured treatment because of its association with the Government. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Oct 80 p 1]

WEST GERMAN GRANTS--A technical, vocational and professional education training programme offered to Zimbabwean students by West Germany was fully subscribed, a Ministry of Education and Culture spokesman said yesterday. It had been impossible to reply to all the applicants because of the overwhelming response to a news item about the offer. "Those applicants who are being considered for the training grants have now been asked to appear before a selection committee. All other applicants have been unsuccessful," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 80 p 3]

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END

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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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KABBAJ'S SPEECH POINTS OUT SIMILARITIES BETWEEN HASSAN II, HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY

Casablanca MAROC SOIR in French 8 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Following is the address delivered at the Seventh PDCI-RDA Congress by His Majesty the King's ambassador to the Ivory Coast, Taofiq Kabbaj, special envoy from Hassan II of Morocco:

"Mr President of the Republic of the Ivory Coast, Honorary PDCI-RDA President, Honorable Members of Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"It is a privilege which gives me great pleasure to take part in the sittings of the PDCI-RDA Seventh Congress as a special envoy of Hassan II, King of Morocco.

"I shall first of all discharge the duty of conveying to Mr President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the Sage of Africa, a friendly message of deep fraternal esteem from his confrere Hassan II.

"His Majesty has also asked me to convey his fraternal greetings to one and all and on his part as well as that of his people united around him in his national political organization to express every best wish for the success of your undertakings and the realization of our Ivory Coast fellow people's most earnest aspirations.

"His Majesty, King Hassan II, his government and his people are following with keen interest and deep admiration the Ivory Coast Republic's spectacular advance along the road to development and progress within the framework of stability and national unity. He proudly cheers the Ivory Coast's commitment to the way of renewal and democracy.

"The fact that the theme chosen for your party's Seventh Congress is renewal and democracy bears witness, if need be, to the profound wisdom of His Excellency, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, his far-sighted political acumen, his love for his people and especially for youth. It also goes to prove the vitality and dynamism of the PCDI-RDA which, over the 30 years of its existence, has succeeded in safeguarding its cohesiveness, its own particular spirit, and to prove its realism.

"In any case, it is giving us the opportunity to ascertain with the greatest pleasure that throughout the various forward movements through which the

respective political organizations of the Moroccan Kingdom and the Ivory Coast Republic have gone, the same measures, the same choices and objectives have inspired the activity of our two outstanding heads of state. This makes it evident that the friendship which indefectibly unites them, especially since the never-to-be-forgotten visit of His Excellency, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to Morocco in September 1973, is no idle word. In fact, it gives proof of the existence, between His Majesty King Hassan II and His Excellency, President Houphouet-Boigny of a similarity of views and a perfect kindred spirit in the analysis of the problems which beset our two countries, as well as on both the national plane as on the international scene.

"In fact, the Moroccan Kingdom, like the Ivory Coast Republic today, has already embarked on the road to democratization. Representatives of the Moroccan people enlisted in their various political organisations, as well as in their northern provinces and the retrieved Saharan provinces, are actively and directly engaged in local, regional and national representative institutions in promoting the development and progress of the Moroccan nation.

"In Morocco as in the Ivory Coast, priority is given to economic growth through the promotion of agriculture, the building of big dams, the erection of large economic units. Very special attention is also being given first and foremost to the educational problem which constitutes the key to our progress.

"Lastly, in Morocco, like His Excellency President Felix Houphouet-Boigny in the Ivory Coast, His Majesty King Hassan II is just as strongly committed to his country's independence, its unity and territorial integrity as he is to the achievement of peace, justice and recourse to dialog.

"Adding his remarks on these principles, His Majesty one day said: 'I am an ardent disciple of the Moslem School of Politics. My ancestor, the Prophet Sidna Mohammed, taught us to talk first and foremost, to continue talking, and to talk always before taking up arms.'

"Likewise motivated by this sense of justice and the desire for peace, His Majesty Hassan II served as chairman of the Al Qods Committee, and like His Excellency, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, is working for the achievement of peace in the Middle East by recognizing the legal rights of the Palestinian people, the return of occupied Arab territories, including the Holy City of Jerusalem.

"Both our countries, therefore, under the enlightened leadership of His Majesty King Hassan II and His Excellency President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, and motivated and encouraged by the same ideals, the same desires for peace, justice and development, are also instruments in strengthening still more the time-honored ties which unite us.

"Once again, I wish you every success in your undertakings and ardently ask God to grant a long life to His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny and His Majesty King Hassan II.

"Long live the Ivory Coast!

"Long live the Moroccan Kingdom!

"Long live the Ivory Coast-Moroccan friendship!

"Long live African unity!"

8870
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

GABONESE LOAN TO CAR--Bangui, 1 Nov (AFP)--Gabon is to grant a loan of 1 billion CFA francs to the Central African Republic as a contribution to her economic recovery efforts, President David Dacko announced on arrival in Bangui on Friday after 36-hour working visit to Libreville. Mr David Dacko also indicated that the Gabonese Government will make available to its nationals who were interested in investing in the Central African Republic a sum of 2 billion CFA francs for this purpose. Commercial exchanges between Libreville and Bangui will pass through a more active phase, Mr Dacko added, noting with satisfaction the numerous contacts established between Gabonese and Central African businessmen. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in French 1407 GMT 1 Nov 80 AB]

UGANDAN, ZAIRIAN BORDER DISCUSSION--The chairman of the military commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has received a special message from President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire about the recent invasion of northwestern Uganda by the remnants of Amin's soldiers. The message was delivered by the Zairian secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr (Arthur Izingua), at the Mile Mansions. Mr Muwanga and the secretary of state for foreign affairs had cordial discussions on matters of mutual interest between the two countries. Mr Muwanga told Mr (Izingua) that he was very much encouraged by the message and the spirit in which the message was brought. He said there is no doubt that the Zaire government was committed to the spirit and the charter of the OAU and hoped that further reexamination of the situation in the border areas will ensure no recurrence of the incident. Present at the ceremony were the ministers of foreign affairs, Mr Otema Alimadi; regional cooperation, Dr Picho Owiny; the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Karugire; Uganda's ambassador to Zaire, Mr Sendawula, and Zaire's ambassador to Uganda, Bukaka. [Text] [LD062221 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Nov 80]

CSO: 4420

CONDITIONS ON EVE OF TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE NOTED

Libreville L'UNION in French 6-8, 10, 11-12 Oct 80

[Article by Obame Emane, Jean Bilinga: "Equatorial Guinea"]

[6 Oct 80 pp 1, 7]

[Text] 1. An Ethnic Rebalancing of the Government

Next 12 October Equatorial Guinea will celebrate the 12th anniversary of its independence, the second one after the blow for freedom of 3 August 1979 that ousted the dictator, Macias Nguema Biyogho and brought the Supreme Military Council to power. Equatorial Guinea seems to have emerged from a top-to-bottom metamorphosis that is having repercussions both on economic structures and on people's attitudes.

The ousting of Cap Salvador Ela Nseng from the governing team, even while sanctioning a reprehensible attitude, provided an opportunity for a fundamental ethnic rebalancing of the government, in the direction of stability.

Positively, Salvador Ela Nseng represented a singular force. His intransigent nationalism earned him the notice of Macias Nguema, but it later led to an opposition movement being formed by the women of Ebebeyin, who were discontented with the dictator's demands; this earned him his disgrace.

At the time of the coup d'etat of 3 August 1979 Cap Ela Nseng was stagnating in a prison cell. His brothers in arms rescued him, to make him the Number Three man of the CMS [Supreme Military Council], basing the move on his having the halo of a persecuted person.

Negatively, it is probable that interrogations of the former director of Blackbeach Prison had revealed actions involving Salvador Ela Nseng that were incompatible with his vice presidential post. In any case the major factor in his being shunted aside, ostensibly for diplomatic representation in Peking, is more likely to be financial misappropriation.

They say in well-informed circles in Malabo that, taking advantage of Col Teodoro Obiang being abroad, Ela Nseng requisitioned the management of a commercial company for the benefit of a relative. The CMS president, informed of the affair on his return, temporized at first, and finally ordered an audit that revealed a

financial deficit of 8,000,000 ekweles (7 edweles = 10 CFA francs).

President Teodoro Obiang offered his subordinate an alternative: the verdict of the military court with shameful publicity, or removal. Salvador Ela Nseng chose exile in Peking.

The Supreme Military Council took advantage of that opportunity to have a Bubi accede to the vice presidency, Maj Eulogio Oyo Riquesa, who was recently military governor of Bioko Island, with the ministerial portfolio of Labor as a bonus.

This kind of sprinkling is vital for a country that too often suffers from Fang hegemony. We should remember the first Bubi revolt in 1898 in San Carlos (which is now called Luba, and which recently was still sheltering the Soviet fishing fleet). In 1910 a second Bubi revolt broke out, one that lasted several years: worried about the Fang preponderance, the inhabitants of Bioko (or Fernando Po) systematically dissociated themselves from the Rio Muni, preferring to remain loyal to Spain, even in the thick of the republican war, whereas the Rio Muni went over to the Republican Front government, which afterwards earned it a chastisement dealt by the Spanish fleet, based in the Canaries.

Florencio Maye Ela, the former military governor of Bata, who rallies his putschists by coordinating the Rio Muni operations, holds onto the first vice presidency and Foreign Affairs. He makes no secret of his preference for the Spanish friend and promotes his implantation.

With the ousting of Salvador Ela Nseng President Teodoro Obiang has not, for all that, reached the end of his worries. One day, calling in an African diplomat for a friendly conversation, he mentioned to him the name of a close associate who had tampered with some thick envelopes from a Spanish oil company.

Ethnic balance gives two other ministerial portfolios to the Bubis: Tarsicio Mane Abeso (Education, Culture, Youth and Sports) and Cristino Seriche Bioko (Public Works, Housing, Urbanism and Transportation). But the key ministries remain in the hands of Col Teodoro Obiang: Defense, Information, Commerce and incidentally Tourism, while Internal Affairs reverts to a man of confidence, Felix Mba Nchama, with the physique of a centurion, a close-cropped skull and a curving mustache.

[7 Oct 80 p 5]

[Text] 2. An Omnipresent Spanish Friend

The enthusiasm that the Equatorial Guinean people had for the old colonizing power is slowly dimming, in spirit and letter. In fact, although Spain is avoiding a paternalistic attitude toward its little African partner at any price, it cannot help steamrolling in all areas of economic and social life, causing an involuntary rejection phenomenon.

The cooperation agreements between Malabo and Madrid, according to the new ambassador, Jose-Luis Graullera, embrace three basic sectors: education, health and administration. In reality, the Spanish authorities are playing a primary role in reestablishing the currency and in the country's oil future.

Nearly 120 teachers have been sent since 3 August 1979 to the insular and continental provinces, while 200 Guinean holders of scholarships for university or technical-professional training are getting ready to cross the ocean for the academic year 1980-1981.

In the health sector, 40 doctors and as many nurses are working to rehabilitate the hospital institutions; sometimes, it seems, in a rather disorganized way, since clashes are bursting out with the cooperants from the European Economic Community on the subject of two hospitals that normally fall within European jurisdiction.

In the administrative domain, the third wing of the Spanish triptych, one should mention the joint drawing up of texts of laws and regulations, especially ordinances having to do with the budget and the functioning of the administration.

The Supreme Military Council is also selecting young policemen and soldiers to take training courses on the peninsula; since the advent of the new regime Spanish officers, their number later doubled by Moroccan soldiers and police, are staffing the Equatorial Guinean army as instructors and advisers. The Guinean police have received the benefit of sophisticated materiel and the armed forces are not being outdone. Armored cars, amphibious vehicles, anti-aircraft guns, light equipment and helmets recovered from the Civil War--of German manufacture--paraded in the National Stadium at Malabo on Sunday 3 August 1980, to ovations from the crowd.

The Soviet stores were invisible, relegated to the barracks or in the hands of the troops billeted in Rio Muni. The air potential is still weak: one Antonov and one Yakoblev jet, swamped by the noria of the Casa 212 and the large jets of the Spanish air army, unloading from their full cargo holds merchandise straight from Spain.

Among those shipments are food products, for which a distribution network has been organized, including a whole fleet of Land rovers, Seats and Colts from the Spanish Technical Cooperation, for various uses and thanks to the fact that two semi-public companies have been formed.

Several government-owned stores have been opened, contrasting with the desperately empty shops of Macias Nguema's time, which are buried in dust.

Petroleum exploration, for which two Spanish companies, GEPSA [expansion unknown] and CEMSA, hold the permits, is giving way to silent, underground, implacable fights. Since February 1980, Ambassador Jose-Luis Graullera told us, technicians of Hispanoil have been conducting a seismic campaign that has already resulted in concrete proposals to the Equatorial Guinean authorities. So progress is being made toward creating a semi-public company for prospecting and exploiting Gulf crude.

[8 Oct 80 p 7]

[Text] 3. The Magic Petroleum Faucet

The promising petroleum gold mine is causing huge interests to enter the lists. Perched on the Gulf of Biafra, the island of Bioko as well as the coast of the Rio Muni should logically be concealing petroliferous layers, since from Nigeria to Cabinda, by way of Cameroon and Gabon, the subsoil abounds in black gold.

Former prospecting, in Macias Nguema's time, was carried out off Point Mbenda, Rio Ekupo and Rio Campo. Gulf Oil was brought in by a diplomatic action on the part of Washington, while Amoco Oil, which was prospecting around 1965, has picked up again.

When the dictator fell the dossiers of the French companies Total and Elf-Aquitaine for their part were already in a good position on the desk of Ambassador Hubert Cornet, a former colonial administrator lost in that forgotten Equatorial Guinea who continues publicly to show his admiration for the "legal methods" of Macias Nguema.

When the minister of Cooperation, Robert Galley, made an official visit in October 1979, the day of the celebration of independence, he strengthened with his Guinean interlocutors the Elysee's interest in this new African partner. Occasional but steadfast, the French presence materialized again last 3 August with the visit of Martin Kirsch, adviser to the presidency.

According to our information, Elf has not yet ended up with agreements and the arduous negotiations continue to go their own sweet way. Would Hispanoil, a Spanish company also working in Gabon, offer a minor role to a French partner to counterbalance the formidable financial and material power of the United States? Nothing is impossible.

The stakes are so sizable in a country where everything remains to be done again. In this whirlwind Cameroon and Gabon look like poor relations and Malabo has not hesitated to challenge the oil agreements signed at the time of President Teodoro Obiang's visit to Libreville in December 1979. Foreign Affairs Minister Florencio Maye Ela would be no stranger to such a "heartbreaking revision."

No doubt it is better to work blow by blow like the French private contractors, Razel and Dragages, using an Aid and Cooperation Fund loan to renovate the port of Bata, or Castel (the owner of SOBRAGA [expansion unknown] in Libreville), which is putting up a brewery with a capacity of 100,000 hectoliters of beer, on six hectares.

Would racketeering take possession of a country that has been sinking for 11 years into the bloodiest prehistory? At present neighboring Cameroon is also becoming aware of the interest of this Equatorial Guinea which until recently boiled down to several tens of thousands of refugees, to be treated adequately but no more than that.

One fact is certain: Yaounde wants to remain at the head of the African pack, if there is a pack. Rightly or wrongly they are saying that Prime Minister Paul Biya was designated at the last moment to represent Cameroon at the festivities of 3 August 1980, after it became public knowledge that the Gabonese vice prime minister, Georges Rawiri, was coming. One rung higher.

But the most conspicuous confrontations have already exploded at the level of Spain and the EEC, to earn the favor of a country that produces cocoa, coffee, wood, while waiting for the magic faucet of oil and mining resources.

[10 Oct 80 p 5]

[Text] 4. To Restore the Value of the Edwele

In the combat area of competitive interests, the IMF and the EEC are playing a moderating and intermediary role.

The program presented by Administrator Samuel Nana Sinkam stipulated a total of $25,000,000 (5,000,000,000 CFA francs) which was to be a third section of credit, to be drawn upon successively over eight years with a four-year deferred payment.

As technical assistance the IMF sent the Guinean Finance Ministry (responsibility for which reverted to Teodoro Obiang after Salvador Ela Nseng went into exile) two assistants for expenditures and tax revenues.

To the Central Bank the IMF sent an adviser for the governor and a cooperant to hold the balance of payments; these associates were paid by the Fund but answerable to the Equatorial Guinean government.

The Fund's most spectacular action was the devaluation of the ekwele, which was recommended by a report and supported by the Spanish experts. In fact, Nana Sinkam explained to us in an interview in Malabo, since the departure in 1975 of the Nigerian agricultural workers (most of whom had fled the Biafra war in 1968), the cocoa sector's yield was too low; the hard labor that Macias Nguema decreed for the over-15 population did not solve the problem.

So it was necessary to return to the workers on these plantations a pecuniary motivation; the plantations had become 80 percent privately owned after the coup d'etat. To double agricultural wages at a time when the budget had all but run dry came under the heading of financial acrobatics.

The third economic aspect, the total liberation of imports in a country where all of the most elementary products are lacking, was the equivalent of quadrupling the nominal wage, that is to say giving every agricultural worker $150 a month.

Now, the government's available funds did not permit such an operation; also, it was necessary to devaluate in search of two results--to reduce the level of nominal income to $100 a month, and increase the value of export income as well as taxes on the products. All of this to be done while preserving the investment volume, for up to that point the fiscal sector was producing virtually nothing.

According to the new provisions announced in a speech by President Teodoro Obiang on 21 June 1980, the parity of the ekwele was changed so that 1 ekwele = 0.00634765 grams of fine gold, or 2 ekweles - 1 Spanish peseta, or 140 ekweles = $1.00.

By doubling wages and returning the plantations to the private sector, the Guinean economy took a new turn. In addition to the Central Bank, whose modern edifice is out of keeping with the surrounding ruins, several banks have opened their branches, attracted by the flood of multilateral assistance.

The Credit and Development Bank, the Foreign Bank of Equatorial Guinea (GUINEXTEBANK) will tap the credits that are indispensable to economic readjustment. From Madrid, 20,000,000 original pesetas (66,000,000 CFA francs) have been swelled since the visit of Juan Carlos I to make a river of 3,000,000,000 pesetas (10,000,000,000

CFA francs); and the Cortes (Spanish Parliament) is expected to approve this December an extraordinary credit of 1,200,000,000 more pesetas.

The EEC for its part did not want to be idle: it mounted a substantial aid program of 6,300,000 units of account, or $9,000,000 (1,800,000,000 CFA francs), of which $3,000,000 were allotted to rebuilding the electrical system of Malabo, a city that has been without light since the time of Macias Nguema.

These considerable sums are in addition to the emergency aid that had been released at the time of the coup d'etat--300,000 units of account ($420,000); the EEC had stopped all intervention that would benefit the dictatorial regime.

[11-12 Oct 80 p 7]

[Text] 5. Assistance: European and Chinese

Robert Scheiber, EEC delegate based in Yaounde, and Danko Bakovic, a resident of Malabo, indicated to us that the EEC defined four vectors for readjustment. To craft fishing, public works, agriculture and health respectively, $1,000,000 to $1,400,000 were allotted.

For example, $700,000 will enable a local public works unit to be equipped with machines and vehicles for repairing roads in poor condition, while another $700,000 will be used to repair five bridges on the island of Bioko and two bridges on the Rio Muni which constitute the principal access to villages whose agricultural production must be removed.

In the health field, a sum of over $1,000,000 was to be used to put back into operation two hospitals that were seriously damaged by age and lack of maintenance. The European action, very curiously, clashed with the zeal of the Spanish cooperants who landed in these places and began laboriously to bring in water and whitewash walls, without first informing the Guinean authorities. A protest from the EEC: the Spanish painters and plumbers lined up their tools and made up the costs.

Another confrontation between the EEC and the Spanish cooperants shows up in the electrical repair projects. As a darkened capital Malabo had rediscovered the blessings of the incandescent lamp, thanks to several generating sets offered by the Gabonese government and transported and installed by the Gabon Power and Water Company (SEEG) in October 1979.

These repair groups were scrapped, chiefly for lack of spare parts, as was the wheezing Chinese generating set that breathed its last. Meanwhile, the city had received two powerful "Deutz" units of German manufacture, 750 kilovolt-amperes each, a gift from Madrid.

During this time Brussels decreed an overall program for repair of the archaic lines which sometimes dated from 1935, with $3,000,000 of support. At the end of July Robert Scheiber signed a contract for the work with the Electromechanical Company (CEM), a French branch of the Swiss company, Brown-Boveri. Cooperation with Equatorial Guinea, as may be seen, often assumes the aspect of a hydra-headed monster that was pulling in several directions at once.

The exemplary assistance of the People's Republic of China in this country should be mentioned; it is all the more lively because the Soviet colony packed up in the space of a few weeks, the inequitable fishing agreements having been denounced; the Societ presence is currently being resumed with a few diplomats.

The festivities of Sunday 3 August 1980 had a great moment with the inauguration of the Malabo Telecommunications Building in the presence of Mme Luo Shuzhon, the Chinese vice minister of Telecommunications. A brand new building, equipped with 1,500 lines which will enable President Teodoro Obiang to speak directly with President Omar Bongo in Libreville.

The 300 Chinese technicians who stayed until the first quarter of 1980 also built a telecommunications building in Bata, with a 1,000-telephone capacity. Shortwave radio stations were put up, as additions to a central radio station in Malabo, which was equipped with two 50-kilowatt systems.

Definitely very generous, China will supply a 3,200-ton ship for tourist rambles and transporting merchandise. Professional training, however, has not been forgotten: three Guinean students, to begin with, have jumped the Great Wall of China for a technical course.

While the Western countries and Peking are climbing in the Equatorial Guinean firmament, Cuba and Moscow are going through dark days. About 20 Cuban teachers at the very most are still in Guinea, but are not making waves; the former Soviet allies have lowered the flag.

8946
CSO: 4400

PLAN WILL USE ARMED FORCES IN AGRICULTURE

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The Ministry of Defence is to set up a limited liability company to be known as Ghana Armed Forces Enterprises (GAFE) soon to undertake agricultural and other commercial ventures.

Announcing this in Tamale on Thursday, the Minister of Defence, Mr S. K. Riley-Poku, said feasibility studies had almost been completed.

He said the company would undertake agricultural activities to include rice, maize, groundnut and vegetable cultivation as well as poultry and livestock breeding.

Other ventures envisaged under the scheme include bakery and laundry services.

The Minister said the enterprise would consist mainly of a civilian working force under military management but military personnel who opted to go into farming would be free to join it.

Mr Riley-Poku said the rationale behind the farming venture is to produce enough food to feed the armed forces while any surpluses would be sold to the public.

Speaking to the press after inspecting a number of farms belonging to the Ghana Armed Forces Farm Services at Nantong, Savelugu, Liga and Nyankpala, the Minister said the services would be dissolved and the new company would acquire large stretches of land for its operations.

He declared "we don't want to mix the farming enterprises with armed forces organisation hence soldiers would not be involved".

He hinted that if the GAFE succeeds similar organisations would be established for the Ghana Education Service which has the largest number of mouths to feed.

The Minister who was accompanied on a three-day tour of military establishments in the region by Brigadier I. K. Amoah, Army Commander and Colonel Dan Prah, Commander of the Second Brigade of Infantry, have since returned to Accra.--GNA.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

EXTERNALLY-FINANCED SUBVERSION CHARGED--The PALAVER has a story on its front page that a former member of the AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] is alleged to have been paid $2 million to enable him to carry out subversive activities in Ghana and on its back page, the paper alleges that three military regimes in West Africa, the Middle East and Latin America have conspired with Ghanaian collaborators to cause political unrest in Ghana. The PALAVER's editorial is headed: Is J. J. Rawlings the Ayatollah of Ghana? The paper cautions that if flight Lieutenant Rawlings thinks himself as the Ayatollah Khomeyni if Iran who should be consulted for his judgment on how to rule the country, he will soon find himself a victim of circumstances of his own creation but beyond his control. [Excerpts] [ABC31434 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Nov 80]

CSO: 4420

NATION'S ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAM TO 1985 OUTLINED

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 29 Sep 80 pp 8-9

[Article by Jean-Pierre Aye: "Electrification in a Rural Environment, An Ambitious Program at More Than 3 Billion Francs per Year"]

> [Text] Have you ever heard of Tingrela? Maybe so, and maybe not. However, what you certainly do not know, and what is surprising to think about, is that the inhabitants of this distant frontier town in the Grand Nord (about 1200 kms from Abidjan) are privileged. Very privileged. They have permanent electricity in their town. And, like their fellow citizens in the cities, they only have to push a switch to turn the lights on or off.
>
> At first sight, electricity in a town may appear quite ordinary. And, though it is, in fact, for a European or an American town, it is not necessarily so for a town in Africa, where this modern magic has not yet illuminated some towns, and even some cities, at least not continuously.

This African reality explains a certain surprise when one travels through the Ivory Coast at night and discovers public lighting in a village far from the urban centers; homes where electricity maintains the light of day in small localities. Of course, the hurricane lamp remains queen of the night, but its reign is shrinking from 1 year to the next before the formidable effort at rural electrification which, undertaken cautiously following independence, has made great strides since 1970. And, in the field, there are results which speak for themselves.

When, in 1960, the Ivory Coast attained national and international sovereignty, aside from Abidjan, only seven cities in the interior had electric power. These were, moreover, each in its own way, urban centers of a certain importance: Grand Bassam, Bingerville, Bouake, Dimbokro, Gagnoa, Daloa and Korhogo. The small number of cities in the interior to have the benefits of electricity at this time shows quite well how the colonial powers valued only the centers of exploitation where their interests were at stake. And it would have been a shame if, when inheriting the power, the Ivory Coast Government had not corrected this great weakness by implementing a policy of development which, while favoring electrification of the cities or economic centers, did not victimize the towns or production centers.

Of course, the gap between the cities and the towns is a reality, but the efforts made daily to reduce this imbalance are great, and in the area of rural electrification, the results obtained to date are encouraging.

In 1960, seven cities in the interior had electricity; in 1965, 40 cities and towns were included; in 1970, there were 106; in 1975, 300 cities and towns; and in 1980, to date, 523 back-country localities know the joys of electricity, which, in the agricultural regions, is a new element directly affecting modernization of agricultural methods for improved production.

We must also add that the policy of electrification of the interior is an additional opportunity offered to certain regions which the present policy of decentralization of industry would predispose to play a central role in development.

500 Million Francs per Year

How has the Ivory Coast been able to complete electrification of 523 cities and towns in 20 years [type missing and out of sequence].

In truth, before 1970 the "movement" for electrification of the back-country was rather cautious, because this significant and costly operation was financed completely by the EECI [Ivory Coast Electric Power Company]. In 1969, a fee for rural electrification was created by means of a surcharge applied to the unit price (0.60 Francs) per Kw/h of low voltage power consumed, and 900 Francs per kwa purchased and per year for high voltage consumption.

The proceeds derived from this fee, approximately 500 million Francs per year, are allocated exclusively to the electrification of the towns in the interior. The use of this fund, subject to the control of the Minister of Economy, Finance, and Plan, has a certain number of goals:

-to enable each region of the country to have its share of electricity;

-to favor the application of the economic and social policy in rural areas;

-to enable the harmonious development of the electrification policy without compromising the financial stability of the EECI.

But, however large this fund appears, it is proving insufficient to cover from one year to the next, the cost of studies and projects completed for the interior; thus, every year the EECI releases a budget which varies depending on the company's results. It serves to finance the diesel power plants which supply certain towns, as well as to maintain and extend the distribution network. In all the localities which have already been electrified, the EECI is involved again in extending the networks when the development of the town or village requires it. In 1981 alone, the EECI will spend about 3 billion in the rural electrification program.

These are investments which define the size of the task. And today the towns which remain to be electrified are more numerous by far than those which are already equipped. The EECI files note about 2,500 localities which are waiting to be equipped.

Center of the Web: 35 Billion

And, not a day goes by when the management of the EECI does not receive 10 to 15 letters from these towns or their political or administrative heads, claiming "their share of electricity." It is thus that it is apparent that the budget devoted to rural electrification and derived from both the fee and the EECI contribution is insufficient and limits the action of the national company, even for the villages which fulfill the requirements for electrification.

To circumvent this difficulty, the new policy established in 1977 should enable future rapid electrification of several areas at a lower cost. This new policy is based on a regional study showing the large scale rural electrification projects profiting from the extraordinary expansion of the transportation network.

The first illustration of this new policy is the "center of the web" project which involves Man, Seguela, Odienne, Boundiali, Ferke, and Korhogo on an equal basis. It involves creating supply sources (large diesel power plant or high voltage station) at these important centers, from which the surrounding villages can be supplied.

This project, whose cost is estimated at 35 billion Francs, will enable electrification of the North, the Northwest, and the West of the Ivory Coast between now and 1985. It will be jointly financed by the World Bank, the ACDI [Agricultural Cooperative Development International], and the KFW [Reconstruction Credit Bank]. The contracts are in the process of being negotiated.

Concurrently with the studies of this important project, other studies are being conducted for the electrification of the rest of the country; and those on the equipping and supplying of electricity along the Man/Ferke axis will be completed between now and the end of the year. In general, for the research bureaus, it is more and more a matter of pointing out other large scale projects whose completion could be made possible by cooperation between the Ivory Coast government and international financing organizations.

The goal of the Ivory Coast, via the EECI, is to reach electrification of almost all towns in 1990. This is a goal which could seem unrealistic, but the attention that the Ivory Coast government focuses on the development of the interior, a sine qua non condition today for maintaining the pace of growth and development in the Ivory Coast, allows us to believe that the entire country could be electrified by the year 2000. But, first, in 1985, 1000 towns and villages will be electrified.

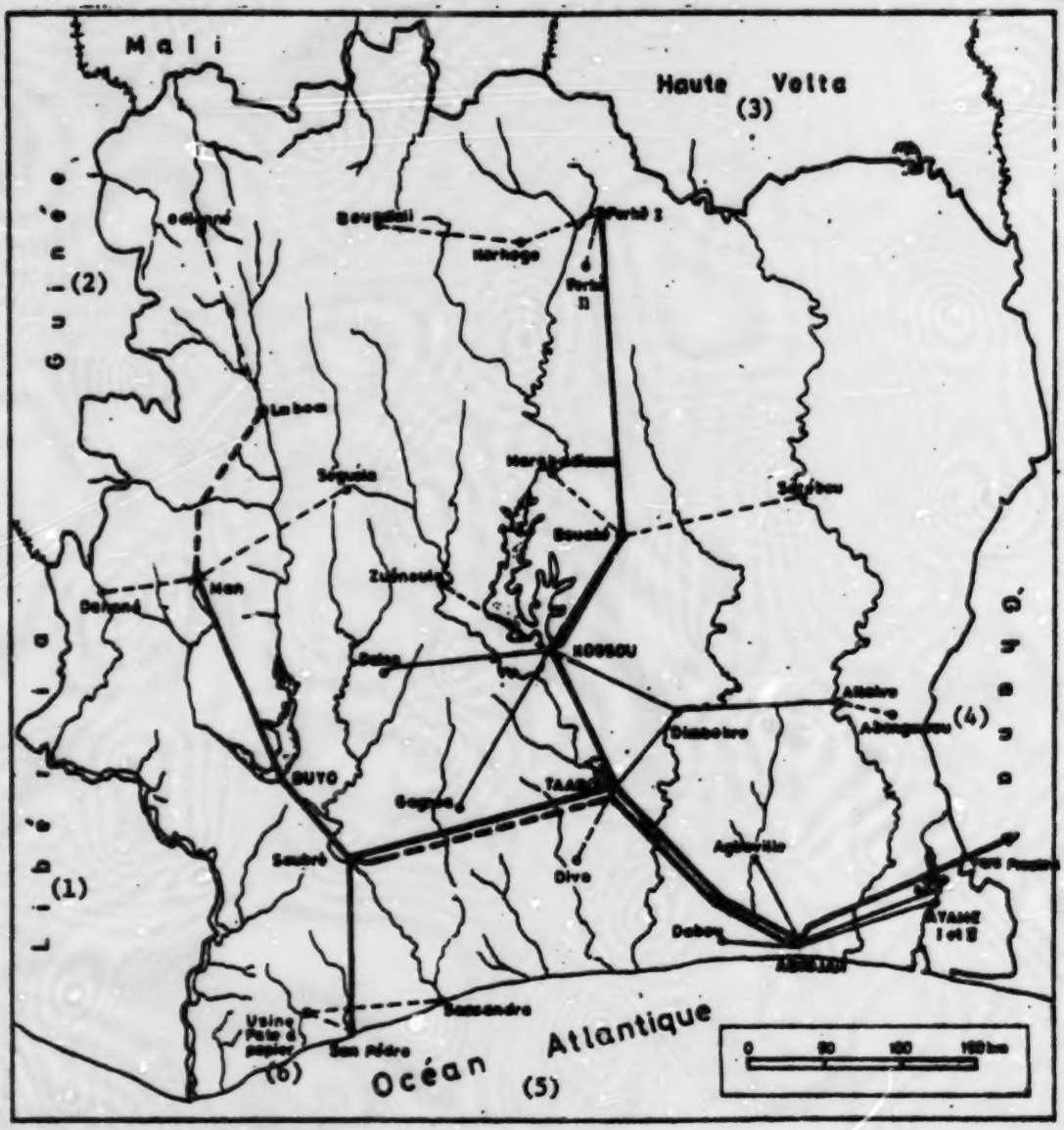
Low Prices for Peasants

What purpose will these efforts at development and electrification serve if the peasant world cannot profit from them? The policy for electrification of the backcountry does not aim to serve public buildings only: schools, hospitals, administrative offices. It also aims to serve the peasant. Therefore, in any newly electrified village, the connections for the people are free for the first three years. The bills will rarely exceed the 1500-2000 Franc maximum from then on and every two months. A rate system worked out as a function of average peasant income will enable the rural beneficiaries of the electricity to feel privileged without

regretting catching up with development. Furthermore, the state did not want to leave the bill for public lighting to the communes or villages as is usually done. It is covered by the general budget.

If a visit to the Ivory Coast outside of Abidjan is convincing evidence of the efforts made these past years to appreciably reduce the imbalance between Abidjan and the interior, between the city and the town; in the area of electrification, the results in the field are eloquent. They are the happy consequence of a bold policy that the figures convey very well: 1960, 13,000 customers; 1979, 260,000 customers; 60% of the customers are in the interior.

INTERCONNECTED SYSTEM (1985 TARGET)



(1) Liberia (2) Guinea (3) Upper Volta (4) Ghana

(5) Atlantic Ocean (6) Paper Pulp Plant

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225 kV network — Existing or in progress

225 kV network — Projected

90 kV network — Existing or in progress

90 kV network — Projected

COMPLETED PROJECTS AND START-UP DATES

DAM	AYAME I	1959
DAM	AYAME II	1964
THERMAL POWER PLANT	VRIDI I	1968
THERMAL POWER PLANT	VRIDI II	1970
THERMAL POWER PLANT	VRIDI III & IV	1975
DAM	KOSSOU	1973
DAM	TAABO	1979

Buyo dam to be completed between now and the end of the year.

OVERALL DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRIC POWER REQUIREMENTS

1960	67	MILLION	KW/H
1965	220	MILLION	KW/H
1970	517	MILLION	KW/H
1975	962	MILLION	KW/H
1980	1700	MILLION	KW/H

9693
CSO: 4400

MAGAZINE ARTICLE SUMS UP MOI'S FIRST 2 YEARS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 10 Oct 80 pp 4-6, 9, 11, 12, 15, 17

[Text] If his first year in office was one of rapid transition, President Daniel arap Moi's second year as Kenya's head of state which comes to an end on October 14 has been essentially a year of consolidation, a year in which against many odds President Moi has tried to put a personal stamp on all major aspects of government policy and establish a regime of his own which is different from that of his predecessor, the late President Jomo Kenyatta.

The first months of Moi's accession to the presidency after Kenyatta's death were hectic ones. Prior to Kenyatta's death there had been strenuous attempts by powerful politicians to bar Moi from succeeding Kenyatta. Those attempts originally took the form of a move to change the Kenya constitution so that there would be no automatic succession by the vice president on the death of a president. The change-the-constitution forces were essentially a Kikuyu tribalist group whose intentions were to keep the presidency within the tribe. That was their major blunder and it was not surprising that the majority of parliamentarians and other political leaders in the country opposed vehemently any change in the constitutional provisions for succession. That was back in 1976.

The defeat of the move to change the constitution did not, however, change the intentions of anti-Moi elements in the country's leadership. It simply changed their tactics. By mid-1978 a new and rather elaborate scheme had been worked out to assassinate Moi and his leading supporters immediately President Kenyatta died, in the hope that in the ensuing confusion power would be transferred to the change-the-constitution group. If this scheme was not known to Moi before Kenyatta's death, it certainly became a focal point of his first administrative decisions after taking over from Kenyatta. By the end of November 1978, the new president had made a thorough shake-up of the police force, sacking or sending into retirement any senior officer whose loyalty he could not completely count on. The same concern for internal security was to extend to the army and other branches of the armed forces in 1979 when promotions and retirements among senior officers brought new faces into top positions who had the full confidence of the president.

The internal security moves were adroitly handled, with the change-the-constitution and ngoroko assassination attempts being used to provide the necessary public opinion support for tough measures, but equally adroit was the manner in which the new president handled the strong public sentiments for change within the political and economic structure of the country. Popular as President Kenyatta had been, in his last years, mainly through his inability in old age to control corruption and abuse of power by his top aides, the late president had generated a lot of resentment and frustration among large sections of the Kenya public. Many Kenyans had

come to view Kenyatta's government as unduly controlled by his own tribe, and within that tribe, his own family. Kenyans were saddened by the death of their founding father, but many viewed the passing away of Kenyatta as presenting an opportunity for drastic change and reform in Kenya's political and economic system.

The new president was painfully conscious of the public pressure directed at him over the issue of reforms. By nature Moi is a populist type of politician. He likes to be with the people; to articulate their concerns and hopes, and the enormous personal support which the people of Kenya gave him as Kenyatta's successor made his dilemma even more acute. There were reforms to be made, and indeed the first pronouncements Moi made as president was to order a freeze on government land allocation which under Kenyatta had served to enrich a small coterrie of Kenyatta men at the expense of public interest. Moi followed this order up with strong statements against corruption in general and pledged his new administration to the eradication of corruption in public life. But against this was the need to maintain the political stability which Kenyatta had built up over the years, and the awkward political fact for Moi supporters was that a good deal of that stability could disappear overnight if in the wake of Kenyatta's death, Kenyans were to indulge in recriminations and witch-hunting. Some of the men in positions of influence in government had in the past not been known for their keen support of Moi, but they were doing a job and to get rid of them in order to put in more loyal people would have meant disruptions in several key areas of the country's economy. And certainly, to replace most of the top Kikuyu civil servants and heads of parastatal organisations with non-Kikuyus was politically and in some cases practically unwise.

So, the new president settled for a half-way house during his first year in office. He fought against corruption and tried to impress upon the people of Kenya that a new era was at hand. In one major respect he did break links with his predecessor; on December 12, 1978, only a few months after taking over, he released all people in political detention and ended a long tradition of the Kenyatta regime of dealing with dissidents through preventive detention. Throughout his many trips up and down the country, Moi sought to bring government back to the people. He opened up the administrative structure of the government so that average Kenyans felt more at ease bringing their grievances to the government. On occasions these grievances were presented to him personally and it was he, rather that the local administrators, who relayed them back to Nairobi.

Yet, all along, President Moi was careful not to suggest to the public that there was a break with the Kenyatta tradition. It was good political sense, in his relations with the Kikuyu community at least, to stress continuity. There was also the practical consideration of law and order, for whether reformed or unreformed, all governments must maintain law and order and institutions of authority, together with their symbols, must continue even as reforms are introduced. Thus it was that the first emphasis of what was later to be known as Moi's *nyayo* philosophy was no more than a stressing of the fact that the new administration was following in the footsteps (*nyayo*) of the previous Kenyatta administration. It was not until mid-1979 that the tempo and direction of national politics forced Moi into making a conscious effort to get from under the shadow of Kenyatta.

The genesis of the new change came from the heated, though as yet unofficial campaign for the general elections of 1979. Incumbent MPs, whether front or back benchers, had come to the realisation by the end of 1978 that the president was an immensely popular person, and most MPs thought that a good winning campaign strategy for the forthcoming elections would be to portray themselves as true *nyayo* men and by implications their opponents as anti-*nyayo* men. Indeed, the most important issue of the general election of 1979, if one went by the pronouncements of the candidates, was whether one was a Moi "man" or not. Not since the Kanu-Kadu campaigns centering around the issue of the release

of Kenyatta from detention, did one personality dominate a general election so much as Moi did in 1979. The only trouble was that incumbent MPs were in large measure also powerful figures in the ruling party Kanu, either at the national level or the constituency level. Kanu had the power to clear or bar any prospective candidate for the general election, and this in effect meant that the incumbent MPs were in a position to pick and choose their opponents. Naturally, a lot of would-be candidates got up-set, and the more frustrated they were by the tactics of incumbent MPs and Kanu office bearers in their respective constituencies, the more aggressive in their opposition to incumbent MPs they became.

By the end of August last year, (one year after the death of Kenyatta) Moi's main consideration had turned away from issues of internal security, which were now under control, and were now focussed upon the election campaign. He was aware that Kenyans had rallied together as one family on the death of Kenyatta, but politics being what it is, he would have been stupid to think that everyone who had wanted to change the constitution to bar him from office had now suddenly fallen in love with him. The more reports he heard from incumbent MPs about anti-*nyayo* elements in the country, the more interested he became in the final outcome of the general election. It was alright to be popular with the people (he was already assured of re-election by virtue of his presidency of the ruling party); but what if a majority of MPs should be elected in the general election who were not *nyayo* men? What if, as some reports suggested, there was indeed a plan afoot to bring together a group of MPs after the general election who would have the necessary numbers in parliament to achieve through constitutional means what the change-the-constitution group in 1976 and the *ngoroko* murder squad in 1978 could not achieve?

And it wasn't as if all the vehement opponents of incumbent *nyayo* men in parliament had a record for vehement support for Moi. Among the Luo, there was the former vice president and leader of the long-dead Kenya People's Union, Mr. Oginga Odinga, and his supporters who seemed bent on getting rid of pro-Moi men from parliament. In Central Province, there were many young Turks, some of them — Mr. Kenneth Matiba — wielding a lot of financial clout — who were determined to put and end to the political fortunes of men who had staked all their political careers supporting Moi when other leading Kikuyu politicians were trying to bar him from succeeding Kenyatta. Elsewhere, there were men like Mr. George Anyona and Mr. Jean Marie Seroney, radicals who had been put in detention by Kenyatta and released by Moi but whose past relations with Moi were such that the new president could not look to them with any confidence for support in his efforts to consolidate his power in the country. Above all, there was the desire which every head of state has to see that he has flexibility in choosing a new government so that out of each major region in the country he has a choice of people who are both popular at the grassroots level as well as dependable as ministers of his government.

It was these considerations which probably induced President Moi to intervene personally in the campaigns of a number of incumbents and to sanction the ruling party's decision to bar Odinga, Anyona and a number of other would-be candidates from contesting the general election of 1979. In the end, however, Kenya voters seem to have been swayed not by the issue of whether one candidate was more of a *nyayo* man than the other; they tended to vote on local issues and judged candidates by their ability to serve their respective constituencies. Nearly half of the incumbents lost their seats, among them seven cabinet ministers and some of the men the president had campaigned for. More to the point, most of the people who took their places have turned out to be even more of *nyayo* men than their predecessors. As if in appreciation of this fact, President Moi

in forming his government was later to include more than half of the elected MPs in the front benches.

What the 1979 general election proved was that whatever body of opposition to Moi there might still be, it was not substantial and it was not organised. In any case, the president's reaction to the outcome of the election seems to have been that he could manage potential dissent better through co-opting potential dissidents into his administration than leaving them out in the political cold. He increased enormously the size of his cabinet in order to give representation to more ethnic groups. The Kikuyu, to be sure, still had the largest single block of cabinet seats, but President Moi brought in leaders from areas which before had not been represented adequately, if at all, in the cabinet. Moi's most conscious effort at ethnic equity was to be seen in the appointment of assistant ministers. Virtually every district in the country got an assistant minister in his new government, and this expansion of the front benches also took in men who in the previous administration had been known as radicals or difficult people. Mr. Martin Shikuku, who was detained with Seroney by Kenyatta for his fiery parliamentary contributions; Mr. John Keen whom Kenyatta dropped from the government benches for his critical remarks about the role of the government in the clumsy cover-up attempt after the assassination of the former MP for Nyandarua North, Mr. J. M. Kariuki, in 1975; Mr. Mark Mwithaga who had been even more outspoken than Keen on the J.M. Kariuki affair — these and others were appointed assistant ministers.

In early 1979 Moi began to put to rest the ghost of the KPU. Soon after appointing Odinga to the chairmanship of the Kenya Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board, he appointed a number of other people who were prominent members of the former opposition party. By mid-1980 the process of political rehabilitation for ex-KPU men was complete; so complete, in fact that the president ordered that there should be no more public harping upon the issue of the former opposition party.

If the first year of Moi's presidency was taken up with mostly political concerns, the second was mostly one of economic issues. Like other African countries, Kenya had been facing mounting problems in the energy field. More and more of the country's export revenue has had to be spent on the import of pretroleum whose prices keep going up. President Moi appreciated all this from the beginning of his administration, and most of his state visits abroad have been geared to getting more financial and technical assistance for Kenya to help cope with the growing energy problem. But the energy problem was not the only problem on the economic front which threatened the stability which Moi was so busy strengthening on the political front.

By July last year there were reports that the country would be having a food shortage. Farmers were having trouble securing fertilisers and the reason was not that the country was broke, but that the world fertiliser market was tight. From these reports alone some experts predicted that 1980 would be a year of scarcity. What the experts did not know at the time was that there would be a prolonged drought as well. More important was the fact that the country's strategic food reserves, particularly maize, had been dangerously whittled down through a thoughtless export drive initiated by the Kenyatta administration at the height of a bumper harvest. Those who knew the latter fact for some unknown reason told the president a totally different story. When newspapers (mainly *The Nairobi Times* and *The Weekly Review*) started raising the alarm back in 1979, the reaction of the ministry of agriculture and the people responsible for safeguarding the strategic reserves of maize was to deny that there would be any shortages. They told the president

there was no cause for concern, and believing them, the president passed on the assurance to the public. For good measure he warned newspapers from over-sensationalising the issue of food shortages.

By the beginning of 1980, however the combined effects of a prolonged drought and mismanagement in the food distribution system were beginning to have their toll. Queues of shoppers appeared in the country's main urban areas. They were orderly queues, but they grew longer as the weeks went by. The president pressed his experts for information and they stuck to their story that there was enough food for everyone, except that they now changed to saying that it was all the fault of hoarders and smugglers. Still the queues grew longer.

At last the president decided he had better take a look for himself. He visited a number of maize stores and was appalled to find them empty or nearly so. This was no time to apportion blame; emergency action had to be taken and the blame apportioned later. Courageously the president told Kenyans there was a major food crisis but that the government was trying to do everything within its power to find enough food for everyone. The fact of the matter was that in the early months of this year, the government as a government appeared almost paralysed in the face of the food crisis. One ministry would say one thing, and the following day another statement, not necessarily in conformity with the first, would be issued. Only the president seemed to be aware of the full gravity of the situation, and it was so grave that he was personally involved in not only the major policy issues but also in the administration of the food import programme. His state visit to the United States early this year covered several grounds, but none was of greater and more pressing interest to the Kenyan leader than the import of American maize and wheat in time to save Kenyans from starvation. (Ironically, while Moi was away in America trying to secure grain for Kenyans, the ministry of agriculture in a misguided move increased the prices of maize and wheat presumably to induce farmers to produce more grain! The announcement of increase was rescinded by the president even before the ink was dry on the paper on which it was made).

The food shortage was bad enough, but the drought had caused a substantial fall in the water levels of Kenya's main hydro-electric power dams. And for months in the early part of 1980, power failures were as topical as the long queues of shoppers looking for food. Industry was disrupted. Tempers in the country grew shorter. Again it looked as if the government machinery had come to a standstill in the face of a national crisis. Only the president appeared to be active. Indeed, because of the seeming inability of many responsible people to carry out their respective functions, rumours started doing the rounds to the effect that the shortages — whether of food or electricity — were intentionally created in order to embarrass, or even bring down, the Moi government. Farmers in the Central Province were said to be withholding their food from the market in order to cause trouble. The sluices of the power dams had been intentionally opened to dry up the dams, it was said. In the ensuing crises, anti-Moi forces were hoping the government would collapse. Those were the rumours, but if President Moi heard the rumours, he did not seem to be overly worried about them; he was more worried about the effect of the shortages on the public — whatever the cause of the shortages. It must have been a very relieved president indeed who was able on his return to Kenya to tell his countrymen of the programme of food importation from the United States which began in April and is only now coming to an end.

The food and power shortages were a

major test of Moi's leadership, and though there is no guarantee that the country will not experience similar troubles next year, the president proved equal to the test. As soon as he had a breathing spell, he moved fast to ensure that key ministries and institutions dealing with food production and distribution are manned by capable and reliable people. One thing he reportedly swore was that he would never believe any figures given to him by his officials on the quantity of food in the country's grain stores. This suspicion on the part of the president has had its own ironic twist. Kenya has recently been building up surpluses of sugar. A few months ago contracts for the export of the surpluses were signed, but when the president heard of the deals he was anxious that another shortage arising out of over-exportation be avoided. He ordered the deals suspended while verification of the figures of surpluses was made. The implied breach of contract with importers of Kenya sugar reportedly threatens to cost Kenya a very large sum of money in damages unless the suspension can be lifted soon. So far, the president doesn't seem to be convinced that the figures of huge surpluses are justifiable.

The second year of his presidency saw Moi taking a greater interest in foreign affairs than he had shown in his first year which was in itself far greater than what his predecessor had shown. Early this year Kenya took part in the Commonwealth monitoring force which helped in the transition from the illegal government of Mr. Ian Smith to the majority government of Mr. Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe. President Moi showed concern for human rights outside the borders of Kenya when he was one of the first heads of state in the third world to voice opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and he continued his efforts to forge closer links with the oil-rich Arab nations of the Middle East when he paid state visits to Iraq and Abu Dhabi this year.

The thrust of his foreign policy has, however, revolved around the situation in Uganda and to a less extent in the Indian Ocean and Gulf areas. Kenya's policy towards Uganda is fashioned at State House, not in the offices of the ministry of foreign affairs. President Moi attaches enormous importance on the outcome of the search of a peaceful return to democracy in Uganda, and like his counter-part in Sudan, President Gaafar Numeiry, he is concerned that Tanzania, which still has 10,000 troops in Uganda, may wish to influence the outcome of the forthcoming elections in Uganda with a view to putting former President Milton Obote back into power. Kenya's concern goes beyond the mere question of keeping outside interference from Uganda's general elections. Obote in past has been a difficult neighbour to live with. Unless he has changed, he could well be even more difficult if he were to come back to power with the help of the Tanzanians.

Developments in the Indian Ocean and Gulf areas seem to have convinced President Moi that closer defence ties with the United States are the only way of checking seeming Soviet expansionism. Under Moi defence expenditure in Kenya is growing much faster than it did under Kenyatta, a factor which is bound to colour Kenya's relations with her neighbours. The Americans seem to be assuming a more important role in defence support for Kenya. In turn they have been granted "facilities" at Mombasa, Nairobi and Nanyuki as part of their Rapid Deployment Force strategy in the Indian Ocean and Gulf areas which also enjoys similar facilities in Somalia and Oman.

Like his predecessor, however, President Moi's main interest remains domestic affairs. In the political arena, he ends his second year as president on an upbeat not with his call for an end to tribalistic organisations receiving massive support from the country's leaders (See following stories). On the economic front the challenges grow more numerous and daunting, but with the harrowing experience of the recent food and power shortages behind him, President Daniel arap Moi has proved that he is equal to any challenge that may come up.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT ACTION TO AVOID FOOD SHORTAGES URGED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Oct 80 p 4

[Text]

THE Government has been urged to take immediate steps to balance industrial and food crops to avoid food shortages.

The call was made by several MPs yesterday.

Contributing to the debate on the Ministry of Agriculture's estimates, an Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources, Mr. Philip Leakey, said the matter should be looked into seriously.

He said the issue should be dealt with now while industrial crops continued to fetch higher prices, thus attracting farmers.

Mr. Leakey said Kenya needed to be self-reliant, especially in modern chemicals and machinery.

The Assistant Minister said Kenya must add to the value of her agricultural produce by exporting them in finished form instead of exporting raw materials.

He also called for the genetic selection of plants to increase yields and, if possible, the establishment of national genetic stations. Mr. Leakey urged the Government to enforce laws, especially those concerning cultivation along river banks, to avoid soil erosion.

He said one of the country's problems now was siltation and that all Kenya's rivers were now polluted by silt.

Speaking on the same motion Emuhaya MP E. Khasakhala said the Kenyan silt had enriched Egyptians on the River Nile.

Speaking on food production, Mr. Khasakhala said the Government should force wananchi to grow both cash and food crops and not to neglect any of them.

He said farmers should also be encouraged to grow weather-resisting crops such as cassava and potatoes.

Agriculture Minister Gilbert M'Mbijjewe said his Ministry would work like "a strong horse" to feed the nation.

The Minister was replying to the debate on his Ministry's vote, which was approved by the House.

The Minister thanked members for their "wonderful and useful advice for the Ministry" and promised it would continue to welcome more views and suggestions.

Among suggestions made during the debate were the increase of agricultural extension officers, improvement in the cotton buying system, promotion of irrigation and soil conservation, provision of more loans to farmers, protection of farmers from exploitation and provision of more houses and vehicles for agricultural workers.

"My Ministry will try its best to fulfil all the wishes of the Members because those are the wishes of wananchi," said the Minister.

The Ministry would soon ask the House to approve a Bill aimed at protecting farmers from people who sell fake crop chemicals. "We have been taken for a ride for a long time," Mr. M'Mbijjewe added.

He said the Government would encourage the planting of sorghum, millet, peas and other crops which require a short time to mature.

He said the Government was aware of the potential of 75 per cent of the country's arid or semi-arid land.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CEMENT SHORTAGE--Over 100,000 tonnes of cement has been lying at Mombasa's Bamburi Portland Cement factory and at Mbaraki depots while the upcountry construction industry is facing an acute cement shortage. Bamburi Portland works manager J. Kimanthi said the cement could not be moved upcountry because Kenya Railways could not provide enough wagons. Mr. Kimanthi said the factory was capable of providing 1,200 tonnes for upcountry but, he added, only 800 tonnes was being moved. He said this was an improvement over the last few days when only 750 tonnes could be transported. The works manager said the problem was further compounded by the fact that the company was not allowed to distribute its own products. "Thus we rely heavily on the national railways network as it is the cheapest means of transport," he added. Mr. Kimanthi pointed out that now over 100,000 tonnes of cement and clinker--a form of cement whose preparation has not been completed--were posing storage problems for the compnay. He said when clinker was stored outside it started deteriorating after rains, rendering it useless. This was a loss to the company, he said. To alleviate the problem, Mr. Kimanthi said, the company would allow the collection of cement from the factory by customers from different parts of the country, provided they had valid local purchase orders from the Kenya Cement Marketing Company that handles all the cement for the factory.--KNA /Text/ /Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Oct 80 p 9/

REFUGEE SECURITY THREAT--The influx of Ugandan refugees into Kenya has adversely affected the country's security. The Immigration Department's 1978 report just released claimed that the refugees have abused "our hospitality" by engaging in "criminal activities." The report said: "Because of the uncertain political climate in Uganda, Ugandans continued to enter Kenya as refugees. A combined police and immigration operation was carried out and Ugandans considered a security risk were repatriated, the report said. During the year under review, 9,808 aliens were registered. The report, presented to Parliament yesterday, said a sizeable number of applications for new entry permits were rejected because Kenyan citizens with similar skills were capable of taking over those jobs from expatriates. /Text/ /Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Oct 80 p 4/

STRIKE ENDED--Workers at Mwea Rice Mills in Kirinyaga District ended a three-day strike yesterday. The strike was called off after negotiations between labour officials, the Commercial, Food and Allied Workers' Union and the general manager of the National Irrigation Board, Mr. Lempaka. Riot police had been called in when the workers started a go-slow on Monday morning demanding the removal of their manager, Mr. Mwangi Thegeya. The workers later boycotted work and were joined by shift workers in the afternoon. Over 70 of the employees were picked up by police for questioning and released later. But the strike continued on Tuesday as the workers maintained they were not prepared to work under Mr. Thegeya. This was the second industrial unrest at the mills this year. Last month, the workers went on a two-day strike in protest against the manager. Three shopstewards were dismissed. Kirinyaga DC Norman Njuguna had addressed the workers after the first strike and warned that the Government would not tolerate agitators. /Text/ /Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Oct 80 p 8/

BETTER KANU DISCIPLINE--Kanu is to tighten discipline among members from the grassroots to headquarters level in a bid to strengthen party leadership. The secretary-general of Kanu, Mr. Robert Matano, said this in Nairobi yesterday when he addressed newsmen in his office. Mr. Matano, the Minister for Co-operative Development, was speaking shortly after he arrived from Malawi where he led a Kanu leaders' delegation to the Malawi Congress Party's annual convention. The secretary-general said Kanu was currently involved in reorganising its administration, recruitment of members and other aspects geared towards promotion of leadership. He urged Kanu members to continue assisting headquarters to enhance discipline, especially among youth. The annual convention celebrations were attended by about 600 Malawian Congress Party leaders from all branches and by the Zambian and Mozambique ruling party leaders, said Mr. Matano. He said Kanu could learn a lot from the Malawi Congress in party administration. He added that Malawians were disciplined people.--KNA /Text/ /Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Oct 80 p 32/

FINNISH GRANT--Finland is to give Kenya a Sh. 3.4-million grant for establishing small-scale hydro-electric power stations in Kerio Valley and the Lake Basin development programmes. The assistance is to come in two instalments: Sh. 1.6 million this year and Sh. 1.8 million next. The agreement was signed yesterday in Nairobi by Energy Minister John Okwanyo and the Finnish Ambassador Raimo Salmi. The money will be used in erecting small hydroelectric stations on rivers Arror, Muruny and Tekerra in Kerio Valley. In the Lake Basin, rivers Nzoia, Yala, Nyando, Sondu, Kuja, Mara and Migori will also have small hydroelectric stations. This is the first such assistance Finland has extended to Kenya. But there are many other areas of development co-operation between the two countries particularly in commerce. Mr. Okwanyo thanked the Finnish Government for the assistance. /Text/ /Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Oct 80 p 5/

CSO: 4420

FRENCH ASSISTANCE TO BE INCREASED

AB031165 Paris AFP in French 1815 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Antananarivo, 31 Oct (AFP)--The total contribution of the Ministry of Cooperation to Madagascar's development will amount to about FF150 million (7.5 billion Malagasy francs in 1981) a figure never before reached, the French Minister of Cooperation Mr Robert Gallery said on Thursday night.

The leader of the French delegation to the third meeting of the Franco-Malagasy joint commission gave these indications at the end of the commission's working session held in Antananarivo from 28 to 30 October.

Having signed with the Malagasy minister of finance and planning, Mr Rakotovao-Razakaboana, the documents containing the commission's conclusions, which will be submitted to the authorities for approval in Paris, Mr Robert Galley emphasized that France, which is convinced that her aid will further strengthen an old friendship, will make this solidarity effort in the difficult moments through which Madagascar is passing.

Talking about nonrefundable subsidies from the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) (about FF44 million in 1981 as against 32.12 in 1980), Mr Robert Galley stressed that the joint commission has decided to improve the efficiency of the French technical assistance (about 600 French technical assistants currently live in Madagascar) which will be geared more towards the training of teachers.

According to Mr Galley, the commission intends to pay particular attention to scientific research in order to bring it up to the level of the friendship and solidarity which should exist between our countries.

Mr Galley finally disclosed that as far as capital investments are concerned, the commission strictly respected the directives given by the Malagasy president, Mr Didier Ratsiraka. It envisages mainly:

--continued effort for the development of cotton and coffee cultivation, as well as agro-industrial studies;

--the setting up of a pilot scheme of soybean production;

--the development of rice production in the region of Lake Alaotra (north-east of Antananarivo) and a seed multiplication center will be set up; this effort will stretch over several years;

--the improvement of railway transportation (?between) Antananarivo and Tamatave (east coast);

--the study of the iron deposits of Soalala (west coast);

--the establishment of a radio relay system between Fianarantsoa in the center and Tulear in the south-west to (?link) Fort-Dauphin in the south-east;

--the extension of the telephone network in the capital;

--the pursuit of efforts in teaching and professional training (sawmill pilot scheme for pine wood, national school for maritime training).

A new and greater effort will also be devoted to the teaching of the French language and to complementary equipment for Malagasy television, the cooperation minister concluded.

CSO: 4400

MACHEL URGES FULFILLMENT OF 1981 PLAN

LD051845 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 5 Nov 80 EA

[Text] Let us make the state central plan for 1981 the first step to be secured in the decade of victory against underdevelopment--this was said yesterday by President Samora Machel at the closing session of the augmented meeting of the Council of Ministers which approved the project of the state central plan for next year. President Samora Machel laid particular stress on two aspects: First, on the obligatory character of the plan and the need for all workers to apply themselves conscientiously. On the second aspect, he said that under the guidance of the party, a wide campaign of tasks and objectives of the plan will be initiated from the base upward in all sectors of the national economy.

Speaking on the obligations of the plan, President Samora Machel repeated that in socialism the plan is imperative, the plan demands discipline, understanding of the tasks, control and submission of reports; that officials at all levels should establish the mechanisms of control to the furthest extent. The Mozambique supreme leader added that reports will be required from officials on the compliance of the plan.

The state central plan for 1981 concentrates essentially on two sectors. First, the economic area which supplies the principal products for export and those for the supply of the people. The project of the state central plan for 1981 approved by the augmented Council of Ministers will be submitted to the People's Assembly, after its approval, the plan will become law.

Summarizing the work of the meeting, President Samora Machel hailed all workers engaged in implementing the plan and especially those of the National Planning Commission. This session of the augmented Council of Ministers also examined the length of the [word indistinct] of the plan for 1980, in which sectors the aims have been complied with, and if not, why not. As summarized by President Samora Machel, it was established that there were advances in comparison to 1979, but that those advances did not correspond to the plan. In face of this, President Samora Machel said, we are obliged to redouble our efforts in order to comply with the state central plan for 1981.

Analyzing the causes of noncompliance with some of the aims for this year, Samora Machel reiterated that the political and organizational offensive has

already enabled the detection of many of those causes, such as disorganization, incompetence, indiscipline, corruption and in a general form the actions of the internal enemy infiltrated into our structures. President Samora Machel repeated (?as he said at the) seventh session of the party Central Committee, that it is necessary that the offensive should become permanent; that it should transform the mode of all our lives; that it should be a permanent methodology for the struggle against underdevelopment. Speaking further on the noncompliance of the plan for 1980, he said the absence (?is also felt) of technical and scientific knowledge as shown by many cadres.

In this respect, President Samora Machel said that the economic battle demands well-formed cadres with a good technical and scientific background, cadres capable of putting into effect and stimulating the enormous energy [words indistinct] cadres capable of applying dynamism to the people's problems and the development of technicians. President Samora Machel praised the realization of short practical courses in order to prepare basic cadres for specific tasks in the various productive sectors. President Samora Machel cautioned that the central state plan does not yet cover a large area of the economy of our people, namely family (?production). The Mozambique supreme leader said this does not mean [word indistinct] that at the end the majority of our people should not be supported and encouraged. He recommended that special attention should be given to these sectors by mobilizing and giving concrete support. Finally, Samora Machel said that all should assume from now the principles and guidelines of the 1981 plan.

CSO: 4401

MACHEL DISCUSSES REORGANIZATION OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 pp 3-4

[Speech by President Samora Moises Machel at meeting with district administrators and other government cadres on 8 October 1980]

[Excerpts] In a meeting on 8 October 1980 with district administrators and other government cadres from all over the country, Samora Moises Machel, the president of FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, made an important speech published below in its entirety:

Mr Administrators,

Today we are gathered together with members of our government. For the first time in our country, all district administrators are meeting with members of the Council of Ministers and high-ranking cadres from the central and provincial levels.

This is the time to discuss some basic questions about our people's lives in the district.

I salute those who, in the very harsh conditions of our economic struggle and the struggle against aggression and enemy infiltration, have acted in a manner worthy of the heroic traditions of the resistance and the revolutionary struggle of the people of Mozambique. Their behavior identifies them with the principles of FRELIMO Party and makes them leaders defending the country, the revolution and socialism.

We have come, then, to praise these distinguished administrators for their example and dedication to the service of the people.

Mr Administrators,

All of you must understand and accept responsibility as leaders in our state; in other words, as district administrators in the specific conditions of our country.

All of you must be aware:

Of yourselves as people.

You must know yourselves, your shortcomings, vices and inadequacies.

You must fight against what is negative in yourselves and accent the positive.

All of you must be aware:

Of your management duties and how to exercise power. You must use power firmly to carry out tasks, make decisions, supervise their implementation and make as many people as possible participate in state tasks in the district. You must know how to report on your activities to the party and provincial governor.

The administrator must understand his structure and relations with other structures at various levels.

We are from different backgrounds. This is our most difficult problem, thus we see administrators causing scenes from time to time. All of you have your habits and defects.

This is a cultural question.

Our language, our rudeness or courtesy and kindness toward our wives and children is a matter of culture.

So too is the way we relate to our subordinates.

Consideration for the public and sensitivity to solving the people's problems are, above all, cultural matters.

In our country, the cultural issue is very prominent.

In addition, there is illiteracy, ignorance, poverty and hunger.

Like peasants, we were not in touch with the district, the province and the country. We were isolated, restricted by ethnic groups, which explains certain episodes. We lacked a vision of the whole.

The Portuguese colonial administration kept the districts isolated.

It kept us within the narrow bounds of the ethnic group.

Even the few who could read and write did not know about the history and geography of our country, district or community. They learned about the colonizer's rivers, mountains and history.

Some of them became specialists. They were assimilated into the colonizer's culture.

The absence of a proletariat in our country, the lack of industry, especially large-scale industry, exacerbated this situation in Mozambique.

The proletariat should lead the people in a class confrontation with the exploiter.

Since the proletariat was forged during the armed struggle, the revolutionary armed struggle for national liberation brought class consciousness. The working class must assume the role of leader in our class struggle. The proletariat will have to lay the foundations for an alliance with the peasant so that the latter will be liberated from his limited, restricted, individualist view.

The peasant who works his little plot of land growing only enough to subsist does not have a collective conscience.

We must strengthen the alliance between the working class and the peasants in the district. It is strengthened by developing economic links between the countryside and the city.

It is strengthened by organizing peasants into cooperatives, by improving the organization and developing the state agricultural sector.

Socialization of the countryside, then, is a decisive task in this decade.

Through socialization of the countryside, we will overcome the present situation of limited production. We have millions of tiny, unproductive farms scattered about.

Because they are scattered, we will not produce the necessary surplus. We will not produce the surplus needed to build factories to produce farm implements, tractors, clothing, shoes, cement and the tools we need.

The countryside must be socialized in close connection with the industrialization of our country. By creating large-scale industry, we forge a highly aware and organized working class. Large-scale industry is our economic independence. It makes the socialist revolution in our country irreversible. It makes the working class the guiding force in establishing socialism in the People's Republic of Mozambique. Through the struggle for socialism, we will liberate all our people culturally, economically and socially.

We must recognize that much work still must be done to achieve this. We must be aware that very little has been done. There is much to do and it must be done better.

We must guarantee the growth and political, scientific, technical and administrative maturation of district administrators and leaders in general.

These tasks demand high-level management qualities of everyone. The state and society must be administered scientifically.

We must learn from our own experience.

There were no Mozambique administrative cadres in the colonial state of Mozambique.

The Mozambicans were not leaders.

We learned to lead through our own struggle against Portuguese colonialism. We learned to lead through the revolutionary armed struggle for national liberation. Unfortunately, the armed struggle did not extend throughout the entire country.

The Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique are the great school of leadership. Dedicated cadres are forged in them. They forge cadres who can understand and study the situation, can consult adequately, firmly carry out decisions and oversee their implemtatation.

Cadres must learn to lead. Administrators must learn to guide the district. The administrator must learn quickly and well.

To lead, the administrator must have a work plan. He must have the best plans, be the most organized and the most punctual.

The administrator carries out his work plan in a disciplined manner.

He must know the people. This is the only way to solve their problems.

He heads the People's Assembly.

He heads the Executive Council.

He mobilizes and trains all the people to carry out the tasks.

The administrator heads the state organizations and guides the people of the district to do local tasks in the struggle against underdevelopment.

The administrator has specific duties and responsibilities in managing the district.

The administrator sees that the People's Assemblies are held.

He organizes the delegates' work.

He ensures that, by preparing the citizen, the dynamizing group, the Democratic Mass Organizations, the production centers and the Local Assemblies, the People's Assembly sessions are prepared from the ground level.

The problems are at the ground level.

Local Assemblies and their Executive Councils must be dynamized and organized to solve local problems. The Local Assemblies can not wait for the problems to be solved at other levels.

The Local Assemblies can study and sum up the problems and the experience of the community.

The District Assembly must take its lead from the Local Assemblies.

The rank and file is the keystone of any exercise of our power, the keystone for solving the problem.

To do this, there must be close liaison between the Local Assemblies and the District Assemblies and their Executive Councils.

The Administrator has this fundamental task. He must lead the rank and file.

These are the administrator's basic duties:

Lead the fight against hunger in the district.

Eliminating hunger means producing food.

We will stop eating only traditional foods from our native areas.

We will stop eating only manioc, corn, mapira or wheat. We will overcome ignorance and conservatism.

To wipe out hunger, we must have varied foods, rich in protein and vitamins. We will eat eggs, fish, chicken, veal, carrots and lettuce. We will drink milk.

To wipe out hunger, we will eat more fruit.

All our people must plant fruit trees.

We must produce all this to create surpluses for export.
Through exports, we will buy tractors, trucks, farming tools, electric equipment, water pumps and spare parts not yet made in our country.

The administrator provides necessary support to state firms located in the district and subordinate to higher-level organizations.

The administrator keeps informed about production plans of those state firms.
He does not interfere in their management, he is not the director of the firms.

Together with the management of the firms, the administrator helps solve the political and social problems of workers in state firms.

The administrator helps recruit workers for state firms.

The district administrator must do everything to meet and exceed export production goals.

The district administrator must supply goods to the people.

He must supply the people by producing surpluses. He must do this by marketing local form produce.

He must organize the local trade network in a rational manner.

He must provide the people with basic consumer goods.

The administrator must organize local industry. He must discover local raw materials. He must insure that existing raw materials are fully used.

The administrator must guarantee that the process of forming cooperatives and communal villages is truly a widely based mass movement.

It is the administrator's duty to set up and develop the cooperative base of the communal village.

The administrator rewards the best cooperative.

He holds individual and collective socialist emulation campaigns in communal villages and cooperatives.

The administrator mobilizes and organizes workers in state firms to create communal villages on this foundation.

Communal villages must be established on the basis of existing villages and production centers.

Communal neighborhoods must be set up in neighborhoods, boroughs and small towns in the district.

This is the administrator's task.

Our administrator encourages plowing with draft animals and plans transportation through the freight information centers.

Our administrator fights against the clothing shortage. To overcome this, we must produce more cotton.

The administrator must insure that the education programs formulated at a higher level are carried out in the schools and literacy centers.

It is the administrator's duty to provide for public order and popular vigilance at the district level.

The district commander of the People's Police of Mozambique is subordinate to both the respective administrator and the provincial commander. The police are an instrument of the administrator to guarantee public order.

The administrator oversees the management of vigilante groups in the district.

The security situation is different. Security is centrally organized.

The administrator is not the superior of the head of security.

The district head of security must, however, give the administrator the necessary general information about people's lives and pursuit of the enemy in the district.

The district head of security must keep the administrator permanently informed about the security situation and essential security matters at that level. It is not the duty of the head of security to reveal, or the right of the district administrator to know, specific, internal aspects of security work--the sources of information, how they are treated and ways or methods of organizing their activities in the district.

Secrecy in relations between the administrator and the head of security is in ideology, policies and the common objectives in defending the people, the state and the revolution. Basically, secrecy is in the spirit of close cooperation. Secrecy is in the clear delineation of each one's specific responsibilities. Secrecy means understanding that there are distinct but complementary responsibilities. It is the understanding that the administrator is the highest-ranking leader in the district. Secrecy is understanding the requirements of security work. It is assuming that security is indispensable, a complex, vital task requiring centralized management.

We must all assume that, by struggling together, we overcome the enemy and defend the people, the state and socialism in our country.

Being an administrator in our country means assuming great responsibility before the party and the people of Mozambique.

The administrator represents the Council of Ministers and the provincial government in the district.

At the district level, he concentrates the state's power from the workers and peasants. We give the administrator's duties to a management cadre. He plays two roles: one as secretary of the district and the other as district administrator.

All eyes are on the first secretary of the district committee and the district administrator.

Because of the high-level responsibilities of the district administrator, we must discuss a fundamental question of management. We are talking about the administrator's behavior.

We know some administrators misuse power and are arbitrary.

They encourage illegal acts.

Some administrators succumb to undisciplined behavior, liberalism and drunkenness.

Other administrators sink into thievery and embezzlement.

They rob the people and the state. They are thieves and criminals. Some administrators succumb to comfort and laziness. They make compromises undermining the prestige of their office.

There are immoral, debauched administrators. They boldly attack our program by promoting moral and sexual corruption. They encourage the disintegration of society and the family. They believe immorality has a value.

They are no longer administrators.

Some of you will be punished for transgressions. The compromises dragging you down are responsible for your dismissal. You are not worthy to remain in the state apparatus.

In our country, the administrator is a leader of the people. He assumes and promotes the values of the political and organizational offensive.

Mr Administrators,

We are purging government management in the districts, expelling administrators in the colonial mode, eliminating those who collaborate with the enemy and removing those who do not have the qualities needed for a cadre in the state apparatus.

As always, with the active participation of our people, we are succeeding in fighting the enemy's inflitration into our networks.

However, we know the enemy is reacting to our victories. We must continue to strike and destroy him.

The enemy works against the state apparatus in particular, because in our country, it is the principal instrument of the power of the workers and peasants united and led by the FRELIMO Party.

The main target of enemy activity is the cadres in the state apparatus.

Therefore, the leader is the enemy's preferred target.

The enemy will react against the upcoming transfer of administrators.

He will use new tactics, reconnoiter and be subtle in the beginning in a seemingly inoffensive manner. He will use flattery.

We know the enemy. He is always trying to isolate the leader of the people.

The enemy, on the base of individual inclinations, wins with flattery. Vice is the source of our weakness. It is the basis for recruitment, and the enemy recruits. We become enemy agents.

The administrator must have unshakeable confidence in the correctness of our line, and indestructible faith in the victory of socialism.

The district administrator sees that all the people work enthusiastically in the fight against underdevelopment.

The district plays a decisive role in building socialism from the ground level.

Therefore, we must define priorities among the districts.

The following are to be considered priorities:

--the most economically important districts in this decade.

--the districts in the liberated areas.

--the districts hit by Rhodesian Army aggression.

--the border districts.

Taking these priorities into consideration, we must:

Begin, in the near future, the territorial reorganization of the districts.

We must make the district a territorial unit so that management and planning will be easier.

This endeavor must be accompanied by properly organized programs for selecting and training the necessary cadres.

The initial reorganization should eliminate obviously unsuitable present administrative divisions.

The in-depth territorial reorganization must be carried out in the context of the future indicative plan.

We must all ensure that the resolution on the political and organizational offensive approved by the Sixth Session of the People's Assembly is completely carried out at the district and local level throughout the country.

We must approve new members for the Executive Councils of the District Assemblies, in order to implement Directive No 2/78.

In this context, the district leaders must be integrated into the Executive Councils.

It is the provincial governor's responsibility, in accordance with Law Number 7/78, to appoint district leaders.

These leaders must be appointed after consultation with the appropriate ministers or state secretaries, or on their suggestion.

We must not appoint too many district leaders or provincial heads since we do not have enough cadres to accomplish this and, too, it would not be in keeping with a clear view of the duties of the Executive Councils. The duties of each district leader should be studied so that the priority branches or sectors of state management in the district will have district leaders.

We must, however:

Beginning in 1981, make efforts to supply the District Executive Councils with the necessary people, materials and money to carry out the related activities in the district in the following areas:

Planning, finances and work force.

Agriculture.

Communal villages and formation of cooperatives.

Supplying goods and marketing.

Local industry.

Opening and maintaining roads, airfields and landing strips.

Upkeep of district infrastructure.

Literacy.

Preventive medicine and social aid.

Law and order.

In this context, the specific duties and tasks of the Executive Councils must be defined. Their membership and the salary of district leaders must be determined. Districts should be classified according to the main political, economic and social characteristics of each district.

We must:

Provide for the basic competence of the central organs of the state apparatus:

By training cadres.

By technical and physical support and by defining standards for the normal functioning of the Executive Councils and the respective district management.

We must:

Define the management training system at the central level. In that system, district-level management cadres must receive political, scientific, technical and administrative training.

District management cadres must be trained to handle the tasks of the District Executive Council with great competence.

Governors, provincial governments and district administrators must assume a more active role in selecting and training cadres.

They must apply specific standards to the policy of cadres so that the district directors who are transferred have designated or will designate a replacement quickly.

The provincial government must organize and train cadres at the district and local level.

It is the duty of the provincial governments:

Under the aegis and initiative of the District Executive Council, to begin training programs.

The administrator must form a staff. If it is to be effective, not everything can be done at once.

The district is of crucial importance in administering the economic and social base necessary for local development. It is vitally important in transforming the relations of production, and in creating, from the rank and file, political and ideological conditions for constructing socialism in our country.

Strengthening state organizations in the district is a priority task for this decade.

Without strong state organizations in the district, our state will be weakened.

It will be like a large tree with stunted roots. They will not be able to penetrate the earth and find water to grow and resist the most violent winds and storms.

Strengthening our state of workers and peasants in the district is a task of the party and state organizations at all levels.

Strengthening our state in the district is a task to which the governors and provincial government must dedicate themselves. Strengthening our state in the district is the direct responsibility of district administrators. It is a task the district administrator must accomplish successfully at his level.

To do this,

Let us make the political and organizational offensive an instrument to strengthen local state organizations!

Let us make the political and organizational offensive a means for mobilization and a popular movement, headed by the local government organizations conscious of the tasks in the struggle against underdevelopment!

Thank you.

The struggle continues!

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CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

MINISTER RETURNS FROM HUNGARY--The minister of national defense, Lt Gen Alberto Chipande, returned to Maputo today after visiting the People's Republic of Hungary at the invitation of his Hungarian counterpart, Lajos Czinege. At Mavalane Airport, Minister Alberto Chipande was met by the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique national political commissar, Lt Gen Armando Guebuza. During his visit to Hungary, Alberto Chipande had talks with his Hungarian counterpart, Lajos Czinege, on the future cooperation and exchange of experience between the Mozambique armed forces and the Hungary army. The national defense minister also visited a number of centers of economic and social interest in Hungary. [Text] [LD011540 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Nov 80 EA]

CSO: 4401

VARIOUS INCIDENTS SAID TO BE EFFORTS TO ISOLATE NPN

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Oct 80 p 3

[Commentary by Rufai Ibrahim in the column "In the Nation": "Isolating the NPN?"]

[Text]

ON the occasion of Vice-President Alex Ekwueme's 48th birthday, the Daily Star, after congratulating him and wishing him many happy returns, drew the Vice-Pres's attention to the Nigerian Tribune's editorial of September 22, 1980, which it (the Daily Star) reproduced. For those who did not read it, the Tribune editorial was a criticism of what the paper saw as the Vice-President's attempt to move a step ahead of the President, and his frequent visit to his home state, which the Star saw as inimical to peace in the state.

Earlier than this, in September, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, leader of the NPP, chose the venue of the Anambra State Assembly to launch a critical attack on the Vice-President's views on party supremacy.

Still in the NPP zone, Chief M.C.K. Ajuluchukwu, UPN's Director of Publicity is on record as having visited and held discussions with both Governors Jim Nwobodo and Mbakwe. The subject of their discussions we may not get to know immediately but his visit could be instructive in terms of the growing understanding between the NPP and the other parties.

In Plateau State, the Plateau Publishing Corporation (PPC), is soon to start a Hausa newspaper, and the Plateau State Government has appointed Haroun Adamu, a PRP sympathiser and Managing Director of the Kano Triumph Publishing Company, into the PPC board of directors.

This apart, there has for long been some kind of understanding between Governor Solomon Lar of Plateau and the PRP governors.

All these, appear, in a way, to be totally unrelated events and occurrences. It is impossible, after all, for those in government or in politics to avoid interactions with each other. And it is tempting to argue that Haroun Adamu's appointment into the board of PPC has no meaning outside the fact that the board could benefit from the wealth of his experience — in other words that it has no political significance. There is also the instinct to see Zik's action as merely the desire and duty of a party leader to counter a view which could make things uncomfortable if allowed to become conventional wisdom.

But a sober inclination is to view all these seemingly unrelated events in terms of their significance for the formation and durability of political alliancies — a process that is still very active. Viewed against this backdrop, these happenings appear to have one common denominator — an unarticulated but nevertheless agreed plan to isolate the NPN. It is easy to see how and why.

It is necessary, from the onset, to note that the whole party system, on which everthing revolves, is yet to establish firm roots. the parties formed hurriedly to fight the elections are still in their formative stage, and in this kind of situation alliancies may prove to be no more durable than antagonism.

Of course, the NPN is in an accord with the NPP—an accord which many people believe confers more benefits to

the NPP than its electoral fortunes would normally entitle it to. It is nevertheless an accord which is not only based on certain wrong assumptions but one which gives the stronger partner, the NPN, the leverage and clout to be crucial to the continued existence and credibility of the weaker party, the NPP. First the wrong assumptions: it was thought that the President really needed an overwhelming majority of party loyalists in the legislature to get his bills through — a thinking that was clearly a hangover from the parliamentary days; it was assumed that once the NPP was "given some appointments and NPP legislators would always vote as the President would wish them to.

It is precisely this that puts the NPP squarely at the centre of what is now happening in the political scene.

In its just concluded convention in Ibadan, the party stopped just short of openly telling its three governors to join the nine "progressive" governors but the comments of Chief Ogunsanya and others on the matter amounted, unmistakably, to an open licence for the governors to join their nine counterparts. Even before this convention, statements from the NPP secretary, Dr. Alex Fom and both governors Nwobodo and Mbakwe only pointed to a desire — or threat — to start attending the nine governors' meeting.

It is very tempting to view NPP's actions in term of its overall strategy to maximise its benefits from the accord. Certainly, the NPP is a very pragmatic party, for which ideology might not mean exactly what it means.

'IT is very tempting to view NPP's actions in term of its overall strategy to maximise its benefits from the accord. Certainly, the NPP is a very pragmatic party, for which ideology might not mean exactly what it means'.

And when Governor Mbakwe once dismissed the NPN as a party without an ideology, he probably never meant that the NPP had, or bothered so much about one.

Meetings

Yet, it seems to this writer that NPP's actions are prompted more by a fear of being "swallowed" by the NPN than by a desire to grab more.

Many prominent members of the NPN, Chuba Okadigbo in particular, and the NPP, ex-Minister Paul Unongo, have been in the forefront of the campaign for a two-party system. No doubt, the rationale and reasons both Unongo and Okidigbo advanced to back their call for a two-party system, were sound. But the problem was that their interest in the matter tended to give the impression that the two-party thing was an NPN strategy to swallow the NPP

Given all this, NPP's strategy became geared towards maintaining its identity. But this is a strategy that has forced the party to seek wider alliances, the accord with the NPN not withstanding.

Already in the northern states, since the last Eid-el-Fitr, Governor Lar has been holding regular meetings with the two governors of the GNPP and the two governors of the PRP And governor Bola Ige's recent visit to Jos is part of the whole strategy of the "progressive" governors to win over Governor Lar to their side. Governor Ige was in Jos, it seems, to further work on Governor Lar.

It is thus most probable that Governor Lar will be the first to be won over, if only because the NPP in Plateau thrives best on anti-NPN sentiments.

But, it is not only because of the fear of the NPN swallowing the NPP that the latter is drawn towards the other three parties.

On the issues of free education and the community and Jangali taxes question, at first the NPN thought it could shrug off the qestion of free education out of the campaign. When it became an issue, the NPN offered an alternative — the "qualitative education". And now the NPN wants to give free education come 1983.

One is not saying that the NPN was opposed to free education. In fact, none of the five parties is opposed to it. The issue is the timing. But the point one is making here is that it seems the NPN waits to be forced, into taking positions.

It appears this is bringing other parties closer together than will normally be expected. And it is for this reason, among others, that the NPN stands the risk of being isolated.

Question

It is, of course, impossible that the PRP, GNPP, UPN and NPP will come together to form one single party in opposition to the NPN. With Zik and Awo around, it is utopian to think so. And the NPP leadership says that the accord is as strong as ever. It may be so, but the point is that in all the four parties the younger people seem agreed on reaching some kind of understanding. What form this will take, how durable or perishable it will be, is, of course, a question that cannot be immediately answered.

CSO: 4420

RESCINDING BAN ON CAMPUS POLITICAL ACTIVITY URGED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Oct 80 p 3

[Editorial in the column "DAILY TIMES Opinion": "Politics in the Campus"]

[Text]

IT was surprising but not totally understandable that the last administration thought it necessary to impose a ban on party politics in the country's university campuses.

Surprising, because the degree of political awareness one has good reason to expect in such places immediately indicated just how unrealistic it was to ban party politics there. This is because one of the variables that account for active participation in politics is education. The higher the level of education, the greater the likelihood that the citizen would be politically active some scholars have rightly theorised.

But experience is the best teacher, and what those with any political hindsight must have learnt from the political history of the First Republic is that the sharp division which characterised the politics of that period produced undesirable effects on university life, to the extent that discipline and the purposes for which universities were established became unduly threatened.

In placing a ban on party politics on our campuses therefore, the erstwhile military leaders must have taken the rather expedient decision, to avoid a repeat performance of the unwholesome practices before 1966.

Now, the Students' Union at the University of Benin has threatened to challenge the National Universities Commission (NUC) over the ban, on the ground that section 37 of the constitution guarantees freedom of association and that any order to the contrary amounted to a violation of individual rights.

The union has also argued that unless the NUC held the constitution in contempt, there was no basis for further enforcement of the ban.

While not questioning the students' right to patronise the courts, it is doubtful if they had given a deep enough thought to the issue before making their objections to the ban known.

Indeed, the notice which the NUC issued last year does not, to the best of our knowledge, ban party politics as such. It confers on students the right to belong to political parties as individuals and take part in political activities outside the university campus. But it debars members of the academic community from forming and running university branches of political parties.

If what students really want is a declaration allowing the latter, and also perhaps the right to hold political rallies on campus, then they are well advised to seek other more productive avenues of demonstrating their political interest.

We believe their grouse is predicated solely on the assumption that the NUC order militates against their right to take advantage of the constitutional provision for freedom of association and fundamental rights.

Strictly speaking, it does not, because the NUC did not stipulate that politically-like-minded students could not exchange views or engage in political discussions, just as soldiers in the barracks and seminarians, for example, can, even though branches of the political parties and rallies are also not allowed in the military and religious institutions, for apparently the same reasons that necessitated the NUC ban order. And it is quite clear that no rallies may be held in any public institution or place without the express permission of the police or other appropriate authorities.

All told therefore, the NUC order is in the interest of the students and the universities, which must not be distracted from the smooth discharge of their responsibilities to society. Viewed from this perspective, perhaps everyone would better appreciate the merit and selfless motive behind the ban, and cooperate in ensuring the calm atmosphere essential for creative work in our institutions of higher learning.

CSO: 4420

COMMENTARY EXAMINES AFTER-EFFECTS OF LIBERIAN REVOLUTION

AB030912 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Liberia should have continued to remain out of the glare to [word indistinct] publicity if the events of 12 April 1980 had not happened. On that day, M/Sgt Samuel Doe set a double record in the American-style republic; he broke the myth of the nonchalance of the Liberian people and also became one of the lowest army officers to seize power in contemporary history.

However, the Doe Revolution as it seemed at that time brought spontaneous jubilation among the Liberian people. They saw his emergence as a phenomenon to obliterate the age-long authoritarian rule of succeeding governments in their country and a means to an end. The total routing of the Tolbert family, therefore, did not seem to them at the time to matter so much as long as the Augean stable was cleared and their hopes raised. So while Sergeant Doe consolidated his stranglehold by eliminating and restricting potential rivals and other stalwarts of the old regime, Liberians hailed him on in the genuine belief that a messiah had come their way.

But it soon dawned on them, however, that this lord was not actually being their shepherd. They also discovered all too soon that their leader was prepared to flex his muscles and rule through thick and thin. Master-Sergeant Doe certainly wanted to rule in comfort, and he went ahead to ensure that nothing stood between him and his goal. In the belief that no coup is total until the incumbent leader was eliminated, Sergeat Doe combed the Tolbert household, putting a good number to the sword and punitively confining others. That bloodbath did not do Sergeant Doe any good and very soon he realized this.

Drawing an inspiration from his Ghanaian idol, Jerry Rawlings, Sergeant Doe sought to excell in what he thought was a revolutionary clean up. African nations, spearheaded by Nigeria, did not take kindly to this new twist to the revolution concept as manifested in the Liberian brutality so soon after Carnage in Accra. Because of this state of feeling, Liberia was stigmatized and avoided like a plague.

The first opportunity Sergeant Doe had to test his acceptability in contemporary African politics was at Lome where an ECOWAS meeting was being held. Of course, he was rejected outright. It could not have been otherwise, particularly considering the infantile attitude of Sergeant Doe who visited the foreign countries in combat

dress and well stuffed up with grenades. The more mature African leaders, even those of them who use reckless militancy as their leverage to power and popularity, did not seem to take Sergeant Doe's showmanship too kindly.

The economic summit of ECOWAS in Lagos and later the OAU summit in Freetown, Sierra Leone, made Sergeant Doe realize in full force the futility of his experiment in hardihood. The Nigerian leader did not mince words when he stated that he found it impossible to interact with someone who had been so brutal and did not seem to show decorum and humanism in the affairs of state. Not only that, Sergeant Doe's problem was compounded by the sheer accident of time; at the time of his action, President Tolbert was the chairman of the OAU and naturally African leaders did not like what they thought was a slap in the face of the Panafrican movement.

After the Nigerian verbal confrontation, Sergeant Doe and his Junta certainly did some self-reexamination. He bent completely backwards to find the frayed African pulse. He went to see Mrs Tolbert in confinement and offered national apology. He also went on to release a number of people including members of the Tolbert family and some of his aides. But this was a grain in the desert because scores of others are still languishing in Liberian jails and Sergeant Doe seems not in a hurry at all to throw their gates open.

This is why the call by his justice minister last week for a speedy trial of all political prisoners should be seen as a new twist in Liberian politics. Sergeant Doe must now understand that Liberia cannot live in isolation and whatever good intention he may have had for the April sweep could be obscured by his eccentricity of administration. Besides, he could be fanning the embers of discord within his ranks and this more than anything else could spell disaster.

If Sergeant Doe allows better wisdom to prevail and listens to the call of his justice minister to allow the course of true justice, he may be scoring a great diplomatic [few words indistinct] point, which is what Liberia needs so badly at this moment.

CSO: 4420

PUBLIC DEBT STATISTICS PROVIDED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Onyema Ugochuku]

[Text] Nigeria's public debt outstanding amounted to N5,985.1 million at the end of June 1979. The debt increased by N787.4 million in the twelve months from June 30 1978, according to a report by the Accountant General of the Federation Mr W. T. Dambo.

The debt was made up of N4616.0 million in internal borrowings, and N1,369.1 million in external loans. In the 12 months up to June 30 1979, the internal portion increased by N414.3 million. This portion comprised N2,185.0 million in funded loans, borrowed through the development stocks, N1,215.0 million in unfunded loans and N1,216.0 million in floating loans in the form of treasury bills.

The external debt outstanding increased by N373.1 million in the twelve months. Total amount borrowed up to June 30 1979 was N1,530.7 million. Some of these had apparently been repaid, to bring down the outstanding amount to N1,369.1 million.

The external debt was considerably boosted by two Euro-dollar loans Nigeria raised in 1978 and which were completely drawn by the first quarter of 1979. The two loans totalled N996.7 million.

Other external debts outstanding amounted to N372.4 million, of which the World Bank Group--specifically the I.B.R.D. and the I.D.A.--accounted for N157.5 million.

Other loans outstanding were N46.3 million owed to the United Kingdom, out of a total of N88.8 million borrowed to that date; N35.97 million owed to the United States out of a total of N102.00 drawn; N33.7 million to Canada out of a total of N34.1 million; N29.25 million to the West German Government out of a total of N44.57 million; and N30.90 million to Japan out of a total of N34.29 drawn.

Italy was being owed N10.7 million out of N19.06 million borrowed. The Netherlands N8.22 million out of N8.34 million, Hungary N11.09 million, Denmark N2.0 million out of N2.19 million and the U.S.S.R. N0.50 million out of N2.63 borrowed for an iron and steel geological survey.

The African Development Bank (ADB) is owed N2.82 million out of a total of N4.18 borrowed. Nigeria however has since 1977 not utilized its right to borrow from the Pan-African Bank, in order not to reduce resources available for lending to other African countries who may be in greater need.

The balance of the external debt outstanding, amounting to N3.43 million is owed to three companies--Copoil United Company Ltd, Pauling Africa and S. G. Worburg and Co Ltd--from whom a total of N7.24 million had been borrowed.

The external debt has of course increased substantially since June 1979, with the World Bank accounting for the bulk of the increase. For instance the last World Bank report put the Bank Group's cumulative lending to Nigeria as at June 30 1980 at N748.2 million ($1,416.2 million) and although this figure included amounts that may already have been repaid, loans outstanding and those yet to be disbursed constitute the bulk.

In spite of the sharp increase in the external component of the public debt however, Nigera's international creditworthiness, enhanced by record earnings from crude oil exports, is high. [as published] The debt ratio (calculated as external debt as a percentage of export earnings) is still about 11 per cent, which is one of the lowest of any developing country.

CSO: 4420

PROVIDENT FUND STATISTICS PROVIDED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Cyprian Agbor]

[Excerpt] The National Provident Fund (NPF) has invested a total of N417,050,769.47 as at May 1980 on various Government Stocks and quoted securities.

The Fund's Director, Mr M. C. Ijeh told the BUSINESS TIMES last week that at first the Fund used to invest mostly on government stocks and that this only changed recently after the Indigenisation Decree.

With indigenisation, he said, the NPF tried to diversify their investment portfolio and as a result, by December 1979 they had N372,241,957.00 on government stocks, and N17,454,490.00 on debentures and other quoted securities.

He disclosed that the total contributions as at the end of last year amounted to N301,846,292.91, while that of 1980 is yet to be fully compiled from the Fund's ledger books.

The Fund's investments as at December last year amounted to N389,696,447.00 and benefits paid out to the public amounted to N2,802,239,000 while contributions for the single month of December 1979 fell from the regular over N20 million monthly figure to N18 million Mr Ijeh said.

He explained that the drop in contributions in December 1979 was due to government policy whereby almost all civil servants who were formerly non-pensionable were converted to permanent and pensionable staff and ceased to be covered by the Fund.

The NPF Act 1961 and both its amendment in 1964 and the Decree No. 40 of 1967 specify that those to be covered by the Fund must be non-pensionable workers of Federal and State Governments Public Corporations and all workers of private businesses employing not less than ten workers.

CSO: 4420

EASTERN PORTS WILL REPORTEDLY HAVE BETTER FACILITIES

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Oct 80 p 32

[Text] The Nigerian Ports Authority is currently installing bulk handling equipment and other facilities for cement and grains in the new ports of Calabar, Warri and Port Harcourt.

Federal Minister for Transport Alhaji Umaru, Dikko said recently that when these installation projects are through, only vessels which carry these commodities will be encouraged at these Ports.

He said that this was being done in a bid to further modernize port operations in the country's major ports.

The two new ports of Calabar and Warri are at present not operating at full capacity and the Minister said that they will be equipped in the near future to enable them operate at their full capacity. [as published]

Turnover at the two ports is currently being hampered by a few constraints. For the Warri Port, built at a cost of N85 million, apart from inadequate handling facilities, the position of the port in the interior makes importers reluctant to ship their goods there. Meanwhile the NPA continues to appeal to them to use the port's available facilities.

For the N88 million Calabar Port, situated on the Cross River, on the South Eastern shore-board of the country, while the lack of modern handling facilities and consequently shipping traffic is a problem, the Calabar-Ugep-Oguni-Ikom road (once a beautiful expressway), is now in a state of total disrepair and cannot serve to transport cargo to Ikom and the North-Eastern areas as intended.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Oct 80 p 32

[Text] The Federal Government has announced its strategy for industrial development in the country. According to a release Nigeria's Industrial Policy and Strategy: Guidelines to Investors', this is to bring industrialisation in line with the new national set of objectives in which the industrial sector contributes effectively to the nation's economy.

Under the guidelines industries will continue to enjoy such incentives as pioneer status, approved users scheme and accelerated depreciation of capital investment.

* * * *

Agro-based and food processing industries which consume high levels of local resources of value added will be given tax concessions.

An industrial development co-ordination committee has been set up. It is to keep in constant view the development of the industrial sector in line with the other sector of the economy. The committee will also be responsible for the efficient administration of approved incentives, and make recommendations to the Minister of Industries in light of developments in the industrial sector.

Entrepreneurs will be encouraged to explore the industrial possibilities of the industrial backward areas. In flow of foreign capital will also be encouraged through such existing laws and regulations as those affecting the repatriation of dividends.

According to the release, apart from creating congenial atmosphere for industrialisation, government will make direct investments in the manufacturing industry where it is deemed necessary.

In addition to equipping higher institutions to provide the man power requirement of the economy, the government will evolve a system of technical training aimed at enabling young people to imbibe technological culture. The government is to revamp and re-organise the Industrial Training Fund to play a more dynamic role in providing training for industrial workers.

Under the guidelines, a bank of technological information will be built up to enable the indigenous entrepreneurs obtain useful information and advice.

Also, efforts will be made to establish and maintain a data bank which is expected to provide a reliable and relevant information to the manufacturing industry.

In order to assist industrialists in Nigeria to acquire substantial share in various export markets, industrial estates are to be developed in various locations to produce exclusively for export, importation of plants and machinery as well as raw materials for use in these states will be free of duty and no excise duty will be payable on goods for the export market. [as published]

CSO: 4420

STAFFS OF VARIOUS UNIVERSITIES GO ON STRIKE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Richards Adeniyi]

[Text]

THE academic staff of the country's universities announced yesterday that they have embarked on an industrial action.

The Universities of Ibadan and Ife were the first to begin, Lagos and the others are expected to join today.

The news of the action was contained in a letter signed by the national president of the Academic Staff Union of Universities, Dr. Biodun Jeyifo.

Dr. Jeyifo said in the letter which he addressed to the Federal Minister of Education that the action would continue for as long as there was no positive response from the minister or any other responsible member of the Federal Government to our demands".

On the reasons for the action, Dr. Jeyifo declared: "Two weeks ago, I wrote another letter, giving, on behalf of the union, an ultimatum of 14 days within which agreements reached between our union and the National Universities Commission (N.U.C.) in the course of comprehensive negotiations, were expected to be implemented".

Dr. Jeyifo noted that for years, his union made representations verbal and written, to all the constituted authorities "on the state of neglect of our universities, the mass exodus of academic staff from the universities, and the depth of demoralisation of the academics who remain in the universities".

When contacted, the secretary to the Academic Staff Union of the University of Lagos, Mr. D. P. Igweonu said they were not taking part in the industrial action, until they received directives from their headquarters at the University of Ibadan.

It was however, gathered that the Lagos University branch of the union will join this morning.

From Ife came reports that the strike action was in full gear with all academic work completely paralysed.

Posters distributed by the academic staff read: "No lectures: No tutorials: No meetings as long as the action lasts."

By last night, efforts to contact the other universities to establish, if they had joined in the industrial action failed.

CSO: 4420

COURT ACTIONS IN ONI THRONE DISPUTE WITHDRAWN

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

PEACE has finally returned to Ile-Ife after a series of disagreements and controversies surfaced over a successor to the Ife throne.

The battle for the Oni throne began shortly after the late Oni, Sir Adesoji Aderemi joined his ancestors on July 7.

The bone of contention among the ruling houses was over the operative declaration to select a new Oni. There are two declarations — that of 1957 and the 1977 Declaration.

The dispute deepened when the Secretary of Oranmiyan Local Government, Mr. E. O. Irewunyi, announced that it was the turn of Ogboro family to pick a new Oni. This led to a series of court suits from many quarters.

Investigation conducted in Ile-Ife yesterday revealed that the situation had changed since the time when the Oyo State Government approved the candidature of Prince Okunade Sijuwade as the Oni-elect.

It was understood that some of the protesting families and individuals had withdrawn their actions following the government decision and the unprecedented massive reception accorded the Oni-elect when he arrived in the ancient town for the grooming session preparatory to his installation.

Some of the agitators, it was gathered, have either gone to pay homage to Prince Sijuwade or sent emissaries to rejoice with him.

A high chief said that the succession battle attracted such controversy "especially when the late Sir Aderemi spent about 50 years on the throne".

According to him, the people of Ile-Ife were known to be "peace loving," adding that the final selection of Prince Sijuwade was automatically the end of the matter". All the princes have since buried the hatchet.

The people of Ile-Ife, the Chief observed, were no longer interested in chieftaincy wrangles but in peace and very progressive ventures.

CSO: 4420

BORNO STATE PLANS FIVE NEW INDUSTRIES PER YEAR

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Oct 80 p 9

[Text]

THE Borno State Government is planning to establish between three and five industries a year.

This is expected to continue till 1983 when the present administration's term of office expires.

Giving this hint at an exclusive interview with the DAILY TIMES, the State Commissioner for Trade and Industry, Malam Abbas Dauka, in Maiduguri said industrial development occupied a central position in the state administration's priorities.

He said before the term of the state government expired in 1983, it would have established about 15 medium and large scale industries in the state.

He said the administration believed that without the contributions of a dynamic industrial sector, the economic aspirations of this nation's masses would continue to be "the proverbial milage".

"Borno State Government, therefore, attached great importance to this sector and is determined to establish a social industrial base", the commissioner said.

He said the administration planned set up industrial layouts and estate the state with a view to reducing the problems potential enterpreneurs had encountered in the recent past.

Such layouts and estate, which would be sited in urban centres and local government headquarters, would be served with adequate water electricity, good roads and drainage, he said.

Malam Abbas told the Daily Times that the State Government would continue to encourage joint industrial ventures with both the Federal Government

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

RIVERS STATE RICE PROJECT--The Rivers State will soon export rice in large quantities. This will happen through the reactivation of the multi-million naira peremabiri rice project. The project, according to the Deputy Governor, Dr. Frank Eke, is now producing surplus rice. "Its production is at a level of surplus after serving the state and the nation", he said. Dr. Eke made the statement in an interview with the Federal Radio Corporation (FRC) in Port Harcourt. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Oct 80 p 1]

CENSUS BY NIGERIANS URGED--The director of the National Population Bureau, Mr. Fredrick Falodun, has said that it was not possible for any foreign body to help conduct a census in this country. He told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), in Abeokuta, that from his knowledge of demography, it would be a big task for any foreign organisation to conduct a successful census in Nigeria. According to him, any successful head count would require a knowledge of the area where the count would take place and the ability of communicate with those to be counted. Mr. Falodun said that Nigerians could still conduct a census successfully, despite the suggestion that the United Nations be invited to help. He disclosed that a National Population Commission would soon be established for the purpose of a head count, but that he did not know when the census would be conducted. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Oct 80 p 5]

TAX-DODGING ACCUSATION--Tax-dodgers in Lagos State have constituted serious problems in the collection of revenue for the state government. The tax-dodgers, Alhaji Jakande said, came from "the top echelons of our society." "This class of citizens is the most critical of the efforts of government yet it is the least willing to discharge its own obligation to society" declared the governor. Making an assessment of the state government's performance in revenue collection, the Governor disclosed that the Inter-nal Revenue Department of the Ministry of Finance collected N69,491,818 as at last September 30. This included N52,320,877 from PAYE, k11,287,237 from direct assessment, N2,112,482 from withholding tax on rent and N1,917,681 from withholding tax on dividend. Compared with the government current budget for the same period, the first three collections were short by N46,528,214; N31,679,123 and N15,379,429 respectively, while the last two increased by N1,045,815 and N1,251,014 respectively. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 31 Oct 80 p 1]

WOOD INDUSTRY IN DANGER--Nigeria's natural forest reserves which still supply timber for construction and furniture industries may not be able to meet the future demands for wood. The new chairman of the Forestry Research Institute

of Nigeria, Alhaji Haruna Fada Baba made this observation while inaugurating the re-constituted board of the Institute in Ibadan. Alhaji Baba, high-lighting the objectives of the board in its bid to further improve the existing natural reserves, noted that while efforts were being geared to improve yields from the forest, records had it that the rate of tree growths are "slow". This tree, he hinted accounted for over 60 per cent of the foreign earnings on timber in the past. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 31 Oct 80 p 5]

TRADE FAIR PARTICIPANTS--Approximately 605 stands with an area of 7,900 square metres have been set aside for both foreign and Nigerian participants in the Third Kaduna Trade Fair. According to Fair Chairman, Alhaji Bawa Garba in a news conference last week, West Germany, France, South Korea, Britain Austria and United States have confirmed their intention to participate. [as published] Japan, Hong Kong and Sweden are among countries expected to confirm before the end of this month. However, despite the high demand from abroad, the State Chamber of Commerce and Industry will still keep to its policy of allocating at least 50 per cent of the stands to Nigerian Companies. [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Oct 80 p 32]

ALLOCATION BILL TO HOUSE--A bill prescribing the formula for revenue allocation in the country was today tabled in the House of Representatives. The bill, which was presented by the deputy leader of the house, Mr Olusola Afolabi, was sent by President Shehu Shagari. It is the first bill to come to the house at this second session. The house resumed duty today after a 3-week recess. Based on the white paper issued by the executive branch of the government on the recommendations of the Okigbo Revenue Panel, the bill prescribes that 55 percent of the revenue should go to the federal government, 34.5 percent to the states and 8 percent to the local governments. There is a provision of 2.5 percent of the account for the initial development of the federal capital territory, Abuja. In an explanatory note to the bill, the president said that in arriving at the percentages to be paid to each sphere of government, his administration considered the minimum responsibilities thrust upon it by the constitution as exemplified by the contents of the exclusive legislative list. Meanwhile, the bill has been referred to the committee of the whole house for debate next Monday. [Text] [AB031605 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Nov 80]

IMPROVEMENT IN DEFENSE INDUSTRY--The Defense Industries Corporation in Kaduna is to be improved to meet with the country's needs in arms and ammunitions. The minister of defense, Professor Iya Abubakar, announced this during a fact-finding visit to the corporation. He expressed the hope that when fully reactivated, the company's output will be increased to meet with the country's needs and any possible export in the future. In a reply, the general manager of the corporation, Alhaji Ibrahim Bayi, noted that lack of a good laboratory and the shortage of engineering staff was plaguing the organization. The Defense Industries Corporation was set up by the federal government in 1963. The minister was accompanied on the tour by the chief of defense staff, Lt Gen Alani Akinrinade. [Text] [AB051921 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Nov 80]

HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURE--The federal government is to spend over 1.2 billion naira on the national basic health scheme in the next 10 years. This was disclosed in Lagos today by the minister of state in the Ministry of Health, (Dr Paul Nutsolum), at the opening of the annual scientific conference of the Association of Community Physicians of Nigeria. He said that the aim of the government in investing so much money was to ensure that all Nigerians had access to primary community health care by 1990. [Excerpt] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Oct 80]

CSO: 4420

REPORTED IMMINENT RETIREMENT OF SENGHOR DISCUSSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "Rumors of Senghor's Withdrawal: 'A Hunter Who Lies in Wait Doesn't Cough'"]

[Text] According to information from good sources, President Senghor could renounce his duties as president of the republic soon in favor of Prime Minister Abdou Diouf, who has been considered his heir for a decade.

Under the terms of the Senegalese constitution, which was modified for this purpose in April 1976, the prime minister automatically succeeds the head of state until the end of the current term without having to be elected in cases of the president's death, incapacitation or resignation. Now, it has long been claimed in generally well informed circles of Dakar that Senghor might announce his decision to retire at his annual end of the year message next 31 December, the head of state Abdou Diouf could become his replacement effective 3 April at the latest, the eve of the 21st anniversary of independence, or 2 years from the end of the present five year plan. But, they add, in this case while resigning his post as president of the republic he is likely to make his authority over the government structure and the socialist party felt for some time yet in order to help his successor consolidate his personal authority and win the February 1983 elections on one hand and, on the other, to continue to play a certain role himself on the international scene, especially through the intermediary of the socialist international, of which he is vice-president.

Beyond considerations related to his age--he was born in 1906--and his concern to complete his literary work, according to several officials President Senghor realized that his heir's political credit risks being dangerously vitiated if the latter is to be kept for a long time yet in the uncomfortable position of waiting which is his at present. In most cases this prevents him from putting his own mark on the course of government affairs, even though almost all major dossiers are now his personal responsibility.

Moreover, the social and political calm which continues to prevail in Senegal at the moment makes it possible to envisage eventual changes with serenity, despite the grave economic and financial difficulties of these last months and the rigors of the recovery plan set up to face them.

It remains true, however, that up to now Senghor has not always made known what he thinks of these speculations; in any case, not officially. He thus remains totally free to invalidate them, if he feels it necessary. He will certainly act to preserve his freedom of choice up to the last minute. "A hunter who lies in wait doesn't cough," he likes to say.

9380
CSO: 4400

POLICE DISPERSE SUDES MEMBERS

Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Oct 80 p 48

[Article by P.B.]

[Text] Dakar--On Saturday, 25 October, the police forcibly dispersed a public meeting being held in Dakar by the Sole and Democratic Teachers Union of Senegal (SUDES), resulting in several wounded among the demonstrators.

At the beginning of summer, a general order to boycott the supervision and correction of examinations had gone awry, substitute personnel having been arranged thanks particularly to the French technical assistance competition; but the government had taken advantage of that event to try to crush its opponents by dismissing 28 strikers several of whom were SUDES militants, suspending 110 others and arranging many transfers from the capital to distant parts of the country.

It was especially to protest these measures that Saturday's meeting had been convened; important delegations had been invited to the meeting from all areas of Senegal as well as from friendly union organisations. A total of nearly 1,000 people (four times more even, according to a union leaflet) had answered the SUDES appeal, and despite the fact that the organizers had been clearly informed of the ban by the Cape Verdean government, the delegations had already assembled at a square in the center of Dakar when the police intervened to break up the demonstration by administering blows with their nightsticks.

Finally, orders not to resist having been given by those responsible for the meeting, the affair was settled, it seems, only after half a dozen people had been wounded. Four SUDES leaders, including Mamadou N'Doye, its secretary general, were questioned for a few hours and released after being asked to remain at the disposal of the court.

8568
CSO: 4400

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL ENERGY COMMISSION APPROVED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23 Oct 80 p 2

/Commentary by the Council of Ministers/

/Excerpt/ The Council of Ministers has studied and passed a bill calling for the establishment of the National Energy Commission.

Oil resources have become the stake of global politicoeconomic tensions as the inescapable inflationary fallout which is seriously penalizing nonproducing Third World countries.

Those countries should therefore take the necessary steps to decrease the effects of worldwide economic conditions beyond their control.

In view of the rise in the price of oil whose import cost is threatening to stifle our economy, our country should engage in a vast energy program based on a restructuring of our sources of supply and on energy saving:

1. Reserve oil for use in situations where nothing else will do by using, wherever possible, forms of energy which are the most abundant, the most economical and especially among the sources of energy of our own country; this is the policy of diversification of supply.

2. Pursue our present course but reduce our needs; this is the policy of energy saving.

This program will obviously take on many forms and will need the support of all economic media, all sectors: from the extraction of peat to the rational exploitation of the forests, from improvement in cooking methods to the intermodal coordination of transportation and from the use of agricultural food by-products to major hydroelectric projects.

Therefore, the Senegalese government should create a specific administrative body assigned to propose a coherent policy on the subject of energy and assume responsibility for coordinating its implementation among the various ministerial departments.

Thus, it is proposed through this decree to establish a National Energy Commission structured along two levels:

1. The top-level commission which is to meet semiannually and bring together the leaders of the various departments concerned under the chairmanship of the prime minister. Its responsibility will be to propose the guidelines of our energy policy, determine the priority of the projects to be engineered and carried out and approve the policy's implementation.

2. The National Energy Committee, executive body responsible for preparing and maintaining files relative to the ministerial departments and economic organizations involved.

8568
CSO: 4400

PREMIER CONCLUDES 1980 REFORESTATION CAMPAIGN

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 18-20 Oct 80 p 4

/Excerpt/ A little more than 2 months ago, on 8 August, in Joal-Fadiouth the prime minister officially inaugurated the 1980 reforestation campaign. He also announced the finalising of this operation in Louga where he had arrived at about 1000 accompanied by Mrs Abdou Diouf and a delegation. The delegation was made up of Oumar Ba, minister of urban affairs, housing and environment, Cheikh Amidou Kane, minister of industrial development and crafts, Maimouna Kane, secretary of state for the feminine situation, Mamba Guirassy, vice chairman of the national assembly, ambassadors from friendly countries and other dignitaries. The prime minister and his retenue were welcomed by Ibrahima Kone, governor of the area, as well as by newly elected regional officials.

The prime minister made special mention of the cordiality of the welcome received. Wherever he went, he had found a large crowd which had come to greet the delegation and participate in the ceremony being held. In finalizing the reforestation campaign, Moustapha Cisse, vice chairman of the national assembly and secretary general of the PS /Socialist Party/ Communal Coordination of Louga, brought up the problem of drought which, although strongly jolting our economy, also "opened our eyes to many difficulties." "And by acknowledging these difficulties," he stated, "we can now correct the errors of the past."

Moustapha Cisse also mentioned in his speech that the Louga and Fleuve areas are the areas most in danger of being taken over by the desert. Thus, the reforestation campaign was considered necessary. However, it is still essential to put together a vast irrigation program to offset the shortage of rain which occurs during certain years. On this point Moustapha Cisse was only recalling a complaint which had been presented during the special CRD /Regional Development Committee/ meeting which had been held in Louga itself last year.

"It is not by chance that I have chosen Louga in which to meet and finalise the 1980 National Reforestation Campaign," Abdou Diouf declared in turn. "In fact, the inhabitants of Louga are seeing a major urban reforestation

operation unfold before their eyes with the objective of giving the city its adornment of greenery." From this standpoint, a nursery is being developed on the regional level; reforestation programs along the coast and steps to stabilize the dunes are being carried out with the aid of Canada and the United Nations. Forests are also being developed with the assistance of the FRG. UNICEF, in turn, is financing the CCSOC [expansion unknown] project in Labgar.

Quoting President Senghor, the prime minister said that "the struggle against a desert takeover is preliminary to the economic problem: if we do nothing in the way of reforestation, by the year 2000 it will be too late. By that time we shall be taken over by the Sahara." That is why millions of trees have been planted this year and 4,000 hectares of land reforested. Our goal is still to reforest 10,000 hectares per year. But all of these efforts will be in vain if there is no follow-up to the various operations and if the plants are left without protection, at the mercy of animals, children or brush fires.

In the paper given by Abdoulaye Sene, regional inspector of waters and forests, the forest program of the Louga area was explained in detail. Mr Sene called attention to the difficulties connected with land shortage as it pertains to crop growth. Now finally, there are no more unplowed lands; the soil is deteriorating; only one type of vegetation (the "nger") is rapidly increasing in the area.

The Louga area has therefore settled down to the enormous task of protecting and regenerating the soil and providing irrigation. Several projects are underway. Protection should also be provided for grasing lands and steps should be taken to provide the people with wood and charcoal for their daily needs and improve their standard of living in Louga by planting trees along the roads and creating green areas.

8568
CSO: 4400

PRESIDENT ISSUES DECREE ON PUBLIC PROPERTY

LD042021 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 4 Nov 80 EA

[Text] The president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] issued today Decree No 8 regarding the management of public property. The decree is as follows:

Taking into account articles 82 and 83 of the constitution, taking into account Presidential Decree No 1 of 21 October 1980 on the declaration of the state of emergency, after taking into account the fact that the deviation from correct administration of national policy arose from (?irresponsibility) and ignorance, after considering the economic difficulties facing the country, generally shared by the whole world but especially aggravated by difficult problems confronting the Somali people at present, after considering that it was imperative to take steps to protect and safeguard public property, using the power given to him as per Article 83 of the constitution and following consultations with the Supreme Revolutionary Council (Ed: SRC), the president of the SDR issued this decree with the following articles:

Article 1. It has been decided to cut government expenditure. These cuts include the immediate stoppage of unnecessary expenditure, the reduction of necessary public expenditure and of any expenditure genuinely needed; to use tough economic measures for any national or departmental spending; to make proper and careful use of all production, work and office tools and machines and all other department means in order to reduce spending on repairs.

Article 2. As of 4 November 1980 all government and (?public) departments have been banned from buying small cars, and have been ordered to cancel any orders or negotiations on buying cars. [sentence as heard]

Article 3. Only an assistant minister, a director general, general manager or other people with similar positions in other national departments are entitled to use a small vehicle for official duties. The above-mentioned officials can use these vehicles only when carrying out a national responsibility and no unauthorized drivers will be allowed to drive these vehicles. For the transportation of other workers a single vehicle, such as a bus, will be used.

Article 4. Any violation of Part 1 of Article 2 of this decree will be considered abuse of public property [words indistinct], and anybody found guilty of this offense will be dealt with according to the law. Any violation of the other articles of this decree will, subject to a review of the magnitude and manner of the offense, be considered an offense and necessary steps will be taken against any offender found guilty.

Part [presumably article] 5. This decree will come into effect as of 4 November 1980 and will be published in the official gazette of the SDR.

All persons are required to respect this decree, and the responsibility for correctly implementing this decree is placed on the shoulders of the [word indistinct] committee of the SRC, the police, the national security service and all the security forces of the country.

CSO: 4407

BRIEFS

PRC MUSLIMS DELEGATION VISITS--Yesterday evening secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somalia Democratic Republic Challe Muhammad Siad Barre received in his office the Chinese Muslim delegation led by deputy chairman of the Chinese Muslim Organization Challe (Ilyas Shanshiasi). Speaking to the delegation, Challe Siad hailed the cordial relations between the SDR and the PRC which, he said, were founded on cooperation and mutual respect and which were becoming stronger day after day. Secretary general of the SRSP and president of the SDR Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, turning to the projects that had been implemented by the PRC in the SDR, said they provided examplary lessons to the Somali people and were a clear demonstration of friendship, hard work and experience, based on the friendly bonds of cooperation between the two countries--the SDR and the PRC. Challe Siad concluded by asking the delegation to convey his regards to the party leaders and the people of the PRC, wishing the party leaders health, and the people progress and prosperity. In reply, Challe (Ilyas) said they highly valued their visit to the Somali Muslim people, adding that the Somali people had scored concrete victories in the development of their country and in their opposition to (?imperialist colonialism). [Excerpt] [LD051230 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 5 Nov 80 EA]

CSO: 4407

COMMUNIQUE COMPLAINS OF KENYA-SUDAN ATTITUDE ON ELECTIONS

LD052212 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The Uganda Government has described as a complete surprise and totally unacceptable reports that Kenya and the Sudan have reiterated that the only lasting solution to the Ugandan situation is a free and fair election following the immediate and complete withdrawal of foreign troops from the Ugandan territory.

According to a communique which appeared in the press after talks between the two countries in Nairobi, the two sides reiterated their conviction that the only lasting solution to the Ugandan situation [words indistinct] in Uganda is a free and fair election following the immediate and complete withdrawal of foreign troops from the Ugandan territory.

This particular reference to the communique [words indistinct] the Uganda Government (?statement) says comes to us as a complete surprise and is totally unacceptable. The statement said that Uganda does welcome dialogue among her neighbors and other countries in the region as a positive step towards regional understanding and cooperation, but we do not accept that this should be achieved at the expense of some other states in the region.

The government of Uganda, it added, has (?specifically made it clear) to its neighbors and the world at large its commitment to conduct free and fair general elections. We are surprised that our neighbors have found it fit not only to doubt our good intentions but also to suggest that we should conduct the affairs of this country in a manner they themselves wish us to. Naturally we find this not to be in the spirit of goodneighborliness.

We also find it totally at variance with the main principles of independence and noninterference in the internal affairs of states.

Uganda, the statement goes on, has never advised any of these countries on how to conduct their elections or, for that matter, any other business that was purely within the domain of these countries jurisdiction. We have never questioned, for instance, the presence of foreign troops in their countries [remainder of sentence indistinct]. As a matter of fact we would like to believe that some of these countries that have found it their business to advise us on the conduct of free and fair elections have themselves never conducted one and would be totally at a loss if they had one. We doubt, moreover, that they have ever believed in or recognized free and fair elections.

For our part, while we do appreciate the interest our neighbors have taken in our forthcoming general elections, we would have appreciated it more if their interest was positive and constructive.

Finally, the Uganda Government once more reiterates to the whole world, and Uganda's neighbors in particular, that:

(a) The only foreign troops that are on Ugandan territory are the liberators from Tanzania and (?are not regarded as foreign).

(b) These troops are here at the invitation of the government and the people of Uganda, and they are perfectly welcome to stay as long as the government and people of Uganda feel the need for their presence.

(c) That the exercise of conducting of elections, which the government of Uganda is seriously committed, has absolutely nothing to do with the presence of the troops, and

(d) The government and people of Uganda are determined to carry out a free and fair election [words indistinct] is that Uganda as an independent and sovereign nation should be left alone to conduct this exercise unhindered by outside interference.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH IRAQ--The minister of finance, Mr Lawrence Sebalu, and the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Uganda, Mr (Zaki 'Abd al-Hamid Haba), have signed an agreement under which Uganda will utilize the unused balance of the loan of $10 million Iraq offered to Uganda in 1975. The loan was partly used to finance equipment for coffee processing plans and a number of ginneries in Uganda. The balance of the loan, which amounts to more than $5 million, will finance development projects to be determined by the government of Uganda. The agreement, which was in the form of an exchange of letters, amends the original agreement between the two countries under which the loan of $10 million was offered to Uganda. The amendment enables the government to utilize the loan in two separate portions, taking into account the interruption caused by the war, and also provides for easier terms of repayment of the loan as a whole. Mr Sebalu said the willingness of the government of the Republic of Iraq to the amendment of the agreement was a sign of Iraq's appreciation of Uganda's pressing economic problems. He added that Uganda will use the balance of the loan to enhance the (?basic) capacity of the economy. The charge d'affaires reaffirmed his country's continued willingness to help Uganda in its development efforts and hoped that the existing friendly relations between the two countries would grow stronger. Mr (Haba) said exchanging of letters and the signing of this agreement showed again the sincere desire of the government of Iraq to cooperate with Uganda and to develop existing friendly relations in the interests of both Iraq and the Uganda people. [Text] [LD312218 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 31 Oct 80]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FRENCH LOAN--This morning at the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation, Upper Volta and the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, CCCE, signed three loan agreements worth 5.16 billion CFA francs. This falls within the framework of an exceptional assistance from France to Upper Volta which will help the Upper Voltan Government to provide additional financing for 10 projects in the sectors of agricultural development, mining, agro-industries and socioeconomic activities. [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 31 Oct 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

NATION'S 6 MONTHS OF INDEPENDENCE ASSESSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by our special envoy Jean-Claude Pomonti: "A Reckless Bet Half Won"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] Salisbury--This country full of contrasts will no doubt never cease to be surprising. Consider just a year ago, one could ask how Mr Ian Smith, former prime minister of Rhodesia, and his colonists who rebelled against the crown 14 years ago were able to continue to stand up to the rest of the world, even with foreign complicity namely South African complicity and even though they had to cooperate late in the day, a "good black," in this case Bishop Muzorewa. Less than 6 months after the proclamation of Zibabwean independence and 8 months after the brilliant electoral victory of the guerrilla, Mr Robert Mugabe, the former "communist terrorist" of the whites seems to be collecting on his bet: peace has been maintained, on the whole, and for the first time in 5 years the economy shows initial signs of a revival.

Today one of 20 white deputies among the 100 who compose the National Assembly, Mr Smith is less particular, said recently /"I don't know too much about what the government wants to achieve, but, if they stick to what Mr Mugabe says, that seems fairly acceptable to me. But can he succeed?"/

Concurrently, he travels around the country to encourage the whites to remain. General Walls, officer of the transition, who was considered to be the best white hope of the government, has been less astute: he accompanied his anticipated resignation--Mr Mugabe had refused him his fifth star--with commentaries which were quite belated and apparently unjustified concerning the electoral fraud in February.

We expected a "Khmer Rouge"

How does one explain that, even if martial law remains in force, the majority of the roads are safe again, that 60,000 new jobs are to be created in 1980 and that coexistence between whites and blacks, in spite of 7 years of war, is not out of the question. One of the white economic advisors of the new regime, offers the following reply: /"I was for Muzorewa. Mugabe's victory took us completely unawares. The whites have been overwhelmed. Mugabe did not give us time to react. His determination and perspicacity have caused us to find ourselves working on his plans, without even being able to account for it. We expected a Khmer Rouge. We are discovering a remarkable, political man."/

The task has nevertheless not been easy. The secretary general of ZANU, Mr Mugabe's party, and Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development, Mr Tekere caused very bad publicity for the regime. Free on bail, although indicted for the murder of a white farmer, he describes himself as both a "gadfly" and the "conscience" of ZANU. Mr Tekere has spent 15 years in prison and tends to identify himself with the "boys"--the guerrillas of ZANLA who have just spent 8 months waiting in the distant assembly camps. But this amateur radical--/"I owe nothing to the whites,"/ he says--and lover of beautiful cars, who is now buying a property worth 400,000 F in a former European residential quarter of Salisbury--/"with a 100 percent loan guaranteed by the party" he recalls--has not perhaps the prestige among the guerrillas which he claims. Neither hero nor martyr, he nonetheless remains one of the most determined adversaries of Mugabe's reconciliation policy. To strengthen the unity and foundation of ZANU, the latter has worked hard to implant it throughout the country. He pleads continually in favor of stability and, to the minority opposition within his own party, he puts up a weighty argument: unity is indispensable in the face of Mr Nkomo's ZAPU, a minority element in the coalition government. For the prime minister, the most serious problem still remains on that score, the difficulties of integration not only of the guerilla force of ZANU (ZANLA), but also--and perhaps above all--that of ZAPU (ZIPRA).

The merger with the former Rhodesian security forces has definitely slowed down. A single integrated battalion seems operational at this moment. The assistance of 130 British military advisors has not permitted the acceleration of the change thus far. Many white army officers have preferred to leave, especially in response to attractive offers from South African units detailed to surveillance of the frontiers and set up as counter-guerrilla units. Five thousand former black guerrillas have already found jobs in the industrial and mining sectors. But the launching of agricultural cooperatives with the worker-soldiers has failed, since the former guerrillas refuse to exchange their submachine guns for pickaxes.

To try and solve the problem the government decided to evacuate the assembly camps where armed soldiers have been vegetating since the cease-fire on 4 January and giving trouble to the local police and white farmers in the vicinity. Of the 23,000 ZANLA partisans, 17,000 are being transferred in October to Chitungwiza, an African city whose construction is just completed, about 20 kilometers form Salisbury. Seven thousand men of ZIPRA are to be graudally regrouped not far from Bullawayo, their provincial capital. This double operation, begun in October, has already caused some commotion, especially at Chitungwiza, where African squatters hoped to occupy the new city. Some incidents have taken place and the population is worried all the more as the settlement of ZANLA guerrillas on a farm at Goromonzi, about 60 km east of Salisbury, has provoked many incidents, some farms and the police station having been the object of many armed attacks. The former guerrillas will be transferred to barracks after the rainy season. In theory the "boys" will have to turn in their arms in the depots. Near the large urban centers they will feel less isolated than in the bush--where they are convinced that they have been forgotten--and will have more distractions. Furthermore, it will be easier for the provincial police to identify the armed bandits who still are on the rampage in the Tribal Trust Lands, former African reserves.

The party of Mr Nkomo, minister of the interior without real powers, likewise constitutes a delicate situation. Some brawls have taken place regularly between

members of ZANU and ZAPU in the townships, especially Saturday evening at the drinking hour. This "weekend violence," as they call it here, has not yet taken on alarming proportions, even if the police--weakened by the departure of numerous white officers--are not always able to intervene.

For the moment, in spite of the bitterness of his electoral defeat, Mr Nkomo has never really given the impression that he was ready to break the electoral coalition. Knowing that he represents a minority--the Ndebeles of the southeast and east, at best 20 percent of the 7 million Zimbabweans--he can only play the unity card, in order to present himself, in case of a crisis, as the alternative. The old politician has chosen prudence. But he controls at the Gwai River, at the heart of Ndebele country and about 100 kilometers from the Zambian frontier, a veritable small army of intervention equipped with Soviet heavy equipment, including armored combat vehicles.

In addition, there are reportedly still up to 17,000 ZIPRA soldiers in their former bases within Zambia and especially within Angola. The problem is all the more difficult as Luanda and Lusaka, for the same reason as Mr Nkomo, maintain cordial relations with the Soviets, whereas Mr Mugabe, who was scarcely helped by Moscow during the war, still refuses the Kremlin overture for an embassy in Salisbury.

But the prime minister, in case of a trial of force with Mr Nkomo, can reportedly rely on some units of the former Rhodesian forces, still well officered and which play, thus far, a deterrent role. /"These are professional soldiers who will obey the orders of their government,"/ says a business man close to these white officers.

As for the European community--about 180,000 people--it poses a less thorny political problem. A minority cooperates actively with the government. Departures are at the rate of about 1,500 per month and should reportedly leap in December with the end of the school year. /"But the whites,"/ thinks a high official, /"have too many interests here to play the fool."/ Put differently, as long as their life style will not be affected by the political changes--and that is the case for the moment--they will not budge.

Definite Resumption of Production

At first Mr Mugabe's government was engaged in resettling the refugees from abroad and the people displaced within. The former have all been repatriated. Some 10 or so protected villages--into which the Rhodesian Army had consolidated them in order to better control them--are beginning to empty. /"We are returning them to their homes with a case of goods from which to feed themselves for several months and some seeds,"/ explains one of those in authority. Approximately 350,000 people are to benefit from these "care packages" this year.

In industry, the conflicts which had caused the strikes during the first weeks have been settled and some joint production committees have been set up. The minister of industry himself made a tour of the factories and mines to exhort the strikers not to demand too many large pay increases and to "sacrifice" their interests temporarily in the "national interest." He has succeeded in making himself heard. In the agricultural sector everything has been done to reassure the white farmers and to correct the price policy of the preceding government. The sectors in trouble

are those of meat--the production of which has been affected by very weak prices and which is temporarily rationed--as well as that of tobacco, of which Rhodesia was a large producer and whose culture is reviving. The healthy sectors are those of coffee, tea, and above all, cotton, of which the next harvest could be the best in a long time.

The situation with corn--basic food of the blacks--is a bit different. As far back as 1974 Salisbury produced on an average 1.4 million tons per year, half intended for local consumption and the remainder for export. In 1976 the closing of the Mozambican frontier, by forcing the Rhodesians to export through South Africa, a costly detour, encouraged a decrease in production. Since then there is a scarcity. This year, while still filling part of its contract with Zaire (32,000 tons were delivered before the intervention of the clause of "force majeure"), the government has had to import 150,000 tons of yellow South African corn. But this situation is being reversed. Starting in 1979, the authorities have raised prices in order to restore production which will start off again, after the intervening ceasefire, with the rainy season. Moreover the boost to the subsistence economy in the Tribal Trust Lands ought to reduce the requirements of the local market. In short, Zimbabwean economists count on the export of 350,000 tons for 1981, since the cultivated area has already been extended by more than 20 percent. At this rate, if climactic conditions are favorable, total production might reach 2 million tons. Starting in 1980, the rate of economic growth ought to become positive again. It will lie, according to expectations, between 4 and 7 percent after having been negative for several years. Imports, rigorously controlled, are increasing appreciable to meet the needs for new material of an economy which has survived for a very long time in semi-self-sufficiency. But the lifting of international sanctions has reduced considerably (by an average of 20 percent) the cost of exports and has opened some new markets. An astute policy of commercial promotion has likewise contributed to strengthening the cushion of foreign currencies in Zimbabwe. In order not to slow down reconstruction, the government tolerates a rather high rate of inflation (15 percent per year), but domestic consumption has already increased by 20 percent, another sign of health.

A Dramatic Lack of Executives

In this phase of reconstruction, the weaknesses of the economy are, first of all, the dramatic lack of key executives and skilled workers. Many white engineers or contractors are going to find other jobs for themselves on a flourishing South African market. Furthermore, reestablishment of communication with Mozambican ports takes time. Trains run again between Beira and Salisbury, but the Mozambican port can only accommodate freighters up to 5,000 tons, because of its sand bar and poor management. The other railway line, to Maputo, has been repaired on the Mozambican side where many bridges had been destroyed by Rhodesian fighter planes. But on the Zimbabwean side, where 73 km of rails had been dismantled to repair other major lines, the repairs will not be finished until November. It will take a year yet to extend to Mozambique the system of electronic control which allows several trains to use the rails simultaneously.

If reconstruction depends first of all on political stability, the fundamental weakness of the economy lies in the contrast between the subsistence economy of the Tribal Trust Lands (half of the territory where 4 million Africans live whose annual

income often falls to 200 F per person) and a modern agricultural, industrial and mining sector where the minimum salary has been increased since independence (an agricultural worker starts at 2400 F per year).

Mr Mugabe banks entirely, for the moment, on stability to attract foreign investments, to make the best use of the existing infrastructure, and to try to allay the fears of the key white personnel. On several occasions he has complained about the weakness of foreign aid, the total of which this year will reportedly not reach $200 million. The Westerners, he says have not kept their promises. The other handicap is the dependence on the South African giant: a debt of $250 million owed to the bankers of Johannesburg, the presence of 200,000 Zimbabweans in the South African mines, the utilization of the South African route for 90 percent of foreign trade, and the importance of South African interests in Zimbabwe.

If Mr Mugabe has not definitely renounced the creation of a more egalitarian society, he has chosen first to consolidate the foundation of his government. In this area, he has shown himself to be a skillful tactician, renouncing, temporarily no doubt, the nationalization of "key sectors" of the economy. Some unforseen delays are always imaginable and undoubtedly it will still take several years, in any case, to know if the experiment of "reconciliation" launched in April, will succeed. Nevertheless it will have been proven, in the meantime, that it was possible.

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END

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26 November 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2324

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26 November 1980

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2324

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GUINEA-BISSAU, CAPE VERDE 4-YEAR PLAN TERMED 'FLEXIBLE'

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Sep 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The first Guinea-Bissau-Cape Verde Four-Year Plan is to begin in 1982, according to conclusions reached in the third meeting of the State Commissariat of Economic Coordination and Planning and the State Secretariat of Cooperation and Planning. The meeting was held in Bissau from 3 to 8 September.

The elaboration of this first plan is in accord with the political options of the two countries, as we were told by Comrade Jose Brito, secretary of state for cooperation and planning, who headed the Cape Verdean delegation at the meeting.

The problem of a lack of cadres in the two friendly countries and a lack of experience in absolute terms, which can often lead us to make plans not compatible with our realities and jeopardize the harmonious development of our economy, was also taken up by the Cape Verdean leader.

"We do not have favorable conditions for a rigid plan; our plan will therefore be flexible," Comrade Jose Brito said. He then stated more specifically: "It is a document of orientation based on a certain discipline, and we are aware that the plan is not adequate to enable us to overcome all the problems of development, but we can affirm that it is an instrument for the guidance of our economy."

In these first few years of independence of the two countries, some sectors were not used to good advantage.

Jose Brito also acknowledged that, despite the preparation of a plan for each country, both plans should reflect a process aimed at achieving unity. Thus, it was agreed that the contents of the first plan, particularly with regard to unity, should be determined in accordance with the following two objectives:

The development of exchanges and the preparation of conditions for the economic integration of the two countries. This will particularly involve a study of existing potentialities and those foreseen in the area of exchanges, the necessary development of transportation and communications, the study and realization of joint projects, the harmonizing of programs and action at the departmental level of the two countries, and approval of a common guideline to assist in preparing economic integration.

The secretary of cooperation and planning of the [Cape Verde] archipelago emphasized that this first plan provides for vast areas of unified action, especially in the sphere of economic integration and market activity, free exchanges and joint projects.
8568
CSO: 4401

PARTIAL CENSUS RESULTS SHOW GROWTH RATE DECREASE

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 7 Oct 80 p IV

[Text] Cape Verde's population growth rate has decreased in the last few years due principally to extensive emigration in the 1970's, according to the National Census Committee which presented that information in a meeting chaired by Comrade Jose Brito, secretary of state for cooperation and planning, held on Wednesday, 17 September, marking the end of the first phase of the committee's work.

Preliminary information submitted by the committee shows a Cape Verdean population growth rate of 0.8 percent between 1970 and 1980 and a rate of 1.8 percent in relation to the 1960 census and 2.3 percent in relation to that of 1950. The same information also shows that there was a decrease in the growth rate of certain islands compared with the 1970 census. Those decreases occurred on the islands of greatest emigration, whether internal or external. This is the case with the island of Boa Vista where there was a population decrease of 0.4 percent, Sao Nicolau which showed a decrease of 1.8 percent, Brava, 1.2 percent, and Santo Antao, a decrease of 0.4 percent.

On the other hand, on some of the other islands slight increases in the growth rate were noted, such as on Fogo, with 0.5 percent, Maio, with 1.7 percent, Santiago, with 1.2 percent and Sal, 0.5 percent.

Meanwhile, considerable growth was recorded in Praia whose population is estimated at 39,794, an increase of 3.6 percent, a rather sizable rate increase compared with the national average. This is followed by Sao Vicente whose population is estimated at 41,792, an increase of 2.8 percent.

"To give definite information about the population growth on the islands and in the various cities with respect to the people's age distribution, rate of unemployment and the like is a task we believe we can accomplish in the near future and obtain results within a few months by manual processing.

"As for other types of information, we must use data processing. We are already setting up our data processing center and shall begin this month to train qualified personnel and machine operators, and we are still thinking about training higher-level computer personnel for this type of work to be done in Cape Verde for the first time. Within a year or a year and a half we shall have definite results, processed and analyzed," Secretary of State Jose Brito commented.

Of fundamental importance to Cape Verde's development, especially in the current phase in which we are preparing the first national development plan, the results of the first general population and housing census will enable us to prepare sectorial development programs.

Population Figures

The National Census Committee has disclosed that we have a residential population of 296,093 and an actual population of 288,845. There are 137,154 males and 158,939 females, a total of 56,206 housing units and 58,620 families in Cape Verde.

Population Distribution According to Islands

Island	Number of Inhabitants
Boa Vista	3,397
Brava	6,984
Fogo	31,115
Maio	4,103
Sal	6,006
Santiago	145,923
Santo Antao	43,198
Sao Nicolau	13,575
Sao Vicente	41,792

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CSO: 4401

FAN CHIEF DISCUSSES ATTITUDE TOWARD LIBYA, FRANCE

Dakar AFRICA in French Oct 80 pp 37-39

[Interview with Hissein Habre, chief of the Northern Armed Forces (FAN), by Roger Dorsinville, date and place unspecified]

[Text] [Question] Mr Hissein Habre, Mr Minister, at the time of the Claustre affair, you were a hero in the Third World, even those who did not approve of moral violence against a woman told themselves that you must have very good reasons for it and believed in you. So you were a hero, [but then] you became one chief of faction among others, and this harms your image and your cause: how do you feel in this role?

[Answer] Without a doubt, a country governed by 11 factions is not well governed; on the contrary it must be very poorly governed, and perhaps this is one of the explanations for the present crisis. Nevertheless, after more than a decade of war, after the fall of the Malloum regime and before that the Tombalbaye regime, it was necessary to put an end to the war and have a reconcilation of all the Chadian parties to have national peace and concord, in order to save the unity, the independence, and the sovereignty of Chad, in order to block outside ambitions and to lay the foundations of development, of progress, none of which could be accomplished in the midst of a war. This was our objective, we had to bring together the 11 factions, several of which were remote-controlled from the outside. In some fashion to nationalize these factions, and put them in the service of the nation, this was the significance of the Lagos Accord which brought in everyone without exception.

[Question] But starting with the time it became evident that some of these different factions did not pursue the same goals you did, would it not really have been the right thing to withdraw, to save yourself for the future in some way? Some of us think that if instead of committing yourself to this thing which is almost unacceptable to our consciences you had withdrawn and left them to themselves, the future would have played into your hands. They would have sought you out.

[Answer] The stakes of this war are much more serious, for we are speaking of the very fate of Chad as a state, as a nation. On both sides people are implacable against FAN, for the simple reason that FAN constitutes an obstacle to their hegemonstic and annexationist designs. In other words, for FAN to abandon the battle, to abandon the patriotic ideals, the nationalist ideals, the African ideals, and to

leave the field open to the expansionists, the annexationists, the imperialists, well this would be playing right into the hands of Chad's enemies, it would be surrender, and Chad's enemies would realize their designs. We would be remiss in our obligations to the people of Chad, to the people of Africa, were we to abandon our goals and leave the field open to Africa's enemies who want to destroy, to balkanize, or to occupy a large part of Chad.

[Question] So, to bring up another problem: you accuse Libya, and at the same time France; you will need France against Libya; who are you counting on?

[Answer] The people of Chad, who took up arms in 1965, opposed to the regime in place, and [to] the French forces which, at a certain point in the history of the struggle, intervened massively in Chad. In the first years of the struggle, even though they received no support from any outside power, the Chadian people held at bay both the forces of the successive regimes in place and of the French forces. We think that in defending a just cause we need no protector whatsoever, from wherever it might come. If we did, we might as well accept the status quo. We should consider all [of them] our enemies as such, and this being so, our people understand us, support us, and so does Africa, the world; countries, states, leaders, statesmen who defend the ideals of peace, justice, and liberty are not lacking, and perhaps we will the support of the just; an unconditional support; so we have no need of any kind of protector.

[Question] Obviously we are not talking about a protector, but the problem is how can you fight against everyone at the same time. It is not a question of a protector, but perhaps more a question of tactics. There is uranium, the Aouzou strip is rich in it, no one is going to let you alone, so all the same you are going to have to have the support of someone, either on the right or the left, here or there. Look at what is happening, all the little countries in the world cannot loosen Israel's hold. The weight we little nations wield is not great. It's going to be necessary for you to fight against Libya, to fight for your independence, and the next day for your rescue you are going to have to have someone's support, this is the problem.

[Answer] What you say is quite true, for even when one is fighting in a just cause one always has need of support, this is certain. But we believe that in this case France has lowered herself to working with Libya against Chad for sordid and egoistic interests that are well recognized. We cannot betray our ideals, our objectives, and fall in behind Libya or France. We think that France, which has historical connections with Chad as well as with all its old colonies, should reconsider its present position, and reflect deeply on where its real interests, the interests of the French people, lie. I cannot believe that France's interests can be found in a deal with Qadhdhafi at the expense of Africa. It is up to France to reconsider its position. As for support, we are looking for support wherever it can be found, honest support, disinterested. Whatever be the problems of the war, we believe that we do not need to try to get support from our enemies. We will look elsewhere for support.

[Question] We will not ask you where. We will be satisfied with your answer that you will go wherever it is useful in order to escape the clutches of recolonization. Another question. You have said that you were ready to agree to a peace without

victor or vanquished, you said this. This is therefore to admit at least the idea of [there being] two balanced factions. You have also said you were ready to accept a United Nations intervention force, you said this. And this is to admit a kind of arbitration, an idea of sharing, the United Nations between two rather powerful factions to provide equilibrium. There you introduce the notion of federalism, but you are against federalism, is this not a contradiction?

[Answer] No, no, no. There is no contradiction in our statements, no more than there is any idea whatsoever of federalism. Our conception of reconciliation, of concord, of peace, in Chad, is in no way based on a partition into spheres of influence. We think that the highest interests of the Chadian nation, the deep aspirations of the Chadian people, demand of those who today consider themselves her spokesman, her leaders, her flag-bearers, that they transcend their egoism, their personal ambitions, that they transcend themselves, that they find a new awareness of their responsibilities so that they can understand one another, guide together the destiny of this country, contribute to the strengthening of its unity, to the brotherhood of the Chadian people, and together build the state, but in no way whatsoever to partition, on a regional or any other basis, power on territorial lines. Quite contrary. We think that this reconciliation should go toward a meaningful struggle against those who want to destroy the Chadian state, who inject the idea of feudalism. This is our way of thinking, we are absolutely against the partition of Chad into spheres of influence.

[Question] Are you confident that some of the other chiefs of factions will transcend their egoism and maintain such lofty views?

[Answer] I think one must never despair of humanity, for man is an evolving and dynamic phenomenon. He can change his position, he can reconsider his analyses; for the moment, we are obliged, of course, to consider the facts such as they are, reality in its naked truth. At the present moment we know that those who are fighting the FAN have become true foreign agents, but we think that as the situation evolves, for these people thought they could make mincemeat of the FAN in 48 hours, not to speak of the will and determination of those who are defending a just cause... reality should lead them to reconsider their point of view, and also there is the support of Africa. There are African forces that are not supportive of hegemonic, annexationist politics; I think these powers also have their weight. The problem of Chad is after all an African problem. So all the same we are optimists in our search for a just solution.

[Question] All of us are greatly concerned, who live far from the events and yet live through the events. We are agonized, we are in pain, and not only for Africa, not only for Chad, but the [entire] Third World. Don't you see, when we consider what is happening in Lebanon and then in Chad, and then in other places, Eritrea at war with Ethiopia, we are tormented by these events. Naturally, you are pursuing your version of justice. But as for us, when we look from afar we tend not to see your version of justice and [instead] to see it as a part of the overall injustice. One must be able to speak to the other side. Can you say you have consciously tried to pass this message of peace, to Goukouni Oueddei for example, since we are speaking of him? To dialog! Have you really tried? Do you think you have done everything possible to convince him?

[Answer] Look: when on the night of 20-21 March the combined elements of Goukouni, Kamougue, and Acyl Amath attacked the FAN combattants of Prevote at 0330, 0400 in the morning, assassinated them as they slept in their beds, yes, after this bloody event so shocking to the conscience of mankind--we tried within two days to resolve this problem and above all tried to prevent the war from expanding. I must say that efforts by third parties were undertaken toward the same end, in particular by the ambassadors of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, France, the Sudan, and the Imam of the Great Mosque of Ndjamena, and other notables. So all possible efforts are being made to inhibit the escalation of the affair, and we have done everything to this end, we have even signed several cease-fires; unhappily, every time, those whose interest was in unleashing the machine of war refused [to listen to] the voice of reason. At the beginning of hostilities, I was in continual contact with Goukouni; we called each other on the telephone almost every hour, we met personally.

[Question] Do you mean even after March?

[Answer] Of course, of course, we were in continual contact by telephone and we even met three, four times in person. But Goukouni was unable to stop the momentum of war. He did not control his troops, who were not obeying him; the Libyan agents who surrounded him did not obey him. Acyl Amath who is part of the coalition did not obey Goukouni. Mahamat Abba did not obey either. In fact, you know, Goukouni is just what he is, he does not have authority over his own men; the majority of his advisors are Libyan agents, Ibrahim Youssouf, the brains of the FAP [People's Armed Forces] is a Libyan, an advisor to Goukouni put at his disposal by Qadhdhafi. This is the man who is calling the shots. So I should tell you that not only does the FAN have a clear conscience about these events, the FAN has a clear conscience about its responsibilities. The proof is that we came to Lome, and the other side didn't even come. From this point of view, I think that we are in harmony with our conscience, our duty, and our responsibilities.

[Question] Do you believe you can hold out on the battlefield?

[Answer] The situation is better than when hostilities started, despite massive assistance and mercenaries from Libya. We are doing well, we are holding firm, and I think that if the war continues, sure, we will gain ground every day.

[Question] You think you must also win another battle on the diplomatic front by stopping Libya, and then France. Is this perhaps the reason for your trip?

[Answer] I think it is indispensable. You understand perfectly well that these countries thanks to their financial power manipulate international opinion; the media sows confusion throughout the world and throughout Africa. Reality is distorted. They have even succeeded in foisting off the absurd idea that the FAN attacked the "gang of four." So, our job was to demystify, to re-establish the truth, to inform the African public in particular and international opinion in general about the hidden truth of the conflict. What Libya is in the process of doing is a scandal to the African conscience, it is unacceptable. Good God, what century are we living in? And France, after having been disappointed in the Biafra affair, this time is acting in a crafty manner, its media wanted to mold an image of the FAN favorable to France. As leaders, we have tried sincerely, we have done everything possible to enable France and Chad to cooperate on the basis of reciprocal advantages, mutual respect, but, having discovered France's game, we are obliged to denounce it.

[Question] There is all the same a difference between your two enemies. Namely, that one is crazy while the other is intelligent. One has just discovered history, while the other has long experience of it. I would not try to say which is the more dangerous, but I would try not to have to fight against two enemies at the same time.

[Answer] Thanks for the advice.

9516
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

U.S. AID CRITICIZED--Rome, 13 Nov, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Chadian Foreign Minister Ahamet Acyl confirmed the flagrant intervention of the Egyptian regime in the internal affairs of Chad in support of the renegade Hissein Habre through incitements by the United States with the aim of threatening peace and security in this African country. In a press conference held in Rome yesterday, Mr. Acyl pointed out to the open military assistance being extended by the Al-Sadat's terrorist regime for Hissein Habre, the Egyptian military troops in forms of technicians and experts are fighting with this renegade. He confirmed that the Chadian legitimate forces are completely on top of the situation in Chad while Habre's forces are beseiged in a narrow area in northern Chad. In the press conference, Mr. Ahamet Acyl, the Chadian foreign minister, exposed the contradicting stands of the United States towards the situation in Chad. He said we consider the direct and indirect American intervention in Chad's affairs and its support to the renegade Hissein Habre constitutes a flagrant violation of freedom which the Chadian people are struggling to achieve on the Chadian territories. The Chadian foreign minister emphasized that strong historical relations link the Chadian and the Libyan peoples in the form of neighbouring, Arabist and Islamic ties. [Text] [LD131046 Tripoli JANA in English 0840 GMT 13 Nov 80]

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT N'GUESSO ADDRESSES CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

AB061552 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpts] After the meeting of our honorable deputies last Tuesday, the members of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party this morning began their ordinary session, the fifth since the party's third extraordinary congress. The opening session was attended by the chairman of the Central Committee and head of the party, who stressed the importance of this session considering the present critical and difficult national situation to which we must still find solution. This demands meticulous work in an attitude free from weakness. The head of state said:

[Begin Sassou-N'Guesso recording] Our people have been following with attention the normal operation of our institutions and ardently hope that we will not betray their trust. The important problems on our agenda include some which are obviously of a strategic nature. The conference of state enterprises prepared a document which contains the conclusions of the 7-month deliberations between our political cadres, our technicians, the workers' representatives and foreign delegates. The conference made an important recommendation: It concerns the charter of state enterprises. This charter, which will become a state law after it has been examined and adopted by the People's National Assembly, deserves all our attention. After it has become law, everyone must observe it or face the necessary penalty.

Our meeting will also examine the 1981 program. This is an opportunity for us to become more conscious of the sad reality represented by the contradiction between our needs and the means at our disposal, which are inadequate in view of our state of almost complete destitution and the present state of our resources. The 1981 program, which was named the buffer program by the party's third extraordinary congress, will prepare the launching of the Fifth National Development Plan, which we intend to discuss in the course of next year. Meanwhile, let us understand that the 1981 national budget compels us to adopt a very strict attitude. You will observe that our finances are still on a tight rope and that we must maintain a firm attitude. [end recording]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

EEC GRANT--Brazzaville (AFP)--The Congolese Government has been informed by the delegation of the Commission of the European Communities that a maximum amount of about 9 billion 400 million CFA francs (188 million FF [French francs?]) will be put at the disposal of the Congo as a subsidy, according to the final communique published at the end of the negotiations which have just taken place between the Congo and the EEC (European Economic Community) in Brazzaville. The communique adds that 6 billion 100 million CFA francs (122 million FF) under the heading of loans under special conditions, and about 2 billion 700 million CFA francs (54 million FF) for financing of national projects will also be put at the Congo's disposal. The two delegations proceeded to an exchange of views on regional cooperation, for which an amount between 14,600 million DFA francs and 17,000 [as published] million is reserved for the financing of regional projects in Central Africa, the communique adds. The delegation of the Commission of European Communities has indicated that the new ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries]-EEC agreement opens other prospects for future interventions to benefit the Congolese economy, in particular in the energy and mining sectors, furtherance of trade development and small construction projects, the communique continues. A pilot program of community assistance was signed jointly by the two delegations, at the conclusion of their negotiations. The Congolese delegation made known during the meetings the main objectives of its development fund and the orientation of its economic and financial policy, the communique says in substance. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 30 Set 80 p 7] 5586

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION MOVEMENT COMMUNIQUE--Dakar, 12 Nov (AFP)--The democratic rally for the Liberation of Equatorial Guinea (RDLGE--an opposition movement in exile) has called for an urgent meeting sponsored by the OAU in order to find a peaceful solution to the problems of Equatorial Guinea. In a communique given to AFP in Dakar, Mr Manuel Ruban Ngongo, the founder of the movement, explains that such a meeting should be held outside Equatorial Guinea and should be attended by the members of the Supreme Military Council and the members of the RDLGE. The RDLGE, which according to its founder, comprises four former parties opposed to dictator Macias Nguema's former regime, accuses the present military regime which has taken over of not making any major changes to the repressive machinery of the former government. The most basic human rights are being flouted and the arbitrary system has been maintained, the communique adds. [Text] [AB121727 Paris AFP in French 1125 GMT 12 Nov 80]

CSO: 4400

ADDIS ABABA COMMENTARY ON GROWING RELATIONS WITH PDRY

LD092022 Addis Ababa Radio in English to neighboring countries 1530 GMT 9 Nov 80 EA

[Text] In our commentary this evening, we look at relations between Ethiopia and Democratic Yemen.

Last week two items in the news illustrated the state of relations between the two countries. The minister of culture and sports affairs, Comrade Tesfaye Shewaye, had spent a week in Aden and returned Thursday [6 November] after signing a cultural agreement providing for cooperation in the fields of museums, exhibitions, the mass media and education. Comrade Tesfaye had the opportunity to discuss bilateral matters with Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the leader of Democratic Yemen. Also on Thursday the director-general of tourism from Democratic Yemen, Comrade 'Abdullah Husayn (Musaybal), arrived in Addis Ababa for a 4-day visit to exchange experiences in the field of tourism.

These regular visits come as no surprise. In the first instance, the Ethiopian and Yemeni peoples have had a long history of communication across the Red Sea. Geographically, Ethiopia and the PDRY could almost be described as neighbors: but more significant is the progressive ideology that has brought them closer together.

Unlike many Arab states, Democratic Yemen has earlier flouted the ambiguous and anti-Ethiopian positions of the Arab League and decided to support the Ethiopian revolution. Those who know the history of the region well know how remarkable the Yemeni move was. But the DPRY went even further, and this is why many references to relations evoke the fact that the Ethiopian and the Yemeni revolutions were united in blood.

The political nature of the region itself is another factor that has demanded close links between the two countries. Democratic Yemen is bordered by Saudi Arabia and Oman, two states led by rulers who work continuously to destroy its revolution. Ethiopia has been menaced by Somalia, whose rulers at various times and in varying degrees have also done all they could to subvert and destroy the Ethiopian revolution. In a sense both revolutions have been forced to be fortresses to defend their internal achievements. This has brought them closer together.

Other issues concerning the unity of the two Yemens and the situation in Eritrea region have also demonstrated the compatibility of both governments.

The PDRY and Ethiopia in 1979 decided to set up a joint commission and agreed to cooperate in technical, scientific and economic areas, paving the way for deeper and effective ties. It is true that at this stage, since both countries are a low level of economic, scientific and technical development, miracles will not appear overnight, but it is their underdevelopment that makes such cooperation imperative. What we learn in Ethiopia we can share, and what Democratic Yemen learns through its experiences will also be available for evaluation and adapted application.

Trade is another feature that should be encouraged to grow. It is only through this cooperation, this culture of collective self-reliance, that developing countries can really move forward.

The important thing is that both governments regularly follow up the agreements signed, that they translate into action the positive impetus that has been started. All the indications show from the exchange of visits and intensified links that a relationship worth of emulation by other states in the region is flourishing between Ethiopia and Democratic Yemen.

CSO: 4420

GAMBIAN PROBLEMS REMAIN AS SENEGALESE TROOPS WITHDRAW

AB091211 Paris AFP in French 0613 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Banjul, 9 Nov (AFP)--After the withdrawal of the Senegalese troops, which should be completed by Sunday, Gambia still has to solve its internal problems.

Two years ago, this country did not seem susceptible to such a troubled situation, for Gambia, a little country of 11,000 square kilometers almost surrounded by Senegal, has always been a quiet country since its independence in 1965. It has no army. It has no political prisoners. Several political parties are allowed, but only two--the People's Progressive Party (29 seats) and the National Congress Party (5 seats)--are represented in parliament. The press is free and can even lampoon personalities of the regime without any risk.

Gambia's resources are not many, but they are varied. The country produces peanuts and receives many tourists coming mainly from Scandinavian countries. In recent years, black American tourists have been pouring into Gambia because of the craze for Africa created by Alex Haley's book "Roots," which traces the origins of his great grandparents to Gambia.

Like all non oil-producing African countries, Gambia suffers from the current world crisis. Agriculture is experiencing a lean period because of the drought that has hit the country, and revenue from tourism has declined because the Scandinavian countries, which are the major source of tourists, have been hit by recession.

It is within this context that the emergence in Gambia of a new kind of political opposition, different in its methods from the traditional opposition parties, should be placed.

According to several informed sources in Banjul, this opposition is not concerned about legality. They are recognized by their grafiti and vengeful t-shirts against the regime, the parliamentary opposition and foreign commercial houses, accusing them of corruption and abusive exploitation.

The Gambian authorities, for their part, assert that one of the opposition movements--the MOJA [Movement for Justice in Africa]--is collecting arms for

subversive activities. That is how they justified their decision last Saturday to ban the movement, along with another hitherto unknown political formation--the Gambian Socialist Revolutionary Party--and prosecute its leader, Mr Koro Salla, and four of his followers.

In any case, this opposition disturbs the authorities. To be banned just after the severing of diplomatic relations between Gambia and Libya, according to observers in Banjul, shows that it is gaining ground among the people who are standing up more against certain corrupt Gambian leaders.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

PRC MEDICAL MISSION--A third Chinese medical team has been in Guinea-Bissau since last Saturday and is scheduled to go on to Canchungo where the PRC medical missions have been staying during their cooperative effort in our country. The new group of Chinese cooperatives is composed of 15 members as follows: two general practitioners, two surgeons, one pediatrician, one analyst, one gynecologist, one ophthalmologist, one radiologist and one pharmacist. "All of the doctors on this team have come prepared to give their best," Wei Jiaxing, head of the mission, said and added. "we want to learn with the Guinea-Bissau doctors." Dr Jiaxing also stated that the success of his mission is dependent on the support of the Guinea-Bissau government and those in charge of Canchungo Hospital. The Chinese medical mission will remain in our country for 2 years. The second Chinese medical team, in Guinea-Bissau since July 1978, will leave next week to return to Beijing. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Sep 80 p 2] 8568

PAIGC TO PCF FESTIVITIES--PAIGC will be represented this year in the festivities of L'HUMANITE, the principal organ of the French Communist Party [PCF]. It is a large-scale political and cultural demonstration which will be held on 13 and 14 September in Paysager de la Courneuve Park in Paris. The presence of our party for the first time in the festivities of L'HUMANITE is in keeping with the long-standing relations of friendship and solidarity existing between the PAIGC and the PCF. Comrade Carlos Lopes Pereira of the party's CNG [National Committee of Guerrillas] secretariat left for Paris yesterday to take part in the festivities of the newspaper of the French communists. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Sep 80 p 2] 8568

SWEDISH FISHING SECTOR ASSISTANCE--"The Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) has granted Guinea-Bissau 10 million kronor (about 80,000 contos) to finance the second phase of the Bubaque small-scale fishing project over the next 3 years," Bo Hammarstrom, a SIDA representative in our country, told our newspaper. The granting of this financial assistance was conveyed to our government by a Swedish delegation which was in our country for several days and returned to Stockholm yesterday. The funds will be used principally to purchase fish transportation equipment and a sounding boat as well as equipment for a machine shop to repair fishing boat motors; they will also be used to carry on experiments in salting, drying and smoking fish. During the conversations both parties stressed the importance of this project, considered an activity for overall rural development and not that of a state fishing firm. The SIDA representative also said that his organization is not interested in isolating the project but rather in integrating it in the region as a whole. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 30 Sep 80 p 3] 8568

FRIENDSHIP WITH DPRK ASSOCIATION--The Guinea-Bissau-Korean Friendship Association was established day before yesterday in the first meeting of its first general assembly which assumed its official status on that occasion under the direction of Comrade President Juvencio Gomes of the CSLP [Superior Council for Party Struggle] and chairman of the Bissau State Committee. The general assembly picked Comrade Jose Alo Fernandes as vice president and Comrade Armando Monteiro Cruz as secretary, the former chairman of the Bandim-2 district committee and the latter chairman of the Setembro district committee. The association's directorate picked Comrade Mario Mendes of the CSLP and director general of civil aeronautics as chairman and, as vice chairman, Comrade Nicandro Pereira Barreto, head of the registration and notary public services. The first secretary is Comrade Henriqueta Codinho Gomes, director of the office of public functions, and the second secretary is Comrade Linda Monteiro. The Fiscal Council is directed by Comrade Cherifo Ture, director general of technical affairs of the Ministry of Public Works whose secretary is to be Comrade Marcos Clabuss Cubosse and whose narrator will be Comrade Carlos Lopes Pereira. After the selections were completed, speeches were given by Comrade Juvencio Gomes, Mario Mendes and the ambassador of the importance of the establishment of the Friendship Association. The Guinea-Bissau-Korean Friendship Association sent messages to Comrade Luis Cabral, chairman of the state council, and Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Sep 80 p 3] 8568

CSO: 4401

HOUPHOUET IN FULL CONTROL; PRESIDENT, PARTY CHAIRMAN

Dakar AFRICA in French Oct 80 pp 25-28

[Text] The wheel of politics has turned in Ivory Coast. As it rolled, it caused upsets in the party structures and in the political class. The Seventh Congress of the PDCI-RDA [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally] which met at Abidjan on 29-30 September and 1 October, in an atomsphere of great expectations, asked Houphouet-Boigny to be party chairman. Already holding the office of president of the republic, this new office gives full power to Houphouet-Boigny who came up with a clear answer to the eternal question as to his succession: "After me, those who will follow me will look for the person who has the adequate profile for assuring my succession." So, all of the structures that might sustain the image of a "possible second-in-command" have been destroyed. The secretary-general's position has been eliminated and party affairs will now be managed directly by the president, assisted by an executive bureau (nine members), an offshoot of a restricted political bureau with 32 members instead of 75. The Steering Committee likewise has lost personnel, having been reduced from 201 to 100.

This reorganization, along with a reduction in political personnel, according to the Ivorian chief of state, is intended to bring about greater efficiency. Members of the political bureau and members of the steering committee henceforth will not only exchange their titles against honors: they will effectively have to serve the party in order to provide dynamic impetus for its actions both among the urban masses and the peasant masses. The truth is that, in making this profound change, the chief of state--in addition to taking the party in hand again--wanted to put an end first of all to quarrels among individuals and then put a formal end to any belief in the irremovability of men. And the Ivorian president successfully carried off his operation by salvaging cohesion within the team of the "first hour": J.B. Mockey, Coffi Gadeau, Ekra Mathieu, Philippe Yace, Auguste Denise, Nanlo Bamba, Djibo Sounkalo, etc., all of whom are under the same pyramid, as it were, taking from the Executive Committee only the very faithful and very devoted "servants" whose election to the highest political body can create envy without disturbing harmony in interpersonal relationships.

But the two high points of this congress of the one and only Ivorian party certainly were the activity report and the program of the Ivorian chief of state as well as the massive entry of young cadres into party echelons, the political bureau, the steering committee, and positions of responsibility.

Criticisms and Self-Criticisms

Speaking for 3 hours, the Ivorian Chief Executive in great detail described the first 20 years of his country's independence to the members of the 30 foreign delegations present at Abidjan and his fellow citizens. Although he displayed legitimate pride in listing the positive effects of a spectacular development, he did not hesitate severely to criticize the shortcomings of society and to challenge the softness of the party, the failures, the rather light-hearted attitude and the desire for easy gain among certain young or old cadres. Never before had the Ivorian chief of state spoken as harshly to his people and never before had he so insistently urged them to get a hold of themselves again.

In his diagnosis of his country's development, Houphouet-Boigny did not fail to admit his mistakes and to state his guilt in all humility. This was a rather surprising attitude which only enhanced his standing in the eyes of foreign delegations and his fellow citizens.

Another surprise came from the make up of the political bureau and the steering committee. Loyal to his friends, Houphouet kept those through whom the PDCI was born in those two bodies. Of course, some of them lost the advantage of being in first place up front but nobody was kicked out, as were the "Johnny-come-lately" militants who did nothing positive and who were rejected by their rank and file. One exception was Marcel Laubouet who until then had been considered one of the men very close to the Ivorian chief of state--but he was "retired." Another Laubouet by the name of Gilles joined the political bureau and the executive committee. The newly-elected official is the son of the outgoing official. This young cadre arrived on the scene with three of his comrades, all of whom in 1969 initiated the MEECI (Movement of Students and Pupils of Ivory Coast); at a moment when the student challenge was shaking European and African universities to create trouble for the various regimes, they had rallied to the side of the PDCI-RDA. Their action was courageous. And they were rewarded for it today.

All of this reshuffling, carried out through an Ivorian-style dialogue, characterizes the first moments of a policy of democratization which the chief of state had promised his country last May.

Democratization! This word is now heard everywhere in Ivory Coast. And within the framework of a policy of wide-open approach at home by the Single Party, the Ivorians this year, within 5 months, will for the first

time go to the polls five times in order democratically to select their representatives in the village or city boroughs committees, their secretaries-general for the subsections of the PDCI, their deputies, their president, and their mayors. Next December it is expected that the political face of Ivory Coast will have been profoundly altered by the massive arrival of new officials in leading positions.

In taking the initiative in carrying out this profound reorganization, President Houphouet-Boigny saved the party from the disaffection of the young members, the group of not so young (who had been kept away), and in the end he also saved Ivory Coast the trouble of having to refuse to follow the road of which Gen de Gaulle had been a victim--in other words, a revolution. That is how the Negus and the Shah of Iran had been swept away, without any consideration as to their place in history and without any regard as to the positive aspects of their actions.

Only Houphouet, a well-known historical personality, recognized as such, a catalyst in a developing Ivorian society which is beginning anxiously to wonder about its future, could have attempted such a powerful reorganization, taking the country in hand in order to provide new guidelines with assurance of being followed. After all, as far as Ivorians are concerned, is he not "the Father of his Nation" and the "Old Man?" These two terms express real affection and attachment rather than demagogy--at least outside official speeches. Knowing this, the Ivorian chief of state, skillful and politically courageous as he is, maneuvered the aspirations of the masses just right. And the wide-open approach policy now being implemented is in line with a profound desire on the part of the city dwellers as well as the people living in the villages. On their level, they know who has the right to speak in their name. And those who until now had the right to speak out were not always "their" people.

The New Challenge of Houphouet-Boigny

The Ivorian chief of state decided to open the doors of the party in order to correct this situation which had been perpetuated entirely too long by Ivorian authorities. This is a decision which he made all by himself and which was then backed up by the political bureau.

One could not fail to detect the historical character of this decision, since the notion of a single party remains rather repulsive for intellectuals, especially African ones. It is no less true that the political scientists and experts are going to have something new to study on the basis of the Ivorian experience, along with a new situation whose evolution it will be worth keeping tabs on.

Can one liberalize a singe party from the inside? And on what conditions? These are the essential questions arising from the Ivorian experience.

It has been proven historically that a single-party situation, copied from elsewhere in the European East, was never a priori the result of a popular choice. In almost all cases, these were parties which were imposed after someone had come to power by force or, in the case of most of the African countries, after the dissolution of the other competing parties shortly before or after independence, by leaders who had conquered power. That was true of Ivory Coast where several parties were fighting each other starting in 1947 and until 1956-1957. But in this country, much more easily than in other countries, the PDCI-RDA turned out to be a much more popular party (the other parties stood on an ethnic and regional base), with a leader who kept rising and so it was easy to rally men and their ideas. In 1958 likewise and even more so starting in 1960, there were opponents of the PDCI who held positions of responsibility, such as ministers, ambassadors, high officials, etc. These "rediscoveries"--in keeping with a concern for unity preached by President Houphouet-Boigny for the mobilization of all energies in the service of national construction--gave an even broader base to the PDCI-RDA which became a mass party all at once.

In starting the turn toward democratization at home, the PDCI defied political logic within the single party. It is in effect customary in a single party for the dignitaries to share positions of responsibility, and to take as their aides those militants who had provide irrefutable proof of their loyalty. In Ivory Coast, Houphouet maintains that all Ivorians belong to the party and that all of them have the right to move up to positions of responsibility--regardless of their age, their political past or that of their parents, their brand of militantism until now; the only thing that matters is the choice of the voters.

To tell the truth, the party benefitted greatly from the personal success of Houphouet-Boigny as deputy, minister, and statesman. His action is always blended with that of his party and today, when he decides to give back to the PDCI--which operated mostly from the very top of the pyramid, rather than the base--a new source of power, he can fall back on his popularity, his strength as a rallier, on the confidence which the people in all walks of life give him. And the first phases of democratization clearly showed that both young and old, management personnel, office employees, and other citizens for the most part are determined to follow the road charted for them by the "Old Man."

Party Needs Wide-Open Approach

Never before as a matter of fact has anybody seen such a manifestation of support in recent years for an initiative by the Ivorian chief of state; men and women in the villages and towns are working hard to make sure that their candidate will be elected in an election campaign environment with all of the intrigues which that implies. And the people seem to be happy; everybody now seems to have an opportunity really to participate in the life of the party and the country's political life.

Although there is no denying that the PDCI did become somewhat overblown in the sixties, the difficulty for the youngsters--who were becoming more and more numerous--in advancing to positions of responsibility had created a rather lukewarm militantism in their ranks, for the moment giving the impression that cadres and intellectuals were in the party without being totally with the party. And they chose instead to "be active" in the Rotary Club, in the Lion's Club, in the fast food chains, and other young chambers of economy, where they were able to use their competence and their spirit of initiative, of course trying to use these organizations as springboards.

This "freeze-out" of young people was not ignored by the political authorities who did not miss any opportunity to invite them to be more resolutely active side by side with the old members. But their reservations were well founded: "We get the impression that some of the old-liners are using us as a front." "Everything happens as if the party were primarily a matter for certain Ivorians and not so much a matter for all the others." "They seem to be counting it against us that we were not fighting back in 1946. But how could we have done any fighting if we were not even born yet or if we were only 5, 10, or 12 years old?" And so forth and so on.

There was no lack of accusations and counteraccusations. They simply expressed a real situation: some of the old members, because of their "heroism" in the past, did not intend any time soon to pass the torch to their younger followers who--feeling that they were being relegated to secondary roles or anonymous positions--were champing at the bit with impatience, both at the gates of political responsibilities and at the gates of responsibilities in the development sectors.

This is the difficult situation which Houphouet-Boigny, as a fighting companion or as a father of youth, wanted to correct by opening the doors of the party and presenting both "old members" and "young members" to the voters. But is the Ivorian chief of state not going even further in this operation of democratization which some of his close followers of yesterday are having trouble believing in, even after this congress?

One is tempted to think of the analysis of certain proposals by the Ivorian chief of state who drew support from those whom the masses had chosen to govern. If this assumption were to be confirmed, then the apparatus of democracy will also be a real people's tribunal.

Ivory Coast never considered it useful to judge the guilty weaknesses of certain of its officials out in public. Thus, there were no awkward civil servants who had specifically failed in the Ivorian government machine.

The People Know Everything

And public rumor, in this country which is one big glass house, can be encountered in a street in Treichville or Adjame, telling of the dishonest

exploits of one or the other high civil servant, of one or the other general manager, of one or the other person whoever he or she may be who had become a powerful business operator as a result of embezzlement. The people know.

Fully aware of this situation, which revealed a continuous decline in recent years, the Ivorian president did not order severe warnings addressed to "dishonest servants even though they may be competent" until April 1977. But there was never any public punishment while some people continued plundering the state and abusing the confidence of overall authority. Some guilty individuals, whose wrongdoings had been established, were asked discreetly to return to the government what they had taken so dishonestly.

The fact remains however that many of them were left at liberty with their ill-gotten gains. They constitute a race of "newly rich" whose loud behavior irritates the little people. And the little people know how to get justice for themselves through the choice of their representatives. Those whom the people absolved certainly will be cleared by the chief of state.

Disappointed by the dishonest behavior of some of his companions of yesterday and by some of the younger members whom he had called upon to share responsibility, Houphouet--by telling everybody to go looking for popular support--seems to be asking the people to assign those men and women to him whom the people consider worthy of helping him in running the affairs of the party and the state.

The situation of the state--like the goose that laid the golden egg--cannot go on. Recent measures, public during a National Council meeting last June, began by striking at the government-owned companies, outfits which are real sinecures and bottomless pits economically speaking. Out of the 36 companies, only seven were kept going; 16 were eliminated and 13 were reorganized and converted into mixed-management companies.

Houphouet-Boigny's democratization operation is paralleled by a real program for taking Ivorian society back in hand. The important thing is to get the largest possible number of his fellow citizens interested in political life through active membership in the party. Another important thing is to rearrange the country's economic life by correcting the shortcomings of society and by spelling out new objectives for the next 5 years.

The Ivorian state can no longer afford the luxury of living "in the lap of luxury" as it had in earlier years. The time has come for major moves and austerity will be the key word at least until 1983. After that, development through agriculture will be followed by development through agriculture and petroleum. Ivorian petroleum production began recently at "Belier," off Grand-Bassam, a deposit whose discovery was announced on 18 October 1977 by the chief of state himself; by 1984-1985, Ivory Coast will be a big petroleum producer if all goes well. The deposits discovered recently back

up this statement on which the government however has remained rather silent. Some comparisons--perhaps entirely too optimistic--place Ivory Coast on the same level as the biggest producers. Others are more pessimistic and speak of an output close to that of Gabon. Still other estimates place Ivorian reserves somewhere in the middle, on the same level as those of Nigeria. This year, Ivory Coast could already earn about 40 billions from its first petroleum operation; in 1981 the figure would be 200 billions and in 1982 it would be 300 billions. Although these estimates and statistics come only from semi-official sources, they do at least signify that the future of Ivorian production should not be minimized. As a matter of fact, it should be taken very seriously.

Now this agricultural country could in the next several years become a petroleum power and once again recover its growth rate of the sixties and seventies. But before that, Ivory Coast must be based on a new type of Ivorian to prevent waste and the rather light-hearted approach used during the first stage of its development. It is necessary to guarantee a second period of time during which growth efforts will really benefit all the people and all regions.

This is a first-ranking necessity if Ivory Coast wants to assure its future in the face of the challenges of the eighties which are: mastery of the different sectors of development, reduction of dependence on foreign manpower, slowdown in foreign loans, intensification of regional development policy, definition of a strict school policy, continuation and intensification of the policy of agricultural diversification and mechanization in order to reduce the flight from the land to a certain extent.

We thus find more or less new guidelines in the final general-policy resolution adopted by the recent PDCI-RDA Congress. Ivory Coast is thus aware of its weaknesses. It has done some profound thinking about them and it has drafted the strategy needed to overcome them. But between the conclusions of a congress and the practical implementation of resolutions out in the field, habit creates a wide gap. It is now only up to the Ivorians themselves to discard this old habit. Without being a model in all respects, their country will continue to be mentioned among those developing countries which have overcome their condition of underdevelopment.

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MILITARY PROMOTIONS REPORTED

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 80 p 13

[Text] Various promotions took place recently.

Gendarmerie: To the rank of lieutenant colonel, Tp CO Konan Kouassi Severin; to the rank of major, Capt Koffi Kouadio; to the rank of captain, 1st lts Anoua Tchi, Onan Kouame, Kouakou Koname, and Agnies Essoh.

Ground Forces, combat arms officers: To the rank of colonel, lt cols Kouadio Arriko (Engineers) and Moke Bendji Joseph (JM [JAG]); to the rank of lieutenant colonel, majs Glassiognon Robert (Infantry) and Demel Binde Paul (Infantry); to the rank of major, capts Boti Bi Goore (Artillery), Amouya Agro Julien (Infantry), and Kone Gbambele (ABC [NBC]); to the rank of captain, 1st lts Sekongo Sionan (Infantry), Eliam Venance (Infantry), Fezan Bi Sehi (Infantry), Beli Akmel (Infantry), Coulibaly Kolobo (Infantry), Donwahi Denis (Infantry), Dable Noel (Infantry), Gla N'Gatta (Infantry), Vouzo Robert (Infantry), Zogbo Pha (Infantry), Kone Nomouessa (Infantry), Tieoule Toure (ABC), Ira Titi Lambert (Engineers), Me Peman Nazaire (Transportation), and Kesse Zaran (Materiel).

Ground Forces, Medical Corps: To the rank of colonel, MC, Lt Col, MC, Coulibaly Dramane; to the rank of major, MC, Capt, MC, Djakour Emmanuel; to the rank of lieutenant-colonel-pharmacist, Pharmacist-Major Oria Adou.

Air Force: To the rank of captain, 1st lts Adiko N'Cho, Aka Angoran, Kouyate Boubakere, Attigbi Akre, and Ziao Charles.

Navy: Deck [line] officers: To the rank of 1st class line officer, the 2nd Class Line Officer Kouadio Koffi.

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BRIEFS

REAGAN'S SOUTH AFRICAN POLICY--Monrovia, 7 Nov (AFP)--Liberia should launch a campaign calling on African countries to sever diplomatic relations with the United States if there is the least sign that the Reagan administration is encouraging Pretoria's obstinate attitude. This was written on Friday by the NEW LIBERIAN, the paper of the Liberian Ministry of Information. Of course, we congratulate Mr Ronald Reagan, and we wish him well, the paper adds. But it must be underlined that Africa is watching him closely and that depending on the nature of his foreign policy, especially on the decolonization of Africa and on his internal policy toward American blacks, Africa may or may not cooperate with him. The NEW LIBERIAN, however, believes that the American president-elect might well have revised his position during the electoral campaign and might make Pretoria more reasonable, as another conservative, (British Prime Minister) Mrs Margaret Thatcher, has done for Zimbabwe. [Text] [AB071550 Paris AFP in French 1501 GMT 7 Nov 80]

IMPORTED RICE DUTY WAIVED--The Liberian Government has waived [word indistinct] and duty fees on all imported rice into the country. According to a release from the Commerce Ministry, head of state M/Sgt Samuel K. Doe recently gave recommendations to ensure a constant and adequate supply of rice on the Liberian market. The Commerce Ministry has made a call on individuals and importers in the country to take advantage of the new policy. [Text] [AB121948 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 12 Nov 80]

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUES DENOUNCING FALSE RUMORS

Government Call for Vigilance

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 23 Oct 80 p 1, 2

[Passages between slantlines printed in boldface]

> [Text] As a result of "rumors" propogated in recent days about the alleged "exploits" of "mutilators" [lit. "extractors of breasts or testicles"], which unhappily led to incidents the day before yesterday, 21 October, at Ankazomanga, Analakely, and Ampefiloha in the capital, causing two deaths and two injuries, the revolutionary authority published yesterday evening a long communique in which it deplores these new maneuvers of the enemies of the Revolution, and calls for vigilance by the people.
>
> Given the lateness of the hour when we received this communique drawn up in Malagasy, we are publishing here a quick free translation, and will publish elsewhere the full text in Malagasy.

In this period of national democratic revolution, the first step toward socialism, it is not surprising to find that the degree of ideological awareness is not the same for all Malagasy.

For their part, the enemies of the revolution, the fishers in troubled waters, those opposing the popular struggle, are trying in all possible and imaginable ways to thwart the advance of the national revolution. A tactic and strategy that one finds, moreover, in all socialist and progressive countries.

Thus we see the "dahalo" (highway brigands), cattle rustling, clandestine alcohol and drug trafficking, corruption, brushfires, sabotage to supplies, and other acts of vandalism about which the least one can say is that they are reprehensible and odious.

But let us turn rather to look more closely at the question of rumors and other manipulations to poison the masses.

"Poisoning" is nothing but a method utilized by people of evil intentions and enemies of the revolution to warp public opinion through the dissemination of false news, of lies. It is one of the methods used during the colonial era to oppress

the Malagasy by making him believe in the Mpaka-fo (heart-stealers), in the Mpaka-ra (blood-suckers or vampires, the snake-man, etc...)

But none of these things was based on anything real; rather they were invented to affect and fool credulous people.

In face of the efforts made by the revolutionary authority to activate ideological formation and the political maturity of the Malagasy people as they take their destiny into their own hands, we see the enemies of the nation counterattack through poisoning and the propagation of rumors with the aim of spoiling the minds of the people in order to oppress and exploit them better. Unfortunately, these rumors have had their nefarious effects on the credulous, and this despite the warning made by the president of the republic in his speech to the nation at the beginning of the year and also on 15 June at Mahamasina.

/First Example/ It has been said in the capital, urbi et orbi, that many Malagasy soldiers died in the Seychelles, whereas there was not a single death; all of them got back to their families, to the great shame of the rumor-mongers.

/Second Example/ During the recent perturbation in hydrocarbon supplies, those who call themselves prophets in their own country proclaimed that we would get no more petroleum supplies. As soon as hydrocarbon provisioning was back to normal, they look for other ways to upset the public.

/Third Example/ Though the president clearly explained to the French journalists on Antenne-2 that there were no Soviet or foreign troops based at Diego, there are still people who insist on disseminating lies to contradict this.

/Fourth Example/ When President Ratsiraka was at Antsiranana for a few dyas' rest, everyone learned that he had received a number of foreign ambassadors. Nevertheless, some people in bad faith claimed he was in Moscow or Korea. Lies!

What is sad and regrettable is the fact that we see that despite all the explanations provided by the authorities, there still exist people who are susceptible to these techniques of poisoning, to such an extent that quite recently there have been acts of violence actually resulting in deaths.

It is good to recall, doubtless, that there are laws prohibiting the disseminations of rumors or false news. The people should not be duped or dragged into the unhealthy game of unscrupulous people.

The decentralized collectivities should also redouble their vigilance in face of the manipulations of the rumor-mongers, by freely applying the rights of each individual for his defense against any accusation that may be leveled against him, rights established in the constitution. It must be especially stressed that, in order to avoid possible trouble, it is vital to establish communications among all responsible officials at all levels, in cases of questionable events. And if there are questionable individuals, not to hesitate to bring them to the forces of order.

To conclude, we think that it is the duty of every party represented in the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution to do what is in its power to counteract rumors; and that it is also the duty of the populace to listen to the explanations supplied by officials at all levels.

It is well known that our respected president, Didier Ratsiraka, launched the proposal to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. If we do not watch out, the enemies of world peace will come to annihilate this great hope of many nations around the world. We learn in fact that the number of nations who favor the proposed Antananarivo conference in 1981 or early 1982 is constantly growing, and that among the latest nations to favor it are Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Somalia.

If the shoe fits, wear it.

Public Reaction to the Communique

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 24 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

> [Text] The communique of the revolutionary authority relative to the incidents of Tuesday 21 October at Ankazomanga, Ampefiloha, Analakely regarding "rumors" about what might be called "mutilators," a communique which we published yesterday in both languages, has clearly "defused" the atmosphere, especially in the capital, the above-mentioned neighborhoods of which were the theater of such incidents engendered by the poisoning maneuvers perpetrated by the enemies of the revolution.
>
> This communique has the merit of tidying up with a single stroke all the great problems of the hour, of supplies in general, foreign questions (Seychelles, foreign bases, etc and even including the Indian Ocean zone of peace.
>
> A skillfully drafted communique in which two constants are reiterated: the maneuvers of the enemies of the revolution who never lay down their arms in their unavowed design to destabliize the regime by using many stratagems, on the one hand, and on the other, the insufficient ideological and political maturity of a certain fraction of the masses which makes them vulnerable to rumors and "poison."
>
> Now that people have been reassured, we are in a position to recall succinctly the facts and to report what we believe to be the "objective" reactions of the man on the street, which can be summarized in these two words: "Relief" and "Vigilance."

The two successive communiques of the revolutionary authority disseminated the day before yesterday and yesterday at noon on RTM [Malagasy Radio and Television] on the mid-day "News" unequivocally denouncing the false rumors and poisoning maneuvers were favorably received in the most diverse quarters. Some of those with whom we had a short interview as we walked through the city nevertheless deplore the fact that "such very interesting clarifications were still published a bit late, for the rumors have already resulted in victims, created a certain stir

damaging not only to community life but also uselessly upsetting to those for whom life is almost a daily struggle."

One middle-aged person did not hide his astonishment at the fact that the many attempts made here and there by chevroned militants to raise the consciousness of the masses have not yet had sufficient impact. "The proof," he added, "is that here are these people who let themselves be oppressed and exploited by rumors whose aims are perfectly understood: to create an atmosphere of insecurity in order to sabotage the progress of an entire people in its revolutionary struggle, despite the problems inherent in any new undertaking."

As to this female "Philo" [sic] student, she much regrets the mentality of a good number of compatriots whose quite modest degree of ideological or political awareness leaves much to be desired: "But one must nevertheless tell oneself," he continues, "that problems of supply in this or that, the almost-continual inflation are often accompanied by sagging public spirit. In my opinion, it is high time to do whatever is necessary to resolve these supply problems in order that our revolutionary objectives should not suffer."

"It's well known," a taxi driver told me, "that reactionaries on all sides were after something with this "dirty story" of so-called "testicle-removers" or breast-cutters," and I don't think it's enough just to denounce them, we should also take the measures necessary to stop their sordid maneuvers, otherwise one risks willy-nilly playing into their hands. It's a shame."

"There still remains much to do with respect to the effort to change people's ideas," says another interlocutor, "and the main thing is it must be done as quickly as possible for the sake of the country, which has undertaken a political path that is more than ambitious: to build a new society of justice and equity."

These various reflections here and there show that people recognize full well the efforts made by the revolutionary authority in the process of the socio-economic development of the country, but they nevertheless would like to see some of the problems which directly affect the masses, such as those in supplies of basic necessities to be resolved, so that "the field not be ripe for all these poisoning maneuvers aimed at thwarting the effort of an entire people to prepare for the days to come."

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REORGANIZATION OF THE ECONOMY SINCE 1974

Paris LE MOIS EN AFRIQUE in French Aug-Sep 80 pp 81-97

[Article by Christian Roux: "The Refocusing and Reorganization of the Malagasy Economy since 1974"]

[Text] An economic approach with the help of indicators such as income, foreign trade, and distribution of production is insufficient in accounting for the Malagasy situation. There are as a matter of fact many risks of underestimating the capacity of the underdeveloped economies but also of extremely simplifying the situation by recommending simplistic solutions which do not sufficiently take into account the nonexplicit structures, the internal contradictions whose short-term effects are often opposed to the anticipated results (rise in purchasing power, savings, hence, accumulation, etc.). For example, savings which are not invested will progressively lead to self-sufficiency. The last two decades amply proved that it was ineffective and even dangerous to try to build the underdeveloped economies along certain development models without viewing the situation of the agrarian structures and the causes that produced that situation. The failure of industrialization in the Third World is to a great extent due to the absence of an analysis of production relations which block the agricultural revolution which is necessary and which must come prior to the development of an industry that can transform the national potential. In this respect, the example of Madagascar seems rather revealing in terms of the multiple blockages and malfunctions which triggered a self-sustained accumulation based on agriculture and whose sources to a great extent come from the remnants left over by colonialism and neocolonialism. The policy pursued over the past 5 years illustrates the specific methods visualized by the Malagasy government when it comes to refocusing and restructuring the economy on the basis of its natural, human, and structural resources.

Malfunctions and Blockages

In Madagascar, particularly, the political facts of life reveal internal tensions and external pressures which in part sprang from a clash of structures between the neocolonialist development method (export crops) and the deliberate transformations which were often government-controlled and which were undertaken since 1971 and, on the other hand, from malfunctions which are the result of an ethnic dualism that has exacerbated but is very long-standing.

The observer cannot take into account the nature of the political process underway in the Malagasy Republic since the phenomena which spring from it are both the result and the means of the policies undertaken and to be undertaken.

The Malagasy Democratic Republic is at the very heart of an area of geopolitical confrontation; this situation in the Indian Ocean does not fail to have its influence on the choice of political structures and forms of cooperation. The British disengagement from the area east of Suez, the closing of the canal between 1967 and 1975, the success of the liberation struggles in southern Africa, the American withdrawal into the Indian Ocean (Bahrein, Diego-Garcia), as well as the loss of French influence in the islands in the southwest are an illustration of the balance of power developing around the reserves of petroleum and strategic metals, along the sealanes (Suez, the Cape, Malacca). The ways in which the equilibrium was upset a short time ago can explain, for Madagascar in particular, the fluctuations in international policy and the complexity of relations with France, the USSR, China, the Arab countries (Libya, Iraq, for example).

As it happens so often in Africa, history in Madagascar, more than anywhere else, explains its difficulties, its contradictions, and its blockages which slow down the country's social-economic development and which block its dynamics.

From time to time, Madagascar (today the Malagasy Democratic Republic) emerges from oblivion and reports and accounts describe the time as it passes for a country in the midst of a crisis, characterized by permanent tensions.

The mutinies of May 1972, the constitution eliminating President Tsiranana in October 1972, the troubles in February 1973, the withdrawal from the franc zone and the OCAM (Common African, Malagasy, and Mauritian Organization); then the December 1974 coup d'etat, the assassination of Col Tatsimandrava on 11 February 1975, the election of President Ratsiraka, the referendum of 1975 (Second Malagasy Republic), the start of long-term socialist planning (until the year 2000)--all of these apparently incoherent facts for the distant observer in reality are the expression of social-economic changes as the condition necessary for the restructuring of any Malagasy production system.

The period of time briefly retraced above was rich in remarkable if not decisive events. It remains for us to figure out whether they created the conditions of irreversibility in the matter of development; I want to talk now about the switch from neocolonialism to socialism as stated by the current president, President Ratsiraka.

According to the authorities, this change was supposed to take place without any transition, almost automatically. In point of fact, a socialist-inspired constitution (submitted for a referendum on 21 December 1975) and an all-around socialist revolutionary charter cannot be sufficient to wipe out enough years of colonialism and neocolonialism which caused conflicts over divisions in this ravaged nation. This is especially true since one may well wonder what a "socialism" remote-controlled by the local dependent bourgeoisies will lead to--groups which act as sources of reinforcement of cultural values born in the dominant central country.

On top of the contradictions of an economic type, we have ethnic and cultural opposition which, if not created, in any case was made worse by the colonial power in order to strengthen its authority and firm up its domination; these conflicts still exist today in a latent form and they are always ready to interfere with the structural transformations that are necessary for the implementation of planning and above all for the agricultural reforms.

Social and economic organization was for a long time dominated by a foreign bourgeoisie[1] which, directly or indirectly, prevented the development of an integrated and autonomous national market; consequently, a "traditional" sector was maintained to make up the sector "which advanced along the lines of logic of transnational operations" (alienation of agriculture in the third world in general; read, on this subject, "Structural Change in Third World Agriculture, as a Result of Neocapitalist Developments," Jacoby, THE DEVELOPING ECONOMIES, September 1977) as well as the acceleration of agricultural growth in the underdeveloped countries as the only response to the worldwide food crisis (J. Chonchol, REVUE TIERS-MONDE, Vol XVI, No 68, 7 July 1975).

This "neocolonial" structure explains a number of recent economic and political malfunctions.

Hence the need for structural reforms in accord with a type of accumulation which demands a certain level of income concentration.

The State of the Dominant Bourgeoisie

Malagasification--which means the rise of industrial interests among the ruling classes--manifests itself above all in the expansion of the role and powers of the state within the economic system. The particular features of that power have to do with its military-technical-bureaucratic components (eight military men in the Supreme Council of the Revolution and 12 civilian ministers charged with drafting, guiding, coordinating, and supervising the functional agencies of the government).

A Military Committee for Development, emerging from the armed forces, was consulted on the entire national defense as well as economic and social development programs (Articles 12 and 14, 11 February 1975 Ordinance of the Directory).

A planning process was instituted for the past three years, following an investment code which was designed to distribute the tasks assigned to the economic agents and that process was to guarantee coherence of government action; in addition to nationalization, sector-related and selective actions in terms of economic policy over the past several years made it possible to promote processing enterprises for agricultural products, the upgrading of products, and the creation of jobs in the rural regions, including tax exemptions, tax reductions, priority allocation of foreign exchange, a quota system, etc.

The overall development strategy is based on the increase in cultivable and cultivated areas so that the economy may turn out to be sufficient in terms of food production. Since May 1978, a socialist enterprise law has been implemented; that law was supposed to be able to revive the spread of the cooperative movement on more productive bases.

In short, systematic government intervention in the organization of the economy seemed to have become necessary in order, on the one hand, to eliminate the forms of foreign dependence and to establish the institutional and economic infrastructures which were indispensable for the restoration of the balance of foreign trade and the balance of payments[2].

For almost 10 years, incredible inertia plus a flood of paperwork and formalities have been symbolizing the persistent adaptation failure of certain government agencies in handling immediate economic problems.

The first stage of the revolution (1974-1978) above all consisted in consolidating the currency, restoring the balance of trade at the risk of discouraging investments, and reorganizing the banking system on the basis of long-term (20 years) planning, made up of medium-term programs. The second phase called for the takeoff of the entire production machinery, the creation of new structures, and the development of investments that must serve industrialization and productivity (1979-1985).

The essential quantitative target for the year 2000 is the quadrupling of the gross domestic output (the sum of added values) through a major increase in the collectivization of the means of production in differentiated form (cooperatives, decentralized groupings of the "fokonolona" type, and government enterprises; the private sector should not represent any more than a puny one-third of the contribution to the makeup of the total output.

The considerable investment effort necessary calls for an appeal for foreign capital to come in and this is how a national investment fund was created at the end of 1979, financed to a great extent through the National Social Security Fund, the Retirement and Savings Funds, as well as the insurance companies and government subsidies.

After 5 years of structural reorganization, it seems that the Malagasy economy intends to open more widely toward the outside world with a view to understanding the problems of its capitalist partners. This turnabout is illustrated by all of the projects which are partly financed with foreign help (Western banks, capitalist industrial firms, etc.). These projects will permit the priority development of the lumber industry, the textile industry, the cement plants, and the utilization of mineral resources (chrome from Andriamena and iron-nickel from Moramanga). The World Bank, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Scandinavian banks, the Chase Manhattan Bank, and the firms of Loesche and Jeumont-Schneider are participating in these investments. The hydroelectric power plant and [as published; at] Namorona was financed primarily by Japanese firms and finance companies. Socialist financial support is relatively marginal if we overlook the free Chinese or Libyan gifts (amounting to 5 percent), military cooperation with the Soviet Union in training pilots for supersonic Mig-17 bombers. Cooperation with the socialist countries has not yet resulted in any major achievements in agriculture or industry, other than geological prospecting, agricultural machinery, a sugar refinery, and the expansion of rice cultivation.

Traditional Structures and Agrarian Reforms

The malfunctions of the production machinery demanded a recentralization of the government, accompanied by evident economic government management but at the same time the traditional cell of the Merina peasantry, the Fokonolona, was progressively reborn. This fundamental social unit had, since the 18th century, under the control of the senior leaders, regulated a strict distribution of land and income; the system of self-discipline perpetuated an unalterable universe of subsistence and local consumption which certainly represents a degree of cohesion and solidarity (Fihavanana) in a country where the concept of national unity is more myth than fact; but this community and its small territory could indeed become excessively restrictive in the light of the new speculative initiative which accompanied the agricultural innovations.

Here again is a contradiction between the need for agrarian transformations and conservative "community" structures perpetuating the cleavages of another age which most often was incompatible with the adaptation of new agricultural techniques.

Just the same, considering the problems of integration and information, the employment of this basic cell and an administrative structure, clearly situated within the hierarchy, did speed up the establishment of contacts between the central authority and a social community that was very much shut off.

The "new" emergence of the Fokonolona must be interpreted as a desire on the part of the government to provide expanded organization for the entire economic and social area since an economic committee (Vatoeka), common interest associations (Firaisam-Fokonolona) of all kinds and on all levels

were added. These successive structural stepping stones permitted the democratization of the government while leaving untouched one of the fundamental components of Merina Malagasy culture.

Much however will depend on the degree to which all of the economic agents take charge of the plan.

A distinction must be made between direct production and operations which are more generally intended above all to promote social change; the former is aimed at changing the production and sales conditions while the latter attempt to promote the organization of rural extension work within the "self-managed" communities.

Technically speaking, we have, on the one hand, enterprises demanding huge investments (irrigation on the Mangoky, the Secren, etc.) and those which are more labor-oriented and which are more in line with the problems of underemployment[4].

The prevailing extensive form of agriculture here remains the system best suited for working the soil but growth demands the mastery of soil preparation and cultivation processes. Altered by exogenous colonialist phenomena, the economic structures produced intermediate anti-productive bureaucries facing a peasantry that was barely self-sufficient. The planning now in progress based on the Fokonolona is part of a complex social system which is supposed to avoid becoming the agent of domination by the MPC[5] (it develops according to the setup which still exists between the former and the controlled production methods).

Modernization and Planning

In the context of the international economy's structures in 1979, a simply modernized tropical agriculture did not offer sufficient prospects; besides, the leadership team had committed the Malagasy economy to move toward investments going all the way and it pursued a policy of going into debt (25 percent of the budget or 70 billion FMG [Malagasy francs])[7] in order to finance long-term profitable projects (interview with the president of the republic in December 1978). As in the case of Korea[6], it was necessary to promote industrial growth and to develop agricultural potentials so as to become self-sufficient.

This is the reason behind the development of 5,000 hectares of new rice fields in 1978 in order to slow imports down (5 billion FMG or more than F1 billion), the reorganization of industry toward the manufacture of semi-finished goods, and finally the rationalization of foreign trade. This is the first phase of the plan which furthermore includes control over collection and distribution circuits for the period of 1978-1984. After the infrastructure, the second phase will bring the consolidation of the socialist economy on the basis of the capital goods industry and the modernization of techniques; finally, the last phase, 1993-2000, will permit the full development of the production forces based on the export of processed agricultural products coming from a reinforced public sector.

This rather tough planning approach seems urgent and it looks especially so since--racked by contradictions, stirred by tensions of all kinds--the Malagasy economy was progressively declining. The reforms proposed, the structures established themselves will be sufficient to establish an economic balance in mechanisms that are as yet disjointed. Let us for example take the problem of rice and Malagasy tropical crops.

The rice crop, whose significance in the economy keeps declining, should yield (regarding the exported portion) to much more profitable crops, such as cocoa, coffee, cotton, or aromatic plants, and cloves). But the excessive concentration of monetary revenues produces a situation where the evolution of agriculture depends on politics and the interests of this ruling class which controls private capital and exerts a certain degree of influence of government decisions.

Some economic changes must urgently be contemplated--changes which the plan did not always clearly see; they must come before any other changes which the Malagasy people may hope for and may wish to bring about.

Agricultural Potential[8]

Agriculture: Strategic Actions

This is one of the vulnerable points of the Malagasy economy and, more precisely, we are talking here about rice which will be the main concern, as we emphasized above.

Production is advancing at rates close to 7 percent but, concerning the volume of rice sold, we have a declining trend; it would be dangerous if the volume sold were to level off at 260,000 tons whereas the minimum requirement would be 400,000 tons; the annual shortage would require very heavy imports (6-8 billion FMG).

The structural measures which would permit eliminating these shortages should be organized around several objectives.

Development of means of communication (only 19 percent of the roads are asphalted) and reorganization of supply services.

An agrarian reform must on a priority basis correct the excessive subdivision of tiny rice field plots and promote an expansion of cultivated areas (less than 5 percent of the total surface).

Increased government control over sales alone would regulate the market and would guarantee a minimum for the producers but above all would do away with the speculative prices prevailing on the parallel markets (more than 60 FMG per kilogram on the world market [as published] more than 100 FMG)[9].

A transformation of SINPA (National Agricultural Products Company) whose restrictive structures discourage the peasant who hesitates to deliver

his harvest to the collectors who come from the basic rural communities (Fokonolona); this is especially necessary since his savings are hoarded because there is no possibility for him to purchase goods whose imports are subject to a quota system; the same applies furthermore to the establishment of socialist cooperatives on the 120,000 hectares of land recovered by the government as part of the agricultural reform.

The remodeling of the banking system in the rural areas is all the more necessary since it expresses a portion of the remnants of neocolonialism.

Besides, utmost disorder prevails in the agricultural production of coffee, cloves, peanuts, vanilla, tobacco, and pepper. Regarding sugar, an improvement of production techniques would increase the productivity through the indirect means of the nationalization of the sugar companies (Sosuma, Namakia) and the assumption of a majority share [partnership] (up 67 percent in the Brickaville and Nomi-Be companies (measures taken at the end of 1976 and continuing in 1977). There should also be a vigorous revival of the production of sisal, pepper plants, cotton, and tobacco[10].

The recent past points to the way not to go: the rice cultivation productivity operation in the Malagasy highlands was to permit the improvement of the supply to the cities and the constitution of savings to invest in other crops; now, many of those who most readily accepted the innovations were very small growers for whom the value of rice did not add up to the purchasing price paid by the merchants. In Sambirano (in the north), the development of coffee and cocoa production benefitted the big operators although the small rice farmers were not able to increase their output.

Overall, agricultural reorganization was aimed at the following:

The improvement of food crops which were not being produced in sufficient quantities, as well as the reorganization of distribution circuits.

(On that score, the authorities ran into considerable difficulties due to the fact that the villages were supplying themselves locally and due to the unsuitability of the administrative setup.)

Elimination of a certain number of neocolonial export crops for the sake of the more efficient utilization of resources and potentials.

Establishment of a highway and energy infrastructure[11], switch from neocolonial rules to economic and political independence--these demand necessary transitions to be concentrated in the following areas:

Food crops and extensive animal husbandry[12];

Soil fertilization;

The rural economy of the Fokonolona;

Economic anthropology.

Here are some significant figures:

The per-hectare yield for cereals increased 8 percent in 3 years (since 1976), amounting to more than 1,900 kilograms per hectare (more than the African and Asian averages).

The share of rice declined slightly in agricultural output while the share of coffee went up considerably (the share out of world production during the same time, over a period of 10 years, rose from less than 1 percent to more than 2 percent).

The wave of investments so characteristic of the eighties must be viewed parallel to the fluctuations in export earnings and the declining trend in certain items in the agricultural balance of trade, such as coffee, high-grade rice, but above all ordinary rice, sugar, zebu, meat, pepper, cocoa, and bananas.

Agricultural Products Exports

	1973-1979 Average	Maximum Fluctuations over 5 years
Coffee	55,000 t	10,000 t
Sugar	30,000 t	40,000 t
Cloves	10,000 t	20,000 t
Bananas	8,000 t	10,000 t
Meat	3,000 t	6,500 t
Pepper	3,000 t	2,500 t
Vanilla	1,000 t	1,000 t

Similar fluctuations can be reported for mineral product exports:

Chrome	Output 1978	120,000 t	1976	220,000 t
Graphite	1977	15,000 t	1975	18,000 t

Cotton output is a good example of the destabilization and reorganization of the Malagasy economy between 1973 and 1978; as a matter of fact, the per-hectare yield kept declining (2,100 kilograms in 1973 as against 1,500 kilograms in 1978), as did the output and cultivated surface areas compared to 1976 and 1977.

Slightly Industrialized Industry

For the past 2 years, Malagasy industry has been growing at a rate of more than 4 percent but certain branches, which have been in trouble for several years, illustrate the difficulties of industrial "decolonization"; here we might mention the textile industry, refining, construction materials, and lumber. The best results are encountered in the chemical

industry and the food industry; apart from the major increase in chrome mining and progress in the sale of mica, the situation of the mining industry is rather mediocre due to the absence of modernization of the equipment and production methods; the underutilization of resources and underexploitation are the two dominant features in Malagasy industry.

Nationalization is offering possibilities for mastering the process of transforming structures but that is not an end in itself.

Here we might mention the example of the nationalization of the Diego-Suarez Arsenal (DCAN [Naval Construction and Naval Weapons Directorate]) which became SECREN under socially and economically irrational conditions. The abruptness of this conversion[13] had irremediable consequences upon the proper operation of this establishment which offers job opportunities and development possibilities that cannot be neglected.

This French company as a matter of fact belonged to the government which used it partly to maintain its fleet in the Indian Ocean and was converted to a general machine-building enterprise (among other things) to turn out agricultural equipment (manufacture of plowshares). It appeared rapidly that little had been done on the French side to facilitate transition in management and in connection with the training of adequate supervisory personnel. This resulted in waste, in the insufficient utilization of the technical potential rather well resembling the aberrations that result from certain technology transfers in the form of engineering.

Let us briefly recall that the resources of the subsoil are underexploited regarding chrome (90,000 tons per year) and graphite (5,000 tons per year); this mining output does not even account for 1 percent of the GNP. While coal and lignite reserves amount to 60 million and 32 million tons, respectively, the output is minute, not to say zero.

Although traditionally oriented toward processing, the industrial structures are out of balance and often concentrated (cement plants and cotton mills in particular) but the same is true of sugar refineries, oil refineries, and mills which have deteriorated as the result of a long period of incoherence and do-nothing attitude in the matter of investments for modernization.

The deficient industrial infrastructures do not permit the sufficient upgrading of intermediate consumption items.

Real nationalization was achieved prior to planning, around 1972-1973 and then in 1975.

Between June and October 1976, the business volumes of companies controlled by the government rose from 12 percent to 60 percent, from 18 percent to 33 percent in industry[14], and from 20 percent to 60 percent in April. Today, the entire banking sector is under the control of central authorities. Industrial dynamics centered on agriculture and capital goods would

imply an economic policy based--with the help of government industries--on sector and selective actions in the matter of investments; difficult conversions involving the potential inherited from colonialism in the short run reduce the profitability of operations undertaken and only increase the debt burden for the next 5 years to come, at least.

This situation is all the more preoccupying since the actions undertaken only slightly contribute to the reactivation of agricultural exports because, as we saw, the essence of farm policy is primarily aimed at food production which features a small volume and which is badly sold on the domestic market (requiring mechanical processing, stockpiling, and redistribution)

Various efforts nevertheless are being planned with respect to the processing of agricultural products (instant coffee, fruit juice), the expansion of the sugar mills and the creation of new enterprises in cooperation with the PRC as well as the preparation of a soy bean cultivation plan on 200,000 hectares in the region of Tsiroanomandidy.

Underexploited Tourist Potential

This potential is important but it is deliberately underused in part[15]. A tourist development plan calls for the construction of bungalow-hotels at Tulear and Ihosy, by Novotel at Antanarivo and Nosy-Be in the northwest. Most of the coastline and the outlying islands are underused but infrastructure investments required do not permit sufficient profitability compared to other projects whose profitability and resultant effects would be greater. The undertaking now underway is based on a middle position between the excesses of Bali or the Seychelle Islands and the Albanian keep-out attitude.

This operation of course should be conducted under the control of the community as a whole within the framework of an overall plan which would coordinate the efforts to be made in the matter of equipment, infrastructure, and distribution. A controlled tourist set up would restrict the abuses in terms of imported inflation (see the case of Diego with the influx of French visitors)[15] by limiting the excessive mobilization of capital and above all the intensive and speculative exploitation of facilities which would lead to the destruction of sites and local characteristics and features (as on Bali, in the Seychelle Islands, on Ceylon, etc.). For reasons of political and economic strategy, the government seems to hesitate and be in doubt as illustrated by the original and close cooperation between Air-France and Air-Madagascar.

The Air-Madagascar Company, with more than 80 percent government capital, is 20-percent French-owned, including Air-France with 17 percent; French assistance is continued since about 30 French specialists are involved in the maintenance of the aircraft, particularly the Boeing 747. Air-France is the backer of bank loans (United States and France) and, together with Air-Madagascar, has been running three weekly flights since 3 March 1979 between Paris and Antanarivo. One of its flights is a

combined flight, that is to say, the two companies share the cost and the earnings while they alternately manage the flight itself. Since that time we furthermore can detect an increase in the traffic volume averaging 18 percent since April 1979 which might be explained by an increase in contacts between the two countries (it seems mostly on the part of the Malagasy people).

With 1,300 rooms and less than 4,500 vacationers, it is possible at this time to get more than 10 percent of the foreign-exchange earnings out of the tourist market.

An efficient and restricted tourist policy in general is difficult to pursue; the choice in the matter at this time remains relatively secondary and peripheral. The risks of external influence is very great, considering the redeployment of imperialist forces in 1979; the problem of technology transfer comes up in the same terms in the situation of malfunction of the economic structure of underdeveloped countries.

Right now, tourist concentrations are very small except for Nossi-Be [as published] (northwest) (Ambatoloaka, Andilana, Amporaha) and at Antananarivo (formerly Tananarive), the capital which accounts for more than 70 percent of the tourist visits.

Methodological Reflections and Prospects

The by no means incomplete analysis of an economic structure, such as that of an underdeveloped country, creates several problems:

(a) The risk of economism which reduces the reality of phenomena to simple caricatures and eliminates the explanatory interdependence, the hold which the structures have on the country, the forms of domination and development.

(b) The risk of moralism in dealing with a different society which is disorganized as a result of decades of colonialism and at least 12 years of neocolonialism.

(c) The technocratic risk of believing that a planning apparatus is enough to solve the contradictions, to modify the economic, political, and mental structures (the ancestral fear of royal absolutism, the Nova conquests, and the increase in the powers of the Fokovolona, the village chiefs becoming civil servants, and the social-cultural domination of the Merina).

Government policy for too long had been favoring the antinational ambitions of the administrative bourgeoisie and thus threatened national cohesion.

The production structures have for entirely too long been remodeled to the benefit of foreign capital at the time of colonization and then neocolonization until 1972.

The planning and renovation of local autonomous institutions constitute the two basic supports of the Malagasy development effort; here we are on the dividing line between the centralizing Asian production method and the self-management of decentralized enterprises and communities. This makes for a difficult comparison and a rather troublesome evaluation of results and performances of the production system in terms of the exploitation of agricultural potentials with the help of a capital goods industry.

The dualism of government control over the structures involving the government as such and the economic bourgeoisie as well as the three way problem complex involving ethnic divisions, neocolonial contradictions and institutional bottlenecks determine the effectiveness of changes and our estimation of what is going on there, taking into account these constant and always latent features; this can only make us wonder about the original socialist character of this bundle of transformations undertaken.

The prospects for the operational forms of development remain yet to be devised or at least to be constructed by isolating the variables that determine change and by drawing up an inventory of the means to be used. Is it still possible on the national level to plan change in a worldwide economy revolutionized by the internationalization of production and the division of labor in the service of anonymous and transnational capital?

If the Malagasy development blueprint is original, this is not Because it is socialist but because it takes into account the transformations of capitalism on a worldwide scale; let us be careful however not to think that it will suffice to have certain means in order to attain the stated objectives; most often, they only serve minority interests, new attempts at implementing negotiated imperialism (on the Lome and GATT type, etc.), in other words, surreptitious efforts. The experience of the industrialized capitalist countries shows what use is made of plans and crises.

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FOOTNOTES

1. Alien to the interests of the masses and those of the island.

2. Showing a slight deficit, of course, in the long run (1 percent of the GNP).

3. For the case of rice, the problem was very urgent in the seventies; see also the case of Somzsak in the west.

4. In addition to the financial cost imposed by investments in capital and technology transfers which are heavy consumers of foreign exchange.

5. MPC--capitalist production method.

6. Example given by President Ratsiraka.

7. The FMG is worth F0.02.

8. Agriculture employs more than 85 percent of the active population and contributes only 40 percent to the national wealth.

9. Right now, rice cultivation occupies 40 percent of the cultivable land or only 2 percent of the total surface.

10. Coffee represents 90,000 tons per year or 63 percent of the export earnings and 10 percent of the GNP (but price fluctuations may be more or less 50 percent over just one year). Exported vanilla (1,700 tons per year) dominates the world market (68 percent).

11. Very low energy output of 370 million kwh [kuh].

12. Here we have 10 million head of beef cattle on 58 percent of the pasture land.

13. During the years 1974-1975.

14. Averaging 30 percent in the secondary sector.

15. See LE MONDE, 10 March 1979, article by J. de Barrin.

Some Quantitative Data

The share of the public sector between 1970 and 1978 rose from 20 percent to 70 percent of productive activities. Government control today extends to 100 percent of banking activities, 90 percent for energy, and 40 percent for industry (particularly the sugar refineries, textile industry establishments, machine-building establishments, and meat).

For an average population increase of 300,000 per year, it would be necessary to have at least 20,000 hectares of new cultivated land per year (at this time, 50 percent of the territory can be worked).

The production of vanilla,coffee, cloves, and pepper barely reached the 1973 levels.

For the 1978-1980 three-year plan, the amount of foreign aid comes to $100 million as against $50 million in 1977, whereas the gross reserves come to about $48 million.

By slowing indebtedness and investments down since 1975, the Malagasy economy sacrificed growth for the benefit of reorganization of its production machinery which must now face a relatively large population growth rate (up 3 percent per year).

Output in Thousands of Tons
(1976-1979 Average)

Coffee	90 t
Cassava	1,320 t
Rice	2,100 t
Bananas	440 t
Cassava	1,300 t
Corn	110 t
Vanilla	1,000 t
Sugar cane	80,000 t
Cotton	32,000 t in 1978

Main Indicators (1975-1978 Average)

Growth	2%
Consumer price	5%
FOB balance of trade	balanced ($49 million in 1975)
Balance of payments	balanced ($19 million in 1975)
Growth reserves	$50 million
Foreign public debts	$185 million

Sources: UN, FAO, IMF, OECD, World Bank, Bank of Indochine and Suez.

Technical Background Data

Surface area 592,000 square kilometers.
Population density between 5 and 15 per square kilometer.
Populated regions: east coast and center.
Underpopulated regions: west and west-central.
Total population: 8.5 million.
Population growth rate: 2.9 percent per year.
Per-capita gross domestic output: $250 (variation over 10 years—2 percent).
Industry and mining represent 18 percent of the gross domestic output and agriculture accounts for 40 percent.
Geographic location: 1,300 kilometers from the Equator, 400 kilometers from the coast of Africa, 500 kilometers from the southern part of India, 7,500 kilometers from south America.
The Tropic of Capricorn passes through Tulear and 520 kilometers from the capital.
Main terrain features: Ambre Mountain, 1,475 meters; Mt. Maromokotro, 2,876 meters; Tsiafajavona, 2,643 meters.
Intertropical climate: tropical humid in the east, tropical dry climate in the southwest, high-elevation tropical climate in the center, little rainfall (50 centimeters as against 3 meters at Tamatave in the east).
Agricultural production situation:
Cassava: half in the north; rice: everywhere; corn: south; vanilla: northeast and northwest; cocoa: north; pepper: Nosy-Be; cloves: east coast; tobacco: west-central; oil crops: center and west; Ylang-Ylang and cuscus: northwest; rafia, cotton, sisal: west and south.
Animal husbandry:
Beef cattle: on the plateaus and in the west.
Sheep and goats: south.
Hogs: highlands.
The forest covers 20 percent of the country's surface.
Most highly industrialized cities: Antananarivo, Majunga, Tamatave.
Mortality rate 19 per 1,000.

Ethnic makeup: in the east, the Betsimisaraka; in the north, the Tsimihety; in the forests, the Tanala and Bezanozano; cattle ranchers: Sakalava

Bara; fishermen: Vezo; prairie inhabitants; Mahafaly and in the highlands, Merina and Betsileo.

The six provinces are Diego-Suarez, Fianarantsoa, Majunga, Tamatsove, Antananarivo, Tulear.

5058
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CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE ON SNASP ANNIVERSARY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpts] A communique of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party, issued on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the creation of SNASP [National People's Security Service], exhorts all the Mozambican citizens, all patriots, to engage in people's vigilance. The same document announces the decision of the CPP [Permanent Political Committee] to proclaim 11 October as the Day of People's Vigilance.

The communique points out the already achieved successes of the Security Service in our country, essentially due to the organized participation of the people in detecting and neutralizing enemy actions.

The document defines also the orientation that should guide the activities of the People's Vigilance Groups in this phase of struggle against underdevelopment.

Following is the full text of the communique:

Women and Men of Mozambique.

Members of the People's Vigilance Groups.

Today, 11 October, we celebrate the creation of the SNASP.

In marking this date we reaffirm the popular nature of the SNASP in defense and security of the people and the People's State. The SNASP was born from the long experience of our people's struggle in the great task of people's vigilance during the people's revolutionary war.

That is why it is a force of the people which feeds on active and aware participation of all of us, workers, peasants, revolutionary intellectuals, workers from all walks of life of our country who take upon themselves, daily, everywhere and at all times the task of intransigently defending the victories achieved by our people with so much hardship.

Women and Men of Mozambique.

Members of People's Vigilance Groups.

The victories achieved by the creation and consolidation of the People's Vigilance Groups are another unequivocal testimony of the determination of our people to continue with the Political and Organizational Offensive launched and personally led by Comrade President of the FRELIMO Party, the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique and Commander in Chief of the Defense and Security Forces, Marshal Samora Moises Machel.

Thus, in this specific phase in the history of our people, we have to increase our vigilance by maintaining a closed control against the enemy who by all means is trying to distort the sense and make meaningless the real content of the Political and Organizational Offensive.

We must guarantee that all and any attempts aimed at destroying the victories already achieved by our people and preventing the advance of our revolutionary process, will be implacably neutralized by the People's Vigilance Groups.

The People's Vigilance Groups must continue to be an instrument of defense and consolidation of our conquests and our victories.

They must be a mobilizing instrument of the entire people for the basic task of detection, denunciation and liquidation of sabotage, negligence, incompetence, red tape, carelessness, lack of discipline, banditry, corruption and immorality, arrogance, gossip and all other forms of enemy manifestation.

They must be an instrument reinforcing the ties that exist between the people and the defense and security forces.

They must increase their participation in the protection of production cooperatives, consumer cooperatives, factories, enterprises, schools and hospitals and all people's property in general.

They must increase vigilance in all communal villages, cities and communal neighborhoods.

The consolidation of organized People's Vigilance Groups is the reflection of the level of political awareness achieved in a certain neighborhood or place of work. This means that the leadership role of the party is decisive.

Therefore, the People's Vigilance Groups in coordination with the organizations of the party, the State and mass democratic organizations must make more dynamic the political study and use of the JORNAL DO POVO as the instrument for the education of the people to raise their spirit of revolutionary vigilance.

The People's Vigilance Groups must be a forge where the future members of the party are prepared.

The members of the party by their example, discipline and dedication to the cause of socialism, must constitute the most advanced detachment of this people's organization.

Women and Men of Mozambique,

Members of the People's Vigilance Groups.

The decade of the 1980's is characterized by a battle without truce against poverty, hunger, nakedness, illiteracy and obscurantism and ignorance, in sum, a battle aimed at eliminating from the Mozambican free land the inheritance of colonial society.

Because we want to eradicate underdevelopment in our country, our class enemy will not stop using, openly or covertly, methods that go from economic sabotage, ideological subversion, infiltration of agents among us, to the practice of assassinations and massacres by using organized gangs with the sole objective of trying to place obstacles on the course of our revolution and prevent our victory over underdevelopment.

In the meantime, we are sure that led by the FRELIMO Party in the struggle against our class enemy, the People's Vigilance Groups will continue to be an important instrument in the detection, denunciation and neutralization of all actions and tendencies that are aimed at creating a climate of social instability among us, endanger the power of the workers-peasant alliance, or attempt against the security of the people and the People's State.

Therefore, considering the importance and significance of the creation of SNASP, the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party has decided to proclaim 11 October as the People's Vigilance Day.

Maputo, 11 October 1980

11634
CSO: 4401

SNASP FUNCTION DISCUSSED BY SECURITY MINISTER

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Oct 80 p 3

[Interview with Security Minister Jacinto Veloso on occasion of the fifth anniversary of SNASP]

[Excerpts] The minister of security of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Maj Gen Jacinto Veloso, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party, granted an interview to the national media a few days ago in which he discussed the main aspects of security activity of our country, stressing especially the fundamental role played by people's vigilance in the fight against enemy action.

In the same interview--granted on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of SNASP [National People's Security Service]--Minister Jacinto Veloso, who heads that service since its establishment, also stressed the importance of the security service work in the decade of victory over underdevelopment.

Following is the full text of the interview:

Essentially Political Work

Question: How do you characterize the working methods of the security organ?

Answer: The work of SNASP essentially is political work. It is political because it is an instrument of the political-ideological line of the FRELIMO Party. It is political because it is the defender of a state of workers and peasants, because it is the defender of the Mozambican fatherland. It is political because its roots are in the large working masses.

The methods of security action derive directly from two basic factors: On the one hand, the tradition of people's vigilance during the armed national liberation struggle, and on the other hand, the orientation line of our party and the class nature of our state. The popular nature of the FRELIMO Party--to whose leadership SNASP is subordinated--deeply marks and determines the working methods of our security organ. Work with the people is the main aspect of the work of security. Thus, it means to lead the people to assume security as their task once more, because it is the defense of their own interests, of their own victories. From the theoretical and practical points of view, this is only possible because our

state is a people's state, because it is the proper instrument of the working classes for achieving their objectives. Therefore, our security organ is, in itself, an instrument at the service of the interests of the people and thus it is the people who conceived it, understand it, and support it. When the people call upon SNASP when they detect any enemy action, they use their own weapon, a weapon which belongs to them and which they take up to neutralize this enemy action.

Therefore, this is the main determining aspect of the action of our security regarding working methods. The Ministry of Security and the other defense forces are the arm of the people, they are their instruments with which to destroy the enemy.

A Parallel With Medicine

I would like to stress also that we should not forget that the security organ is made up of a system of forces, means and measures that are interrelated and dependent on each other, aimed at guaranteeing the security of the people and the people's state against the intentions of the enemy in his subversive and counter-revolutionary activity.

This system has an essentially political, preventive, prophylactic and repressive nature.

We are a preventive organ because our forces, means and measures supported by people's vigilance, form a harmonious whole with the aim of alerting and protecting the interests of the people and the People's State.

We are a prophylactic organ because our action has as its first objective a prophylactic task before applying the cure; and as the last resort, we are a repressive organ because when by means of prevention and prophylactic action we are unable to achieve our objectives, we have to repress enemy action. This means that the political, preventive, prophylactic and repressive tasks are closely linked one to the other because when we carry out political work we are warning and creating conditions to reach our objectives; when we conduct our preventive work well we are diminishing the possibilities of the enemy; when we conduct prophylactic work we are carrying out a political task and, at the same time, a preventive task, and when we have to repress, we are doing preventive and prophylactic tasks at the same time.

Action of the Vigilance Groups

Question: Mr Minister, in the context of your previous reply, could you tell us about the action of the Vigilance Groups since they were established?

Answer: The Vigilance Groups were created about 2 years ago, precisely as a basic instrument for the implementation of this concept of people's security it carrying out the directives of our party. It is through the Vigilance Groups that security becomes specifically a task of thousands and thousands of citizens, a task of the people themselves.

We can define the essential work of the Vigilance Groups in this phase on two levels: At the workplaces and at the places of residence. At the workplace

level, the basic task is to guarantee that the fulfillment of the production plans is not affected by any enemy action.

At the place of residence level, the main task is to guard the peace of the residents and to watch, detect and fight crime--which is one of the important factors of social instability--in close cooperation with the defense and security forces.

Throughout the country over 300,000 citizens are actively and correctly participating and enrolled in the People's Vigilance Groups.

Question: Mr Minister, could you tell us what qualities a member of the Vigilance Group must have?

Answer: I am glad you asked this question because there is a misunderstanding concerning this matter. Many people think that to be a member of the People's Vigilance Groups it is necessary to have special qualities or abilities. This is not true. In the first place, vigilance against enemy action and crime must be a constant concern of every citizen. In the second place, every honest and patriotic worker and citizen can be a member of a People's Vigilance Group.

I would like to take this opportunity to alert against some types of action which the enemy surely will continue to try to develop against out party and state. They are:

Attempts against the lives of the leaders of our revolution, economic sabotage, espionage, attempts to ideologically mislead the young people to move them away from patriotic and socialist ideas and, in general, actions of subversion and destabilization in the attempt of preventing our people from winning the battle against underdevelopment.

The action of security of the people and the state is included in the Political and Organizational Offensive launched personally by His Excellency the President of the Republic and is the guarantee that we shall be victorious in this extended war in which we are engaged against underdevelopment, and is the guarantee that we shall build socialism in our fatherland.

11634
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IMPROVEMENT OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN SCHOOLS NEEDED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] The secretary of the Central Committee for Ideological Work of the FRELIMO Party, Jorge Rebelo, led a debate yesterday afternoon on two topics concerning the relations between the leadership of the schools with the party and the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] and the action of the enemy in schools.

This debate is being held in the framework of the meetings of the first national school seminar which has been held in this capital since last Thursday under the leadership of Minister Graca Machel.

Concerning the first topic, the secretary of the Central Committee for Ideological Work of the FRELIMO Party recommended the creation, at the district level, of an office which will have the mission of finding a mechanism to support the enrollment of students in political work in their respective schools. This office will be made up of elements from the DTIP [Department of Party Ideological Propaganda] and the OFM, at the district level, including secretaries of the party cells in schools, teachers and elected representatives of the country and those in charge of education.

It was stated during that plenary session that the creation of this office at the district level, according to the secretary of ideological work, emerges from the need to reinforce party action in schools, which is not being felt as was desired.

As a matter of fact, it was concluded at the end of discussions that a large number of schools of our country so far have no party cells and, on the other hand, where they do exist they are inactive. This results in lack of political work, which is essential in primary and secondary schools.

The new district office, therefore, according to the orientation given by Jorge Rebelo, will collect all the problems now existing at the schools and will analyze them in depth in order to find their respective solutions. According to that leader of our party, the problems which the office in question will not be able to solve will be channeled to provincial offices and, these for their part, will refer them to the central offices if it becomes necessary.

It was also determined during the debate that the party cells in the schools that have them, do not know what is their function. The task of the cell is determined

by the condition of the place where it is located. Therefore, it must create its own dynamism, which will determine the tasks it will carry out at each moment. The party cell must have its plan of action--these are the main orientations given to the party cells in the schools concerning their operations.

The Enemy Acts Only Where There Is no Organization

The topic "How the enemy acts in the schools," which has already been taken up in the form of a discussion led by members of security bodies, again received a great deal of attention by those present at the first National School Seminar.

At this time and after an exhaustive review made at yesterday's plenary session about the various incorrect attitudes found in our schools, Jorge Rebelo called attention to the need to know how to distinguish the type of incorrect manifestation in accordance with its characteristic and nature. "We cannot interpret every and any incorrect attitude as an enemy action," said that party leader.

In her speech at the meeting Minister of Education and Culture Graca Machel said that "the enemy acts only when there is no organization. The best defense against the enemy is in our organization, in the correct operation of our institutions. In sum, the secret in this case is in the hands of school directors."

11634
CSO: 4401

FOREIGN COMPANY TO PROSPECT FOR MINERALS IN WALVIS BAY AREA

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 22 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] -- Walvis Bay -- The town council will be giving conditional support to minerals prospecting in the sand dunes between Walvis Bay and Swakopmund.

This will be done after a careful study is made of the intrusion on the dune ecology and the consequences of exploiting rutile, zircon and ilemite minerals found in the dunes.

A foreign company has requested permission from the commissioner of mining to carry out prospecting work in the dunes by drilling trial holes in the sand as far down as the ground surface. If these tests are successful and explotation of the minerals can be carried out on a profitable basis, then an application will be made for mining rights.

In reply to a question, Jan Wilken, the Walvis Bay city clerk, stated that the process of extracting minerals will result in the removal of the heavy sand leaving only the fine sand after the explotation is completed.

A mobile installation will be employed and this will provide jobs for only about 30 people.

The council is approaching this project very cautiously and will present certain conditions before exploitation takes place.

The chairman of the town's Chamber of Commerce, Werner Timke, said that if the project will have economic advantages for Walvis Bay there is no reason why it should not be permitted.

Timke will, however, put forward conditions for this in view of the fact that the dunes represent an asset for the region. The dunes here present no problems as is the case with the dunes on the southern side of the town.

Timke wants to see to it that a careful study is started on the consequences of the exploitation of minerals and the methods employed. "If sea water is employed this will be turning the dunes into salt lumps," he said. "Nature is one of the assets of the area and it must be protected."

He went on to say that organised business will be looking with interest on this development and on the advantages that this will have for the region.

Still another businessman, E. P. van Rooyen, said that Walvis Bay is already on its knees and he sees no reason why sand, which is so abundant in the region, cannot be processed.

He said that sand is one of the natural resources of the region which can bring in currency and other benefits.

Rutile and zircon are used in the manufacturing of steel and ilemite is used in the chemical industry. If the minerals can be extracted from the dunes the well known black stripes will disappear and the sand will be slightly whiter.

7964
CSO: 4408

BRIEFS

SWAPO MORTAR ATTACK -- Windhoek -- According to the chairman of Ovambo's executive committee, Pastor Cornelius Njoba, two groups of SWAPO terrorists launched a mortar attack on the South African police-post school at Ongwediva near Oshakati this past Friday. According to the pastor there were no casualties among the police or the civilians, but during the attack two SWAPO terrorists were wounded. The mortar shells fell on the grounds of the Valombola trade school. The walls of the school building were damaged by gun fire. There was no one in the school when the attack was launched. According to a spokesman of the security forces the terrorists attacked in two groups. A group of 30 terrorists attacked from the north while an unknown number attacked from the south. The northern group used 82 mm mortars and the southern group 60 mm mortars. Two terrorists of the northern group were wounded by the security forces. A pursuit operation was undertaken by the security forces shortly after the attack. [Text] [Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 22 Sep 80 p 3] 7964

OVAMBO EDUCATION -- During the course of a news conference yesterday the chairman of the Ministerial Council, Dirk Mudge, stated that the Ministerial Council will not prescribe to the Ovambos what to do about their education. Mudge was replying to a question put to him by a newsman as to whether it was true that Pastor C. Ndjoba and others wanted to sabotage the Ovambos plan to make English the language of their instruction. "I am still waiting for information in this respect and I shall be better informed later on today." Mudge stated that the viewpoint of the Ministerial Council is that any representative authority can demand education up to a certain level. "He can do as he wishes with respect to his education. If he wants to establish it in Greek or Hebrew he can do that." Another newspaperman said that if you talk to people in Ovambo you get the impression that certain officials in Ovambo and Windhoek are manipulating education in Ovambo. To this Mudge replied that he is not going to condemn anybody until someone is found guilty. "We are not going to tell the Ovambos what to do. Here where we do have some business of ours, there is no improper interference." In answer to another question, Mudge said that the stage of development has now been reached where shortly the results in the land will soon be more visible. With regards to funds, he does not object to borrowing money for capital development. As for current costs, the country itself must be able to pay for that. [Text] [Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 1 Oct 80 p 3] 7964

CSO: 4408

KOUNTCHE REVIEWS TALKS HELD ON THREE-COUNTRY TOUR

AB131750 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Colonel Seyni Kountche returned to Niamey yesterday after a friendly visit to Cameroon, Nigeria and Togo. In a press conference yesterday on his trip, the head of state said: I am very much satisfied with the visit which made it possible for us to further strengthen our ties of cooperation. The discussions with the various heads of state whom he met dealt with bilateral relations. But they also surveyed the conflicts which are now posing threats to peace in Africa and in the world in general. Their main worry is the situation in Chad. It is a wound, a shame for our continent, he said with respect to the Chadian conflict.

During his press conference we first asked President Seyni Kountche to take stock of his visit to Cameroon, Nigeria and Togo.

[Begin Kountche recording] First of all, with respect to my visit to Cameroon, I have on several occasions held talks with the Cameroonian head of state, especially during the meetings of our continental organization. But this was the first time I had gone on a visit to this country. We consider Cameroon a reference country because of the various experiences and hardships it has gone through, which can serve a source of inspiration and reflection for us.

At the end of our discussions, we signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation crowned by the setting up of a joint commission. We also took the opportunity to discuss the situation of a common organization of our two countries: the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the activities of which are now at a standstill because of the events in Chad. Of course, we also discussed all issues of the region, the continent and even the world.

Since our country is located on Nigeria's doorstep, it was quite normal for us to have a stopover in that country in order to confer with its president on matters of common interest. We discussed the renewal of the contract for the supply of hydrocarbons to our country. There will be an innovation in the contract which will soon be signed. As a matter of fact, the Kaduna refinery has gone into operation. So we would prefer to obtain refined products rather than crude oil, because the refining poses problems for us. I must point out that thanks to our supplies of oil products from Nigeria, we have been able to maintain a certain price in comparison to the prices prevailing in the subregion.

In addition, within the framework of the construction of the Transaharan road, I had already sent a ministerial mission to meet the Nigerian head of state. So I reminded him of the support that Nigeria is expected to give us within the framework of OPEC, as well as within the European Economic Community, and especially at the level of the regional fund for the construction of the road axis between Zinder and Agadez, the feasibility study for which will soon be embarked upon. Implementation will be carried out not only by OPEC and the Islamic countries, but also by the European Development Fund and the regional fund. So, you can see that this falls within the framework of a multilateral undertaking. For this reason our neighboring state plays a very important role in the economy of our country.

Of course, as we did in Cameroon, we surveyed the matters of our subregion, our region, our continent and (?the world).

Lome port in Togo is a maritime link for our country. During the last few months, we have run out of stock of basic food items. This is not to be attributed to the malfunctioning of the port of Lome alone, but also to other factors. We eventually informed the (?Togolese officials) about this [few words indistinct] and this is why my visit resulted in an agreement to hold a ministerial meeting very soon in order to devise the necessary measures.

As you are aware, the Togolese president has been entrusted with a great mission within the framework of the OAU concerning peace efforts in the Chadian conflict. We are primarily concerned with this problem, and it is quite normal for us to pledge our full support to the Togolese head of state and the OAU ad hoc committee and to give him some clarifications which might be of further use to him in the search for peace. [end recording]

As everyone is aware, the African continent is the one that is most coveted because of its immense riches and economic potentials. Foreign interventions are frequent. Certain countries intervene directly or by proxy in the internal affairs of African countries for personal interests which are most often mean. In doing so, they create disputes here and there. Chad is currently a glaring example. As President Seyni Kountche put it: The Chadian conflict is no longer a dispute among Chadians. There are foreign interventions, and they are numerous.

[Begin Kountche recording] The Chadian conflict was for some time a conflict between Chadians; but it is not any longer. One wonders why the various factions continue to kill one another. In fact, foreign nations are taking part in the Chadian conflict. Unfortunately, the Chadian officials do not understand the seriousness of the situation. I cannot just mention one or two interventions in Chad; there are several interventions. Considering the possible implications and consequences, I believe that there is an urgent need to restore peace in Chad. This can be achieved within the framework of the OAU ad hoc committee, which is presided over by the Togolese head of state, only if two conditions are fulfilled--first, if the various factions that signed the Lagos accords understand the importance of their actions, and second, if all foreign intervention kindling the conflict is removed. As I have said on several occasions, I call this a shame and a wound for the African continent. [end recording]

Niger, Cameroon and Nigeria are the countries neighboring Chad. Officials of these countries have grounds to worry about developments in the conflict. This must be said clearly: There is a need for them to insure security on their borders. As the saying goes, when your neighbor's beard is on fire, you should wet yours. One may also worry about a possible internationalization of the Chadian conflict. What attitude can be adopted? Is it not possible to hold consultations and devise measures? President Kountche said yes, but only if the peace efforts being made by President Eyadema under the auspices of the OAU remain unsuccessful.

[Begin Kountche recording] Whether Cameroon, Nigeria or Niger, we are all directly affected by the Chadian conflict because of the economic and social situation that it has generated. Cameroon is most affected because of the refugees. But as I have just said, some implications and consequences are not to be ruled out. For the time being, we do not want to embark on any steps that may hamper the mission of the OAU ad hoc committee chaired by the Togolese head of state. If it fails, then we will take steps--at the level of the three countries or even at a greater level—in order to find a solution to the conflict. [end recording]

Second solution: In order to avoid the internationalization of the conflict, cannot the OAU and the United Nations be called in? That is also one solution among many others, the head of state said.

[Begin recording] At the OAU economic summit in Lagos, some countries which I do not want to name suggested that solution. [few words indistinct] It was finally rejected in accordance with the majority rule. It was a solution among many others. If the OAU eventually turned out to be helpless, that solution could be brought up again. [end recording]

The Organization of African Unity has practically used up its available resources. Neither the Lagos accords nor the sending of a pan-African neutral force solved the problem. At the Freetown meeting last July the heads of state adopted recommendations for the settlement of the Chadian conflict which can be summarized in three particular points:

1. Give a few months to a committee charged with setting up a pan-African neutral force--another pan-African neutral force;

2. Raise the necessary funds to maintain that force--several billions;

3. If these conditions are not fulfilled within a limited period of time, UN troops will be called in.

Many were sceptical about this solution because the funds needed to maintain the pan-African troops must be supplied by the OAU member states. Each state would contribute several million dollars. When one thinks of the fact that many member states are unable to pay their contributions to the OAU budget, it becomes obvious that things would be no different if these countries were asked to contribute to this fund by cutting down their national budgets.

It was thus suggested that the African countries that would send contingents to the pan-African force--namely the richest African countries--would be in charge of the logistics, and the secretariat general of the OAU would be in charge of [word indistinct].

Later, there were mediation attempts by African heads of state and calls for a cease-fire. But all this remained ineffective. Lastly, there was the Lome OAU-sponsored peace conference attended by the warring factions. The conclusions of this conference are still to be announced.

The Chadian conflict, other conflicts and foreign interventions once more bring up the issue of world security. Concerning Niger precisely, can measures be taken internally? President Kountche said: When your neighbor's hut is on fire, hurry up to protect your own.

[Begin Kountche recording] Insuring security is not only a worldwide problem, but also a continental, regional and subregional one. Uncertainty has prevailed in the world for some time, and this causes worries and preoccupation. There are hotbeds of tension here and there and the least event can spark a conflict. As far as Niger is concerned, I have on several occasions reiterated to fellow countrymen that when your neighbor's hut is on fire, you must take measures to protect your own, and that when your neighbor's beard is burning, put water on your own in order to check the damage. This is why I said a moment ago--and I say this with good reason--that there are possible implications. Certain rumors went around among our pilgrims when they were performing their religious duties. [end recording]

Certainly there is a need for security, but then the security of our economy must also be ensured. The new world economic order is not yet in sight. The north-south dialogue is becoming increasingly engulfed. That is why President Seyni Kountche and his brothers have stressed the need for African countries to join together to safeguard their economic interests by counting first of all on themselves.

[Begin recording] There is insecurity on the planet, not to mention in the world. [As heard] There is real insecurity as concerns the present and even the future of our economies in Africa. It is a pity. [few words indistinct] What the leaders of Africa did before the 1960's. But we are paying the price of living in a state of euphoria, for living above our means, and for counting only on external aid. However, this outside world on which we counted internally, if not collectively, is also facing economic problems that we all know about. In addition the [word indistinct] or the tendency to count on external aid has resulted in our incapacity to feel the need for this real solidarity.

However, we now realize that the dam that could have been built 5 years ago at a cost of 1 billion francs will now cost twice that amount to build. Cameroon and Nigeria well understand the need for African countries to pursue the interests of one another by setting up subregional and regional bodies to face up the affluent nations as far as [word indistinct] is concerned to enable us to develop as well. [end recording]

CSO: 4400

WELL DRILLING PROGRAM IN TORODI, TERA CANTONS BENEFICIAL

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 30 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Issaka Garba: "A Victory Over Thirst"]

> [Text] A big step has just been taken in Torodi and Tera cantons with the completion of several drilled wells to meet the need for water in these areas. In those parts of our country where the inhabitants have daily confronted this grievous problem, it is now only a sad memory. No more traveling long distances to draw water from wells and pools, and also no more risks of illness.

The program for completing 130 drilled wells in Torodi and Tera cantons, including 55 in Torodi and 75 in Tera, at a cost of 350 million has been welcome. Eighty percent of this sum is financed by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE) and 20 percent by the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC).

In Torodi Canton, of the 55 drilled wells planned, 49 are equipped with pumps and are functioning normally, while in the Tera Arrondissement, of 75 drilled wells, the pump installations are still in progress.

It is in this arrondissement that problems are occurring--problems linked to the condition of certain easily flooded areas, or sometimes it is necessary to drill down to 50 meters before reaching water. There are difficulties of a technical order also: when a part fails, it must be replaced at the site, if it is in stock, or if not the part must be ordered. This will take 1 to 2 months.

But these difficulties will not impede the established program or the work which is continuing normally. The hydraulics minister, Dr Yahaya Tounkara, who was traveling with technicians from the OFEDES [Office of Subsoil Water] and from [the] Hydraulics [Ministry], discussed all this at the sites in order to find immediate or short-term solutions. It does not make sense to drill a well which costs about 3 million and to install a very expensive pump, only to have the people deprived of water afterwards because of a minor difficulty.

Farmer-Mechanics

To avoid this sort of situation, a very happy initiative has been taken. In each village equipped with a drilled well, a villager has been trained to repair a pump

as soon as it breaks down. He stocks rapidly wearing piston rings (this is the frequent breakdown) and wrenches to disassemble the pumps. In several villages we were able to attend repair sessions carried out by these villagers. This is an inventive first for on-site training which avoids waiting for technicians in case of breakdown, especially when certain villages are known to be inaccessible during winter periods.

As he has reminded people everywhere, the minister of hydraulics, Dr Yahaya Tounkara, stressed the problem of well maintenance. The government, he said, consented to efforts to complete these wells so that the inhabitants may be free from thirst, but in return it is incumbent on these people to maintain these wells so as to prevent formation of mud around them, which brings pollution and thus illness.

At Torodi, the problem of maintenance is not very acute, to the extent that the inhabitants of the large villages have even cemented the borders of wells, while those of the distant villages have piled up stones and made enclosures around the wells. This work has been done voluntarily by the inhabitants. It is in Tera Arrondissement that this problem is worrisome because while some villagers have indeed placed stones, others have not. Nothing has been done to avoid formation of this mud which they know to be dangerous for their health.

The minister of hydraulics used the occasion to remind them that maintenance of the wells is in their own interest, because cementing the borders of the wells and digging water reservoirs will prevent them from wading in the mud and enable their animals to drink without trouble. Everywhere, the people have approved these remarks and all the village or cantonal chiefs have pledged that they will do the maintenance work.

The Water Problem Mastered

Why, moreover, should they not do this work? These same people applauded when water ran from the drilled wells. They indicated this to the hydraulics minister. Some did not think that they would be able one day to drink water of such good quality. They did not believe that a drilled well would be completed only a few meters from their villages--they who had to go long distances to get water from pools which made them sick because of the presence of Guinea worms.

With well water, there are no more problems of this type, and everybody will be taken care of since some villages have 2 to 3 wells and even more. We can cite as examples Makalondi (3 wells), Banibangou (3 wells also), and Tera, which has 7 wells.

This allows us to predict that with the water problem mastered in these regions, from now on the inhabitants are safe from thirst and certain illnesses. A wager has been made and won.

5586
CSO: 4400

RADIO CLAIMS CARTER LOSS SETBACK FOR AFRICA

AB071005 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is not always that the outcome of American presidential elections runs against all expectations. The total defeat of incumbent President Jimmy Carter, therefore, is the Americans revolting over recent issues that have tarnished the image of their God's own country in the eyes of the world. Jimmy Carter had made it abundantly clear during electioneering that his failure to win the state of New York would mean he would probably not be reelected. So losing in places like New York, Texas and some other big states was a clear indication that the Americans wanted a president who would throw his weight around in the true yankee feeling that this is America the great [few words indistinct].

Carter's record cannot be said to have been quite impressive. [few words indistinct] And the Americans who had been [words indistinct] by economic recession, double digit inflation rates and a tottering international image showed their aversion [few words indistinct] through their vote. It was an unfortunate irony too that Carter's fate had to be determined by Iranians because (?the loss of his votes) were foreseen as a result of the American-Iranian crisis. The equivocal conflict about the release of the American hostages showed that Iran knew that she held the trumpcard to the American elections and she was prepared to play it to her best advantage. [sentence indistinct]

But all too soon the Americans have made their choice while the issue hangs. The fact that Republican Ronald Reagan won 48 states [as heard] with 34 million votes which is 51 percent of the total American turnout is a clear indication of their indignation over Carter's image, which has been more besmirched by the hostages affair in Iran than anything else. And now that the results are known, it becomes necessary to really give the situation an objective analysis.

Jimmy Carter seemed more favored to African and other developing nations because of his all-embracing tactics. But while his forces claimed to be gaining diplomatically on the international scene, he hardly knew he was losing vantage points on the home front. Truly, Carter's defeat represents a setback to African aspirations because at least he seemed more sympathetic

towards the Third World countries. He also seemed more inclined towards a better socioeconomic order. Mr Reagan on the other hand did not hide his aversion for collaterals. His main stand is that America is the first and should maintain that position no matter at what expense. A hardcore conservative, his ascendancy to the leadership of the world's most powerful nation is a thing most developing and nonaligned countries must think most seriously about. His stand on Cuba, Afghanistan and the Middle East have given peace lovers sleepless nights. Now that he is going to be in the White House for the next 4 years, one can only hope that Mr Reagan will shove his hardline nature to the background and grapple with issues that are tearing the American image asunder. He must first put his house in order, seek to repair America's stand in the Gulf and get the ayatollah to extricate the 52 hostages who have been victims of circumstances to which they could not have contributed in whatever (?way). He must also take a cue from outgoing President Carter and learn his lessons ahead of time. He can only do this by playing the American image (?safe and sure) and by ensuring that the developing countries are not trampled underfoot.

Already President Shehu Shagari as a tried and tested patriot has expressed the hope that the new Reagan administration will join in the campaign by African nations against racism, imperialism and apartheid. It is the candid wish of the majority of Nigerians, who share their president's hope, that Mr Reagan will live up to African expectations and allow the voice of Third World countries, who are principally the balance in global well-being and survival, to prevail.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

AJAOKUTA PROGRESS--The acting minister in charge of steel development, Malam Mama Ali Makele, has expressed satisfaction with the progress made so far on the Ajaokuta steel project. He made the remark at the end of a walking tour of the area. The minister said that his ardent desire was to see the realization of the promise made by President Shehu Shagari to the nation in respect of the production of steel in the country. Malam Makele appealed to the workers on the site to cooperate with the management of the company. He stressed that in an effort to bring the best talents from any part of the country to work on the project, certain posts had been advertised for competition. The minister added that besides starting the steel company, other measures had been taken toward the implementation of the project. Already, the federal government has awarded a contract in respect of civil work on the complex. This will cost 800 million naira. [Text] [AB121648 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Nov 80]

AJAOKUTA OFFICIALS' SUSPENSION PROBE--An interministerial committee has been set up to investigate the circumstances leading to the recent suspension, termination and compulsory leave of some senior officials of the Ajaokuta Steel Company Limited. The acting minister in charge of steel development, Malam Mama Ali Makele, announced this while addressing members of staffs of the company during his tour of the construction site of the steel project. The minister emphasized that his action in setting up the panel should not be interpreted to mean lack of confidence in the company's chief executive or any senior official. Rather, he explained, it was designed to ensure that complaints are fully investigated and corrective measures taken where necessary. Malam Mama assured all the staff of the company of the security of their job as long as they performed their duties diligently. He also explained that certain promotion exercises in the company had to be cancelled in order to ensure conformity with the organizational structure approved by the government. The minister, however, added that all routine commission exercises would continue. [Text] [AB122200 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 12 Nov 80]

MILITARY, COMMERCIAL AIRPORT SEPARATION--The defense minister, Professor Iya Abubakar, has spoken of the federal government's plan to separate the Nigeria Air Force bases from all the commercial airports in the country. The minister disclosed this today at the Murtala Muhammad Airport, Ikeja, while briefing the airport correspondents. The separation exercise, he added, would commence as soon as funds were made available. Professor Iya Abubakar stated that the presence of the air force would be noticed from time to time in our airports for security reasons. [Text] [AB131621 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Nov 80]

CSO: 4420

REASONS FOR REAGAN ELECTORAL VICTORY VIEWED

AB111108 Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 5 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial by Alioune Drame: "The Reaction"]

[Text] Every 4 years Americans elect a president. The person so elected automatically becomes the world's most powerful man whose daily actions will thereafter influence the destiny of the whole planet. That is why the race to the White House is no longer strictly an exclusively American affair. It should be of interest to citizens of every country because it affects them in one way or the other.

Ronald Reagan's election as the 40th president of the United States, beyond its history-making aspect, clearly illustrates a profound American reaction. A reaction of rejection against the loss of a world leadership which was the pride of all American and the whole new world. Ridiculed by Soviet arrogance, disgraced by the taking of hostages in Tehran, America, which was losing its prestige, slipped dangerously to a position little suiting its history, its potential and its dimension.

In choosing Reagan, therefore, Americans wanted to put an end to what they considered to be an abysmal decline and at the same time they advocated the resurrection of the great America.

From his political past as governor of California, from his personality and from the contents of his campaign platform, Ronald Reagan is incontestably a conservative, a pure product of his country. But an observer who knows him well says "he barks more than he bites." In any case, the checks and balances of power are so well established in the United States that he will have to come to terms with a moderate congress with a Democratic majority.

Drawing lessons from the failure of his predecessor, Ronald Reagan will hold seriously to fulfilling his contract. We can therefore expect a vigorous American counter-offensive to hold back the Soviet waves. To achieve this, the United States will draw on every available resource in order not to miss their return to strength and beauty.

Looking at the Republican campaign program we must fear for aid to development and for the fate of Africans still under the yoke of apartheid.

But let us leave Reagan to savor his victory before asking him questions.

CSO: 4400

SENGHOR ADAPTING PENAL CODE TO FIGHT CORRUPTION

Dakar AFRICA in French Oct 80 pp 31-33

[Article by Joel Decupper--passages between slantlines originally published in italics]

[Text] The way many Senegalese tell it, Dakar must be the capital of corruption, the seat of the worst lying, the most choice field for embezzlement. Huge fortunes (which are made there without ever being lost) arouse rumors that are so extravagant that people believed the revelations allegedly made recently by a large French daily newspaper (not known to be so well-informed) about the "Swiss" billions of several ministers.

Few people were of a mind to reflect that the Senegalese economy was simply incapable of yielding such prebends. It took time (several weeks) for the Senegalese to accept the evidence that the article attributed to LE FIGARO never existed. Just as it took the confession of a Senegalese pamphleteer before 7 judges that his sensational articles were based on nothing more than vague rumors to kill the accusations made against several important personages.

This inclination to believe most anything (most any allegation) about a compatriot raises issues of social psychiatry. It is a symptom that is all the more distrubing as the public peace can be perturbed by "revelations" which have neither the substance, nor the gravity, nor the scandalous character attributed to them either by the man in the street or by "knowledgeable people."

Senegal: An Exception

Money, naturally, as the new criterion of social success, is the villian which increasingly takes precedence over all others. Now it is obvious that the majority of the fortunes that have been made since independence were not acquired by the sweat of one's brow. Now if we look honestly at Senegal itself, as well as Black Africa as a whole (English or French speaking) we are rapidly forced to conclude that the "castles of Dakar" are nothing but maisonnettes and villas compared to the sumptuous lodgings one finds in the South.

The quick fortunes which make the small-time Senegalese wage-earner grind his teeth or turn green with envy would make the "nouveaux riches" beyond our borders smile. By scratching a bit under the surface, one would find that often Senegalese fortunes

are as artificial as they are ostentatious, and that banks and other credit establishments, involved lenders on the verge of bankruptcy, are already faintly visible behind quite dubious success stories.

In reality, in Africa, Senegal still cuts the figure of a mere novice in matters of corruption, nepotism, fraud, and peculation of all kinds. And if it is true that for several years we have unfortunately observed a change for the worse in this domain, nevertheless it is far from reaching the proportions it has elsewhere. Morever, the very fact that this deterioration of morality has provoked so much agitation in Senegalese society is a tribute to a level of morality not found widely.

The Anger of Honest Citizens

But the indignation of honest citizens has more and more turned to jealousy, bitterness, rancor, and anger as it has become obvious that those who transgress the laws in various ways and enrich themselves at the expense of the state and the people, are left undistrubed. A minister who told us several years ago that he at least "slept peacefully," recently confessed, disabused, that "apparently the others sleep peacefully too." This thought expresses the state of mind of a large part of the population. More than the misdeeds themselves, it is their impunity which excites tempers to the point of poisoning public opinion, creating a malaise that by the nature of things is in part politicized.

The opposition has certainly not lacked for irregularities and abuses to recount, both those which the democracy established by President Senghor was able to uncover and those denounced by the Abdou Diouf government. Why didn't the authorities go to the logical conclusion of their actions by punishing those responsible? Whether we speak of economic operators whose success is a gaudy as it is mysterious, or functionaries and customs officials living in a style incompatible with their salaries, or of import of furniture or gadgets as poorly justified as they are onerous for the state, of rigged tender offers, of market scandals, of unethical favors, or of monopolies and profits portioned out abnormally--the public was never informed of sanctions, except in a few special cases, such as the weighers with ONCAD [National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development]. Merely scapegoats, people will say.

But the authorities were indeed determined to enforce sanctions, as witness the intense activity of the state inspectors corps and the decisions of the court of budgetary discipline published regularly in the official gazette--even if the sentences themselves were light, in accordance with the quite African mildness of the judges. And, too, Senegal is a country ruled by laws, where circumstantial evidence alone is not enough to warrant punishment. There must be proof. Now if one can prove the diversion of public revenues, the proof homes in on matters of corruption. And this latter is precisely what is at the origin of nearly all of the abuses observed in recent years.

A New Offense

This is why the chief of state has decided to adapt the penal code to the particularities of a young country in brutal confrontation with modernism, and with all

that goes with it in terms of alienation from traditional morality, and a country so inadequately structured and armed to inhibit and reduce the excesses. The result is the creation of a new violation: /unjustified enrichment./ The decision--one suspects--was not taken lightly by the humanistic president. He gathered around himself the most enlightened counsel, in this case that of the highest magistrates in the country. The bill establishing this new violation was drawn up by them under the direction of the Procurator of the Supreme Court himself. It has just been approved by this court and is presently being reviewed at the level of the council of ministers.

It could be said that this bill aroused some opposition, but one can be confident that, as President Senghor and his prime minister have said, it will be submitted soon to a vote of the national assembly. The latter will not fail to adopt a text which will be a forceful finale in the work of economic recovery undertaken by the prime minister.

The violation that the deputies are going to insert--one must hope--into the penal code will have occurred whenever a person whose "life style" and patrimony are manifestly above his legal income, summoned by the competent authorities, is unable to prove that their origin is above-board. The crime of unjustified enrichment thus established will be punishable by sentence of imprisonment for from 2 to 10 years and by a fine equal to the total of the enrichment.

To Break the Silence of Offenders

Aside from this provision, the bill provides that persons who disclose, before judicial proceedings have been undertaken, the deeds committed by an indicted individual, will not themselves be prosecuted, unless they themselves initiated the corruption. This measure, which probably was inspired by American legislation, aims at weakening the link between corruptor from the corrupted, and at breaking the silence of offenders. Courts will even be authorized to provide the person exempted from prosecution a restitution for his losses, or compensation.

Finally, by virtue of new provisions, professional secrets will not be allowed to stand in the way of officers of the judicial police and of agents of the board of imposts acting in the framework of preliminary investigations pursued on instructions from the procurator of the republic for searching out and proving the offense of unjustified enrichment.

A Flood of Criticism

Senegal would not be Senegal if such a proposal did not give rise to a flood of criticism, both from honest citizens who should be the beneficiaries and from the opposition which reproached the government for doing nothing against offenders. We do not [even] mention the multitudes of businessmen and other habitual beneficiaries of kickbacks or commissions, whose watering holes will be be dried up.

Some say that this is an attack against personal freedoms, that it attacks certain vested rights and even certain principles which constitute the foundation of the laws of society. In reply, one must recall that corruption, the diversion of public monies, and more generally unjustified enrichment constitute an insidious evil, a fearful scourage that creates injustice, mocks individual liberties and the

laws of society, paralyzes the development of the country, and in the long run can undermine democracy, leading toward anarchy and dictatorhsip.

Others will maintain that this new law could become a special tool in the hands of the government and be bent toward intimidation, pressure, and extortion.

The Maximum of Precautions

To avoid this, we understand, it would be provided that the public prosecutor at the trial court level, and he alone, would be empowered to make the decision to launch preliminary investigations. He would take this step on the basis of accusations, perhaps on public rumor, too obvious signs of external wealth, press articles...These investigations would at first be semi-official and would allow suspects to defend themselves without any damage to their reputation. A person would only be required to prove the lawful origin of his wealth and income when the public ministry has by preliminary investigations put together serious and mutually supportive indications. This procedure having been concluded, and only then, the prosecutor could charge the accused, and the judges pronounce on their guilt after being thoroughly convinced. As to the officers of the judicial police, they will only be able to act on the request of the prosecutor, which will eliminate the risk of invasions of private life.

Those who will object that this bill violates the principle of non-retroactivity in penal laws inscribed in the constitution will note that if in many cases the offense has already been committed, it will not be [considered] proven until [there are actions committed] after the entry into force of the law.

Similarly, those who consider that the elimination of the professional secret will be an attack on individual liberties can be assured that exceptions to the rule of [respecting] professional secrecy will be dependent on precise instructions from the procurator of the republic and limited to investigation and proof only of the offense of unjustified enrichment.

Scoffers will find in this new statute an admission of the weakness of the regime and its inability to utilize the arsenal of laws already at its disposal. They will see in it an attempt by the authorities to escape from the precise responsibilities which they already have both the human and institutional resources to discharge.

No Other Solution

We have already said that it was often practically impossible to put together the elements of proof in matters of corruption. As to the enrichment which results from it, only the tax agents presently have a right to intervene, but this is [only] for the imposition of taxes, not for the investigation of causes. Professional secrecy forbids them, in principle, from revealing what they were able to discover in the course of their investigations. Finally, and above all, tax inspectors are chosen for their technical competence and not on the basis of integrity that has been tested. Young for the most part, they are poorly prepared to deal with the powerful men of the regime or with financial lords. Must one pursue the point? It is well known what pressure can be wielded by families, what authority by religious leaders.

In face of the problem of creating a special unit, the authorities seem to have opted for entrusting enforcement to the judicial apparatus.

No one could impugn the integrity of the magistrates, but a certain collegiality at the decision-making level just might be helpful in holding at the gate the play of pressure, intimidation, or overly-strong ties.

A Courageous and Wise Action

Taken as a piece, this law is in some respects a special exception, like those usually written by new, even revolutionary, regimes. Really, it is rare for a regime already established to prose this kind of law which runs the risk of disturbing the internal administrative and regulatory structure which the regime itself set up, as well as in associated economic sectors.

At the top, the privilieged class for whom this law will constitute a threat, or at least an impediment, a fetter; at the bottom, activists and other individuals of the Party /anxious to go even further than the law proposed./ President Senghor had to have what we will call in familiar but respectful terms a hell of a lot of courage to seize this tentacled monster by the throat. All is not lost when it is the "old ones" themselves in our Africa who set the example in audacity, lucidity, and forcefulness, in the necessary reconversions.

A Word To the Wise

The political motivations of the move are eficent, but the public also aspires, and the word is really too tame, for a return to order that will permit Senegalese society to regain its self-respect and pride. If the elected representatives of the people were not to join hands with the leader of the nation in fulfilling this task, beware that others do not take the responsibility on their own and in more shattering conditions. People with short memories need not even make an effort to remember. They have only to open their eyes and ears on present reality in the Third World.

9516
CSO: 4400

STEVENS COMMENTS ON UK VISIT, RECEIVES ENVOYS

AB112109 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The president, Sir Siaka Stevens, today described present relations between Sierra Leone and Britain as very cordial. Speaking at a formal welcoming ceremony at the State House on his return home after an official visit to Britain, Sir Siaka Stevens recalled that prior to the visit, relations between the two countries had been at a very low ebb. He gave the assurance that Sierra Leone would do everything possible to maintain this restored friendship.

The president disclosed that the British Government has offered a 3.5 million pound development aid to Sierra Leone, which he said would be used to the benefit of the country.

As OAU chairman he said he had kept in constant touch with all the African leaders on problems confronting the continent, especially the refugee problem, the Chad conflict, the Iran-Iraq war and the Ugandan elections. He announced that representatives will be sent to Uganda in December to monitor the forthcoming elections. On the Western Sahara issue he said a solution is being worked out along the lines of the recent discussions in Freetown. Sir Siaka Stevens observed that all of us, as members of a society have a common interest but advised that whatever such interests are, they must seek the interests of the nation first. The head of state warned traders that if they increase the prices of their commodities, the tendency would be to create confusion, and in the final analysis everyone suffers.

Later in the day a special envoy of the UN Secretary General, Mr (Abi Farah), and a UN senior political adviser, Mr (Omed), briefed Sir Siaka Stevens in his capacity as chairman of the OAU on the outcome of recent talks held in Pretoria between the United Nations and the South African Government on the question of Namibia in October last. The UN team is part of a similar briefing mission now being undertaken by the United Nations commissioner for Namibia, Mr (Ahtisari), to leaders of frontline states in southern Africa. The team leaves tomorrow for Nigeria on a similar mission. At the session were the minister of foreign affairs, Dr Abdulai Conteh, who introduced the delegates, and the minister of information and broadcasting, Dr I. M. Fofanah.

It was a very busy day for the head of state as he again received another envoy, this time representing the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, Yasir 'Arafat. Accompanied by Foreign Minister Dr Abdulai Conteh, the envoy, Mr (Sarmani), head of the African Bureau, handed to Sir Siaka Stevens a note from his leader requesting him as OAU chairman to intervene in the Gulf war and use his good offices toward achieving a speedy and peaceful end of the conflict. President Siaka Stevens assured the envoy that both as OAU chairman and president of a Third World country he would do all in his power to assist in the current peace efforts in the Gulf war dispute.

CSO: 4420

TRIBALISM VIEWED AS ENEMY'S BEST TOOL

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 24 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Renewed Faith"]

[Text] Jaalle Siad has declared a state of emergency and has assumed extraordinary powers. The present constitution confers upon the President the power to take such a step. Internal and external conditions have necessitated the promulgation of the present emergency law which summed would have meant loss of independence and sovereignty. Such was the situation that existed before the advent of our Revolution on October 21st, 1969, when our armed forces intervened and assumed power to save the nation from the imminent ruin it was confronted with.

Continued Abyssinian aggression against the SDR and its consequences are the dominant feature of the present crisis with which our Revolution is preparing to grapple. Coupled with this are internal problems that have been created by local reaction. While these can be cited as being nepotism and favouritism and corruption, they are all allied to tribalism, the arch-enemy of the Somali people, and the most convenient tool for all our adversaries. For it is only by dividing our people that our enemies can attain their ends of dominating and exploiting us and of eventually obliterating our existence as a nation.

Thus the present state of emergency is aimed at preserving our hard-won freedom and independence, for which we have been struggling for many years and on which our very survival depends. It could not have come at a better time, because for some time now the need to stem the tide has been apparent.

The present law will certainly drive away all despondency and the present sense of helplessness. And by restoring faith in their own destiny, our people will once more be galvanized into action and march foreward, as united and as impregrable as ever.

CSO: 4420

'DAILY NEWS' REVIEWS SITUATION IN UGANDA

LD071352 Dar es Salaam Radio in English to Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 7 Nov 80 EA

[Article from the "Editorial Review" Program]

[Text] The DAILY NEWS today comments on the situation in Uganda. It writes that the DAILY NEWS today comments on the situation in Uganda. It writes that the situation in Uganda has not pleased many and in particular those who reaped personal benefits from the ousted dictatorial regime. It is these people who are opposed to democracy in that country. And all this is happening at a time when the people of Uganda have clearly stated that they are going to have free and fair elections, leading to a popular elected government.

The paper points out that Uganda is a sovereign state. It is not a colony. Therefore, the responsibility for and participation in the politics of that country is that of the people of Uganda.

Some neighboring countries are dictating terms to the people of Uganda. They are saying that there can be no free and fair elections in the country until all foreign troops have been withdrawn.

This is a reference to the Tanzanian troops in Uganda, that are there at the request of the successive governments. They are in Uganda helping out with the security problem and in training the new Uganda army.

The DAILY NEWS says Tanzania is not asking for credit from any neighboring country, some of which are either being sustained by or harbor foreign troops for no peaceful purposes. They are abetting aggression.

But one thing should be made clear. Tanzania does not believe that it would be wise to pull out her troops from Uganda before they accomplish the responsibility they undertook at the request of the people of Uganda.

The Uganda military commission is serious about returning to law and order, creating an effective administration throughout the country and holding elections before the end of this year. The paper points out that there has been a great improvement in the security situation in Uganda.

It is for this reason that political parties are campaigning for the forthcoming elections. Whatever trouble there is, it is not too far different from some of the countries opposed to democracy in Uganda.

The paper believes that Ugandans are reasonably capable of holding free and fair elections if only ill-intentioned neighbors can shut up and come out in support of a people that is serious about democracy.

Let Ugandan detractors come to their senses and be advised that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TANZANIAN-SWISS AID AGREEMENT--Dar es Salaam--Tanzania today signed an aid agreement for 42 million shillings with the Swiss Government. The aid is given in the form of equipment and technical assistance to improve rural road networks in Kilombero and Ulanga districts. The Tanzanian Government will contribute about 6.85 million shillings to cover the cost of Tanzanian staff and local manpower involved in the project. The agreement was signed by the Deputy Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu (Mshangana), on the Tanzanian side, and the Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland, Mr (Claude Suganin), on behalf of his government. Ndugu (Mshangana) said that the Swiss-Tanzanian Development Corporation has planned to help Tanzania in various other projects in 1980-81, including the Faculty of Engineering in the University of Dar es Salaam. [Text] [Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 14 Nov 80 LD/EA]

CSO: 4420

OBOTE ADDRESS TO UPC CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD071346 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 7 Nov 80 EA

[Excerpt] The president of the Uganda People's Congress, [UPC] and former president of Uganda, Dr Apolo Milton Obote, has said that the UPC manifesto is a document for unity and dignity.

Addressing the closing session of the UPC annual delegates conference at the international conference center in Kampala, Dr Obote said tha UPC is genuine and sincere in all the promises made in the manifesto.

The party president observed that UPC, which led the liberation struggle against the fascist regime of Idi Amin, is the only party which will provide Uganda with an effective government, adding that UPC is back in Uganda firmly against its detractors wish that it would never rise again. [sentence as heard]

During the liberation war, especially when the war advanced toward Kampala, he said, very many people expected the UPC to form a government. Dr Obote noted that, during the UNLF government of Professor Lule, men who had been poor in exile, within 68 days had become multimillionaires. He revealed that when UPC was in government, we never sent money abroad, as was the case with Lule government.

He said that the Lule government was essentially a Democratic Party [DP] government because its leader, Professor Lule, has been a member of DP for 20 years. He said that the present sufferings of the people of Uganda are partly caused by Professor Lule and Binaisa, who provided ineffective governments. The UPC leader explained that the wealth of a country is not determined by the amount of money in circulation in the country.

Dr Obote promised the country that after the elections, if voted to power, the UPC will provide an effective government which will deal squarely with the present ills in the country, as stipulated in the UPC 1980 election manifesto.

He said that since 1971 the local press, the East African press and the Western press had been saying that Obote was very unpopular in Uganda. He said that the 10 December elections will prove to the contrary when UPC wins elections with a landslide majority.

He said that at this critical time of reconstruction and rehabilitation, Uganda cannot afford governments of experiments, and appealed to all Ugandans to vote UPC, which had been tested before.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADERS' WARNING--The Democratic Party president general, Mr Paul Semwogerere, has appealed to members of the security forces not to allow individuals to manipulate them. Addressing a public rally at the city square in Kampala, Mr Semwogerere encouraged them to join political parties of their choice but to remain professional and impartial while on duty. He added that a DP government cannot victimize any member of the security forces because of his political belief. Mr Semwogerere further told all Ugandans to consider themselves as children of God and prevent the creation of any other dictator in Uganda. He said a government which is undemocratic will help political turmoil, and eventually killings of innocent citizens which do not exempt even security men. He said his party, since its birth over 30 years ago, believes in solving national problems democratically. He said a leader who does not seek the mandate of the people is undemocratic and a dictator. The rally was also addressed by the party vice president general, Mr Teberio Okenyi, who appealed to the government to do more to solve the problem of insecurity in the country. [Excerpt] [LD081942 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Nov 80 EA]

KAMPALA DEATHS, UGANDAN REFUGEES--At least 600 persons were killed in Kampala in various armed attacks during October, according to a 1 November report. This figure includes only the bodies registered at the morgue and at the central hospital and does not count those at three other hospitals and at the private clinics in the Ugandan capital. In another connection, more than 15,000 Ugandans took refuge in the southern part of Sudan after the recent armed attacks in northern Uganda according to an official communique from Khartoum bringing the number of Ugandan refugees in Sudan to more than 50,000. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Nov 80 p 6]

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END

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CEAO'S STRENGTH, WEAKNESS VIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Nov 80 p 2160

[Text] It is a bond that is not necessarily borne out of profound affection. Relations between CEAO members have often been marred by suspicions: Ivory Coast has tended to feel that it has given too much and not had enough in return and has therefore baulked at some of its commitments; Mali and Niger are reluctant to participate in the defence and non-aggression agreements as enthusiastically as Senegal.

Rather, as this latest Heads of State summit has shown, these countries need each other because of their economic plight. Not even Niger, with all its uranium, has escaped the bitter feeling of disappointment about which the Ivorians have talked so much recently, when commodity prices fall and national development projects suffer.

One hopes that people have paid heed to President Senghor's sincere call for more co-operation between CEAO and ECOWAS. Whereas comments of a similar type have been made in the past they have usually been too impregnated with the diplomatic niceties that relations between such organisations demand. In this case, however, there is a marked difference. President Senghor's was a plea for the whole of West Africa. It was also a plea to Nigeria, which is the cornerstone of ECOWAS. If dependence on foreign assistance has to be reduced, as the CEAO leaders have said, then integration is an essential first step.

THE LATEST summit of the CEAO, the Francophone West African economic community, in Niamey has pointed to both the strengths and the weaknesses of the organisation.

Once again, it is worth repeating that this is perhaps the most advanced regional organisation on the continent. It is a linguistic community — in government, at least; it is territorially contiguous; its member states bear the same powerful imprint of their French colonial past: they have close ties with France today and most important of all they are all linked to the franc zone.

This has permitted a modest, but nonetheless impressive customs union which will eventually be of great value to the members' industrialisation policies (see *West Africa*, October 27, 1980). The list of projects and regional institutions to be set up over the next few years is an indication of the confidence the member states have in each other.

CSO: 4420

ASSOCIATION OF EAST AFRICA PORTS OPENS MEETING IN MAPUTO

Member Countries Listed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Opening today in the Mozambican capital is the eighth annual meeting of the Association of East Africa Ports (PMAEA). As of the end of the week, the eight member countries--Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Kenya, the Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, and Tanzania--had confirmed that they would attend.

Malawi, Uganda, Djibouti, and the Comoros will also attend as invited guests.

As far as the presence of international institutions is concerned, the following had announced their participation as of yesterday: the IAPH (International Association of Ports and Harbors), the ECA (Economic Commission for Africa), the World Bank, the ESAMI [expansion unknown] (a training institution based in Tanzania), and UNCTAD. Those international organizations will participate by sending speakers.

Under its bylaws, the PMAEA permits membership by countries and institutions linked to port activity in the African hinterland and the East African region if they use the ports of countries already belonging to the association. The following are therefore eligible to apply for membership: Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, the Comoro Islands, Djibouti, and Mauritius.

During the meeting in Maputo, the participants will analyze the association's activity during the past year and discuss specific matters through working groups. As in other annual meetings, the exchange of experiences is to include the sectors of statistics, management, and training.

A joint training school does not yet exist, and from what the AIM [MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY] was able to learn, the establishment of such a school is not foreseen for the moment. But there are port training schools in some of the association's member countries, and one of the actions in view consists of sending workers from the various countries to those schools under UN programs or on grants. There is also the prospect of training port workers in technologically more advanced schools in that field. It is expected that scholarships for that purpose will be granted by international bodies.

The meeting in Maputo will end on 11 October, and the Mozambican delegation will be headed by Subhaschandra Balf, national director of ports and land transport.

Unity Stressed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpt] "The weapon of the poor is unity, and we are determined to defend unity within our association." So said Alcantara Santos, minister of ports and land transport of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique], as he presided yesterday afternoon in Maputo over the opening of the eighth annual meeting of the Association of East Africa Ports.

Immediately following the formal opening of the meeting, the work of that association's eighth annual meeting began with presentation of the agenda by Chairman Peter Kinyanjui. At his side were the representatives of Somalia and Ethiopia, respectively deputy chairman and secretary general.

Also during the first work session, membership in the association was applied for by the representatives of the Federal Republic of the Comoros and the Republic of Djibouti. With the addition of those two countries, whose membership was approved by acclamation, 10 countries are now members of the Association of East Africa Ports.

For their part, the delegates from the Republic of Malawi, who were participating for the first time and as observers, expressed their interest in becoming members of the association. They emphasized, however, that the final decision as to their entry into the PMAEA would be made later by their country's government.

The establishment of a permanent secretariat for the PMAEA is one of the important matters to be debated during the meeting that began yesterday in the Mozambican capital.

Discussing the position of our country's government on maritime activity in this region of the African continent, the Mozambican minister of ports and land transport was to say that the RPM pursues a policy of peace and unity in the region of which it is a part and that that policy reflects the aspirations of our people.

Minister Alcantara Santos emphasized that in the field of our maritime activity, we defend the Indian Ocean as a denuclearized zone of peace, support all actions against pollution of the sea, and grant free access and right of transit in our ports for peaceful purposes.

On the question of unity as a basic condition for achieving the objectives advocated by the Association of East Africa Ports, the minister of ports and land transport said, "We struggle for unity among the countries in this region, a unity based on economic complementarity, mutual respect, and the search for mutually advantageous solutions."

He also said that the winning of independence by the people of Zimbabwe has laid a great responsibility on our infrastructures, specifically our ports.

On the same subject, Alcantara Santos added that in order to achieve a high level of efficiency in implementing the new objectives, the nine countries in southern Africa having majority governments have set up in Maputo a special commission on transport and communications.

Chairman Interviewed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 3

[Interview by Mozambican reporters with PMAEA Chairman Peter Kinyanjui]

> [Excerpt] In an interview with Mozambican reporters, Peter Kinyanjui, chairman of the PMAEA, said that the development of relations of cooperation among the member countries of the PMAEA, particularly in the areas of personnel training and port operation, constitutes one of the main issues being debated during the eighth annual meeting now underway in the capital of the RPM. Establishment of a permanent secretariat for the association is another key point on the agenda for the eighth annual meeting.

Question: Mr Chairman, we would like to know which major issues will be discussed at the meeting in Maputo.

Peter Kinyanjui: In this meeting, we will discuss our association's future as it concerns the question of technical cooperation in the areas of personnel training and port operation among the PMAEA's member countries. We are developing countries, and I believe that we face common problems. That is why, in this meeting, we are going to discuss those common issues. We will also have the opportunity to elect officers for the association, some of them for a 2-year period, and I believe that as far as possible, those officers will be elected under a rotating system so that every member country will participate fully in the association's activity.

Question: What are the main tasks of the Association of East Africa Ports?

Peter Kinyanjui: The PMAEA's basic task is to organize and coordinate cooperation in port management among the countries in this region. It organizes the annual conferences at which we analyze and discuss questions related to port management in this region of the African continent.

Landlocked Countries Can Become PMAEA Members

Question: Is there also room in the PMAEA for countries that do not have an outlet to the sea?

Peter Kinyanjui: I am glad you asked that question, because the countries without access to the sea have an important role to play in our association. That is why we allow landlocked countries in this region to participate as full members. This is because even though they have no ocean ports themselves, they use the ports of this region.

Question: According to your speech at the opening session of this meeting, a few problems exist in connection with the payment of assessments by member countries. How serious is the situation?

Peter Kinyanjui: It is true that we are having problems with the payment of assessments by our member countries, but I personally feel that no country is unaware of

its duty to pay those assessments. Often, however, exchange problems arise--the transfer of money from one country to another--and I do not know how this can be resolved.

If, for example, a country wants to transfer money to another country, it cannot do so directly, but must do so through U.S. banks or European banks.

As you can see from that example, we do in fact have problems with the transfer of money, but as our association grows and becomes more capable, I believe that we will be able to solve this problem.

Immediate Tasks for Permanent Secretariat

Question: Has anyone already offered to provide a home for the PMAEA Permanent Secretariat that will be organized during this meeting?

Peter Kinyanjui: So far, no. Until now our secretariat's headquarters have been in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, but we do not have organized offices in that country.

Because of that, we now feel that we must establish a permanent secretariat, and during this conference we are going to invite the delegates from the member countries to offer the permanent secretariat a home.

As I said in my initial speech, the host country for the secretariat will have to provide offices properly equipped with the indispensable conveniences--for example, telephones and telex--and we will be responsible for recruiting the support personnel. That personnel will include an assistant secretary general, who will be a full-time officer, a permanent secretary and, probably, a liaison officer. Initially, we will have a group of three persons for running the permanent secretariat.

Question: In addition to the normal duties of the permanent secretariat, what are its immediate tasks?

Peter Kinyanjui: The main immediate tasks include the identification of specific areas for study. For example, there is already one--that of harmonizing statistics. At the moment, port authorities in Mozambique use a statistical methodology differing from that used in the ports of Dar-es-Salaam, Mombasa, Ethiopia, and so on.

Because of that, we have decided to study a way of harmonizing the statistical process, and I can say that the United Nations, through its specialized agency, UNCTAD, has been supporting and in fact is financing that study. Once that study is completed, I hope that it will constitute the start of other similar studies, specifically on questions of port operations and their harmonization in this region.

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CSO: 4401

DISCUSSION ON SOUTHERN AFRICA'S MIGRATORY LABOR REVIEWED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23, 24 Oct 80

[Article: "Exporting of Labor to the SA Mines"]

[23 Oct 80, pp 3, 7]

[Excerpts] Every year, tens of thousands of workers from nearly all over Southern Africa head for South Africa, where they sell their work force, especially in the mines. If we were to reckon the value of this immense drain of work force that has lasted over eight decades, we would certainly be faced with an astronomical resource. We would, to a great extent, be confronted with the size of the gap that exists between the level of economic development in South Africa in comparison with that of the countries supplying that labor.

Mozambique occupies the status of the heart in this vast labor market, which is like the circulatory system of the economic body of this part of Africa, and which feeds the leading sector of South African industry. Since the beginning of this century, our country has provided virtually as many work contracts as all the other nations combined.

This crisis once again attests to the fact that the role of supplier of services reserved for Mozambique has become subject to the crises in the South African economy and to the economic and political strategies and whims of its ruling class.

Although perhaps not so serious, the situation is more or less the same in the other countries of Southern Africa.

With their economies distorted as a result of a colonial past and a state of dependence in relation to South Africa, all the nations of the region find it impossible to stop this migration promptly. On the contrary, even here they have witnessed, helplessly, the degrading working conditions to which their citizens are subjected in the by now notorious "compounds" in the mining complexes.

Associating the recent meeting in Mbabane with the effort that is being made by the countries hurt by the consequences of the migratory labor system with workers going to South Africa was a predominant topic at the meeting with Minister Teodata Hunguana. Major steps have already been taken between the meetings in Maseru, in Lesotho, during 1977 and the one being held now in Mbabane. In April 1978, at a meeting in Lusaka, delegations from Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and Angola, as

well as Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Somalia, Tanzania and Zambia, and from the liberation movements of Southern Africa, approved the "Charter of Rights of Emigrant Workers From Southern Africa."

In addition to this important document, another decision made since that time has brought about action by the countries hurt by the intervention of the South African economy in the region, forcing them to export their labor at a low price and under degrading working conditions or else, as an alternative, keeping them in a state of unemployment.

This involved the creation of SALC (Southern African Labour Commission). Minister Teodato Hunguana explained: "It is an entity which will make it possible for the countries supplying South Africa with labor to deal with all the problems related to migratory labor. Its main objective was established as the elimination of the present system of migratory labor for the South African mines."

The Lusaka meeting was followed by a meeting in Gaberone, held in January of this year, at which SALC was officially established.

At the current meeting in Mbabane, where for the first time all the countries involved in this problem are represented on the ministerial level, and also for the first time, there is a delegation from Zimbabwe present, the participating delegations have been able to undertake the debates with already defined goals.

For example, there have been discussions of the problems of recruitment and the living conditions of the migratory worker in South Africa; a revision of the pay systems; identification of specific development plans to absorb the migratory labor when it returns from South Africa; and, finally, the mobilization of international assistance in the technical and financial areas, to implement these plans.

Minister Teodato Hunguana cited an important aspect of the meeting currently under way in Mbabane.

"A distinction (...) was made between the concept of migratory labor and the present system of migratory labor in South Africa. This distinction was considered necessary in order to make a correct determination of what we must do, and what the target of our battle is."

And the determination of that aim has now been achieved to a large extent. Teodato Hunguana said: "We realize that the target is not migratory labor per se. The target of our battle is the present system on which that migratory labor is based;" repeating, "It is the present system." He then explained the reason for this determination.

"First, because it was a system conceived by colonialism to serve the development of South Africa, and not to serve our countries or our workers. Second, that system is still dominated by South Africa, which always uses it according to its needs."

The Target Is the Present System Dominated by SA

This view of the problem is shared by all the countries supplying labor to South Africa. This was one of the major results of the meeting in Mbabane.

The determination of this common target for the countries of Southern Africa hurt by that system was a conquest, because there are several problems posed here. To summarize, these problems are concentrated on the political and ideological differences among the various regimes, which cause differing views of the issue and also in the way in which each of the countries is hurt by the present migratory labor system. Referring specifically to these difficulties that arose and have now been surmounted to a large degree, Minister Teodato Hunguana said:

"For example, there are countries which, when they mentioned the elimination of the migratory labor system, considered this to be an immediate, massive withdrawal of workers from the South African mines. A crucial problem arises in this respect: Whom would that serve at the present time? Who is in a position to do so?"

He continued: "Actually, when we say that the system is still dominated by South Africa and that we must eliminate it as a system dominated by South Africa, we mean that we must emerge from this situation wherein South Africa is playing with the various countries in this regard, deriving the greatest advantages and profits, and not allowing those countries to have negotiating positions which are strong positions that would enable them to really impose terms."

Subsequently, in the interview with the press, the minister of justice also noted: "We think that South Africa is continuing to impose terms and to dictate the ground-rules with respect to the majority of those countries. It is that situation which we need to eliminate. This is what we call the present migratory labor system."

Helping to make this idea accepted by the other participants in the meeting at Mbabane, the head of our delegation declared on that occasion:.

"We wish to make it clear here that, to us, it is not a question of the migratory labor's being evil per se. In fact, it is the system under which that work is done which is evil, and must be abolished. Migratory labor can be found on all continents. It is the conditions under which each system operates that make the difference."

In the same speech, he also emphasized: "Southern Africa is a region wherein geography has determined the economic relations between our countries and South Africa. The issue with which we are concerned is how to change our relations with that country; in other words, how to eliminate our dependence. The main issue is not to abolish the relations, but to abolish the present system of relations which has made us unilaterally dependent with respect to South Africa: This is our common battle; this is our common goal."

It was in still another portion of the same address that Teodato Hunguana stressed the fact that speaking of the elimination of the present migratory system means saying that "our countries' independence must be reflected in a radical change in the system; because South Africa is no longer dealing with colonies, but rather with free, independent and sovereign states."

With regard to the debates held at that meeting on this issue, that member of the Mozambican Government remarked in his statements to the press that, "Our analysis went beyond the present situation, in the sense that we think that the present migratory labor could continue to exist under different conditions."

He explained: "However, under the conditions that the present correlation of forces in Southern Africa is attempting to impose on South Africa, it was felt that the migratory labor would probably continue to exist even after the downfall of the 'apartheid' system, under drastically different conditions: under conditions of normal relations among the nations of the region."

In addition to these aspects of the matter directly related to the dominating and dependent features entailed in the present system of migratory labor, Teodato Hunguana also discussed another side of the issue which makes that system equally unacceptable: the working and living conditions of the workers.

At the meeting with the press, Teodato Hunguana explained: "There is an aspect with which we must be familiar: what we call working and living conditions of the immigrants in South Africa. If we visit one of the most modern mines in South Africa, we may find there what are ostensibly excellent conditions: facilities, lunch rooms, games, recreation television, a certain amount of cleanliness and sanitation. However, the point is that those conditions are not being provided to human beings, but rather to parts of a machine to guarantee high production and productivity."

He added: "We say that those conditions must be drastically changed, because the workers are limited, for example, in their opportunities to bring their families, and to lead a normal family life."

Elsewhere in his statements to the press, that minister also commented: "The raising of wages is a major aspect, for which the workers and the governments of their native countries are fighting; but a stress that is being made with increasing insistency is on the change in the working and living conditions. We are battling for the principle that the migrant worker has fundamental rights which the South African mining industry must guarantee and respect."

[24 Oct 80, pp 3, 7]

[Excerpts] A Solution Resulting From the Overall Strategy

Discussing his participation in the Mbabane meeting, the head of the Mozambican delegation reported: "The RPM's intervention was aimed at establishing the elimination of the present migratory labor system in the context of the economic development of each country and of the social justice being promoted there."

The minister of justice added: "It was a unanimous conclusion that the handling of this issue, which began even before the start of this joint action on the part of the countries supplying labor to the South African mines, accelerated by the independence of Zimbabwe, should be made part of the overall strategy which is under way."

Teodato Hunguana noted: "It is the pursuit of that strategy that will create a new correlation of forces in the economic area. It is that overall strategy which

will convert the correlation of political forces now in existence into a new correlation of forces in the economic area. And we must view the evolution of the migratory labor problem as part of those dynamics, not in an isolated fashion. I do not think that a real change in the migratory labor system is possible without those dynamics."

He added: "It is a mistake to view this issue in an isolated manner, because migratory labor is not the only problem in our relations with South Africa."

However, Mozambique already has some views of its own regarding the solution to the problem. The research report prepared by the Center of African Studies, which served as a basic document for our delegation's intervention in the meeting on migratory labor in Southern Africa, held in 1978 at Lusaka, begins by citing the historical conditions surrounding this matter.

The document relates the solution to the migratory labor problem to the country's industrial plans which are being devised.

With respect to the industrialization plans, the aforementioned document notes: "This will create the conditions for starting major industrial projects which, during the first phase, will most likely be concentrated in the provinces of Manica and Tete, containing vast mineral resources, in addition to the possibility of benefiting from cheap energy supplied by the Cahora-Bassa dam. The mining exploitation of coal and iron and the creation of a steel industry, as well as other major branches of industry, such as lumber and paper, will be possible. This process will be accompanied by new types of production already being developed in the rural areas.

"The socialization of the rural areas and the overall development of the country will demand increasingly larger volumes of labor. And we shall reach a point where the existing labor will be insufficient to perform our country's great tasks," added Teodato Hunguana who, at the end of the meeting also remarked, on this subject, that since "this is our experience, we shall try to share it with our comrades in other countries. We are trying to convey this idea now, at the meeting in Mbabane."

South Africa: What Response?

It is inevitable that South Africa will react to this joint effort and to the positive steps that have already been taken. When questioned as to South Africa's possible position, Teodato Hunguana explained:

"There is no doubt whatsoever that this activity is of concern to South Africa, because it is much easier to deal with us divided; it is much easier to deal with these countries in a colonialist or neocolonialist position, wherein South Africa counts on the presence of underdevelopment, on various levels, in those countries, in order to keep them in a situation of supplying cheap labor."

That member of the Mozambican Government added: "When there is a certain amount of coordination among these countries, there is a possibility that, when those same countries enter into negotiations with South Africa, they will appear in a stronger position than what they have now, or had in the past." However, he observed that

this coordination "does not represent a platform for mutual negotiations with South Africa; it represents coordination and agreement on positions among the countries supplying labor, so that South Africa will not use our differences against us."

Teodato Hunguana explained: "Nevertheless, we think that South Africa has retained a certain amount of maneuvering capacity, and that it has alternative sources of recruitment. One alternative that it has been creating since 1975, precisely to retain a dominant position with respect to the supplying countries and to reinforce the dependence of those countries on the South African system is the internal labor market in the 'homelands' and the Bantu lands."

The minister of justice told the press: "In spite of everything, South Africa's maneuvering capacity will remain limited, because it will continue to need labor with a certain amount of specialization and experience in order to be able to insure minimal levels of productivity." He added:

"Let us observe the case of Mozambique, for example. The Mozambican labor in South Africa is considerable, not only from a quantitative standpoint, but from a qualitative standpoint in particular. People sometimes think that the Mozambican labor going to South Africa is illiterate and unskilled. This notion is not based on reality. It is the Mozambican labor in the South African mines that holds a larger number of positions requiring qualifications. It is a labor which has become skilled through occupational experience gained in the mines themselves.

"So, the mining industry is still interested in recruiting labor. Our problem is to change the system whereby the migratory labor is operated, because it still has all the features of the colonial period, reflected in a certain amount of domination of the supplying countries by SA."

South Africa is, therefore, unable to dispense, suddenly, with the workers coming from foreign countries, regardless of its level of mechanization. In fact, from 1970 to 1976, the foreign labor accounted for about 76, 78, 79, 80, 75, 67 and 57 percent of all the workers in each year of that period.

The CEA [Center of African Studies] also points out: "With the resumption of the recruitment of labor from Malawi, which appears to be used in a group of mines, especially those containing low mineral content, in competition with the Mozambican labor, it is possible that the Chamber of Mines is attempting to put the two nations in competition; which would be in accordance with its general strategy toward the supplying countries on the subcontinent."

But it is precisely in view of this type of maneuver that there has emerged the activity of SALC [Southern Africa Labour Commission] which, although it has not sought a "platform for mutual negotiations with South Africa," has already taken some rather firm steps toward the necessary coordination for preventing "South Africa from using our differences against us."

The Subculture Inherent in This System

The handling of the present migratory labor system involving the South African mines needs further treatment. It must also be handled taking cultural aspects into consideration. In the areas which, several decades ago, became converted into labor

suppliers for the South African mining industry, it is customary to hear, among other ideas, that "a man can only be a man when he goes to the mines," or, "a woman can only marry a man who has gone to the mines, because a man is only strong under those conditions."

At first glance, comments of this kind reveal the entrenchment of certain cultural values which cannot be disregarded, because the population in those areas cannot break away from them overnight.

When questioned on this aspect of the current problem of migratory labor, Teodata Hunguana stated:

"Ideas have been generated which dominate and influence, motivating people for migratory labor."

And in concluding his comments on this issue, the head of the Mozambican delegation to the meeting in Mbabane stressed: "But the origin of this subculture is associated with the economic conditions that have stemmed from the relations between the Portuguese colonialists and South Africa. These relations have caused the Mozambican economy to have as its function that of an economy of services and labor supplies for the South African mines; and, where our country is concerned, mainly in the area south of Save."

2909
CSO: 4401

PUBLICATION OF NIGER-TOGOLESE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

AB130947 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Excerpts] [Begin recording] His Excellency President Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Niger, paid a friendly and working visit to his brother and friend, His Excellency Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Togolese people's rally and president of republic, on 12 November 1980 at Lamakara, Togo.

Concerning bilateral cooperation, the two leaders expressed their satisfaction with the excellent ties of cooperation and friendship existing between the two countries and they reaffirmed their firm determination to strive to strengthen them. Presidents Kountche and Eyadema agreed to take all necessary measures to increase contacts between the Niger and Togolese peoples and to ensure the total happiness of all. In this regard they decided to convene as soon as possible a ministerial meeting in view of examining the ways and means of ensuring the [few words indistinct] between the two countries. In this regard also the two leaders examined the means of intensifying their scientific, technical and cultural cooperation.

The two leaders exchanged views on African problems in particular, such as the situation in Chad. President Eyadema informed President Kountche of the recent meeting of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Chad. President Seyni Kountche warmly congratulated the OAU Ad Hoc Committee, under the chairmanship of Gen Eyadema, for the [word indistinct] the devotion, the patience and the self-denial which characterize its multiple initiatives and steps aimed at seeking a peaceful solution to the fratricidal war which has already resulted in the loss of thousands of lives and considerable property in that country.

The two heads of state noted that only an African solution to this problem will bring about a reconciliation of the two warring leaders. They also observed that the cease-fire procedure established by the OAU Ad Hoc Committee is the best one for restoring peace in Chad. They made a solemn appeal (?to the warring factions) to cooperate and make every effort to facilitate the task assigned to the Ad Hoc Committee.

In this manner, they reaffirm their belief that the Lagos accords constitute [words indistinct] to the Chadian problem. They ask all countries to abstain from any attempt at interference or intervention under any form and in any direction.

On the Western Saharan problem, the two heads of state recognized the need for the two parties involved to enter into negotiations to put an end to the conflict.

On the decolonization of Namibia, Presidents Seyni Kountche and Gnassingbe Eyadema congratulated the secretary general of the United Nations for the efforts he is making to set in motion the process of decolonization of Namibia. [Sentence indistinct].

On the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, the two heads of state noted with satisfaction the positive evolution in the activities of ECOWAS. They once again reaffirmed their confidence and hope in this regional organization for its all-important role in the development of West Africa.

On international problems: The Iran-Iraq conflict. The two heads of state expressed their deep concern for the prolonged conflict between Iran and Iraq. They examined the effects of this war both on the world economy and on the economies of their two nations. They appeal to these countries to put an end to the war. They express satisfaction with the initiatives and mediation efforts made by the nonaligned countries and Islamic conference to solve this conflict.

On the situation in Afghanistan, they once again condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which constitutes an intolerable interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, and a flagrant violation of human rights [word indistinct].

On the north-south dialogue, the two heads of state deplored the unwilling attitude shown by some industrialized countries towards the establishing of a new social and economic order [words indistinct]. The continuation of the north-south dialogue is necessary in order to avoid a generalized conflict between poor and rich countries, and to bring peace between countries all over the world. President Seyni Kountche thanked his brother and friend, President Gnassingbe Eyadema, the Rally of the Togolese People (RPT) and the Togolese Government for the warm welcome accorded him and his party.

Issued in Lamakara on 12 November 1980 by His Excellency, Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and Head of State of Niger; and His Excellency Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT, President of the Republic of Togo. [End recording]

CSO: 4400

APPOINTMENT OF NEW AMBASSADORS, PROVINCIAL OFFICIAL

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 29 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] By means of two decrees made public in Luanda on Saturday, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, appointed Mawete Joao Baptista and Luis Dokui Paulo de Castro to the posts of ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba and the USSR respectively.

The decrees point out that the implementation of the country's foreign policy recommends sending diplomatic representatives to various regions of the world to publicize the situation in Angola, protect the interests of the People's Republic of Angola and preserve the political line of the party in its relations with other states.

It is to be remembered that Mawete Joao Baptista formerly held the post of ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola in the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

Another presidential decree appointed Simao David Martins to the post of deputy provincial commissioner of Zaire Province.

11635
CSO: 4401

IMPORTANT ROLE OF AGRICULTURE STRESSED, REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Task For All the People"]

[Text] In referring to agriculture--at the historical full meeting on 23-29 October 1976--as the foundation and industry as the decisive factor in the country's economic development, the Central Committee of what at that time was the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola made a very basic decision, approved by the First Congress, determining the orientation given to the phase of national reconstruction and the direction to be followed in the construction of the material and technical foundations necessary for the establishment of socialism in the People's Republic of Angola.

In short-range terms, this option was aimed at guiding the national economy so that the foreseeable increase in production would be given priority in an effort to meet the most urgent needs of the popular masses and so that it would then guarantee the country's harmonious social-economic development, starting with the hide-bound structures inherited from colonialism and the realistic premise that more than 80 percent of the active population live in the rural areas.

Giving agriculture priority along these lines was one of the fundamental decisions made at the First Congress which also defined the goals and objectives to be attained by this sector during the 3-year term of 1978-1980.

Directly tied to the satisfaction of the immediate needs of our people--since it produces the major portion of goods intended for food--the agriculture and livestock sector undoubtedly was the sector that underwent the most changes after independence, primarily, because of its gigantic size and then because of the special features of the rural areas where, as we know, colonialism imposed production relations in which strong positions of slavery predominated--positions which were permitted by the administrative machinery of the Portuguese colonial government.

This is the perspective from which the militants of the MPLA-Labor Party must critically--in the basic party structures--analyze the activities

carried out in the agriculture and livestock sector over the past 3 years so that the fundamental documents to be submitted for examination by the First Special Congress will not be caught between narrow horizons or exaggerated optimism, such as they were behind some of the economic goals established by the congress in 1977.

Over the past 3 years, the agriculture and livestock sector intensely experienced the convulsions deriving from the profound changes in production relations springing from government and cooperative property growth which in the field of agriculture alone in 1979 covered more than half of the total cultivated area in 1973. However, the rise in the influence of the socialist production system in the rural areas was not always accompanied by better organizational measures nor by the many-fold support given to the agricultural units and workers who contributed to the increase in output and productivity.

Outstanding efforts were made to give the rural areas agricultural machinery and tools as well as fertilizer and seeds. During this 3-year term, more than 2,000 tractors were imported; but from that it was not possible to derive the desired yield either due to lack of skilled operators or shortages of spare parts, fuel, and lubricants but also due to defective planning and operation regarding the entire machinery pool.

On the other hand, the low development level of the production forces and the lack of technicians--which the Agriculture Ministry tried to remedy by resorting to cooperation and to the accelerated training of domestic cadres both at home and abroad--were behind the deficient organization of the labor force which sometimes proved to be not in line with the real production needs.

All of these conditions influenced the low output indexes in the agriculture and livestock sector which were far below the goals established by the First Congress.

If we look at government-controlled mercantile production--coming from the government, cooperative, and private sectors--we will see that most of the products attained only about 25 percent of the goals established. However, because we are dealing here with controlled output and, taking into account, on the other hand, the existence of parallel distribution circuits and the poor shipment and merchandise circulation capacity between provinces, we could think that the real output indexes should be on considerably higher levels.

The crux of the problem in this case fundamentally involves the lack of control over production and the poor functioning of the exchange mechanism between the city and the rural areas.

The analysis of the activities of the agricultural-livestock sector during the 3-year term of 1978-1980 suggests good prospects for production to us

in short-range terms, looking at cereals, vegetables, and citrus fruits and a reliable although slow recovery of long-term indexes in some products intended for export. During the same period of time, the sale of beef cattle tripled and is about 30 percent of the total number of cattle slaughtered in 1973. In the meantime we must report that the government sector only has about 12 percent of the total number of head of beef cattle in the country; the traditional cattle ranchers in the peasant sector hold about 90 percent, mostly in the provinces of Huila, Ounene, Mocamedes, and Benguela.

The greatest difficulties in the agriculture-livestock sector are to be found in the areas of coffee, forest operations, hog raising, and the production of chickens and eggs; this is why they are presently the subject of a profound reorganization and redimensioning which could lead to the eventual collapse of the overblown enterprises, such as ENCAFE [National Coffee Company], EMPROF, something which, by the way, has already happened in the case of ENASU and ENAVE.

As a result of the progressive rise in the level of production forces and the consolidation, in the rural areas, of socialist production relations, the agriculture-livestock sector--since it was given priority by the party and the government--will be able, during the 5-year term of 1980-1985, to play an important role in national reconstruction and to provide impetus for the country's harmonious economic development.

Keeping in mind the strategic guidelines of the MPLA, according to which agriculture is considered the basis of the country's economic growth and the need for quickly solving the main problems of the people, the agriculture-livestock sector should increase agricultural, livestock, and forestry output in order to meet national needs, both in terms of consumer products going directly to the population as well as the processing industry, so as to eliminate, by the end of this 5-year term, the country's dependence on basic products from abroad which can be produced at home and which might even yield enough for export.

This is why special attention must be devoted by the various government agencies to raising the level of the living and working conditions of the agricultural workers and the peasants, channeling the resources necessary for the development of the production forces to the rural areas so as to support the consolidation of the socialist sector of agriculture and animal husbandry in the area of government property and cooperatives.

After these objectives have been attained, we will have cleared an important stage in the fight for economic independence.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

5058
CSO: 4401

CUNENE PROVINCE COURAGE, DETERMINATION PRAISED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Oct 80 p2

> [Excerpts] Ondjiva (From the special correspondent of ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY])--Very early in the morning, when the first rays of the sun announce the birth of a new day, the people of this heroic and hard-fighting province of Cunene get up fearlessly to accomplish their honorable tasks of national reconstruction and to make every effort to increase output and productivity constituting the essential base of the construction of socialism.

This determination can be seen on all faces and is even more evident in the children whose enthusiasm and joy shows us that they are no longer afraid of the Mirage, Puma, and Canberra aircraft of the Air Force of the backward regime of Pretoria which constantly fly over the province.

They, the future members of our revolution, courageously go out to the schools and do their job which is to learn in order to serve better.

Cunene, whose capital is Ondjiva, in the southern part of the country, is the front-line trench of the Angolan revolution. It consists of six townships and 13 communities and has approximately 205,000 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in agriculture, particularly pasturage and cattle raising. Although agriculture is the main job here, its development is rather limited above all because of the dry climate characterizing the province.

Nevertheless, in spite of weather conditions, the population in the province does not retreat and continues to build its future. The strong commitment to production tasks as a matter of fact clearly shows that the population of Cunene is always ready to carry out the tasks of the revolution.

As a matter of fact, the peasants in their cooperatives and the workers in their shops, the officials in their offices, the military personnel, whose fighting spirit is high, the students and teachers in the schools--all of them prove that national unity is the grand standard which can be used to oppose the Machiavellian designs put together by imperialism which seeks

to obstruct the Liberation Movement of Africa, especially in this southern part.

This disproves the belief of many unrealistic persons who insist in believing that Cunene is [illegible passage in original] ravaged by war, terror, reaction, in other words, a dead land. Indeed, Cunene is the province closest to Namibia, an African country whose people still suffers the hardships visited upon it by the hideous apartheid regime. But, talking about the beauty and charm of this province does not imply blasphemy.

Indeed, its capital, Ondjiva, although small, does not fail to offer its charms and attractions.

Right now, the population of Cunene is experiencing moments of euphoria, following the election of its deputies to the Provincial People's Assembly, the highest body of government authority, on the provincial level, which to the extent possible seeks to make every effort to promote the development of the province. Parallel to the tasks of the people's government, cultural and sports activities have been carried out in support of the First Special Party Congress to be held on 10 December.

Regarding the government sector, on which we will in the future present some interviews with some ministerial delegates, the situation is more or less satisfactory but we do not wish to fail to report that some sectors are facing serious difficulties whose resolution must be accomplished on short notice. By way of example we might say that Ondjiva has only one doctor. Looking at the sports sector, there is no equipment to support the enormous enthusiasm of the young people.

5058
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

SPANISH COOPERATION DELEGATION LEAVES--A Spanish delegation, made up of technicians from Tecniberia (Engineering Consultants Association), Adaro (National Mining Enterprise), of the Association of Civil [engineering] Construction, as well as Shoe and Electrical Appliance Manufacturers, headed by engineer Adolfo Nunes, president of Tecniberia, left Luanda yesterday, headed for Madrid, at the end of a working visit to Angola. During its stay, the Spanish delegation discussed possibilities of cooperation with representatives of the ministries of construction, fishing, transportation, industry, agriculture, and petroleum. Along with this, integral development projects were being studied in the fields of agriculture, prefabricated products, as well as fishing and mining exploration. Emilio Cassinelo, ambassador of the Kingdom of Spain accredited in Angola, who had joined his country's delegation during the conversations, announced that a delegation is also scheduled to arrive from the Foreign Bank of Spain to hold talks with officials of the National Bank of Angola for the purpose of discussing ways of cooperation in the field of finance. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Oct 80 p 2] 5058

NEW FACULTY--A cabinet decree, signed by President of the Republic Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, within the framework of the University of Angola, created the School of Law and Administration. This decree, published recently in DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, adds that the fundamental objective of that school is to provide higher-level education for specialists who will, in terms of the law and politics, be capable of performing functions in the country's administration of justice. According to the decree, likewise, it is up to the recently created Institute of Higher Education to train teaching personnel for all levels of instruction in the field of law, especially for higher education, along with the promotion and stimulation of scientific research in related fields. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Oct 80 p 1] 5058

DOS SANTOS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE--Luanda, 8 Nov (AFP)--The Angolan head of state, Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, has sent a congratulatory message to Mr Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the October revolution. The concrete steps made in the field of detente and disarmament are obvious proof of the desire for peace, cooperation and peaceful coexistence which motivates the Soviet Union, Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos writes. Its position of unflinching support for the legitimate right of peoples to self-determination and the consistent fight against colonialism and neocolonialism make the USSR a reliable ally of all people who love freedom, peace and social progress, he added. On this occasion, we express our conviction that the friendly bonds between our parties, our governments and peoples will continue to be the firm expression of our free and sovereign will to further strengthen the many forms of solidarity and cooperation between the two countries, Mr dos Santos indicated, while reaffirming Angola's choice of Marxist-Leninism and the general friendship treaty signed between the late President Agostinho Neto and Leonid Brezhnev.

UNITA IN CUANDO CUBANGO--Lisbon--Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos announced fresh measures to bolster the Marxist government's control in the south of the country where dissident guerrillas are giving the ruling MPLA plenty of trouble. Angola's press agency reported that President dos Santos recently visited the southeastern province of Cuando Cubango. He announced a new development program for the region. So far the ruling party had quite obviously not lived up to the expectations of the population in that area. According to ANGOP (ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY), Cuando Cubango is the region where the South African supported UNITA guerrillas center their attacks. Dos Santos accused UNITA of abducting young Angolans across the border into SWA/Namibia. There they are trained by the South African defense force. After being provided by Pretoria with weapons, money and transportation they are reinfiltrated across the border into Angola "to massacre our people." A South African defense force spokesperson opined that Dos Santos is probably seeking sympathy for his domestic problems. [Text] [Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 31 Oct 80 p 1]

APPEAL TO WEST--Lisbon: Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos has called on the West to help bring about a peaceful transition to independence in SWA the Angolan news agency Angop reported at the weekend. Speaking in Luanda, the Angolan leader stressed that while Angola sought a diplomatic solution to the South West African question, it would continue to support the guerrilla struggle of SWAPO. President Dos Santos said South African intransigence in negotiating an internationally acceptable independence settlement for SWA was only possible because of connivance by Western powers. Addressing the closing session of Angola's provisional legislature, the Council of the Revolution, he said the Western powers could, if they wished, play an importand part in solving South West Africas problem. [as published] President Dos Santos said Angola remained in favour of creating a demilitarised zone between Angola and SWA of rapid implementation of UN Resolution 435 on the Territory. This abolished SA'S mandate to govern SWA which was granted by the League of Nations after the First World War. The President accused of ignoring UN decisions and those taken by the Organisation of African Unity.--Sapa Reuter [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Nov 80 p 2]

CSO: 4400

KEREKOU ADDRESSES SESSION OF RULING PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

AB131228 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Address by Beninese President Mathieu Kerekou to the Third Session of the Third Central Committee of the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party in Cotonou on 12 November--Recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade members of the Central Committee, a detailed examination of our national situation reveals that the numerous unresolved or newly created problems confronting us in the various fields of our national liberation struggle have begun to insidiously tarnish the beautiful image of the spectacular achievements of the democratic and popular Beninese revolution. There is no doubt that the tours recently undertaken by our comrades, the political commissioners, offered them the precious opportunity to conduct direct inquiries on the spot and among the masses in our towns and rural areas. As everyone knows, the only objective of these tours was to assess without any complacency the results achieved by our vanguard party--the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party--in its national task of revolutionary organization, information, mobilization, leadership and education of our popular masses in the interest of the following permanent tasks facing the revolution: national production; national construction; patriotic, ideological and premilitary training of all the people at all levels; defense of the fatherland and of the revolution; elimination of illiteracy among the masses; and sound management of all our production units.

Following their tours of the 84 districts of our six provinces, our comrades the political commissioners unanimously reached the following conclusions which we sum up briefly as follows:

1--The situation on the spot is characterized by a veritable standstill of the revolution ary activities of all the militants of the democratic and popular Beninese revolution.

2--A slackening of militant action is evident in all sectors and at all levels.

3--Now that we must execute the new revolutionary tasks necessitated by the consistent application of our constitution, the militants of the revolutionary bodies and of the various mass organizations are living in a wait and see attitude, passivity and lethargy. This being the case, comrade members of the Central Committee, one can easily understand why the reactionary forces in coalition inside and outside our country are engaged--with rare arrogance and impunity--in

counterrevolutionary activities throughout the national territory with the culpable complicity of some political and administrative authorities who have been paralyzed by their opportunist ideological contradictions. The rational implementation of our policies and the correct execution of all the tasks relating to the final institutionalization of revolutionary, democratic and popular power in our country demand that a number of contradictions and antagonisms at the level of our vanguard party and its central committee should be eliminated.

During this session, we will also examine the dossier relating to the organization of popular justice in our country. We will also study the dossier dealing with the problem of the patriotic, ideological and premilitary training of the people, not only because of its importance in the revolutionary education of the people but especially because it is a great instrument in the class struggle aimed at awakening and developing the proletarian awareness of the working masses in our towns and rural areas who alone constitute the really active, conscious and responsible builders of our new Beninese society, the society of popular democracy freed from all systems of human oppression and exploitation--the socialist society. Scientific socialism is our path to development. Marxism-Leninism is our philosophical guide. Ready for the revolution. The struggle continues.

CSO: 4400

MOJA'S PROGRAM, SUPPORT DISCUSSED

London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Nov 80 pp 2271-2272

[Text] SLOGANS calling for support for MOJA, painted on walls and buildings in and-around Banjul by unknown persons, are a manifestation of the disillusioned state in which those who seek to change the political order through the established political parties find themselves. In their frustration, they turn to an external organisation little known in the country.

Some of their complaints, however, deserve consideration although their methods are at best questionable. For example, by omitting to proffer reasons for the dismissal of a minister or senior official about whom there were unflattering rumours the powers that be are, perhaps unwittingly, encouraging adverse speculation. The contention is that not only must they be dismissed but they must be seen to be appropriately dealt with in cases of grave misconduct. Also, the sudden and apparently justified rise to a position of prominence by someone whose only qualification would appear to be relation or connection with an influential personality could understandably provoke allegations of nepotism.

The way to "right" such "wrongs", it is argued, lies not only in exposing them but by nipping them in the bud before they assume epidemic proportions. For that political power is needed. The established opposition parties have proved too ineffective a vehicle, plagued as they are by desertions. The United Party ceased to be a political party in any meaningful sense of that word long ago. The sole Member of Parliament elected under its banner, with massive National Convention Party support, crossed the floor of the House to join the ruling party.

As for the NCP, reports of desertions from its ranks since its defeat at the April, 1977, general elections appear to have been borne out by the results of the March, 1979, municipal elections. They failed to control any of the Area Councils in the Provinces in spite of teaming up with the UP. In two or three councils, they did not even put up a token fight as they failed to put up candidates in most wards. They fared no better in Banjul and suburban areas.

But the greatest blow to rank and file morale was the loss to the PPP of Mr. Lamin Juwara, an executive committee member. Putting a brave face to an obviously embarrassing development, the NCP dismissed it as being of no consequence, emphasising that Mr. Juwara was expelled for anti-party activities and for trying to usurp power. He was also accused of opportunism.

For his part, Mr. Juwara insisted that he resigned in disgust after failing to reorient the party from a secretarian organisation to a national one. He said he has been even less successful in his efforts to give the executive a national character. "Some parts of the country are not even represented. The membership is all people from Baddibu handpicked by the leader. As far as the NCP is concerned, it is all a Mandinka affair," he said, adding that a party cannot be run on personal or tribal considerations. He also complained of refusal by the party leadership to make known the membership of what in public is supposed to be a national political party.

As for the accusation of opportunism, he said the NCP needs him much more than he ever needed it. As an independent candidate at the 1977 elections, he said, he had beaten the official NCP candidate to a poor third in a four-cornered fight for the Sabach-Sanjal constituency in the Baddibu District.

It is this political situation that the advocates of support for MOJA seek to exploit.

A BRANCH of the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA) is beginning to make its voice heard in The Gambia. Founded in 1979, MOJA — Gambia aims to change what it describes as a situation where "the whole wealth of the country is at the disposal of the political and administrative ruling clique". It alleges nepotism, corruption and patronage at the top, shareholding in foreign companies by government officials and profitable collaboration in the development of tourism to the detriment of local culture. MOJA — Gambia also alleges political intimidation, and increasing repression.

Here, the movement recalls the Societies Act of 1971 and says this legislation may soon be enforced against it if the government feels the need. The Act empowers the President to declare unlawful any society "which in his opinion is, or is being used for purposes prejudicial to or incompatible with the interests of the defence of the Republic, public safety, public order, public morality or public health or which is or is being used for interfering with the rights or freedoms of other persons". A society is defined under the Act as "any club, company, partnership, or association of seven or more persons whatever its nature or object, whether temporary or permanent". The Act confers powers of entry, search and arrest to any police officer above the rank of Sub-Inspector for any premises which he has reason to believe is connected with a society he has reason to believe is unlawful. The identity of any informers involved in prosecuting the case is protected unless the Court feels this is likely to result in a miscarriage of justice.

There is an important section on presumptions to the effect that "where it is proved that a club, company, partnership or association is in existence, it shall be presumed that such club, company, partnership or association is a society within the meaning unless the contrary is proved"; and "it shall not be necessary for the prosecution to prove that a society possesses a name or that it has been constituted or is known under a particular name". The state can presume membership or connection with an unlawful society by virtue of any literature, insignia or accounts found on a person or in his premises, and by virtue of a person being in, or leaving premises believed to have been used for unlawful purposes. Maximum penalties for office-holders of unlawful associations are five years, and four and three years for various offences such as membership, invitation to membership and procuring subscriptions.

MOJA — Gambia describes the current situation in The Gambia as one where corruption is rife, unemployment rising as is the crime rate, and describes a system of political control and patronage that aims to stifle any political expression outside the ruling party. MOJA — Gambia says it aims to work for free political activity and mass control of the political institutions, to work for ending foreign economic and military control, and to work for full employment, equal development of all languages and cultures, and for African unity.

CSO: 4420

REASONS FOR'DISAPPOINTING' TOURIST SEASON NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Nov 80 pp 2172-2173

[Text] WHEN in Europe the 1973/74 winter turned out to be a mild one, officials involved in the tourist trade in The Gambia blamed the disappointing tourist performance of that season on the European weather.

Last season's results, which may well fall below expectation, cannot be simply the fault of the European winter.

In normal circumstances, this should have been a boom year in Gambian tourism. The Gambia is one of the few warm sunny countries that operate winter tourism with the Scandinavian countries as targets.

Those countries experienced their coldest winter for a long time. A severe winter is the story told in all the affluent countries of the temperate zone this year.

Since it is maintained by officialdom that the bad weather in Scandinavia should be a favouriable tourist reason for The Gambia, we should examine some of the reasons why the touristic momentum of the early 1970s has not been kept up.

The first batch of charter tourists arrived in The Gambia in the 1966/67 winter. At the end of that season, when there were only 162 hotel beds in the country, 528 tourists were registered as having been to The Gambia, coming almost exclusively from Sweden.

The following season saw a rise of 50 per cent with the arrival into the country of 796 pleasure travellers. There followed a rapid successive rise, touching 15,166 tourists for 1971/72 and rising to 25,000 in 1975/76. In a few short years The Gambia became a favourite for Scandinavian tourists.

But in Sweden, meanwhile, newspaper reports of the adverse effects of tourism on The Gambia were appearing. Stories of licence by tourists, and its alleged corrupting influence on Gambian morals, began to make headlines in the Scandinavian press, especially the Swedish newspapers.

It has also been made widely known in the press of those largely humanist people that the Scandinavian tourist trade did not benefit the ordinary Gambian in a way that would justify its continued support by the broad mass of Swedes.

People who do not know Sweden may not easily understand why most Swedes should frown on permissiveness and commercial exploitation that, after all, is perpetrated by Swedish nationals abroad. Puritanical Sweden (a fact generally misunderstood outside the country) will not come out strongly in favour of a trade that is manifestly not helping the economy and the people of an underdeveloped country.

The great majority of the Swedes whom I have met in Europe have never been at ease with themselves over a feeling that their country was helping to debase Gambian cultural and social values. Whether that is the correct situation or not, it is the general picture in the minds of most Swedes.

But the unexpected poor showing in Gambian tourism cannot be attributed solely to general Swedish refusal to patronise the traffic on purely moral grounds. A sector of the national economy that has been officially recognised as a major foreign exchange earner has not received the promotional attention it should.

Over the years the job of tourism promotion in The Gambia has been left entirely in the hands of foreign operators, such as the Swedish firm Vingressor, and the Danish firms Spies and Unisol. These are multinational bodies with business interests in many countries, in which their Gambian activities are not of paramount importance to them.

In view of the tourist trade's special importance to The Gambia, agencies should be set up in those countries from where tourists are being attracted. These agencies could do a lot to "sell The Gambia abroad". Part of the investment on tourism could be devoted to that end. The occasional official visits of prominent Gambian officials to foreign countries do not really contribute towards promotion. Promotion work can best be undertaken by such bodies that are specifically oriented to that task, and can be much better accomplished by those Gambian nationals who know the lands and people of the target countries.

The Scandinavian tour undertaken by the Minister of Tourism in 1976 might easily have been a success had the Minister's delegation included a Gambian with a sound knowledge of Sweden and the Swedish language. The Swedes would have been more receptive to any appeals made in their language than to translated version of the same appeals. Again, perhaps one has to know the Swedes to see what differences such an arrangement could make.

Of the greatest importance in attracting tourists into The Gambia is the price level of the goods and services used by them. It is a fact that hotel accommodation, drinks and food in hotels cost more in The Gambia than they generally do in the Scandinavian countries or in Germany, in Switzerland and Holland, the countries of origin of most of The Gambia's tourists.

In those countries where tourism is a major industry and which compete strongly in the same market, with countries such as Spain, Portugal, Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey, the price range of goods and services for tourists is considerably lower than in The Gambia, Senegal, Ivory Coast or Nigeria. That is a situation that cannot be explained in simple economic language.

What The Gambia will have to do sometime is to take a greater share in the importation and management of tourists. Far too often Government regulations on prices have been ignored by foreign hotel proprietors, who do their best to extract maximum profits from the tourist trade.

Because drinks don't come under the category of controlled goods, hoteliers have found it easy to increase the price of beer and soft drinks by 300 per cent over the last three years. Coke, Fanta, Seven-Ups and beer now go for D2.5 or more in hotels instead of the 75 bututs as in 1974.

World-wide inflation is not the sole cause of this fantastic rise in prices, especially considering that Gambian hotel staff are paid lower salaries than their European counterparts. Prices in hotels can be brought down and kept low if sufficient attention is paid to this task by the competent Gambian authorities.

Also a lot more could be done for the Gambian members of the hotel staff. At present there are ten or so Gambians, fully-qualified in hotel management, who have not been given chances in managerial capacities, or even responsible jobs. It suits the foreign hotel proprietor to import foreign personnel, sometimes in violation of the Government ruling through the Expatriate Quota Allocation Board.

Perhaps the most important way of ensuring greater success for the tourist trade is to create, identify and promote tourist attractions in the country and offer them "for sale" to foreign visitors to The Gambia.

CSO: 4420

PAPER FAVORS BANNING TRIBAL ASSOCIATIONS ON CAMPUS

AB101755 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Both the GRAPHIC and TIMES give prominence to the concern expressed by the vice chancellor of the University of Ghana, Professor Adzei Bekoe, about the formation of racial and tribal associations on the campus. This is the subject for comment in the daily GRAPHIC's editorial headed "Uproot Tribalism."

The paper says this caused concern and notes that tribalism is the disease plaguing Ghana's development. It says no one can lose sight of the fact that tribalism ultimately leads to sectionalism and divisiveness which can destroy the nation and its institutions.

The GRAPHIC says there are cases in point when tribal associations have gone to the extent of warning their members not to accept postings to regions other than their own to do their national service. It continues: Some associations normally make deliberate attempts to rig student representative councils and hold elections in order to put their corrupt tribesmen at the helm of student affairs to the detriment of the whole university administration. All kinds of corrupt practices including buying goods, rigging elections, impersonation, tribalism, etc, which are all condoned and conived [passage indistinct]

In this regard, the paper thinks that new appeals by the vice chancellor are not enough to discourage such actions. The GRAPHIC (?advocates) that no time be wasted in banning all (?these) tribal associations on the campus.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

IDA ROAD MAINTENANCE LOAN--The International Development Association affiliate of the World Bank has made a loan of $8.7m. to finance the purchase of spare parts for Ghana Highway Authority equipment and to sustain those still in operation. Col. David Zanlerigu, Minister of Works and Housing, made the announcement at a public opening of tenders for the supply of spare parts and lubricants for maintenance of Highway Authority road maintenance equipment. The Minister said this was part of a total credit of $25m. under the third Highway Emergency Maintenance Project. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Nov 80 p 2198]

HIGHER COCOA PRICES DEMANDED--Farmers in Sunyani have asked the government to raise the cocoa producer price to ¢800 (from ¢120). They threatened not to sell their cocoa to the CMB it it failed to increase the producer price because they felt the government was not interested in the industry. [as published] This was demonstrated ted by the fact that the greater percentage of harvested cocoa was at the moment in sheds and bushes with no efforts being made to purchase and cart it to the ports for export. At a one-day meeting with the Cocoa Production Division chief officer, Mr. A. A. Gyamfi organised by the farmers to acquaint him with their problems, the formers lamented the blockage of all roads leading to cocoa-producing areas which "locked-up" several tonnes of cocoa. Mr. Gyamfi said the CMB would do all it could to evacuate the cocoa, and advised the farmers not to take advantage of the delay to smuggle it to neighbouring countries. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Nov 80 p 2197]

AIRCRAFT LEASE AGREEMENT WITH KML--Ghana Airways will start operating a DC-10 aircraft between Accra-Rome-London from December 16. This follows the signing in Accra of a lease agreement with KLM Royal Dutch Airlines. Captain T. E. Agyare acting managing director, and Mr. E. Heyning, vice-president and head of the KLM logistics division, signed for the two parties. Mr. Harry Sawyerr, Minister of Transport and Communications said at the ceremony that the Cabinet had already approved the lease agreement costing Ghana $1m. per month. A Ghana Airways statement said the lease of the DC-10 had become necessary "because the VC-10, for technical reasons, will not be operational at the end of 1980." The VC-10 has been in service since 1965. The lease agreement will last until Ghana Airways takes delivery of its own DC-10, which will be 1982 according to Mr. Harry Sawyerr. KLM will provide training for Ghanaian pilots, engineers, technicians, cabin crew and other ground staff "in due course". The statement said a training programme for Ghanaian cabin crews had already been drawn up for their conversion to DC-10 operations. Captain Agyare said the occasion marked the beginning of a new era of co-operation between Ghana Airways and KLM, and also a new horizon for Ghana Airways. He said it could now compete with other airlines that had been using wide-bodied jets on the West Coast for the past few years. [Excerpts] [London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Nov 80 p 2196]

TAMALE MUNICIPALITY CURFEW LIFTED--A statement by the Ministry of the Interior says following the series of consultations between the regional minister and government officials on one hand, and the divisional leaders concerned on the other, the government is now (?happy) that the threat of [word indistinct] of law and order in the Tamale municipality has been brought under control. Accordingly and (relying) on the assurances given, the government has decided that the operation of the curfew imposed on the Tamale municipality last Sunday, 2 November, is lifted with immediate effect. The government however wishes to make it clear to all residents in the municipal area that it would not shirk its responsibility to maintain law and order and to ensure that essential services are no longer disrupted. In this connection, the government has directed that the installations for the operations of utilities and essential services and important institutions shall continue to be guarded by a joint team of police and military personnel until further notice. [Text] [AB071455 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Nov 80]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FRG ELECTRICITY FINANCING--On Tuesday 7 October 1980 an economic cooperation agreement was signed at the Ministry of Energy between the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and that of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea. According to this agreement, an amount of 34,600,000 DM will be made available to the Guinean government for the project to supply electricity to Conakry. The FRG ambassador praised the excellent relations between Guinea and his country and expressed his government's interest in and attention to the socio-economic development of our country. In reply, Comrade N'Famara Keita, minister of energy, thanked the German government in the name of the Guinean people and of the supreme leader of the revolution Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure for this financial contribution aimed at implementing one of our priority projects. [Text] [Conakry HOROYA in French 15 Oct 80 pp 1, 7]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

VISITING MINISTER HOLDS CONFERENCE--Addressing a press conference in Nairobi yesterday, the Dutch foreign minister, Dr Der Klaauw, said that the relations between Kenya and the Netherlands were growing stronger every day in both political and economic fields. Flanked by his country's minister for development cooperation, the Dutch minister said that economic development between the two countries was taking a fast pace and that his country was helping Kenya and that currently 200 experts were working in various projects. He said that the Netherlands was helping Kenya in the food program, in a project worth 7 million shillings. Dr Der Klaauw said that his delegation also held talks over the question of southern Africa and of the global issues. From Kenya, both the Dutch ministers will visit Sudan for similar talks. [Excerpt] [LD121616 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Nov 80 EA]

ASSISTANT MINISTER RELIEVED--His excellency President Daniel arap Moi today relieved the MP for Nyeri, Mr Waruru Kanja, of his appointment as an assistant minister for local government. In a letter to Mr Kanja, the president said that he had persistently and consistently conducted himself in a manner contrary to terms and conditions of his appointment. Under the circumstances, the president said, his continued appointment as an assistant minister could no longer be in the interests of the nation and good government. Mr Kanja was yesterday suspended from the national assembly for 3 days for refusing to substantiate the allegations he had made in the house. [Text] [LD131150 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Nov 80 EA]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH BRITAIN--Malawi exported to Britain over the first eight months of this year goods worth about 60 million Kwacha (31.2 million pounds sterling), Mr. John M. Lodge, British Second Secretary (Commercial) said here. In an interview with MANA, Mr. Lodge said Malawi's goods to Britain were mainly tobacco, tea, coffee, sugar, oil seeds and textile fibres. Tobacco was the largest item Malawi exported to Britain, he added. The export figure compares with about K50 million worth of goods exported to Britain by Malawi during the first eight months of last year, showing an increase of about 10 million Kwacha in money terms, said Mr. Lodge. Imports to Malawi from Britain over the first eight months of this year were valued at K34 million (18.4 pounds sterling fob) and main items were transportation means, engineering, and electrical machinery, chemicals and other manufactured items. Last year, during the first eight months, Malawi imported from Britain goods worth about 32 million Kwacha (17 million pounds sterling fob). Malawi has maintained good trade links with Britain for a long time and Britain continues to be a largest market for Malawi's produce.--MANA [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 3 Nov 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Nov 80 pp 2168-2170

[Article by Alex Rondos]

[Excerpt PERHAPS the most difficult cross that Mali has had to bear since the late sixties has been the devaluation of its currency. The decision by Modibo Keita's government in 1967 to opt out of the CFA franc, while remaining within the franc zone, resulted in a Malian franc that had been devalued 50 per cent. It is a condition which has sent Malian traders abroad, teachers to neighbouring countries and crops clandestinely across the frontiers to the more lucrative markets of Senegal, Ivory Coast and Upper Volta where the producer prices have been twice as high as those in Mali.

Whether the decision was a disastrous one or not, it merits sympathy. For as Maître Alioune Blondin Beye, the Mali's Foreign Minister, commented in a interview, the measure, for all the difficulty it has caused Mali, was taken in the hope that Mali's independence could be consolidated. The Minister has an interesting interpretation of Mali post-independence history. Continuity, he said, was a theme that can be detected in all of Mali's policies, domestic and external. The desire to bolster national independence was continued with the wish to see Africa break down the barriers of disunity which were inherited from the colonial era.

In January, 1981, an extraordinary congress of the country's only party, the Union Démocratique du Peuple Malien, will take place. It has been convoked because, as President Traore said in his national day speech, the present system had failed. The Foreign Minister confirmed that one could expect changes both in structure and personalities in order to improve the working of the party political machinery. The simple fact is that the party has failed to inspire enthusiastic support in a public which has always been very political and which after 10 years of dour military rule had become impatient for more freedom in political expression.

Another aspect of continuity was the state sector. The Minister made no excuses for the poor performance of what have become plethoric state enterprises. Any decision to reform them, which means reducing them, will require political courage. But, as Maître Beye emphasised, faith in the concept of a state sector remains undiminished. It is rather a "human problem" of insufficient training and inefficiency.

The Minister took a positive view of Mali's economy. Given the disadvantage of the devalued Malian franc, it was surprising, he thought, how well the economy had managed to sustain itself in recent years. So much was this so that other authorities have noticed recently that the Malian franc has been sought after in neighbouring states. When pressed on the point of the franc zone, the Minister admitted that if the Malian franc was on the same parity as the CFA franc the economy would be "flourishing". His view of the franc zone, which, as he admitted, may give the impression that the member states are too dependent on Paris, was pragmatic. Compared with Nigeria, with its vast domestic market, Mali with its relatively small population has to make use of whatever advantages are offered to build up an economy.

The same principle applied to regional organisations. As one of the more

enthusiastic participants of the Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, Mali knew, the Minister said, that perhaps some of the coastal members stood to gain more in the immediate future. They need a regional market for their expanding industries. This is particularly the case with Ivory Coast. Yet Mali, in his view, cannot afford to be concerned with "*les miettes de toute a l'heure*" (the immediate breadcrumbs), when there were greater things in the offing in the longer term. To him the CEAO is not antagonistic to ECOWAS. Rather it should be seen as a welcome attempt in Africa to create unity, exploiting advantages which all the member states shared; they were all part of colonial French West Africa, and that unity, in his view, should not break apart.

The Minister was on his way to the CEAO summit in Niamey, where among other topics he would be continuing discussions on the non-aggression and defence agreement. Though non-aggression is not a point of debate, the defence of other member states should they be attacked caused problems, though the Minister insisted that this was no longer the case.

Libya's interests in the regions have always been associated with the reluctance of certain CEAO states to support the agreement. Two weeks before the summit Col. Gaddafi decided to inform the Tuaregs of Mali and Niger, who he said were suffering from neglect and imprisonment, that they should know that they have the support of Libya. Maître Beye countered both points. Frequent missions from Libya have confirmed that Libya has no intention of meddling in Malian affairs. This was particularly after a report was published that some Malians based in Libya were receiving Libyan support to form an army that would invade Mali. Col. Gaddafi's emissaries conveyed his assurance that this was all untrue. The Minister said that should anyone try to violate Malian territory they would find the defence well prepared. As to the Tuaregs, the Minister felt that in recent years the populations of the north had been given sufficient reason to believe that they should support the government in Bamako.

Something that has been particularly frustrating too for Maître Beye, and all Malian planners for that matter, has been the stalling in the financing of the OMVS projects. He finds it unreasonable that when the member states have already received commitments covering 85 per cent of the finance required for the OMVS programme the Senagal River Development project which comprises Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, the creditors are now insisting that there should be a 100 per cent commitment before the money is actually disbursed. Indeed, all the member states are experiencing the same irritation. Not only will the cost of the projects have increased dramatically the longer one waits, but as the Minister observed, there is something decidedly perverse in witholding the finance for such vital projects when the country is suffering another year of desperate food shortages after the latest drought.

CSO: 4420

SECONDARY, HIGHER EDUCATION RESUMES AFTER DISRUPTIONS

AB102036 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Excerpts] It is now an official fact that secondary and higher education institutions will reopen on 15 November. This was announced by the minister of national education, Lt Col Sekou Ly. This governmental decision was disclosed to parents and democratic organizations this morning during a meeting chaired by the minister of national education at the teacher training institute. In a speech addressed to the parents, Lt Col Sekou Ly touched on all the problems involved in the forthcoming reopening of classes in secondary and higher institutions. The minister spoke in particular about the change in the structure of secondary education, the means of access to higher educational institutions, the distribution of scholarships and the regionalization of teaching.

At the end of this meeting the minister of national education was interviewed by Baba Dara:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Minister, the school year was seriously disrupted. Could you tell us the proportion of students who sat for their examinations this year?

[Answer] The rate of participation in the first and second sessions of the advanced level examinations was very low, an average of 7 percent.

[Question] Mr Minister, on the occasion of the reopening of classes in secondary and higher institutions of learning, what appeal would you like to make?

[Answer] We will continue to stress the need for the creation of a sane atmosphere within our schools to enable teachers to carry out their duties correctly and regularly, to enable students to benefit from the teaching they are given, and finally, to enable the country to benefit from its investments in order and unity. To attain such an objective it is indispensable for all the interested parties to join their efforts and succeed in reabsorbing--through mutual understanding founded on objective bases--sterile tensions which are highly prejudicial to the interests of our people. The events which shook the educational sector should provide food for thought. [End recording]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

UDPM FIRST EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS--Bamako, 13 Nov (AFP)--According to an official communique issued in Bamako, the First Extraordinary Congress of the Malian People's Democratic Union (UDPM), Mali's only party, will be held during the first fortnight of February 1981. Official sources say that the aim of the extraordinary session of the UDPM will be to revitalize the political structures of the party which do not function satisfactorily. The decision to convene this congress, the communique points out, was reached during a meeting of the UDPM's Central Executive Bureau held on Tuesday under the chairmanship of its secretary general, Gen Moussa Traore, who is also head of the Malian Government. Observers had initially expected this session to be held in 1980. A national party council meeting on economic problems was to have preceded the congress. The UDPM was created on 31 March 1979 to put an end to 10 1/2 years of military rule and to restore constitutional rule to Mali. [Text] [AB131810 Paris AFP in French 1522 GMT 13 Nov 80]

CANADIAN AID--Construction work has begun on the water supply project for the towns of (Diere) (Diene) and (Duonza) which is estimated to cost 1.29 billion Malian francs. The project, which is being undertaken by the Government of Canada, aims at increasing the supply of water and energy for the people of the region. The project also comprises a laboratory for water analysis. [AB101938 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 9 Nov 80]

CSO: 4400

U. S. INDIAN OCEAN PRESENCE TERMED 'SINISTER'

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 1 Oct 80 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] The clumsy Washington propaganda tricks and its military adventures more and more often end in failure. Thus it ended by abandoning the turban of "Islam's friend and defender" that it put on in the fact of events in Iran and Afghanistan--the face of an imperialist and oppressor which one could guess inside was too ferocious. In the same way it aborted the attempt to distract the attention of Moslems from the real danger toward the fictitious danger, when it attempted to justify an increased U. S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

The real objectives of the Pentagon are formulated in the confession published in its insider magazine: AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY: "The events that occurred in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, in addition to those in Iran, lead one to believe that it is precisely in that area that U. S. intervention forces will act".

So, we are faced with a situation that endangers the security of the petroleum countries that tend to follow an independent foreign policy, and above all the security of Iran, a country that put an end to the antipopular regime of the shah, and with him to the harmful dependence on the United States. We are dealing with a complex of large-scale U. S. military preparations oriented toward the creation in the region of a network extended to several aggression bridgeheads concentrating armed forces around Iran and forming a "rapid reaction force" with police functions, dragging its NATO partners and other countries into the projected military adventures.

In raising the threatening fist over the Persian Gulf, the Pentagon is using a system of military bases situated near the Gulf, as well as in the middle and around the Indian Ocean. Special importance is to be given to a large air and naval base on Diego Garcia Island which, according to the former U. S. chief of naval operations, Admiral Zumwalt, is as good as several aircraft carriers. As a result of lengthening the runway, the base can handle large cargo planes. At this time work is in progress on the adaptation of the base for B-52 strategic bombers. In addition, Diego Garcia allows the stationing of floating bases for torpedo boat destroyers and submarines and large freighters that transport weapons and ammunition.

Diego Garcia Island, being made into a center of U. S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, is located halfway between the Persian Gulf and western Africa and western Australia. In these regions support points for aggression are also being installed. Washington was able to impose the conclusion of agreements on the utilization of the port of Mombaca, military airports of Nanyuki and Embakasi in Kenya and the port of Berbera and other military installations in Somalia. There are plans to keep there the weapons and war materiel and to maintain "service contingents" in charge of--according to the ASSOCIATED PRESS--the mission of maintaining all the installations "permanently ready to enter into operation as soon as the order for action arrives" in the Persian Gulf, Aden and the Red Sea. The Pentagon is not refusing, according to all indications, the services of the racist Pretoria regime which willingly declared itself ready to place at the service of Washington, in the name of protection of the interests of "Free West", its naval base in Simonstown.

In the north, the chain of Pentagon bases in the Indian Ocean ends with the ports and airports of Oman and Masira Island which also for some time have served as transshipment points for supplies of the U. S. naval force which includes approximately 30 warships and auxiliary vessels, and which is stationed in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf.

Cargo for the aircraft carriers will be transported by planes and for other warships by helicopters. Starting from the bases in Oman, access to the Persian Gulf will be controlled. This is the reason for its important role in case of intervention or other kinds of U. S. aggression against Iran and other countries of the region. Moreover, the world already is aware of a precedent for such activity: the airports of Oman received the U. S. planes which at the end of last April participated in the unsuccessful operation which the Pentagon staged in Iran.

To blockade the Persian Gulf zone in the west, Washington is hurrying to form the Tel Aviv-Cairo axis, making them the springboard for Iran and the Arab countries. Egypt already started receiving fighter bombers, tanks, artillery pieces and other war materiel "made in U. S. A." The large Rabanas base, located on the Red Sea coast, has received special attention from Washington, because--according to WASHINGTON POST--Saudi Arabia, which occupies the other coast of the sea, did not authorize the United States to install military bases on its territory.

As to the Israeli regime, it has long ago transformed the country into a bastion of U. S. imperialism in the Middle East.

A network of bases taking in the area of the Indian Ocean has as its main objective the servicing of the "rapid deployment force", the main shock force Washington intends to use to impose its will on other countries. The personnel and equipment of this "force" with over 200,000 troops is made up of selected units representing all branches of the armed forces and considered the core of the 5-year military program recently approved. General P. Kelly, chief of the interventionist "force", brags of his "readiness to launch his troops to the Middle East or the Persian Gulf" as soon as he receives the order to "strike a preventive blow to occupy any territory".

11635
CSO: 4401

U. S. IMPERIALISM BLOCKS HUMANITY'S PROGRESS

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 1 Oct 80 p 8

[Commentary]

[Text] Houses in ruins, remains of burnt vehicles, corpses in the streets, that was the sad panorama in May in Miami, the resort city in the southern United States. The explosion of discontent by the population caught the authorities unprepared. They could find only one solution: to reduce the "black" neighborhood to ashes. Did Washington expect that a nationwide insurrection would occur on the same days in its South Korean possession? The first reaction of Washington was dictated by the instinct of imperialism: proclaiming its support to the dictatorial regime, the United States put American troops stationed in South Korea on alert and sent, with all haste, aircraft carriers to its shores. During this time, the army of South Korean puppets was destroying no longer isolated neighborhoods, but an entire city: Kwangju.

Which will be the next city or the next country? In El Salvador, for example, imperialism and reaction obviously prepared bloody actions, as a way of compensation for the defeat suffered in nearby Nicaragua. What would have happened if the American incursion in the Iranian desert would have been successful? What would have happened if the "plot" of General Oveissi--the former chief of military administration of Tehran who still in the times of the shah did not hesitate to shoot at peaceful demonstrators--had not been broken up in time? Washington seems not to want to curb the vengeful instincts of its proteges.

Of course, every conflict has its specific causes. However, can we consider the fact that the struggle between imperialism, led by reactionary circles of the United States, and the liberation movement that encompasses ever greater masses in various regions of the world, even in the United States itself, as mere coincidence? Of course not.

There are different explanations for it. Sometimes they reach the extreme of reducing everything to the influence of solar activity, especially strong this spring, and to the "configuration of the stars". Let us leave to the scientists to deal with the influence of these natural phenomena--still insufficiently studied--over the psyche of men. However it is not very difficult to discover common sociopolitical and economic factors that are at the root of the aggravation of global confrontation between imperialism and the forces of freedom. They are: first, inflation, growing unemployment, slowdown of production and other

phenomena of the economic crisis of capitalism. Attempts are being made to throw the entire weight of this on the backs of the oppressed. Is this not a reason for calling for a most resolute, legitimate and fair response?

Then, there is the sharpened militarist tendencies and the arms race that are also reflected in the policies of imperialist powers, mainly the United States, toward developing countries where they try to obtain obedience by force. In addition, internal racism accompanies the imperialist and neocolonialist orientation of the United States in international affairs, orientation based on scorn, racist by nature, toward the rights of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Is it strange that these continents perceive the crimes perpetrated in Miami as a demonstration of deep hostility of American imperialism and the capitalist system itself toward the basic aspirations of their peoples? "As the system of 'apartheid' in South Africa," said the leadership of the South African Trade Unions Congress, "the economic and political system of the United States is based on the exploitation of colored people who are denied the most basic rights."

The Carter administration has tripped itself up with its uproar over "human rights". This is because people who are not very bright took seriously the political demagoguery that is now being directed at Washington.

The essential thing is that life itself and the objective and logical march of events tear down the positions of imperialism. However, imperialism does not want to recognize this. It cannot and does not want to adapt itself to this "unprecedented political awakening of the masses" that Brzezinski recognized 2-1/2 years ago.

Washington responded with tanks and aircraft carriers. It is impossible to underestimate the danger. We are dealing with attempts to block the path to the future for the majority of humanity.

11635
CSO: 4401

PILOTS TRAINING IN USSR VISITED AT KREMENTCHUNG

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Vladimir Kolinko]

[Excerpts] Cooperation in cadre training is one of the most noteworthy aspects of the development of relations between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Soviet Union. Various agreements have been signed between the two countries for bilateral cooperation in this respect. An article appearing in the magazine A VIDA SOVIETICA gives us a picture of the process of the training of Mozambican pilots in the USSR.

The helicopter rose slowly and hovered 2 or 3 meters from the ground. Vladimir Shorokov, commander of the group of pilots, commented: "What is that young man's name? Alvaro Martins? The boy has a future as a pilot!"

The flight school's air field is near the city of Krementchung.

The flight chief radioed various instructions to the aircraft overhead. Seated on the ground, a group of young men waited their turn. There were Ukranians, Latvians, Russians, Bulgarians, Africans and Cubans. One sensed an air of excitement in all of them. This would be their first solo flight.

A helicopter landed and a tall serious looking youth emerged. His name is Alvaro Martins de Sa Sandu, and he comes from Mozambique.

I had been introduced to the two Mozambican students that morning. Alvaro has a compatriot here, Adelino da Silva, who is taking the same course. "In the autumn, we will get our 'wings'. Then we will go home to our country, where a big job is waiting for us."

High Quality Pilots

The flight school is a small city within a city. It is located on the east side, near the majestic Dnieper. Along the river are ranged the dormitories practical classrooms, laboratories and flight simulation halls. On the other side of the street is a stadium with a soccer field and a track.

Adelino dos Santos continued: "The school is attended by many young men from various republics of the Soviet Union. Because we are living together, we have come to know various aspects of life in your country very well."

These young men will soon return to their country. Will they be highly qualified specialists? I put the question to Vassil Brigadirenko, vice director of the school.

"We teach higher-level material, such as mechanical theory and metals technology. We feel that the pilots must have an extensive mastery of theory. Regarding the young men from Mozambique, I can assure you that they are among the most dedicated students. They apply themselves to their studies with the same determination with which the older ones fought colonialism ...."

6362
CSO: 4401

OVERVIEW OF ROMANIAN COOPERATION, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 7 Oct 80 p 8

[Excerpt] Based on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, equality of rights and mutual advantage, Romania is broadening and developing its economic relations with all the nations of the world.

Within this framework is the fruitful cooperation between Romania and Mozambique, cooperation strongly stimulated by meetings and discussions at the highest levels.

In view of the need to develop the two economies, specific measures have been established, leading to increased cooperation in various areas of activity, at long range, to the benefit of both parties. In this manner, through cooperative action in production, Romania is participating in the installation of a production line for railway cars, to produce 100 coaches per year, in the construction of a tractor factory with an initial capacity of 2,000 tractors a year, and in construction of a clothing factory and a group of companies for the manufacture of cotton goods. Bilateral cooperation appears in the agricultural sector as well, with effective action in animal husbandry and in land improvement, in particular.

At the same time, Romania is providing technical assistance to initiate and export some Mozambican industrial units, as well as assistance in the training of specialists in construction and public works, health, geology, mining and the textile industry.

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CSO: 4401

LIST OF FIELDS COVERED IN GDR COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 7 Oct 80 p 8

[Excerpts] According to the long-range program signed into agreement between the GDR and Mozambique, there will be a dynamic development of economic cooperation to the benefit of both countries. Political and economic relations have been intensified, particularly after the Mozambican visit of a party and government delegation led by Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED and president of the GDR Council of State. The friendship and cooperation accord between the two countries, signed in Maputo, represents a solid foundation for the development of friendly and fruitful relations in all sectors of social life. Both countries start from the principle that political and ideological agreement should be accompanied by ever closer economic cooperation. Considering the growing volume of bilateral economic relations, a joint economic commission has been created to bring about conditions for a stable long-term development of these relations. The joint project has already achieved noticeable results.

For example, steps have been taken to coordinate programs, and the increase volume of trade exchange demonstrates that the national economies of the two countries complement each other to advantage.

During his visit to the GDR, Julio Carrilho, Mozambican chairman of the joint economic commission, member of the FRELIMO Central Committee and minister of industry and energy, underlined the significance of cooperation with the GDR in carrying out the goals established during the Third FRELIMO Party Congress with respect to the planned development of important sectors in the nation's economy. Among these sectors, for example, is the systematic exploitation of mineral resources, in which the GDR is providing important aid. The assistance provided by GDR miners to their Mozambican colleagues in Moatize following the large explosion in the Chapanga III mine is only one illustration of the cooperation between the GDR and Mozambique. Meanwhile, cooperation has been extended to other branches of industry.

GDR industrial and business firms are helping to build a textile factory and a truck assembly plant in Mozambique. There is also close collaboration in communications, transportation, agriculture, education and other sectors.

According to the corresponding agreements, 100 young Mozambicans are in the GDR, receiving sound training in various companies, and Mozambican cadres who will one day be employed as managers of state and cooperative agricultural enterprises are being trained by GDR specialists at the Agricultural Institute in Chimoio.

Among the widely varied relations, foreign trade has a distinguished place. In the first place, the GDR is providing complete factory installations, machinery and vehicles, including agricultural and construction equipment. From Mozambique, the GDR buys copra, cashew nuts, citrus fruits and other agricultural products, as well as mineral raw materials, for industrial and consumer use.

The rice harvest in the Limpopo region would have been inconceivable without the use of modern combines from Fortschritt, a GDR state company. Transport and water tank trucks of the W-50 line are already seen on roads all over Mozambique. This year the GDR began to supply tractors for agriculture and transport.

This commercial trade system is advantageous to both countries, consistent with the GDR's interest in importing Mozambican agricultural products and Mozambique's interest in importing capital goods from the GDR, as well. Economic relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique are not restricted to trade exchange, but are instrumental in fomenting the industrialization of Mozambique and in expanding its export capacity.

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CSO: 4401

PHYSICIAN ESTABLISHES FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION WITH ITALY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] An Italy-Mozambique Friendship Association was established recently in Brescia, a city in the region of Lombardy, in the northern part of that European country. This was revealed yesterday morning in Maputo by the association's president, Dr Luigi Corti in the course of an interview he gave to the Mozambican media.

Dr Luigi Corti, who worked as a cooperation officer in the People's Republic of Mozambique for 4 years, came to this country with a delegation from the International Cooperation Department of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the purpose of establishing contact with the Mozambican government in the area of bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

Talking on this occasion about one of the main motives leading to the establishment of the association, Dr Corti stressed the importance and necessity of mutual knowledge and aid between the Mozambican and Italian peoples. The association consists of personalities from the communities of Brescia and Reggio Emilia, members of various political parties and labor unions.

Dr Luigi Corti developed the idea of establishing this association on the basis of a real knowledge of the Mozambican situation, the friendship and sympathy encountered during his stay in Mozambique, as he said. During an interview he stated that, upon arriving in Italy about 10 months ago, he established contacts with friends of the Mozambican people, some of whom had already been in Mozambique, with the objective of constituting the Italy-Mozambique Friendship Association. He also talked about the work done in Brescia by Fr Cesar Bertult, who is also from that province. He said, regarding this matter, that this clergyman, who had been supporting the Mozambican people ever since the armed national liberation struggle and who was expelled from the country by the colonial authorities, is also one of the founders of the association.

The support to be given to the Mozambican people will be in accord with the priorities stated by them and in conformity with the association's

possibilities. Regarding particularly the field of health, the physician-gynecologist said that, when it comes to the materialization of the organization's ideals, it will be possible to support the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] in training cadres where there are still great difficulties.

The Italy-Mozambique Friendship Association will also periodically publish a magazine on the RPM in an effort to describe the real situation in Mozambique to the Italian people. Dr Luigi Corti said that this initiative is of special importance in view of the existence, in Italy, of newspapers and magazines which print much about Mozambique without having a real knowledge of what goes on here.

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CSO: 4401

BANKING AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Oct 80 p 1

> [Text] Conversations which had been carried on between a delegation from the Bank of Mozambique and a delegation from the Bank of Portugal ended yesterday in Maputo. The Portuguese delegation had been in Mozambique since 27 October.

The conversations ended with the signing of a banking agreement between the two institutions. The document was signed, for the Mozambican side, by vice minister and governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Prakash Ratilal, and, for the Portuguese side, by Emilio Rui Vilar, vice governor of the Bank of Portugal.

The accord signed yesterday covers the financing of equipment, raw materials, and secondary materials for the country's economy as well as the corresponding technical assistance.

The signing of this agreement assumes particular significance by virtue of the contribution which it will make to strengthening economic relations between Mozambique and Portugal. It is remembered that the Portuguese government recently admitted that the alleged dispute between Portugal and Mozambique does not exist.

In the meantime, vice governor of the Bank of Portugal Rui Vilar was received yesterday by Finance Minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique Rui Baltazar and by Minister-Governor of the Bank of Mozambique Sergio Vieira.

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CSO: 4401

VIEIRA PRAISES BERLIN CONFERENCE DESPITE DIFFERENCE IN VIEWPOINTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

> [Text] The conference of parties which took place in Berlin constituted the highest manifestation so far of the unity and strength of the contemporary revolutionary movement. This statement was made by FRELIMO Party Central Committee member and minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique Sergio Vieira shortly after his arrival in Maputo.

In addition to having attended that meeting, which took place in the capital of the GDR, where he headed the delegation of the FRELIMO Party, Sergio Vieira officially visited Bulgaria and Hungary in response to an invitation from the presidents of the national banks of those two socialist countries.

Referring to the communication presented by the FRELIMO Party to the Berlin conference, the third out of the four addresses constituting the basic topic, Sergio Vieira said that the communication was very well received and "to a great extent characterized the conference as such since it took up a series of new experiences." On that point and referring to remarks by the secretary-general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Erich Honecker, the FRELIMO leader said that "Our party in many respects was entering virgin territory and in doing so it is seeking correct solutions to the specific problems which have come up and which have been enriched as a result of the discussion; I once again want to express my appreciation to comrade Erich Honecker, to the practice and theory of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

In a brief commentary on the dimension of that meeting, which was attended by 116 communist parties and organizations, Sergio Vieira observed that, "In addition to different viewpoints which might arise on one or the other specific problem, the conference created a great feeling of unity around the struggle for peace, around the struggle for national liberation and for the social emancipation of peoples, unity against imperialism, unity for the construction of socialism."

He noted that, in the course of the work which took place between 20 and 24 October, the three working commissions recorded 195 reports, with the active participation of practically all communist and worker parties, liberation movements, and various progressive forces of the contemporary world.

Talking about the official visit he made to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Hungary, in response to invitations from the presidents of the national banks of those countries, Prof Vasselin Nikoforov and Dr Matyas Timar, the minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique said that these visits were successful. He also mentioned participation in the autumn sessions of the International Investment Bank and the International Economic Cooperation Bank which are banking agencies of the CEMA member countries. He underscored the importance of strengthening links and establishing closer relations with the central banks of the CEMA member countries.

During the visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sergio Vieira was received by President Todor Zhivkov to whom he transmitted a message from the supreme leader of the Mozambican Revolution, President Samora Machel.

The minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique then said that, during his passage through the French capital, he had discussions with financial groups that have relations with the People's Republic of Mozambique. In this connection he said that he met with Jean-Baptiste Doumeng, president and general manager of INTERAGRA. He noted that this group will launch an important protein [as published; protean] project in Mozambique to supply the city of Maputo. He also had a meeting with the president of the Bank of Paris, Mr Mussa, in the course of which new prospects of cooperation were touched upon. At the end of his stay in Paris, the minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique had a friendly and very interesting meeting with the French minister of foreign trade.

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CSO: 4401

CPSU OFFERS BOOKS FOR CADRE TRAINING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] "This offer is an extremely important contribution to our party in the context of the process of permanently training cadres to direct the revolution." These words came from Jose Luis Cabaco, member, FRELIMO Party Central Committee, and minister of information, when, yesterday afternoon, he received an offer of 5,000 books at national party headquarters in Maputo.

This offer was made by the CPSU to the FRELIMO Part and consists essentially of the classical authors of Marxism-Leninism and other textbooks.

The Party Central Committee member said on that occasion that the books will be distributed through the party's libraries and training centers throughout the country.

Jose Luis Cabaco also at this point stressed the political and ideological identity between the FRELIMO Party and CPSU which, according to him, will be intensified by the coming visit of President Samora Machel to the USSR.

"Through this offer we can see that the Soviet Union as in the past, once again is at our side at this moment when we are involved in the construction of socialism and particularly in the ideological battle," the information minister emphasized in talking about relations between Mozambique and the USSR.

In conclusion he said that, "armed with more of these instruments, we will firmly continue our revolutionary march."

The ambassador of the Soviet Union in Mozambique said, in turn, that the books are a major contribution at this moment when the Mozambican people is committed to the construction of a socialist society.

This offer, said the ambassador, is of particular significance to the CPSU because the people of the Soviet Union at this moment is engaged in preparation for the celebration of another anniversary of the October Revolution.

We recall that the CPSU has already made various other offers of books to FRELIMO as contributions to the training of cadres in our party.

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CSO: 4401

MACHEL GREETINGS TO PRC ON ANNIVERSARY

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The People's Republic of China marked the 31st anniversary of its founding yesterday. President Samora Machel sent a message of greetings to the Chinese authorities on the occasion of this historic date, to which the struggle carried out by the Communist Party of China and by the late Chairman Mao Zedong, decisively contributed.

In Machel's message, the chief of the Mozambican state extends to the Chinese Communist Party, the government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people "warm greetings on the occasion of this date", expressing wishes that "the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation existing between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries may develop more and more".

Machel's message reads: "The founding of the people's Republic of China on 1 October 1949 was a great event in the history of the Chinese people and entire humanity. The celebration of this date is, therefore, a motive of rejoicing for the Mozambican people".

According to the Mozambican chief of state, closer relations between Mozambique and China will permit reinforcement of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and all forms of exploitation of man by man.

The charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of China in our country last night gave a reception in Maputo to celebrate the occasion. Minister of Public Works and Housing Julio Carrilho was present representing the government of Mozambique.

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CSO: 4401

ADEQUATE FOOD SUPPLY SYSTEM HAS POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

> [Text] One of the major goals of the conference held yesterday in Maputo and chaired by Aranda da Silva, minister of domestic trade, was to create conditions to publicize the mechanisms and function of the new supply system more fully in the districts of the capital.

The basic purpose of the conference was to meet with members of the party and mass democratic organizations, provincial assembly deputies and invited representatives of various government agencies, to explain the functioning of the supply system, which is scheduled to go into effect at the end of this year in Greater Maputo.

"We want the people to take part in implementing the tasks assigned by our party", the minister of domestic trade said in the course of the meeting.

"Our party leadership has determined that a correct method must be organized for the distribution of products to the people, through the implementation of a new supply system. Without public participation, however, it is impossible to organize distribution", the government official added.

Da Silva appealed to the public to respond to our party's desire to solve the supply problems, declaring that "the major factor in the resolution of these problems is increased production and productivity, but this effort should be repaid by seeing that the product is properly distributed to the people".

According to the document studied by the participants in this conference, the new supply system is a method for the just distribution of the existing essential goods, insuring that the people obtain a minimum of the basic necessities.

In addition to explaining how the new system will work, the document also explained the background for its creation. The explanations covered everything from the preliminary work to the acquisition of the supply card by which each family will be assigned to a particular store or consumer cooperative.

It is noted that the document on the new supply system was fully analyzed in working groups and then in plenary session, which made it possible to clear up the questions of some of the participants.

Political Aspects

"To resolve the supply problem is to resolve most of the political problems in the city of Maputo", said Minister da Silva, defining one of the major goals of the new system. In a first phase, the system will go into effect in the capital, and will then be extended to other urban centers, with priority given to the large cities.

Placing the process within the framework of the political and organizational offensive launched by President Samora Machel, the domestic trade minister said this is one of the basic items in the implementation of the given guidelines.

On the other hand, Minister da Silva warned that the enemy was sure to be active during the implementation of the new system.

"The profiteers and speculators are not going to like this system. Hence we must be prepared for the reaction that will come, because the enemy will act; it will try to see that the new supply system is not correctly applied. We must be on guard against this."

Mario Guerreiro, director of the Office of Organization of Supply for the City of Maputo, presented a situation report on the progress of the preparations to implement the new system.

The participants at the conference made a contribution of 480.00 meticals to assist the victims of the drought that is devastating the national territory.

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CSO: 4401

MACHEL STRESSES CLASS IDEOLOGY OF BANK WORKERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 p 4

[Excerpts] President Samora Machel praised the great patriotic spirit displayed by bank workers from Rovuma to Maputo, in a meeting held early yesterday afternoon in Maputo. He stressed the need for their continued maximum dedication and effort, so that the goals established with the founding of the state bank in the People's Republic of Mozambique are reached in the shortest time possible.

During this meeting, held after a visit to the headquarters of the Bank of Mozambique, Marshal Samora Machel emphasized the fact that, in other parts of the world, the bank is always an instrument of the classes in power and therefore at the service of an ideology. Our country is no exception to this rule. Here, too, the bank serves the interests of the working masses and is guided by an ideology, Marxism-Leninism, the ideology of the FRELIMO Party. The party is represented in the state bank by local cells, which are the vanguard and are made up of those elements who have proved in practice that they deserve to represent all the others.

The meeting was held in the large public auditorium of the main branch of the Bank of Mozambique. Hundreds of workers from various Maputo banking institutions were present, representing their colleagues all over the country.

President Samora Machel was accompanied by the Bank of Mozambique's minister and deputy minister, governors Sergio Vieira and Prakash Ratilal, respectively, and by the president cabinet chief, Luis Bernardo Honwana.

Various state bank leaders, administrators and guests were also present.

The meeting started with a speech by the Bank of Mozambique's minister, Governor Sergio Vieira who, in the name of all the bank workers, welcomed President Samora Machel.

Some Steps Were Taken

"We officials and workers cannot yet say that our mission has been accomplished, comrade commander-in-chief. It is only correct to state that some steps were taken," declared Sergio Vieira, adding: "We have the nucleus, the flame, which is the party's cell. Today, workers are in the party ranks, and most important the great majority in the cadres of vigilante groups and mass organizations are asserting their patriotic conscience and are growing politically."

However, within this process, there were elements who deserted the fight, there were elements who committed treason. As the bank's minister-governor stated, "There was a leader and even a vice-governor, there were administrators, managers and workers who opted for desertion, treason and flight."

Nevertheless, this purification was beneficial as Sergio Vieira stressed, since it improved our quality and made us gain new strength.

In connection with "new strength" the Bank of Mozambique's minister-governor noted that this year 300 youths from all provinces of the country were admitted to state bank schools. The training of these elements will contribute to the easing of the staff shortages affecting the state bank.

As a matter of fact, according to Sergio Vieira, about 80 percent of the state bank workers have a scholastic level below the 9th grade. "We cannot implement the bank's complex tasks with such a frail basis," said Sergio Vieira, adding: "Increasing our knowledge is a condition for survival."

President Samora's Words

Later, the FRELIMO Party chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Marshal Samora Moises Machel, addressed the audience.

In his speech, the top party and governmental official started by praising the qualities of the Mozambican people: "Talented men, good students, hard workers, determined, altruistic, dedicated to their country and their people. Men who are not individualists, chauvinists, vain, but proud to be Mozambican, learning by experience."

President Samora Machel then said that the revolution in the country is a daily endeavor. It is against opposition to change, against fatalism. It liberates our self-confidence, it increases the value of man and the intellectual capacity of each, it gives men the necessary strength to win. But this strength is only possible because our country has a party, the FRELIMO party, with a strong ideology.

Speaking more specifically about the bank, the Mozambican chief of state declared that in other parts of the world, the bank is at the service of the classes in in power and of their ideologies. In our country the bank is at the service of the people and of the proletariat's ideology, and this ideology emanates from the FRELIMO Party, guide and leader of our entire society.

As an example, Samora Machel noted that in Western capitalist nations the banks are in the hands of the bourgeoisie. The exploiting class in power uses the bank to perpetuate its exploitation. There are countries where big bankers choose the president of the republic most suited to their needs, the one who will not raise a finger against the exploiting class.

The party is established in the Mozambique state bank. "There are not many members of the party in the bank yet," said President Samora Machel, adding, however, that the few existing ones are the "absolute majority" because they represent all the people who selected them.

Meeting With Party Members

Before proceeding to the general meeting with the bank workers, President Samora Machel had a brief meeting with party members in the Bank of Mozambique, impressing on them the need to intensify their political work among their colleagues, in an attempt to mobilize them and gain new members for the party.

He also said that party members in the Bank of Mozambique should daily cultivate those qualities for which they were chosen as the people's representatives.

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CSO: 4401

EGYPTIAN, ITALIAN, PORTUGUESE AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 pp 1-3

[Text] Friday, appointed ambassadors from the Arab Republic of Egypt Mohamed Bassioni, from the Italian Republic, Patrizio Schmidlin and from the Republic of Portugal, Jose Pires Cutileiro, presented their credentials to the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Machel.

During the three separate ceremonies, President Samora Machel stressed his intention to develop the best cooperation ties between our country and theirs.

During the meeting with the new Egyptian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, Samora Machel stressed that "the African countries must strive for the total liberation of the continent, play an adequate role in the OAU and the nonalined movement, and must engage themselves in economic development, the recovery of their dignity and personality and the utilization of natural resources for the good of their people."

During his speech, Italian Ambassador Patrizio Schmidlin, referred to the existing cooperation ties between the two countries and expressed hope that collaboration efforts between Mozambique and Italy in the technical, scientific, economic and commercial sectors will be strengthened. Praising the spirit of independence of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Patriozio Schmidlin noted the specific willingness of the Italian side to cooperate in the transportation and communication plan, in geological prospecting and in medical-sanitary support. The Italian diplomat underlined the willingness of his government to exert its influence in the financial circles of the European Economic Community, adding that his country will be represented at the governmental level at the next economic summit in southern Africa, to be held in Maputo in November.

The Italian ambassador showed an interest in cooperating with Zimbabwe and in the role that Mozambique could play there. He concluded by extending an invitation from his government to President Samora Machel to visit Italy.

In reply, President Samora Machel expressed his conviction that the cooperation between Mozambique and Italy will be developed and increased, emphasizing "the need for accelerated steps to increasingly shorten the distance between the two countries."

The last ambassador to present his credentials was Jose Pires Cutileiro. On the occasion, the Portuguese representative to the People's Republic of Mozambique delivered a message from Prime Minister Sa Carneiro to President Samora Machel.

The Mozambican chief of state made some remarks about relations between the two countries.

Samora Machel said that there is a common desire on both sides to develop the best of relations, a fact which has been influenced by the delegations which have visited the country and have had an effect on relations of state.

The Mozambican president stated that it is necessary to identify the areas of possible cooperation, thereby creating a solid basis within a context of mutual advantage.

Samora Machel formulated the wish that future steps in cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal will result in exemplary relations between two independent countries.

The last Portuguese ambassador left Mozambique in July 1979. Diplomatic representation has so far been carried out by a charge d'affaires.

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CSO: 4401

YOUTH ORGANIZATION'S PROVINCIAL SECRETARIAT DISSOLVED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 p 4

[Excerpts] For failure to carry out its duties and lack of liaison with the districts, the Mozambique Youth Organization provincial secretariat was dissolved in Maputo, Zacarias Kupela, secretary general of that mass organization announced in a meeting held yesterday morning at Maputo's School of Commerce.

This decision was taken during a provincial meeting of the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] secretariats after a survey of the situation of this democratic mass organization by a brigade of the national secretariat which has been working in the districts, suburbs, schools and businesses in this province.

After a brief speech by the OJM secretary general, a member of this organization's national secretariat presented a report by the brigade appointed for Maputo Province, which noted, among other uncovered irregularities, the failure of the provincial secretariat and district secretariats to carry out their duties, the nonexistence of structures of this mass organization in some districts and the lack of coordination between province and districts.

That member of the national secretariat stressed that these actions have discredited the OJM.

In the context of the work that was carried out, he pointed out some successes in the participation of the youth in the development of Niassa, the construction of a maternity clinic in the Magude district, the reconstruction of the areas devastated by the war in the Gaza, Manica and Tete provinces, and the organiztion of recreational facilities.

Following the analysis of the situation of the OJM in this province, marred by the above-mentioned irregularities, the secretary general of this organization, Zacarias Kupela, announced the dissolution of the old secretariat and decided to appoint Adao Covane as provincial secretary and Udorico Dengo for the city of Maputo.

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CSO: 4401

FUNCTIONS, PROBLEMS OF IMMIGRATION SERVICE DESCRIBED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpts] As part of the celebration of 11 October--Popular Vigilance Day and the fifth anniversary of the creation of SNASP [National People's Security Service]--the new facilities of the National Immigration Service [DNM] were inaugurated yesterday in Maputo.

At the inaugural ceremony, Jacinto Soares Veloso, Mozambique's minister of security, made a lengthy tour of the new facilities.

As an official of the National Immigration Service explained to the press, the facilities were moved from Avenida Eduardo Mondlane to Avenida Ho Chi Minh mainly in order to improve service to the public, since the old facilities were inadequate for the proper function of an institution whose responsibilities have been increasing year by year.

The main duty of the DNM is to control the movement of individuals into and out of the country. Thus the DNM is principally engaged in issuing passports and entry and exit visas. It also deals with questions related to the authorization for establishment of residence by foreigners in the country, as well as issuance of their identity papers.

According to the DNM official, the service passed through a difficult phase from 1975 to 1978. Today, the institution has improved considerably in its service to the public, although the work is now more intensive and complex. Now, for example, it takes from 1 to 15 days, at most, to issue a passport, depending on the degree or urgency and the priority of the matter. There are cases, however, in which certain citizens residing outside Maputo send their requests directly to the National Service instead of using the provincial offices, which often causes delays of up to 30 days.

Another difficulty still facing the DNM has to do with the issuance of entry visas. In effect, many foreigners residing in countries where the People's Republic of Mozambique has no diplomatic representation are obliged to request an entry visa by writing directly to the DNM, which makes the process slow. A visa that could be obtained within 15 days may take as long as a month.

Finally, the DNM official reported that, on occasion, foreign residents neglect to renew their documents of residency and identity, which gives rise to annoyance and anxiety, because the DNM may be obliged to levy fines or withdraw authorization enabling these citizens to remain in the country.

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CSO: 4401

INHAMBANE PORT OPERATION OPENS NEW PHASE IN TRANSPORTATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Oct 80 pp 1-2

[Report by Benjamin Faduco]

[Excerpts] The reopening of the port of Inhambane constitutes a point of departure for greater control and even savings with respect to cargo transport, which is currently undergoing a crisis, particularly in this province.

In effect, control in this sector is now extremely lax, which inevitable leads to a diversion of products and even of raw materials needed in the production centers.

Various products, predominantly copra and citrus fruits, are shipped by truck every day from Inhambane to Maputo. Instead of being properly delivered to the factories, they are simply diverted and sold at highly speculative prices, with no regard for the needs of our industry.

To prevent this, it is urgent that the Cargo Information Centers become dynamic and operative as quickly as possible. Specifically, they must supervise the cargo movements in the province and determine what type of transport should be used, maritime or overland.

If measures to this end are not taken, the effort spent reactivating the port will be wasted. The new transport situation in this province created by the reopening of the port of Inhambane dictates that some alternatives to the extensive use of the highway fleet be defined immediately.

Actually, it is not advisable, much less profitable, to continue long-distance overland shipping between Inhambane and Maputo Provinces, or even to Sofala and Manica. With regular coastal shipping between Maputo and Inhambane (there is already a Beira connection), it is no longer necessary to use highway transport. Moreover, the latter affords smaller cargo capacity and is much less profitable commercially, considering increased fuel costs.

In the region south of the Rio Save, highway transport should be used mainly at the interdistrict level, and not at interprovince or regional levels, for the reasons cited above.

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CSO: 4401

POPULATION PERCEIVES ADVANTAGES OF COMMUNAL VILLAGES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Benjamin Faduco: "Population Feels Advantages of Living in Communal Villages in Daily Life"]

> [Excerpts] Conditions are favorable and support and organization are absolutely necessary. The real value of collectively organized life and production in the communal villages is now beginning to be realized by the major portion of the population who still live scattered and today suffers from the scourge of hunger in the Province of Inhambane. Conditions are favorable and a specific support and organization program must be implemented immediately.

While the people who today live in a communal village being set up in Cometela, Rumbatsatsa, Mahungane, in the district of Vilanculos or in the localities and sections of Mabote, Jofane, Macovane, Save, Papatane, in the district of Govuro, gets food products at its place of residence, others have to walk between 50 and 80 kilometers to get their supplies.

This is where we come to the difference between living an organized life and living scattered, without the possibility of immediate support in case of emergency situations, such as the drought which is currently severely hitting hundreds of thousands of Mozambicans.

In the localities of Muapsa, Cometela, and Mahungane, in the Vilanculos district, we had an opportunity to talk to many persons who still live in isolation and we saw that they are beginning to recognize the advantages deriving from community life.

These are the localities where the future rural cities are now forcefully and vigorously springing up--the cities which are now communal villages, along with some of the persons who come in to get supplies and who are now beginning to be attracted by the relatively easy way in which the inhabitants of those localities are managing to resolve some of their problems.

Some of those people are even beginning to ask to be allowed to settle down in the communal village.

Due to some of the advantages which the communal villages offer already today--although this is true to a relatively minor degree (since we must not forget that everything cannot be built overnight)--we can currently observe great adherence to the movement for the formation of organized collective life centers.

Even in those regions where the population is still strongly linked to ways of life inherited from the feudal and traditional societies, the people are today aware of the importance of the communal villages as the only way to guarantee an improvement in their social and economic life.

When There is No Incentive, There is Relaxation and Retreat

Following the mobilization of the population for the formation of communal villages and the execution of other tasks, it is necessary always to guarantee continuity and support which can be provided through incentives. When this does not happen--and this precisely is the biggest problem of some of the communal villages now being formed--then there is relaxation and retreat, in summary, there is a contradiction between theory and practice.

Talking to various peasants who are busy building the communal villages in the various localities and sections in the districts of Vilanculos and Govuro, we found that the biggest difficulty they are facing springs from the lack of procurement of some materials.

In addition to the difficulties which we pointed out earlier and which constitute an obstacle to the progress of the communal villages, there are other situations whose correction we believe is urgent.

This is true, for example, involving the large quantities of poles which are stacked up at the edge of the forest and which have to be transported to the places where the future communal villages will be erected. The transportation requirement arises and is justified by the great distance separating the pole-cutting areas from the sections marked for housing construction.

As far as the movement for the formation of communal villages particularly in regions currently hit by the drought is concerned, we can say that, on the one hand, there is great enthusiasm among the majority of the local population whereas, on the other hand, we continue to observe a rather poor follow-up, as well as a lack of effective support and organization, adding up to a situation that must be corrected as quickly as possible.

5058
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

MOSLEMS EXCUSED--According to a communique issued yesterday by the Ministry of Labor, "Public and private employees who profess the Moslem faith will be excused from reporting for work on 20 October, date of the observance of the religious holiday Idul-Duhai". The communique added that "this excuse does not extend to workers involved in activities in the public interest where service should not be interrupted". [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Oct 80 p 2] 6362

PRC WOMEN'S DELEGATION--A delegation of Chinese women has been visiting Mozambique since 10 October at the invitation of the OMM [Organization of Mozambican Women]. The delegation is led by Shi Jian, counselor of the National Federation of Chinese Women, and was received by Fernanda Machungo, director of the Foreign Relations Department and member of the National Secretariat of the OMM. The visitors spent Monday afternoon at Caju de Mozambique. On Tuesday they went to the 7 June OMM Cooperative and to the A Luta Continua Production Center in Infulene. Today the delegation will go to Nampula Province to exchange experiences with the women of that province. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 80 p 3] 6362

MOSLEM COMMUNITY DONATION--Yesterday in the capital, Marcelino dos Santos, secretary for economic policy of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, received a committee of Mozambican Moslems, who presented two checks with a total value of 1,659,200.00 meticals in the name of Moslem citizens in Maputo Province, to assist the drought victims and to strengthen the country's defense capability. On that occasion, the committee expressed the solidarity of all the Moslems with their fellow citizens affected by the drought, and stressed their determination to engage in national reconstruction. In reply, Marcelino dos Santos praised this act, and said it was within the context of the solidarity existing among all Mozambicans, from Rovuma to Maputo, and that it represented a valuable contribution, not only in mitigating the immediate effects of the drought but also in transforming the real and objective conditions of our country, making it possible for us to control the effects of natural disasters. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Oct 80 p 1] 6362

HUNGARIAN TRADE UNION DONATION--"This donation represents the solidarity which unites us since the armed struggle for national liberation carried out by FRELIMO. It is the solidarity and friendship which exist among our peoples, parties and governments," said the ambassador of the People's Republic of Hungary accredited in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique], Gabor Suto, during the official delivery late yesterday afternoon of a donation from the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions to the national commission for the implementation of production councils in our country. This important donation estimated at 514,000 meticals includes various photographic, filming, projecting and taping equipment, as well as sporting and office equipment. Other donations were recently offered to the production councils of our country by trade union organizations in Finland, Bulgaria and Italy. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 p 1] 9626

DETAINEES, FAMILIES REUNITED--Traveling from various points in Sofala and Manica Provinces, 53 relatives of graduates of the Unango reeducation camp arrived yesterday morning at the Beira International Airport, on their way to Niassa Province. The group, comprising wives and children of the former detainees, will live in the new city of Unango, which is under construction as recommended by Marshal Samora Machel, president of the vanguard FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Several city and province officials were at the airport to see the group off. Speaking to the families, the officials stressed the importance of the Unango project in the implementation of the Niassa Development Program. The wives of the camp graduates expressed their joy at the chance to live permanently with their husbands and their happiness on receiving the invitation from government and party structures to make their homes in that part of the country. [Excerpts] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 2] 6362

BEIRA HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION--Registration of households in Sofala Province, particularly in the city of Beira, has been in progress since the end of September. According to the police, the main purpose of the registration is to account for every individual or family group in each residential district. The registration is being conducted at the police stations in all the districts, under the supervision of individuals trained for the purpose. The registration will take an estimated 4 months to complete in Beira. Public response has been massive, in compliance with the guidelines drawn by our government. Following each registration, the representative of the household is given an identity card, similar to the procedure in the first General Population Census, also held recently. As we said above, the registration is taking place at all the police stations during normal business hours. [Excerpts] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 p 3] 6362

CSO: 4401

UN PEACE PLAN MAY TAKE EFFECT IN MARCH 1981

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] **THE RED letter day for the start of the UN independence operations in SWA might be set for March 15.**

Richard Walker of the Rand Daily Mail reports that this date was proposed in closed-door Security Council consultations. But, South African officials are warned against over-optimism.

The March date is keyed into hopes of achieving internationally recognised independence by the end of next year, it is understood.

The UN General Assembly this month is expected to demand a launch date by the end of this year, with SWA admitted as a UN member a year from now.

In a bid to clinch Pretoria's acceptance of a date, and with a firm commitment to the long stalled UN plan, assorted diplomatic forces have been pushing for prior all-party talks under UN auspices. But their form and nature remain vague.

Swapo and its backers want them to deal only with "the modalities" of the UN plan, while SA sees them expanded to tackle such big issues as White rights and the Republic's relationship with the future state.

In a continuing whirl of diplomatic activity, Secretary General Kurt Waldheim held private discussions on the issue with a special envoy dispatched by President Kaunda and then with Mr Patrick Bolokor, Nigeria's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has also been in contact by phone.

With reports being alternately pessimistic and optimistic, the UN's Pretoria mission leader Mr Brian Urquhart hinted at step-by-step progress, but he remained very guarded.

Dr Waldheim's spokesman said that things were at a very sensitive stage and he declined to speculate when the formal report to the Security Council will be made.

Angola has long been seen as the key to delivering Swapo in any deal and diplomats in New York took seriously the Portuguese report that Angola has offered to cut off military support for Swapo in exchange for SA ceasing its support for Unita. Direct talks between SA and Angola have several times been reported.

But UN mission appeared concerned at some reports of a "breakthrough" and officials stressed that the UN still has to meet Pretoria's criteria of impartiality before anything can be agreed upon.

CSO: 4420

NDJOBA RESIGNS FROM DTA, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] **WINDHOEK: The Owambo leader, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, had written a letter to the executive of the ruling DTA in the SWA National Assembly, resigning as DTA President and member of the National Assembly.**

The Chief Secretary of the DTA, Mr Johan de Waal disclosed in Windhoek on Friday that Pastor Ndjoba's resignation would only be formally announced once the DTA executive had discussed it and once the National Assembly had had its next sitting.

Mr De Waal said the DTA executive would meet during next month to discuss Pastor Ndjoba's letter of resignation.

Pastor Ndjoba, the second president of the DTA, is also chairman of the Owambo Executive Committee and formerly Chief Minister of Owambo in the old dispensation.

The first president of the DTA was the assassinated Herero Paramount Chief, Chief Clemens Kapuuc.

Mr De Waal said it had been clear from Pastor Ndjoba's letter of resignation that he was only resigning as National Assembly member and DTA executive, but he still supported the DTA.

He said it was common cause that Pastor Ndjoba, as traditional leader of the Owambos, had worried a great deal about his people in the north while he was in Windhoek for National Assembly sittings.

Owambo, which borders on Angola in the north, bears the main brunt of the SWA bush war.

In his letter, Pastor Ndjoba wrote he had decided to resign from the DTA and National Assembly because his people needed him and he had no time to fulfil his function as president of the alliance, Mr De Waal said.

"I wish to thank you and the executive (of the DTA) sincerely for the cooperation and support during my period of office and I wish you strength in your difficult task," Pastor Ndjoba said in his letter.

"Please be assured of my full support of the DTA and that of my people." — Sapa

CSO: 4420

MUDGE COMMENTS ON NDJOBA'S RESIGNATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Nov 80 p 4

[Text]

MR DIRK MUDGE, Chairman of the DTA and the SWA Ministers' Council reacted last night to the resignation of Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba of Owambo as President of the DTA and member of the National Assembly and said there was no hidden meaning in Pastor Ndjoba's decision to step out of first tier politics.

Mr Mudge told The Advertiser that Pastor Ndjoba's resignation from the National Assembly was a consequence of Proclamation AG 8 of 1980, which specified that a chairman of an Executive Committee would not be allowed to sit in the National Assembly.

Pastor Ndjoba preferred to remain Chairman of the Owambo Executive Committee and therefore had to resign. He decided to make his decision public at this stage because there would be no election in Owambo and he didn't see any reason to delay the announcement.

Referring to Pastor Ndjoba's resignation as President of the DTA, Mr Mudge said the case had been discussed in depth and the decision was reached that this was not the type of position for someone who preferred to concentrate on second-tier politics as Pastor Ndjoba had now decided to do.

The DTA was a political alliance concerned with politics on a national level, Mr Mudge said.

CSO: 4420

EDITORIAL URGES SENSE OF NATIONAL UNITY

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 28 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial by Joachim Puetz: "A Territory Without a People"]

[Text] Peoples have disappeared from the annals of history through loss of their territories, their homelands. Likewise, countries have vanished from the map because dissension among the population invited armed aggression from neighboring countries. Peoples that were plunged into domestic power struggles, stemming from religious, class or ethnic differences, lost the dynamism, the patriotism and love for one's country, needed to preserve their territorial boundaries. Many peoples have craved territorial expansion and have stamped their own identity on neighboring countries. By the same token, other peoples have lost their territories through domestic wrangling.

Is Southwest Africa a territory without a people? An assemblage of domestic factions trampling the national interest in a jousting match with one another? Is it possible for a people to continue to exist in today's Africa without an identity and without patriotism? Many observers of the country's recent history respond with a resounding yes to the first questions and with an equally unequivocal no to the last question. Anyone doubting or wishing to confirm this diagnosis need only ask any of our fellow countrymen on the street what he is. Practically nine times out of ten the reply will be: "Herero, German, Afrikaner, Bushman, Portuguese, etc." The reply will not be: "I am a Southwester." Only when abroad do some occasionally admit to being "Southwesters."

Anyone taking time out from the daily rat race and looking around level-headedly is forced to conclude that: 1) color consciousness (black/white) tops the list of national priorities with ethnic consciousness (German, Afrikaner, Herero, Ovambo, etc.) ranking second; 2) this "pseudo-nationalism" in its various guises almost completely supersedes genuine nationalism (patriotism).

If these conclusions hold, it means simply that SWAPO or any other "interested party" has an open invitation to strike down the existing order at the earliest opportunity. Then the successor to white imperialism (black "nationalism") will not delay in taking over our territory.

The bitter irony of this situation is that it is precisely the champions of so-called "nationalism" who are stabbing patriotism in the back. In their blind zeal these sometimes deluded and occasionally hostile zealots for

"racial purity" continue to drive wedges between the different population groups. They spark rivalry just when they could give the country a single people through unity. Our only salvation lies in mutual empathy among all the citizens and a love of country nourished by a common destiny. Meantime, these blind zealots are importing a 30-year-old racism into a continent that is just giving birth to its own reverse racism--black nationalism. Such would-be nationalists and their somewhat less enthusiastic cohorts will most likely simply succeed in inflaming the two racisms against one another. Then one day there will be a bloody tooth and nail confrontation to decide the issue. Need we remind such "would-be Spartans" that Sparta succumbed?

But even those using cultural (not racial) interests as a catchword for tightening the screws spark dissension. An unrelenting demand for rights simply unleashes a "me-too" chain reaction. It makes all the other groups continually conscious again of their self-identity. Recognition of one's proper cultural should be sought in oneself not from others.

Enough of pluralism and group interests! The nation of Southwest Africa is aborning and there is still no people of Southwest Africa. The time cries for national unity. Anyone not acknowledging this need should just as well pack his bags and hide away to where he can revel at will in his own down-home culture trove. Africa bids him adieu.

CSO: 4403

SWAPO REPORTEDLY RELOCATING BASES IN ANGOLA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] WINDHOEK: The SWA Ministers' Council has said in Windhoek that it had received reliable information that Swapo was moving its own armed bases as close as possible to MPLA government installations in Angola so that it could "shelter" behind that country's forces.

The Council warned that the organisation's "cowardly ploy" to seek refuge from South African and SWA security forces when "it attacks and murders innocent people" in the Territory would not succeed.

The people of SWA wanted to live in peace with their northern neighbours in Angola.

It was important that peace and stability prevailed in this part of the continent and that solutions were found to outstanding political problems.

"But people who offer protection to Swapo instead must accept that they themselves may get hurt in the process," the Council said.

It was tragic, the Council said, that Swapo's senseless violence was even further prolonged while all the elements already existed for a political settlement in SWA.

All parties involved with the SWA question had agree that the Territory should be granted independence and the fact that Swapo still continued its violence could be attributed to little else but the personal aspirations of people like Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo leader.

Mr Nujoma had never once subjected himself to a democratic election, not even within his own organisation, and his claims that he represented the SWA people were also untested, the Council added.

It warned the Swapo leader that the SWA peole could not be robbed of their birthright — even at gunpoint.

The Ministers' Council also expressed disappointment that no attempt had been made by the UN to prove its impartiality in the SWA independence issue, as had been requested during the recent Pretoria talks with UN officials. — Sapa

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS--SWA will in future handle its own imports and exports, a task which was formerly carried out by the South African Government, according to a statement by the SWA Secretary for Economic Affairs. The statement said that control over all imports and exports to the Territory which was presently being enforced by the SA Director of Imports and Exports in Pretoria, would be taken over by the SWA department of Economic Affairs with effect from November 5. Details and regulations would be published soon in the SWA Official Gazette, it said.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Nov 80 p 2]

MINE EXPLOSION DEATHS--Another seven people have been killed in landmine explosions in northern SWA, bringing to 14 the number of civilians who are known to have died in landmine incidents in the Territory's operational border area since Sunday. The Secretary of the Owambo Adminstration, Mr Daan Oosthuizen, said the latest dead were the victims of two seperate landmine blasts in central Owambo. [as published] The explosion took place on Tuesday morning and, in both instances, double mines were used. Five people were killed and another four seriously injured in the first incident, which occurred about 12 km west of Ombalantu on the Ruacana road. The second explosion, which claimed two lives, took place only 18 km east of Ogongo, also on the Ruacana route. A single landmine incident on Sunday claimed the lives of seven poeple, three of them children, near Ondangwa, the Owambo administrative centre.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Nov 80 p 3]

SHIPANGA ACCUSED--UNPP, the United Namibia Peoples Party, has accused Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of SWAPO of making "a false and detestable statement" by saying that the those who had formed the new UNPP were former SWAPO D members who broke away. [as published] In a statement to the press from the Steering Committee of the UNPP (Mr Hizipo Shikondombolo, Mr Matheus Haikali, Titus Henguva and Erastus Homateni) it was said that there was no truth in Mr Shipanga's statement that two of the members who had broken away from SWAPO D were unemployed. Reacting to Mr Shipanga's question as to who the members or office-bearers of the new party were, the UNPP said that it would like to inform Mr Shipanga that the Party's National Excecutive Committee consisted of more than 20 members in comparison to SWAPO D's former Executive Committee which only had six members. [as published] The following people, according to the statement, were office-bearers in the UNPP: H Shikondombolo--President; M Haikali--Secretary General; T Henguva--National Tressurer; S Ndeikwila--Secretary for Information and Publicity; E Kasheeta--National Organiser and E Homateni--Secretary for Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Nov 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

LOCAL STEEL PLANTS SAID HARMED BY IMPORTS

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Henry Atenaga]

[Text] Nigeria's indigenous steel industry is being threatened by cheaper and freely imported steel rods from European and Japanese producers.

One of the indigenous companies Nigersteel Company Limited Enugu is so threatened that in recent times it had to cut prices by 20 per cent and now sells below cost.

According to the Company's General Manager Mr N. N. Arya, Nigersteel has about seven hundred tons of steel rods of various sizes pilled up in its stockyard for want of customers. [as published]

The imported rods are cheaper because being long established, the foreign producers enjoy benefits of mass production including their home Government's subsidy of exported steel.

In addition, because of their nearness to source of supply both plant installation cost and raw materials are cheaper for them than producers here.

To make matters worse for the indigenous producers, NEPA's bill per ton of steel is about N65, a figure which industry sources maintain is the highest in the world. Then there is the question of import and excise duties they presently pay on all steel inputs and products.

Further, in the wake of the recent Government guideline on N100 minimum wage and benefits perks for junior workers, indigenous rolling mill workers have been agitating for their own entitlements.

"It may be desirable" declared Mr N. N. Arya in desperation "for the Federal and State governments to come to the aid of the industry by subsidizing its products".

"It may also be necessary to increase the duty on imported steel rods and the raw materials for re-rolling mills...so that the wholly indigenous products can compete favourably with the imported ones" and the young industry "could survive and look forward to a better future".

CSO: 4420

STEEL WORKERS TO HAVE NEW PAY, FRINGE BENEFITS STRUCTURE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Dipo Akinsiku]

[Text] **AJAOKUTA and Aladja steel plants when commissioned will be run as strictly profit making government concerns.**

They will not be parastatals under any government department or ministry.

The acting Minister of Steel, Malam Mamman Ali-Makele, made this clear in Lagos yesterday.

He was speaking at a weekly personality interview programme, 'gateway' organised by the Association of Airport Correspondents (ACA).

He said that to this end a salary structure for the employees of the plants, which would be independent of the civil service grade level (GL) salary structure was being worked out.

The salary structure was being aimed at encouraging personnel trained to man the plants stay on their jobs, he said.

Malam Mamman Makele disclosed that about 500 million Naira had so far been spent on Ajaokuta Plant to date while the Aladja Direct Reduction Steel Plant had consumed 400 million Naira.

More than 3 billion Naira is expected to be spent to get the steel plants off the ground, the minister said.

He disclosed that the Ajaokuta plant would employ about 10,000 Nigerians while 6,000 workers would be engaged in the production of iron rods and billets at Aladja Plant in Warri, Bendel State.

The minister reiterated that trial production of billets and iron rods would begin in July next year at Aladja while steel would roll from Ajaokuta in Kwara State by June 1983.

The minister said that plans were under way for the establishment of two steel training schools at Ajaokuta and Onitsha in Anambra State.

The Ajaokuta Training School would have an initial intake of 2,000 students annually, he said.

According to Malam Mamman Makele, 2,000 Nigerians are undergoing training in India, Germany, the Soviet Union and some East European countries on steel production and its technicalities.

He revealed that arrangements have also been completed for the expansion of the present Ajaokuta airstrip to take big aircraft like the F28 type.

Speaking on the housing programme for expatriate and Nigerian employees of the plants, Malam Mamman Makele said about 15,000 housing units would be constructed.

There would also be recreational facilities like cinemas, hotels, clubs and other conveniences.

CSO: 4420

NEWLY INAUGURATED KADUNA OIL REFINERY DESCRIBED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Oct 80 pp I, IX

[Article by Dr Ike Nwobodo, edited by Raymond Anyamikegh: "Towards Self Sufficiency"]

[Text] THE opening of the Kaduna Refinery will go a long way towards helping the country cope with its fast rising demand for fuel.

With a capacity of 100,000 barrels per stream day [BPSD], is an integrated refinery that will produce a variety of petroleum products and by-products when fully operational.

The refinery consists of two distinct refining units, each with a capacity of 50,000 BPSD. One unit processes light Nigerian crude oil, while the second will process heavy imported crude oil.

The Nigerian light crude, from Gulf's Escravos crude and possibly from Shell's UOCC (Ughelli Quality Control Centre) crude oil, is basically naphtanic and will be used mostly to process fuel products. The heavy crude, which will be imported from Venezuela, Kuwait or Saudi Arabia, is paraffinic and will be used mainly for the production of lubricating oils, waxes and asphalt. It is necessary to import the heavy foreign crude because the Nigerian crude oil alone is not suitable for the production of lubricants.

PRODUCTS

The products of the refinery are based on processing 50,000 BPSD Nigerian crude for fuels and 50,000 BPSD of foreign crude oil lubricants. For the fuels, the products are:

L.P.G. — Propane/Butane mixture 10,000 metric tonnes per year (MT/Y).

Gasoline — Super and Five Star 1,211,000 MT/Y

Kerosine — Dual Purpose 260,000 MT/Y minimum and maximum of 1,040,000 MT/Y.

Gas Oil — 800,000 MT/Y.

Fuel Oil — Low and High Pour point 415,000 MT/Y.

FOR THE LUBE BASE OIL THE PRODUCTS ARE:

Lubricating Oil (Base Oils) — 250,000 MT/Y.

Wax (Basic) — 25,000 MT/Y.

Asphalt — 845,000 MT/Y Maximum.

Sulphur — 2,300 MT/Y.

These latter products — lubricating oil, wax, asphalt and sulphur — have not previously been produced in the country and had had to be imported. With the refinery at full gear, it is anticipated we will be exporting some of these products. In addition to the products from the fuel and lubricating complexes, there is a drum manufacturing plant that will produce 3,380 drums per day, a kerosine tin plant which will produce 2,400 eighteen-litre tins per hour and a wax mouldine and packaging unit which will handle about 770 cubic meters of wax per day.

The refinery complex was constructed in a record time of just under three years by Chiyoda Chemical Engineering and Construction Company Limited of Yokohama, Japan. The contract was signed on June 15, 1977 and the project was mechanically completed on April 15, 1980.

The project cost of N603 million includes the refinery proper, the administration building, a medical center, a 2,510 square meter warehouse, a restaurant, a laboratory, the main control building, raw water intake point and treatment plant, and its own power plant. It also includes a staff housing estate of 260 units complete with its infrastructure and necessary utilities.

With the raw water treatment plant and power plant, the refinery is independent and self sufficient in the production of its utilities. Raw water is drawn from the Kaduna River through a pipeline 14 kilometers long. There are two storage tanks with a total capacity of 150,000 cubic meters — enough water for 10 days. The power plant has an installed capacity of 42 mega watts of power with provisions to increase it to 56 megawatts.

The efficiency and effectiveness of the Kaduna Refinery will be enhanced by the network of pipelines and depots' all over the country. The widespread and alarming fuel shortage of the mid-seventies, which was blamed on growing demand and very poor and inadequate distribution of available stock, gave birth to the idea of not just a third refinery but also a comprehensive network of pipelines and storage depots around the country.

Three of the depots are attached directly to the three refineries. The other 16 are strategically

scattered around the country with eight of them already functioning. The other eight are in advanced stages of completion and will become functional soon. Built at a cost of N196 million, the depots will bring the storage capacity to 90 days total supply and with the three refineries operating, should make the regular fuel shortage mostly a thing of the past.

The need for a third refinery was discerned through studies even before the second refinery at Warri was completed. It was felt that with the location of the first two refineries in the crude-oil producing areas in the South, siting a third refinery in the same area would increase the cost per litre of refined products to consumers in the northern part of the country. Thus as demand for refined petroleum products was increasing very rapidly, it was decided to site the third refinery in the north for cost and strategic reasons, hence the choice of Kaduna.

It was determined that it would be less involved and would cost less to transport crude oil by a pipeline to the north than to transport refined products to the growing northern markets by road or rail. Instead of building several pipelines, each to pump a different product from a refinery in the south to northern depots, or in the alternative pumping different products through the same pipeline with its inherent difficulties, costs and risks, it was decided to locate the refinery in the north.

From there refined products will be pumped to the northern depots while the two refineries in the south will continue to pump to the depots in the south and the middle regions of the country. This will eliminate long distance haulage by rail and road tankers with the consequent accidents and wear and tear on the roads.

There is also a strategic reason for siting refinery in the north. Locating all three refineries in the same geographic area would make the country much too vulnerable to sabotage or attacks in the case of any hostilities.

Another reason is that the existence of a refinery in Kaduna will stimulate the growth of a lot of industries in the area and help achieve the objective of spreading development opportunities across the country.

Kaduna city is, itself, situated in the center of the northern section of the country and can be described as the never center of industrial, commercial and administrative activities in the area. It is well linked by air, road and rail to all parts of the country.

ECONOMIC IMPACT:

It is anticipated that the Kaduna Refinery will have a tremendous positive impact on the national economy.

A major benefit is the provision of jobs and employment directly and indirectly to those engaged in providing services to the employees of the refinery. The refinery currently employs some 1,100 Nigerians and is expected to employ 1,500 persons ultimately.

The presence of the refinery will promote stable industrial growth by helping ensure sufficient fuel supply for both industrial domestic uses. The refinery will be a direct source of saving and a foreign exchange earner for the country.

It would be a shame, and indeed expensive, if the country at this stage were to depend on imported refined petroleum products for domestic and industrial uses while exporting in excess of two million barrels a day of crude oil. That the Kaduna Refinery will help alleviate this dependence on imports will be a big boost to the economy and the nation both financially and psychologically.

The country will be able to save money by exporting less crude and importing less refined products, especially lubricating oils.

CSO: 4420

SHELL PETROLEUM WORKERS REPORTED OUT ON STRIKE

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Jackson Imafidon]

[Text] Over 2,500 junior workers with the Shell Petroleum Development Company have gone on strike over the implementation of the 15% Federal Government's wages guidelines.

The industrial action started at the Warri and Port Harcourt locations of the company on Wednesday last week. Workers in the Lagos zone joined the following day.

Shell, a major oil company, produces about 60% of the total oil production in Nigeria and an industrial action within the company would be detrimental to the oil industry.

An official of the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers, Mr. E. Okougbo, said that all previous efforts to get the management of the company to implement the 15% wages guidelines have not been successful.

He said that the meeting held between the leaders of the workers and the management of the company last week Monday ended in a disagreement. Mr Okougbo expressed surprise that an oil company such as Shell which makes a yearly profit of over ₦6 million could not afford to spend ₦1 million on salaries and maintenance of its workers.

Mr Chris Williams of the "PAFL" Division of the Shell Company, said that the cause of the dispute arose from the method applied by his company in implementing the 15% wages guidelines. He however refused to reveal the method his company used in implementing the guidelines when the BUSINESS TIMES asked last week.

Mr. Williams said that adequate efforts are being made to ensure that operations in all locations of the company inspite of the industrial action are not halted.

Early this year the Federal Government came out with an Incomes and wages guidelines for the 1980/82 period. The limit for wages increase for junior workers shall be 15% within the period and not more than 10% for senior workers.

The spokesman for the Shell Company said that this is the second industrial action being declared by the junior workers within this month, the first being two weeks ago.

He said that the industrial action was promptly called off to allow for peaceful negotiations between the management of the company and the union leaders.

An official of the Workers' Union, said that the industrial action was called off in the interest of the national economy but the workers decided to go back on their action when the management of Shell did show similar interest at resolving the dispute peacefully.

A top official in the industrial Relations Division of the Federal Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity confirmed that the ministry is aware of the industrial dispute between the management of Shell Company and its junior employees. He said that the ministry has stepped into the dispute but he would however not state the ministry's actions taken so far.

The oil industry used to be one of the essential sector of the economy under the military rule, that strikes by workers in the industry were forbidden by law. But officials in the Federal Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity would not say what operates now in the oil industry whether the laws have been relaxed or are being flouted.

CSO: 4420

VICE PRESIDENT-BACKED LAWYER ACCUSED OF SHADY DEALS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 27 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Our Political Investigation Bureau last week completed the first stage of a full-scale investigation into the mysterious sources of the wealth of an Enugu lawyer who now fronts for the Vice-President, Dr Alex Ekwueme, on the WEEKLY TRUMPET, the Nwobodophobist scandal sheet.

It is the story of a man who is all out to become a millionaire standing behind an organ which is busy fabricating rumours and scandals against his political opponents.

The name of the lawyer is Patrick Nwakoby.

When the Vice-President chose him as one of his frontmen on the WEEKLY TRUMPET the question of how clear he was himself did not apparently arise.

Dr Ekwueme's task then was how to find people to publish false reports to run down the Anambra State Governor, Chief Jim Nwobodo and his administration and to scandalise Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe into the bargain.

Barrister Nwakoby appeared then to have escaped any check on his past.

But among interesting facts uncovered by our political investigation bureau for a start is that the now weathly Mr Nwakoby has in fact not been practising the law which is his profession for years now.

The other revelations are these:

Revelation No 1: To begin with, Mr Nwakoby proved ungrateful to his brother who was said to have mismanaged funds to pay for his education. Patrick later went his own way, abandoned his poor brother and concentrated in amassing his own wealth. That brother of his later died in misery.

Revelation No. 2: While the Israelis were busy putting up the estate and the other buildings in Enugu and Lagos, did Nwakoby not start a four storeyed building of his own around Enugu at the same time--all in less than three years of his assuming office as the executive secretary of the African Real Estate and Investment Company, or more presisely since his return from overseas studies? [as published]

There is no need to go into the land deals he made at the end of the war for more details will follow soon.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ABUJA SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION--Construction work has begun on five secondary schools at Abuja, the new Federal Capital Territory (FCT). The post primary institutions are situated at Abaji, Bwari, Gwagwalada, Okuji and Ahaeji districts. Disclosing this yesterday, an official of the Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA) said the contract for the construction of the five schools was awarded to various indigenous contractors at a cost of 25,000 Naira. The official explained that construction work on the schools is expected to be completed by the end of this year. He said the schools were being built in order to enrol more primary school leavers into post primary institutions in the area. [as published] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Oct 80 p 3]

TECHNOLOGY SCHOOL UPGRADED--The Plateau State College of Technology has been upgraded to the status of a polytechnic. Similarly, the Staff Training Centre in Jos has also been upgraded to a College of Administration and Business Studies. These facts were made known by the state Governor, Mr. Solomon D. Lar, while addressing principals of post primary institutions in the state. Governor Lar said that steps were also been taken to establish a new College of Education in the state. [as published] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Oct 80 p 9]

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT REORGANIZATION--External publicity of the Ministry of External Affairs is to revert to the information department of the Executive Office of the President. This is a result of a major reorganisation of the department of information for more effective internal and external publicity services, the New Nigerian has learnt. Under the reorganisation, the department will be split into three divisions, namely domestic services, public enlightenment and external publicity divisions. Each of the divisions will be headed by a director and the directors will be responsible to the permanent secretary in the information department. Hitherto, the information department under the Executive Office of the President had four sections each under an assistant director of information all of whom were answerable to a Federal Director of Information. The sections were publication and research, public enlightenment, press and public relations and publicity development sections. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Oct 80 p 16]

ABUJA PLANS--All urban design and infrastructural consultants undertaking various projects at the new Federal Capital, Abuja, are to submit their implementation programmes to the Federal Capital Development Authority, FCDA. This is to enable to FCDA to determine the feasibility and acceptance of each project. The decision to follow this line of assessment was reached at a co-ordination meeting between the

FCDA, the designers and consultants held at the Murtala Muhammed Square, Kaduna, yesterday. The meeting which was convened to review the progress of work made by each consultant resolved to hold a quarterly meeting between the FCDA and its consultants from January next year. The meeting also discussed and offered solutions to the problems that were likely to hinder the speedy implementation of the central areas of the city and its environs. The FCDA said yesterday that it was satisfied with the progress so far made. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Oct 80 p 1]

MAIZE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS--The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Emmanuel Aguma, said in Ibadan that the Federal Government would place the importation of maize on restricted license. The minister told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that poultry farmers should try to cope with the temporary inconvenience of the ban on the importation of maize. He stated that the importation should be seen as supplementary to the maize produced locally. The Minister pointed out that the importation of maize and other commodities discouraged the development of the local industry. Mr. Aguma was in Ibadan to attend the one-day meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP), which ended in Ibadan last Friday. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Oct 80 p 9]

COTTON SEED--About 150,000 tonnes of cotton seed will be bought this season by the licenced buying agents (LBAs). Domestic textile requirements of cotton lint has considerably improved to about 300,000 bales. These facts were contained in a speech delivered by the Purchasing Manager of the Nigerian Cotton Board (NCB), Alhaji Maikudi Kankia when declaring the 1980/81 cotton buying season open in Malumfashi on Monday. Lack of buying facilities was one of the principal factors that caused the decline of cotton production in the country, Alhaji Maikudi said. Other factors were lack of efficient improved techniques of production and the effective extension services for improved technology. Cotton seed production in the last four years were 246,154 tonnes in 1976/77 season but dropped to 117,191 tonnes in 1977/78. In 1978/79, he said, a record of 109,759 tonnes was achieved while in 1979/80 production of cotton dropped to 85,733 tonnes. [By Aliyu Modibbo] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Oct 80 p 11]

UNONGO CLEARED--The former minister for special duties in charge of Steel projects, Mr Paul Unongo has been cleared by the Federal Government. A release by the chief press secretary to the President, Mr Charles Igo declared that Mr Unongo was merely a victim of speculations in view of the allegations made against him. He also claimed that President Shagari did not receive any copy of the anonymous letter containing the allegations. The statement disclosed that Mr Unongo was asked to proceed on a normal leave to which every minister is entitled adding that during his leave, some discreet investigations were conducted to ascertain whether or not there was any element of truth in the allegation contained in the anonymous letter. "Nothing of substance came out of this investigation," he said. The anonymous letter had claimed that Mr Unongo's wife had ₦20,000 sterling offered by BSC from Barclays Bank Limited. Mr Unongo also refuted that no person gave him ₦80,000 sterling for shopping or ₦56,000 to his wife on leaving London. [Excerpt] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 24 Oct 80 pp 1, 3]

PAPER SHORTAGE PREDICTION--It has been predicted that by 1980, there would be worldwide acute shortage of papers and newsprints. Already the scarcity has been evident for some years now. In Nigeria, a paper production agreement has been reached between the Federal Government, Morgan Grenfell and Co. and a syndicate of banks totalling 100 million dollars for the Nigerian Newsprint Manufacturing Co. Ltd., at Oku-Iboku, Cross River State. British and French contractors will undertake the project with Parsons, Whittemore, Lyddon as consultants. Our foreign partners in this business must be sufficiently briefed about the industrial problems of this country such as wood, water and power supply. With no sufficient amount of forest reserve for wood stock, and given the erratic power supply system of this country plus the perennial shortage of water, it is difficult to see how the company could make it if no adequate arrangements are made well in advance to meet these needs. [c. Xrydz-Eyutchae] [Excerpts] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 24 Oct 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

PDS SEEKING NATIONAL UNITY GOVERNMENT TO REPLACE PS

London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Nov 80 pp 2203-2204

[Text] The pitch of Senegalese politics remains high, *writes a correspondent*. Some ten days ago word came out, reported in some newspapers, that President Senghor was preparing to resign to allow the Prime Minister, M. Abdou Diouf, to take over. This would give the latter time to settle in at the Presidency before the next election in February 1983.

In Dakar, meanwhile, a meeting of the teachers union, SUDES, resulted in violence. The meeting had been called to protest against measures taken by the government which were deemed unacceptable by the union. The government had moved a number of teachers from their posts to the provinces and had suspended 110 teachers following dissatisfaction earlier in the summer at the way in which examinations were being corrected. To resolve the immediate problem French technical assistance had been called in. The meeting, which took place in the centre of Dakar, had called together important delegations of teachers from all over the country. The attendance was much higher than the SUDES organisers had expected, and though the meeting had been banned by the governor of the Cap Vert region, the delegates assembled at the meeting point only to be dispersed by the police. There were several injuries. Four of the leading SUDES personalities, including the Secretary General, M. Mamadou N'Doye, have been requested by the authorities to hold themselves at the disposal of the justice department pending further inquiries.

This is the sort of incident which heightens the tension at the highest levels in the country. That President Senghor wishes to retire at a propitious moment to devote himself to his literary studies is no secret. *Le Monde* reported two weeks ago that the President may well announce his decision to retire during his traditional end of the year address to the nation, to be succeeded by M. Abdou Diouf. Under the constitution which was modified in 1976, the Prime Minister automatically succeeds the President until the end of the latter's mandate.

The problem facing the President is that in a year of considerable economic difficulty, the man seen as his successor has become the target for widespread criticism in political circles. There are doubts as to whether he has the political flair necessary to be President, though his technical abilities are never questioned. For President Senghor, the dilemma is whether he should resign soon to give his successor time to consolidate his position before the February 1983 elections or to hang on while political indecision reigns in the leadership of the ruling Parti Socialiste. M. Abdou Diouf has many enemies among those who of his contemporaries who rose to power in the early seventies. The President also knows that the longer he remains in power while the succession is undecided the greater the uncertainty that will grow in the country.

The opposition, notably the Parti Démocratique Senegalais, led by Maître Abdoulaye Wade — it has 15 of the 100 seats in the National Assembly — continues to insist that it is the best capable of uniting the opposition in forming an alternative government to that of the Parti Socialiste. During the recent PDS Congress, Maître Wade repeated his criticism of the government economic reforms, and won considerable support when the government was obliged to embark on a series of reforms in the administration, especially in the abolition of ONCAD, the country's main marketing and agricultural support body.

It has also become something of an open secret that Maître Wade, while savouring the prospect of the highest office in the land, sees the best path for his party through the formation of a government of national unity comprising representatives of both the legally recognised parties and those which have not been recognised. The latter remain bitterly divided by clashes of personality.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CIVIL SERVICE SALARY INCREASES--President Stevens has announced an across-the-board increase in Civil Service salaries. A release from State House says that the increases will affect civil and public servants, cabinet ministers, parliamentary special assistants, members of parliament, chairmen and members of public service commission and electorial commissions, Paramount chiefs and chiefdom speakers, judges, the police force, the army, teachers, both primary and secondary, and lecturers employed in institutions of higher learning such as the University of Sierra Leone and teacher training colleges all over the country. The increase, which is backdated to October 1, will be calculated as follows: Persons earning between Le540 and Le969 per annum will receive an increase of 30 per cent. Those earning between Le 970 and Le4,540 will receive an increase of 25 per cent and those with annual incomes of betewen Le4,540 and over will get 20 per cent more in their pay packets. Officials and employees whose conditions of service are regulated by trade group negotiating councils will be excluded from the increases, but these increases would be taken into consideration at the next round of negotiations of each trade negotiating group. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Nov 80 p 2204]

CSO: 4420

ZIMBABWEAN ECONOMIC TROUBLES, RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA DISCUSSED

Economic Troubles

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Oct 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Cause and Effect"]

[Text] A vicious circle of cause and effect is being effectively illustrated in Zimbabwe, a country in economic distress. Without foreign money the country cannot develop properly; however, without clear signs of development it will not be getting any of this money.

In an effort to overcome this problem Zimbabwe is going to convene an extraordinary conference next year for the purpose of asking for still more financial help, especially from the Western world. The mere holding of such a conference is of course a clear indication of how critical things are in Zimbabwe.

In a certain sense there can be understanding for Mr Robert Mugabe, who is being portrayed sympathetically in some Western circles, and who now would like to see the West meet its promises of help to Zimbabwe.

The money, especially that of the United States, which in the days of Kissinger entailed plans for a fund of hundreds of millions of dollars, was intended for the resettlement of whites. The meager amount of $25 million, which the United States promised this year (and $30 million for next year) compares pitifully with the previous boastings.

Part of the explanation for this is that opinion polls show that more than four out of five Americans first of all want a further curtailment of foreign aid, which percentagewise is already small, when it comes to budget cuts. This stinginess on the part of the previous giveaway Uncle Sam is at the same time one of the reasons why American capability of influencing world affairs is steadily on the decline.

In addition to this kind of problem, which Zimbabwe is more or less experiencing with most Western governments, there are also obstructions which are interfering with private initiative in that country.

The Mugabe government, whose members in certain instances are leading an exorbitant life--which in other African countries has only caused disaster--is complaining

bitterly about "foreign exploiters," but is apparently about to sell out its mineral wealth to the countries of the Soviet bloc for a pot of socialist lentil soup.

These are developments which private enterprises do not fail to see. If this sort of thing continues, economically speaking, things in Zimbabwe will get a lot worse before they get any better.

Relations With South Africa

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 Oct 80 p 10

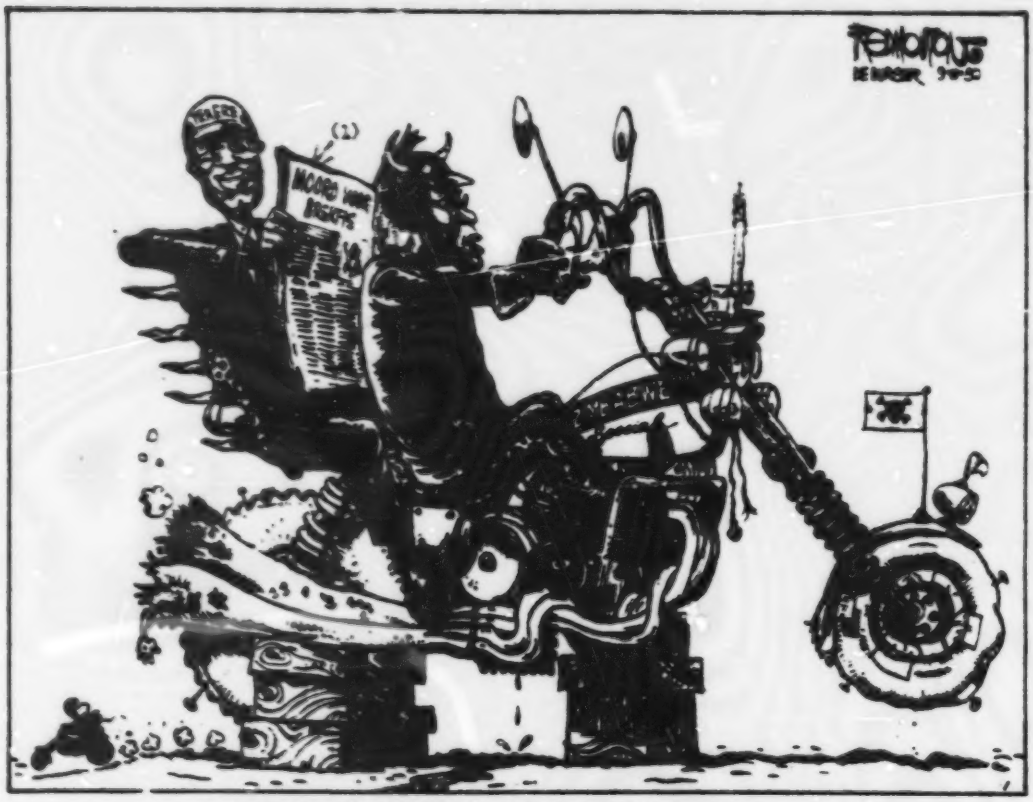
[Editorial: "A Few Lessons for Mr Mugabe"]

[Text] In the course of the weekend the Zimbabwan prime minister again found it necessary to accuse South Africa of training a secret army of 5,000 exiled Zimbabwans to help overthrow the present government in this black country in favor of Bishop Abel Mozorewa. However, he failed to explain what sort of advantage South Africa would obtain from a chaotic situation in its northern neighboring country.

There could be several explanations for Mr Mugabe's nonsense. One of these is simply that he wants to remain in style with the African chorus of name-calling against South Africa. Another possible explanation is that he may be trying to divert attention from his own internal problems which are beginning to assume even more ominous proportions.

A third possibility, which Minister Pik Botha mentioned in the statement he made yesterday, is that Mr Mugabe is being pressured into admitting ANC terrorists into Zimbabwe's territory to enable them to undertake campaigns of subversion against South Africa. If there are serious reasons to suspect the latter it would pay the Zimbabwan leader to think it over as soon as possible. His government is much too dependent on the good will of his southern neighbor. A confrontation over subversive activities could be very costly to Zimbabwe. South Africa has continued to behave correctly with respect to Zimbabwe, as Minister Botha has asserted with good reason. It is high time that Mr Mugabe start to realize that it is his government which needs South Africa and not the other way around.

Another lesson which he could really take to heart when he looks at the internal problems of his black neighboring countries is that those problems will never come closer to a resolution by depicting South Africa as an ogre.



(2) "En as dié rydling moeilikheid gee, is dit Suid-Afrika se skuld . . ."

Cartoon Captions

(1) Murder, real cheap.
(2) If this rig causes us trouble, it will be South Africa's fault.

7964
CSO: 4408

AGRICULTURAL AID FOR LESOTHO PLANNED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] Four Free State agricultural cooperatives will be developing 20,000 hectares of land in Lesotho as a good-will gesture. This announcement was made by Mr Jan van Vuuren, the chairman of the Free State Agricultural Union.

The announcement follows a statement by Prime Minister P. W. Botha in Pretoria that South Africa and Lesotho will continue to collaborate "in the spirit of the recent Peka-Bridge deliberations." He was asked to comment on the relations between the two countries after the attack on South Africa at the United Nations on the part of Lesotho Foreign Affairs Minister C. D. Molapo.

It is a known fact that Eastern Free State farmers are being plagued by cattle thefts from areas in Lesotho where great poverty and hunger prevail.

"The Free State Agricultural Union is convinced that a great effort must be made to develop and maintain better relations at the border of Lesotho. I do not wish to enlarge on the existing border problems, but the drought and other production problems on both sides of the border have created unfavorable situations for good relations.

Summer Grains

The four agricultural cooperatives which are directly concerned with the project are those of Ficksburg, Clocolan, Drakensberg and Ladybrand. These will be working certain marked-off areas in Lesotho, in consultation with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, and they will be planting summer grains.

Altogether 20,000 hectares of land will be affected by the project which will be undertaken next week. The direct costs of the project will be borne by the farmers of Lesotho.

Mr Piet van Rooyen, the secretary of the Free State Agricultural Union, told DIE BURGER last night that he does not think that farmers in border districts will be able to provide much help because they themselves are being forced to cope with disaster situations. The work will be done by cooperatives which will be providing such things as tools, seed and artificial fertilizers.

At the moment tractors and tractor operators are being sought to carry out this task, and this is something which could create even more big problems, according to Van Rooyen.

7964
CSO: 4408

TREURNICHT SPEAKS ON DIVISION OF CHURCH, STATE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] Pretoria--The church must not yearn for participation in government. It is not its business to conceive and prescribe political formulas. If it wants to lend guidance to the government it must preach the scriptures' call for justice in public life.

This was the statement made to DIE BURGER in the course of an interview with Dr Treurnicht, the minister of state administration and statistics and the leader of the Nationalist Party of Transvaal.

DIE BURGER approached Minister Treurnicht in connection with the position taken by him recently in the course of a public meeting in Witbank which was addressed by Prime Minister P. W. Botha. Minister Treurnicht, who acted as the chairman of the meeting, stated that the government will not want to face the future or fulfill its calling without the church's sympathy and its message.

With respect to state-church relations he stated that it does not mean that the government appreciates the church only when the church pronounces blessings on the government's plans, decisions, or course of actions. Of course it means a lot for a government if the church does not raise objections, from an ethnic point of view, to its legislation or administration. But the church must also be appreciated on the basis of its message and moral guidelines contained therein to the government and to the public.

Scriptural Principles

The government may not therefore draft laws and enforce them irrespective of whether these run counter to the principles of scriptures. However, it also has the right to ask the church: "With what uncontestable authority or by what scriptural standards do you address me?"

Minister Treurnicht stated that if a certain church or its official representative addresses the government on a certain point, it often turns out that another church will differ with the exhortations of the former. This point calls for discretion on the part of the churches, but then again a government may not hide behind ecclesiastical differences and stay neutral in a matter of principle.

Sacraments

While the government recognizes the authority of the church to explain the scriptures and to outline scriptural principles for the general public, the church's officials must also take into account the fact that a faithful member, who is also a government official, has been guided to mature faith and therefore should be able to deduce from the scriptures those Christian principles for public life.

In light of this it is possible that someone in government may even tell a church official that he is not admonishing on the basis of uncontestable biblical principle, but at best, on the basis of controversial political points of departure.

The government must not try to regulate the private life and government of the church. That is not its duty, and it has no authorization to do so. It must respect the church as the body of Christ. The government is not the official administrator of the Word or of the sacraments, and does not enforce church discipline, stated Minister Treurnicht.

On the other hand the church does neither have the competence or the mandate to govern the country. Its duty is not directed or suited for this task. The church's authority is a ministering one, while the authority of the government is that of enforcement... the rule of the sword or the power to kill.

For this reason the church must not yearn for participation in the government. It is not its business to conceive and prescribe political formulas. If it wants to give guidance to the government it must preach the scriptures' call for justice in public life.

But if the government wants to help the church it must not take over its functions, but within limitations of its own kind of authority, make it possible for the church to preach the gospel and to exist and to work as a church in the domain of public life.

Admonishment

According to Dr Treurnicht, in cases of errors and sins on the part of the government and the nation, the church has the responsibility of admonishing them by means of normal preaching and/or official sinodal explanations.

However, the church official can and must also approach the government official as an interlocutor and in a two-way discussion serious consideration can be given to Christian requirements for public life and for the government's legislative, order keeping and coercive measures. Obviously, whenever the government official is also a believer such a discussion shall not be a one-way admonishment or order on the part of the church official.

Minister Treurnicht added that harmony between the government and the church will exist if both realize their responsibility as the servants of God, have mutual respect for each other and jointly search the scriptures for guidelines for the pure functions and fulfillment of callings of both church and state.

7964
CSO: 4408

AFRIKANER EXCLUSIVENESS BLAMED FOR DECLINE OF AFRIKAANS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] The Afrikaner is the greatest enemy of Afrikaans because of his excessive exclusiveness. If years ago all the universities had been open to all, Afrikaans would not be on the road to decline today. This was the statement made yesterday by Professor Combrinck, professor of Afrikaans philology at Stellenbosch University. Professor Combrinck was speaking for REPORT, a television program in which the present situation of Afrikaans in South Africa was examined in depth. Various experts in the Afrikaans language and members of cultural bodies took part in the program.

"Our exclusiveness made it difficult for us to sell our language to the coloreds," stated Professor Combrinck. The political picture of the Afrikaner will have to be changed and the coloreds must become more involved in Afrikaans. The proportion of Afrikaans speakers is becoming smaller compared to the proportion of English speakers in our country.

Prof Dries Oosthuizen of the Institute of Urban Studies at the Rand Afrikaans University said that Afrikaans has reached a watershed situation, and if it is not to be doomed there will have to be a more outward movement. The picture of Afrikaans can be improved a great deal.

Unitary State

Dr Jap Steyn, language professor at the Rand Afrikaans University and author of the book "Tuiste en Eie Taal" ("Homelands and Their Own Languages"), said that it is important for Afrikaans to preserve its utilitarian value as a language of economy and to be recognized culturally. The future of Afrikaans is now tied to the future political state of affairs. In a unitary state Afrikaans will have to struggle to maintain itself, while its speakers will find it easier to maintain their language in a confederation, according to Dr Steyn.

Mr Franklin Sonn of the Peninsular Technical College (Skiereilandse Technikon) stated that he is proud of having Afrikaans as his mother tongue. However, he is saddened to see his children humbled by people who speak the same language. Afrikaans must be allowed to run its own course and it must be freed from the negative political coloring attached to it.

Rev David Botha, moderator of the Dutch Reformed Missionary Church, stated in the course of the program that the coloreds regard Afrikaans as the language of the oppressor. It is important that the coloreds get their just share in South Africa; this will be the key to better relations.

The future of Afrikaans among the black people will depend a great deal on the attitude of the whites toward the black man. This was the statement made in the program by Mr Nathan Malope, a member of the BEELD editorial staff. Since 1976 children have not been inclined to talk Afrikaans. A greater involvement in the welfare and problems of the black man on the part of Afrikaans speakers is necessary.

In the course of the program Mr Dolf van der Berg, secretary of the Federation of Afrikaner Cultural Association, stated that he would not say that the Afrikaner is exclusive by nature, but that he is indeed inclusive. The coloreds can count on the collaboration and support of organizations such as those in which he is connected.

Dr Piet Muller, the assistant editor of BEELD, said that Afrikaans will achieve its rightful place if it is not regarded as an exclusive white language. The new census figures will probably show that there are just as many, if not more, colored Afrikaans-speaking Afrikaners as white Afrikaans speakers.

Prof Willie Esterhuysen of the philosophy department of Stellenbosch University said that he does not share the pessimism prevailing over the status of Afrikaans and he thinks that a rosy future is awaiting the language in the new order of things.

To be sure there are still signs of linguistic pride among the coloreds, and with the Afrikaner's talent for leadership, the language will hold its own.

7964
CSO: 4408

WRITER CALLS 'UGANDA TIMES' EDITOR UNPROFESSIONAL

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 24 Oct 80 p 3

[Letter by Banya-Banda in the column "Your Platform": "Does Anti-UPC Mean Pro-Amin?"]

[Text]

SIR,

DOES ANTI-UPC MEAN PRO-AMIN?

In the article entitled "*the Press is warned* (*Uganda Times*, October 7, 1980) its editor, the self-styled "Ben Bella" made a number of accusations against Uganda Pressmen. From a professional view-point, Ben must be responsible for anything he writes. Professional as he claims, he is , he does not differentiate hard news from interpretive journalism. He opinionates all his reportage thus making it difficult to tell the author's ideas from the report's. It is on that basis that I am treating Ben's article.

Ben Illakut alleges that the press preaches hatred, violence and practices sensation and subjectivism. He further asserts that *Uganda Times* is not a semi-official but a commercial newspaper.

Let me start with the last point. From the information available *Uganda Times* (formerly *Uganda Argus*) belonged to the London based LONRHO. Like many other business concern in Uganda, this paper was affected by the nationalisation proclamations of 1972. Like LONRHO, a number of indigenous shareholders have never been compensated or told exactly the status of this company. I would therefore, need clarification from Ben as to whether this company still belongs to LONRHO, was sold to public shareholders or to UPC. Further I need to be told who recruited Ben to *Uganda Times* from his self-imposed exile in Nairobi. Was it the management of the company or the powers that were then?

Ben did not confine his out-burst to that but hurled it also at the sources of revenue of papers he calls anti-UPC. He alleged that their income was ill-gotten during the rule of Amin. Before I elaborate on this, I would like to make one point. It is fashionable in UPC circles to brand anything anti-UPC, pro-Amin. Anybody who is opposed to UPC flirted with Amin, was against liberation and is a mafuteningi (shark). It is Animal Farm again at play.

If the anti-UPC papers got their money illegally, where did UPC organs get theirs. How did they (UPC-bosses) manage within such a short time to raise funds to start *Nationalist*, re-establish '*People*', buy *Njuba* and acquire all these assets in Uganda?

Now let us look at how ignorant the Uganda journalists are as far as objectivity and the law of sedition are concerned. How many times has this great "Editor-in-chief" betrayed his profession by being subjective, and partisan. Take his coverage on 'millions' attending UPC rallies, the confession of Karamojong cattle rustlers to their 'Papa' Obote and the hyponotic powers "Mzee" Obote has acquired from exile?.

It is also funny and amusing for Ben to accuse other journalists of being seditious in their reporting. How many times has the paper of this great journalist been sued. Again take the cases of Andrew Adimola, Mayanja Nkangi and Yoweri Museveni only to mention a few.

Ben apart from setting a dangerous precedent in journalism, has demonstrated political opportunism. As a journalist he has sold his profession for cheap gains and joerpadised the position of his colleagues vis-a-vas the role of journalists in any given society. By confining his coverage to Obote as a person he has demonstrated that he does not owe allegience to the party but to an individual. He is therefore in to perpetuate the personality cult that has hitherto bedevilled Uganda People's Congress.

My humblest request to Ben is that if he is all that politically minded as he claims, let him quit journalism and go in politics full-time instead of prostituting that great profession to which some of us subscribe.

CSO: 4420

MORE ON MOBUTU PLAN, ATTRACTING INVESTMENTS

London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Nov 80 p 2204

[Text] Mr Munga Wa Nyasa, administrative delegate of ANEZA — the National Association of Zairean Enterprises — spoke to Belgian industrialist in Brussels last month about implementation of the Mobutu Plan and attracting new investment to Zaire.

He explained Zaire's efforts to bring order to the Bank of Zaire, and other financial departments and the state enterprises. He said that the Bank of Zaire had accepted the appointments by the IMF of a principal director. To ensure full repatriation of foreign exchange and due allotment for essential operations, certain measures have been set up so that, thanks to a system of compulsory payments by irrevocable documentary credits, the non-repatriation of foreign exchange within the stipulated period by exporters is rendered almost impossible.

Arrangement have been made for essential imports under a system of export revenue pre-allocation quotas. That is why 30 per cent of export revenue should go to the Bank of Zaire, 15 percent is given to exporters and 55 per cent to accredited commercial banks which allocate it according to established regulations.

The post of a principal director, whose role is to see that the budget ceiling is respected, has been created in the Finance Department. Likewise, a pay directorate has been created and entrusted with the exclusive management of remuneration in the public sector, including that for the personnel of teaching departments and the department of national defence, as well as for the personnel of the OFIDA-customs and excise bureau.

In state enterprises, emphasis has been placed on the need to make a profit and to strengthen control by setting up various organisational bodies, including boards of governors, management committees and accounts controllers. Thus, the past habit of public enterprises of a commercial and industrial character to resort to taking advances from the public treasury is now abolished; they should henceforth be able to finance themselves.

Mr. Munga reviewed the methods of implementing the stabilisation plan which was drawn up by the Executive Council and the IMF and included in various letters of intent addressed to the IMF. These methods are related to public finances, the balance of payments, money supply and credit, and prices and salaries.

He said that the national authorities had not only honoured their commitments, but in certain cases have shown real prowess in applying extremely rigorous measures in the management of public finances. Among their commitments, the reduction of their budget deficit constituted the gauge for evaluating the effectiveness of the new management rules they have instituted. The maximum deficit permissible for the 1980 fiscal year was fixed at 380m. Zaires, with interim amounts of 180m. Zaires for March 31 and 310m. for September 30. The deficit at these various dates was in fact below the ceilings agreed upon Mr. Munga said.

Zaire's external debt had been reduced to acceptable proportions Mr. Munga said, and the outside world had regained confidence in the country because of the consolidation agreements signed between the national authorities and the London and Paris clubs. According to Mr. Munga, on the basis of these accords the debt for the 1980-1985 period will be as follows: $536m. in 1980, $558m. in 1981, $497m. in 1982, $439m. in 1983, $378m. in 1984, and $324m. in 1985 — that is a total of $2,732m.

Zaire has agreed to repay $536m. in 1980. Mr. Munga reassuringly said that great efforts had been made to refund $180m. For August and September an additional sum of $65m. will be released.

CSO: 4420

ROMANIAN TRADE EXCHANGE DISCUSSED; AGREEMENT SIGNED

Romanian Trade Delegation Begins Talks

LD071210 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Nov 80 CA

[Text] The Romanian first deputy minister for foreign trade and international [economic] cooperation, Mr Ion Nicolae, has said that his country will help Zambia implement the operation food production program and exploit her natural resources. Mr Nicolae, who is also leading an 11-man delegation, says Romania will try and establish new areas for implementation of the agricultural program and exploit mineral resources. Speaking at the opening of talks between his delegation and the Zambian side at the Ministry of Finance in Lusaka today, Mr Nicolae said his delegation will look at how best to implement the provisions contained in the joint commission and memorandum of understanding established between Zambia and Romania in 1972.

Earlier, minister of state for finance, Mr Jameson Kalaluka, emphasized the importance of the operation food production program and called for the strengthening of political and economic relations between the two countries.

Trade Exchange Agreement Signed

LD111634 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Nov 80 CA

[Text] Zambia has signed a barter trade agreement with Romania. The agreement, the first of its kind to be signed by the Zambian Government with a foreign country, will be valid for next year only after which it will be reviewed. The agreement was signed today by minister of state for commerce and industry, Mr Lennox Subulwa, while Romanian first deputy minister of foreign trade and international cooperation, Mr Ion Nicolae, signed on behalf of his government.

At the same signing ceremony held at the Ministry of Finance, Mr Jameson Kalaluka, minister of state for finance, also signed a protocol for the development of economic relations and cooperation in trade between the two teams. The signing of the two agreements was the culmination of talks between the Romanian delegation, led by Mr Nicolae, and a Zambian team comprising officials from various ministries and led by Mr Kalaluka. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Mr Kalaluka said we are grateful that the Romanian team had agreed to the proposal by the Zambian team that the barter agreement be valid for 1 year instead of 3 years.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AGREEMENT--Canada has agreed to help Zambia in its rural electrification, water development and agricultural education development programs, it was announced in Lusaka today. Speaking shortly before Zambia and Canada signed an agreement at the National Commission for Development Planning, permanent secretary Dr Leonard Chivuno said that at present Canada was contributing 128 million Canadian dollars towards the implementation of 16 projects which are in various stages throughout the country. The signing of the agreement came after numerous meetings between the Canadian International Development Agency with Zambian officials. Dr Chivuno signed on behalf of Zambia, while the Canadian high commissioner to Zambia, Mr Terence Bacon, signed on behalf of his government. Dr Chivuno said both countries had agreed to give priority to projects which the Zambian Government had earmarked to be vital to the country's economy. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Nov 80 CA]

CSO: 4420

FIERCE ZIPRA-ZANLA BATTLE NEAR BULAWAYO REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 2, 10

[Text] The fierce gun-battle between ZIPRA and ZANLA former guerillas in Entumbane ended yesterday evening as the warring parties responded to threats and appeals from the authorities.

As Hawker Hunter jet fighters of the Air Force of Zimbabwe thundered over Bulawayo's western suburbs at 5 p.m. the mortar, machinegun, smallarms and rocket fire finally fell silent.

Police in Salisbury said 18 people had been killed and about 200 injured.

A police spokesman said in a statement at 9.30 last night:

"By 7.10 p.m. through negotiation of ZANLA and ZIPRA commanders a ceasefire was arrived at.

"Patrols in Bulawayo's western townships reported that large numbers of the township residents returned to their homes.

"A curfew from 7.30 p.m. to 5 a.m. was enforced in the area until further notice."

A Bulawayo police spokesman said police reservists have been mobilised to patrol the city centre and eastern suburbs.

Armed gangs and groups of hooligans armed with stones, sticks and iron bars roamed the west throughout the day, and 15 people were seriously hurt.

Following Sunday night's four-hour battle between the 3 000 ZANLA and ZIPRA men housed in Entumbane the firing broke out again at about 5.15 a.m. yesterday morning.

Police, including two companies of the police support unit, were deployed and units of the National Army also moved in, forming an armed cordon around the western suburbs.

The fighting spread from Entumbane, with a police spokesman warning yesterday afternoon that Mpopoma and Njube were particularly dangerous.

Roadblocks were set up by ZIPRA, and at one on the Khami road a Fawcetts Security Patrols employee, Mr Pat Lennon, was shot dead after being stopped in his vehicle.

He was shot in the head.

At another roadblock six men were wounded when they failed to stop, said sources.

The Western Commonage police station came under smallarms fire yesterday afternoon, police confirmed. Fire was returned by gate guards.

Military sources said the Mpopoma police post was overrun on Sunday night. Asked to comment, police said the post operated only during office hours. At night it was guarded by police reservists. An armed gang disarmed two of the men and drove them away, said the spokesman.

Two cars were overturned by mobs yesterday and other vehicles were stoned.

One policeman was slightly hurt when the vehicle in which he was travelling was ambushed. Fire was returned, said a police spokesman.

In other incidents, units from the National Army were also fired on.

One army detachment on a bridge on an access road leading to Entumbane retaliated with mortar fire when shot at by ZIPRA forces, witnesses said.

The fire-fight at the bridge, about 1 km from where opposing guerilla factions blasted each other with rockets, smallarms and mortars, was started when ZIPRA men fired on the army detachment.

Eye-witnesses said the guerillas were trying to break through an army cordon set around the area. The army beat off the attack.

As the battle of Entumbane continued throughout the day, many guerillas sought refuge at Brady Barracks.

the Hawker Hunter jets circled the suburbs for 45 minutes.

Among those who watched the aircraft from a police control room was the Minister of Home Affairs and head of the Patriotic Front, Dr Joshua Nkomo.

Meanwhile, staff at Mpilo central hospital were still working flat out.

The hospital's medical superintendent, Dr P. Mavros, said about 200 injured people had been treated.

Eighteen people were admitted.

INJURIES

Because of the large numbers dealt with, he could not say how many had gunshot wounds.

People with less serious injuries — such as those stoned or hit with iron bars — had had to wait for treatment, some for up to several hours.

Staff said both ZIPRA and ZANLA casualties, as well as many civilians, had been brought in.

One of the injured waiting for treatment, Mr Nehemiah Chizeya of Mpopoma, described how he was attacked with a knobkerrie when a gang asked which party he supported.

National Army units were hastily re-deployed to the vicinity of the Windermere Hotel on the Victoria Falls road when reports were received that a convoy of five trucks of "reinforcements" was heading towards Bulawayo from the ZIPRA camp at the Gwaai River mine near Wankie.

Police said the convoy was stopped near the hotel by army and police. No shots were exchanged and the ZIPRA men drove off to Brady Barracks.

The ceasefire was finally agreed to after unsuccessful attempts at mediation by senior ZIPRA and ZANLA men, including Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, head of the ZIPRA forces.

Throughout the afternoon a "Skyshout" Islander light aeroplane was used to urge guerillas to stop fighting and to tell those roaming the western suburbs to return to Entumbane.

As firing went on, the guerillas were warned that strong action would be taken.

The battle stopped when

PM Appeals--'Help Bring Down Political Malcontents'

The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, last night appealed to the nation to co-operate with the forces of law and order in restoring peace in Bulawayo.

In a broadcast on radio and television, Mr Mugabe said he had information that there were disloyal, misguided and politically motivated armed hooligans and political malcontents whose objective was to create chaos and lawlessness to pave the way for the eventual fall of his Government.

This is the text of his address:

"I am sure all of you are aware of the grave situation now obtaining in several townships of Bulawayo. Since yesterday, incidents of murder, arson, robbery, assault, intimidation and general lawlessness have been perpetrated by misguided and politically motivated armed hooligans and political malcontents.

"This morning, I was briefed in detail by the several Ministers who attended and addressed rallies in Bulawayo over the weekend, to one of which organised unruly ZAPU mobs were transported by bus and other vehicles with a clear intention to unlawfully disrupt that meeting.

"The police, who must be complimented for their action, managed to control what could have been a bloodier situation that it finally was. Yesterday, later in the day, some undisciplined elements of ZIPRA in Entumbane started shelling and firing on a ZANLA cantonment.

"A clash between the two forces then ensued and from that moment on armed bands roamed the western townships committing murder, arson, assault, robbery and acts of intimidation. The detailed report before me from both the police and the army is to the effect that the situation has not yet improved.

"My Government has a clear and unshakable responsibility in these circumstances to act and act decisively in full protection of the people, in preservation of law and order and in defence of our hard-won peace and independence against disloyal, misguided and politically motivated armed hooligans and political malcontents whose final objective, according to the information before me, is to create chaos and lawlessness so as to pave the way for the eventual fall of my Government.

"I cannot allow hooliganism and lawlessness to establish a reign of terror in this country. The war is over and peace and not violence, friendship and not hostility, reconciliation and not irreconciliation between individuals, communities, ethnic groups and political parties should characterise our new relations.

"All of us as a nation or as communities, or as political parties or as tribes or as individuals should treasure our independence and peace. If some individuals or groups of individuals think that they have the monopoly to ruin that peace, then they are up for a rude shock.

"In accordance therefore with immediate need to restore law and order in Bulawayo, my Government has taken the following measures with immediate effect. One, I have ordered the strengthening and reinforcement of the National Army units and the police deployed in Bulawayo area including the use of the Air Force.

"Two, I have ordered that certain emergency measures be imposed in the area including a curfew. Three, I have instructed the commanders of ZIPRA and ZANLA to proceed to Bulawayo to work energetically to defuse the situation.

"I appeal to both ZIPRA and ZANLA to stop this disgraceful nonsense and join arms with us in consolidating our independence. I have also appealed to the leadership of ZAPU to act immediately in restraining their unruly supporters.

"Equally I appealed to the ZANU leadership not to aggravate the situation by taking retaliatory measures which will cause violence. Both parties have a duty to promote the difficult task of the police and the National Army in restoring peace and law and order in the area.

"Let us all give the forces of law and order our fullest support in the performance of their duty. Pambest nazvayarare."

Families Flee into Bush for Safety

RESIDENTIAL areas close to Entumbane were deserted yesterday as occupants were forced to flee their homes by youths believed to be former guerillas.

Many of the "refugees" spent the day in open spaces dotting Tshabalala, some distance to the south, without water, food and toilet facilities.

Others were thought to be camped out in the Hyde Park area and in the surrounding bush.

In Tshabalala, groups could be seen walking about. Most women had blankets, but some did not have enough nappies to change their babies.

A number of mothers were worried about their children, who had reported for school but been told by teachers it was unsafe. They would find no one there when they got home.

The evacuation exercise affected both Shona and Ndebele.

It appears families in the Pelandaba and Mpopoma areas were told to leave their homes on Saturday night and those in the Njube and Matshobana areas were told to leave early on Sunday.

CALLED

Mr Peter Ngwenya, who lives with his wife and five children at Pelandaba, opposite Western Commonage police station, said men he believed to be former ZIPRA guerillas had called at his house at about 8 p.m. on Saturday.

He said both ZIPRA and ZANLA were at large in the area.

"They just knocked on the door and said we must leave at once, as there might be trouble," said Mr Ngwenya, who was at work yesterday in Bulawayo.

"Every single family in Pelandaba was told to leave, but I did not see any civilian attacked.

"Everybody moved to the bush to sleep last night, close to Tshabalala. Most of them are still there and they have no food or water. I am hoping to take food to my family tonight."

Residents told how at least four Tshabalala houses belonging to ZANU (PF) officials went up in smoke.

Property in the houses was gutted.

Blankets left scattered about indicated they had tried to salvage them. But footprints which destroyed fences, flowers and vegetable gardens showed the fires had been caused by gangs running into hundreds.

Half - finished meals could be seen in some of the gutted houses.

Industry Is Forced to Standstill

Industrial activity in Bulawayo came to a complete standstill yesterday afternoon when thousands of workers were sent home to be with their families during the disturbances in the western areas of the city.

The commercial sector was not far behind and by 3 p.m. most shops and garages had closed.

All passengers and freight trains to and from Bulawayo were cancelled, as were bus services to and from the western suburbs.

At the start of the day about half of the industrial and commerical workforces reported for duty, many workers having slept in the bush during the night. By mid-morning, most of them had gone home to be with their families.

The Vice-president of the Bulawayo Chamber of Industries, Mr John Lancaster, said most factories closed at noon and when the remaining workers were sent home at 3 p.m., industrial activity ground to a halt.

"We are pursuing the matter at the highest level through our officials at the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries in Salisbury."

The Private Sector Co-ordinating Committee, representing five business organisations in Zimbabwe, yesterday met the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, to seek assurances about the security situation and its effect on confidence in the national economy, writes a Herald reporter.

A spokesman for the commercial leaders said after the meeting in Salisbury yesterday that they were assured by Mr Mugabe that he was deeply concerned about the problems and that appropriate and firm measures are being taken.

The five committee leaders were representing the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, the Chamber of Mines, the Commercial Farmers' Union, the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries and the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association.

[Editorial: "Heed the Appeal"]

IT WAS a grim and angry Prime Minister who spoke to the nation last night.

There is a desperate need for everyone to heed the appeal by Mr Mugabe for reconciliation if Zimbabwe is to avoid the chaos he warned against.

The violence that broke out in Bulawayo between ZANLA and ZIPRA was on a scale that can be described only as frightening.

With so many armed men still in camps around the country the dangers of such a clash need no emphasising.

The imposition of a curfew and the deployment of the national army, the police and the air force are some of the steps the Government is taking to deal with the immediate situation.

But beyond that it is essential that the former guerilla armies be disarmed with all speed and their integration into the National Army must be treated as a matter of the almost urgency.

Furthermore the leading members of ZANU (PF) and ZAPU must observe the restraint which the Prime Minister called for. They must put the national interest first at this critical time.

The tension generated by the lengthy local government election campaign would only have been heightened by remarks in Bulawayo that were often provocative and at times downright inflammatory.

The Ministers in particular have certain responsibilities and obligations and even in the face of provocation they must resist the temptation to inflame already roused passions.

The damaging criticism of the police must stop if the whole fabric of law and order is not to be put at risk.

The Prime Minister has called for co-operation with the forces of law and order. Let everyone give it unstintingly and let us get back on the right road.

CSO: 4420

SUCCESS OF NEW PARLIAMENT EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Nov 80 p 18

[Article by David Thomas: "Working Well First Time Around"]

[Text] The new Zimbabwe's first session of Parliament has ended and, despite fears to the contrary, this peculiar Westminster-style institution was, as it rose, still very much alive in this country, reports David Thomas of the THE STAR's Africa News Service from Salisbury. [as published]

Zimbabwe's first session of Parliament opened in May to a fanfare of good old colonial pomp and splendour, complete with Rolls-Royces, pith helmets and horse-guards.

It ended with the government's abortive attempt to push through a controversial Bill to change the constitution--parliamentary democracy was seen to be functioning well with all its built-in checks and balances.

The constitution and its entrenched Bill of Rights, agreed to by all parties at the historic Lancaster House talks, remains intact despite the ruling Zanu (PF)'s grave reservations about some of its provisions.

To be sure, there were plenty of venomous exchanges in the debating chambers of the House of Assembly and the Senate between Mr Robert Mugabe's supporters and Mr Ian Smith's all-white Rhodesian Front. But over the months a grudging mutual respect and sometimes even a certain amount of camaraderie seems to have developed.

Nowhere else have two such bitter enemies, separated by ideology, race and the memories of a long and violent war, come together to hammer out legislation for their country.

The only one who could not come to terms with the new situation was the former Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa. Though he attended sessions regularly, he always sat defiantly upright on his green leather bench in stony silence.

It amazed experienced Parliamentary watchers to see the black members of Parliament, many of whom were roughing it in the bush with Kalashnikov rifles only nine months ago, adjusting easily to the formalities of the debating chambers.

To them, the dignity of the institution was all important and it was surprising how quickly they picked up the procedures and formalities of this seemingly alien form of bunga.

It is perhaps ironic that the speaker of the House, resplendent in a wig and a flowing gold-trimmed gown is addressed by most of the new members as "comrade speaker."

The frequent use of "comrade" by members is one of the few departures from the still traditional forms of address.

There was an outcry from the Government's benches when former RF cabinet minister Mr P K van der Byl reclined on his front bench with his feet up on the ornate parliamentary table.

But they were somewhat reassured when Mr van der Byl told the House with his customary arrogance that "putting one's feet on the table is a privilege of the front bench, honoured by precedent over several centuries."

On another occasion a stony silence greeted the controversial Cabinet Minister Mr Edgar Tekere, who is to be tried for murder, when he came into the House during his Ministry's vote dressed in battle fatigues.

Mr Tekere's vote speech, which concluded with a warning: "I am a rogue. The day of reckoning is coming. Thank you," was snubbed in silent protest. His vote went through without a word of debate.

The role of the Rhodesian Front, whose 20 seats in the House and 10 in the Senate are guaranteed in terms of the constitution, has been somewhat ambiguous.

The Government will not recognise the RF as the official Opposition because in the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe's view an Opposition must be a shadow Government and there is no way in the present situation where an all-white party will return to power.

Nevertheless, the RF's performance during the session was generally that of an Opposition.

A few of the RF MPs, like the former Cabinet Minister Mr Rowan Cronje, and Mr Andre Holland, went out of their way to develop a closer working relationship with the Government.

On the other hand, at least two right-wing RF MPs, Mr Donald Goddard and Wing Commander Rob Gaunt, often made blatantly racist taunts.

It was as if these two were deliberately playing the part of devil's advocate, some suggest with the approval of the RF, in order to appease the right wing of their rapidly shrinking electorate.

By far the most outspoken was Mr Goddard. One of his most notorious gibes came when he said many of the Cabinet Ministers were proud that they had just come from the bush, adding: "I respectfully suggest that is where they belong."

In a heated exchange with a Government MP which deteriorated into a shouting match of "Shut up"..."No, you shut up"...and so on, he accused backbenchers of having a peasant mentallity and "at least I don't smell like one." [as published]

But both MPs got back much of what they gave and were often shouted down as "racists, fascists, exploiters, murderers."

Sometimes these exchanges had their lighter side. When one backbencher shouted at Wing Commander Gaunt: "Sit down you monkey," and was asked to withdraw his remark, the quick-witted MP said he must have been misheard--he had actually said: "Sit down, you man from Wankie."

However, even Wing Commander Gaunt joined his party colleagues in praising Mr Mugabe when the Prime Minister's vote was debated.

"As one of the more outspoken critics of Zanu (PF) and the Government, I think it would be most churlish of me if I did not extend to the Prime Minister my thanks and congratulations on the manner in which he has come into office and conducted himself since becoming Prime Minister of Zimbabwe."

But he could not resist taking a swipe at other members of the Cabinet. Recalling the "My Fair Lady" song "Why can't a woman be more like a man?" he said: "Why can't the Prime Minister's Cabinet be more like him?"

The other main political party represented in Parliament, Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu found themselves in an even more awkward position than the RF.

The 20 Zapu Members of Parliament sometimes found their position as junior partners in the ruling coalition somewhat uncomfortable at times.

At one point Zapu even joined with the RF in openly criticising the Government about the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation which, in the words of one of Mr Nkomo's supporters, had become a "Zanu (PF) platform."

Bishop Muzorewa's once ruling UANC, now left with three elected MPs in the house, is the most ostracised by the ruling party which has 57 members in the 100 seat assembly.

As one RF member put it: "The new lot can understand us--they see us as white nationalists fighting for our cause. They accept us in that way. But they cannot accept the Bishop--they see him as a traitor, a fellow black man who sides with the whites to kill their people."

But despite all these divisions, the Zimbabwe Parliament--"marxist" comrades, "fascist" whites, traitors and all--somehow managed to work rather well in its first time round.

Cronje...making efforts to work within the new system.

V D Byl...sat with his feet propped up on the front bench.

Gaunt..."Why can't the Prime Minister's Cabinet be more like him?"

Goddard...Cabinet Ministers should go back to the bush, backbenchers have a peasant mentality.

Tekere..."I am a rogue, the day of reckoning is coming."

Mugage...praised, even by the "racists" in the white opposition.

Muzorewa...seen as a "traitor" whose forces killed their own people.

Nkomo...sometimes even joined the whites in attacking the government.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON NOMINATIONS FOR LOCAL ELECTIONS

High Number of Candidates

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Geoff Nyarota]

[Text] **NOMINATION of candidates for election to Salisbury City Council to represent Wards 14 to 36 closed yesterday afternoon with more than 70 nominations submitted.**

Only 45 of the nominations were announced, as the rest were received late in the afternoon and could not be processed in time to be released for publication. A Town House spokesman said these nominations, the bulk of which were ZANU (PF) - sponsored, would be available on Monday morning for publication.

A Patriotic Front spokesman said yesterday that although the party's candidates had submitted their nominations individually the party's list would be announced on Monday also.

When nominations for the 13 former white municipal wards closed on October 30 a total of 36 candidates had registered, four of them black and the rest white.

Elections in Wards 1 to 13 will be held on Saturday November 22. In Wards 14 to 36 they will be held on the same day and on Sunday November 23.

CONTESTING

Mrs Esther Rawson, who is contesting the Waterfalls ward, was a candidate in the parliamentary elections, not the municipal elections last year, as reported last week.

Mr Tony Gara, the only black man on the present council and widely tipped to be Salisbury's first black mayor, said yesterday he was going to be a candidate in a ward in the former local government areas. He felt this enhanced his chances of being returned to council.

He is a councillor for Greendale, where two white candidates are standing.

A total of 45 candidates will contest Wards 9 to 23 in the Bulawayo municipal elections, our correspondent reports.

SURPRISED

When nomination closed yesterday the Town Clerk, Mr Ian Edmeades, said he was surprised at the large number of candidates.

"I had not expected so many three-way and even four-way contests," he said.

Wards 9 to 23, which are all contested, cover the former local government areas which are being included in city council elections for the first time.

Our Midlands Representative writes that a total of 118 candidates will be chasing 54 seats in Gwelo, Que Que, Redcliff, Fort Victoria and Selukwe.

Candidates Nominated

The full list of candidates so far nominated for the Salisbury local government election is:

Ward 1: Councillor John Aitcheson (unopposed). Ward 2 (Mount Pleasant): Dr Ahrn Palley (medical practitioner, advocate and politician), Councillors Mrs Susan Colquhoun, Mr John West and Mr Cornelius Knaggs. Ward 3 (Borrowdale): Mr Clive Puzey (unopposed). Ward 4 (Highlands): Dr Timothy Stamps (serving councillor) and Mr Lovemore Mbanga (businessman and UANC national organising secretary).

Ward 5 (Greendale): Councillors John Evans and Sam Levy. Ward 6 (Hatfield): Councillors William Croxford and Peter Chalker. Ward 7 (Eastlea): Alderman Ivor Pitch, Councillor Jack Willis, Mrs Elaine Raftopoulos (a supervisor) and Mr Barach Brack Tunhira (salesman).

Ward 8 (Waterfalls): Mr J. D. Chambwe (radio technician), Mr Francis Zindoga (businessman and politician), Councillor Norman Henry and Mrs Esther Rawson (a trader). Ward 9: (Central business area and the industrial sites): Councillor Frank Mills (unopposed).

Ward 10 (Belvedere): Alderman Ronald Cowan and Councillor Gulamohamed Ismail. Ward 11 (Mabelreign): Councillors Mrs Beryl Bosler and Mr Roy Langley. Ward 12 (Avondale): The Mayor, Councillor Jack Whiting (unopposed). Ward 13 (Belgravia): Councillor Arthur Wilkins (unopposed).

Ward 14 (Dzivaresekwa): Mrs. Regina Pongolani (housewife). Ward 15 (Dzivaresekwa): to be announced. Ward 16 (Mufakose): Mr Ronnie Takuranei Madede (costing clerk), Mr Samuel Shumba (railway yardsman), Mrs Matilda Dawa Chisipochinyl (saleslady), Mr Staley Baleng (sales representative).

Ward 17 (Mufakose): Mr Giya Advinos Muzeziwa (battery assembler), Mr Tamai Mpofu (welfare officer). Ward 18 (Mufakose): Mr Griffiths Blair Mwase (administrator), Mr Dudzai Thobias Pahwaringira (company representative). Ward 19 (Marimba Park/ Westwood): Mr Obediah D. Njanja (trader). Ward 20 (Kambuzuma/Rugare): Mr Kenneth Mano (company director), Conrad Chimoyo (bank clerk). Ward 21 (Glen View): Mr Felix Mafa Magelela (schoolteacher).

Ward 22 (Glen View): Mr Jastel Jongwe (telegraph cler), Mr Munhundiripo Marcus Mupfururiwa (clerk). Ward 23 (Glen View): Mr Clive Chimbi (clerk-cashier), Mr Sampson Mukusha (bus conductor), Mr Elton Chamalta Maenzanise (schoolteacher). Ward 24 (Glen Norah): Mr Ephraim Dhamini (director), Mr Clever Tonderai Makamba (clerk/bookkeeper), Mr Nicholas Chambati (credit manager), Mr David Nyikadzino Masuka (sales assistant).

Ward 25 (Glen Norah): Mr Mudzingwa E. Dengeza (salesman and trade unionist), Mr Sammuel Mutangadura (repairman). Ward 26 (Glen Norah): Mr Abisha Mugwambi (clerk), Mr Langton Gorejena (clerk). Ward 27 (Highfield): Mr John Akmo Mpofu, Mr William Madziwa Chadzukwa (secretary). Ward 28 (Highfield): Mr Nason Hlatyawayo (clerk), Mr Enerst Mujuru (machine operator).

Ward 29 (Highfield): Mr Stanford Mukarakate, Mr Edison Muzanenhamo Mutzinze (self-employed). Ward 30 (Harare): Mr Phillip Simbanda (dry-cleaning agent), Mr Clifford Haris Chiripamberi (schoolteacher). Ward 31 (Harare): Mrs Janet Bhebe (air freight supervisor). Ward 32 (all Harare hostels): Mr Denga Haven Hunda (driver).

Ward 34 (Mabvuku); Mr Albert Gumede (clerk/typist), Mr Thomas Tapa (businessman), Mr Zebediah Chihut. Ward 35 (Mabvuku): Mr Nason Mutetwa (carpenter), Mr Luke Mukusha (inspector), Mr William Kufa Mavenge (self employed). Ward 36 (Tafara): Mr Pendeka Stanlake Nyakudya, Mr Charles Chinhamo (salesman).

Salisbury Councillors, Chitungwiza Candidates

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] Two of Salisbury's new black city councillors were elected unopposed when nominations closed on Friday afternoon.

Mr James Muvuti, a mechanic, will represent Ward 15 (Gillingham) and Mr Denga Hunda Ward 33 (the hostels in Harare) in the new city council.

Elections for Wards 14 to 36 will be held on Saturday and Sunday November 22 and 23. For Wards 1 to 13, where five councillors have been returned unopposed, polling will be on the Saturday only.

A total of 73 candidates, including three women, have been nominated for the 23 wards representing the former local government areas and 36 candidates, including four blacks, for the former white wards.

The new Salisbury City Council could have a total of 25 black councillors and 11 whites if two blacks standing in the former white wards are elected. Three of them are standing in one ward, Waterfalls.

Salisbury's next mayor will most likely be black. However, the name of the man who had been widely tipped for Mayor, Mr Tony Gara did not appear on the final list of council nominations released last night.

Disqualified

A council spokesman said Mr Gara had been disqualified becuase there was something wrong with the list of people who nominated him. A candidate is disqualified if any of the people who nominate him are not on the voters' roll in his ward.

Mr Gara, whose nomination was sponsored by ZANU (PF), and who is councillor for Greendale, had decided to stand in Harare, where Mr Hunda was elected unopposed.

Fifty-eight Stand for Chitungwiza

A TOTAL of 58 candidates, an average of five candidates to a ward, has been nominated for the local government elections in Chitungwiza.

Elections in the area will be held on November 22 and 23. The Chitungwiza Urban Council, the first of its kind to be run by blacks in Zimbabwe, will consist of 24 councillors.

There are 12 wards in the council area, for each of which two councillors will be elected. The full list of candidates is:

Ward 1: Mrs Dorothy Marira, Mr Dominic Svondo and Mr Dickson Mustri.

Ward 2: Mr Manasa Madondo, Mr Tazvayi Matongo, Mr Muzondani Mlambo, Mr Phineas Mutswairo, Mr Solomon Ncube, Mr Reshown Rushwaya and Mr Constantine Tazwivinga.

Ward 3: Mr Sarous Chakauya, Mr Jethro Makoni, Mr Andrick Chanetsa, Mr Mzilikazi Chirisa, Mr Edward Mabika, Mr Lewis Marodza, Mr Emmanuel Murindagomo, and Mr Bernard Panganai.

Ward 4: Mr Philip Chinamora, Mr Raphael Mkondo, Mrs Anna Mucharinzeno and Mr Sanders Shumba.

Ward 5: Mr Francis Chifungo, Mr Philip Muderede, Mr Peter Chitengu and Mr William Mabiza.

Ward 6: Mr Robert Kambeu, Mr Ozais Mandimika, Mrs Winnie Chinyama, Mr Mhaka Shungupa and Mr Timothy Khama.

Ward 7: Mr Amos Maponga, Mr Leonard Munotengwa and Mr Paul Mashavira.

Ward 8: The Rev. Xavier Chitanda, Mr Matthew Muendaoga, Mr Gordian Furamera, Mr Gordon Murwira, Mr Enock Masaraure and Mr Robson Shamuyarira.

Ward 9: Mr Rodgers Chinyanga, Mr Xavier Zvipedzeyi and Mr George Tazvishaya.

Ward 10: Mr Patrick Chakanyuka, Mr Titus Ndoro, Mrs Irene Costa, Mr Joseph Zishiri and Mr Clements Muzodziwa.

Ward 11: Mr Esmael Chatikobo, Mr Marange Gumbo, Mr Fred Chiororo, Mr Office Ncube and Mr Amos Kamarga.

Ward 12: Mr Solomon Chimuka, Mr Magocha Ngwarayi, Mr Andrew Denya, Mr Misheck Mawire and Mrs Emelda Gwalazimba.

CSO: 4420

OFFICIAL CALLS FOR GUN CONTROLS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Nov 80 p 7

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Robson Manyika, has called on the Government to take firm measures against the large number of weapons in private hands.

"I think the responsible Ministry in the Government should take strong precautionary measures against this sort of thing so that law and order takes its course," he said.

Mr Manyika was speaking in an interview this week after a shooting incident on Sunday near a Salisbury hotel in which he was wounded in the forearm, and another man, Mr Suleman Abdul Mahomed, shot dead by the Minister's bodyguard.

The Minister, who had spent the day in Gatooma where he and other Ministers had addressed a ZANU (PF) rally, described the incident which took place at about 7.25 p.m. outside the Queens Hotel.

"I was about to buy some drinks for relatives at home when someone I didn't know came near me and started accusing me of being a UANC member and trying to provoke me. I thought he was just playing.

"But he kept on making some derogatory remarks about me. When I asked him who he was, he said: 'You think that I don't know you?' I became annoyed but I controlled myself.

"Later I told him that if he wanted to buy something, he should do so and get out. So he went out, but I did not know he was planning something."

Mr Manyika said that soon afterwards as he made his way to the door, he saw a man pointing a gun at him.

"I thought I should defend myself although I did not have a weapon. I jumped at him and tried to pull his gun away. As I did so, he shot me. That's when my bodyguard acted and shot the man.

"There was some confusion there. The man went down still holding his gun but I quickly disarmed him."

On moving outside, said Mr Manyika, he found that his car's two windows had been shot at. As he stood there, someone he did not know assaulted him and ran away.

At this point the Minister told his bodyguard to report the incident to the police.

RAN AWAY

"I remained there alone. Suddenly I saw a group of between six and seven men advancing towards me. I heard some shots being fired. I took my pistol in the car and warned the group not to come closer to me. They ran away.

"When the police arrived at the scene, someone again attempted to assault me but the police got hold of him."

The Minister, who was bleeding, was taken to the Andrew Fleming hospital. He was discharged on Monday.

During the interview at his Mount Pleasant home, Mr Manyika, his arm still bandaged, said he did not understand why the gunman had attacked him.

"We are now an independent nation and I have no enemies in the country. If this was thuggery or drunkenness, then I don't know," he added.

He said his arm was improving and thought he would soon return to work.

CSO: 4420

NKALA: GOVERNMENT TAKEOVER OF NEWSPAPERS PLANNED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Mail Correspondent: Bulawayo

The Government was to take measures to acquire a controlling interest in Zimbabwe Newspapers, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said in Bulawayo yesterday.

Addressing a ZANU (PF) rally at the White City Stadium, he said THE HERALD, THE CHRONICLE, THE SUNDAY MAIL and THE SUNDAY NEWS had failed to be in step with the needs of the people.

He accused THE CHRONICLE in particular of promoting tribalism.

Senator Nkala said that, in line with Government policy of entering into joint ventures with vital industries, the company's newspapers would have to be jointly owned as they were regarded as "vital instruments".

He said: "When I leave this place I am going to work the mechanism of participation in THE CHRONICLE. If this newspaper exists in Zimbabwe it has to try to think again that it should not provoke the people of Zimbabwe.

"We will use black editors on these newspapers, we do not want them to be run by Europeans who are anti-Government.

"If these papers, THE HERALD and THE CHRONICLE, think they are above the wishes of the people of this country, do not forget they are owned by the South African Argus group.

"We will take these papers. By next year THE HERALD and THE CHRONICLE should go. If they refuse to sell, we are the Government.

"THE CHRONICLE has to go, come what may. It has to go.

"These newspapers must now come directly under the control of the Government. They are vital instruments.

"The Government has a policy of joint ownership in any vital industry. We consider them as vital instruments. I am going to sit down and see how these papers work. We are now taking them."

Senator Nkala said: "We will do the same thing" as had happened to newspapers in Zambia, Nigeria, Malawi and Mozambique.

"We have been provoked beyond endurance by these imperialist and racialist newspapers. They want to promote civil war. They should be taken.

"THE CHRONICLE has provoked us sufficiently to warrant action against it," said Senator Nkala.

Minister's One-Party State Hint

IN VIEW of the Patriotic Front's recent moves, the central committee of ZANU (PF) "has to decide whether there should be a one-party state or not", the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, told yesterday's rally in Bulawayo.

The committee, he said, would meet soon to analyse the achievements of the Government since it came to power.

Senator Nkala charged that the PF appeared to be taking sides with the UANC and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's ZANU, as evidenced by the demonstration at the ZBC premises in Bulawayo last weekend.

He said the PF's participation in the demonstration had caused concern as the party had collaborated with elements seeking to bring down the Government. The PF had indicated it had little stake in the Government of which it was part.

He said the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, would be calling the central committee for an all-night session to examine every issue facing the Government.

The committee, he said, would also consider withdrawing payments to guerillas whose allegiance to the Government was questionable.

Moves were being taken to impose heavy taxation on landlords with several farms in a bid to discourage mass ownership of land.

Senator Nkala also announced that, with immediate effect, military-style exercises by "refugees and other people" in urban areas are banned.

He said anyone seen "running down the streets" would have to face the consequences of ignoring a Government order.

The ban, he said had been imposed as the exercises had been used to disturb peace by interfering with people's private lives.

Senator Nkala promised to say "bigger things" today, the final day of the rally.

CSO: 4420

ZANU-ZAPU VIOLENCE SEEN ALIENATING MINORITIES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Nov 80 p 14

[Article by Henry Maasdorp]

[Text]

SINCE the recent surge of violence there has been a wave of public appeals for peace and unity. This suggests that the same and forbearing among us are far from giving up hope.

But one fears that the weight of the albatross hanging round our necks, and the nature and extent of the change of heart needed to be rid of it, may be underestimated.

Before going further one should emphasise how far from simple the situation is. All the ingredients for good and evil in Zimbabwe are not even in the same mixing bowl.

There is much room for concern about law and order; however, there is simultaneously, for instance, much room for satisfaction about aspects of the economy.

The point was made, in fewer words, by a representative of Zimbabwe's intrepid businessmen, Mr Brian Grubb, when he told South Africans a fortnight ago that the irresponsible actions and violence of a minority should not be construed as reflecting an overall situation.

The Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, says that this year Zimbabwe will achieve a growth in the gross national product of 5 percent in real terms, and an 8 percent rise next year is looked for.

A spokesman of the tobacco farmers said last week that the security situation in some farming areas was worse than it had been in the years of armed conflict.

At this, it must be admitted, the fumes from the various bowls in which the ingredients of the situation repose tend to rise and mix in the head; for one recalls that an authority on commercial farming wrote in June last year that the price of failure to restore peace in the farming districts in the next 12 to 18 months might be widespread malnutrition and starvation.

Yet even if, as in this instance, the question seems to come back to law and order, reports of the growth and growing deployment of the national army, and of the steady and quietly successful work of the police in trouble spots such as Chitungwiza, take some of the edge off alarm and despondency.

Alienated

All this having been said, those who wish their country well can, nevertheless, hardly be at rest.

On the political front, including in this phrase the scenes of violence that can be traced back in some sense to "politics", reconciliation seems to have run out of steam, to have gone as far as its rather puny supporting body of ideas and feelings could take it; and we are left with a dominant party which to a sometimes alarming extent is alienated from many people among the minorities, large and small, who sit in the same boat with it on a turbulent sea.

Speaking from his own point of view, ZAPU's vice-president, Mr Josiah Chinamano, said last week that the essential values of peace and unity were nowhere near achievement, because ZANU (PF) Ministers were failing to measure up as leaders, not of ZANU (PF) but of the whole of Zimbabwe.

Whatever justice there may or may not be in my or Mr Chinamano's comments, I suggest we move on to look a little deeper.

"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

The seed sown wittingly or unwittingly by British colonisers, and enthusiastically nursed and cultivated by Africans, who even water the exotic plant with their blood, is the idea of the militant political party as the institution by whose agency all the goals of life are to be achieved — an idea which in Africa meets its nemesis eventually in the coup against the one-party government which, in Africa, tends to be presented as its logical conclusion.

Along the way (as happened in Europe, whose master institution was once the Church and which should know better) the finest meaning to be attached to the word "freedom" has been disregarded and lost.

Precious

Freedom from an unwanted master is not half so precious as the freedom from the baser aspects of one's own self that is to be found in a relationship with God and a matching relationship with one's fellows.

"They have sown the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind."

It is odd that nobody seems willing to call by the name of "terrorism" our sporadic and intermittent violence, and the worse violence in Mozambique. To do so would, perhaps, put in an unwelcome light the too similar activities that led to the triumph of militant nationalist political parties and which it is hoped will lead to a corresponding victory in South Africa.

Militancy breeds militancy. On the other hand the fruits of the spirit, such as mutual helpfulness, forbearance and regard, are won only by the exercise of the spirit.

I am far from knowing or even guessing how the necessary spiritual renewal might be brought about in modern Africa or any part of it. But I think I see the wrong track we are on, and that of itself it leads to a desert place.

CSO: 4420

FIRED UNION BOSS DENIES 'HIJACK' BID

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] **ZIMBABWE'S trouble-torn labour movement was rocked again last week when bus driver Mr Matthews Mandava was sacked as general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union.**

He was also expelled from the union —believed to be one of the biggest in the country—and kicked off the workers' committee at Salisbury United Omnibus Company.

The sacking follows allegations that he was trying to set up a splinter union to represent just SUOC workers.

But Mr Mandava, who has led the union since its formation in May, denied he was launching a new workers' group.

He claimed he was ousted because he tried to democratise the TGWU, and that many of the leaders were frightened of being outvoted in a free poll.

The decision to sack Mr Mandava as general secretary and vice-chairman of the Salisbury TGWU branch was taken at a national executive meeting.

Members of the SUOC workers' committee dismissed him as their vice-chairman at a later meeting.

Union president Mr Albert Mugabe said Mr Mandava had been sacked because he was "conniving" with SUOC general manager Mr Peter Hornblow to set up a "breakaway craft union" for company workers.

In the dismissal letter, Mr Mugabe said the 23-year-old bus driver had performed badly as union boss and had tried to "hijack" the union to the SUOC.

"His actions have been divisive," said Mr Mugabe. "The last thing we want at this difficult time is for the workers to be divided.

"We could tolerate this no longer."

He added that the national executive had appointed Mr Roderick Gonzo of Bulawayo as acting general secretary.

A vote for union leader will be held in January.

Mr Mugabe also called for the firing of Mr Hornblow as general manager of SUOC.

"He has interfered in trade union affairs," said Mr Mugabe. "We warn him now to keep his nose out of the labour movement — or else."

SUOC workers' committee chairman Mr Pilot Mhundura confirmed that Mr Mandava had been kicked off the committee.

"The decision was taken after a democratic vote because we heard that he was trying to form another union," said Mr Mhundura.

Mr Mandava, who has been a bus driver for four years, said: "That was just a rumour. There was never any truth in it."

He said the real reason for his fall from grace was his persistent call for democracy within the union. He wanted a congress to be held so that national executive members could face a vote by workers' delegates.

"Many people were scared of losing their positions of power by this," said Mr Mandava.

"They then ganged up on me."

He said the sacking was unjustified and unconstitutional — but he does not plan to appeal.

"I don't want to cause any trouble," said Mr Mandava from his Glen View home. "I'm not worried about positions of power — I just want the best for the workers."

SUOC general manager Mr Hornblow was not available for comment yesterday.

CSO: 4420

RESERVE BANK REPORT ON WAR ECONOMY PUBLISHED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] The Reserve Bank has uncovered more details of Zimbabwe's economic performance during the years of sanctions and the war, illustrating the enormous costs involved and the heavy dependence on outside assistance.

In its first Quarterly Economic and Statistical Review, released on Friday and to be published every three months in future, the bank publishes foreign debt figures for the first time since UDI.

The total foreign debt jumped from $88,5 million in 1977 to $223,8 million in 1978.

By the end of 1979 the figure had risen to $353,3 million and peaked at $387.7 million in February this year. The total stood at $364,6 million at the end of June.

The total Government debt rose on parallel lines, and at the end of June stood at $1 667,3 million. The foreign debt then stood at 22 percent to total Government borrowings.

No details are given by the bank, but the jump in foreign borrowings would appear to involve increasing loans from Pretoria to help pay for the war.

The review expects Zimbabwe's real gross domestic product to reach about 5 percent in 1980 with positive growth in all the key sectors except agriculture, which was expected to make a neutral contribution.

Manufacturing output had been up 14 percent in the first six months of the year, the value of mining output 62 percent higher, and the real value of retail turnover up 12 percent.

The main thrust was coming from the manufacturing sector, but mining was also making a significant contribution, with earnings from gold production more than doubling and substantial increases in copper and nickel earnings.

It warned, however, that due to weaker metal prices in world markets, the present rate of growth in mining industry earnings was unlikely to be maintained.

The decline in overall building output at the start of the year was unlikely to continue as the value of building plans passed in the first six months of the

year was 180 percent higher, in real terms, than the comparable 1979 period. Limited productive capacity, rather than demand, was likely to be the major constraint on the future growth of this sector.

Higher exports and improved terms of trade saw foreign exchange reserves rise $30 million in the first seven months of the year, though some decline in reserves is anticipated over the full year due to rapid import expansion.

The review notes the rapid increase in the money supply--up 33 percent in the past year--which it attributes to net Government borrowing from the banks in excess of $100 million.

It points out that the velocity of circulation has also risen in the past few months, making the rapid growth in the money supply "even more significant" and underlining the need for a reduction in the current growth rate of the monetary aggregates.

Although there had been some decline in bank liquidity in the second quarter of the year, the banking system remained very liquid and would be able to meet any increased demand for credit.

Between March and August the Zimbabwe dollar appreciated 3,5 percent against the U.S. dollar but weakened 3 percent against the South African rand.

The dollar also weakened by 3 percent against sterling, but strengthened in terms of the French franc and the Deutschmark.

The continued recovery of the economy during the first two months of 1980 was due to a considerable extent to increased consumer demand. Sales in the clothing, footwear and drapery sector, for instance, shot up by 41 percent in the first four months of the year.

The rate of inflation, measured in terms of the Consumer Price Index for higher income urban families, accelerated sharply during 1979, with December price levels 13,1 percent higher than a year before.

During the first few months of 1980, however, a substantial decline had occurred in the prevailing rate of price inflation, and by July overall consumer prices were less than 7 percent up on a year before.

The main reasons had been steadier oil prices, sales tax reductions and a recovery in labour productivity, associated with the ending of the war and increased production levels.

CSO: 4420

BUMPER YEAR FOR MINING REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] With the value of Zimbabwe's mineral production continuing to increase, the mining industry seemed set for another record-breaking year, the Deputy Minister of Mines and Energy Resources, Mr Jini Ntuta, said in Gatooma yesterday.

Opening the Mines Officials and Salaried Staff Association Congress he said mineral production for the first eight months of the year was worth $274 million as compared with $315 million for the whole of last year.

In addition, the 2 applications for Exclusive Prospecting Orders filed in the last half of 1979 were a favourable indication of an increased interest in mineral resource development. Only one EPO had been filed in the 18 months before that, he said.

"My Government is conscious of the need to foster continued growth which, of course, is dependent on foreign investment and technical expertise. It would be detrimental to the national interest to interfere with such a successful industry as that which presently operates in Zimbabwe," he said.

The Government welcomed the participation of private enterprise in exploiting and developing the nation's mineral resources. Investment in the less developed areas of the country, however, was a priority of the Government's economic policy.

"In line with the policy, it is pleasing to note that a mining group operating in Zimbabwe has recently embarked on a major expansion programme at one of its gold mines situated in an underdeveloped area in the south-eastern part of the country."

Other interesting developments were the investigations into the production of methanol and ammonia from coal, the likely establishment of another coal mine at Lusulu, the expansion of Wankie Colliery and the establishment of a pilot plant at the Zinca Platinum mine.

There was also renewed interest in the nickel mine at Hunter's Road and an airborne radiometric search for uranium was in progress, Mr Ntuta said.

CSO: 4420

CHANGE OUR HISTORY BOOKS, EDUCATION EXPERT URGES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] A RESEARCH fellow in the Faculty of Education at the University of Zimbabwe is compiling a report to be presented to the Ministry of Education for changes in the history curriculum in primary schools.

Dr N. A. Maraire, who has a PhD and an M.A. in curriculum development and educational planning, said he was compiling the report after extensive research in group A and B schools.

The research, started last year, included canvassing 235 headmasters and education officials on the relevance and usefulness of the present history and geography curricula.

"The intention was to find out whether the present curricula promoted our national identity," he said.

Dr Marairo said his research established that the history curriculum in Zimbabwean primary schools was irrelevant.

It discussed foreign concepts that had nothing to do with the people of Zimbabwe, and which did nothing to give an objective view of the contribution of the African people in the development of Zimbabwe, he said.

The Grade 5 history book for Group B schools described voyages of discovery, explorers and missionaries to pupils at ages when they should be learning the background of their own people.

"When reference is made to an African, it is always in the sense of whether he was amenable to white influence, Christianity or colonialism.

"If the African resisted, he was portrayed as a barbarian, a savage and a pagan. This colonial character of the history books needs to be changed."

Another lecturer, Mr A. C. Hodza, of the Department of African languages and culture, said he was writing a book on the history of Zimbabwe's people which he hoped would make a valuable contribution in Zimbabwean schools.

In his opinion a lot of things were omitted in the country's history books.

Questions about this country in the pre-colonial era — who its people and chiefs were, where they were situated, how they were ruled, went unanswered.

Only now were pupils learning about one or two names from the past — names that puzzled them.

"Zimbabwe has much greater history than just the names Nehanda, Kaguvi or Chaminuka. There are about 500 great names associated with Zimbabwe.

PROVINCES

"A lot can be unearthed to enrich Zimbabwe's history. I have established in my researches that what is now known as Zimbabwe was once divided into five provinces.

"They were Matanda, Mazwala, Tsunga, Hambiro and Ndowe and all had paramount chiefs and military supremes, one of whom was Dewere Gedzenga at Rukuti, the present site of Mabvuku Township.

"This is just to show what little we know of our past and how much must now be done to bring everything to light," Mr Hodza said.

Dr Marairo said the textbook ruled supreme in African primary schools, and the teacher was required to follow it slavishly.

In African schools teachers used only two history textbooks, one from each of the two main educational publishing houses, while in white schools they were free to use a series of textbooks, none prescribed.

The practice in African schools did not widen the education horizon of the child, teaching resources were extremely meagre.

Dr Marairo, who in the course of his studies did an analysis of curriculum policy making in post-colonial Jamaica, and another of ethnic history and its contribution to positive self respect, said a new social studies programme was being developed by the educational development unit of the Ministry of Education.

He would examine whether the new programme would redress the existing ills.

He said his researches in Canada, the United States and Jamaica brought out that although there was need to improve educational systems quantitively, they should also be improved qualitatively, especially in a post-colonial situation like Zimbabwe's.

CSO: 4420

BULAWAYO MAYOR CONDEMNS TRIBALISM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

THE split between major tribal groups in Zimbabwe should be healed to avoid chaos, the Mayor of Bulawayo, Councillor Mike Constandinos, said yesterday.

Addressing parents at Sobukazi secondary school prizegiving ceremony, Mr Constandinos said the tribal issue could unleash a "reign of terror".

"Although there is a degree of ethnic differences among the whites, tribalism affects the African more when it comes to the country as a whole.

"There appears to be a split between major tribal bodies. I have no hesitation in saying the future of us all will be in jeopardy if this split remains."

He called on Zimbabweans to help the country grew from strength to strength by sinking their ethnic differences.

"I am conscious of one fact: you cannot have a dissected country," he said.

In an apparent reference to strikes, Mr Constandinos said some workers were inclined to think of their work in terms of mouetary value rather than loyalty to their employers.

Loyalty, he said, was the key to improving the individual's character and quality of life, in the end benefiting his colleagues and the community.

While economic and political changes had opened up opportunities for all races, success could only be had through hard work.

He urged students to take up technical courses to offset the manpower shortage in the commercial, industrial and civil service sectors.

"What the country needs more than ever are people with the ability to use their hands and learn technical skills," Mr Constandinos said.

CSO: 4420

LAST REMEMBRANCE DAY CEREMONIES SCHEDULED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Gilbert Mawarire]

[Text]

THIS year's Remembrance Day to honour those who died in the two World Wars will be the last to be held in Zimbabwe.

From next year, all remembrance celebrations will be incorporated into the national Heroes' Days on July 11 and 12.

This was disclosed last night by the Chief of Protocol, Mr Peter Chanetsa, who said all the fallen heroes of Zimbabwe would be honoured on the prescribed days.

Mr Chanetsa also said all diplomats and representatives of international organisations accredited to Zimbabwe had been advised not to attend the Remembrance Day celebrations tomorrow.

The celebrations would, however, not be cancelled as it was too late to do so since arrangements had been made some time ago.

"But this will be the last such Remembrance Day to be observed in Zimbabwe," he said.

"In fact, we plan to make the Heroes' Acre in Warren Hills the centre of all the celebrations to mark our fallen heroes and these will include all those who died for the good of our country during the 90 years o' colonialism," he added.

"We are not going to honour people who fought other people's wars."

Mr Chanetsa also noted that the Remembrance Day falls only two days before the 15th anniversary of UDI.

He warned that anybody found celebrating UDI would be dealt with.

"We are aware that some people might take some advantage of the Remembrance Day to celebrate UDI, but we would like to advise anybody with such intentions not to do so because we will not tolerate it," he said.

Mr Chanetsa is also the Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CSO: 4420

MOVE TO INCREASE BEEF OUTPUT REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] SLAUGHTER facilities have been extended for the first time to Salisbury butchers at the Cold Storage Commission abattoir. This will boost beef supplies in the city and alleviate the present restriction.

A request for local butchers to have access to service slaughter facilities at the abattoir was approved by Senator Denis Norman, Minister of Agriculture.

Approval was given after a meeting between the Minister, members of the Meat Traders' Association and the Matabeleland Master Butchers' Association, in Salisbury recently.

Senator Norman told the two associations that use of the abattoir facilities was subject to certain conditions.

Among these were that the level of slaughterings by individual butchers must be confined to a weight of beef equivalent to the reduction to their basic quota from the CSC for that week.

Butchers requesting the slaughter facilities must arrange this with the CSC on a weekly booking basis.

"Slaughter bookings will be accepted only up to the surplus slaughter capacity as determined by the commission," Senator Norman said.

This means that butchers in Salisbury will be allowed to buy cattle on an open market and slaughter at the CSC Salisbury abattoir, instead of sending their cattle to Gatooma or Que Que.

Mr W. H. Lashbrook, chairman of the Meat Traders' Association, said: "We are going to accept the offer subject to coming to an agreement about the cost of slaughtering."

He said that opening the Salisbury abattoir to local butchers was a step in the right direction because they could buy enough beef to satisfy their customers.

Mr Lashbrook said slaughtering would start as soon as it could be arranged.

Both associations had asked the Minister to control the point of slaughter because Matabeleland had private and municipal abattoirs while there were none in Mashonaland.

Mr Lashbrook said the situation had been unfair to local butchers, who were restricted in supplying beef from the open market, while their counterparts in Matabeleland had the use of adequate abattoir facilities.

Senator Norman declined to impose any control on the slaughter of cattle at municipal and private abattoirs after giving the issue careful consideration.

He made it clear that the service slaughterings would be undertaken only until the CSC lifted the current reduction in its basic quota allocation of beef.

It is believed that while some butchers will be eager to use the CSC facility others may not.

Mr Mitch Stamboli, a Salisbury butcher, said his use of the abattoir would depend on the "availability of CSC beef in relation to his business requirements and the price."

He said that there were a number of butchers in Salisbury who were closing their businesses at 1 p.m. and would therefore be keen to buy beef on the open market and use the abattoir.

Previously, the only independent slaughter facility that was available to Salisbury butchers was the independent Freecor-owned abattoir in Marandellas, but this was bought by the CSC for $330 000 in 1974.

The abattoir, operated by the Freecor subsidiary, Rhodesian Meat Suppliers, was opened in 1970 and within six months was showing a turnover of more than $100 000.

Some butchers have been using the facilities at the independent abattoir in Gatooma, but their number has been restricted by the costs of transport.

Local auctioneers have also said that transport costs have kept Matabeleland butchers from buying slaughter cattle in Mashonaland, as they did previously.

Mr Lashbrook welcomed the opportunity of using the Salisbury CSC abattoir because, he said, it would go a long way in reducing the amount of illegal slaughtering taking place in the bush.

CSO: 4420

AMBITIOUS PLANS TO DEVELOP SALISBURY ANNOUNCED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] A second university and polytechnic, a third airport and a new railway station were all included in the City of Salisbury's blueprint for the future, the Mayor, Councillor Jack Whiting, said yesterday.

Addressing members of the National Affairs Association in Salisbury, Mr Whiting said the new airport and second university should be built between 1984 and 1986.

Outlining the projected growth and development of the city over the next 20 years, he said maximum use would be made of available land by the erection of the largest possible properties.

Further limitations on vehicle movement were envisaged in central area streets and increased segregation between vehicles and pedestrians.

The city would also be looking for a site to stage both the Olympic and Commonwealth Games.

Construction

Anticipating vigorous redevelopment in the central commercial zones--with "the smell of wet concrete everywhere"--Mr Whiting said major industrial centres would be under construction in the western sector with light rail traffic serving Seke.

Other areas which would require the attention of the new council included:

Upgrading existing sub-standard housing, particularly where families had to live in a single room.

Improvement of market and small service facilities.

Provision of more trading sites for development by private enterprise, particularly in areas such as Glen View and Warren Park.

A need for more social and recreational facilities and upgrading existing ones.

Provision of credit facilities and an adequate extension service to help home-owners complete their houses.

Linking Queensway with the Enterprise Road.

An independent system of cycle tracks to feed the central business district from the suburbs.

Consideration of a site for a third airport and a second university and polytechnic.

A modern railway station containing shops, offices, etc.

Moving the showground complex to the Tynwald area to make way for a major transport terminus which would include the projected tram service and a heliport shuttle to the two major airports.

Farming strategy would be implemented intensively, with organised food production based on waste material from the city in green-belt areas. Peripheral industries, particularly those relative to food processing, would be established.

"In this way a man-made ecological system will have been created," Mr Whiting said.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

HOUSING SCHEME HIT--Bulawayo: The Government's decision to house ZIPRA and ZANLA forces in civilian areas was criticised yesterday at a Patriotic Front rally at Gokwe. Mr Sidney Malunga, PF whip and MP for Matabeleland North, said he and others questioned the wisdom of placing these men in the suburbs of Salisbury and Bulawayo. "Now there is talk of disarming them. But won't this precipitate a crisis which will bring misery to the people? There has always been a tendency to pick on ZIPRA as the culprits in incidents. We of the PF deplore this attitude because our forces are highly responsible but lethal when provoked." Accusing ZANU (PF) of "inciting its supporters to resort to confrontation", he said the country expected responsible, progressive statements from the Government. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Nov 80 p 1]

WHEAT RESERVE DOWN--Rapidly growing consumption of bread combined with declining wheat production could lead to wheat shortages late next year if at least one of the trends was not reversed, the deputy general manager of the Grain Marketing Board, Mr A. B. Long, said last week. "The board has been carrying surplus stocks of wheat for some years but the situation has suddenly turned rather critical in that production has been falling and consumption has been rising," Mr Long said. Production countrywide dropped from 208 000 tonnes in 1978-79 to 160 000 tonnes last year, mainly due to the influence of the war and the drought. Initial estimates for this year were 145 000 tonnes, since revised to 160 000, he said. "The wheat sold to millers and sold by them to bakers is being milled at maximum capacity, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Bread, because of its relative cheapness, is now being consumed as never before. Such a situation is fine while stocks of wheat are available, but in the event of the barrel being scraped dry the board, providing funds were made available to it, would have to import," Mr Long said. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Nov 80 p 8]

INTERPOL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION--The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Tarisai Ziyambi, Zimbabwe's Commissioner of Police, Mr Peter Allum, and two other police officers, leave tomorrow for Manila, in the Philippines, where they will attend the 49th general assembly of Interpol--the international criminal police organisation. The general assembly of Interpol, which begins on November 13, will consider Zimbabwe's application for membership of the organisation. Senator Ziyambi will go on from Manila to the United States, Britain and several African countries, where he will study the organisation and training of police officers, said a Ministry of Home Affairs statement.--Iana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Nov 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420 END

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2 December 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2326

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2 December 1980

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2326

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SOUTHERN AFRICA TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENTS DISCUSSED

Dependence on South Africa

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Oct 80 p 31

[Text]

Transport sources in South Africa believe that the spate of conferences and resolutions aimed at lessening southern African nations' dependence on South Africa's transport network are more than mere hot air and empty rhetoric.

They say that the recently constituted Transport Commission of the Nine, with headquarters in Maputo is serious in tackling the subcontinent's infrastructural problems and that headway has already been made.

They point to the recently re-opened Chicualacuala/Maputo line which connects Mozambique's southern part with Salisbury. In addition, the commission has organised an International Conference of Doners in November from which funds are expected to be forthcoming for some of the projects mooted.

MISNOMER

Mozambique's Deputy-Director of Ports and Railways, Mr Zacarias Palla de Lima, noted that the title of the conference was something of a misnomer. "What we are looking for is not primarily aid, but commercial investment as these projects will be profitable for investors."

He hoped however that a good part of the finance needed for transport and communication projects would flow from the conference.

The November conference will mark the third meeting of the commission since its inception. All have been held in Mozambique.

While there is no accurate figure on the monetary needs of intended improvements, delegates at a meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, said that R1 200m will be needed in the next decade.

SMALL

This figure seems disproportionately small considering the scope of planned improvements. Major projects and developments mentioned include the electrification of the line between Maputo and Gwelo, the rehabilitation of the Beira/Salisbury and Ncala/Malawi lines, and the addition of a section of the line in Malawi to link it with Zambia.

In addition to these rail projects various road improvements in Botswana and the rebuilding of the Salisbury / Mozambique roads will be put forward. A further plan to improve shipping on Lake Malawi has also been suggested.

Other items are said to include refurbishing and purchasing of materials handling equipment, dredging of the Mozambique ports, conversion of certain light guage rail lines, alleviation of the shortage of rolling stock and traction units (although individual nations have taken steps on their own accounts to alleviate the latter shortage) and ballasting of existing rail lines.

A master plan for Maputo, drawn up by a New York company, has recommended that the channel be deepened and widened to accommodate giant bulk ore carriers and the building of a new coal terminal.

Tenders have already been received for the expansion of the Matola coal terminal. "Maputo port director, Mr Jorge de Sousa Coelho, said the port was operating at 60 percent of its capacity of 6m tons of cargo a year and he hoped with the addition of new handling equipment, that this would reach 90 percent within a year.

South African Railways has been instrumental in alleviating the shortage of all types of equipment,

alleviating the shortage of derailments on the Maputo/Komatipoort line, placed an embargo on Maputo bound traffic after the 1 800 truck limit was reached.

On the other hand it lent Beira port 7 Garrett steam locomotives for shunting and private companies have also assisted with much needed material handling equipment. An order of about 200 forklift trucks is expected for Beira at the end of the year.

At Ncala, which handles most of Malawi's trade, a container handling crane, the first of its kind, is only expected to be commissioned by February/March next year because of structural siting problems.

RE-OPENED

Mozambique's rail links to Zimbabwe are officially open. The Chicualacuala/Maputo line was reopened on October 3 but the temporary repairs on bridges bombed during the war in Zimbabwe are only sufficient to carry half axle loads. Trains now running are only carrying 2 200 tons. Steel and sugar comprise cargo on the Maputo run and the return run is devoted to petrol and diesel although there is a chronic shortage of tankers.

The line is, however, in urgent need of ballasting as well as bridge repairs and while Zimbabwe is reputedly building rolling stock for Mozambique, those confiscated by Mozambique in 1975 after the border closure are fast becoming unserviceable.

BLOWN

The anti Frelimo resistance movement (MNR) has blown up sections of the Beira/Umtali line at least three times recently and local sources are fearful of a Unita/Angola situation developing.

The most recent attack took place on October 20 when a train was blown up. Mozambique railway authorities are believed to have cleared the line which was only able to carry small cargo trains once a day in each direction as the line is urgently in need of ballasting.

Outside of Mozambique the Benguela line is still inoperable because of Unita activity in south Angola, while embargoes and bottlenecks have brough about a greater amount of transshipment by road of goods bound for Zambia and Zaire.

Increase in Road Haulage

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Oct 80 p 23

[Article by Geoff Schuttleworth]

[Text]

Over the past three months, and especially since the ending of hostilities in Zimbabwe, there has been a sharp decline in cargo airfreighted to Malawi, Zambia and Zaire and an equally sharp rise in road haulage.

While the flow of goods to South Africa's northern neighbours has increased dramatically since the beginning of the year, rail routes are becoming less clogged as the bulk maize cargoes have largely been delivered.

Nevertheless, the South African Railways continues to place restrictions or embargoes on goods travelling north, particularly to Zaire and Zambia but also Zimbabwe and now for the first time Mozambique. Zimbabwe is now handling 97 000 tons

a month from South Africa — double the amount a few months back.

REPAIRS

Rail efficiency is not only hampered by the slow turnaround times at destinations because of a shortage both of staff and traction units, but repairs afforded to some of the routes are in cases only of a temporary nature and loads are sometimes reduced by half to cater for a lack of ballasting.

The use of road transport has also become more popular as a means of speeding up deliveries which have been placed under embargo. This is particularly so in Zimbabwe. On other routes forwarders have grown wise and are now sending freight to the north only by road.

TARRED ROAD

Over 75 trucks a week are now using the Kazangula ferry in Botswana, — 10 a day destined for Zambia and about five a week to Zaire. Goods destined for Malawi are more frequently being provided by Zimbabwe and hauled there by road transport. In the height of the Zimbabwe war, 10 flights a week landed at Blantyre but this has been reduced to about two a week.

Another route being used more extensively than before is through Mocambique, to Salisbury via Beira. The route offers the nearest to a fully tarred road, a not inconsiderable point, bearing in mind that the rainy season in Botswana makes travel impossible for weeks on end.

But the route has its disadvantages — the Mo-Zambican National Resistance Movement (MNR) has not only blown rail links, but has attacked convoys under Frelimo protection travelling north between Maputo and Beira. One South African truck was destroyed recently in peculiar circumstances, while others have been reported hit by the guerillas, although these remain unconfirmed.

Those who use the route move fully loaded to Maputo, and then travel to Beira where most goods are discharged. Further goods are taken to Salisbury, especially since the recently opened Beira/Salisbury line not only suffered from ballasting problems, but has also been blown up to at least three times in the last three months. Once in Salisbury, the South African trucks are able to take cargoes back to the Reef, mostly with bricks.

South African road operators are however concerned by the apparent favouring of Zimbabwe hauliers outside of South Africa as far as the granting of permits is concerned.

PERMITS

In many instances, cargoes which are trucked to the border either at Kazangula or Beit Bridge frequently have to be transhipped because of a failure to get permits granted.

Local operators are nevertheless confident that current buoyant conditions will continue and they are expecting a boom towards the end of next year when equipment destined for the extensions to the Wankie power station is expected to flow in at South African rather than Mozambican ports.

At present conditions are buoyant enough for rates to have dropped by around 15 percent. Returns, despite the risks particularly in Mocambique, are around two or three times those earned in South Africa.

CSO: 4420

ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE TO RESOLVE RAIL ASSETS QUESTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] **Sunday Times Reporter ZAMBIA and Zimbabwe are still to resolve the sharing of assets of the defunct Rhodesia Railways unitary system which was disbanded in 1967.**

The system was dissolved after Zambia became independent in 1964 and established her own railway network.

The dissolution was influenced by the Unilateral Declaration of Independence by a white minority clique led by Ian Smith in 1965.

This made it impossible for the two sides to meet and discuss the sharing of assets amicably because Zambia did not recognise the rebel regime in the then Rhodesia.

According to a Zambia Railways spokesman, when the system broke up, it had a total of 13,000 wagons out of which Zambia got only 3,000.

Other assets included 403 steam locomotives with Zambia getting only 87 of these and 72 passenger coaches.

The assets included buildings and repair workshops, some farms and land.

Asked if there were any plans to share the assets, the spokesman said the problem would have to be settled by authorities from the two governments after they had met to discuss the matter.

Ministry of Power and Transport and Communications officials, who are responsible for negotiations with their Zimbabwean counterparts were not available for comment.

In 1974, the dissolution committee encountered several problems with the rebel regime when they held talks aimed at settling the issue.

This resulted in Zambia having to import rolling stock to replace those stranded in Rhodesia. Very little of the equipment was recovered by Zambia because of the politically hostile situation between the two countries.

The then permanent secretary for planning and finance Mr Luke Mwamanshika, said Zambia would make every effort to ensure that all her assets were returned to her as a matter of necessity.

He described as "wishful thinking" reports from Rhodesia that Zambia would not get its share of the assets because of the financial problems facing the system.

Meanwhile, a Zambia Railways spokesman has announced that the electrification programme of the system may be introduced next year.

The spokesman said once feasibility studies going on were completed and accepted, a decision would be made on when the programme would be implemented.

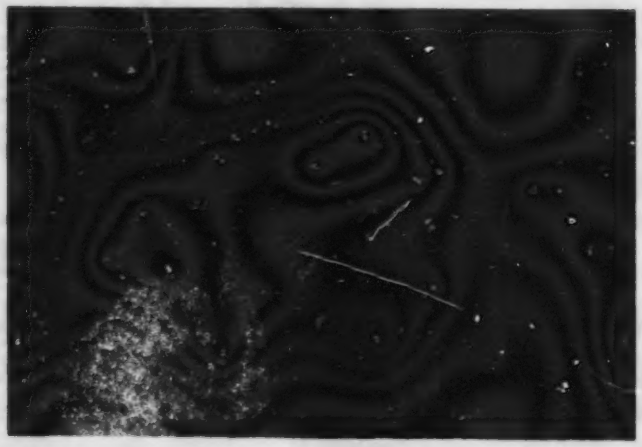
The studies being undertaken would among other things, determine the viability on the system, see if the programme would facilitate the movement of trains, and whether it would be economically beneficial.

CSO: 4420

PUBLIC WARNED ABOUT ESCAPE OF DANGEROUS INDIVIDUAL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA
NATIONAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT
Arrest Warrant



The National Investigation Department (formerly the Angolan Judiciary Police) brings to the attention of both the military and paramilitary units (FAPLA, People's Police and ODP [People's Defense Organization]) and the public in general that ALBERTO LOPES DE VEIGA JUNIOR, bachelor, 20 years old, a mechanic, son of Alberto Lopes and Otilia de Conceicao, born in Golungo and resident of Luanda, has escaped from the Lobito penitentiary where he was awaiting trial. This individual is of mixed parentage and has a stocky appearance. He is considered extremely dangerous. The public's cooperation in his capture is requested and a warning is hereby issued that any person who may give him shelter or assistance will be subject to the provisions of the law.

For any information leading to his arrest, please call the permanent guard service of this department, Nos 37689 and 38691 or contact the Central Investigation Section, Senada da Camara Street, fourth floor.

[Signed] The chief of the Central Investigation Section
Manuel Jacinto de Cunha Van-Dunem (inspector)

CSO: 4401

PRESIDENT GIVES VIEWS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 4 Oct 80 pp 1, 9

/Article by Ibrahim al-Wayshi: "Hassan Gouled, President of Arab Djibouti, Talks to AL-QABAS: No Facilities for America--Our Land Is Not for Rent"/

/Text/ The day after tomorrow, Monday, Mr Barakat Gourad Hamadou, the prime minister of Djibouti, will arrive in Kuwait on an official 3-day visit during which talks will take place with officials on a number of issues of concern to the two countries.

AL-QABAS sent our colleague Ibrahim al-Wayshi to the Republic of Djibouti to hold a series of meetings with the forgotten Arab country which lies at the Bab el-Mandeb on the east coast of Africa, on the shores of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

The President of Djibouti, Mr Hassan Gouled, talked to AL-QABAS and asserted that his country would never grant any military facilities to the United States of America, saying "The news being bruited about on this subject has no basis in truth. Our land is not for rent."

President Gouled took up the subject of the struggle over the Red Sea area and Bab el-Mandeb, stating that this struggle threatens the area with danger. He called on foreign countries to leave the people of Africa to solve their problems by themselves, without interference.

President Gouled also dealt with the dangers threatening Djibouti from its two neighbors, Somalia and Ethiopia, saying "Danger does not come to us from these two neighbors alone, but from other parties as well."

Concerning the concentrated French presence on Djibouti territory, he stressed that this presence is continuing in accordance with his personal request and that these forces are protecting his country from all foreign dangers and preserving its independence.

The president of Djibouti talked about the economics of his country, saying that "It is zero" and that Arab brothers must support his country and offer it aid so that it will be able to preserve its independence.

"We are people of the desert, in broad day light. When midday comes and the sun spreads its light with utmost justice, we know full well, under the thorns, that equality is not a mirage. As far as we go, we know that man, whatever his color or wealth may be, is man, born of woman, and that in 9 months he starts to count the days which will be available to him until death. We are the descendents of poverty and economic oppression."

These are words from the speech by President Hassan Gouled Aptidon, president of the Republic of Djibouti, before the United Nations General Assembly on 21 September 1977, after the former's admission to membership in the international organization, when it became its 148th member.

President Gouled, who led the movement of the people of Djibouti's struggle against the French colonization of his country, which lasted 115 years and united this people which lives on the western shore of Bab el-Mandeb, the gateway to the Red Sea, feels the sufferings of his poor people and lives with their hunger and thirst.

When we met the president in his extremely modest office in the presidential palace in Djibouti, he began by stating, with a paternal smile on his lips, "You are welcome to independent Arab Islamic Djibouti." The president's description of his country as "independent" was one of the main focal points of our conversation, which lasted 2 hours, in view of the sensitivity which the intense French military presence on Djibouti territory reflects although more than 3 years have elapsed since the country's independence in every Arab who visits Djibouti, on grounds that the "anthem" of independence has not been completed.

Through his responses, President Gouled forcefully asserted the fact of his country's independence and full sovereignty. He talked about the foreign designs which his country is exposed to and decisively denied any intention to give America military facilities on Djibouti territory. The president also explained his concept of national unity.

However, the deteriorating economic circumstances which the people of the Republic of Djibouti are experiencing were the prominent feature of President Hassan Gouled's answers to most of our questions.

A List of Accounts

/Question/ Honorable president, your visit to Kuwait in March 1978 was an important step along the road to consolidating relations between the two fraternal countries. Would you be so kind as to mention what achievements have been made in the context of the development and consolidation of these relations?

/Answer/ My official visit to Kuwait to which you referred was an effective contribution to implanting the bonds of fraternity and friendship which exist between the two countries, and it opened broad scope for fruitful cooperation between us. We hope that cooperation will increase on behalf of the interests of the two fraternal peoples.

Djibouti's relations with Arab brethren in general are based on the principle of Arab solidarity, mutual respect and nonintervention in domestic affairs.

/Question/ How that three years have elapsed since Djibouti joined the League of Arab States, what are the most prominent items in your list of accounts with it? That is, what has the Republic of Djibouti offered in the league context and what benefit has your membership brought you?

/Answer/ Directly after independence, the Repbulic of Djibouti joined the Arab League and by joining regained its Arab personality and stressed its affiliation with the Arab family. The aid the Arab League states offered Djibouti after independence were a strong and effective push in support of this fledgling state.

Young Djibouti, in spite of its scarce resources, is sparing no effort to support the principles of Arab unity, work to achieve it, and defend legitimate Arab rights.

/Question/ Alongside the party you head, is there any intention to permit the establishment of other parties, in the context of national unity?

/Answer/ There actually is another party besides the Popular Independence Grouping and that is the National Independence Party.

/Question/ Is it represented in the government and parliament?

/Answer/ Yes, there are ministers and members of parliament who were members of this party before independence. In general, the Popular Independence Grouping includes all the other parties, on grounds that it contains members who belonged to various parties.

We are not opposed to the principle of establishing other parties besides the Popular Independence Grouping, as long as these parties do not engage in activities which will have the effect of infringing on the stability and independence of Djibouti--I mean, will not engage in acts of sabotage and destruction which will disturb the country's security and peace.

/Question/ Is there a sort of opposition in the party or parliamentary structure? Would you permit the presence of such opposition to continue?

/Answer/ Since the start of independence we have chosen the system of democratic instructions, and in the context of these institutions the people can exercise the freedom to express opinions through the General Assembly (parliament) or in the framework of the party through their representatives.

French Is Dominant

/Question/ A visitor to Djibouti observes that the French language, not Arabic, is dominant both on the official level and in public life. Is there any Arabization plan for the future?

/Answer/ As you know, Djibouti attained its independence in 1977. When we attained national sovereignty over our country, we adopted measures which would bring us back to the great Arab nation. Djibouti joined the League of Arab States, which has helped us greatly to sow the seeds of the Arabic language by sending teachers to teach in the Djibouti schools.

After independence, we introduced the Arabic language into all schools and stages of education so that our country could assume its natural place among the countries of the Arab nation and so that the Arabic language in the near future could be the official language of the Republic of Djibouti.

/Question/ Isn't it the official language of the country now?

/Answer/ We are still exerting efforts to make it an official language in the near future. In the context of the development of relations between Djibouti and its brethren, there a number of schools which have arisen, paid for by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Fraternal Iraq has also contributed to establishing Arabic primary schools and has sent the teachers needed for this school; they are working at the expense of the Iraqi government.

Let me emphasize an important fact which does not require debate, namely that any visitor to Djibouti can also observe the Djibouti people's adherence to the Islamic values which arise from our pure religion, in spite of the colonialism which lasted 115 years.

An Arab Minority

/Question/ Honorable president, yours is the only Arab country which has allotted some parliamentary seats to an Arab minority. Isn't that strange for an Arab country.

/Answer/ There is no Arab minority in parliament; all members are Arabs. However, there are Somali members or Ethiopian members. All members are Djiboutis and they represent the Djibouti Arab people.

/Question/ Honorable president, would you be so kind as to describe your position on national unity?

/Answer/ We understand national unity to mean equality of rights and obligations among all the members of this nation. We are making the necessary efforts to establish a society which will be dominated by stability, loyalty, love and brotherhood.

The strategy of developing our society in Djibouti is aimed at improving the citizens' living conditions by providing their basic needs through development achievements, in accordance with the country's scant resources.

Foreign Designs

/Question/ By virtue of its important geographic situation and political strategy, your country is exposed to the danger of foreign designs, honorable president. Where does this danger come from, in your opinion? From Somalia, or more from Ethiopia?

/Answer/ Directly after the Republic of Djibouti acquired independence we appealed for the codification of a sort of cooperation among the countries of the region, and our country drew up a clear policy founded on good neighborliness. Young Djibouti wants this region to be land of concurrence and interchange for the sake

of preserving peace and stability.

As regards foreign designs on Djibouti, they do not just come from Ethiopia or Somalia; there are designs from other countries. This lies within the context of strategy and the international conflict.

While it is said that competition and conflict exist among the countries of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, the fact is that the real competition is over the waterway, the Bab el-Mandeb, which links the Indian Ocean to the Red Sea. It is no secret to anyone that when ships pass from the Suez Canal toward the Indian Ocean, they must go through the Bab el-Mandeb.

/Question/ What preparations have you made to avoid these dangers and to resist designs on the Bab al-Mandeb?

/Answer/ There is no way to preserve security and stability in the region except through full cooperation among the countries lying along the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. We have emphasized this on many occasions and have demanded that a kind of dialogue be established among these countries in order to repel dangers and preserve peace and security.

The foreign policy of the Republic of Djibouti in this region is clear but there is obvious ambivalence in the policy of some countries of the region.

/Question/ What do you mean by ambivalence?

/Answer/ We do not like to hear criticisms of Djibouti's foreign policy from certain countries in the region, but we always prefer not to answer but to adhere to silence, in order not to enter into bickering which is of no benefit.

The French Presence

/Question/ Although three years have elapsed since Djibouti's independence, French military forces estimated at about 4,500 troops still are present. What is the reason for the presence of these forces?

/Answer/ This French military presence lies within the context of the defense agreement between France and Djibouti. These Forces take part in preparing and training domestic military personnel and staffs and their presence is also considered support for the economic life of the country.

I would like to emphasize that the presence of French forces in Djibouti and their retention after independence occurred in accordance with my request and that they are performing a specific mission, which is to defend the security and stability of Djibouti against all foreign aggression, in addition to training the domestic army. As for security and stability within the country, the domestic forces are responsible for that. It has been necessary for us to retain this French military presence in the absence of other effective solutions.

/Question/ What do you mean by other solutions, Mr President?

/Answer/ The other solution I mean are possibilities of supporting and strengthening the economic situation in Djibouti. Our economy is suffering from a severe state of weakness. The French presence in our country helps it avoid the deterioration and aggravation of the economic situation; it is the lack of economic buttresses for our country which caused us to allow the continued French presence after independence.

We are going through a transitional state, and the day we are able to perform our obligations, defend our nation and protect its security and stability in the region we will be able to dispense with the services of France. In any event the agreement stipulates that we have the right to request the evacuation of these forces at any time.

/Question/ What do you mean, Mr President, by saying that the presence of the French forces supports the economic condition of your country?

/Answer/ The French military personnel totals 4,500 troops, and a number of them are living here with their families and relatives, in addition to a large number of French civilians. They effectively help support our economy since as long as the Djibouti economy remains dependent on services they will be considered a buttress of this economy. We have no other sources of income such as heavy industry, light industry or even agriculture.

By virtue of the friendship and cooperation agreement signed by Djibouti and France after independence, France is committed to defending Djibouti against all foreign attack. There are also other agreements in the context of economic and technical cooperation which bind the French government to offer the necessary aid to the Republic of Djibouti by sending experts, technicians, teachers and doctors. This French aid to the Republic of Djibouti costs France US $45 million a year; France takes charge of paying the salaries of its personnel, the costs of training and arming them and training its staffs, and of paying another sum to pay the salaries of experts' technicians and all French aides, since the state budget is unable to meet these requirements.

The Independence Anthem

/Question/ But don't you consider, honorable president, that this great French presence infringes on the independence of Djibouti?

/Answer/ Not at all. The French presence absolutely does not obstruct our exercise of national sovereignty on our territory. This presence results from agreements which we ourselves approved in complete freedom. In fact, it is primarily this French presence in Djibouti that enables us to exercise our complete absolute national sovereignty.

No Facilities for America

/Question/ Some news has appeared concerning negotiations between you and America to give America naval and air military facilities. What is the extent of truth in that?

/Answer/ There is no basis of truth to such gossip. It is not true at all.

/Question/ If America, let's assume, requested such facilities, would you agree?

/Answer/ We cannot accept that. That is in conflict with our principles. We are a country which is committed to neutrality and nonalignment. In addition to that, we would be renting our territory.

/Question/ Excuse me, Mr President, I myself have observed some American military vessels in Djibouti harbor.

/Answer/ Djibouti's economy depends on services. These are ships in transit which are supplied with fuel and water only. They ask for permits in advance to anchor their ships or supply them with fuel before these ships arrive.

/Question/ Considering that Djibouti lies on the African shore of Bal el-Mandeb, how do you view the issues of the eastern African continent--Somalia and Ethiopia and the issue of foreign intervention in Africa in general?

/Answer/ About a month ago I sent an appeal to belligerent countries in the east African area to remedy the problems existing among them by peaceful means, through dialogue, negotiation and cooperation, so that there could be a guarantee of peace and stability and a future for the people of this region and so that the countries of the region could also be able to carry out development plans in it.

As regards foreign intervention in Africa, we condemn all foreign intervention on this continent. We believe that the Africans' problems must be solved in an African context alone and not by the intervention of foreign countries or parties.

Two hours had passed, and President Hassan Gouled was still expressing his readiness to answer further questions.

Before he bade us goodbye his excellency spoke again about the economic conditions of Djibouti, and was very agitated when he said:

"Before independence, it was the French government which was in charge of covering the fiscal deficit of the state. Now, however, the situation is completely different. The Djibouti economy is in a state of zero. Therefore we are asking our Arab brothers to aid us in order to preserve our independence. We are requesting this aid only in order to achieve development projects through agreement with the country which gives us this aid or the fund which provides it. They will have full power to follow up on these projects until they are completed."

Then President Gouled said, at the end,

"We in Djibouti are faced with exorbitant expenses both in operating government departments and in subsidizing the necessary consumer goods for citizens. All that requires the support we are aspiring to from our fraternal brothers so we may be able to establish development plans which will help us fulfil the citizen's rights and maintain the independence of our country."

President Hassan Gouled, President of the Republic of Djibouti

Born in 1916.

Belongs to the Issa tribe of Somali origin.

Heads the Popular Independence Grouping Party, the official party of the state, and is considered the spiritual father of the national movement in Djibouti.

Worked as a naval officer in the Port of Djibouti until 1950.

Was member of the senate in Paris and elected to the chamber of Deputies in the period from 5 November 1950 to 20 November 1955.

In 1956 was vice chairman of the Chamber of Deputies.

In 1958 was chosen deputy prime minister of Djibouti.

In 1963 was elected deputy of the French National Assembly. The same year he was elected first vice chairman of the Regional Assembly and was re-elected in 1968.

On 15 June 1977 was elected prime minister of Djibouti.

On 24 June was elected president and at the same time chairman of the Popular Independence Grouping Party.

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PREMIER STRESSES NONALIGNMENT, ASKS FOR MONEY

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 5 Oct 80 p 9

/Article by Ibrahim al-Wayshi: "Barakat Hamadou, Prime Minister of Djibouti, to AL-QABAS: We will Never Allow the Port of Djibouti To Be Used for Military Purposes"/

/Text/ Tomorrow, Monday, Mr Barakat Gourad Hamadou, the prime minister of the Republic of Djibouti, will reach Kuwait on an official visit to the country which will take 3 days, during which discussions will be held with officials on a number of points included in the agenda.

Mr Hamadou's visit to Kuwait lies in the context of an "intermittent" tour in which he will visit a number of Arab Gulf states. He began with a visit to the state of the United Arab Emirates the last week of September and is to visit the fraternal states of Qatar and Bahrain in the near future.

During his conversation with AL-QABAS, the premier of Djibouti described the goals and conclusions of his visit to the state of the Arab emirates and dealt with Kuwaiti-Djibouti relations, describing them as "special relations" and saying "Kuwait has offered and is offering much assistance to Djibouti and other fraternal and friendly countries."

During the conversation, which lasted an hour and a half in his office in the ministerial complex in the capital, Djibouti, Mr Hamadou said that the state budget comes to US $70 million and that it all comes from taxes and port services.

The prime minister stressed that without Arab aid to his country, Djibouti would be exposed to foreign designs. He also mentioned that his country imports everything and produces absolutely nothing except salt. He said that even salt production is not commercially exploited, because of an absence of technical and technological resources.

Mr Hamadou called on Arab investors to invest their money in Djibouti, stressing that the investment law there guarantees many benefits and facilities.

In his capacity as a port minister as well, the prime minister of Djibouti said that his country was prepared to grant adequate guarantees to countries of the African Horn to use the port of Djibouti, but on condition that this use be only for commercial purposes, not military ones.

He talked about the problem of the refugees whom the war between Somalia and Ethiopia had cast out onto Djibouti's borders, stating that they were numerous, representing 12 percent of the population of Djibouti, and were to be considered a burden on his country's economy.

He denied the rumors being circulated to the effect that there was discrimination between the people of the Afar and Issa tribes, the giggest tribes in Djiboukti. He said, "It is not true that the Afars have been excluded from power. I am one of them."

Special Relations

/Question/ What are the goals of your latest visit to the state of the United Arab Emirates? Did it achieve its desired objectives?

/Answer/ My visit to the fraternal state of the emirates lay within the context of brotherly relations and relations of friendship between the two countries. We are always anxious that there be continuous meetings between officials of the two countries, with the objective of exchanging views on the current conditions in the Arab nation.

During the visit we, with our brothers in the state of the emirates, addressed ourselves to relations of cooperation between the two countries and the possibility of offering aid to Djibouti so that it would be able to carry out its development projects.

The results were fruitful and positive. There was a warm, brotherly reception by our brothers in the state of the emirates and an understanding of Djibouti's point of view. Officials in the fraternal Arab emirates stressed to me that the projects the Republic of Djibouti presented received their attention and that the emirates would help carry them out. There is a promise to provide a financial grant to complete the projects we are intending to carry out.

/Question/ What are the objectives of your current visit to Kuwait? Will it be followed by visits to other Gulf states?

/Answer/ My visit to the fraternal state of Kuwait also lies within the context of consolidating the bonds of brotherly relations which exist between the two countries. Kuwait has provided us with aid which has helped eliminate the difficulties we are suffering from. About a year ago we presented Kuwait with a number of development projects with the objective of getting aid for carrying them out. During my current visit I will discuss the issue of this aid which we have requested with our Kuwaiti brothers, and we will also discuss the possibility of obtaining a loan from the Kuwait Development Fund to finance projects in the port of Djibouti. We are sure that the fraternal state of Kuwait will spare no effort to support the economy of Djibouti, within the limits of its capabilities.

During this visit we will also address ourselves to a discussion of the current situation in the Arab nation and in the Horn of Africa in particular.

This visit will be followed by others to the fraternal states of Qatar and Bahrain.

/Question/ How would you describe Kuwaiti-Djibouti relations at the present time?

/Answer/ Our relations with the state of Kuwait are excellent. They are based on the principles of Arab solidarity, fraternity and mutual respect. We extol these fraternal relations and are sure that they will gain in strength in the future for the sake of the common interests of the two fraternal peoples.

Djibouti's relations with Kuwait are special ones. The state of Kuwait has offered much aid to Djibouti and other Arab and Islamic countries which are in need of Arab support. For this reason we are certain that Kuwait will spare no effort to aid Djibouti and support its economy so that it may be able to preserve its independence.

A Deficit Budget

/Question/ What are Djibouti's sources of national income? Are there development plans, and what are the aspirations of these plans?

/Answer/ The general budget of the state is estimated at about 12.5 billion Djibouti francs or approximately US $70 million. The revenues for this budget come from the services provided by the major facilities in Djibouti, among the most important of which is the port of Djibouti.

As we have said, Djibouti's economy is concentrated on services. The revenues of the state come from taxes imposed on commercial and real estate revenues and from taxes imposed on commercial profits inside the country. These are the sources of state budget income. There are no other sources in the form of organizations or productive projects, such as large or small industries. The fact is that the state budget goes entirely to operate government offices through expenditures, salaries and equipment. There is no money available to use in establishing development projects.

Without Arab aid, we would be exposed to the designs and dangers of foreign powers. We hope that the fraternal states will understand the situation which we in Djibouti are now suffering from.

We are intending to prepare the development plan, which could be ready in a few months. Then we will be able to ask for aid from some Arab development funds to help us carry out the projects which this plan will contain.

France--the Greatest Aid

/Question/ What are the sources of the assistance Djibouti is receiving at the present time?

/Answer/ The French government is the principal one aiding us. It is providing us with great annual support totalling US $45 million or about 8,008,000,000 Djibouti francs. This aid is used for the expenses of training and arming the national army. The government of France also defrays the salaries of French aides in the form of technicians and advisors. This French aid is considered important

as far as we are concerned, since it is to be considered great economic support for Djibouti.

Fraternal Arab countries offer us various amounts of aid. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has given us a big financial grant which, according to the agreement concluded between us, was spent on carrying out big development projects which had the most expansive effect on the spirits of the Djibouti people, such as the telecommunications ground station, in addition to other health, education and housing projects.

Iraq also presented us with a financial grnat directly after independence to cover the financial deficit in the state budget. This aid will also be spent on a project to construct common housing and a cement plan project. It is offering aid for about 30 percent of the costs of this plant, which come to $70 million. Iraq has also offered us aid in the area of drilling wells and combating drought, is helping us build schools and is also giving aid in the field of agriculture.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah has also contributed to some development projects, buying the necessary drilling rigs to drill for potable water, and it will help us establish a maternity hospital.

Kuwait has given us a financial grant to cover the deficit in the state budget and the Kuwaiti Fund for Development has offered us aid to establish a dairy plant in Djibouti. In addition, the state of the Arab emirates has also offered a financial grant to cover the fiscal deficit in the state budget and establish a clinic.

/Question/ How do you view Djibouti's economic future?

/Answer/ We are optimistic about the future and are sure that Arab brethren will enable us to pave the way toward economic and social development.

We Produce Only Salt!

/Question/ Does the Republic of Djibouti really import everything and produce absolutely nothing? Is it true that most of your imports come from France?

/Answer/ We actually produce absolutely nothing. We import all our food and equipment needs from abroad, and we import most of our food requirements from France.

/Question/ But Djibouti is a salt-producing country and there is also fish in large quantities along your coasts.

/Answer/ Yes, there are large amounts of salt, but they are not used industrially and there are no resources for making industrial use of the quantities of fish which can be produced from the waters of Djibouti. We have no money to exploit these natural resources.

/Question/ In the context of your development efforts, are there plans to attract Arab capital to invest in Djibouti?

/Answer/ By the nature of the case, the development plan will give consideration to encouraging Arab investments. We welcome our Arab brothers as investors to construct productive projects in Djibouti.

Great resources are available to Arab investors under the Investment Law. It is possible for investors to participate in all development projects. The Djibouti economy concentrates on free exchange, which helps attract Arab capital in particular.

Guarantees of the Use of the Port

/Question/ The port of Djibouti is considered the internal lung of Africa, Somalia and Ethiopia. What services can this port offer the countries of the African Horn? Are there guarantees regarding the use of this port?

/Answer/ The strategic geographic situation of the port of Djibouti, and its distinctive situation from the standpoint of the area's sea communications, give this port an important role in the sphere of regional trade. Djibouti wants to benefit from its unique situation in order to develop its economy. The transport and communications system also constitute the pulsating heart of the countries of the region.

The Republic of Djibouti is prepared to give guarantees concerning the use of the port to all countries of the African Horn provided that use be made of the port for commercial purposes only. We will never allow the port to be used for any other purposes, such as military purposes, for example.

/Question/ What is the number of refugees from Ethiopia and Somalia in your country? What relevant solutions are there for resolving the problem of the refugees? What are your programs for giving them sustenance and shelter?

/Answer/ The refugees poured into Djibouti in the beginning of the Somali-Ethiopian war. Tens of thousands of refugees sought shelter at our borders, to the point where the proportion of refugees now comes to about 12 percent of the population of the republic. Their influx has helped weaken steps toward development, constituting a heavy burden on the economic situation in Djibouti and on its economic and social institutions, which with their intrinsic resources cannot meet the needs of the citizens of Djibouti themselves. It is not in out country's power to absorb these massive amounts of refugees.

No Factional Disputes

/Question/ Some former senior officials in the government of Djibouti accuse the current government of keeping members of the Afar tribe out of power, which citizens belonging to the Issa tribe monopolize. What is your answer to that?

/Answer/ That gossip is absolutely untrue. I for example am of Afar stock. How can the Afars be kept out of power when the prime minister is one of them? The fact is that there is a large number of ministers and senior government officials who belong to the Afar bribe. There are sic ministers in the cabinet. In fact,

it may be observed that the Afar ministers hold down important ministries, such as defense, finance and national economy, industry, justice and health. I for example am in charge of the Ministry of Port Affairs as well as being the prime minister. So where is the oppression?

Those who are making criticism at the present time are themselves ones who backed the wise policy of the president and praised it. Now, however, now that they have been banished from power, they are trafficking in some contradictions and are deluding the outer world into believing that there are tribal disputes between the Afars and Issas. The tribal problem has ended and gone with colonialism.

Barkat Gourad Hamadou, Prime Minister of Djibouti

In Djibouti they pronounce his name "Barkhat."

He was born in 193o, is married and has three sons.

In 1957 he was a deputy in the National Assembly and was re-elected in 1958 after dissolution of the assembly.

In 1960 he worked as minister of education in 'Ali 'Arif's government and chairman of the Government and Consultative Board, then was minister of health until 1965.

In 1965 he was leader of the parliamentary opposition in the group of 13 and actively participated in his country's acquisition of independence.

On 2 October 1978 he was chosen to be prime minister and the second man in the Political Bureau of the Popular Progressive Grouping Party.

He has the Knight's Badge and the gold emblem for sporting youth.

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BRIEFS

WATER SHORTAGE--The drought in Lesotho has reached alarming proportions, and the water in the Sebaboleng Dam, supplying Maseru, will last for only about 40 days, officials of the Ministry of Water Affairs estimate. Restrictions on the use of water have been introduced. It is no longer permitted to wash cars or use hosepipes. Households are requested to use water as sparingly as possible and even construction works must limit their water consumption. Lesotho's national university has had to close down temporarily because of the water shortage and other institutions are also affected. Cattle are dying from lack of water and shortage of grazing. Long-term plans to improve Lesotho's water supply are in the pipeline. Among them is the removal of the Mohakare hard clay industry in Maseru to make room for a second dam--the Moqalike--to supplement the water supply from Sebaboleng. The hard clay industry will be moved to Khutetsoana, on the road to Leribe, where a new deposit of 126 760 tons has been marked out. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Nov 80 p 6]

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HOPES FOR TOURIST INDUSTRY TAKEOFF

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 7 Nov 80 p 8

[Article by Iain Christie]

[Excerpts] When Mozambique became independent in 1975 its tourist industry, based on Portugal's good relations with neighbouring South Africa and Rhodesia, ceased to exist. Now, as a result of the independence of Zimbabwe, the tourists are returning to the country's unspoilt beaches. Iain Christie reports from Maputo.

Months after the swearing-in of Robert Mugabe as Prime Minister of Zimbabwe the whites of that country are in fact relaxing on the beach in Mozambique, eating prawns and drinking Laurentina beer.

And they are there not as a conquering army but as valued tourists in what could become a holiday mecca for the citizens of landlocked countries in southern and central Africa.

The people who used to be called Rhodesians when they visited what was known as Portuguese East Africa are welcome as white Zimbabweans in independent Mozambique.

The first tourists from Zimbabwe arrived in Mozambique for a one-week packaged deal holiday in August. On the beach at Ponta Malongane, south of the Mozambican capital Maputo, they relived old pleasures. For most, it came as a surprise that they could still relive old pleasures in Mozambique, since wartime propaganda in Rhodesia had consistently painted a horrific picture of the results of majority rule in the former Portuguese colony.

The Mozambican authorities have done everything possible to ensure high-quality holidays for the tourists from Zimbabwe, since the objective is to encourage more to come. First impressions were very favourable among tourists at Ponta Malongane.

The unanimously positive reaction of the first visitors augurs well for the future of Ponta Malongane and its sister resort of Ponta de Ouro. The Mozambique Tourist Board is clearly pleased at its success. But this was very much a pilot project and the real work of planning and building a tourist industry is only just beginning.

Demand for holidays will almost certainly build up next year as the word gets round in Zambabwe. People stuck all the year round in a land-locked country constitute

an excellent market for a tourist industry with nearly 3,000 km of coast at its disposal, and the Zimbabwean's beach holiday alternative, South Africa, is beginning to look less and less attractive.

In the short-term, Mozambique has three important factors in its favour as far as the white Zimbabwean who may not be overtly worried about ideological differences is concerned.

1. A beach holiday in Mozambique today costs about 30 per cent less than its equivalent on the Natal coast of South Africa;

2. The beaches in Mozambique are unspoilt, quiet and relaxing, compared with the commercialised hurly-burly of South Africa; and

3. The Zimbabwean government announced recently that the foreign currency allowance for residents visiting South Africa would remain the same, while there would be an increase for those visiting other countries in Africa, such as Mozambique.

But Mozambique has its work cut out for the likely growth in tourists. Several tourist hotels on the coast have become run down over the last five years with lack of use, and will require significant investment if they are to join Malongane and Ponta de Ouro on the tourist circuit.

Management and staff training is urgent. And a proper cost-benefit analysis must be carried out quickly to ensure that tourism does not become a financial liability.

Promotional advertising in the Zimbabwean press bills holidaying in Mozambique as "stepping into a world without worries". That may be true for the tourists, but the holiday organisers in Mozambique are stepping into a world with a great many worries indeed.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIAN AID URGED IN RIDDING CHAD OF HABRE

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 29 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Nigeria and Chad"]

[Text]

AT the time it happened, our soldier-regime held a dim view of the way the Tanzanians helped to end Idi Amin's reign of terror in Uganda. But many have now come to agree that the eclipse of Amin was the best thing to have happened to Ugandans.

IT is a joy and a relief to Africans that Amin had to be edged out. However, we must not forget so soon that Tanzania now being cheered for an unprecedented act of courage and vision, was roundly condemned and derided for what was, variously, euphemistically termed invasion, or intervention or interference in another's internal affairs by the few who were big of heart.

CHAD today provides all the settings that demand some kind of bold and untoward action which must be a departure from normal practice. A new Tanzania has to be created and Nigeria, Chad's next door neighbour, fits the Bill, rather well.

CONSIDER the chilling factsIl Chad has been bled by fourteen years of war and continues so. In the past two years the crisis and war in Chad has centred largely on one man — Hissen Habre.

IT could be said that Nigeria's deep involvement in the affairs of Chad began with the elimination of president Ngarta Tombalbaye.

FELIX Malloum succeeded him and in his quest for peace, introduced Habre into Government as his Prime Minister.

HABRE it was who began the current phase of war and crisis in Chad by seeking to oust Malloum who, to give peace a chance, exiled himself to Nigeria. He now lives in Benin City.

THE Lagos accords on Chad, OAU meetings, individual state mediation all have proved abortive because of Hissen Habre's insatiable lust for power. He has to go for the peace and stability of the country. There are eleven parties or factions to the Lagos accord on Chad. Habre and His Armed Forces of the North, is the only faction ranged against the rest in the current civil war in Chad.

ONLY one cog in the wheel should be dispensable. Hissen Habre has been dismissed from his post of Defence Minister for wanting to take over the Government. It is ten against one. The OAU and Nigeria must back the majority.

FURTHER peace meetings will be fruitless; nobody expects Habre to change. So why the pretence, why go through endless notions of making peace when it is clear that we are chasing shadows?

THE neighbours of Chad should act in concert to defend or rescue the country from Habre. And this has to be with or without the mandate of the OAU.

TANZANIA did not get any mandate to save Uganda; nobody knows the OAU Charter

better. What is right has to be done. We say that Hissen Habre has to fade out.

INTERFERENCE in the affairs of another country can take many forms. When we have to carry the burden of Chadian refugees in Nigeria, and the murder and pillage of our people and farms, there need not be further evidence of interference in our internal affairs.

IT is not our external affair to bear these burdens of Chad. Thus, they have interfered with us and it becomes a special duty to end the source of this nuisance. We should mind how their business affects ours.

HISSEN Habre it was, who, as Defence Minister, sacked Nigerian peace keeping forces from Chad. As he saw it, they were the barrier between him and power. It was he who broke faith with the Lagos accord by refusing to send his personal army out of Njamena and defying all attempts to create a national army.

HE has worked and collaborated at one time or the other with all the factions of Frolinat to which he belonged, and broke faith with them. He is unable to fit into the Provisional National Government of Re-conciliation. That we have seen.

WHAT remains is to move in, in force, and cage him. Nigeria should not balk at the role. It can go it alone or secure the tacit co-operation of Cameroun — the other country that is afflicted as we are, with the Chadian refugee and pillage problem.

THERE can be no end to Chad's civil war so long as Habre's well armed group persist in their pursuit of power, through the gun. President Goukouni Weddeye needs help, not round table talks. We should act now. To talk of an OAU peace force is some fiction. That we have seen.

CSO: 4420

MERGER OF NPN, NPP ADVOCATED

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Nov 80 pp 9, 23

[Article by Chief Dennis Osadebay]

[Text]

ONE of the finest things that has happened in Nigerian politics is the accord between the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) and the Nigerian People's Party (NPP).

It is not a bolt from the blue or a chance occurrence. It followed logically from a series of events dating back some three years. The accord has guaranteed peace and stability in Nigerian politics and it should be protected and made to work.

In 1978, when the hand-over of power by the military authorities in Nigeria to civilians became topical, politicians and leaders of thought began to move around and to discuss the political future of Nigeria.

Dr. K. O. Mbadiwe contacted a number of old colleagues who had been members of the banned political parties of Nigeria namely: The National Convention of Nigerian Citizens (NCNC), The Action Group (AG), The Northern Peoples Congress (NPC) and The Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP). I received a letter from Dr Mbadiwe informing me that old political colleagues in the interest of Nigeria were arranging to meet in Lagos to discuss the political future, of Nigeria and to explore the possibility of forming a big and nationwide political party which should transcend regional, religious and ethnic grouping. The letter invited me to a meeting in Dr. Mbadiwe's house.

Before the Mbadiwe invitation, Chief R. B. K. Okafor, Mr. C. C. Onoh and Mr. Mbazuluike Amaechi had invited me to meetings in Lagos, Ukpor and Enugu in Anambra State and Owerri in Imo State, to discuss the political future of Nigeria.

Various groups in the north east and west were meeting and holding similar discussions. Alhaji Aminu Kano came to Asaba with some of his supporters and discussed with me the formation of a future political party. Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim also visited me at Asaba for similar discussions. I attended a meeting at Dr. Mbadiwe's residence in Lagos and among those present were Dr. K. O. Mbadiwe, Chief T. O. S. Benson, Chief Olu Akinfosile, Chief M. T. Mbu, Chief Akin Olugbade, Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya and Chief R. B. K. Okafor.

At that meeting, we decided to form a body called the Committee of National Unity. Many more meetings of this body were held and others who attended included Chief A. M. A. Akinloye and Chief Kola Balogun

The Committee of National Unity decided to contact the various groups which we knew were meeting and holding similar discussions. For this purpose, a sub-committee was set up consisting of Chief T. O. S. Benson, Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya, Chief Akin Olugbade, Chief M. T. Mbu, Chief Olu Akinfosile. I was made Chairman of this sub-

committee and named co-ordinator. The sub-committee became popularly known and referred to as the Osadebay Committee.

We are charged with the responsibility of contacting various groups for the purpose of forming a political party. It was during the sitting of the Constituent Assembly (CA) which made the 1979 Nigerian Constitution and the Osadebay Committee met members of Club 19 at the Satellite Town near Lagos where the Constituent Assembly members were housed.

Club 19 was formerly known as Club 14. This grew from a voting group formed within the Constituent Assembly during the sitting of the Assembly. At a meeting of Club 14 at the Excelsior Hotel, Apapa, which I had attended as an observer on invitation. I asked why the name should be Club 14 and not Club 19 since the number of states in Nigeria was 19 I was informed that during the Constituent Assembly, 14 states of the Nigerian Federation had formed themselves follow. I thanked them but declined the offer. They then suggested that I should consider contesting election for the Vice- Presidency Again I thanked them and informed them that I did not want to be President, Vice-President, Minister, State Governor Deputy Governor or Commissioner. My reason was that I had served Nigeria as Acting Governor General, President of the Senate, Administrator Midwest Premier Midwest into a voting group against the remaining 6 States of the north. I then suggested to a few members that they ought to find members and supporters from the 5 remaining states so that the name of their Club could agree with the number of states in the Federation. I thought it was bad and indefensible to exclude any state from their club.

During this period, some young men came to me in Asaba and suggested that when political parties were formed, I should be a presidential candidate during the general elections that would. Leader of the Opposition Western Region, Deputy Speaker Western House of Assembly and Chairman, Aba Urban District Council and I did not want to hold any more Government Office. I would rather prefer to have rest and peace of mind and enjoy from my armchair how others run the Government of Nigeria.

I, Chief R.B.K. Okafor and Mr Mbazuluike Amochi met a few leaders from the Northern part of the country, including Alhaji Shehu Shagari who is now President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and discussed with them the formation of an all-embracing national political party. During various consultations it was agreed that Leaders from the Northern part of the Country should agree among themselves and leaders from the Norsouthern part of the country should also agree among themselves. The two groups should then come together and form a national political party.

Dr K. O. Mbadiwe wrote to Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, the Owelle of Onitsha, informing him of what we were doing. He also wrote Alhaji Aminu Kano inviting him to the meetings of the Committee of National Unity in Lagos. A group called the Logs Progrssives, including Alhaji Femi Okunnu and another group of Progressives, from the eastern part of the country, including Dr Uzoukwu Nzeribe and Dr Nnana Ukaegbu also contacted us and we members of the Committee of National Unity met with them.

As a result of the discussions the Progressives merged with us and we then formed a new body called Committee of National Unity and Progress. I was elected chairman of this body and we were charged to continue the contacts already begun by the Committee of National Unity. My committee was able to achieve a merger of the Committee of National Unity and Progress and Club 19.

My committee was also in contact with Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim's group. During a meeting of the committee of National Unity and Progress in a house at Victoria Island, Lagos. a member who was a university professor asked whether we were contacting Chief Obafemi Awolowo's group. Another member replied that we should not do this because Chief Obafemi Awolowo had already

made up his mind to form a political party under his leadership and that he had already declared that he would be the presidential candidate for the party. And that since our group was a democratic one, it would be for its members to choose its leader and its Presidential Candidate.

Then the professor countered that if this was so we should not contact Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim's group since Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim had also already declared that he would be the Chairman of whatever political group he join and also be the Presidential candidate of the political party formed from the group.

My committee was however instructed to continue our discussions with Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim's group. This we did and ultimately the committee of National Unity and Progress, Club 19 and Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim's group merged into one. A merger committee of the Tripartite Group was set up under the Chairmanship of Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya.

The committee of National Unity and Progress had set up a Committee under my Chairmanship comprising Dr K. O. Mbadiwe, Chief T.O.S. Benson, Dr Ogbonnah of Umuahia, Alhaji Femi Okunnu of Lagos and Dr Nwigwe of Aba and mandated us to meet the National Movement of Nigeria which consisted mostly of members from the Northern part of the country and discuss the formation of a National Political Party.

In September 1978, I led this committee to a house in Victoria Island, Lagos where we met with representatives of the National Movement of Nigeria, including Alhaji Shehu Shagari, Alhaji Kam Salem, Major General Adebayo, Mr Fani Kayode and others.

It was decided at the meeting that I should chairman the discussion. I introduced the topic of a merger between the Tripartite Group and the National Movement of Nigeria. We had full discussion during which a delegate of the National Movement of Nigeria asked what the Tripartite Group would do about Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim since Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim had declared that he would be chairman of any political party formed and its presidential candidate.

I replied that Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim was only an individual and the decision of the group to which he belonged would bind him. It was then agreed that each delegation should report back to its group and we should meet again at a subsequent date to take final decision on the merger of the two groups and formation of a nation-wide political party.

At 7 o'clock in the evening of that faithful day, General Olusegun Obasanjo announced on the radio and television that the ban on politics had been lifted. The next day Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya led the Tripartite Group to announce the formation of the Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP).

Some of us original members of the Committee of National Unity, including Dr K. O. Mbadiwe felt that the launching of the Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP) was without full consultation especially since conversation was going on for the merger of the Tripartite Group and the National Movement of Nigeria.

We therefore took the Committee of National Unity to the National Movement of Nigeria at a meeting in Satellite Town, Lagos and joined in the formation of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN).

Thus two parties emerged — The National Party of Nigeria (NPN) and Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP) — which but for the accident of history of General Olusegun Obasanjo lifting the ban on politics on the day he did would have become one all-embracing national political party.

It would therefore be seen as stated at the beginning of this article that the accord between the NPN and NPP is not an accident.

CSO: 4420

KWARA GOVERNOR PRAISED FOR HANDLING RELIGIOUS CLASH

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 Nov 80 pp 2301-2302

[Text]

WHAT would have been interpreted as a religious conflict in the secular state of Nigeria had just been averted by the diplomatic approach of a Governor in Nigeria.

The Governor, Alhaji Adamu Attah, of Kwara State, recently received in audience at the Government House, Ilorin, representatives of the Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN) Kwara State branch, under the leadership of the Rt. Rev. Herbert Haruna, of the Anglican Communion. Also in the delegation were the Rt. Rev. Alex Makozi, Catholic Bishop of Lokoja Diocese and His Grace, S. O. Kalejaiye, Spiritual Father of the Cherubim and Seraphim Movements of Nigeria and Overseas, who travelled from Kaduna to Ilorin for the meeting.

The delegation met Alhaji Attah on October 16 and handed over a protest letter addressed to the State Commissioner for Education whom they accused of shutting the door of his ministry against them and a breaking-off of a dialogue with the Christian school proprietors.

Confrontation encouraged

The Commissioner for Education, a Moslem, was away on Hajj to Mecca and Medina at the time of the Christians' protest. The leader of the delegation, Bishop Haruna, expressed the determination of the Christian proprietors of schools to give maximum co-operation to the government of the day and ensure the success of the presidential system of the government now in practice. However, the Bishop noted with regret the provocative policies of the State Ministry of Education and its agencies directed against Christians "even in institutions founded by them with their sweat, for which we hold you responsible as the Chief Executive of your Ministry".

The protest letter went on, "As far as we know, the Christian proprietors and communities that founded the schools are still legal owners of their institutions while the government pays grants to aid them. This policy worked well and ensured healthy partnership between the government and the voluntary agencies under the military administration, but the attitude of your Ministry since the inception of the present administration is not only destroying the very basis for co-operation but it also encourages confrontation.

"To our disappointment, letters sent to you for audience to discuss matters affecting our institutions were disregarded. Our complaints in the letter included the transfer of principals without the usual consultation with the regards for the proprietors, contrary to education law".

The Christians then complained bitterly against the latest admission policy of the State Ministry of Education which makes it impossible for most Christians whose parents are resident in Ilorin to gain admission into institutions founded by their churches.

The protest letter described as discriminatory and provocative the granting of 50 per cent admission to the indigenes of Ilorin local government areas of Christian institution like Cherubim and Seraphim College, Ilorin, Mount Carmel College, Ilorin, established by the Catholic Bishop Smith Memorial College, Ilorin, and Anglican Communion and St. Anthony College, Ilorin, established by the Catholic Communion.

In the list of 33 education secondary institutions established and owned by the various Christian denominations in the state, and the Christian Proprietors listed some of their schools whose admission to form one for 1980/81 showed more Moslem pupils being admitted to their colleges than their Christian counterparts. For example, St. Clare's Girls Grammar School, Offa, owned by the Anglican Diocese of Kwara, had 160 pupils admitted with 40 Christians and 120 Moslems, the Anglican College of Commerce, Offa, had 134 pupils admission, 49 Christians and 85 Moslems, Crowther Memorial College, Lokoja, established by the Anglican Communion in memory of the first African Bishop, had an admission of 280, 58 Christians and 222 Moslems, St. Anthony School, Ilorin, a Catholic Institution, had 85 admissions, 10 Christians and 75 Moslems, Ihima Secondary School had 235 admissions, 90 Christians and 145 Moslems, Baptist College, Igbaja, had 81 admissions, 28 Christians and 53 Moslems, Cherubim and Seraphim College, Ilorin, had an admission of 123, 30 Christians and 93 Moslems.

Bishop Haruna told Governor Attah that until the crisis is resolved the Christian proprietors have instructed all principals of their institutions to suspend action on the lists of admission handed over to them by the State Ministry of Education. At a former meeting of the standing committee of the Christian Association, it reconsidered its decision not to open colleges belonging to the Christian proprietors following a plea by Governor Attah.

At a subsequent meeting between a committee of the Christian Association and officials of the Kwara State Ministry of Education, which was initially attended by Governor Attah, the interpretation of "catchment" was debated as a means of solving the vexed issue. The Ministry officials interpreted rules to mean that all indigenes of a local government area must be admitted whereas the Christian Association representatives claimed the proprietors should have the right to select their candidates to reflect their religious interests.

Attempts to bridge disparity

It was resolved as an interim measure to admit five more Christian pupils into every form in the Christian-owned colleges while in addition Governor Attah pledged to provide emergency additional classrooms for the admission of Christians only in order to bridge the disparity between the heavily one-sided preference for Moslem candidates.

The Christian Association, in its submission, alleged that some officials of the Ministry of Education with Moslem faith deliberately promoted a vexious admission policy against the Christians. However, because of Governor Attah's expressed concern for the Christians, the standing committee of the Christian Association at another meeting to hear a report on the latter between, the government and officials of the Association, decided to review its earlier directive not to open their schools for admission until the crisis is over.

A Press statement issued later, and signed by the Rt. Rev. Herbert Haruna, as President, read as follows: "Following the timely intervention of the Governor of Kwara State, Alhaji Adamu Attah, on the crisis generated by the policy adopted by the Ministry of Education in admitting pupils into post-primary institutions for the 1980/81 session, the Christian Association of Nigeria, Kwara State branch, has reviewed the instructions earlier given to Principals of Christian Institutions and has accordingly ordered them to enrol the students reached with the government."

Despite the decision some principals have refused to admit any pupils to their schools until the disparity in the admission as it affects Christian children are effectively resolved. In one of the schools, the community, who are predominantly Christian, supported the stand of both the principal and the proprietors to shut the doors of their school to non-Christian pupils, who were to form the majority of the new intake admission.

In various churches in Kwara State, congregations expressed disappointment over the sad situation and expressed the view that if Moslem children were to enjoy abundant post-primary education, the Moslem leaders and their Islamic organisations should minimise their efforts towards mosque construction and divert their programmes to building of secondary schools, as had their Christian counterparts.

The Christian proprietors raised other issues with Governor Attah, among which were non-inclusion of Christians in the composition of some local school boards, the forcing of Christian students to take part in Koranic studies, and the construction of

mosques in Christian owned institutions with the express approval of the Christian proprietors.

The Governor, according to sources, expressed support for virtually all issues raised by the Christians. On the admission policy, Governor Attah re-emphasised his determination not to take over voluntary agencies' educational institutions. He told the delegation that his government admission policy was not aimed nor designed to discriminate against any religious sect but rather to ensure that qualified pupils in any local government areas of the State are allocated 50 per cent of intakes in all institutions of learning within local government areas. The Christian delegation requested Governor Attah to modify the admission policy by granting proprietorship of education institutions 50 per cent of intakes to their colleges rather than allocating such quota to local government authorities.

'Promote religious tolerance . . .'

Governor Attah promised to examine the proposal. In addition Governor Attah promised to look into the composition of the various local schools boards with a view to including Christian nominees and to ensure that no pupil or student is forced to learn any religious subject not relevant to his or her parent religion, in accordance with the Nigeria Constitution on freedom of religion. Also, the Governor promised to ensure that only Christian principals are posted to Christian education institutions but pleaded to the delegation to permit vice principals to be of mixed religious faiths. This, he said, would promote religious tolerance.

On a proposal from the delegation, the Governor promised to look into the setting up of a State Education Board, whose edict had been promulgated since 1974. This board would include representatives of both Christians and Moslems. The board would deal with all cases of education disparity.

The delegation expressed satisfaction to Governor Attah and promised to convey their various agreements to their followers but pleaded with Governor Attah to ensure that nothing is done by any overzealous officials to plunge the state into chaos through religious fanaticism.

CSO: 4420

ARO-IKWERRES SAID VIRTUALLY EXPELLED FROM HOMES

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 27 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE plight of those described as Aro-Ikwerre is such as will give the federal government no alternative than to intervene. Whether these Igbos number thirty, one hundred or two hundred thousand is immaterial. They are Nigerians who are virtually being expelled from the state their forefathers before them, had known.

THESE Igbos who inhabit the Igbo-speaking district of Etche-Ikwerre were up-rooted from their homes during the civil war. Since the end of the conflict ten years ago, they have been prevented from returning to their homes and farm-lands.

THE truth and the simple logic is that their kith of yester-years having grabbed their homes and farm-lands, do not want them to return home. They now discover that they are stranger elements, merely because they may threaten the economic prosperity of those who dispossessed them.

DR Frank Eke, the deputy governor, who has become a prince since the end of the war, is himself from Ikwerre. He knows how his people feel about this much politicised problem. So, now, Dr Eke claims that he does not know, nor, has he ever heard of any refugee problem concerning the Ikwerre-Aros.

THE Rivers State Government agrees. It does not accept the Aro-Ikwerres as belonging to the state. They are squatting in refugee camps but, must now "leave for their homes". Where then is home? The constitution does not allow any state to turn Nigerian citizens into refugees in their own country. We are guaranteed free movement and the right to live where we want. We are guaranteed the right to own property anywhere in Nigeria.

THE Rivers State cannot set up its own peculiar ethics or laws where this implies deprivation and the trampling of guaranteed rights. The facts are clear. Igbo Aros are a people of dispersion; there is not one Igbo-speaking area in the East where there is not an Aro settlement.

THE Spiff regime in the prevailing climate of the times, made them refugees in their own country; successive regimes have not been able to lift the lid of this injustice and denial because of the politics and economics of the issue.

YET, it is on record that a Judicial Inquiry was set up to look into the matter. The Commission was headed by Mr Justice Inko-Tariah, an Ijaw blue blood. And it is on record also, that the Commission recommended that the Aro-Ikwerres be re-integrated with their kith and kin in Ikwerre.

YEARS after, the new government is still hell bent on sending them back to imaginary homes in Imo State which neither their forefathers nor they knew. This is a most cruel assault on rights guaranteed by the constitution.

THE federal government in the circumstance, cannot sit on the fence and pretend, at this stage, that the problem of the Aro-Ikwerre is wholly within the competence of the state government. They have to be returned to their homes in Ikwerre.

CSO: 4420

UNION CALLS FOR REVIEW OF 1975 CIVIL SERVANT 'PURGE'

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 4 Nov 80 p 16

[Text]

THE National Executive Council of the Nigerian Civil Service Union has called on the Federal Government to review the military administration's purge of civil servants in 1975.

The council also requests the government to ensure that civil servants who were dismissed without justifiable reasons are called back or paid their full benefits.

In an eight point communique issued at the end of its meeting in Makurdi, Benue State capital, the council described the purge as monstrous and one of the greatest shocks to the civil servants in recent times.

The issue of scheme of service and carrier prospects for junior and intermediate staff in the civil service came up and the council drew attention of the federal government to the urgent need to improve the carrier prospects and review the grading of the junior and intermediate cadres.

It stated that most of the released schemes of service were carbon copy of the old schemes which it alleged contained some of the old objectionable features detrimental to good carrier prospects and advancement in the service.

The council also called on the federal government to review the fringe benefits for civil servants because the existing one fell far short of expectation.

On the unification of civil service rules in the country, the council deplored the on-going tendency among states to envolve their own civil service rules and called for their unification to avoid disparities.

It re-affirmed its stand on the restoration of vehicle advance and basic allowance and called on the government not to be impervious to reasonable aspirations of the union.

Meanwhile the union has appealed to its members to remain calm and await the decision of the industrial arbitration panel on the matter.

CSO: 4420

DELAYS AT AJAOKUTA 'WILL NOT BE TOLERATED'

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Nov 80 p 13

[Article by Nkem Agetua]

[Text]

ANY attempt to sabotage the effort of the Federal Government to develop the steel complex at Ajaokuta would be severely dealt with, Malam Ali Makele, acting Minister of Steel Development warned on Friday in Lagos.

Addressing the directors of the three companies that won the contracts for the execution of the civil works at Ajaokuta, the minister said that the president did not even want industrial strikes and unrest to delay the job.

Malam Makele told them that "President Shagari has specifically directed that non-performance or delays of any kind on the part of any contractor engaged in the project will not be tolerated".

On the part of government, a project management group whose duty would be to assist the contractors in co-ordinating their activities on the site would be appointed, the minister said.

The 800 million Naira civil works was awarded to the companies—Fougerolle, Julius Berger and Dumez.

The contract would be externally financed and therefore the minister urged the companies to ensure that nominated bankers entered into immediate dialogue with the Federal Ministry of Finance to whom full powers for the conclusion of loan agreement had already been given by the president.

The final contract documents would be signed in two weeks time so that the Ministry of Finance would have a legal document which would form the basis for negotiating the loan agreement, Malam Makele disclosed.

He then urged the contractors to make sure that they utilized local labour and materials as much as practicable in the execution of the contract.

CSO: 4420

RIOTS REPORTED HAMPERING WORK ON BAKOLORI DAM

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Nov 80 p 16

[Article by Gboyega Amobonye]

[Text]

RECENT riots at the Bakolori Dam site in Sokoto State have set back work on the dam project by at least 12 months.

The Minister of Water Resources, Alhaji Ndagi Mamudu, disclosed this at an interview with the New Nigerian in Lagos.

He said the setback was due partially to the total stoppage of work on the project during the crisis.

Farmers who were displaced by the project and whose farmlands were taken over rioted recently because they did not receive the compensation promised them.

The farmers drove out workers at the dam site and sealed up its entrance.

About 15 lives and property worth 40 million Naira were said to have been lost in the riots.

The minister said, however, that work on the dam had resumed in full swing.

He said the situation at Bakolori was now calm and the payment of compensation to farmers was progressing.

Alhaji Ndagi felt that the rioting farmers were misguided since the irrigation project was meant for their goods.

He said the dam and its irrigation project would enable farmers to grow crops during the rainy and dry seasons.

He further explained that such a project, anywhere, was also meant to enhance standard of living of the people, because it facilitated rural development and stopped the drift to urban areas.

He also stressed that the project would provide job opportunities for many people in agro-allied industries that it would attract.

For instance, the minister said a tomato puree industry was to be established in Kano to make use of the products from Kano irrigation project area.

He also said flour mills were to be established in Borno State to make use of what to be produced from the Lake Chad Basin Irrigation Scheme.

Consequently, he said irrigation projects would boost food production in the country. Alhaji Ndagi said that irrigation projects were long-term projects.

He explained that although the projects were expensive, they would go a long way in making the country self-sufficient in food production.

CSO: 4420

FARMERS THREATEN TO DISRUPT WORK AT JOS STEEL MILL

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Mike Reis]

[Text]

FARMERS are now threatening to disrupt the 80 million, Naira Jos Steel Rolling Mill Project.

They are demanding about 800,000 Naira compensation for the economic trees and other cash crops on their acquired land.

The Construction Plant Manager, Mr. Heiz Malet, yesterday told the acting Minister of Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele, during a tour of the project area that farmers had often threatened to stop them from working if compensation was not paid for their acquired land.

This action, Mr. Malet said, had, to some extent, slowed down work on the site of the project.

Malam Mamman Makele told the delegation of the farmers who were also on the project site, during the visit that compensation would be paid to them in the next few weeks.

He said that proper study of money due to the farmers was presently being undertaken by his ministry.

He told the farmers not to take the law into their hands but to realise the tremendous benefit the industry would serve their immediate community.

The minister assured them that apart from paying them compensation, employment would be given to any of them and their children who are qualified for jobs in the mill.

The minister told the German construction company handling the project to endeavour to include in their work the training of Nigerian engineers who would be able to take over the running of steel mill when commissioned.

He reitcrated that the Federal Government laid great emphasis on manpower training without which there would be no meaningful transfer of technology.

When commissioned in 1982, the minister said, the rolling mill would produce 220,000 tonnes of steel annually. This, he said, would gradually increase to a maximum of 740,000 tonnes of steel annually.

During a courtesy call on Governor Solomon D. Lar of Plateau State, the minister enumerated the progress made so far on the mill.

CSO: 4420

OGUN STATE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION CLOSED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Nov 80 p 23

[Text]

THE Ogun State Polytechnic has been closed down indefinitely.

Announcing this was the rector of the College, Mr. Tunji Sonola.

Conditions for the reopening of the college, he added, would be announced later.

Mr. Sonola explained that the institution was closed down in view of the continued boycott of classes by the entire students. Another reason, he stressed, was the refusal of the students executive to attend a round-table conference to resolve the issue which led to the boycott of classes and damage to the properties of the college.

The students had on Monday last week embarked on a boycott of lectures. They also marched to the State House of Assembly to lodge serious allegation against the authorities of the institution.

Some of the allegations include non-provision of classrooms and hostel for new students, no lecturers, non-payment of bursary to the old students and academic mismanagement.

The House Committee on Education was said to have immediately waded into the issue and invited the school authorities to appear before it within 18 hours.

It was also gathered that the school authorities explained to the committee that all efforts were being taken to meet all the students' demands.

However, in a release issued late on Thursday night, the authorities explained that all the students refused to listen to the address of the rector on efforts being made to resolve all the allegations which were duly made known to the House Committee on Education.

The release said further that all the blackboards in some classrooms were damaged and the Cafetaria forcibly locked.

Meanwhile, armed policemen are now keeping watch over the institution.

CSO: 4420

OIL PROSPECTING DESCRIBED IN CHAD, ANAMBRA BASINS

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Henry Atenaga]

[Text] The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation is yet to drill for oil in the Chad and Anambra basins. According to an official source last week, the present stage last week corporation's direct involvement in these areas is that at which efforts are made to determine the characteristics of rock formation through study of underground pictures.

Technically called seismic operation, this preliminary function is at the moment being carried out by a French company, GUOISIS on behalf of the Corporation.

Seismic operation is also on other direct NNPC involvements in Abudu in Bendel State, parts of Benue and Ondo, and off the shores of Rivers and Bendel States.

At Ologbo however, the corporation last July stuck oil at the depth of 3,637.5 metres bringing the total of drilled wells with oil to 10 out of 19 wells drilled onshore and off-shore. But as at last week there was yet no clear indication of the extent of the Ologbo find, according to some sources.

Asked to comment on the chances in the Chad and Anambra basins the official declared: "That can easily become a political issue. One can say today the chances are good in a place and before you know it, the state government concerned comes with request for its oil revenue share as a producing area."

Besides, Seismic finding are generally just indications and it does not happen at times that areas with the right rock formations end up upon drilling without oil or with quantities that can not be developed for commercial purposes.

Meanwhile, according to another NNPC source the three companies that won concessions a year ago to explore in the Niger Delta and Anambra basins have since started operations. The companies are Nigus (an American-Nigerian joint venture) Elf Nigeria Limited and Agip Energy and Natural Resources.

My source further informed that from their one involvement the first well has been drilled although it is a gas find.

Preliminary investigations are also on at the Sokoto area.

CSO: 4420

VARIOUS NEW, EXPANDED INDUSTRIES DESCRIBED

Ford Assembly Plant

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 21 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Steyr-Nigeria's new factory at Bauchi is to assemble up to 2,000 D series Ford trucks a year from knock-down kits shipped from Britain.

Ford says that the first shipment will leave within the next few weeks and by December it will have sent 300 truck kits and will reach 2,000 a year by 1981.

The kits will leave factories at Dagenham and Langley, Southern England containing components made in many other UK Ford factories.

Overall agreement on the deal has been reached and talks of the details start immediately.

Austrian Firm Steyr

Steyr-Nigeria opened its assembly plant last year to assemble Steyr trucks and tractors. The company is owned between the Federal Government and other Nigerian interests and the ment and also [as published] [rest of article omitted]

Johnson Products Factory

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 21 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] The factory of Johnson Products of Nigeria Limited (JPN) is to be opened on October 24 by the Minister of State, Ministry of Industries, Dr I. J. Igbani.

The event in a way represents the home coming of Black American entrepreneur, Mr George E. Johnson, president and founder of Johnson Products Inc. of Chicago, manufacturers of Ultra Sheen Hair relaxers.

Several events have been lined up for this week. These include an Ultra Sheen Hair Extravaganza and incorporates a fashion show by Shade's Boutique and performances by Black American Hair Stylist, Miss Babara Edmonds and others.

Refrigerator Factory

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 21 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] A N6 million refrigerator factory is planned by Nigerian Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company Limited.

The factory which would be sited outside Lagos State would start production is 1982.

The company has concluded technical agreement with Sanyo Universal Electronics of Thailand, an associate of Sanyo Inc. Japan.

Under the agreement, components would be supplied from Thailand at the initial stage and local manufacture would start later in Nigeria.

Already, assembling and testing activities of the SINGER btand of refrigerators have commenced at Matori Industrial Estate, Lagos, in July this year and production has reached the 1,000 monthly target.

The factory when in full operation would give employment to about 200 Nigerians.

Rivers Saw Mill

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Oct 80 p 32

[Text] A N3.4 million Saw Mill owned by the Ama Saw Mills Ltd has been opened at Abonacma in the Rivers State.

The mill is now operating at about half its 9,000 cubic metres of sawn wood a day capacity, but is expected to reach full capacity by December.

Glass Industry

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Andrew Isibor]

[Text] The Bendel Glass Industry, Ughelli, is to be expanded at a cost of 44 million Naira in order to increase its present production rate of 7,000 metric tonnes of sheet glass to 45,000 metric tonnes a year.

This was disclosed at Ughelli over the week-end by the state Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Co-operatives, Dr. Robson Momoh, while commissioning a new electric power generating plant for the glass industry.

The commissioner also disclosed that the government intended to make the factory the largest in West Africa. He pointed out that the proposed expansion would create on appreciable job opportunity for many Nigerians. [as published]

He expressed satisfaction over the progress made so far by the new administrators of the factory and appealed to the workers to co-operate with them.

CSO: 4420

PROTEIN LACK NOTED DESPITE LIVESTOCK EFFORTS

Livestock Imports

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Oct 80 p 9

[Article by Owen Anikwue]

[Text]

THE Federal Government imports livestock products worth more than 100 million Naira annually.

This astronomical import is to enhance the animal protein requirements of the average Nigerian.

In spite of such huge expenditure, the per capita consumption of animal protein in the country was still far below dietary requirements.

The Minister of State in the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Emmanuel Aguma, made these disclosures yesterday in a speech he delivered at the opening of the 17th annual conference of the Nigerian Veterinary Medical Association taking place at the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

Mr. Emmanuel Aguma however assured the nation that the inherent problems in achieving national self-sufficiency in livestock production were surmountable "if appropriate measures are taken by both government, private entrepreneurs and small-scale farmers."

The poultry sector during the current plan period had recorded an increase of about 25 per cent between 1975 and 1978, the minister said, adding that his ministry had already signed a contract agreement with a reputable poultry breeding firm to commence the production of "grand-parent poultry" in the country, in partnership with the Nigerian Poultry Company.

When the programme becomes fully operational, he said "we shall have sufficient day-old chicks to sustain the rapidly growing poultry industry without relying on importation."

On the problems of pest-control, feed scarcity and quality control, Mr. Emmanuel Aguma called on the Nigerian Veterinary Medical Association (NVMA) to direct its efforts in two directions. Firstly, it must make close contact with agriculture and become a partner in production of food animals and secondly it must keep in contact with the medical sciences by assisting in research and regulatory functions aimed at wiping out diseases of animals and man.

In his address to the conference, the Emir of Zaria, Alhaji Shehu Idris, called on the NVMA to find ways and means of solving the problems of normadic Fulani cattle rearers which, he said, included supply of adequate water, grazing fields and supplementary forage. The address was read on his behalf.

Livestock Industry

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Oct 80 p 16

[Article by Leke Salau]

[Text] TWENTY years after the introduction of modern livestock industry, it has made very little impact on production of animal protein, the Chairman of the National Committee on Green Revolution, Dr. Bukar Shuaib, has said.

Speaking at the opening session of the 17th annual conference of Nigerian Veterinary Medical Association (NVMA) currently holding at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Dr. Shuaib noted that since independence, there were few

modern cattle ranches and abbattoirs mostly owned by governments and companies or parastatals.

The major problem facing the modern livestock industry, according to Dr. Shuaib, were lack of good management and acute shortage of animal feeds.

Dr. Shuaib said the veterinary profession could make tremendous contribution to animal protein production in the green revolution by improving the nomadic system of husbandry.

The nomadic system, he explained, was evolved through centuries of trial and error which, according to him, had worked out well, adding "we have to develop something better before we ask the nomads to give up their system."

According to the chairman, NVMA could contribute to the solution of the managerial problem both for the ranches and the abattoirs.

Government policies and programmes, he said, were favourable to the profession because they were drawn up largely by veterinarians.

The only problem, he pointed out, was that of the level of revenue allocation which, according to him, was not peculiar in the livestock sector alone.

On the numerical strength of the veterinary surgeons, Dr. Shuaib said there were 665 of which 599 were Nigerians while 66 were expatriates as at December last year.

In addition, there were 102 final year students for the 1979/80 session in the three universities offering courses in veterinary medicine, he said.

Dr. Shuaib said this number was significant enough for the veterinary profession to make a real impact on the green revolution programme in line with the objectives of the NVMA.

According to Dr. Shuaib, there were only four Nigerian veterinarians and two dozen British veterinarians 25 years ago.

CSO: 4420

ROLE OF WESTERN, TRADITIONAL MEDICINE EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Nov 80 pp 2166-68

[Text] SHOULD traditional medicine be recognised and practised officially in Nigeria to complement the shortage of medical personnel? This is the debate now going on in certain quarters in Nigeria, particularly between officials of the Nigerian Medical Council and the Traditional Medicine Board.

Following the persistent demands among herbalists in Nigeria, with moral support from some parliamentarians as well as some eminent university dons, several state administrations and the Federal Government are now mapping out a programme of recognition for traditional medicine. For an example, boards for effective supervision of the practice of traditional medicine and the best way to unify, modify, and update it are believed to be in the making.

Among the discussions there have been two outstandinging contributions, one by Dr. F. A. Ofodile of the College of Medicine, University of Ibadan, who wrote in the *Daily Times* that in view of the rancour that has flowed from supporters and opponents of traditional medicine it was important to look at the pros and cons of the issue.

He then argued that both politicians and medical personnel will ultimately bear responsibility for any deaths and injuries caused by ill-conceived blanket installation of traditional medicine in its present form. He also added, "So also shall we be answerable to posterity if we summarily kill traditional medicine with all that it has to offer." He pointed out, "I do not share the view that traditional medicine had nothing to offer; neither do I subscribe to the sentiments of some politicians that criticism of traditional medicine is tantamount to subverting the country."

In the further view of Dr. Ofodile, traditional medicine has in its favour the fact that it had kept a large segment of the population alive prior to the advent of Western medicine; it had been shown that some of the therapeutic regimen employed by some traditional medicinemen in various parts of the country do indeed contain ingredients that have scientifically proven effective against the diseases for which they have been used.

The writer then examined the other side of traditional medicine and submitted that the first obvious limitations to the usefulness of traditional medicine was the fact that it was not one science. Rather, he said, it was essentially a collection of individually evolved practices developed in different families over generations and transferred to a limited number of people by apprenticeship.

The practices are as varied and divergent as there are practitioners, and also as different in form and substance as there are ethnic groups in the country. "It is difficult in such circumstances to talk of traditional medicine as if it was one entity."

Dr. Ofodile went on that the only common factors essentially, were that the practices originated from the Nigerian people and the practitioners used locally available herbs. In some cases, no herbs were used at all. The healers depended on "spirit" and incantations to do the job.

The writer also spoke of the lack of scientific grounding of the practices. There is no systematic practice based on thorough knowledge of anatomy or the symptoms produced by organs as their physiology is disturbed by a particular disease.

Another limitation, according to Dr. Ofodile, is in the nature of the herbs administered by the traditional healers. He pointed out that "while it is true that active ingredients have been extracted from some herbs used by traditional healers, it is also

true that co-existing with these active substances are dozens of other substances that have no relevance to the disease being treated and in some cases may be injurious to the patients themselves". Another limitation is the failure of traditional doctors to appreciate that certain external signs may always represent the same disease.

Dr. Ofodile argued that "While it is true that native doctors were keeping people alive before the Western doctors appeared on the scene and are still active in the rural areas, it is also true that the mortality rate before the widespread availability of Western medicine in this country was greater than 20 per 1,000 people. Infant mortality was greater than 100 per 1,000 and maternal mortality was about six to seven per 1,000 and these statistics remain true wherever modern medicine has not become freely available today." Statistics since the introduction of Western medicine in Nigeria put the mortality rate at nine per 1,000, infant mortality is about 17.7 per 1,000 and maternal mortality is 0.1-0.2 per 1,000.

He then went on to say that with such statistics it was difficult to argue for perpetuation or institutionalisation of traditional medicine in its present form. It must be modified, regulated, and updated to keep up with 20th century standards if it is to play a significant role in improving the health of the people. He then called for proper supervision and regulation of traditional medicine so as to minimise the harm done and enhance the good.

He made the following suggestions:

(a) The setting up of State Boards to control traditional medicine. The composition of such boards, he said, should include reputable native doctors, medical doctors, pharmacologists, and pharmacists who will oversee the improvement of the practice and its absorption into the health care system.

(b) Various governments to look at traditional medicine from the proper perspective, devoid of all unnecessary emotionalism and patriotic zeal.

(c) The setting up of a high level commission including representatives of the Nigerian Medical Council, the Nigerian Medical Association, the Association of Traditional Healers, Pharmacologists and legal practitioners to study exhaustively the whole issue of traditional medicine and make necessary recommendations on the best way to unify, modify and update if and eventually integrate it into the health care system in the country.

(d) The creation in the states, within the Ministry of Health, of a traditional medicine inspectorate division headed by a medical doctor whose function would be to get into the fields and monitor the activities of the native doctors to make sure that only registered practitioners actually practice, that the practice was done under hygienic conditions and that no harm was being done to the public. The division, he said, would also evaluate therapeutic claims and recommend proven ones for wide usage.

In rounding off his arguments, Dr. Ofodile, urged the state and federal governments to make funds available for active research into the herbs, pointing out that the herbs should be tested for beneficial effects.

In a reaction to Dr. Ofodile's article, Chief J. O. Lambo, Chairman of the Traditional Medicine Board, accused Dr. Ofodile of being a person with a Westernised colonial mentality. He further described Dr. Ofodile's arguments as based on false scientific theory and analysis.

Chief Lambo was bitter over the assertion of Dr. Ofodile's about who should bear the responsibility for any death and injury caused by ill-conceived blanket installation of traditional medicine in its present form, which seemed to imply that deaths do not occur in the modern hospitals.

He submitted that death is the inevitable destiny of man. "Death will come when it will. It is sheer hypocrisy to assign the cause of death to any particular art," Chief Lambo said. He argued that before the advent of modern medicine in Nigeria the average life span was longer than at present, when people die between the ages of 30 and 40.

The traditional doctors have a sure way of preserving the life of a patient in order to give room for treatment, he said. This was done in the form of a ring or belt. When all hope of survival was gone, this material would be removed and the soul would escape through the head.

The Chief said Dr. Ofodile must have been nursed by traditional medicine while he was young, because all African mothers are used to it. But in commenting on the limitations of traditional medicine Dr. Ofodile had erred and got himself lost in the wilderness of emotion and sentiment. "For anybody to criticise a science or profession he has not studied, amounts to criticism

borne out of malice and is a reflection of ignorance and arrogance".

Chief Lambo then went on to submit that spiritual atonement and incantations were part of traditional therapy and were effective. Chief Lambo quoted a Professor in Ghana who confessed that it was a sheer waste of time to be analysing the active substance of herbs because sometimes the ingredients have no relevance to the disease it cured. The Ghanaian professor, he said, suggested that herbal drugs should be used as prepared by the traditional doctors with a little modification involving preservation and sanitation.

On the suggestion that only the registered traditional doctors should be allowed to practise, Chief Lambo welcomed the idea but asserted that this could not be done as a matter of urgency, pointing out that facilities like institutions of training, financial assistance, exchange of ideas in form of dialogues, deminars, workshops etc, are prerequisites. Without these, any law to keep people out of the profession will amount to tyranny, and would not be for the benefit of the people, Chief Lambo argued.

Chief Lambo concluded, "I think a conscientious and serious educational programme should be mounted to enlighten such people that medicinal propeties of herbs are used to an advantage by the traditional doctors and thus making a significant contribution to health care of the inhabitants.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

STEEL IMPORT CONTROLS URGED--The new Chairman of Dorman Long and Amalgamated Engineering Limited, Mallam Turi Muhammadu has called for government control on fabricated steel works into the Country. Speaking last week on the occasion of the visit of Acting Steel Minister Mallam Ali Makele to his company, the Chairman reasoned that 30 percent import duty presently charged on steel imports "gives inadequate protection to Nigeria's steel fabricators". To him, "greater control over importation is an essential first step to ensure that existing facilities in Nigeria are fully utilised and expanded." Given the depressed state of the world steel market in the wake of construction depression, Mallam Muhammadu advised that Fabricated steel should only be imported when Nigerian fabricators have indicated their inability to perform". [as published] He is not alone. Two weeks ago, the General Manager of Nigersteel Company Limited Mr N. N. Arya surveyed his company's stock pile of steel rods and called on the government to increase duty on imported steel rods "...so that wholly indigenous products can compete favourably with imported ones". [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Nov 80 p 3]

RIVERS TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY--The Rivers State University of Science and Technology (UNITEC), has been formally opened in Port Harcourt. It has taken off with a student population of 2,974, out of which 1,500 are new intake to study various programmes leading to diploma and degrees. Speaking on the occasion which also marked the matriculation of the students, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor T. T. Isoun, noted that the UNITEC was a university with a commitment and mission. He announced that the university has a centre for special projects which, he said, was specifically provided with sufficient power and authority. When fully established, Professor Isoun said, the centre would serve as a final finishing in the training of engineers. The centres, he further said, would assist in the quick transformation of basic scientific or engineering data into products and services. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Nov 80 p 24]

BAKERS END STRIKE--Bread is now available in Enugu and other parts of Anambra State at the end of the two-week industrial action by the Anambra/Imo Master Bakers Association in protest against high cost of baking ingredients. The secretary of the Enugu zonal branch of the association, Mr. Abel Ndukwu, told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), in Enugu that the commodity might be off the stands in a week's time unless urgent action was taken to bring down the prices. The secretary suggested that the flour mills should devise a means whereby individual bakers should get supplies either from the co-operative consumer shops or the Nigerian National Supply Company (NNSC). Mr. Ndukwu accused senior officials of the mills of collaborating with flour distributors to cause artificial scarcity. When contacted,

one of the distributors who chose to remain anonymous denied the allegation, adding that quantity of flour supplied to them had been drastically reduced. A loaf previously sold at 10 kobo now costs 15 kobo. The 20 kobo loaf costs 30 kobo while that of 50 kobo now costs 60 kobo. [Excerpts] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Nov 80 p 3]

IMO AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION COSTS--Construction of airport in Owerri, Imo State capital will cost the Federal Goverment 52 million Naira, the State Governor, Mr. Sam Mbakwe disclosed at the weekend. The site for the project, he said, was already being cleared at a cost of 1.07 million Naira, while its design was being prepared at a cost of 488,067 Naira. Mr. Mbakwe was speaking in Owerri at the weekend during the foundation laying ceremony of the project. [Loveday Iheanacho] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Nov 80 p 9]

BALLOTS FROM 1979 FOUND--A returning officer in the last year's general elections was the tenant of the house where about ten boxes of ballot papers believed to be property of the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) were discovered last week in Sokoto. The hint was given by the state Police Commissioner, Alhaji Aminu Malumfashi, while briefing newsmen in his office on the discovery of the items in a prominent politician's house in Gwadabawa town. He said although it was premature to comment on the issue as police investigations were in progress, it was understood that the returning officer used the house, a 4-bedroom, throughout the election period and that it was, therefore, not impossible that the returning officer might have left them behind after completing his assignment. This, he said, did not mean that the police were of the opinion that the returning officer was responsible for the items but explained that an act of negligence could not be overruled. He said the case could be determined when the police were able to get the returning officer for questioning. When suggested to him that it could not have been possible for anyone to lose sight of such important documents when vacating a place he was assigned for a specific job related to the documents, the police commissioner retorted that "that was an opinion." Alhaji Aminu Malumfashi confirmed that no arrest has been made in connection with the incident. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Nov 80 p 16]

SACKED VARSITY STAFF REINSTATED--University staff dismissed by the defunct Federal Military Government following the 1978 student crisis are to go back to their jobs. This is one of the agreements reached in Lagos on Monday between the Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity, the National Universities Commission (NUC) and the Academic Staff Union of Universities. A communique issued at the end of the meeting said that the Federal Government had agreed that the various university councils concerned should review the cases of those staff with a view to their being reinstated. The meeting was chaired by the Minister of Employment, Labour and Productivity, Mr. Adebisi Ogedengbe, and attended by the Minister of Education, Dr. I. C. Madubuike. The affected staff include the former Vice-Chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University, Professor Iya Abubakar who is now Minister of Defence, the former Vice-Chancellor of Lagos University, Professor Ade Ajayi, the former Director of the University's Health Services, Dr. Ladipo Sogbetun as well as the university's former Students Welfare Officer, Mr. Ebenezer Babatope, now Director of Organization, Unity Part of Nigeria (UPN). Others are Mr. Bade Onimode, Dr. Wale Adeniran, Dr. Akin Ojo and Comrade Ola Oni, all formerly of the University of Ibadan as well as Dr. Edwin Madunagu and his wife both formerly of University of Calabar. The university staff were removed from office following the Justice

Mohammed Commission of Inquiry into the 1978 nation-wide student crisis in which about 10 undergraduates lost their lives. Following yesterday's meeting, members of the Academic Staff Union of Universities have decided to call off their current industrial action. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Nov 80 p 24]

UNONGO SUES 'TRIBUNE'--The former Minister of Mines and Power, Mr. Paul Unongo, has instituted four separate libel suits totalling N40 million at Jos High Court, against the African Newspapers of Nigeria Limited, printers and publishers of the Nigerian TRIBUNE. Joined in the suits are Mr. Tai Solarin, Mr. Layi Ogunsola and Mr. Tola Adeniyi, who is a regular columnist of the paper. In one of the suits, which were filed by Mr. Olayemi Abogun, a counsel in Chief Gani Fawehinmi's chambers, Mr. Unongo said he was claiming N40 million damages from the African newspapers and Mr. Solarin jointly and severally from libel contained on page four of the Nigerian TRIBUNE issue of October 7, 1980. In the second suit, in which Mr. Adeniyi is joined, Mr. Unongo is asking for N10 million damages in respect of TRIBUNE's publications of September 3, and August 17, this year. In the third one, Mr. Unongo is also asking for another N10 million from the African newspapers and Mr. Layi Ogunsola for an alleged libel published on page four of SUNDAY TRIBUNE issue of July 27, 1980. Mr. Unongo is claiming N5 million in the fourth suit for an alleged libel published by the same paper on its issue of Friday August 29, 1980. On the four suits which were filed at the same time, Mr. Unongo is asking the court for an injunction restraining the paper from further printing and publishing or, circulating any similar matter concerning him. No date has been fixed for the mention. [Mike Nwanjo] [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 Nov 80 p 32]

OIL REFINERY RAIL LINK--A N24 million railway construction project, due for final completion next year, is to link Nigeria's third oil refinery at Kaduna to the country's main railway network. The project, commissioned by the Nigerian Railway Corporation (NRC) when completed, will consist of 23 kilometres of track, a marshalling yard, sick sidings for wagon repairs, a new station building and 70 staff houses. According to the contractors, Henry Boot Construction (Nigeria) Ltd., which is entirely Nigerian-owned, the project "will contribute substantially to the efficient transportation of Nigeria's energy resources throughout the Northern areas of the country". [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 Nov 80 p 5]

INDUSTRIAL CENTERS--The Federal Government will establish five new industrial development centres (IDCS) before the end of 1981. These centres would be cited at various suitable places in some parts of the country. The sites have not yet been announced. This disclosure was made by the assistant director in the small scale industry division of the Federal Ministry of Industries, Mr. E. A. Taiwo while making a keynote address at the opening session of the two-day meeting of the national advisory committee in Kano. Earlier, the Kano State Commissioner for Rural and Community Development, Alhaji Mahmed Othman called for a planned development of the country. The commissioner also announced that the State Government in its bid to industrialise the rural areas have decided to establish "at least two small scale industries in each of the local government areas of the state." He further announced plans to modernise existing local crafts technology in the state, but pointed out that sophisticated technology at the present stage of our economic development was quite appropriate to artisan-oriented industries. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 Nov 80 p 5]

EDITOR ARRESTED--The Udi chief magistrate, Mr A. B. N. Obayi, has ordered the arrest of the Editor of the "Lagos WEEK-END' newspaper, Mr Supo Ibikunle, for contempt of court. The alleged contempt was said to contain an article in the paper's publication of October 19, this year, titled "Love Boy Father Floored" and published in the paper's regular column "Do Not Say I Told You". The chief magistrate stressed that for the "Lagos WEEK-END" to make such publication of a criminal matter still pending in the court was not only a novelty but also an action fraught with prejudice and contempt of the court. [Excerpt] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 6 Nov 80 p 16]

OBSOLETE MILITARY EQUIPMENT--The Defence Industries Corporation based in Kaduna has not been able to produce any military hardware, because most of the factory's equipment and machinery are obsolete. This was contained in a paper on "The Administration of the Military--from 1966 to 1979," delivered by Major-General David Jemibewon, General Officer Commanding the First Division of the Nigerian Army, and a former director of the corporation. General Jemibewon said the corporation was set up in 1964 at the cost of N2m. A similar corporation in Brazil, established the same year, was already exporting military hardware to Third World and other countries, while the Nigerian one, has not made any impact, he said. The General said that the foreign contractors who installed the machines and equipment when the corporation was established were asking for N11m, for servicing and replacing the parts of the machines. He called on the federal government to commission factories to manufacture ordinance equipment to back up or replace the existing, but obsolete and unproductive one. The General said that the experience of the civil war during which war efforts were hampered by the lack of local manufacture should serve as a warning to the government. While not anticipating any of such emergency, he said it was time Nigeria manufactured some of her military needs. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Nov 80 p 2199]

CSO: 4420

NAMIBIA CONFERENCE PROPOSAL, REAGAN POLICY DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Nov 80 p 6

[Editorial: "SWA Talks"]

[Excerpts]

THE IDEA now seems to be to hold Lancaster House-style independence talks on South West Africa.

It is something that appeals to the Frontline States, and Swapo's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, announced at the weekend that he was prepared to participate.

Meanwhile, there is much speculation about the attitude a Reagan administration might take up on the South West African issue.

A fallacy is that Mr Reagan will protect South Africa against sanctions, and that our problems over the territory are consequently over.

True enough, Mr Reagan is not going to be as keen as President Carter was to force South Africa, under threat of sanctions, to agree to a UN-run election in circumstances which will inevitably bring Swapo to power.

Mr Reagan will want to see what alternatives there are for an internationally recognised settlement before he will agree to punitive measures.

But the US is not able to act in isolation.

It cannot agree to a solution that other members of the Western Five contact group reject.

More importantly, it cannot agree to a solution that the United Nations rejects.

The pressure in the United Nations is to force South Africa to implement the UN plan.

And if it does not?

Well, we only need to look at a resolution passed by a UN committee last week, calling for a total boycott of South Africa, diplomatically, politically, economically and militarily. Specifically mentioned are bans on investment and oil.

The world body is expected to endorse the resolution.

Then it will be over to the Security Council, where only a veto can save us from sanctions.

We still believe that the Western Five will be opposed to sanctions while there is a chance of obtaining a settlement by negotiation with South Africa.

But their task will be made far more difficult if it appears that South Africa is intransigent.

In these circumstances, South Africa's participation in a conference of interested parties would be an important indication of our willingness to explore all avenues that might bring about a settlement.

It would also give us a breathing space while the Reagan administration settles in and decides how best to handle the South West African issue.

CSO: 4420

BOTHA OPPOSES DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CHINESE

Address to OFS Rally

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Vrede--The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, last night let it be known in no uncertain terms that he was against discrimination against Chinese people in South Africa.

Addressing a National Party rally in this Free State town, Mr Botha said he saw no reason to discriminate against people who came from a "decent" country such as Taiwan while trade links with this country were maintained.

The Prime Minister was replying to a questioner who had ironically expressed reservations about the way people of colour were increasingly using facilities erected specifically for whites.

Saying he hoped the Press would not blow the matter out of proportion, Mr Botha said facilities which could not be duplicated should be shared.

There should be no discrimination on the grounds of skin colour, he said.

As an example, he said he had met a highly civilised nation during his visit to Taiwan last week.

'POST' Comment on Incident

Johannesburg POST in English 23 Oct 80 p 10

[Editorial: "What a Diplomatic Boob!"]

[Text]

THE complexity of our racial situation which is deliberately compounded by opportunism sometimes lands people in an tragedy mess.

What happened to the white Mayfair swimming pool attendant who chased two Chinese kids from a pool is so typical of South Africa, that it should be screamingly funny if the whole business was not so tragic.

The Prime Minister's triumphant saga in Taiwan, so admirably documented by SABC-TV had hardly faded, when the poor white man who most certainly did not know nor care two hoots about the niceties of political dynamics, put his foot smartly into it.

How on earth was the man to guess that Chinese had almost magically made an overnight metamorphosis to white, or honorary white, or whatever. One can almost hear his amazement after the telephone did not stop ringing in his pool office about his major diplomatic boob.

It smacks of such hypocrisy that one shudders with embarrassment for the Government.

Their fault at that, for the manner in which they will lay on the propaganda bit is almost farcical.

As you are forced to play the game according to the rules, you cannot actually be faulted for striving at an amalgamation of the pariahs of the world.

But one just gets a little sick by the sanctomonious gush from some quarters when in almost hushed description the ancient and respected Chinese culture suddenly blossoms into prominence.

The day will eventually dawn when we blacks take the whip, and we may as well savour in anticipation the description of the ancient black culture and past glory of Azania.

CSO: 4420

RESIGNING NP MPC ATTACKS CRITICS OF BOTHA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

"VERLIGTE" Waterkloof National Party MPC, Dr Piet Goosens' statement yesterday that Pretoria MPs and MPCs who did not unconditionally support the Prime Minister must go, was almost immediately repudiated by the Transvaal NP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, who challenged Dr Goosens "to motivate his point."

Dr Goosens' attack on his NP colleagues was embodied in his letter of resignation as MPC for Waterkloof.

Dr Goosens told The Citizen he had bought a farm near Petrusburg in the Free State and would move to Bloemfontein on December 5.

Dr Treurnicht said in a statement that he was not aware of a single MP, MPC or Senator in the Transvaal who did not support the Prime Minister's 12-point plan.

"But I am well aware of the Prime Minister's repeated confirmation of the policy of separate development and even of necessary discrimination to protect the rights of communities."

Dr Treurnicht said: "Dr Goosens owes it to the executive of the Transvaal NP to motivate his accusations that MPs and MPCs are plotting and are being disloyal to the party."

"I find it reprehensible that such accusations, if they were reported correctly, were published in the Press. Dr Goosens never expressed his reservations towards me or towards the Transvaal NP executive."

Dr Treurnicht said the Prime Minister had expressed himself strongly regarding the rights of the White nation and his preparedness to fight for it.

Dr Goosens was correct in his statement that the Government's policy was aimed at the uplifting of all the country's peoples and to give them the opportunities to safeguard their own heritage and to come to their rights in every aspect.

"But of course this also applies to Whites," Dr Treurnicht said, adding: "And for that reason we maintain to have rights to have exclusively to ourselves our own living areas, schools, voters' lists, sport organisations and meetings, which rights no one must try to deprive us of."

Dr Goosens told The Citizen his resignation would become effective on January 1.

His attack, which had formed part of his farewell speech to his own divisional council, had not been aimed at individual MPs or MPCs or, especially at his own MP, Mr Tom Langley, but had been on a broad spectrum of MPs and MPCs, who, he said, had always been too afraid to lose their popularity as public figures.

It was time they told their voters in public where they stood with regard to matters such as open parks, open restaurants and other public amenities.

"But instead, they play the role of 'Ja-broers' with a 'yes-but' attitude to every single controversial issue that is raised and which relates to better relations between races.

"As long as they go along with 'verkrampte' views in their divisional councils, they are in fact bedeveling the progress of their own Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha."

Dr Goosens said he had told his divisional council it was time that every MP and MPC in the National Party should state that he supported the Prime Minister unconditionally, "or else they must go".

"With a view to strengthening the hand of our leader, every NP public representative must in fact state that he is walking exactly the PW road, otherwise there is no longer a place for them within the party," he added.

"Stop forfeiting Mr Botha's principles when you

address your galleries behind closed doors. Forget about being popular amongst your own people. Stop singing together with the 'verkrampte' anti-P W Botha choruses and rather talk to your people and tell them straight out what the position or the problems are," Dr Goosen said.

CSO: 4420

PAPER PREDICTS CONTINUING NP RESISTANCE TO BOTHA

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 Oct 80 p 10

[Editorial: "The Party Fights Back"]

[Text]

IT is, of course, encouraging to discover that democracy is still alive, even if it is confined to the inner ranks of the National Party. In elections to choose Nationalist candidates for parliamentary by-elections, first Dr Dawie de Villiers withdrew from Mooreesburg because NP supporters preferred their MPC, then General Magnus Malan retreated from Nelspruit apparently because local candidates were not prepared to stand back.

But there is obviously more to this than democracy. The difficulties these two new stars of the Botha Cabinet are experiencing in gaining acceptance at the constituency level of the party are indicative of the difficulty the Botha strategy as a whole is likely to encounter. For what Mr Botha is trying to do is to finesse his own party; he is seeking to smuggle reforms past his highly conservative caucus. That is what the President's Council, the new power to nominate MPs and the bringing of personally selected people from outside Parliament into the Cabinet is all about.

Our guess, however, is that the caucus and the ordinary party members at constituency level are not simply going to lie back and allow themselves to be degutted without a fight. They are going to move to protect their grassroots power in the party, and they are going to use that power to resist policy changes they don't like. The days of meekly accepting what the party leadership wanted are over.

That is why we predict trouble for Mr Botha's strategy. His own party is going to fight back. And if the ordinary party members of Mooreesburg and Nelspruit can force two of Mr Botha's star Cabinet choices to back off, what chance is there of the caucus accepting any fundamental reforms that he — or his President's Council — may propose?

CSO: 4420

COMMENT ON PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

Hendrickse Comment

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Nov 80 p 6

[Article by Peter Sullivan]

[Text]

Political Correspondent

Even if coloured people were put back into Parliament this would not be a meaningful development in real political terms, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, said today.

"Within National Party concepts this looks like movement, but to me it looks like ganging up against blacks," Mr Hendrickse said.

He was reacting to a weekend newspaper report that former Transport Minister Mr Ben Schoeman had come out strongly in favour of returning coloured people to the voters roll.

Mr Schoeman said the coloured people should be given full political rights and returned to Parliament in a confederal system in which everybody — including urban blacks — had representation.

In an interview with Rapport Mr Schoeman said coloured people should be made the allies of the white man and not their enemies.

He said if coloured people were returned to the general voters roll and given political rights the same would have to happen to the Chinese and Indians.

Mr Hendrikse, who was leader of the majority party in the Coloured Representative Council until it was scrapped, said today he did not think the idea represented anything new.

It had been put forward in an Afrikaans newspaper report about a month ago which purported to unveil the Prime Minister's grand plan for the future.

"In terms of Government thinking it's obvious they're thinking about this. But I think Mr P W Botha was thinking of separate voters' rolls.

"But if you want a confederation we would prefer a geographic and not an ethnic confederacy," Mr Hendrickse said.

Asked if he thought the Labour Party would boycott an election in which coloured people could go to Parliament, Mr Hendrickse said he could not commit his party to any standpoint as the party had not yet discussed this specific issue.

The future constitutional position of coloured people and growing pressure to include blacks on the President's Council have become the main issues threatening the future unity of the National Party.

This became clear today from the reaction to Mr Schoeman's call.

Conservative Nationalist spokesmen said it was clear that the lines were being drawn for a showdown on these issues and that it might well decide the future unity of the party.

Rapport has also published an opinion poll which found that almost half of the number of whites questioned wanted blacks to be represented on the President's Council.

Poll of White Opinion

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Nov 80 p 6

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Nearly half South Africa's whites would prefer to see blacks included in the President's Council, according to an opinion survey conducted for Rapport.

The Sunday newspaper's survey indicated that only about a quarter of the whites were satisfied with the present composition of the Council comprising only whites, coloured members, Indians and Chinese.

This finding was part of a regular survey conducted for the newspaper by Mark- en Meningsopnames (Edms) Beperk.

Questionnaires were sent to about 2 500 whites reported to comprise a representative sample of the adult white population.

About nine percent of people questioned said they did not agree with the idea of a President's Council.

Of the English-speaking whites who were questioned, 7,4 percent supported the Government's decision on the Council's present composition while 69 percent were in favour of black representation.

Of the Afrikaans-speaking whites, 39,6 percent agreed with the Government's decision while 29,3 percent were in favour of blacks serving in the Council.

Nationalists were reported to be sharply divided on the whole issue.

About 4,2 percent of the National Party supporters did not agree at all with the idea of a President's Council.

Mr Ben Schoeman, the former Minister of Transport and former Transvaal leader of the National Party, told Rapport he was in favour of direct coloured and Indian representation in Parliament.

He said a parliament consisting of whites, coloured people and Indians should form a confederation with the homelands and urban blacks who could be represented through "city states."

Muslim Organizations' Reaction

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 17 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Text]

There has ben an outright rejection of the President's Council, and the 'Muslims' nominated to serve on it, by various Muslim scholars and organisations. In exclusive statements to *Muslim News* this latest government-created institution was described as a body which goes against the very teachings of Islam.

'It is clear from the Qur'an and numerous ahadith (teachings) of the Holy Prophet (pbuh) that no form of co-operation or collaboration with any of the forces of oppression is permitted under any circumstances in Islam,' stated Moulana Farid Esack emphatically.

'A very important thing to bear in mind is that for a Muslim, the means ie. the methodology in the struggle, cannot be seperated from the ends. Islam has got its peculiar way of waging the struggle against oppression and injustice as well as its own vision for the kind of society lying at the end of this struggle. We therefore cannot speak of working within the system to beat it. The norms of the powers that be are based on greed, selfishness and exploitation and there is no way that one can sit with these people and hope to be a participant in this struggle for social justice.'

According to Moulana Esack, 'Islam is 'a total way of life and demands total allegience in all spheres of our activity. We cannot therefore say that our professions and our Islam cannot be mixed and still remain Muslims'.

The Muslim Judicial Council

The Muslim Judicial Council said that they are 'opposed to pseudo-government bodies designed to perpetuate apartheid and as Muslims we should have nothing to do with it'.

The Muslim Assembly's point of view is that 'there can be no meaningful change to the situation in this country till a new constitution is negotiated for by all the people of this country and until the leadership of all the people concerned is recognised.'

Sheikh Toffar

A statement issued by Sheikh A K Toffar on behalf of the Institute of Islamic Shari'ah Studies rejected the President's Council as 'Islam prescribes consultation and negotiation amongst people as a principle of law. It prescribes honesty, fairness and true moral intention in the matter and the setting right of irregularities justly and amicably for the benefit of all'

'The President's Council in its present constituted form cannot carry out this task as it is loaded with NP-thinking people whose principles of government are already well-known.'

'The constitutional exercise will thus be futile as the so-called 'non-white participants will see in due course. It is presently incredible nor possible for us to believe that the President's Council can smuggle constitutional reform past the NP caucus where 'the principles and policies of the NP are given full executive authority in real terms.'

'Senior NP office-bearers have continuously sung the refrain of "no shared government" and "no Blacks in the President's Council", thus making constructive constitutional dialogue impossible.'

MSA

In a strongly worded statement the Transvaal Regional Representative of the Muslim Student Association says 'We firmly uphold the Islamic principles of human rights, justice, equality and reject all forms of oppression and injustices. Islam cannot condone any form of apartheid, be it economic, political or social. Thus we cannot see the proper functioning of a President's Council in the present socio-political system of South Africa. We therefore reject the President's Council and all other forms of government-created political institutions in South Africa and as such cannot condone Muslims standing on such institutions. We firmly believe in the saying of the Holy Prophet (pbuh): "Whosoever walks with an oppressor to strengthen him, has gone forth from the fold of Islam".'

MYM

The Muslim Youth Movement are also opposed to the creation of the President's Council.

'The Muslim nominees who have accepted the Prime Minister's nomination to serve on the President's Council are neither helping the governer nor the governed.

'Accepting to serve on the President's Council amounts to isolating the so-called blacks from the political mainstream. This will also lend belief to the political policy of the South African government that the so-called blacks exercise their political rights in the homelands. Thus the nominees of the President's Council and all those that believe it should be given a chance are doing South Africa a great disservice!

'It is difficult to fathom the concepts of dialogue in the South African political realm without sitting at a conference table with the most important political grouping which matters most when planning the future of this country.'

'It is our belief that negotiation is the best option to explore, to find a solution for an amicable political settlement. This option can only be viable if the government changes its

political approach towards the so-called blacks!

'If Muslim nominees examine their conscience in the light of the Islamic ideology they will find that the best decision would be to withdraw with dignity while they still can.'

SASA

Sasa has also issued a statement condemning the Muslims serving on the council as well as the council itself. 'The nominees are serving their own selfish interests. The "Muslims" serving on the President's Council should be ostracised by the community and the community should unite to oppose those "Muslims" on the council. These reactionaries are an unwanted hinderance in the progress of the Islamic liberation struggle that is igniting throughout the world. The President's Council took place within the womb of apartheid therefore this growth within the womb itself is abnormal and the birth will finally be the evolvement of a dangerous and destructive obstacle to the masses.'

CSO: 4420

COMMENT ON KOORNHOF'S PROPOSED LEGISLATION ON BLACKS

'OOSTERLIG Comment

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 24 Oct 80 p 26

[Translation from Afrikans of OOSTERLIG editorial 16 October titled: "Promising Announcements"]

[Text]

It's ironic, but not accidental, that violence erupted in Soweto yesterday, precisely on the day Minister Piet Koornhof made promising announcements regarding Blacks in urban areas which could contribute towards a general improvement in their lot and the removal of unnecessary and hurtful discrimination.

But every right-thinking person knows that powers are at work in South Africa that aim at bedevelling, as much as possible, reconciliation politics between Black and White. For this very reason it must have looked as if Dr Koornhof wasn't welcome in Soweto yesterday.

But the fact is that Blacks, in the Minister's words, are on the threshold of interesting and challenging developments at constitutional and local authority levels. Draft legislation to be tabled in Parliament next year, and on which the public will have the opportunity of commenting, attests to this.

For the first time in the country's history, provision will be made for local councils in Black urban areas so that Blacks can manage their own affairs at local level. It's a whole step further than the existing community councils, as these bodies with the status of city councils will have all the powers of a conventional local authority, with the further possibility of additional powers that may be ascribed to them.

This will naturally mean that the role of administration boards will have to be reviewed. They will be changed into development boards with a smaller compilation and bigger involvement in the private sector. This makes it clear that in future the accent will fall more heavily on the development of the Black communities' immediate environment. Important amendments are furthermore on the cards in residence and labour regulations which could give Blacks greater freedom of movement.

All these measures, and others pending, are a confirmation of the Government's earnest desire to carry out orderly reform — also in respect of the lives of Blacks — and can make an important contribution towards more relaxed race relations.

Port Elizabeth A — October 16

'POST' Comment

Johannesburg POST in English 31 Oct 80 p 16

[Editorial]

[Text]

DR PIET Koornhof said yesterday that the three draft Bills to be gazetted today were "the right idea at the right time".

He was referring to draft Bills relating to local government for blacks, the laws on co-operation and development and the Black Community Development Bill.

Dr Koornhof said that this was "a genuine attempt at reform", and said it was an attempt to "remove hurtful discrimination as far as possible in present times".

We would like to believe that this was, indeed, so. However, looking through the draft Bills, there still seems to be a lot more outstanding.

Certain aspects of the draft legislation will certainly be welcome, but once more, Dr Koornhof has failed to grasp this opportunity.

There is still mention of "disqualified" people — which is defined as any black person outside a black township; there is still talk of retaining legislation regarding "idle blacks", and, as yet, there is no movement on the question of freehold title for blacks. Also, there seems very little significant change in the pass laws, and Dr Koornhof says that influx control is still necessary to avoid slum conditions.

So, while Dr Koornhof is all "optimistic", we believe that most blacks will not view the draft Bills as particularly exciting. Dr Koornhof believes "we will succeed", and adds, "and let me tell the sceptics, history has proved that sceptics are always wrong".

Maybe. But we will prefer to wait for history to judge us all the same.

'THE STAR' Editorial

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Oct 80 p 20

[Editorial: "Time To Debate the Pass Laws"]

[Text]

THERE is plenty to criticise in the three draft Bills which formalise the P W Botha administration's new approach to urban blacks. There is quite a lot that is commendable too. What certainly must be applauded is the fact that the Bills have been presented not as a fait accompli but as proposals for public discussion, well in advance of their passage through Parliament. On this basis they can be studied carefully — as indeed they need to be, since they are highly complex — and specific suggestions can be made for improving the package. There is scope for reasoned debate rather than stock responses and a shouting match.

This in itself represents a degree of progress. There is further advance in the overall approach to urban black communities. The thinking represents a huge advance on that of the Verwoerdian era, which saw the townships as transit camps which were deliberately to be kept uncomfortable and unattractive. Now they are accepted as a fact of life. Their quality of life and the security of their people are to be improved — for those who qualify under the influx laws as urban dwellers. And therein lies the major rub.

The Koornhof proposals, while greatly easing restrictions on the mobility of qualified urban residents and their families, contain tough new sanctions on the disqualified. For instance, some quite horrifying penalties are suggested for those who employ, transport or house illegal migrants; not to mention stiff fines for the migrants themselves. As Dr Koornhof said yesterday, the principle is to make influx control "more effective." The reforms are all within the basic framework and machinery of apartheid. The ethics of that system remain as questionable as ever, even though their emphasis is now switched somewhat from ideology to economics.

Further questions can be asked about plans to remove "hurtful" discrimination (isn't all discrimination hurtful?) and the viability of the proposed new system of local government for urban blacks. For instance, can their basic shortage of revenue ever be overcome without radical restructuring of the whole "township" system? And will their councils ever gain credibility?

All these questions must be asked, but voices should be kept lowered as the debate proceeds. Something of a radical social experiment is heralded by the Koornhof proposals. It is up to all interested parties to try to make it a better and more humane experiment.

CSO: 4420

KOORNHOF ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON INFLUX CONTROL

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Nov 80 p 4

[Text]

WILL the hated "dompas" — or something like it — ever be finally eliminated from life of black South Africans?

Dr Piet Koornhof says yes.

But the verbatim record of this week's Press conference leaves the matter more open.

Dr Koornhof: Under the new system as envisaged in this Bill, black people will not be required to show a reference book and in the new system the black people who qualify — and by far the majority will qualify — will not be subjected to harrassment. They will be on a par with white people. That is why I said I declare war on the dompass. These things are now eliminated.

Questioner: And if he is approached by a policeman in a white area and he has no proof on him that he is qualified?

Official: Then he runs the risk of being arrested. The onus of proof is on him to prove that he is qualified. If he has some sort of certificate, it will be much easier for him. That is why we are considering a voluntary system, whereby we will issue certificates to those who ask for them.

□□□

Questioner: Then he still has to carry some form of proof on him?

Official: I would, if I were him.

Dr Koornhof: The same applies to the white man in the new system. That is the point. In the new system the same will apply to the black man as to the white man.

Questioner: Under the new system a black man can still be asked by a policeman to produce his documents and if he can't, he can still be loaded into the police van, exactly the same as it is now.

Dr Koornhof: No, the idea behind this new dispensation is to put a stop to that sort of thing. You must await further announcements which I cannot make today.

Questioner: That aside, the onus still remains on him to have a certificate and to prove his qualifications to be wherever he is found to be. His problem today is that he is apprehended on the street by a policeman, and that problem is going to remain.

Dr Koornhof (emphatically): The new dispensation will remove it.

Official: A white man in a black area runs exactly the same risk as a black man in a white area if he is not a qualified person. In your own group area there is no need to check on you.

□□□

Questioner: But most blacks work in white areas!

Dr Koornhof: In the new dispensation, as we have explained, this will obviate that sort of thing.

Professor Piet van der Merwe, leading member of the Riekert Commission: In the Riekert report we were very, very acutely aware of the irritations and frustrations caused by the influx control exercise on street level. We recommended only two points of control insofar as influx control is concerned — at the work place and at the place of residence — and not on the street.

Questioner: Does that mean no arbitrary arrests unless there is a real reason for suspicion?

Dr Koornhof: Yes, that is the point. The police have been in on all these exercises. And that is why we are publishing these things for general public knowledge and for comment. It is clear that if we don't succeed in doing that, then we don't succeed in our exercise.

Mr Mills, Director-General of Co-operation and Development: Mr Minister, there is one point here, the gentleman has a point: you have got to have proof, you have got to have a document, and if you haven't got it, you run the risk.

That is why we believe there should be exemptions on a broad scale, so that the man has a disc or a document, call it what you will, if any policeman stops him, that he has this thing on him, whether it be a different colour in his book or whatever, so that the policeman should know that this man is legal, he is not subject to any sort of influx control. I think that will relieve a lot of the problem.

Questioner: Then you have

not solved the problem that the black man will have to carry his document on him all day long and if he forgets it at home he can be arrested.

Official: Let me assure you, the carrying of a document to identify yourself will be compulsory for all people.

Second official: We must also make it very plain. We are not doing away with influx control, and so long as you have influx control, there must be a system to enforce it. On just what this must be, we are open to advice.

Dr Koornhof: The intention is to improve relations with other population groups and to remove this harassment of people who are legally here being called upon to produce documents and if they have not got them on them, then they are in difficulties. That is the exercise involved in this new dispensation.

□□□

I have no doubt that when it is implemented in time we will achieve this aim.

Dr Van der Merwe: I just want to make it very clear that from the point of view of the Riekert Commission, we saw that we have to be practical: We have thousands and thousands of visitors from neighbouring states, like BophuthaTswana, in the case of Pretoria and KwaZulu, in the case of Durban, a mass confrontation of people on the streets.

To ask them for identity documents would be physically impossible to do. Where a man will be required to identify himself for various reasons will be in the work place and at the place where he resides, where he sleeps. Those two places. But the mass, on street level, it will be unnecessary to ask for documents.

I think it will be phased out.

Dr Koornhof: It will disappear.

Mr Mills: I just want to reply to that. Already in the present circumstances there is a provision that if a man is arrested without a pass — call it a pass — and he says he has the document within 3km there is a provision that he must be given an opportunity to get the document. Following recent newspaper reports (in the Sunday Times) of cases, there are plans to make these provisions even stricter.

CSO: 4420

RIVE DISCUSSES SOWETO'S PROBLEMS, NEEDS

Details of London Speech

Johannesburg POST in English 28 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

THE CHAIRMAN of the Soweto Planning Council, Mr Louis Rive, said last night black South Africans did not want spoon-feeding or handouts — they needed instead, help to develop their own abilities, culture and character.

Mr Rive, in an address to the South Africa Club in London, said he had made contact across a broad spectrum with blacks living in Soweto.

"My basic belief is that only a people itself can truly and permanently uplift itself," he said. "I do not believe that the black people in South Africa want to be spoon-fed.

"They are too proud and inherently too strong for that.

"It would be sheer folly to underestimate the potential, the strength of character and culture of the present generation of South African blacks, who do not want, nor need, handouts."

Mr Rive, who is a former Postmaster-General of South Africa, said the Government planned to spend tens-of-millions of rands on additional primary and secondary education, and it was essential that the private sector make "a more meaningful contribution in respect of commercial, managerial, artisan and technical training."

He said that in line with the policy to transfer greater power to blacks, training in local government and public administration was extremely important and was receiving active attention.

"To me, this is one of the shady areas," he said. "It was wrong of the white man not to acknowledge the need to assist, guide and train blacks to enter the areas of greater specialisation and sophistication long ago, realising, apart from any other consideration, that the source of white supply was totally inadequate.

It would be disastrous for the black man not to realise that he must equip himself before he can effectively perform at the different levels of government."

Mr Rive said blacks must have a greater share in the country's economy and must be helped to achieve this, and there should be no exploitation of blacks by whites.

"There must be adequate protection until the black man himself wants all protection to be abolished. This is the acid test of the white man's sincerity."

Speaking about Soweto itself, Mr Rive described it as "no longer a slum, but it is in general a drab and dreary place."

Nevertheless, it compared more than favourably with many of the vast residential areas of the major cities of Africa, Latin America and India.

He said housing was the first priority, and the existing shortage was estimated at about 33 000 houses. "I hope the provision of houses on a large scale will gain momentum in the near future," he said.

But Mr Rive added that he did not think large-scale sub-economic housing projects should be launched at this stage.

"More than 80 percent of homes are in the sub-economic class. We should now concentrate on better type economic housing — those who want and can

afford better homes, to be accommodated, and the vauum left in the sub-economic class, to be filled by those who have nothing at all."

Dealing with the specific problems that Soweto faces, Mr Rive said that throughout its history it had been the victim of politics. It had always been regarded as a dormitory town, and until recently little or no permanency was permitted.

He said Sowetans came from different ethnic groups, and while a substantial proportion were urbanised many were "not far removed from a simple pastoral lifestyle which has altered little during generation of South African blacks, who do not want, nor need, handouts."

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He said Sowetans came from different ethnic groups, and while a substantial proportion were urbanised many were "not far removed from a simple pastoral lifestyle which has altered little during the past century and more. Some clung to tribal customs.

There were about 3 000 witchdoctors in Soweto who wielded a great deal of influence, and many of the people were "trapped between two worlds, between a past age and the space age."

On the other hand, there was a young and rapidly emerging urban group with no direct ties with tribal homelands.

"They are materialistic. They feel frustrated and humiliated by statutory discrimination. They are more politically aware than the rural or tribal black.

"Many feel resentment towards the authorities and are in sympathy with radical political organisations."

The South Africa Club in London has a membership mainly of people with South African connections or business contacts. — Sapa.

'POST' COMMENT

Johannesburg POST in English 30 Oct 80 p 14

[Editorial: "The Kind of Straight Talk We All Want"]

[Text]

WHENEVER a voice like Mr Louis Rive's surfaces from the rigid framework of Afrikanerdom, we fear without exaggeration that he will be silenced before his remarks take seed.

It would be difficult for the white establishment to doubt Mr Rive's credentials as he has an excellent track record as former Postmaster General. Still we fear the type of talk he gave in London, sane and sensible as it was, is going to jar many in the white fold.

We hope the Government and others would study his speech made at the South African Club dinner at the Savoy Hotel in London, carefully. Most of the things he said, we and others have been saying for years. But coming from us, such sentiments are branded as incitement, and stirring up of racial hatred.

As chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council we hope his words would not be treated as sheer rhetoric. In fact, our slight knowledge of the man convinces us he meant exactly what he said. But we will obviously be considered prejudiced.

This is the kind of straight talk we would like to hear more often and sometimes practised.

"It would be sheer folly", he said, "to underestimate the potential, the strength of character and the culture of the present generation of South African blacks who do not want or need handouts." Mr Thebehali please note.

We could easily take issue with some of the things Mr Rive said about so-called pressure groups which chanted for freedom, for we have to disagree with part of the argument.

Having said that, we most certainly have to hand it to Mr Rive for assessing our problem in such a direct and sincere way.

White Officials on Council

Johannesburg POST in English 24 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

SOWETO Council's Mr Nico Malan dropped another shocker yesterday when he announced that white officials now seconded to the council are to be put on the permanent staff.

Mr Malan is Chief Executive Officer of the Soweto Council. He is responsible for all administration in the area.

This means that "mayor" David Thebehali's ambitions when he assumed powers to Africanise the council staff have aborted, or are shelved. Previous claims that councils were established to have blacks running their own affairs have also been dashed.

The news should also come as a shock to the many black staff officials on the council who hoped to be appointed to senior positions. Previously the staff was told that white officials would be phased out when blacks became suitable to fill their positions.

And the white officials, when put on permanent staff, would be paid from Soweto monies. In fact, white officials who are at present seconded to the council are being paid by the Soweto Council. There are 150 of these officials.

Mr Malan said in an interview: "I also get my salary out of Soweto monies. Everybody working for the council does."

Mr Malan said the council employs 2 016 people, about 150 are white officials. He said these officials are in the process of being transferred from the West Rand Board and permanently put on the Soweto Council staff.

The presence of these white officials has caused bitterness to the people of Soweto. Apart from getting huge salaries paid out of the Soweto rents, the white officials still stand a chance of being paid inconvenience allowances for working in a black area.

And Mr Malan, speaking on behalf of the council, claimed yesterday that Soweto people had disregarded the anti-rent campaign and were paying the increased rents without fuss.

"Only a small fraction is not paying and this does not perturb us," he said.

Mr Malan said about one percent of the masses were not up to date with their rent or are resisting increased rent. He said the percentage worked to about 1 000 of Soweto residents. The 1 000 included people resisting increased rents, pensioners, welfare cases and those handicapped by ill-health, he claimed.

"The response on increased rents was so good in August," Mr Malan said. "I am optimistic that the October response will be the same as in August. People are paying the increased rents. They realise that cost of living has gone up."

Appeal Against Rent Increase

Johannesburg POST in English 29 Oct 80 p 29

[Text]

A BLACK trade union has appealed to Prime Minister P W Botha to intervene in the Soweto rent crisis.

The General Secretary of the Black Allied Workers Union Mr Samuel Nhlapo yesterday sent a telegram to Mr Botha urging him to intervene.

The telegram read: "The rent crisis is similar to the Afrikaans medium problem in 1976. Intervene in good time or prepare for another riot situation."

Mr Samuel Nhlapo yesterday told the Star the authorities were normally "careless" with warnings from community leaders. In 1976 they were warned that a riot situation was looming but they went on with their plans. We are warning them again and unless they reason with us human lives will be once more destroyed and they will claim that they were not warned," said Mr Nhlapo.

Mr Nhlapo's union was one of the organisations that took a decision, at the weekend, to march to various West Rand Board offices in Soweto to protest against high rents.

The recent rent crisis in Soweto started in August when the Soweto Community Council announced a R13,05 rent increase for all houses.

On Saturday the Diepmeadow area will increase rents by R4 and the Soweto Civic Associations have organised protest marches on that day.

RESIGN FROM COUNCIL

Black consciousness organisations are also planning to force Soweto Community Councillors to resign from their positions. In Chiawelo residents plan to march to the homes of two councillors in their area this weekend.

The only two women councillors in Sowet have been asked by the militant Soweto Women's Federation to resign their positions.

Soweto Council Shortfall

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 31 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Harry Mathebela]

[Text]

THE Soweto Council has incurred a shortfall of nearly R3-million in five months.

And indications are that residents are not paying the increased service charges introduced last August.

Financial statistics for August, the month when the first R4,35 phase of the R13,05 increase for services came into force, show that 22 000 families owe the council R1 175 000 for water and electricity alone.

The debt is R96 000 higher than the previous month, according to reports tabled at the council's executive committee's monthly meeting yesterday.

In another report on rental statistics for August, the executive committee disclosed that "the situation at Orlando West Extension, Dube Village and Pimville Zone 5 is unsatisfactory and that the rent arears are 34%, 35% and 51% respectively."

The situation in other areas — especially Zola, where less than 1% of the rents was owing — was "pleasing," the report said.

The rent owed by traders was also said to be "extremely high". In Moroka alone the cumulative arrears had reached R14 386 while the monthly debit stood at R5 482.

It was also disclosed that the council had budgeted for an income of R2 189 050 for September but received only R1 782 740.

The executive committee reported that for the period from April 1 to August this year, the council spent R11 636 889 but received only R8 836 700 — a shortfall of R2 790 189.

Most of the council's income was spent on water, electricity, sewerage fees and staff salaries and wages, said the report.

CSO: 4420

TWENTY BLACK CITIES NEEDED BY END OF CENTURY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

NOT one, but 20 black cities the size of Soweto would have to be built between now and the end of the century, Mr Andre la Grange, a senior research worker at the influential Pretoria-based Bureau for Economic Research, said yesterday.

Mr La Grange was commenting on news reports that a black city as large as Soweto was being planned north of Bronkhorstspruit.

Many of the new cities would be situated on or near the axis running from Rustenburg in the west to Middelburg in the east, if present plans for balanced economic growth were fulfilled successfully.

In terms of recent policy announcements by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the new objective is "balanced growth" along already established development axes, of which the Rustenburg-Middelburg axis is a prime example.

The plan aims at steering a middle course between further concentration of activity within the four major metropolises — PWV (Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging), Durban-Pinetown, Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage and Cape Town — and the hitherto largely futile attempt to deflect growth into the "black homelands" or along their borders.

According to Dr "Flip" Smit, of the Human Sciences Research Council, about 21-million additional blacks will have to be accommodated in South Africa and the homelands before the end of the century.

The choice is between 20 Sowetos or 40 Mdantsanes (Mdantsane is a rapidly-growing black township near East London).

Dr Smit, who is one of South Africa's foremost demographers and who has advised the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, on problems arising from black urbanisation, favoured the 40-Mdantsanes option.

Population projections by Professor J L Sadie, of the University of Stellenbosch, illustrate the rapid growth of the black population. By the year 2 000 there will be 37,7-million blacks constituting 74,4% of the total population, against 18,3-million and 70,4% in 1970.

The implications for urban planning of these figures are contained in another calculation: by the end of the century 75% of blacks will live in urban areas, against about less than 30% in 1970.

Reflecting on the prospect of 20 more Sowetos in the next 20 years, Dr G M E Leistner, director of the Africa Institute, stressed that it was not enough merely to plan for the development of white and black cities along development axes.

Attention should also be given to the establishment of "common co-operation areas" where joint planning for the white and black cities could be carried out, he said.

Decisions would have to made about shared cultural and sporting facilities as well as "common problems and functions," Dr Leistner added.

CSO: 4420

NEW TRANSVAAL NP SECRETARY DISCUSSES PARTY UNITY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Oct 80 p 17

[Text]

One man believes that uncertainty in NP ranks can be used to the good of the party.

He is Professor Jannie Pieterse who next year takes over as secretary of the NP in the Transvaal and therefore as chief NP organiser in the province.

This is a crucial party post in view of veiled criticism by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, of the level of NP organisation in the Transvaal.

In an interview this week, Professor Pieterse referred to reports of "confusion" in NP ranks.

He said this "confusion" had already been turned to the advantage of the NP as it had raised the interest of party supporters who had lapsed into apathy.

Once the interest of supporters was raised, the communications network of the party organisation could step in and convey the party message to the rank-and-file, he said.

And the party message is that the basic NP principle of separate development remains untampered with, he says.

"Accents in the party may differ, but the principle remains the same."

Professor Pieterse's theory that out of uncertainty there can be strength, rests on the premise of effective communication and organisation.

And although he mostly avoids the question, it is obvious that the NP believes he is the man for the job in the Transvaal.

At a time when the NP youth is showing great interest in the politics of the left and the far-right, Professor Pietese, who is 51, has shown he can command the trust and respect of youth.

He is director of the University of Pretoria's student service bureau.

The professor is convinced that youth today is no different from the youth of any generation.

"There is a tendency of youth to question," he says. But only a very small and highly vocal majority of Afrikaans youth displayed dissident tendencies, he believes.

The vast majority remained stable. At Pretoria University, often regarded as the most conservative campus in the country, Polustu, the new verligte student organisation has made little impact he says.

Professor Pieterse is keeping any changes he has in mind under close wrap until he takes over from the veteran Transvaal party secretary, Senator Jack Steyl, in the new year.

CSO: 4420

INKATHA URGED NOT TO ENTER COMMUNITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Johannesburg POST in English 27 Oct 80 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

TWO issues of singlar importance to our lives have to be addressed with seriousness and with cool heads.

The first is Inkatha's reported speculation about standing for elections in the community councils, and the second is the wholesale closing of schools.

Whatever the reasons for Inkatha's new political stand we are somewhat apprehensive that more division and hatred is going to result from their participation in community councils.

If Inkatha is trying to use the councils as a means to enter urban politics and thus effectively increase their might, they are surely being naive.

With their force in numbers and shrewd leadership potential, Inkatha may well wipe the floor of all contenders if they enter this sorry business. They will, however, have buried all the credibility they have managed to get in urban areas and increase divisiveness among blacks, urban and rural. They would also be giving the councils the kind of publicity and even credibility in some quarters, which they hardly deserve.

We do not wish to enter into any lengthy argument with Ikantha, particularly as any kind of questioning of their stand usually results in a veritable plethora of replies, but may we presume to advise them. They will be losing all sorts of friends and sympathisers amongst us if they dare enter this scenario.

As for the schools, we wish everybody could be aware of the fact that we are in post June '76 days. In our days students did go on strike, and boycott classes, for sometimes ridiculous complaints, but the problems were quickly sorted out at the school. Sometimes there was a caning, often there was a disciplinary committee action and sometimes even the occasional expulsion and suspension.

Today schools are closed.

The mood in our education has changed, and perspectives have to change too. Teachers and students, plus members of the department, are all highly emotional and it is easy to have a major confrontation stemming from the most insignificant school issue.

CSO: 4420

BUTHELEZI ADDRESSES EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Oct 80 p 17

[Text]

STRASBOURG — The struggle in South Africa was essentially political and the use of violence to try and solve problems had no hope of success for the foreseeable future, kwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has said in Strasbourg.

Addressing members of the European Parliament he said that the majority of blacks believed that the highest priority should be given to political developments inside South Africa and that the use of violence was something that "may occur in the next generation."

"The central nature of the South African struggle is political. It is not an armed struggle — it is not a struggle in international debating chambers."

Chief Buthelezi said that while he understood the anger and frustration which led blacks to seek military training. "That anger and frustration is misdirected at this point in time."

He said the African National Congress mission in exile had sought for almost 20 years to initiate change in South Africa "and some of them deeply resent and are politically afraid of the massive strides Inkatha has made over a brief five-year period.

The ANC, he said, perceived itself as a government in exile and sought international recognition as the sole representative of 20 million people. This was power-mongering, he said.

Chief Buthelezi said that as a Black South African he wished to tell the ANC mission in exile that it was responsible to those who had elected to stay in South Africa and "there is no prospect of you becoming the tail that wags the dog."

It needed to understand that the struggle would be won by South Africans at home.

Chief Buthelezi dismissed the Black Consciousness movement as a spent force and said talk about the "real struggle" being underground was "just political balderdash."

Turning to white politics within South Africa, he said it had to be accepted that there had been fundamental change in approach and theer was a definite realisation that change would have to take place.

He did not say this in a spirit of optimism that whites were about to introduce fundamental and radical change, but people in Europe had to understand that the situation here was radically different from places like Zambia, Zimbabwe or Mozambique.

"White South Africans are part of Africa and in centuries to come they will still be part of Africa. White South Africans are going to survive as Africans. They have no alternative and this produces a dimension which many analysts try conveniently to forget.

"White South Africans perforce have to adapt as Africans and they will do so. That process of adaptation cannot take place successfully without black political responsibility towards whites.

"It cannot take place without black initiatives to encourage Whites to adapt and to respond to the realities of the situation," the chief said.

Although he had no illusions about the fact that whites would resist power sharing, he had no doubt that they would come to share power.

"All I am convinced about is that politics in South Africa revolves around the central theme of blacks getting whites to share political power without driving whites to suicidal courses of action

where destructive violence will pass a point of no return."

Dealing with the policies of the present government, Chief Buthelezi said these were couched in "vague and unspecific terms," there was no real content to the constallation of states idea and nobody really knew what was meant by the term.

CSO: 4200

BUTHELEZI SAYS WHITE MAJORITY OPPOSES CHANGE IN STATUS QUO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Nov 80 p 13

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, defended himself against charges by the external wing of the ANC that he was "collaborating" with the South African Government, when he addressed the Club 100 in Cape Town.

"It is silly for our brothers in exile and the surrogates here to sell the myth that I am a 'collaborator' all of a sudden," he said on Wednesday night.

"No one who follows politics is unaware of the long history of harassment I have endured at the hands of the SA Government through the Bureau for State Security, the defunct Deaprtment of Information, officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and the Security Police," he said.

Division

Anyone who fanned the flames of division between Black and Black was clearly not a friend of Blacks.

"No one who knows that in any guerrilla war the guerrillas only succeed to the extent that the local population gives them moral support, can fan the flames of fratricidal strife between me and the mission wing of the ANC," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha, of which he was president, believed that every effort made within and outside the borders of South Africa was important. For this reason, what the guerrillas did was relevant to the Black liberation struggle in South Africa.

Status quo

The fact that so few Whites supported the Progressive Federal Party indicated beyond any doubt that the majority of Whites did not want to upset the status quo in South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said.

He told the predominantly White audience the dangers facing South Africans were a direct result of racist policies Whites had pursued "ever since they seized power through the barrel of the gun."

The majority of Blacks and a mere sprinkling of Whites did not accept the status quo.

He said that in the past 70 years Whites, or the majority of Whites, had pursued policies which rejected the Black person as a participant in decision-making.

Barometer

No one could deny that the recent Simonstown and East London North by-election results were a good barometer showing where the majority of Whites stood — "even in the eleventh-hour situation in which we find ourselves in South Africa.

"These are very unpleasant realities, but we have just to face them and not try to sweep them under the carpet," Chief Buthelezi said.

The President's Council was another example of where the majority of Whites stood — not just the Government.

The Government had "on sufferance" accepted a sprinkling of Coloured, Indian and Chinese faces in an advisory President's Council. But Black faces could not be countenanced even in an advisory body of that nature.

Places

For the Blacks, there was no place in decision-making machinery but a lot of places in the South African Defence Force.

Black and White had to accept each other, and live together in South Africa, however difficult they found it to accept each other as brothers and sisters. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

WRITERS ASSOCIATION CONGRESS HEARS JOSEPH MAVI, ELECTS OFFICERS

Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 22-28 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Khangale Makhado]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN: At the fourth annual general congress of the Writers Association of South African (WASA), recently held at the St Francis Cultural Centre, Langa, it was resolved to open its membership to all workers in the newspaper industry.

Hence the formation of the new body, Media Workers Association of South Africa (MWASA).

WASA, which was formed four years ago, was for Black journalists and writers exclusively.

The recent dramatic turn was levelled at bringing together all workers in the newspaper industry.

This means MWASA's main objective is to allow Black journalists, photographers, cleaners, labourers, messengers clerks, drivers and mechanics, to identify as one group.

What appears to have led to the intended amalgamation of workers were divisive tactics of employers, in order to cause ill-feeling among workers.

The theme of the congress was "The Workers in the 80's".

Guest speaker was the president of the JHB Black Municipal Workers Union (BMWU), Mr Joseph Zenzele Mavi, who hit headlines during the recent strikes by municipal workers.

He pointed out that South Africa has already entered a phase when industrial relations would be a critical factor in the survival of its society.

It was "disturbingly a phase for which the vast majority of our citizens, employers or employees, are perilously ill-equipped.

"The first area I am concerned with is that of industrial democracy.

"Broadly, this involves a sharing of decision-making control and power at the workplace, equally between employer and employee.

"This should not merely be a workplace phenomenon but the logical step of a major sectal movement, namely people's desire today to have a greater control over their lives.

"Even an influence in shaping their destines.

"To accommodate rather than oppose this powerful social movement is what management should be striving for.

"But today management is running the risk of losing control and being unable to manage at all," said Mr Mavi.

MWASA, like Wasa, upholds the Black Consciousness philosophy and rejects the idea of affiliating to mixed trade union federations.

The newly elected national executive committee of MWASA is: Zwelakhe Sisulu President, Mrs Maud Motanyane General Secretary, Willie Bokala Assistant Secretary; Treasurers Charles Ngakula, Phil Mtimkulu, Rashid Seria, Marimuntu Subrimoney is vice president.

The much-coveted "Henry Nxumalo" Award, which last year went to Can Themba posthumously, this year went to the Western Cape's Region of MWASA, for having produced a newsletter "Grassroots".

In his summary the president told congress that time was now ripe when MWASA had to abandon the chalk board and instead do some fieldwork.

CSO: 4420

METHODISTS DISCUSS MINISTRY TO GUERRILLAS, CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Chaplains to Guerrillas

Johannesburg POST in English 23 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Charles Mogale]

[Text]

THE Methodist Church is prepared to send chaplains to guerillas across the borders.

The move has the blessings of the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), Bishop Desmond Tutu.

"In such cases, the church must remain neutral," Bishop Desmond Tutu said.

The gospel could not be preached on one side while "the other side" was ignored.

"We support them warmly," Bishop Tutu added.

The Methodist Church's conference at Welkom, which made the decision yesterday, made a call for Methodist ministers to volunteer as chaplains to guerilla forces.

The church agreed to accept financial responsibility for posting chaplains outside the country.

An East London businessman, Mr Robin Midlane, said he took strong exception to church money collected in South Africa from relatives of "boys on this side" being used to send a chaplain to the sons of other Methodists "actually fighting against us."

However, the Rev Fremont Louw, chairman of the Northern Transvaal district of the church, said the decision had been taken on the basis that ministry would be extended to those "on the other side".

The church has found that new structures are necessary because its members were involved in military conflict and defence forces other than the country's fell within the church's boundaries.

The Methodist Church of Southern Africa embraces Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Bophuthatswana, Namibia and Mozambique.

The Rev Simeon Nkoane, Dean of the Anglican Church, in Johannesburg, said the Anglican Church would have to consider seriously following the Methodist's example.

Leaders of other denominations could not be reached for comment. In 1977, the chaplain-general of the South African Defence Force, Major-General J A van Zyl, said the then Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, had no objections to churches "ministering to the enemy."

The remark came after the Dutch Reformed, Anglican, Catholic and Methodist churches had made statements in favour of ministering to all sides in a conflict, including guerillas.

PFP Reaction on Disobedience

Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 4 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Irrelevant PFP"]

[Text]

WHILE THE Progressive Reformed Party is perhaps the better of the two evils (Nationalist Party), most Blacks still regard it as irrelevant to the political struggle.

The Party's decision to reject the sanctioning of civil disobedience to unjust and discriminatory laws, as endorsed by the Methodist Church's Annual Conference, is a clear indication of how out-of-touch the PFP is with Black thinking.

As a matter of fact, civil disobedience is viewed by Blacks as a mild form of achieving a just society.

At this point in time, most Blacks would even interpret the civil disobedience Methodist resolution as a non-event.

For the PFP to regard this as unacceptable is, therefore, extremely difficult to comprehend.

The PFP's attitude towards the civil disobedience issue, is perhaps one of the reasons why Blacks do not discern any significant difference between the ruling Nationalist Party and PFP.

In fact, some Black people prefer the Nationalist Party for its blunt application of apartheid.

CSO: 4420

'TOKEN' BLACK SPORTSMEN, FOREIGN BLACK ENTERTAINERS CRITICIZED

Bishop Tutu Comment

Johannesburg POST in English 28 Oct 80 p 9

[Text]

HE was opposed to "so-called multi-racial sport because blacks are usually only token blacks such as Errol Tobias on this farce of a rugby tour to South America," said Bishop Desmond Tutu, the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches in Port Elizabeth at the weekend.

Bishop Tutu was addressing about 800 people at the Sportsman of the Year function of Kwazakhele Rugby Union on Saturday night. He said rugby was still "the most racist sport".

"People like Tobias are used as window dressing to pretend that rugby is being normalised. Blacks are being used really to try and get South Africa back into international sport to evade the increasing international pressure on this country to change its iniquitous political polices.

"Blacks are being used to get us to say that sport has nothing to do with the rest of our lives — that it has nothing to do with the inferior educational system where 77 schools have at the moment been closed and over 50 000 pupils are not at school."

"If you mix on the sports field, why should you not mix afterwards? What does mixed sport mean when you still live in match box houses, when you have no street lights, when you have wholly inadequate transport to your place of work because by law your ghetto must be so many miles from where you work.

"No, multi-racialism or mixed sport is a strategy really for the benefit of white South Africa.

"I am glad that certain blacks have shown that their ability has nothing to do with skin colour.

"I have no desire to see our country destroyed and so I do want to urge that we use every peaceful method to bring about real change. Anything short of force to get us to the conference table to talk about political power-sharing because that is where the salvation of our country lies."

Ray Charles Concert Incidents

Johannesburg POST in English 27 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Moeti Molelekoa]

[Text]

THERE WAS stone-throwing at the Ray Charles concert in which a white man, believed to be a radio producer, was slightly injured in Welkom at the weekend.

About 900 music fans defied a call by their local black consciousness movements to totally boycott the blind American singer's concert which was held at the Thabong Stadium, Welkom, on Saturday.

Just before the concert could start there were demonstrators carrying placards with slogans such as "Go home Ray, we don't want you here". Demonstrations were organised by the Welkom branch of Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo).

The majority of Ray Charles' posters were destroyed. Instead, placards condemning the show were pinned up. Security police confiscated the placards which were on the walls of the stadium shortly before the show.

Large contingents of heavily-armed police patrolled inside and outside the stadium. There was noticeable tension throughout the show. Police escorted the people and cars out of the stadium after the concert.

Ray Charles was accused by Welkom Azapo for staging the show in this country during the present political situation. Azapo said as Ray took part in the American civil rights struggle for political freedom of American blacks, he should co-operate with his fellow blacks in South Africa.

CSO: 4420

HORWOOD VOICES CONCERN ABOUT EXPANDING MONEY SUPPLY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, last night warned he might have to impose controls on the money supply.

Expressing concern at the rapid expansion of money in the system, he said this could lead to massive price jumps later in the year.

Speaking at the 25th anniversary dinner of Union Acceptances Ltd, Sen Horwood suggested the authorities were looking at ways to control both the rising net foreign reserves of the banks and the expansion of bank credit.

He expressed the view that, while the economy was buoyant, and the problems were those of prosperity and success, he did not want to see economic growth hampered by general demand inflation.

At the same time, the Minister said he was satisfied with the performance of his budget and that, far from being inflationary — as some sources claimed — it was having a marked stabilising effect on the economy.

There would have to be a reassessment of the role of exchange control and large discounts on forward dollars at a time of current account surplus, excess domestic liquidity and unduly low money market interest rates.

The skyrocketing broad money supply was posing a threat of general demand inflation.

After rising by 12,6 percent in 1978 and 13,3 percent in 1979, the broad money supply had increased in the first three-quarters of this year at a seasonally adjusted rate of nearly 28 percent.

This rate of increase was more than double the broad guideline of 10 to 12 percent which he had laid down for 1980 earlier in the year.

Then, too, the seasonally adjusted annual rate increase of the supply had accelerated from 13,7 percent in the first quarter of the year to 17,5 percent in the second quarter — and 48,6 percent in the third quarter.

"One does not have to be a devout 'monetarist' to appreciate that increases of this magnitude could have serious inflationary consequences," Sen Horwood said.

The inability to effectively control the money supply was particularly worrying in the present circumstances. The very success of the country's growth policy had absorbed most of the surplus capacity in the economy and had highlighted the serious shortages of certain kinds of skilled labour.

But in spite of the disinflationary monetary impact of the budget, the money supply was rising excessively.

There were two main reasons for this. The first was the balance of payments surplus as reflected in the rising net foreign reserves of the banking system — and the second was an increase in bank credit in the private sector.

CSO: 4420

LONG-TERM WATER SUPPLY BELIEVED AMPLE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

South Africa has more than twice as much water available for the future than recent alarmist estimates by the Government's Commission of Enquiry into Water Matters.

This means that the looming water crisis predicted by the Commission is off — for good.

The revised water potential estimates made by the Department of Water Affairs' chief Engineer, Mr T P C van Robbroeck, indicate that the country will not have a water crisis.

According to Mr van Robbroeck, brackish water is likely to be desalinated into fresh water supplies by the year 2020 to 2030 when the country's natural resources are likely to become stretched to the limit.

The Water Affairs estimates indicate South Africa can produce almost four times as much water as it now consumes, or about 40 000 000-million (40 milliard) cubic metres a year.

This is well over twice the estimated demand on water resources by the end of the century of some 18,6 milliard cubic metres a year.

The new optimistic picture of South Africa's future abundance of water is due to lower estimates of future water consumption by the average South African.

The Government Water Commission estimated that the country would use more than a thousand litres per capita by the year 2000. Mr van Robbroeck and his colleague, Mr J G du Plessis, estimate per capita consumption at 341 litres, by that year.

At present the per capita water consumption in South Africa is 230 litres, with a daily high of 503 litres in the industrialised southern Transvaal.

According to Mr van Robbroeck judicious management of water resources will ensure that about 80 percent of mean annual surface runoff can be used and then reused through return flows from irrigation, urban and industrial use.

CSO: 4420

BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD INCREASE COORDINATION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Oct 80 p 13

[Article by Fridjhon]

[Text]

IT WILL be interesting to see whether members of the Federated Chamber of Industries, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut and Seifsa — not to mention dozens of other lesser important employer organisations — respond to the call made by Mr Bob Goodwin of Assocom for more co-operation and co-ordination among them.

He said in his presidential address last week that the Prime Minister had set an example of what could be done by streamlining and rationalising the public service. He believed that the Prime Minister and his Cabinet colleagues were entitled to ask what the 1980s would see by way of closer co-operation and less duplication of effort in the business sector.

Pledging Assocom's support to explore all possible channels for a joint effort, Mr Goodwin added that his plea stemmed from a desire to see business organisations adapt to changing circumstances.

Certainly conditions have changed since the bad old days when the FCI and Assocom were always at daggers drawn and the AHI adopted a closed-circle tribal attitude. While Seifsa sneered down its nose with all the superiority of steelmakers who were contemptuous of the "needle trade" and other light industries.

Assocom and the FCI could find little common ground, with the distributive trade fighting industrialists who constantly petitioned the authorities for higher tariffs. The shopkeepers wanted cheap goods while the manufacturers grumbled that they could not compete with the so-called rice-bowl wages paid to workers in the Far East.

The Handelsinstituut was committed to building up Afrikaner participation in both commerce and industry at a time when the other groups were dominant in the business field. It slavishly echoed Government policy and appeared to be a branch of the Nationalist Party. The AHI welcomed both manufacturers and merchants — not to mention mining and the motor trade — in its magic circle and did not experience the Assocom-FCI conflict of interest. The unity of Afrikanerdom came first.

And Seifsa remained a law unto itself — a breakaway organisation from the FCI, largely because of a clash of personalities among its paid officials.

But that's all water under the bridge.

The bad old days have become the good-time present.

Assocom recognises that unless infant industries are protected, the South African economy will not expand, more workers will not be employed and there will be smaller markets to cater for. Assocom has stated unequivocally that there should be reasonable protection, but this should be by tariff barriers and not by import control.

With true free-market philosophy, the association's attitude is that if a businessman wants to import goods and pay the Customs duty it is up to him to decide whether the goods will land at competitive prices.

On the other hand, among the ranks of Assocom are many industrialists who subscribe to most of the principles enunciated by that body.

The AHI has shed its former attitudes and is now as vociferous in criticising Government policy as it affects business interests as is any other employer organisation. Its members include hundreds of businessmen who have "arrived" and who are secure and confident because of the successes they have achieved. It is no longer narrow and jealous in its attitudes.

AHI today could move towards co-operation from a position of strength. Judging from last week's Assocom Congress and the turnout of delegates from all over the country, as well as from its performance and clear-thinking in recent years, Assocom, too, talks from a sturdy platform and a depth of membership.

The FCI and Seifsa are well established, but these two organisations are not as outspoken as the other two; they appear to be more introspective and inclined to operate from behind closed doors.

But all these organisations, and the other little ones besides, have many problems in common. In fact, if they are prepared to be forthcoming and honest, they will acknowledge that they have more agreement areas than those of disagreement.

Labour, railways, Government services, fiscal policy, group areas problems — there is a patchwork of problems about which these organisations frequently visit the Government to make representations. Cabinet Ministers, senior public servants, the Reserve Bank must get a little bored with receiving a mutiplicity of delegations from the private sector, all who have come to make the same complaints and proffer the same solutions to any given question.

One strong delegation representing the total business community would not only have more clout, but would be representative of the best brains in the country. Government policy is to encourage the private sector to take initiatives — but these initiatives must be forceful and articulate, not repetitious mumblings from many groups.

There is another reason why the business organisations should get together and this should be the most telling of all to any businessman. The costs of running employer organisations are mounting every year which means that subscriptions are getting bigger and bigger. A time will come when large organisations who currently make big contributions to all the employer bodies are going to cry halt.

A pooling of resources would cut costs to members and would reduce an administrative burden which will become unmanageable in a few years.

Of course, this will mean a clash of personalities. But this is something which will have to be faced. With South Africa's manpower shortages, it cannot afford duplication and replication of administration and other services.

A start must be made somewhere. The beginning could be more joint consultation with joint studies so that petty jealousies are dissolved by the catalyst of common interest. And then a joint commission to go into the pros and cons of amalgamation.

Centralised government is getting stronger and stronger under the Botha programme; unless the business community sets up a strong centralised organisation which speaks for everyone who upholds the free enterprise system there is a danger that in the long run, the Government and the bureaucracy will be able to dominate by splintering any private sector opposition.

CSO: 4420

SURVEY SHOWS SHARP COST OF LIVING INCREASES FOR POOR

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

ROCKETING living costs for the poorer section of the population are highlighted in a survey to be released later this week by the University of Port Elizabeth.

The survey, compiled by the Institute for Planning Research, shows that in the 12 months ending in October the minimum subsistence level (MSL) for blacks will have risen by 18%, and for coloureds by 18,9%.

Even more alarming, according to economists, is that for the six months May to October, the increase in the MSL for blacks will be 11,2% and for coloureds nearly 10%.

And the chairman of the PFP's economic commission, Mr Harry Schwarz, has made an urgent call for the Government to remove GST from basic foods and to slow down the unprecedented increases in food prices.

He was supported by leading trade unionists, who have pleaded with the Government for the past two years to abolish GST on basic foods like maize products and bread.

Mr Schwarz said any loss of revenue because of the removal of GST from essential foods would be a sound investment in security.

The institute claims the huge increase in blacks' living costs is due mainly to the big escalation of food prices.

This is borne out by the Consumer Price Index for September, which showed that last month food prices rose by 5,6% and, for the 12 months to the end of September, by more than 29%.

The institute found the minimum wage needed for a black family of six in Johannesburg was R195,77 and for a coloured family of five, R211,27. Figures for Pretoria are only minimally less.

Mr Schwarz said the rise in food prices was one of the biggest "calamities" to hit South Africa for a long time. The increases in the past few months had been "outrageous" he said, "and I'm not satisfied the increases are due entirely to higher costs.

"The Government is neglecting this vital area and doing too little to keep prices at a reasonable level."

A serious feature of ever-rising food prices was their socially destabilising effect, Mr Schwarz said.

"Action is necessary, not only because of the morality of pricing food out of the reach of many thousands of families, but also because of the dangers to the country's security," Mr Schwarz said.

The vice-president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Steve Scheepers, said Tucsa had repeatedly asked the Government to remove GST from basic food.

"However, the Minister of Finance has told us that administratively it would be too difficult to exclude some products from the tax."

CSO: 4420

ARMSCOR CHAIRMAN SAYS ARMS EMBARGO NEGATED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 80 p 2

[Text]

PLANNING by Russia, its satellites and the Africa Bloc at the United Nations against South Africa would have to assume a completely new dimension. This is because the Republic had succeeded in blunting the UN's compulsory arms embargo and was on the way to becoming a net exporter of arms, the chairman of Armscor, Commandant Piet Marais, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Addressing the Pretoria Press Club, Cmdt. Marais said the aims of the UN Security Council arms embargo in November, almost exactly three years ago, had been to make south Africa a "soft" military target and to test the effectiveness of sanctions.

South Africa had been forced to meet the challenge of sanctions and to neutralise it.

There had been the need, in any case, to strengthen South Africa's military capability. However, South Africa had also had to "lick" sanctions, because, if the arms embargo had succeeded, other sanctions would have followed.

The extent to which South Africa had succeeded in meeting the arms embargo challenge had been illustrated at the UN recently, Cmdt Marais said, when Britain had rejected out of hand all of about 30 new sanctions proposals against the Republic and France and the United States had also rejected numbers of them.

Cmdt Marais said strategic studies institutes in London and in the United States had also made it clear South Africa was now completely independent regarding arms supplies in terms of the sort of warfare it might face. They were going further and saying tht the Republic could now export arms.

Recognition

This amounted to international recognition that South Africa had succeed in frustrating the first aim of those powers seeking its downfall.

Planning against South Africa would now have to assume a completely new dimension and move away from the theory that terrorist movements could take over as had happened in Zimbabwe.

International propaganda against South Africa had also started to change in the light of the country's successful negation of the arms embargo, the Armscor chairman said.

— Sapa.

CSO: 4420

AFRICA COOPERATIVE ACTION TRUST HOLDS CONFERENCE

Minister on Agricultural Production

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 80 p 12

[Text]

DURBAN. — It had become crucially important to the entire population that agricultural production in the Black national states should be increased to give these valuable agricultural areas their rightful place in feeding the total population and providing enough food for export, the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, said in Durban yesterday.

South Africa was already in an unfavourable position compared with other African and developing countries as far as arable land was concerned, Mr Wentzel told the conference of the Africa Co-operative Action Trust.

While it was generally accepted that 0,4 ha of arable land per head of the population was needed to feed a country, South Africa would have only 0,32 ha per head by the year 2000.

Seventy-six percent of the territory in the Black national states was in areas with rainfall exceeding 500 mm a year and 33 percent of arable land in these states was classified as having high potential.

"Yet the production in these areas is only one-sixth to one-seventh of that on comparable land in the rest of South Africa," Mr Wentzel added. "Most of the national states are not self-sufficient in food production."

KwaZulu was in a desperate position.

It had been estimated that KwaZulu had the potential to feed 16-million people, but it was unable to feed the three-million Zulus living in the region and, even worse, had to rely on imported food.

"There are many reasons why regions like KwaZulu have thus far not been able to live up to their agricultural potential. Among these are a lack of motivation in the farming community and the tendency for its residents to seek work in White areas, especially in the industrial sector where they feel they have a better chance of attaining prosperity and security."

The agricultural situation in Southern Africa as a whole was such that Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Zaire and Malawi were nett importers of food, the Deputy Minister said, adding: "There is much uncertainty about the agricultural future of Zimbabwe."

Looking at the situation in the sub-continent realistically, it was clear that South Africa — including the Black national states — would have to play an increasingly important role, not only because of agricultural resources, but also because of potential human resources.

South Africa was the only country in Africa exporting on an extensive scale and still in a position to raise production, as it had done by 30 percent in the decade from 1970 to 1980.

It was also one of seven countries in the world which was a nett importer of food.

The Republic also exported agricultural know-how and many African countries had already made use of the wide range of facilities the country offered.

It was futile simply to say that African countries had to raise their food production or that it was sufficient to give them technological aid. What was needed was an effort to identify the basis for and the methods of co-operation, Mr Wentzel said.

"Africa can no longer rely as heavily as in the past on the industrialised countries of the world to solve its problem of low food production, starvation and malnutrition.

"The agricultural problems of the continent are complex and extensive, but if the will exists and political differences can be neutralised, they are problems which can, and must, be solved by the peoples and governments of Africa themselves." — Sapa.

Southern Africa Common Market

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 80 p 12

[Text]

DURBAN. — The establishment of a Common Market for Southern Africa, which could be accommodated in the Prime Minister's concept of a constellation of states, was suggested yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr Wentzel.

Mr Wentzel told the conference of the Africa Co-operative Action Trust that, as in the case of the European Common Market, agriculture would play a crucial role in establishing and maintaining a constellation of states.

It would have to form a structure by which the different states would be linked so that all the participants could benefit from agricultural development in Southern Africa.

Development planning in a regional context would require specific forms of consultation and joint decision-making between authorities in South Africa and similar authorities in the Black national states on the nature of certain agricultural programmes.

"My Government's desire is to embark on a broad strategy of support for small businesses to accommodate the highest human input possible," Mr Wentzel said.

"You will agree that the small farmer will fit in very favourably in such a broad strategy."

A strategy of this nature had been discussed with the Black national states last month at a meeting under the chairmanship of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

He did not want to take the matter any further, Mr Wentzel said, except to add that the discussions had been "very fruitful."

Noting that the food situation in several Southern African countries had become critical, the Deputy Minister said there were serious food shortages and production was dwindling in Mozambique, Angola, Zambia and Zaire.

"These countries have many agricultural problems in common with the rest of the continent, but the political situation rules co-operation on the agricultural level out completely."

An organisation like the Africa Co-operative Action Trust could play a meaningful role, particularly with the support of private enterprise.

"The barriers that have been put up artificially by politicians do not exist for organisations like ACAT and the private sector," Mr Wentzel added. — Sapa.

Kwazulu Land Bank Proposal

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 80 p 12

[Text] DURBAN. — The creation of a peasant land bank was an urgent necessity, KwaZulu's Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, said yesterday.

Dr Mdlalose told the symposium on rural development that the free enterprise system, to which KwaZulu was committed, could not meet the challenge of benefitting the peasant economy.

"The KwaZulu government has given thought to the idea that it may be more important to develop a sustainable rural development system based on positive land use, rather than to invest heavily in expensive additional manufacturing industries and the creation of new urban areas in rural KwaZulu.

"One of the most urgent needs of our day, besides the efforts of organisations like ACAT, is a peasant land bank.

"The free enterprise system cannot meet the challenge of benefitting the peasant economy. It will be increasingly under suspicion and will eventually be cast into disrepute.

"We need to solve the problem of making investments in the peasant economies profitable both for the investor and for the peasants."

Dr Mdlalose said that free enterprise would have to convince people in rural areas that it would benefit them if there was to be any chance of its surviving.

One of the best ways of making the system endure was to move the focus of development from urban areas to rural KwaZulu.

"If not, you must not blame the Zulu people if they abhor the free enterprise system."

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, told the symposium that there could be no solution to the food problems of Africa unless the rural farmer wielded effective buying power.

"This should lead to a chain reaction expressing itself as a stimulus for the manufacturing industries in urban areas as well."

Mr Wentzel said that rural development now taking place in KwaZulu could lead to the formation of co-operatives to whom money could be loaned by development agencies, and eventually to the formation of a specialised financing body like the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER ANNOUNCES COMPULSORY BLACK EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

COMPULSORY education for Black pupils is to be introduced on January 1.

In what is seen as a major step towards equal education opportunities for all population groups, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, Minister of Education and Training, said in a statement yesterday that sub-standard A pupils from the Pretoria townships Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Saulsville would be the first to start with compulsory education next year.

I understand Dr Hartzenberg is also discussing the introduction of compulsory education with school committees from Krugersdorp and Potchefstroom and later this week with committees from Soweto with a view to extending it to these areas.

Apparently it is the intention of the Government to conclude similar discussions with school committees in all four provinces before the end of the year in order to give the benefits of compulsory education — on the same level as White, Coloured and Indian pupils — to as many Black pupils as possible as soon as possible.

Compulsory education for Black pupils will start on sub-standard A level and will then automatically and on a differentiated basis from area to area be carried on to the next standard each year.

Dr Hartzenberg said in his statement the school committees of the three Pretoria townships had accepted — and were prepared to adhere to the responsibilities such a step would impose on them.

Further details of the programme of compulsory education would be furnished in due course.

I understand that among other responsibilities, the school committees have accepted that parents, under the compulsory education system, could be prosecuted if their children stayed away from school or if they boycotted classes.

Dr Hartzenberg said in an accompanying clarification that it has for a long time been the goal of the Government to provide equal education for all population groups.

The standard of education was laid down by his department and was identical to the standards laid down by other education departments.

But the quality of education was determined mainly by what happened in the classroom.

Several steps had been implemented to improve the quality of teaching. And the time had been reached where the Senior Certificate could become the only entrance qualification at certain training colleges.

In-service training programmes for teachers were proceeding, while the upgrading of initial education was gaining momentum.

The new Education and Training Act had become effective on January 1, this year; and had created opportunities for planning education in its totality, he said.

These positive steps had enabled his department to announce the introduction of compulsory education at the first schools at this stage. But, Dr Hartzenberg said his department's general development programmes had been seriously retarded in certain areas as a result of unrest at schools.

CSO: 4420

HORWOOD: GOVERNMENT SPENDING TO BE HELD IN CHECK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Nov 80 p 8

[Text]

THE current economic upswing should continue well into 1981 says the Finance Minister Owen Horwood.

Delivering the keynote address at the Financial Mail's 1980-conference yesterday he forecast that the economy will inevitably reach an upper turning point, which will be followed by a temporary downswing or a levelling off.

But this, he does not believe, is cause for concern, and said that, happily the problems South Africa faces at the moment are the problems of prosperity. After all, as Senator Horwood said yesterday: "The indications are that the subsequent new upswing will probably take the economy to new record highs".

The Minister made a series of forecasts at the investment conference. He believes the rate of increase of real gross domestic product could be relatively high again next year, although probably lower than the abnormally high rate experienced this year.

He said: "This would be the case even if the upswing continued throughout 1981. The reason is that in 1981 the growth will take place from a much higher base than in 1980, and in an economy in which virtually all the surplus capacity will have been absorbed."

He predicts that at present a rate of growth of around 5 to 6 percent is indicated for 1981 which would represent "an excellent performance".

On the rate of increase of real private consumption, he expects a slowdown to five to six percent next year compared with the seven percent recorded this year. But this too will be a "most satisfactory outcome".

He sees the most crucial variable is Government consumption spending. "If it were to rise at an excessive rate, the inflationary consequences could be serious." But the Minister intends to maintain a tight rein over Government consumption spending. "If it were to rise at an excessive rate, the inflationary consequences could be serious." But the Minister intends to maintain a tight rein over Government spending, he warned again yesterday.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

BLACK LAWYERS MEETING--Homeland governments' attitude towards black attorneys was attacked at the Black Lawyers' Association's (BLA) general meeting in Pretoria, yesterday. The meeting was attended by lawyers from many parts of the Transvaal. The Press was not admitted but a statement was released later. This strongly condemned Bophutha-Tswana government for restricting a member Mr George Maluleke from entering Bophutha-Tswana without a visa or written permit. Mr Maluleke's exemptions under the Bophutha-Tswana Aliens and Travellers Act were withdrawn by Mr G Mekodi, Minister of Internal Affairs in August. The cancellation followed Mr Maluleke's criticism of President Mangope during the recent Nafcoc 16th annual conference held at Sun City. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg POST in English 27 Oct 80 p 3]

BLACK CITIZENSHIP, PROPERTY OWNERSHIP--Blacks should be made citizens of South Africa and should be allowed to own property, the President of NAF-COC, Mr Sam Motsuenyane said in Johannesburg today. Speaking at the annual ASSOCOM meeting, following the passing of a motion to involve all population groups in private enterprise, Mr Motsuenyane said that he did not see how blacks could feel happy about nation-building "in a country where they don't belong." "How can you make anyone a capitalist without ownership of property?" he asked. "This congress and the business community must press for citizenship and ownership of property of all the people in South Africa. The motion put forward by the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce said that the success of the Prime Minister's economic policy would largely depend "on the extent to which the rights of economic opportunity and property are given to all population groups to give them a stake in the free enterprise system." [Excerpts] [Johannesburg POST in English 24 Oct 80 p 5]

ROBBEN ISLAND PRISONER RELEASE--A Robben Island prisoner, Decon Mathe (22), one of the nine Atterdigeville men convicted this year on charges under terrorism act, was yesterday set free by an appeal court. The Transvaal Supreme Court in Pretoria yesterday set aside both Mathe's conviction and sentence while confirming conviction and sentence of the other eight men. Those still to serve their sentences at the Island are: Thamsanqa Gerald Mkhwanazi (38), a POST reporter, Sermiah Kgokong Majatladi (23), Ronald Mamoepa (19), Lebogang Christie Mokone (18), Petrus Senabe (22), Andrew Moeti Phala (18), Cornelius Leeu (18), and a 17-year-old youth. Mkhwanazi and Mjatladi were each sentenced to seven years imprisonment while the others, including Mathe were sentenced to five years imprisonment each at the Pretoria Regional court. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg POST in English 29 Oct 80 p 2]

GRENADE ATTACK IN SOWETO--Three people were wounded when two handgrenades were hurled at the West Rand Administration Board offices in Soweto, police said yesterday. Windows were shattered and the verandah of the building was damaged in the blasts. Last night Brigadier J J Hamman, Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, said the grenades were foreign-made and that police believed the incident was a terror attack involving at least two people. The grenades were thrown from near the security fence around the Wrab offices in Diepkloof Zone 1 about 9:30 pm on Wednesday. Police were investigating the possibility that the attack was linked to the general rent rise in the surrounding Diepmeadow area from November. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 31 Oct 80 p 1]

CISKEI STUDENTS ARREST--Zwelitsha--Ten members of the Council of South African Students were detained by the Ciskei government at the weekend after they had attended the funeral of a former Robben Island prisoner, the secretary of the Ciskei Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe said yesterday. In an interview with reporters in Zwelitsha, he said prior to the detention of the students he had met with the organisers of the funeral, who were former members of the banned African National Congress. "One of the matters discussed was that it had come to the notice of my office that at some funerals the ANC was utilising schoolchildren to dominate such funerals. "This is against the norms and traditions of the Black people, and has never been done in this country. In this process, where the ANC utilise the schoolchildren, the aims and objectives of the ANC are highlighted," Birg Sebe said. He said the action was regrettable because the ANC had been banned and would not be allowed to continue with its activities in the Ciskei. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Nov 80]

EXCISION FROM LEBOWA TERRITORY--The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr C N Phatudi, will make an urgent call to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to meet the people of Moutse in Dennilton over the decision to excise Moutse from Lebowa territory. The proclamation of the excision, published in the Government Gazette of October 24, says Moutse will be administered by the central government as from November 1. At a meeting in Moutse yesterday, where Dr Koornhof had been expected, Dr Phatudi told a gathering of about 5,000 that Dr Koornhof had told him he was unable to attend but would arrange a meeting on another day. On October 23, the people of Moutse were told by the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, that Moutse would be handed to the Kwa Ndebele homeland and they had to choose between falling under Kwa Ndebele and moving to the areas of Lunnysloot and Emmerton in Lebowa territory. [Excerpt] Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 31 Oct 80 p 3]

QWAQWA VIEWS ON INDEPENDENCE--The Qwa Qwa Government under its present leadership does not intend taking Pretoria-style independence. Two Cabinet Ministers of the Basotho national state made this clear at a public meeting in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, yesterday. The stand was endorsed and applauded by scores of the ruling Likoankoetla Party supporters present. "Qwa Qwa will never take independence because we will not be deceived by promises from the South African Government," said Mr S K Marumo, Qwa Qwa Minister of Works. Earlier Mr S C R Yamabolu, Minister of Interior, had told a highly responsive audience: "Pretoria-style independence is out for Qwa Qwa while Likoankoetla are in control. Freedom is still very far for us." He said the State might consider taking independence if the United Nations was involved in the negotiations. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Oct 80 p 4]

TEACHERS' DEMANDS--The new Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday promised the country's 50,000 White teachers he would make a statement "in the immediate future" on interim salary adjustments. At the same time the Minister was told by the teachers' representatives at a meeting in Pretoria the teachers did not want the Commission for Administration (formerly the Public Service Commission) to handle their case. They were demanding, instead, direct access to the Cabinet in negotiation and moves to put an end to the rapidly escalating crisis in the country's education system. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Nov 80 p 2]

LOANS TO SUGAR FARMERS--Durban--Natal and Zululand sugar cane farmers, who suffered crippling drought conditions earlier this year, will receive Land Bank loans this week. An official of the South African Sugar Association said about 400 farmers would receive loans. Some of the first to receive the loans will be from the Heitonville district, Zululand, an area which has been devastated by drought for about three years. He said some applications for loans had been turned down. This had applied to some Indian farmers who were farming less than the 8 ha considered by the Land Bank to be economical. The association was to take up their cause again with the Land Bank. Rain was still badly needed in the cane belt in Natal and Zululand. Some new cane which had been planted was looking particularly weak because of the lack of rain. He said that the loans received this week would be particularly helpful in that farmers could now plan the new planting season. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Nov 80 p 8]

SA AS LENDER--Nedbank's chief executive Rob Abrahamsen has called for South Africa to become a lender in the international markets. Speaking yesterday Mr Abrahamsen strongly advocated that the country should move into the markets where to date it has been solely a borrower. After all, he said, the banking system in South Africa is sophisticated enough to handle such a move and this would simply be a natural extension of the present situation where South Africa is operating in international lending markets via trade finance. Such a procedure would obviously please the bank by giving them an outlet for funds they cannot lend at home, even to local multinational subsidiaries. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Nov 80 p 16]

COOPERATION WITH BOLIVIA--La Paz--The South African and Israeli ambassadors met top Bolivian officials yesterday to express their countries 'support for continuing economic cooperation with the military government of General Luis Garcia Meza. Israeli Ambassador Mr Shlomo Levy med the Education Minister colonel Arial Coca in La Paz to offer economic support for rural education and training programmes. South Africa's ambassador to Bolivia, Mr Oswald Albers, who is based in Buenos Aires, met Gen Garcia Meza. He expressed his government's desire to extend technical assistance programmes in the areas of mining and agriculture. Government officials said earlier South Africa was one of their best providers of outside technical assistance. Economic aid from the United States and many other Western countries was cut back after July 17 military takeover which brought Gen Garcia Meza to power.--Sapa-AP. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Nov 80 p 2]

BOTLOKWA DISPLACED PERSONS--Displaced people of HaMakgato in the Botlokwa area near Pietersburg have decided to go back to their old homes from which they were evicted during the forced removals in the area last year. More than one hundred families have already returned in a move seen as a challenge to the authorities who have threatened to prosecute them if they did so. The decision to return was taken during the recent long weekend and followed a year of squatting in other peoples' homes under appalling circumstances. Several memos have been sent to the government over the wretched accommodation and pleas made for permission to go back to the Makgato area, spokesmen for the families told POST. The government replied that it was discussing the matter with Lebowa authorities--but refused to give further details and ignored subsequent memos. During last year's resistance to removals, the then Chief Commissioner for Northern Transvaal, Mr J Pieterse warned that people who tried to re-settle would be prosecuted. But a member of the families' committee, Mr Elias Rammabi, said yesterday he hoped the government would not do that. Mr Rammabi also referred to Dr Koornhof's recent promise to spare the other Botlokwa clans from removal. "If they are no longer going to be moved, why us?" he asked. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg POST in English 20 Oct 80 p 3]

NEW ARMY RATIONS PACK--The South African Defence Force has paid heed to the grumblings of the troops and a new 24-hour ration pack--guaranteed to please even the fussiest soldier--has been designed for use in the operational area. The SADF is well aware of Napoleon's maxim that a army marches on its stomach and complaints over the lack of variety in the "ratpacks" and the condition of the food was investigated and the results was a brand new pack. The improvements to the new "ratpack" include: --Different colour codes on the sides of the packs to indicate the various ration combinations; --A civilian company has taken over the packaging from national servicemen and exercises much stricter quality control; --Less water is needed to prepare the contents of the new pack; --The new pack contains a greater variety of food; --The lifespan of the contents is much greater; --The contents are packed more securely and are waterproofed. Each pack is date-stamped to ensure troops do not receive old food parcels. The new packs are diet-balanced and one will meet the needs of an active soldier for 24 hours. The new packs include a variety of tinned food, biscuits, cheese, milk, tea, coffee, sweets, condensed milk, breakfast cereal, sugar, drief fruits, matches and even chewing gum. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Nov 80 p 7]

INCREASE IN SHIPPING RATES--Freight rates will be increased by an average of 14 percent from January 1. The Europe/South and South-East Africa Conference says the increase have been approved by the South African Government and will apply to northbound and southbound freight. The lines said that "as customary", they would shortly be in touch with the main exporters of cargo "in regard to the renegotiation of commodity contracts which account for at least 80 percent of South Africa's exports to Europe". The increase had been caused by "inter alia, the ever-rising cargo, container and ship operating costs". Over the past 12 months the lines had had to contend with a 14.08 percent inflation rate calculated in accordance with Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development statistics. These took into account inflation weighted proportionately to the currencies in which the lines incurred their costs. "It does not, however, take into account bunkers or currency fluctuations for which provision is made separately by means of BAF and CAF. "The lines'

costs over the past 12 months have increased by something over 12 percent. Included in the increased ship's costs is a contribution to cover the ever-increasing costs of replacing the fleet, a vital factor if continuity and reliability of service is to be guaranteed over the years."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Oct 80 p 18]

AUGUST MINERAL OUTPUT FIGURES--Mineral bureau figures for South African production in August (in tons unless otherwise stated, and figures for August 1980, July 1980 and August 1979): asbestos 23,698, 28,909, 20,622; chrome ore 275,085, 287,679, 281,744; coal 9,832,687, 9,608,022, 8,894,455; manganese 422,726, 415,806, 431,295; tin 253, 254, 232; silver (kgs) 8,264, 8,605, 9,141; copper 16,391, 18,635, 18,209; iron ore 2,360,808 2,502,906, 2,535,386; iron pyrites 39,496, 40,749, 69,960; antimony 1,904 1,726, 1,867; diamonds (carats) 652,843, 751,914, 703,352.--Reuter. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Oct 80 p 13]

DIESEL ENGINE PROJECT BENEFITS--Cape Town--South Africa can no longer afford to be dependent on foreign countries for the supply of such a vital vehicle components as engines. Dr Schalk van der Merwe, chairman of the Economic Committee of the President's Council, yesterday told the annual congress of the Motor Industries Federation, that the Atlantis diesel engine project, which had partly originated from the country's isolated position in the world, had produced really impressive major benefits for South Africa. There were, for instance, foreign exchange savings of the order of R260-million a year, he said. The most important, possibly, was a reduction of the present variety of more than 200 different diesel engines to 11 models. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Nov 80 p 8]

CSO: 4420

KING EMPHASIZES IMPORTANCE OF TRADITION, CULTURE

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] **HIS MAJESTY King Sobhuza II has once again strongly deplored the decline in culture, tradition and respect within the country.**

Addressing a crowd of about 3,000 people who flocked to the Lobamba Royal Kraal yesterday afternoon, the King restated his personal observation of what he called the destiny or direction of the country and its people.

His Majesty's first and foremost criticism was that of the loss of respect amongst the citizens of the country. He noted that everyone is being thrown into confusion due to irrespect. Respect, he said, makes the country a good country in the same way that lawfulness does.

In the latter's respect he appealed to the nation as a whole to adopt an orderly and dignified way of living and in elaboration of this statement he said that each and everyone should learn to accept what he or she is offered and not to privilege themselves.

Coming to the question of culture, the King stressed the importance of this aspect because, as he said, the loss of culture means the loss of the nation to foreign influence. "If one takes such places like Johannesburg, for instance, and carefully studies it, one is immediately faced with the reality that there is no form of tradition or culture whatsoever."

In emphasis to the loss of respect and traditions in the country, His Majesty stated that the young Swazi generation is being subjected to this situation not because they disrespect their parents but because they are not getting the proper form of advise and teachings from the parents.

"As a result, they are at a loss of which way to take," he said.

Another aspect which His Majesty mentioned was that of the failure of proper administration by the community Chiefs. He pointed out that on many occasions he has had the misfortune of learning that some Chiefs do not know their own subjects or that they hide people with no good references in their communities.

He therefore reminded all those concerned that the system of "Kukhonta" is done through the King of a country, namely, himself, so that in case of emergencies the local authorities of that community will be able to bring the matter before him.

"However, the Chiefs tend to come to me only when they have realised that the subjects they have been hiding under their wing are a menace to them," King Sobhuza said.

It was for this reason therefore that His Majesty declared that from now on legislative laws will operate forcefully and effectively to everyone.

He gave an example of people refusing to move from any place they had been put, and said that forceful eviction will be adopted. He attributed the failure of chiefs in reporting matters regarding their subjects to corruption.

An important point which His Majesty also made was that of excessive drinking in the country. He reflected that last year people complained about the rate of drinking in the Kingdom and said that it is destroying the country's image.

He went on to say that Parliament was called to look into this matter. One aspect which he pointed out in regard to liquor was that of drinking and driving. Drinking, he emphatically stressed, does not correspond with the latter. This is why, he said, in countries like England drinking hours are limited. He stated that drinkers in Swaziland, where any time is drinking time, should not be allowed into their cars after drinking.

He also recalled his predicament when, recently, he was involved in an accident which almost had fatal results. Apparently, one drunk driver collided with the limousine in which the King was being driven.

"All because of liquor," said the King.

CSO: 4420

DINNER HELD FOR CHINESE INDUSTRIAL MISSION

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

IN HER bid for industrial development especially decentralisation of industry in the country, Swaziland needs the active co-operation and participation of such countries as the Republic of China. So says the Minister of Industry, Mines and Tourism, Prince Nqaba.

Speaking at a dinner session in honour of the Chinese Industrial Mission at the Swazi Inn Prince Nqaba said that Swaziland regards the Republic of China as her partner in development.

Addressing top dignitaries who attended this occasion, the Minister pointed out that the Chinese Mission's visit could not have been more timely. The problem of industrial development is a two-fold challenge, he said.

"First it is to increase industrial production so that we as a country can earn more, and so that more and more of our people particularly those who are in the rural sector may have greater employment opportunities. Second so that we may gain access to the world's wider market."

Prince Nqaba went on to encourage the Mission to make whatever investments they felt necessary in the Kingdom.

"You have seen that there is room for further investment by your people in such areas as mining, electronics, raw materials processing, ceramics and other forms of macro-industry", he said.

He then expressed his hope that the Mission's visit will be followed by concrete measures because, as he said, our people have yearned for prosperity for much too long and that the sooner we jointly bring the day of prosperity nearer, the better for us all.

Swaziland, he continued, feels encouraged to see that the Republic of China believes, like us, that actions speak much louder than words.

However, the unfortunate thing, Prince Nqaba said, is that very few investors ever accept the need to plough back some of their profits into the country's further development.

"For indeed development of a country is meaningless if it does not mean the development of the people-especially the rural masses."

The second unfortunate aspect, he continued, is that the fruits of development and the incentives to development tend to go to those who are comparatively better off and not those who are in the lowest rung of development.

CSO: 4420

FINANCIAL ASSETS, PAYMENTS FIGURES FOR SEPTEMBER GIVEN

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Nov 80 p 7

[Text]

SWAZILAND'S net foreign assets decreased E6.7 million to E122.5 million during September, but were E21.9 million higher than the same month last year. During the month, export receipts were boosted by a E5 million seasonal payment for sugar exports, but this was offset by major import payments of about E14 million.

Government creditor position with the banking sector still remains strong. The deposits during the month increased E1.8 million to E69.2 million. This however, may not reflect that Government was in a budgetory surplus, but expenditure may have more than offset increased inflows of domestic revenue.

Bank lending to the private sector increased E11.1 million to E107.4 million during September. Of the increase in bank lending, E7.1 million was towards the sugar industry.

Borrowing by banks from the Central Bank declined E2.0 million in September.

During September money supply increased E1.6 million to E63.2 million a level representing 27.7 percent increase from a year ago.

Savings deposits stood at E20.3 million at the end of the month, an increase of E3.3 million from September last year. Time deposits increased E3.0 million during the month, but were E1.2 million lower than last September.

While banks loans and advances increased by E11.1 million deposits rose by E4.3 million. This resulted in a squeeze on liquidity, which is reflected by a E14.9 million fall in liquidity during the monmth under review. Due to the expected rise in the demand for loans and advances and a slower rate of increase in deposits in the next few months, the tight liquidity position may prevail up to the first quarter of 1981.

CSO: 4420

RURAL WATER SUPPLY OBJECTIVES STATED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

ABOUT 25 percent of Swaziland's rural population may be provided with water supply services by 1983, the Kingdom's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Mr. Norman Malinga has said in New York.

Addressing the inauguration of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation 1981-1990 decade in New York recently, Mr. Malinga said government's target was to extend water supply to 80 percent to the urban population by 1983.

He said government's intention here is to provide water supply services to 25 percent of the rural population by 1983 so that by the end of the decade almost all of Swaziland population will have access to clean water.

During this decade member states of the United Nations will assume a commitment to bring about a substantial improvement in standards and levels of services in drinking water supply - and sanitation by 1990.

Mr. Malinga said Swaziland was committed to implementing the goals of the water decade, but pointed out that as a developing country this Kingdom was faced with the problem of lack of qualified staff.

The Kingdom, he said, was also faced with the problems of lack of heavy cost of capital improvement such as installation of sanitary equipment and pipes.

He appealed to the international community to assist Swaziland financially in order to advance the training of much needed water technicians and to advance the standard of present technical staff.

Mr. Malinga said various government agencies were committed to making clean water available in both the rural and urban centres. The Swaziland Water and Sewerage Board, he said, was providing 60 percent of the urban population with water which met the required standard of the World Health Organisation.

CSO: 4420

ENERGY MASTER PLAN TO BE PREPARED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Nov 80 p 2

[Text]

THE MINISTRY for Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism has announced that an energy master plan was being developed for the Swaziland government.

The project is being financed by the West Germany Technical Aid Organisation, Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau. The consultants selected to carry out nation-wide energy studies and to formulate the energy master plan are Fichtner Consulting Engineers of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The objective of the energy plan according to the Ministry's statement is to review the natural energy resource base of Swaziland and to make recommendations to reduce the country's dependence on external energy supplies.

Over the next six weeks, the consultants will be collecting all available information about the import and usage of all forms of energy.

Using this information the consultants will make use of a computer modelling technique that is able to simulate various energy and economic scenaries.

The computer can also evaluate their effect on the country's energy supply and utilization patterns within Swaziland to the end of the century based on economic parameters as well as an imposed governmental or technoligical constraints.

The final draft report is expected to be submitted by June next year. The public and government departments are requested to give support to this project by providing all the information and data required by the consultants in the course of their studies.

CSO: 4420

NSIBANDZE DISCUSSES ISSUE OF WORKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Chris Freimond]

[Text] THE possibility that South African mining houses might, at some time in the future, reduce their recruitment of labour in neighbouring black states, prompted the formation of a commission to investigate alternative employment opportunities within the states.

This was explained by the deputy Prime Minister of Swaziland, Senator Ben Nsibandze, in an interview with the Rand Daily Mail.

Representatives of Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, Angola and Lesotho met in Mbabane earlier this month to discuss common problems related to migrant labourers working in South Africa.

The countries — excluding Zambia which prohibits labour migration to the Republic — supply more than 250 000 workers a year to South Africa who generate at least R50-million in deferred payments and family remittances sent home.

Shortly after the Mbabane conference, Zambian Labour Minister Mr Josa[illegible] [illegible]una was reported to have said the states wanted to end the migrant labour system altogether.

Sen Nsibandze said he believed the Zambian Minister had been misquoted.

"There was probably a misunderstanding. The commission will look at alternative job opportunities for our peoples within our own countries in case employment for our workers in South Africa is reduced or ended at a future date," he said.

Six of the seven states were heavily dependent on jobs in the Republic to help curb serious unemployment problems at home. There was no question of cutting off such a valuable source of work and income, he said.

Migrants whose contracts were not renewed or who no longer wanted to work in South Africa, had to trained and absorbed into the local work force, and this would be also considered by the commission, he said.

It would also aim for the co-ordination of recruiting procedures in the different states, he said, as at present various regulations and practices applied which, it was hoped, would be standardised for the benefit of the migrant workers.

One of Swaziland's most serious unemployment problems was 5 000-6 000 school leavers flooding the job market each year, and in many cases, young men with fairly good educations, had to accept jobs as miners in South Africa because no other work was available.

Women school leavers, who could not go the the Republic as migrant workers, were even worse off, Sen Nsibandze said.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

RUSSIAN VISITORS--A group of Russians, including a journalist is expected to be visiting Swaziland this week. Reliable sources said that the journalist, Boris Rudenovitch Assoian, of NEW TIMES magazine, sent a request from Salisbury asking for a visa last week. It was reported later that this request had been granted by government here. Mr. Assoian wishes to enter Swaziland from Maputo, where he spent the weekend. No other details about the group, or the reason for their visit, were available at the time of going to Press. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 Nov 80 p 1]

LESOTHO RED CROSS DELEGATION--The Lesotho Red Cross society Administration team, which arrived in the country on Monday were today scheduled to leave Swaziland to go back to Lesotho. The team is led by the Secretary General of the Lesotho Red Cross Society, Mr. G. L. Mosala. In a Press briefing at the Baphalali Red Cross Society headquarters at Mbabane, Mr. Mosala said that the purpose of their visit to Swaziland was to accord themselves with the southern Africa visit exchange programme, whose members include Botswana, Malawi, Lesotho, Tanzania, Swaziland, Zambia, Angola, Zimbabwe. The aim of this exchange programme is for members of the eight countries to familiarise themselves with projects being undertaken by each member state for their development programme. Lesotho has also got four divisions. However, their system of meeting the nation's needs differs vastly from those used in Swaziland in that instead of mobile clinics being operated all over the country theirs are solid concrete structures built in various parts of the country. In Swaziland the mobile clinics offer free medical services to the people but in Lesotho clinics are run on the same basis as the Swaziland government clinics, which means their patients have to pay to be treated. However, this system is completely independent of the government. [Excerpts] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 31 Oct 80 p 2]

FRENCH COMPANY DIRECTOR--Mr. Christian Six of Societe General (France) who is the director and representative and resident in Johannesburg, paid a courtesy call to the General Manager Mr. Sipho Dlamini of Tibiyo Taka Ngwane (Lozitha) this week. They had what was described as a very interesting business talk. Mr. Six was to visit some of the Swaziland government ministries before leaving the country. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 31 Oct 80 p 2]

NEW MAIZE MILL--NIDCS and Swazi Milling are to erect a new maize mill at a cost of E2 million on a site close to Matsapa. Designs are complete and construction will begin within the month. The mill is designed to process imported maize and produce the whole range of maize products for the Swaziland market. At present, mealie rice and samp are imported ready packaged at prices dictated by the exporter. A spokesman at NIDCS said that maize growing projects are in view, and it will be an encouraging factor that the means to process are already established. Construction of the new mill is to be undertaken by Swaki Pty, Ltd. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Nov 80 p 5]

CSO: 4420

'HANDS OFF' WARNING ISSUED TO OTHER COUNTRIES

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 6 Nov 80 p 8

[Text]

UGANDA has warned Kenya and the Sudan to keep their hands off her internal affairs.

In a statement issued in Kampala yesterday, the government said while Uganda welcomed dialogue among her neighbours and other countries in the region as a positive step towards regional understanding and cooperation, she did not accept that this should be achieved at the expense of some other states in the region.

Reacting to reports that the two countries had reiterated in a communique after talks in Nairobi that the only lasting solution to the Uganda situation was a free and fair election following the immediate and complete withdrawal of foreign troops from Ugandan territory, the statement said:

"This is not in the spirit of good neighbourliness. We also find it totally at variance with the known principles of independence and non interference in the internal affairs of states."

The communique appeared in the Kenyan press. And the government described it as a "complete surprise and totally unacceptable."

Uganda had repeatedly made clear to her neighbours, friends and the world at large its commitment to conduct free and fair general elections. But it was surprising that the neighbours had found it fit not only to doubt her good intentions but also to suggest that "We should conduct the affairs of this country in the manner they themselves wish us to.

"Uganda has never advised any of these countries on how to conduct their elections or for that matter any other business that falls purely within the domain of their jurisdiction.

"We have questioned for instance the presence of foreign troops in their countries and yet these same countries have conducted elections while these foreign troops are in their territory.

"As a matter of fact we would like to believe that some of these countries that have found it their business to advise us on the conduct of free and fair elections have themselves never conducted one and would be totally at a loss if they found one. We doubt moreover that they have ever believed in or recognised free and fair elections.

"For our part while we do appreciate the interest our neighbours and friends are taking in our forthcoming general elections we would have appreciated it more if this interest was positive and constructive.

"Uganda once more reiterates it to the whole world and her neighbours in particular that:-

- The only "foreign troops" that are on Ugandan territory are liberators from Tanzania and we do not regard them foreign as such; certainly not in the sense foreign troops are present in some of our neithbouring countries.
- These "troops" are here at the invitation of the

government and the people of Uganda and they are perfectly welcome to stay as long as the government and people of Uganda feels the need for their presence.

- The exercise of conducting elections to which the government of Uganda is seriously committed has absolutely nothing to do with the presence of these "troops".
- The government and people of Uganda are determined to carry out a free and fair election and the only assistance they require from their friends and neighbours is that Uganda as an independent and sovereign nation should be a free and fair elections this exercise unhindered by outside inteference."

— UNA.

CSO: 4420

COURT ACTION REPORTED INSTITUTED ON MUSLIM SUPREME COUNCIL

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 31 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Text]

COURT action is being instituted to dislodge Sheikh Kassim Mulumba and his group from the Headquarters of the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council which they are "occupying illegally".

This was disclosed at a Press Conference yesterday by Sheikh Kamulegeya, who was elected Chief Khadi following the recent UMSC convention at Makerere and other members of the UMSC Executive.

Newsmen at the Press Conference were shown copies of documents issued by the Registrar of Companies which name Sheikh Abdulzak Matovu as Mufti, Prince Badru Kakungulu as Chairman of UMSC, Sheikh Kamulegeya as Chief Khadi, and the other office bearers that were elected at the Makerere convention.

It was contended at the Press Conference that the officials listed in the official documents of the Registrar of Companies were duly elected in accordance with the constitution of the council, which is a legal body registered under the law of the land.

In a statement released to the newsmen, the Executive called upon all sundry to refrain from dealing with "Sheikh Mulumba and his friends" as if they were leaders of the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council. It warned that anybody dealing with "illegal persons purporting to be acting on behalf of the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council" was doing so at his or her own risk.

The statement said that the properly elected officials of the Council were being barred from occupying the premises of the Council through the use of "organised thugery". It recalled that an ugly incident took place on September 26th, 1980 when thugs were organised to hurl stones at Muslim leaders who went to attend Juma prayers in the Old Kampala Mosque.

It added that in an attempt to avoid a repeat of such dirty incidents, the Executive had requested Government for protection for the muslim top officials before they can take up their offices at the UMSC Headquarters.

On allegation by Mulumba and his group that Prince Badru Kakungulu imposed himself as Interim Chairman of UMSC after the Liberation War, the Executive pointed out that Sheikh Mulumba was himself appointed Interim Chief Khadi by Prince Kakungulu as Chairman of the Council.

"Why did Mulumba accept the appointment if he knew that the person appointing him was just imposing himself", they argued.

CSO: 4420

MUSEVENI REPORTED URGING UGANDANS TO FIGHT 'FASCISM'

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 31 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] UPM's Interim Chairman Yoeri Museveni, who is also Vice Chairman of the Military Commission, has called upon Ugandans to unite and fight "primitive fascism" or be doomed to a worse calamity than that they faced under Idi Amin's murderous regime. He was speaking at a Press Conference he convened at the Movement's Headquarters in Kampala.

Replying to a reporter who pointed out that UPC's President, Dr. Milton Obote, had challenged his position as Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission, Museveni said: "I have no time for replying to what Obote says. Let him come and remove me".

Museveni told newsmen that the last few days had been "very sad days in the history of our country in which murder and terror had been unleashed on the people with savage cruelty.

The UPM had raised this problem at Military Commission, Cabinet, administrative and party levels and demanded remedial action to stop these wanton atrocities but the situation has only got worse, he said.

"With allegations of torture of innocent Ugandans, with mass bodies being thrown on highways, senseless killings in Kampala and other parts of Uganda, and alleged killings in army barracks in exactly Amin style, the situation points to only one factor – the resurgence of primitive fascism," the UPM boss declared.

He warned that leaders and their agents who perpetrate heinous plans of murder in the hope of grabbing power were only sowing seeds of more blood for the future.

"Uganda needs leaders freely and fairly elected and not leaders that come or maintain themselves in power through intrigue, terrorism, bloodshed or even sham elections", he stressed.

Saying that time would come when the criminals in the current murder designs would have to account for the lives of innocent Ugandans killed, Museveni contended that Ugandans participated and welcomed the liberation war not merely to install any particular leader or group of leaders but to bring an end to the killing of innocent Ugandans, regardless of their tribe, religion, or ethnic lineage.

"The Uganda Patriotic Movement, therefore, calls upon all Ugandans to forget their differences and unite to fight against resurgent fascism. We call upon political leaders to realise the seriousness of the situation and forge a common front against the primitive fascists".

Museveni disclosed at the Press Conference that UPM Executive had written an open letter to the Chairman of the Military Commission on the subject of security. Copies of the letter were released to the newsmen present.

Apart from cataloging several killings in various parts of the country and other incidents, the letter pointed out that it was the duty of the government to "provide security of person and property" in exchange of unqualified loyalty from the citizens.

"It is no use for the government to plead helplessness in the performance of this most primary task," the letter charged.

It added: "This continued wave of senseless destruction of life strikes at the very roots of the fundamental human rights that have been lacking in Uganda for the last ten years."

The letter urged that if the Government was incapable of providing security for the lives and property of Ugandans, then the people themselves should be given the right to organise their own security without fear of recrimination from any government quarter.

"Failure to do so," it said, "while the senseless murders continue, would be conclusive proof of Government's loss of legitimacy."

Copies of the letter were circulated to President Nyerere of Tanzania, President Moi of Kenya, the UN Secretary General, all accredited representatives, International Human Rights Organisation, all members of NCC, all political parties, and the mass media.

Asked if he thinks the Military Commission is capable of ending the present insecurity in the country, Museveni said the Commission had already taken steps to try and arrest the situation.

"I am convinced that the Military Commission has the ability to deal with the situation, otherwise I would not continue to be associated with it" he said.

And when a reporter pointed out that nothing was being done even when murders were committed in broad-day light, Museveni referred him to the committee set up by the Military Commission to investigate the current violence in the country. He said the Committee would probe all the incidents exhaustively and ascertain the facts.

CSO: 4420

MUWANGA STATEMENT: MC SETS UP PROBE COMMITTEE ON KILLINGS

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 31 Oct 80 p 12

[Text]

IN the wake of the current wave of violence in the country, chairman Paulo Muwanga has issued the following statement:-

It is with grave concern that I make this statement. The single most important relief the people of Uganda had on the fall of the Amin regime was and remains the hope that killings would end.

It is very sad indeed that our hopes that killings went with Amin have yet to be fully realised. Ugandans have continued to be killed since liberation. It is true that killings or "disappearances" of persons have been less than under Amin; but that is no comfort at all. The killing of one Ugandan is as painful as the killing of several or many.

Recently bodies of persons were found dumped along Kampala-Entebbe road. Other bodies were found only a few days ago on the Lugogo by-pass. The police have several reports of killings in and around Kampala. The situation is a lot better in the rest of the country.

The police reports on bodies of persons found dead in and around Kampala would indicate that there is a gang or gangs of killers in or around Kampala.

One aspect of the recent spate of killings in Kampala was discussed yesterday by the Military Commission. The Commission decided to appoint a Committee to investigate in depth whether or not the bodies found on the Kampala-Entebbe road were of persons who had been in custody - namely any jail or jails; army barracks or police cells. The Committee will also go into other aspects of this very sad event.

I have discussed this grave development - killings of Ugandans by Ugandans - with colleagues and senior officers in the security forces. New measures are being taken at once to meet the situation. Meanwhile, appeal to all who have any information on these killings to report to the police.

I do also appeal to all to report to the police without delay the presence in their areas of suspicious characters and persons in possession of arms or army uniforms.

29th October, 1980.

CSO: 4420

DP PAPER CLAIMS PLOT REVEALED TO ASSASSINATE DP LEADERS

Kampala THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] A plot was unearthed that DP leaders from the Northern region were to be assassinated on November the 6th, 1980 by a UPC clique through manipulation of a certain section in the peoples militia in Kitgum district.

Reliable sources, said Tiberio Atwoma-Okeny DP Vice President General, while addressing a press conference at the DP Headquarters last week, had it that those on priority list included Okeny himself, Deputy Minister of Education Ambrose Okullu, and the Minister of Industry Dr. Obonyo. Later the same purge was to be extended to other DP leaders in other areas particularly West Nile.

He said he himself had so far escaped four attempts to finish his life. All were reported to the police but no steps to improve the situation were taken. He said that the attitude of government makes him suspect some people in government as the perpetrators, and therefore "it might be High time for the DP to design some self-protecting plans".

He cited the incidence of the 11/8/80. While at his home in Kitgum, three UPC youths were caught behind his house armed with arrows and bows with the intention of killing him. They were taken to police but nothing was done. On the second incident one UPC leader, Patrick Lutele, organised an ambush, stoned his car and a lorry when they were coming from a rally.

Okeny said that during his two hours is detention in the Militia barracks in Kitgum he saw one UPC leader Obol Lakal, a relative of the Militia Commander agitating the Militia against DP.

During the registration period, Okeny went on, while he was taking o'd women and the sick to register, he was badly treated and manhandled at the roadblock because they said he had to have a Police permit to go to the registration centre. Although, later the Police commander intervened and said, Okeny needed not have a permit, two UNLA soldiers forced their way into his vehicle and forced him to drive to the Militia barracks where he was badly beaten losing a tooth and breaking his glasses. On appeal to the Commander UNLA (Banya) no sympathy was shown. As he freed him he told him that he had recieved orders from above to watch him (Okeny) and other two DP cabinet Ministers in Kitgum while in the area.

How can there be fair elections under such a helpless situation, Okeny wondered.

In the same Press conference, the deputy Minister of Education Mr. Ambrose Okullu said the UPC leadership has no National motive and has decided to put out all what it has at hand to make the forthcoming General elections unfree and unfair. The UPC, Okullu went on insists on Multiboxes so that they can practice fraud in anyway they want. Registration officers at Padur in Kitgum were beaten up and imprisoned because they were not UPCs.

The Deputy Minister however contended that generally the Milltia in Kitgum was one of the best and he himself and Okeny were among those

who organised it. The Militia are basically good men and did a good job in preventing cattle raiders, and guarding the country against outside incursions. But these people were left unattended to by the government and now UPC is misusing them.

On his personal life, Okullu said attempts have been made on his life several times while in Kitgum. One of the incidents, he said, occured on the 13/10/80 while he was at his home in Kitgum. His house was surrounded by armed Militia and their commander told Okullu that he (Okullu) was not allowed to be there, and that he had received orders from one of the Top Security personnel to deal seriously with DP politicians like him.

The Chairman of the Democratic Party, Mr. Boniface Byanyima said they have held a number of discussions with the Military Commission on the security situation but not much appear to have been done. He said that they have suggested to the Military Commission to replace all UNLA soldiers in Northern region by TPDF if the discipline among them cannot be applied and in order avoid revange.

Now that the security situation has tremendously deteriorated in the whole country, the chairman stressed, it is a matter of urgency that the UNLA soldiers be confined to barracks and be replaced by the TPDF or Tanzania Police. The curfew in Kampala must also be lifted to enable us to protect ourselves. He however noted that not all the UNLA is bad, but it is the clique within it comprising of former General Service Unit (GSU) State Research Centre and the UPC people.

The Secretary General of the DP. Wazarwahi Bwengye said, the intimidation seems to be government instigated as each UPC branch chairman especially in *Bu*shenyi moves around with body guards and guns and goes on intimidating people. In Kasese he said, Bazira, a UPC and former NSS director supplied guns to the Rwenzururus and agitated them to be against DP.

A DP National Executive member for Northern region Engineer Sam Drale, who was in Moyo at the time of registration when the fighting there erupted and escaped through Juba and Khartoum in Sudan, to Nairobi and back to Kampala with the assistance of the United Nations High Commission for refugees, told journalists that the DP leaders are very perturbed with the government for not telling the people and the world at large the truth on what is going on in West Nile especially Moyo.

Drale whose journey from Moyo took him more than fifteen days, said on arrival in Kampala, that he had met the Chairman of the Military Commission and appealed to him to restore order in West Nile but he said nothing seems to have been done as arson is still being carried out there.

Engineer Drale appealed to international aid agencies to rush massive humanitarian aid to the people of the area to enable them to rehabilitate themselves.

The DP Publicity Secretary Mr. Valeriano Assa Ovonji who was in Nebbi (South West Nile) when the confusion started told newsmen that the confusion was started by a clique of UPC in the UNLA to eliminate DP leaders and the people of the region. He said, it started by disarming those members of UNLA who were not pro-UPC.

He said, all Madi people who had settled in Nebbi district for a long time and over 600 muslims in the district were killed together with other DPs there. He told newsmen that he was hunted for four days and his vehicle, a benz, was looted adding that he remained in hiding for more than two weeks until the 20th October 1980 when he was smuggled out of the district in a boat. He said that the situation started going back to normal when the Tanzanian soldiers started reaching the area.

CSO: 4420

POLITICAL PARTIES APPEAL FOR SOLUTION TO VIOLENCE

DP: Send Troops Back

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 30 Oct 80 p 8

[Article by Willy Mukasa]

[Text]

THE Military Commission has been urged to take Ugandan soldiers back to the barracks and to replace them with the Tanzanian troops.

The call was made at a Press conference at the DP (Democratic Party) headquarters in Kampala yesterday by the Party's officials, who included the vice-president general, Tiberius Atwoma Okeny, the national chairman, Mr B. Byanyima, the national general secretary, J. Bwengye Mr Sam Drale and Mr V. A. Ovonji, the publicity secretary.

The officials said despite the several appeals to the Military Commission to take steps and improve the security situation in Uganda, intimidations, harassment and killings of innocent people, especially those who did not belong or support the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) continued unabatted. Most of the victims were DP supporters, they claimed.

They believed that the intimidation and killings were being instigated and perpetuated by a political party.

The DP leaders said the rival party had resorted to all kinds of desperate means to ensure that the elections were disrupted. The officials were obviously referring to the UPC.

The officials said they had reasons to believe that there was a clique in the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) which was being instigated by that party to carry out "these intimidations, harrassments and senseless killings."

Okeny then cited a number of occasions when he was arrested by members of the militia in the different parts of Kitgum District, taken to the barracks where he had been inhumanly treated. He said he had been hospitalised for more than a week. He had scars on his body to support his claims, he said.

Okullo said on October 13, he was intimidated in Kitgum by a commander of the militia who claimed he was carrying out the directives of a highly-placed army officer. His body-guard had been disarmed and his car driven away. He fled to Gulu and later to Kampala through "panya" roads, he further claimed.

"All the above incidents were reported to the police but it seems no steps have been taken," Okeny and Okullo said.

Okullo asked: "Why are these things happening?. What are the remedies and who is going to provide these remedies?"

There were two possible alternatives, he suggested. The first — but negative step — the militia should be disarmed. The second — the positive — they should be absorbed in the national army, the police and prisons.

The first alternative was negative because the militia's role in the protection

of the people of the district and their property against the rustlers could not be overemphasised.

Okullo warned that if the government did not take remedial steps to arrest the worsening security situation, Ugandans could be forced to resort to any kind of means to protect their lives and property.

Bwengye pointed out that insecurity was now nationwide. He cited an occasion last week when his bodyguard had been disarmed and he had to flee to safety through "panya" roads.

He further pointed out that the party's president general Mr Paul Semogerere, had been intercepted when he was returning to Kampala from a DP public rally at Busembatia and his bodyguard disarmed. Semogerere is presently in London.

Bwengye further claimed that during the registration exercise many DP supporters had been intimidated. He claimed that there was a clique among Ugandan soldiers who were being fed on tribalism. He suggested that the soldiers should be removed and confined in their barracks.

Drale described the atrocities which were going on in Moyo, Arua and Nebbi as very grave. The country and the world should be informed about them by the government. What was going on in those areas was mostly sparked off by tribalism.

Drale put the figure of the displaced people in Moyo District to about 30,000 people. These required massive humanitarian aid if they were to survive.

Ovonji said that during the troubles in Nebbi, he had been hunted by soldiers for four days. He also fled to Kampala through "panya" roads.

Conservative Party Complaint

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 30 Oct 80 p 8

[Article by Sam Serwanga]

[Text]

THE Conservative Party (CP) leadership yesterday asked the Military Commission to investigate the wave of killings characterising the elections campaign period.

As the CP was making this appeal, the chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, announced at a press conference in Kampala the commission's decision to appoint a committee to investigate in depth the killings in and around Kampala.

Mr Kalule Kawoya, party legal advisor, Mr Henry Kyeyune, assistant publicity secretary, and Mr Nsambu Nsubuga, member of the executive committee said Uganda had been rocked by a wave of killings, destruction of property and intimidation since September last year. This had made life brutal and nasty.

"It's now time to probe these killings, and prosecute those responsible".

CSO: 4420

SALT SCANDEL REPORTEDLY SENDS FOOD, BEVERAGE OFFICIALS ON FORCED LEAVE

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 7 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] A salt scandal in Foods and Beverages has resulted in some of the top men in the company being sent on forced leave by Commerce Minister Kategaya until a Committee he has set up to probe the matter completes its work.

While Uganda is experiencing an acute shortage of salt which has escalated the price of that essential commodity to a level almost out of reach of the common man, thousands of tonnes of paid-up salt lie stranded in Mombasa. The unfortunate confusion is traced back to a back-door deal between a white briefcase-businessmen and some officials of Foods and Beverages.

The inquiries mounted by *Weekly Topic* Investigation Desk indicate that sometime in January this year, the Central Tender Board awarded to a British "brief case businessman" a tender for the supply of 10,000 tons of salt. The businessman and his wife are said to own a firm that has a paid-up capital of only £100.

The purchaser of the salt was the state-owned Foods and Beverages on whose behalf the Central Tender Board entered into an agreement with the British businessman. According to the agreement the salt was to be delivered by the supplier to Kampala at a total cost of about 1.2m/-. It was also agreed that the salt was to be delivered from Eden within three months time, arriving in Kampala sometime in April.

No salt was delivered in April but the British businessman re-emerged in July and succeeded in "persuading" some top men in Foods and Beverages to alter the terms of the agreement to the effect that the salt would be delivered to Mombasa instead of Kampala. He also convinced them to accept that the quantity of salt would be reduced to 8,300 tons on the pretext that salt price had gone up.

All these adjustments were agreed upon between the businessman and the officials of Foods and Beverages without any consultation with the Central Tender Board.

After the rather dubious adjustments, the supplier shipped the salt to Mombasa but it turned out to be only 6,000 tons imported from India and not from Eden as had been agreed. It is not known, therefore, whether the salt is of the quality that had been contemplated in the agreement.

One strange aspect of the whole affair is that while the salt was exported from India it was insured with two insurance companies, one based in Britain and the other in Sri Lanka.

Even the process of paying for the salt was surrounded by some myste-

rious dealings. Before Foods and Beverages could submit the papers from the suppliers to their bankers, the British businessman presented photo copies of the documents to the Bank and was about to be paid when someone from Foods and Beverages intervened.

The Bank was told that the suppliers should transport the salt to Kampala before payment is effected because the transport charges were included in the total price. The supplier promised to travel to Mombasa and arrange with some forwarding and clearing firm to deliver the salt to Kampala, but never did.

In spite of this, the businessman succeeded in getting the full payment remitted by the Bank to London via a Kuwait Bank registered in London. It is interesting to note that the money was remitted when the Bank was not in possession of the original documents and the remittance was not effected through Westminister Bank, who are the traditional agents.

Foods and Beverages are now faced wih an ugly situation where they have to pay about 100,000/- per month in demurrage and storage charges for only half of the consignment actually paid for. And the "briefcase businessman" is nowhere to be seen.

Meanwhile, the Minister for Commerce has instituted measures to get to the root of the matter. He has set up a Committee to probe all the aspects of the scandal and sent some of the top men in Foods and Beverages on forced leave until the Committee completes its investigations. Already, two local commission agents of the British business man have been apprehended for questioning.

CSO: 4420

KAUNDA CLOSES UNIP MEETING, REASSURES NATION ON SECURITY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE security situation in the country is now under control, President Kaunda assured in Lusaka yesterday.

President Kaunda gave the assurance when he closed the 15th UNIP National Council meeting at Mulungushi Hall.

He told councillors that when the story of the coup plot was told in full, Zambians would appreciate that God was with them.

The President said the Party and its Government and the people of Zambia were building a strong society based on genuine love for man and that God would not leave them alone in their endeavours.

"If we build our society on love we cannot fail. Of course the enemy is strong and determined, but he cannot be more powerful than God and love. No power on earth will destroy us once our efforts are based on these two principles," he told the councillors.

The leadership had no hatred for anybody and those who had been arrested in connection with the plot and those who might be arrested in future had no need to fear if they were innocent because Zambia followed the rule of law which she was very proud of.

Offend

"We cannot arrest you because you are short or too tall or because you are white, but only when you offend the people of Zambia and I speak as a free man because I live in the free society of Zambia," the President said.

The President also stressed the importance of a strong Party machinery and urged leaders at all levels to ensure UNIP ticked throughout the country.

He emphasised the need for increased production not only in agriculture, but in all sectors of the country's economy.

Dr Kaunda said during the past one week, the National Council looked at national development in all five areas of human endeavour — political, economic, social and cultural, scientific and technological and defence and security.

But while the Central Committee studied the resolutions made in connection with these, all leaders must remember the importance of Party organisation.

"District governors and their regional officials, constituency, branch, section and village leaders and Members of Parliament and indeed leaders at national level must see to it that the Party continues to be strong without reservations," he said.

The strength of Zambia, he added, depended on a well organised UNIP, but leaders could not organise the Party without knowing what the institution stood for.

"Hence the importance of political and security education which cannot be overemphasised. Once we get to know, accept and appreciate the meaning of Humanism and the socialist path, then we will become good political educators."

He urged the councillors not to talk about Humanism only, but to live it because by leading by example, they would teach more effectively instead of just shouting from rooftops.

On production, he said by the next National Council, leaders would be required to report having produced not thousands of bags of maize, but millions.

He hoped the Central Committee would not set the date early to give people a chance to produce more food and the leaders time to report their successes.

Leaders at all levels throughout the country must supervise the "lima" programme, encourage commercial farmers and check on the "operation food programme".

Commending the councillors, the President said the National Council finished three days earlier than planned because of their commitment to the national cause and their appreciation of the difficult security situation in the country.

Meanwhile, a Ndola Rural chief warned yesterday that if there were people in his area working with enemies of

the nation they would be booted out.

Chief Machiya said this when he addressed villagers at his palace celebrating the fifth anniversary of his reign.

The chief told the crowd, which included Ndola Rural district secretary, Mr Lemmy Shadunka, that like other chiefs in the district, he was loyal and solidly behind the leadership of President Kaunda, adding that he would not condone those wishing to work against the Party and its Government.

The chief directed all village headmen in his area to report any strange people to him so that he would personally take them to the police.

● Crime on the Copperbelt has decreased drastically during the curfew period, Copperbelt police chief, Mr Julius Zulu said in Ndola yesterday.

CSO: 4420

UNIP COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS EXAMINED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] AS we said in this column last Friday, the recent National Council session was down to earth and serious.

We need not therefore harp on past deeds and misdeeds but look forward to the follow-up action on the deliberations of the National Council — Zambia's august policy-making forum.

The issues which the Council tackled are not of the mundane nature but ones which demand immediate attention for they are vital to the survival of the Republic.

And the nation is anxious.

The delegates to the National Council vary from those officials of the Party who lead from the village level to those in the Central Committee.

Hence what came out of the National Council session in the way of resolutions can be construed to be for the good of the whole of Zambia.

We may then look at some of the resolutions which are of an immediate concern to the masses.

MILITARY TRIBUNAL — This is overdue for how many times in the past have the masses in demonstrations and other channels called on the Party and its Government to take firm action against "enemies" of the country?

Certainly people who elect to live by being saboteurs, renegades and other misfits must be answerable for their actions.

With a military tribunal they would not be let off the hook so easily; for the ingredient will be involvement not a police officer forgetting a "warn and caution" statement.

DECENTRALISATION — The National Council acted within its powers to urge the Party and its Government to "reprimand" the Mineworkers Union of Zambia for sacking officials who took part in the recent Party ward elections.

Those MUZ leaders who felt they were a law unto themselves by dismissing other people must feel the weight of the Party.

Sixteen MUZ officials are reported to have lost their posts because they followed Party policies.

Many labour leaders are members of the National Council and we hope that they are not going to come back tomorrow and say they were not part and parcel of the Local Administration Bill re-introduction in Parliament decision.

DISCIPLINE — President Kaunda dwelt on this in his opening speech and now that the National Council has echoed him, the other organs in charge of interpreting speech and resolution into action should move in.

They must start with Freedom House; the Party's accounting system report is nothing but an indictment of indiscipline.

CRIME — certainly the law enforcement agencies must be given all the support. But support alone will not solve our woes unless the people know that "crime does not pay".

CSO: 4420

KAUNDA URGES ROMANIANS TO CONTINUE AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda will not be deterred in steering Zambia on the path of development in the agricultural, mining, industrial and technical fields despite anti-revolutionary activities which have beset the nation.

And he has appealed to the Romanian government, which he said had made significant contributions to the development of these sectors, to continue aiding Zambia.

Dr Kaunda was speaking when Romanian first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic co-operation, Mr Ion Nicolae, who led a 12-man delegation called on him at State House yesterday.

He said Zambia was experiencing problems created by what he called "hard core" anti-Party elements. But these would not discourage him in seeing that development in various fields including mining and agriculture forged ahead.

"We have had problems here, but we are relaxed. We know these will pass. I know the struggle is reaching a certain level for those who wanted to destroy us. It is an ideological struggle, but we will overcome it."

He told the delegation that the most dangerous of his enemies had been arrested adding: "Courts will soon try these people to see that justice is done."

He said Zambia was set for development in all areas and hailed Romania for the role it had played in the country's development, but Zambia still needed help, he added.

"Your country and our country agree on many thoughts and ideas. I can assure you that we in Zambia are ready to cooperate with you, to work with you fully until we reach great heights in development," Dr Kaunda said.

Noted

Mr Nicolae told Dr Kaunda that his country would continue helping Zambia and noted that the delegation's visit was aimed at identifying areas of cooperation especially training in various fields.

He said his delegation would report progress to his country's head of state, President Nicolae Ceaucescu, on how best to help Zambia.

CSO: 4420

MILNER RETURNS, ZIMBABWEAN PASSPORT CONFISCATED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

FORMER Home Affairs minister, Mr Aaron Milner, who is understood to be sought by police, arrived in Lusaka from Zimbabwe yesterday and declared that there were three people in the top leadership of the Party and its Government who were allegedly misleading President Kaunda to achieve their selfish ends.

He said the unnamed people had allegedly launched a campaign against him and other prominent and successful people in Zambia.

"Because of this vendetta, I have decided to take the advice from my mother and uncles to renounce my Zambian citizenship because it has become impossible for me to live here," he said.

Immediately he arrived at Lusaka airport, Mr Milner was whisked to one of the VIP lounges by security authorities who detained him for an hour while they searched his luggage. They confiscated his Zimbabwean passport.

Mr Milner said at his Makeni farm later that one of the people who searched him said he could be deported to Zimbabwe since he was no longer a Zambian.

He said he was not asked anything by the authorities at the airport, but added that if he were guilty he would not have come back.

Speaking to a Times team at the farm, Mr Milner mused: "The culprit is back," and gesturing expansively at his huge maize field, orchard and cattle, he added:

"That is what killed me. In this country you are a criminal and renegade if you work hard."

Announcing that he had renounced his Zambian citizenship, Mr Milner, who sometimes spoke emotionally and looked bitter, said he took the decision because certain leaders allegedly did not appreciate what their colleagues had done for the country.

He said: "I have suffered for the past four years and now when I thought everything was over and started to recover, there comes this."

He still loved Zambia and President Kaunda and he would re-apply for the citizenship in future if common sense started to prevail.

Mr Milner explained that he would remain in the country for a while because he had to sell his property including the farm.

He charged that three top leaders had allegedly launched a campaign to discredit others and that these were deliberately misleading Dr Kaunda by feeding him wrong information designed to further their own selfish ends.

"I know this gang of three, but their time will be up very soon. They will be flushed out like the 'Gang of Four' in China which misled Mao," he said.

He said he had no time to engage in subversive activities because he helped build this country and would not like to see it destroyed.

The former minister said there were few people in the Central Committee now who could claim to have done as much as he had for Zambia and the liberation struggle in Southern Africa.

"For eight years, I moved weaponry for freedom fighters from Dar es Salaam personally and I now have to be treated like this and after 28 years of my life in this country, I became a part of it and yet some people have dared to make me feel alien," he said.

But Mr Milner emphasised that he still had faith in President Kaunda and Zambia as a whole and that he was confident that one day reason would prevail, adding that it was because Dr Kaunda was Head of State that he had decided to return.

"If it were a rogue like Idi Amin, I would not have taken any chances," he added.

CSO: 4420

ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY TRIBUNAL RECOMMENDED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE 15th UNIP National Council, which ended in Lusaka last Friday, has recommended the setting up of a military tribunal to hear cases against saboteurs.

And the Central Committee has been instructed to continue pursuing the matter — but there is no indication whether people accused of being involved in last month's coup plot would be tried by a military tribunal.

Sources within the council disclosed last week that the meeting had rejected a proposal that a military tribunal be set up to try people allegedly involved in last month's coup plot.

The sources said all the 12 committees of the council had rejected the proposal and it was not going to be one of the resolutions.

But member of the Central Committee Mr Bob Litana said the National Council had resolved that there was need for a military tribunal to hear cases against saboteurs.

Addressing a Press conference at Freedom House in Lusaka, he said the National Council recommended that the resolution of the fourth National Council regarding the military tribunal be implemented.

On deteriorating discipline which formed the core of President Kaunda's opening address, the council resolved that the laws be reviewed to make punishment stiffer.

He also recommended that the administrative machinery of major national institutions be revamped, investigations must precede suspension and the Party, public service and regulations in schools and other places of learning be tightened.

On the economy, the council resolved that the findings of the recent working party on salaries and conditions of service for the public service be implemented quickly.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry should review prices with a view to lowering the cost of living, it was resolved.

On politics, it said leaders at various levels should undergo intensive political education and the syllabus should be penetrating enough to make such habits as political and moral decadence, abuse of authority, dishonesty, dissidency look ridiculous and thereby help towards their complete elimination.

Mr Litana, who is chairman of the Elections and Publicity, Sub-Committee said the National Council felt that the economy needed productive and not consumptive investment.

Because of the practice of hoarding large sums of hard currency in places other than financial institutions by some members of the public, legislation should be enacted against this practice.

Financial institutions were urged to give loans on favourable terms to large scale commercial State farms, rural reconstruction cooperatives, the Zambia National Service, producer cooperatives, peasant and family farms and private commercial farms.

Foreign investors should be made to contribute to the development of the economy by bringing in foreign money instead of borrowing their capital from Zambian banks, it was resolved.

A foreign exchange reserve fund for purchasing the critical basic needs in production of consumer goods had been suggested.

The council said there was need for economic pricing because it was counter-productive to over-price beyond the purchasing power of the people.

It called for a national pricing policy which would strike a balance between economic pricing and the purchasing power of the low income group.

It noted that the prices of some imported goods were exceedingly high and that measures to reduce such prices should be taken by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The council urged strict, frequent and detailed monitoring of the use of foreign exchange in order to stop manipulation.

It also recommended that the Tender Board system be applied to the importation of essential commodities.

CSO: 4420

HARMONIOUS TIES OF PARTY, ZCTU ENCOURAGED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

PRESIDENT's Citizenship College principal, Mr Emmanuel Chalabesa, has appealed to the Party to maintain a harmonious relationship with the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions.

"Let us not be misled by current events in the country whereby people are being made to believe that UNIP hates the ZCTU or that the ZCTU hates UNIP," he said.

Closing a week-long seminar for credit union representatives at the weekend, Mr Chalabesa said anybody who had followed the struggle for Zambia's independence would agree that UNIP and the ZCTU were "Siamese twins."

Mr Chalabesa, in a speech read on his behalf by college public relations officer, Mr David Tonga, said:

"UNIP and the ZCTU are Siamese twins which cannot be separated easily. Therefore, hating one of these twins is hating the other.

"I would like to declare that whoever hates the ZCTU leadership is also hating the UNIP leadership."

Quoting President Kaunda when he opened the just ended 15th Party National Council meeting at Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka, Mr Chalabesa said UNIP was a workers Party just like the ZCTU. "What is the difference then?" he asked.

A worker organisation or a workers party meant that members of both organisations should strive to fight for better conditions of living for their members, he said.

During their one-week stay at the college, the participants were taught among other things cooperative law, credit unionism,organisation, definition and benefits as well as management.

The principal told the participants that the college expected them to implement what they learnt "no more and no less. You should go out and teach others."

He later presented certificates to the participants.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT SEIZES PASSPORTS OF PROMINENT CITIZENS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] **THE Government has seized passports of more than five prominent Zambians for unspecified reasons.**

Among those whose passports have been withdrawn is former minister of foreign affairs and member of the Central Committee, now a prominent Lusaka businessman, Mr Vernon Mwaanga.

Home Affairs Minister Mr Wilted Phiri confirmed yesterday the Government had withdrawn passports from "less than ten" Zambians for security, political or other reasons.

Reasons for each case, he added, were different, so he could not be specific.

Mr Mwaanga, who confirmed his passport had been seized by the Government last Tuesday without giving him reasons, charged that some people had ganged up against him, adding: "My case has been pointedly of a persecution nature."

This is the second time his passport has been withdrawn, the first was in 1977 when it was impounded for eight months.

Mr Phiri said others whose passports had been seized were Mr Elias Chipimo, a prominent businessman who was detained on October 24 and released last Tuesday, Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba, general-secretary, Mr Newstead Zimba and assistant general-secretary, Mr Chitalu Sampa.

It is understood 11 passports have been withdrawn from prominent Zambians, including those of former Bank of Zambia governor, Mr Valentine Musakanya and Zimco executive director, Mr Patrick Chisanga who are in detention.

But Mr Phiri could neither confirm nor deny the reports, saying: "To the best of my knowledge I can confirm the withdrawal of passports only for the five people I have mentioned, although there could be more."

Mr Phiri could not say whether the seizure of passports was connected with the recently foiled coup plot against the Government. "I am not obliged to give specific reasons for the withdrawal of passports."

Mr Phiri said the passports for Mr Mwaanga, Mr Chiluba, Mr Sampa and Mr Zimba were seized last week, while Mr Chipimo's was withdrawn after his remarks in April urging Third World leaders, especially those in Africa, to review their policies towards single party constitutions.

Mr Chipimo said then: "It is a numbing experience that successive presidents all over the Third World tend to end up with a bullet in their heads.

"Isn't there something wrong somewhere if beneath apparent calm and submission, a sergeant rises and bumps off the head of a president to an immediate popular acclaim?"

Mr Mwaanga's passport is understood to have been withdrawn as he was about to leave for Swaziland on business.

Mr Phiri declined to discuss the circumstances under which Mr Mwaanga's passport was seized.

Mr Mwaanga said he was going to Swaziland to attend a regional bank meeting as chairman of the newly established Bank of Credit and Commerce Zambia Limited.

He was also going to see his daughter who had fractured her arm during physical exercises at her school.

Mr Mwaanga has four children schooling in Swaziland.

He was accosted by immigration officials who called him to their office and "politely" told him they had orders from the Ministry of Home Affairs to seize his passport.

"I have no idea what this is all about. I am absolutely flabbergasted. I have been a fairly articulate defender of this Government inside and outside having held so many important posts in it and being a founder-member of the Party," said Mr Mwaanga.

"This is a very strange way of rewarding citizens who are loyal," he said.

Mr Mwaanga recalled that at one time, he was implicated in a cattle theft scandal and when he sought to clear his name in the courts of law, he was allegedly prevented from doing so.

He was referring to the Mumpanshya report into Zambia Railways affairs where it was stated that a top executive in the railways, in league with a former minister, removed cattle from Botswana destined for Zaire at a siding in Southern Province and substituted them with skinny animals.

CSO: 4420

UNFAIR CRITICISM OF 'TIMES' CHARGED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Nov 80 pp 1, 7

[Article entitled: "Why Crucify the Press?"]

[Text] **THE 15th National Council of the Party is finally over, but isn't this really just the end of the beginning?**

Inside the National Council we learn tempers were high, the mood was tense but somehow business was conducted. This clearly was one of the most crucial meetings of the Party policy-makers at that level. Now the nation expects action.

In a preview of the meeting on the eve of its opening, we analysed the problematics of Third World politics, concluding that some politicians laying claims to national representation were in fact only pandering to the sentiments of regionalism in the process of serving their sub-national interests.

And the meeting got to a hot start. When voting was conducted for the chairman of the council, whispers were heard between supporters of contestants paying homage to sub-national affinities, during the heavy lobbying.

Accusing fingers were also pointed at regional or tribal groups as being culprits of the foiled coup plot.

Inside Mulungushi Hall some delegates wondered: Will this be a repeat of that hazardous, acrimonious Mulungushi 1967 general conference? At that meeting the nation came out bruised by the pitfalls of regionalism.

If the nation has not come out bruised again from this year's meeting, at least the national Press, especially our sister newspaper the Times of Zambia, has. The debate on the manner in which the Times covered the proceeding was one of the hottest.

From inside the National Council we were informed that one delegate went to the extent of saying that the entire leadership of the Party was "rotten", except President Kaunda.

How can the entire leadership be rotten? If so, then this delegate must also be rotten since he is part of the leadership he condemns.

We are informed that this is because some delegates felt the Central Committee failed to censor the Times. Some of the stories reported should not have been published, so they felt.

In trying to ensure that coverage of National Council meetings is in future censored, some delegates suggested that Press briefings should be given only by the council chairman and not by the Chairman of the Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee of the Central Committee as at present.

This was so because they were convinced that some of the "unwanted" stories were leaked to the Press by the incumbent council spokesman, Mr Bob Litana.

How did the Times journalists get the story that a proposal for military tribunal had been rejected by all the 12 working committees of the council? How did the paper get the document on critical recommendations from the communication and public works working committee?

So Mr Litana was concerned. He came out of the plenary session and phoned the Times of Zambia office, summoning the team covering the council meeting to see him.

"Why were you people lobbying for stories? Why have you been prying for news when I promised to be briefing you every day? You are competing for what? Now you have put me in ... with the National Council." Mr Litana was clearly embittered and embattled.

As he spoke to the two journalists his vice-chairman, Mr Fines Bulawayo was passing by. "Fines, come here," the chairman called out. Mr Bulawayo replied: "Me, I don't talk to animals," referring to the reporters.

Where then is the sense of security and confidentiality

at National Council meetings? How then would Mr Litana be crucified for the alleged leakages, more so that when he speaks, he is always quoted by name? The offending stories were quoting either documents or sources: And one expects that if the delegates knew what they were talking about, they would have realised that Mr Litana would not be quoted just as "sources within the council".

In the process, the Press got crucified to the extent that the police were detailed among them. However, the nation is to gain from this unfortunate incident: One hopes that in future those who handle confidential matters will have a clear sense of security.

Whether or not the **Times of Zambia** reporters will be put on the cross at Golgotha, they will only be benevolent sacrifices giving great benefits to those who purport to be champions of national interests.

But the issue of the Press was not the only problem discussed.

In any case the problem of the mass media was an appendage to the bigger one of whether or not the country should establish a military tribunal. It was the first time in the history of the council that a proposal from Freedom House was defeated by delegates.

One would expect that they would exploit this defeat by singing to the world as to how democratic Zambia was, instead of seeking sacrificial lambs.

Unfortunately, the professional hazard of politicians is that they are bad losers. While they remain the repositories of power it is most difficult for them to accept defeat.

The mood of the Central Committee in making their ill-faded proposal can be understood in the light of the prevailing security situation.

By throwing out the suggestion, it can be assumed that the delegates did not support the Central Committee in their attempts to correct the threat to national stability.

But as the delegates argued, surely the country has enough provisions in the present laws to safeguard national unity and maintain the peace. And if the Central Committee needed to tighten up the present measures, it was not imperative that such measures should be ratified by the National Council.

If the security of the country is gravely threatened, why wait for the Party National Council? On the other hand we find that the other occupational hazard of politicians is that they always want to do themselves "proud" by creating a mood of mass support, even where this is not necessary. When defeated, they hit back hard and harsh.

Along this thinking, one hopes that those charged with keeping the peace will still go ahead with the establishment of a military tribunal if they are still convinced that this is what Zambia needs.

However, against this persuasion they will have to be dissuaded by the fact that what has kept Zambia together is President Kaunda's option for mercy and forgiveness instead of excesses against his enemies.

From inside the National Council, we hear that delegates were informed that the Party and its Government now have conclusive evidence that some people with claims to national leadership, including trade unionists, had uniquitous links with a foreign power.

If that is the case, the nation expects the authorities to act firmly and with speed. International imperialism, in its mission to subvert Third World countries, operates on many levels.

It infiltrates not just the trade unions, but the national bourgeoisie and the political leadership as well. It would, therefore, be unbelievable that there has been collusion with some people in the national political leadership. That would be a unique omission by international forces of subversion.

It will, thus, be disturbing to hear from inside the National Council that some delegates were singing the hymns of tribal and subnational politics.

When this becomes the pattern of debating national issues, then the duty of the Press becomes extremely crucial. The mass media should in such circumstances expose those that pander to tribal sentiments.

The process of democracy demands that national issues, however critical and whatever depth of acrimony, should be discussed in public. It would be folly to expect mass mobilisation if only the nice but false mood was fed to the public.

It is also surprising that some of the delegates even opposed the use of the word "comrade", claiming that Zambia was not a communist state.

Has the nation not been told that Zambia will be a socialist country as it proceeds to Humanism? Is the word comrade not in fact a socialist way of expressing solidarity?

It sounds petty that such an issue would be raised in a crucial meeting like the National Council. But it raises the question: Perhaps the forces of reaction have taken charge.

One prays that during future conferences, the newspapers will be allowed to tell the people the true picture during discussions. Only then will the broad masses know in which direction the nation is going. Don't they have a right to know which national leader is saying or doing what?

CSO: 4420

GEARING-DOWN OF NAMBOARD DESCRIBED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government will spend about K2 million in paying out terminal benefits to an estimated 8,000 Namboard workers when provincial marketing unions take over the bulk of the company's operations in January, company sources said in Lusaka yesterday.

According to the sources, the figure was arrived at during crucial talks held between the Government and Namboard last month to determine when the workers would be laid off.

In preparation for the mass redundancies, Namboard general manager, Mr Daniel Luzongo has already sent out letters to the workers warning them of the impending lay-offs.

Namboard sources said some workers started resigning on their own after securing employment elsewhere. At the company's headquarters, eight workers are reported to have quit, they added.

The K2 million would be paid out in accrued leave days, lieu of notice payments and other benefits.

President Kaunda announced the re-organisation of Namboard when he launched the multi-million Kwacha "operation food production" last May.

He said Namboard's activities would be reduced to the barest minimum to enable the organisation to make profits.

Decisions so far communicated to Namboard management are:

● That with effect from January 1, 1981, Namboard will cease to deal in seeds, implements and all agricultural chemicals other than fertilisers.

● Namboard will hand over its depots to provincial co-operative marketing unions on December, 31, in Luapula, Northern, Southern and Eastern provinces retaining only the depots at provincial centres at Mansa, Kasama, Monze, Livingstone and Chipata.

● That Namboard will hand over all its depots to provincial cooperative marketing unions on March 31, in Lusaka, Central, Copperbelt, North-Western and Western provinces, retaining only Lusaka main depot, fertiliser complex at Natuseko, Bwana Mkubwa, Kitwe/Chambeshi, Solwezi and Mongu.

CSO: 4420

'STAR,' 'GOLD MINE' BOYS HOOLIGANISM EXAMINED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Terence Musuku: "Mishanga Sellers Speak Out"]

[Text] **JUSTICE long denied, as a political concept, demands the use of force to gain redress. But, in legal perspective, jungle law is never condoned nor tolerated in any civilised society — the laws of the land must be obeyed by everyone all the time, without conditions.**

Hence, the reign of terror that rocked Ndola last June when the Masala Star Boys and Gold Mine Boys ran amok can be reviewed and analysed in different ways by different people of various professions.

Recollectedly, the two groups of boys surged rather spontaneously in different directions of Masala and Lubuto townships, beating up people indiscriminately for no apparent reason.

Their tragets were school teachers and school children as well as school buildings which they wanted damaged to vent their anger.

For a week the entire city was gripped with tension and fear as the boys intensified their unlawful activities.

To contain the worsening situation, teachers, parents and political leaders had to call a meeting at which they worked out the means of stopping this kind of youth hooliganism.

However, believing that "there is no smoke without fire", and in pursuance of truth and justice, I set out last week to find out precisely what had prompted the boys to hold an entire population to ransom.

Speaking through their leader, Patrick Siadenda, aged 19, Masala Star Boys told the **Sunday Times** that whatever cases of misconduct or promiscuity they had committed, political and civic leaders in Ndola were to blame.

Siadenda further explained: "What we did was a way of protesting to the highest authorities that the youth of Ndola were suffering non-stop in many ways... We are unemployed and unable to continue our education because of corruption in schools and we can't obtain national registration cards because the registration officers are even more corrupt."

"As a means of trying to become self-reliant in accordance with the Philosophy of Humanism we try to sell cigarettes and other commodities to those who can afford to buy. But the police are there to apprehend us", he added, in an expression of deep anger and frustration.

For Masala Star Boys, Siadenda disclosed, the last straw was when one of their friends was allegedly shot dead by a security guard in Masala township. He had been accused of trying to steal from a bar.

"Our comradeship as cigarette sellers lies in unity and ability to defend a comrade in trouble. When our friend was shot dead, we expected people in authority to condemn the killing of a human being in that way, but nothing happened, so we started protesting by attacking anything in our way," Siadenda said.

"Bruce Lee" Chalwe, leader of the rival group — Gold Mine Boys, who operate around the Main Masala market — said his group had decided to beat up teachers as a form of counter-punishment or retaliation for the sufferings they underwent when they were school children.

Chalwe disclosed that, in fact, the arrangements for the beatings teachers received were an inside job. School children at particular schools had fed the Mine Boys with clear information regarding which teachers and classes of children to attack at suitable times.

The Gold Mine Boys charged, among other things, that some teachers in certain primary and secondary schools were a manace to society. "They run too much with school girls, yet headmasters take no action against them."

The boys further alleged that corruption was so rife in

some schools that in order to be given repeat places in Grade Seven or Form Three parents were required to pay something between K30 and K40.

"We wanted to beat them up so that they stop their immoral and greedy activities. We wanted justice and fair play to prevail in schools in respect of selection for places in Grade Seven and Form Three and to demand that headmasters and teachers show an example in behaviour and character," Chalwe said, adding: "How did we go wrong?"

But Copperbelt chief education officer, Mr Andrew Musukwa, contended that if there was an iota of truth in the boys' allegations, they should have reported the culprits to his office for action to be taken.

Mr Musukwa contended: "Corrupt headmasters or anybody else in the Ministry of Education and Culture accused of corruption or immoral conduct in the execution of their duties, must be exposed.

"But can only act on data given, otherwise the so-called corrupt ministry officials will continue misbehaving unpunished."

Mr Musukwa, however, conceded that school children in Zambia today were susceptible to committing cases of promiscuity one after another.

There were a number of factors, he said, which brought about this state of affairs...

He, as one example, pointed out that unlike in old days when education was only for the cream — the most intelligent students — education these days had become a right for everybody.

"So when and where we fail to provide education for everyone, it becomes a social problem. You can get or expect anything, something like the current Masala Star Boys and Gold Mine Boys," he said.

Mr Musukwa recalled that in his era as a boy, there was only one secondary school in the whole country — Munali. A boy who earned a place to Munali in those days was regarded as a genius, unlike now when so many each year qualify as secondary school students.

On students' indiscipline, Mr Musukwa urged all institutions, parents and individuals in positions of influence to give a helping hand.

He said it was not only the responsibility of teachers. It was a cancer that required concerted efforts to overcome.

Acting provincial social welfare officer, Mr Syantondo Chiyanika, speaking merely as a professional social worker, looked at the issue in a different light.

He said: "As social workers, we are dictated by our own considerations in cases involving the youth, call them rightly as juveniles. We don't look at the gravity of the offence committed, but we look at the surrounding circumstances of the offence committed."

He went on: "We believe that like young trees in the forest, youths need conducive climate to grow in a healthy manner. Similarly, children have to grow in healthy surroundings and environment to be healthy mentally and physically."

Any child from eight years is criminally responsible, according to the laws the land.

But Mr Chiyanika, propounding social work pholosophies, said: "With our knowledge of personality development, a number of conducive factors must be gathered and put together to determine why a child committed a particular offence.

About the Masala Star Boys and Gold Mine Boys, he said their allegations against some school teachers could have been valid while, at the same time, they might have acted out of mob spirit.

In peer group, a child acts from a feeling of what he would like to be. In the period of adolescence, boys tend to feel identified by portraying a mood of self-importance. This is their trying period when, in the case of boys, they start considering themselves as equally important just because a little of beard starts growing on their chins.

"... For young girls, their breasts start bulging out. Perhaps we call this as their dangerous period because, in some cases, their actions are beyond the control of both their parents and other authorities."

Mr Chiyanika, however, pointed out that the Party and its Government were trying by all means to alleviate the youth problem. This had been manifested by the creation of the Ministry of Youth and Sport.

The new ministry, he warned, was however not expected to bear fruit overnight. "The ministry has its own teething problems."

Endorsing Mr Musukwa's sentiments, Mr Chiyanika said that the youth problem anywhere in the world demanded intensified efforts of various institutions, instead of leaving everything in the hands of the government.

Bishop Robert Tailor, Anglican Bishop of Central Zambia, attributed the youth problem to what he termed as a breakdown in parental discipline in urban conditions.

Parents, he said, did not have sufficient control. "It becomes a chain reaction in that teachers also fail to maintain discipline in their school children."

The bishop further pointed out that conditions in urban areas were not what they used to be 30 years ago, culminating, hence, in having children acting outside their parental control.

Looking at youth problems universary, the bishop said that children were everywhere questioning the discipline of their teachers and other elderly people in society.

"In many ways, the world is in a mess. The youth feel inclined to question the wisdom of their parents and other citizens about the tension, violence and utter failure to solve these and many other problems. Ultimately, they come in and try to solve the problems in their own way."

The bishop, nevertheless, felt optmistic that with the upsurge of religious activities among the youth in recent years, the youth had become disenchanted and would no longer try to find solutions to their problems through violence.

Solutions

Instead, the bishop hoped, the youth would be trying to find solutions by going to church.

The youth episode in Ndola's Masala and Lubuto townships cannot be analysed insularly. Perhaps, the boys had a valid point. They expected attention from those in positions of influence.

They also believed, as a point of conviction, that their senior citizens in Ndola had an obligation to help them with educational and other facilities needed in order to have a bright future.

However, it would appear the youth went beyond the bounds by attempting to "kill the hen that lays the golden egg"

They should have realised that two wrongs never made a right. As the provincial chief education officer said, their complaints should have amply received the due attention, if they had been presented to appropriate authorities.

Robbers

Take one point into consideration:

The Gold Mine Boys warned that if the police continued to arrest them for illegal selling of cigarattes, they would become fulltime robbers or bandits.

They number well over 250! One of them said: "As far as we are concerned, our business is decent because we don't steal. We buy and sell, we don't steal to sell ... is that not decent ... unlike teachers who demand K40 to offer someone a place in school?"

The police, however, argue that business carried out in conflict with the existing laws is indecent. Selling "mishanga" at inflated charges is both illegal and indecent.

But the "mishanga" boys contended: "We don't use force. On the contrary we use polite approach while selling, which is why we succeed. You may want to know that we make as much as K70 a day at monthends", one said.

"We did not create the shortages. In fact as soon as the shortages are over at any time in future, we will switch to something else. All we will not accept is to allow ourselves die of starvation."

About "molesting" passengers at bus stations, they said the same thing applied: "When there will be more transport, no more queuing for buses and other vehicles, we will set the passengers free. Inadequecy of transport created this booming business."

The youth problem, from the foregoing, is more serious than most would be inclined to think.

They need education, jobs, clothes, food and shelter; unless urgent measures are taken, the nation faces more explosions similar to the topical Masala Star Boys and Golden Mine Boys' temporary reign of terror.

CSO: 4420

FIRING OF MUZ STEWARDS DENOUNCED

Firings Follow Boycott

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Mineworkers Union of Zambia Nkana branch has sacked ten shop stewards who took part in the recent Party elections for the introduction of the decentralisation system.

The shop stewards received their letters informing them about the branch executive's decision yesterday.

The sackings come barely five days after President Kaunda ordered MUZ leaders to explain to him reasons behind their boycott of the elections.

At its bi-annual conference in Livingstone, MUZ passed a resolution to boycott the elections in protest against the introduction of the new local government system and announced that any official who participated in ward elections would lose his union post.

The Nkana branch is the second to take action against its members, the first being Konkola which dismissed six shop stewards eight days ago.

The Nkana branch executive met on November 5 to decide on the action to take against officials who took part in the elections and the letters of sackings are dated November 6.

One of the letters which was signed by branch chairman, Mr Moses Bwalya, and his secretary, Mr Roy Yumbe, reads:

"I am writing to inform you that the branch joint executive which met on November 5, has endorsed the decision made at the Livingstone bi-Annual conference that those who took part in local government elections be told to resign, failure to comply they should be relieved of their duties.

Relieved

"You are, therefore, from today relieved of your official duties as shop steward. I am sorry that this decision was taken by our topmost conference which we cannot constitutionally overule."

Dr Kaunda said last Monday it was peculiar that MUZ fired its shop stewards from their posts for taking part in the elections.

He demanded to know the meaning of a resolution by the union to boycott the elections and asked union officials to prepare a report on the defiance of the elections.

Editorial Comment

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] WHAT is the Mineworkers' Union of Zambia (MUZ) really up to? Its open defiance against the Party is continuing. Ten shop stewards have been sacked for having taken part in the recent ward elections.

This is the second time MUZ has done it. First it was its Konkola branch which sacked six shop stewards who were successful in the ward elections. The latest sackings have been effected by the Nkana branch.

The move came barely five days after President Kaunda had ordered MUZ to explain, in the shortest possible time, the grounds for its defiance.

That defiance stems from MUZ's opposition to decentralisation in as

far as the mine townships are concerned. This raises certain fundamental issues.

Firstly, MUZ does not own any mine townships. These are owned and are a direct responsibility of the mine managements.

Secondly, why should MUZ, through its current defiance, declare a dispute with the Party and its Government over decentralisation? It knows very well that it does not directly negotiate with the Government, but with the two mining companies — NCCM and RCM through CISB.

Thirdly, and most importantly, what is the stand of the mining companies over decentralisation in as far as their mine townships are concerned? Their conspicuous silence is worrying.

Did they, through CISB inform MUZ well in advance the probable effects on the welfare of its members of the proposed new local government system? So far as we know this was not done.

The logical action for MUZ was to declare a dispute with the mining companies over the issue and not to wantonly defy the Party. Or are they merely a cog in a larger political wheel of defiance against UNIP?

On the other hand it could be taken that MUZ has discreetly passed a vote of no confidence in CISB. This is possible because CISB has taken MUZ for a ride on a number of important issues.

For example, MUZ was not informed of the introduction of the new salary structure for junior expatriate miners under the so-called "Salary Administration Related to Performance" (SARP).

Mining sources claim that this system was introduced to placate expatriate miners especially white British miners irrespective of their qualifications.

They had their salaries doubled within the past nine months. An expatriate British foreman who in September last year was getting K810 is today receiving over K1,600 per month. This is an open secret.

And yet MUZ has not protested. But it decides to defy the Party with impunity. Is that not being counter-revolutionary? Both MUZ and CISB should now be probed thoroughly. The Party is supreme.

Reinstatement Ordered

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] THE 15th UNIP National Council has called on the Mineworkers Union of Zambia to immediately reinstate the officials who were sacked for taking part in the recent Party elections.

The council called on the Party and its Government to reprimand the supreme council of MUZ for its action.

This was said yesterday by member of the Central Committee Mr Bob Litana when he announced the resolutions passed by the council.

Mr Litana, who is chairman of Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee told a Press conference at Freedom House that the council condemned the ultra-vires action by MUZ for punishing officials who exercised their legitimate rights in standing for Party elections.

Opening the National Council, President Kaunda directed MUZ to explain in the shortest possible time the reasons behind the sacking of the officials.

Mr Litana said following the explanation by Dr Kaunda in his opening address on the proposed decentralised local government administration, the council resolved that the Bill be re-introduced in Parliament.

"The Bill should be re-introduced in the National Assembly without amendments to matters of fundamental principle enshrined in the Party constitution and without further delay," he said.

The proposed decentralised system was accepted by the 14th National Council, he explained.

On the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Litana said the council condemned the agitation by the ZCTU for a countrywide strike.

He said the council requested the ZCTU to call off the strike threat and warned that any trade union movement that led workers into illegal strikes would have some of its rights withdrawn by the Party.

Zambia and the rest of the world.

"The council recognised the need for a rational and scientific re-organisation of the economy by insisting on a structure and operational strategy that puts emphasis on basic needs of the majority of the people," he said.

Trade union movements should know that the Party and its Government on one hand and unions on the other, were interwoven.

Union leaders should avoid making derogatory statements against the Party leadership of which they were part, Mr Litana said.

On finance, economic and planning, Mr Litana said the council recognised the limited financial resources of the country, the unfavourable copper prices and the worsening terms of trade between

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

KAUNDA SALUTES BULGARIA--President Kaunda yesterday praised Bulgaria for her commitment to help Zambia develop. He described as "excellent" the reception accorded him and his delegation by his Bulgarian counterpart, President Todor Zhivkov, during his visit to that country in September. Dr Kaunda was speaking at a State House luncheon in honour of a Bulgarian delegation led by ambassador in the ministry of foreign affairs, Mr Dimiter Valev, when they called on him. Mr Valev, who was accompanied by deputy director of the world hunting exposition Bulgarian 1981, Mr Stefan Manolov, and that country's charge d'affaires to Zambia, Mr Georgi Constantinov, presented a special message to Dr Kaunda from President Zhivkov. The President later held talks with the Bulgarians. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Nov 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

IAN SMITH RETURNS FROM VISITS ABROAD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] MR IAN SMITH arrived back in Salisbury yesterday afternoon to a quiet reception from Rhodesian Front party officials.

Mr Smith was returning from a two-week visit to Britain, the United States and Canada, where he had talked to "people of influence", he said.

In the United States Mr Smith gave a series of lectures which were designed to "bring the free world to its senses", he said in an interview yesterday.

He was met with a barrage of hecklers who tried to disrupt some of the meetings.

As I anticipated," he said, "there was an orchestrated campaign and attack against me by some people who accused me of suppressing majority rule in the past."

Mr Smith said these were, in the main, Cubans and Iranians and not Americans. He said these people had helped his cause.

"I think that was why the Americans voted for Reagan. They were fed up with the pot countries throughout the world kicking them (the Americans) around and defeating them."

The Americans and Canadians had been very impressed by Zimbabwe, he said. In Canada Mr Smith had private discussions with top industrialists and businessmen.

These men had told Mr Smith they intended to form a body to make representations to the Government in Ottawa.

He had met the same response from private individuals in the United States, where Zimbabwe had been termed "the Persian Gulf of strategic minerals".

Mr Smith had stressed on his visit "that if the free world does not come in and play its part, it is quite clear to me who will".

Mr Smith said "the agitators and riff-raff who are not Americans" had upset the Americans themselves. They had "warmed" to him because of this agitation.

"I stressed the point how easy it was for a handful of people to frustrate the free people," Mr Smith said. "If we want the rest of the world to come in and help us we will have to behave."

Mr Smith had not yet read up on the unrest in Bulawayo so he was unwilling to comment, but said "most people in the country are concerned that there appears to be a bit of a breakdown in law and order". The Government had to "get on top of this".

Mr Smith denied newspaper reports which had said the purpose of his lectures was to talk about apartheid.

"If they want somebody to speak on apartheid they must get somebody from South Africa. I am not an expert on that," he said.

He did not remember anybody asking him to speak on the subject.

Mr Smith also denied he had received $5 000 to speak at a university in America. He said the whole tour had been arranged by an agent who demanded a cut.

"The upshot of the matter is that I never requested any fee," he said. If there was anything left after the hotel expenses had been paid, however, "I would say 'thank you'," Mr Smith said.

Asked about his plans, Mr Smith said he was hankering for his farm.

He had no plans to leave the country and he would contribute in whatever way he was needed.

"I do not get tired easily," Mr Smith said, adding: "There is no point blithely living on my farm if the country goes up in smoke."

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON ZIPRA-ZANLA GUNBATTLES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE ZIPRA/ZANLA gunbattles and rioting in western Bulawayo have left 43 dead and up to 400 injured. Most of the casualties were civilians.

The ceasefire agreed to on Monday night by the warring ex-guerillas has held firm, and yesterday the situation at the Entumbane encampments was quiet as civilians throughout the western suburbs returned to their homes.

It is not known how many former guerillas died in the large-scale rocket, machinegun, small-arms, mortar and rifle-grenade battles, but police and army officers are surprised that large numbers were not killed.

One source said only six of the ZIPRA and ZANLA men had been killed, although "quite a few civilians living in the Entumbane area died".

As police in armoured vehicles patrolled the west in force and units of the National Army remained on standby in the area, scores of heavily armed guerillas returned to their Entumbane bases yesterday morning.

The main battle-front was in the new housing estate itself, where more than 3 000 ZANLA and ZIPRA men were housed.

But gunfire and rioting spread throughout the densely populated western suburb on Monday as guerillas broke out from their bases and mobs of thugs took to the streets.

Of the 43 dead, about 20 were shot and the rest were beaten, stoned, or stabbed to death, according to hospital staff.

A police spokesman said among those killed were three off-duty members of the National Army who were shot on Monday night after the battles at Entumbane had stopped.

The unarmed soldiers, all members of the former Rhodesian African Rifles, were dressed in civilian clothing when they were "executed".

Their bodies were found at a bus terminus in Magwegwe.

Grenade

The remainder of the death toll is made up by a five-year-old girl and a woman, both of whom are unidentified, and 18 men, of whom 15 have not been identified.

Although there were no new outbreaks of fighting yesterday seven children were injured in northern Entumbane when a rifle-grenade which they had been playing with went off.

Two of the youngsters were critically injured, while police said the other five were seriously hurt.

The police spokesman warned that suspicious objects must be reported to police, and not interfered with.

Last night police and National Army details were stationed inside the Entumbane guerilla encampments.

The fighting there, which started on Sunday night, finally ended when, after requests from the authorities and threats that strong action would be taken, the ZANLA and ZIPRA men agreed to lay down their arms.

Collect

Sources said that on Monday night the camps were visited by the commander of 1 Brigade, Brigadier Mike Shute, the head of ZIPRA, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, and the ZANLA chief, Mr Rex Nhongo.

That night army ambulances moved in to ferry off the dead and wounded from inside the encampments.

The high-ranking army delegation remained in Entumbane for about three hours that night, talking to men in all four encampments.

Sources said the delegation returned again yesterday morning, when the ex-guerillas agreed to hand over their heavier weapons.

At about 2.30 p.m. hundreds of police and National Army men in armoured troop-carrying vehicles moved into the encampments to collect mortars, machineguns and rocket launchers.

They were handed over by the former guerillas, who are now armed with their personal arms only, said the source.

Maintenance teams are to move into Entumbane today to repair damage to buildings and power lines.

Mpilo Corridors Crowded

THE corridors of Mpilo hospital were crammed again yesterday with wounded people awaiting medical attention as the total number treated over three days crept towards 400.

By midday, there were 43 bodies in the mortuary as a result of the two days of violence.

Of those 43, the mortuary staff thought six were members of ZANLA or ZIPRA at Entumbane, three were members of 11 Battalion of the National Army and the remaining 34 were civilians.

Detective Inspector Eric Roberts, part of the CID team investigating the violence, said the three members of the National Army had been murdered rather than killed in action.

"They all happened to live in the western housing area. At the time they were shot they were unarmed and off duty," he said.

Inspector Roberts said only about half of those brought in dead so far had been shot. The rest had died from stabbings and assaults.

He said the majority of the 43 dead had been executed rather than being hit in the firing which took place between the ZIPRA and ZANLA forces.

"Most people have just been murdered for being on the wrong side and that sort of thing," said Inspector Roberts.

The floor of one room at Mpilo mortuary is now solid with two lines of dead men — disfigured, naked and some of them dead for up to 48 hours.

The fridges at the mortuary are already full with routine hospital deaths and there is nowhere to store the bodies of those killed on Sunday and Monday.

Almost half of these have not been identified.

The unidentified bodies include the one woman and the one child, aged about five, who were killed.

The stench of death is already overpowering and nauseating. The bodies must be disposed of soon, say mortuary staff.

Police are now appealing to people who think they may have lost a relative to report to the police post at Mpilo as soon as possible.

Any body that is not claimed by 12 noon today will be disposed of by the authorities, police say.

Dr Ernest Mason-Baker, senior pathologist at Mpilo, says he is anticipating that a number of the bodies will not be identified at all.

He said that in seven years at Mpilo he had never seen anything like the casualties which have been brought in in the past two days.

Besides casualty and intensive care, two wards at Mpilo are being used for victims of the recent violence with about 25 in each ward. Doctors and surgeons describe both the bizarre and the tragic — a child with a bullet so lightly lodged in his head that it had damaged nothing, an 18-year-old woman completely paralysed by a grenade blast.

Many of the wounded say they were victims of straightforward political violence, like the Magwegwe man who was battered severely on his head and body for admitting that he supported ZANU (PF). He said he was running away at the time he was attacked.

Others in Mpilo's ward A3 were caught in the crossfire of the battle. Jasper Mhlove, who lives at Entumbane itself and works at Bamba Zonke Motors in Mpopoma, was walking around the western housing area looking for his wife and family on Sunday morning.

As he passed the garage where he works, as a pump attendant, he encountered a large group of armed ZIPRA soldiers.

"I noticed that the air pumps were still on the forecourt and started to move them into the office," said Mr Mhlove.

"As I picked them up, they shouted to me to get down, I lay flat on the ground on my stomach.

"Almost at once shooting started and the next think I knew I was hit. I don't remember anything after that until I got to the hospital.

"I don't know why they started shooting. I suppose they were being fired at. I know they didn't shoot at me on purpose."

Mr Mhlove has a large graze in his left side and a badly damaged left arm. He said he had not seen his wife for more than two days.

Sithole Plea, Death Toll Given

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Nov 80 pp 2, 1

[Text]

THE president of ZANU, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, yesterday called on the Government to disarm all former guerillas throughout the country.

In a statement condemning the weekend outbreak of violence in Bulawayo, Mr Sithole said there could be no realistic reconciliation when thousands of ex-guerillas are "still so dangerously armed and apparently living beyond the control of the law".

"ZANU unreservedly condemns the recent shootings and killings that took place in Bulawayo and equally condemns those who precipitated . . . the violence

which cost the lives of 50 souls.

"ZANU calls on the Government to disarm immediately the ex-guerillas so that civilians at Chitungwiza and Entumbane and elsewhere near the rural assembly points may live in peace and security," he said.

Mr Sithole said the violence had been brought on by inflammatory statements that made a mockery of Zimbabwe's independence.

"God forbid that this should go on," he said.

Iana reports that Mr Chris Sakala, publicity secretary of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council, yesterday made an angry attack on ZANU (PF), following the sacking of UANC offices in Gatooma by a group of ZANU (PF) "dancers" dressed in East German camouflage.

Mr Sakala described the attack as "cowardly" and he went on to blame the ruling party's leaders for the violence in Bulawayo.

He said they had made inflammatory and irresponsible statements at rallies, such as calling for the creation of vigilante groups which would take the law into their own hands.

Death Toll Rises

The death toll from the gunbattles and rioting in western Bulawayo rose to 51 yesterday as more bodies were discovered. Some of the victims had been "executed".

The centre of the fighting, Entumbane, remained quiet during the day as Police Support Unit details searched the surrounding bush for bodies.

Among the dead found yesterday were four young men who had been beaten and murdered in a Luveve riverbed, apparently on Sunday night.

One had been shot several times after having had his hands tied behind his back.

The four men were all dressed in civilian clothing and had no identification papers of them.

It is thought they may have been off-duty members of the ZANLA contingent not involved in the fighting.

Throughout yesterday morning a steady stream of men and women entered Mpilo mortuary, fearing they would find a relative or friend among the corpses.

The grisly scene inside the overcrowded mortuary left many visibly shaken. Several people said they were unsure whether anyone they knew was among the dead: some bodies were badly decomposing.

One man said: "All people should see this. If they knew what they were doing surely the fighting would stop. Ministers should come to this mortuary.

"They talk a lot, but they should see this, maybe then they would really try to stop the killing."

A ZANLA commander, who refused to give his name, identified five of his men among the dead. It is understood two more bodies were identified as National Army men.

Officials at the mortuary said they believed 11 ZANLA men and four ZIPRA men were there.

Funerals

Of the 51 bodies taken to Mpilo mortuary ony 12 had not been identified by last night. [as published] However, many of those that were identified were not claimed, and arrangements for paupers' funerals were being made.

At Mpilo, police arrested a man in the hospital grounds, after an injured man awaiting treatment, Mr Morris Sibanda, pointed him out to police as being one of a group which severely beat him in Pumula North on Tuesday night.

Mr Sibanda was beaten with bottles and stones "because I am Shona".

There were few reports of trouble in the western suburbs on Tuesday night as the 7.30 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew took effect.

● For the past three days, people have been streaming out of Bulawayo.

Deserted

Some people who deserted their Entumbane, Njube and Mpopoma houses at the height of fighting on Sunday night and Monday morning walked from the city and waited for rural buses 10 to 20 km from the city.

A conductor of one bus, Mr Amos Moyo, said: "We picked up passengers who had walked long distances overnight on Monday to get away from the violence.

"Some had covered more than 10 km on foot." Mr Moyo said. Many of the women had little children and young babies plus a few household utensils.

Police Deny Rumours of 'Massacres'

BULAWAYO.

RUMOURS that thousands of people died in the fighting between ZIPRA and ZANLA forces and the bodies buried in mass graves near Entumbane were scotched last night in a statement from Assistant Commissioner G. W. Day, police officer commanding Matabeleland.

Mr Day said Entumbane was returning to normal and that all weapons other than personally issued 7,62 calibre AKs had been removed from the ex-guerillas' camps.

He said all personal weapons within the camps that were not needed for guard duty or by the military police had been locked in armouries.

"There are rumours of thousands of people having been killed," he said. "Our official death toll at this stage is 80 Africans and one European, 11 of whom have been identified as ZANLA forces and four ZIPRA forces. There is also a rumour that camps have been burying their dead in mass graves. No evidence of this has been found."

Mr Day said that not all bush areas had yet been searched and appealed to the public to report any bodies discovered.

Police believe it is possible that weapons may have been concealed in houses within the townships by certain misguided adherents of the different factions," he said.

"It is the desire of the commanders of ZIPRA, ZANLA, police and National Army that anyone having knowledge of the whereabouts of such arms caches is to pass on this information to the police as soon as possible."

Mr Day said police and National Army had discovered a "considerable number of unexploded devices" and there would be explosions as these were destroyed.

The blasts should be ignored unless a statement to the contrary was issued.

Anyone finding "suspicious looking objects" should report them immediately and there would continue to be increased patrols by police and National Army, he said.

CSO: 4420

NKALA STATEMENTS ON PRESS 'DISTURBING'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Nov 80 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] SOME of the statements by the Minister of Finance, Senator Nkala, relating to the Press are extremely disturbing.

The assertion by the Minister that the newspapers must come directly under the control of the Government runs counter to previous assurances that in Zimbabwe a free, independent and responsible Press will be not only encouraged but protected by the Government.

Senator Nkala accuses the newspapers, among them the Herald, of imperialist and racialist policies and of wanting to promote civil war.

This is absolute nonsense and it is an accusation that the Herald rejects with all the strength it can command.

We have worked strenuously to promote the interests of Zimbabwe, to encourage the peaceful development of our country and we have never failed to condemn those whose actions and utterances, wittingly or not, serve destructive causes.

Senator Nkala should know as well as, if not better than, anyone that Zimbabwe's international reputation is of the utmost importance for the future welfare of the people of this country.

For a senior Minister to be talking about direct Government control of the Press will damage that reputation.

We do not know at this stage if Senator Nkala was truly reflecting Government's intentions. It is to be hoped that he was talking out of turn.

It is certainly worth recalling that both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Information have on other occasions proclaimed their support for a free and independent Press in Zimbabwe.

It was Dr Shamuyarira who said the Government and the population at large cannot be kept informed by servile mass media. Direct Government control as Senator Nkala proposes would mean just that.

CSO: 4420

OFFICIALS DENOUNCE POLICE HARASSMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 80 p 7

[Text]

THE Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Ibbo Mandaza, claimed in the Salisbury Magistrates' Court yesterday that he had been harassed and intimidated by police.

Mr Mandaza is facing four charges under the Miscellaneous Offences Act, one charge of assault and one charge of criminal injuria.

The charges under the Miscellaneous Offences Act include two counts of resisting arrest, one count of using threatening, abusive or insulting words in a public place and one count of resisting being placed in police cells.

Inspector C. Buchanan, who was called as a State witness, said Mr Mandaza had been obstreperous and unco-operative when he arrived at the Central Police Station on the night he was arrested.

He said Mr Mandaza had refused to answer routine questions and started shouting insults at the police. He then threatened the police mobile inspector, who had arrested him, with assault.

In the cross-examination by Advocate B. W. K. Whaley, for the defence, Inspector Buchanan said because of Mr Mandaza's position he had been treated very carefully and was not provoked while he was at the station.

The constable in charge of the cells was then called to give evidence for the State. He said Mr Mandaza appeared to be very angry when he was brought to the cells.

Mr Mandaza was then called to give evidence. He said on the night in question, he and his wife had been drinking with friends. On their way home they stopped at a robot on the Lomagundi Road and a police vehicle pulled up next to them.

He said his wife indicated that the occupants of the police vehicle were laughing at them or their car which has several Zimbabwean flags stuck on it. When he pulled away from the robot the police vehicle followed in an intimidatory fashion close behind him, he said.

He said he decided to stop and ask the police what they wanted because he could not stand the harassment. When he stopped the police also stopped and he approached them asking what they wanted.

He then recorded the names of the police in the vehicle and informed them he was going to report them. He then decided to go home but was told by the police that he could not as another police vehicle was coming.

He said after waiting a while he decided to carry on home as it was a cold night and his wife was not well. After giving the police his name and address he continued down King George Road but was stopped by two police vehicles several hundred metres down the road.

He said when he got out of his car he was told to put his hands up, was frisked and told he was under arrest. He then asked if he could give the car keys to his wife. He said he was not allowed to so he threw the keys to her.

He said when his wife came forward she was struck by a policeman and went sprawling. He then became very angry because his wife had been assaulted and he was pushed into the police vehicle and handcuffed.

At the police station he said he told the police they were responsible for the whole incident and his wife had been left in the dark on the King George Road. He also said he wanted to lay a charge against the police for assaulting his wife, but they pretended not to hear him.

Mr Mandaza then said: "This is how you behave —typical Rhodesian police." He was then threatened with assault by a police inspector, he said.

He was advised by the African police to go to the cells and they walked with him there. At the cells he tried to get in touch with Mr Tekere but was not able to and he was released the next day.

He said he later submitted a written complaint to the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs and to the Commissioner of Police.

On cross-examination, the prosecutor, Mr D. J. M. Sankey, made application that the complaints be submitted as evidence as they had been referred to during the defence. Mr Mandaza interjected and said this was not possible as they were confidential.

Advocate Whaley said the application was precisely objectional and should not be placed in evidence.

The trial was then adjourned and the magistrate, Mr C. A. Ratcliffe, said he would make a decision as to whether the application would be granted when the trial resumed next week.

Youth Minister Hits at Police

SINOIA.

THE Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, yesterday accused Zimbabwe's police force of "not sympathising with the peoples of Zimbabwe, who are suffering from the activities of armed hooligans and political malcontents," reports Iana.

Addressing leaders of the Mashonaland West Women's League in Sinoia, Mrs Nhongo said the "enemy" was taking advantage of the ruling ZANU (PF) policy of national reconciliation.

These elements were trying to bring about chaos in the country, said Mrs Nhongo, who is the wife of ZANLA commander Rex Nhongo.

Mrs Nhongo's remarks, echoed those of the Information Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, who at the weekend accused the police of taking sides with the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, the leader of the Patriotic Front.—Iana.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON LOCAL ELECTIONS

Threat of Intimidation

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Bulawayo

The Government would ban local government polls in towns where intimidation was rife, the Deputy Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, told a ZANU (PF) rally at the White City Stadium, Bulawayo, yesterday.

He said: "If there is intimidation the election will be stopped.

"If intimidation continues we will call in the soldiers to maintain peace. We are tired of intimidation. You should have confidence in your Government."

Mr Chidyausiku said the right of voting extended to lodgers was being abused. In Bulawayo one house had been registered as having 34 lodgers.

Mr Chidyausiku said this was being done by parties other than ZANU (PF).

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, said the Government was now faced with the task of raising the standard of living of everyone in the country.

"This is the war we have been thinking of. But we may not be able to start this war unless we clean some of the existing rubbish."

He said the people should come forward and tell his Ministry if they do not agree with the foreign policy being conducted.

The Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Mrs Victoria Chitepo, said the Government was planning to introduce pre-schools throughout the country so that mothers could be free to concentrate on other jobs.

Mrs Chitepo urged mothers to form committees to work out how they would like to see the pre-school system operating.

She denounced people who wait for the Government to do everything for them.

Matter of Life, Death

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Bulawayo

The PF Parliamentary whip and chairman of the Bulawayo Residents' Association, Mr Sidney Malunga yesterday told a 20 000-strong rally that the local elections were a matter of life and death, and that they must help the 23 PF candidates to win.

He said PF supporters should remember that the elections would be held in spite of their party leader's suggestion that they should be postponed because of irregularities in the registration of voters.

Mr Malunga said: "Our councillors should show the ZANU (PF)-dominated Government that our party is above tribalism, racialism and regionalism, and is dedicated to serving the nation as a whole."

The PF National Deputy Secretary for Transport, Mr Willie Dlamini, vehemently condemned tribalism and deplored a suggestion by the Education Minister, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, that Shona would be taught in Matabeleland but not Sindebele in Mashonaland.

Candidates List, Comment

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 80 pp 2, 3, 8

[Text]

THE final list of candidates for Wards 14 to 36 in the Salisbury local government elections to be held on November 22 and 23 is:

Ward 14 (Dzivaresekwa): Regina Pohgelani* (housewife), Xavier M. Shakata (bookkeeper).

Ward 15: Candidate unopposed.

Ward 16 (Mufakose): Stanley Saleng (sales representative), Matildah Dauraah Chisipochiri (saleswoman), Renaie Takuranayi Madede (costing clerk), Samuel Paul Chawandas Shumba (railways yardman), John Shakata (sales representative).

Ward 17 (Mufakose): Tsungai V. Mpofu (welfare officer), Gipa Advises Musezwa (battery assembler), Elijah Pasipamire (taxi services).

Ward 18 (Mufakose): Griffiths Blair Mwase (administrator), Dudzayi Tobias Pahwaringiro (deputy company representative), Arthur Samkange (accounting assistant).

Ward 19 (Marimba Park/Westwood): Tobias Majaji Musariri (businessman), Abednego Dan Njawaya (trader), Robert Tendere (civil servant).

Ward 20 (Kambazema/Ruspret): Oliver Mandishoba Chidzere (telecommunications technician), Conrad Chimonyo (bank clerk), Kenneth Mano (company director).

Ward 21 (Glenview): Maxwell Chibanda Gutsa (chairman for youth), Felix Mafa Magaiela (schoolteacher), Arthur Majome (schoolteacher).

Ward 22 (Glenview): Simplicius Julius Chihambakwe (lawyer), Jailel Chimbendure Gogwe (telegraph clerk), Munundiripo Marcus Mupfuririwa (stores clerk).

Ward 23 (Glenview): Clive Makusha Chimbi (clerk/cashier), Elton Chemzita Mammahine (teacher), Samson Makusha (bus conductor), Taaniesyi Tiku Hosson Bell Mazvanga (assistant accountant).

Ward 24 (Glen North): Nicholas Dada Chazhoti (credit manager), Ephraim Delamini (company manager), Clever Tendekayi Makamba (clerk/bookkeeper), David Nykadzino Masuka (office assistant), Handreck Ruzvidzo Dabwa Moyo (salesman).

Ward 25 (Glen North): Mathingwe Michael Dempsel (salesman), Garikai Wellington Mahaso (life manager), Samuel Tichaona Mtangadura (repairman).

Ward 26 (Glen North): Saint Chaziya Chakakala (industrial relations assistant), Langton Gerejano (accounts clerk), Thomas Mapanzure (administrative assistant), Abisha Jongwe Magwanda (clerk).

Ward 27 (Highfield): William Madziwa Chadenkwa (organising secretary), Tapera David Hunda (businessman), John Akuna Moyo (nil).

Ward 28 (Highfield): Nason Jabulani Chiyanaye (clerk), Brooot Matanda Mujere (machine operator), Solomon Chiruma Tawengwa (businessman).

Ward 29 (Highfield): Solly Hlalekwayo (personnel officer), Sandford Mkarakate (nil), Dennis Kufakunesu Mapenyenda (schoolteacher), Edson Munaseshe Mutizina (self-employed).

Ward 30 (Harare): Clifford Harris Chiripembori (schoolmaster), Zen Madzeg (import and export agent), Philip Sibanda (dry-cleaning agent).

Ward 31 (Harare): Samuel Fred Bhebe (air freight supervisor), Zuvidzo Claude Marodza (schoolteacher).

Ward 32 (Harare): John Tsindi Chiweshe (businessman), Janet Maenda (self-employed), David Charles Shumba (teacher).

Ward 33: Candidates unopposed.

Ward 34 (Mabvuku): Sobodiah Chibuto (food Minister), Albert Nhanzamo Gumede (typist/clerk), David Madanire (accounts clerk), Thomas Tapo (businessman).

Ward 35 (Mabvuku): William Mavunga (self-employed), Nason Mpenandini Mistwa (carpenter), Lobo Musuka (inspector), Timothy Murati (teacher), Bernard Nhumba (businessman).

Ward 36 (Tafuna): Charles Chinhamo (salesman), Pendela Raglela Nyakudya (coppersmith), William Zwimba (builder).

Ward 8 Gives Equal Chance Guarantee

All voters in Ward 8, which covers Salisbury's southern suburbs, have been invited to a meeting tomorrow night to be addressed by the four candidates contesting the local government elections in the area.

The meeting, at the Waterfalls District Community Hall, will start at 7.30. Ward 8 includes Waterfalls, Southerton, Lochinvar, Parktown and Prospect.

The candidates are Mrs Esther Rawson, Mr John Chambwe, Councillor Norman Henry and Mr Francis Zindoga.

Mr Nicholas Musezewa, secretary of the Waterfalls Residents' Association, which is organising the meeting, said the candidates would have an equal opportunity to address the meeting to help the voters make a choice.

His association was non-political and was trying as far as possible to maintain this approach to the elections.

"We are not taking sides," he said. "We are not giving any special favours. Our attitude is that all four are our candidates."

In an interview Mr Francis Zindoga, UANC national chairman and former Minister of Law and Order in Bishop Muzorewa's Government of National Unity, said his standing in the forthcoming elections had nothing to do with his political affiliation.

"Ward 8 made it perfectly clear in August this year that in no circumstances would it allow party politics to interfere in its affairs, and I subscribe to that view.

"We in Ward 8, and Waterfalls in particular, are unwavering in our belief that residents are the best judges of what is in their interests, and the best managers of their own affairs, and therefore that party politics has no role in local government."

Mr John Chambwe is campaigning on a Patriotic Front ticket. He stood in the same ward last year and lost to Councillor Norman Henry.

Councillor Henry, in his election manifesto says he has always opposed the intrusion of party politics into local government and "now, more than ever before, I believe it is our duty to preserve the respect and viability of our community".

He has been involved in civic affairs for 19 years, nine of them on the former Waterfalls Town Council and 10 on the city council.

Not Much Time

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 80 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE local government elections in Salisbury will be held in 10 days' time.

Seven candidates have been returned unopposed and there will be contests in the 29 remaining wards. For the first time thousands of people in the suburbs which used to be called African townships will be voting for their representatives on the city council.

Regrettably for a variety of reasons there has been little opportunity for the candidates to make themselves known to the electorate. More than 100 candidates were put forward and in some wards there will be three- or four-cornered elections.

There is an urgent need now for the electorate to be given as much information as possible about voting procedures and about the issues in the election.

There should be a publicity campaign explaining in clear terms how votes will be cast and where the voters will have to go on the polling days.

Party politics will play a major role in the new wards but the voters should be given every opportunity to hear the candidates themselves and to judge them on their individual merit.

Far-reaching decisions will have to be taken by the new council and it is essential for the well-being of the city as a whole that the best possible men and women with opinions of their own be elected to the council.

There is little time left before the elections. But what is available should be spent in calm and rational debate. This is not the time for emotional calls.

CSO: 4420

REPLACEMENT OF MP'S POSES LEGAL PROBLEM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Nov 80 [page not given]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT legal experts were yesterday studying the method by which two MPs who have been appointed to diplomatic posts are to be replaced in the House of Assembly.

The legal problem arose after the appointment of Dr Ariston Chambati (PF, Mashonaland West) and Mr Farai Masango (ZANU - PF, Mashonaland Central) as Ambassador to West Germany and High Commissioner to Tanzania respectively.

The acting Secretary to Parliament, Mr Laurie Moore, confirmed that both men were now required under the Constitution to resign their seats in the House of Assembly, but the Registrar-General, Mr Brian Oliver, said the method of replacing them was not clear.

The replacement procedure appears to have been blurred by the various electoral ordinances promulgated by the former Governor of Rhodesia, Lord Soames, during his four-month transitional administration.

Constitutional experts are now trying to establish whether the two parliamentary seats are to be filled by nominations based on the party list system followed in the February elections for the 80 black seats, or by means of by-elections in the two electoral provinces in which the heads of missions were elected.

Should it be ruled that the seats are to be filled by nominations by the parties to which the MPs belong, it has also to be decided whether the nominees must be the candidates whose names appear immediately below those of the departing MPs on the party lists lodged with the Registrar-General or whether they could be candidates fielded in any electoral province.

Both Mr Chambati and Mr Masango have not yet resigned from the House of Assembly, according to Mr Moore. Parliament has been told they will do so as soon as they have been "formally appointed".

The vacancy in the Assembly caused by the resignation last month of Wing Commander Rob Gaunt (RF, Highlands) is to be filled by a by-election if more than one candidate comes forward when nominations are called.

This is because the election for the 20 white seats, all captured by Rhodesian Front candidates, was conducted on a constituency system.

CSO: 4420

RIDDEL COMMISSION TO STUDY TRADE UNION STRUCTURE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Nov 80 p 2

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

ONE of the tasks of the Riddell Commission is to examine whether there should be a consistent trade union structure for all workers in the country, the chairman said here yesterday.

Mr Roger Riddell said in an interview that at present some unions were horizontal in structure—representing similar employees across a number of industries—while others were vertically structured—representing all workers in a particular firm or industry.

"I think there is a feeling that the present system is a bit of one and a bit of the other, so we are asking whether the country should have just one system or the other," he said.

Mr Riddell said the railway unions were a good example of the present diverse situation. Three of these unions gave evidence before the Commission of Inquiry on Incomes, Prices and Conditions of Service yesterday morning.

For a variety of historical reasons, there are four unions representing railway employees and a fifth representing officers.

Mr Riddell said representatives of the National Union of Railway Workers had accepted the principle of reducing the number of unions.

But Mr W. Duncan, chairman of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, said a vertically structured single union for all railway employees would have "distinct disadvantages".

The Railways Associated Workers' Union, whose membership is 9 500 of the 11 000 lower grade workers on the railways, actively supports the idea of a single union.

Mr Anderson Mhungu, RAWU secretary, told the commission that having a multiple union structure had been thought necessary "to keep the African down".

Mr Mhungu said the idea of workers' committees was a "non-starter" in the railway industry.

Racial discrimination, both in the wages structure and in attitudes, was the main complaint of the workers' committee at National Foods Ltd, in its evidence yesterday.

CSO: 4420

SUFFICIENT MAIZE, WHEAT STOCKS REPORTED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 13 Nov 80 p 2

[Text]

ZIMBABWE has enough maize and wheat to meet increasing local demand and there are no plans to import the grains in the foreseeable future, says the administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, Mr A. R. Goodwin.

He said fears of shortages had been brought by early estimates which had shown deficits of the grains. "We have enough maize to take us up to the next season," he said.

In an interview, Mr Goodwin said maize exports to neighbouring African states had been halted and imports from South Africa, which had been made in anticipation of shortages, had also been stopped.

He stressed that inspite of the large influx of returning refugees and former guerrillas, there was enough maize and wheat to go round the country.

Mr Goodwin explained that the current estimate for the 1980 maze harvest was 806 000 tonnes and 800 000 had already been delivered to the Grain Marketing Board.

Original estimates had been put at 654 000 tonnes. "We have adequate maize up to April 1981," he said.

More than 165 000 tonnes of wheat were expected to be delivered to the G.M.B. during the 1980/81 intake. The grain is a winter crop of which 96 per cent is grown under irrigation.

Wheat was all grown for local consumption but there was hope that from the coming maize crop, there would be enough surplus for exports.

O. other important crops, Mr Goodwin said there was enough coffee of which between 80 and 90 percent was being exported every year. There was also enough soya beans and ground nuts.

Estimates for the 1980/81 intake were 92 000 tonnes soya beans and 11 300 tonnes ground nuts. Figures for coffee were not yet available.

AMA is a statutory board which buys crops from farmers for local consumption and exports.

CSO: 4420

CONFEDERATION OF INDUSTRIES TO PUSH EXPORTS

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 13 Nov 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries is to concentrate in 1981 on the promotion of exports.

The management committee of CZI decided this policy at its recent meeting.

It is hoped that, in co-operation with the relevant government ministries, missions will be planned to countries immediately bordering Zimbabwe, and then further afield as other markets are assessed.

Mr Tony Read, chief executive of CZI, said that in the planning that would take place, cognisance would be taken of information reported back by government missions abroad. Where possible, this information would be utilised accordingly.

Mr Read would work closely with Government in that delegations going abroad seeking new business would perhaps include officials from various ministries, such as finance, foreign affairs, commerce and industry.

The CZI is committed to the expansion of industry within Zimbabwe," said Mr Read. "And it could supply the whole of Central Africa and markets further afield if given the wherewithal to carry out a controlled expansion programme and a reliable work force."

Mr Read emphasised that peace — industrial, political and military — must be maintained and was essential to future plans.

Without it contacts and contracts could be jeopardised or even lost.

He appealed to employees to be satisfied with what was being done for them at the present time, to be responsible in their outlook and to work now for the good of Zimbabwe as a whole.

"Improvements will come," he said, "albeit slowly, but certainly surely with expansion of our trade outside of Zimbabwe."

CSO: 4420

TOBACCO PRODUCTION DISAPPOINTS GROWERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Nov 80 p 9

[Text]

THE past flue-cured tobacco season had been disappointing and frustrating for growers, Mr Bert Palmer, president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Growers' Association, said yesterday.

In a statement, he said that in spite of the drought and the abnormally low-grade tobacco that came up for offer, some excellent leaf was grown that should have sold at premium prices.

Mr Palmer was commenting on the state of the prices of flue-cured tobacco on the two Salisbury auction floors which close for the season today.

Mr Palmer said top prices were never realised until the latter part of the season.

"In consequence, nearly 50 percent of the crop was sold at 12c a kg under cost of production during the first 17 weeks of sale."

This represented a loss of about $7,5 million to growers.

The president said growers had done an extremely good job and felt badly let down by the performance on the floors.

"The fluctuating prices, conflicting and inconsistent advice from trade sources and the day-to-day variations in competition in the auction line led growers to wonder whether the present marketing system is adequate," he said.

The association was determined that such conditions would not be allowed to continue.

Growers had made a firm commitment to the country and the industry, and this attitude must also be adopted by those marketing tobacco.

"Growers cannot and will not continue to sell tobacco under the conditions that prevailed this year.

"The association will investigate changes in the marketing of their crop and, if necessary, will instigate changes to ensure stability and viable returns," Mr Palmer said.

Not only were growers discouraged by early tobacco prices, but at one stage it seemed likely that they might move to close both auction floors down.

However, prices improved later due mainly to the drought in the United States and the stabilising of the local market by limiting next year's crop.

This, coupled with extremely high prices in the United States, caused international buyers to take a fresh look at Zimbabwe's crop, Mr Palmer added.

CSO: 4420

ECONOMY HURT BY RAILWAY BOTTLENECKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

AN apparent lack of co-operation between port, terminal and rail authorities in South Africa is causing headaches for Zimbabwe's economy.

Both imports and exports are suffering and at the moment no sign of relief appears to be on the way.

Importers in particular are suffering since they cannot quote firm arrival dates, with the result that shortages have and continue to occur.

Over 55 000 tonnes of goods are stuck in the system.

Industry sources revealed this week that although no directive has been issued by the South African Government or the various authorities involved, an unofficial go-slow is being operated over the handling of goods destined for Zimbabwe.

For instance, one company claimed this week that one shipment had just been left in sidings for 30 days and totally ignored by South African railways staff.

The sense of frustration has been heightened by what has been described as "the indiscriminate slapping of embargoes" on goods destined for countries to the north of the Limpopo.

In Zimbabwe's case shipments have been limited to petroleum products, perishable goods and fertilisers.

It is also understood that SAR will only permit the shipment of goods to this country on rolling stock owned by National Railways of Zimbabwe.

This effects not only containers, but also bulk and break-bulk cargoes.

While it is true to say that several thousand SAR trucks are in circulation in Zimbabwe, a large number of NRZ wagons are also being used by the South Africans.

But of more crucial importance is the shortage of fertilisers.

RFC Ltd, the largest supplier of fertilisers, is currently awaiting completion of delivery of 25 000 tonnes of urea — 15 000 tonnes via South Africa and 10 000 tonnes via the Mozambique capital port of Maputo.

SAR have delivered two-thirds of its bulk shipment in dribs and drabs, but a spokesman said that RFC was likely to start receiving its bagged supply from Maputo by early next week.

This should help to allay the worries of farmers who have been caught by the early start to the crop planting season.

The urea shipments are the result of a substantial increase in demands from all agricultural sectors for fertiliser, prompted in the main by the United Nations assistance programme for peasant farmers which is being handled through DEVAG.

Consequently, fertiliser companies such as RFC and Windmill have been unable to produce sufficient supplies of ammonium nitrate.

A Commercial Farmers Union spokesman said yesterday that they were aware of the current situation and monitoring events closely.

"Fertiliser has been ordered and is on its way. The position is therefore not serious at this stage, but some farmers may have to go short initially as a queue basis will be used to serve farmers," said the spokesman.

Commenting on the complaints, National Railways of Zimbabwe said delays were genuine and caused by heavy demands placed upon the railway system. Embargoes were slapped on with the full consultation of the railways authorities concerned.

SHORTAGE

An NRZ official admitted that last week 56 000 tonnes of imports were held up in South Africa, but by Tuesday this week the backlog had been reduced to 42 000 tonnes — over double the usual amount of deliveries awaited.

Truck shortages, said the official, were a major reason for delays.

We are experiencing wagon shortages on our lines caused by increased wagon turnaround time in South Africa and a reduction in the number of SAR wagons on these lines.

"In addtion, our wagons are turning around slowly in Mozambique, which is also aggravating this situation as is also our own problem of locomotive and driver shortage," said the official.

On the problem of fertiliser supplies he said: "There is an urgent need for urea and with specially nominated traffic the SAR are supplying their own wagons as required.

"As justifications are provided so we ask SAR to assist and because these have been valid they have complied with our requests up until the present time."

Ministry of Transport officials were not available for comment yesterday.

CSO: 4420

FEEDING OF DISPLACED PERSONS COSTING MILLIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

THE Social Services Department was using about 140 trucks to carry food to areas where people have been resettled, a spokesman of the department said yesterday.

The department was feeding more than 800 000 people, and this figure was rising.

"We have been dealing with three different groups of people who have been affected by the war," said the spokesman.

"We have refugees who have returned from the neighbouring countries, people from the former protected villages and those who fled their homes in the rural areas for the towns."

There were about 120 000 refugees who had returned from Mozambique and 35 000 from Zambia.

The spokesman said that of the 400 000 displaced people who had fled from the rural areas into the towns during the war, a quarter had been resettled.

"The feeding exercise is costing about $3,7 million a month, but we intend to carry on with this exercise until next harvest when these people will be in a position to look after themselves," he said.

RESETTLED

There had been about 750 000 people in the protected villages, most of whom had been resettled. The resettlement of refugees, returnees and displaced people was now in its final stage, he said.

The spokesman also disclosed that the department had set up about 19 offices throughout the country for tracing relatives of refugees.

"This task has already started and last week, I visited Camp Haven to start the process of tracing relatives of the children at the centre," he said.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

POSSIBLE CABINET CHANGES--The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, is said by Western diplomatic sources to be considering a Cabinet reshuffle early next year. The reshuffle could see Ministers who have handled their portfolios effectively being given greater responsibilities. Others might be demoted or dropped from the Cabinet, the sources said. Although Government officials yesterday claimed no knowledge of the planned move, diplomats felt the reshuffle might be planned to take place just before or soon after the first anniversary of independence in April. There is also widespread speculation that one Minister may soon relinquish his post for health reasons despite a denial by a high-ranking civil servant in his ministry. The Cabinet held its regular weekly meeting yesterday, but the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkoma, who is on sick leave in Bulawayo, did not attend. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 80 p 1]

CFU MERGER ROW DENIAL--The Commercial Farmers' Union yesterday denied it was holding back or hindering moves to merge with the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union. A spokesman for the CFU was reacting to a ZBCTV interview on Monday night in which the ZNFU president, Mr Gary Magadzire, hinted that the Commercial Union was to blame for the lack of progress on merger talks. "The CFU has willingly taken part in discussions and negotiations on the formation of one union for many months now and has met all requests from the Government for written memoranda on the subject," said the spokesman. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 80 p 3]

PLANS TO UNITE BUSINESS BODIES--Three business organisations in Zimbabwe have set up an interim committee to investigate the mechanics of merging by early next year. A special joint executive meeting attended by leaders of the organisations--the African Traders' Confederation, the Zimbabwe Chamber of Commerce and the Zimbabwe Businessmen's Association--was held at a Salibury hotel on Monday. It appointed a 15-member interim committee comprising five members from each organisation with a leading businessman, Dr Isaac Samuriwo, as its chairman. Dr Samuriwo said yesterday the sub-committee was charged with working out a draft constitution and the mechanics of amalgamation. A date to elect leaders of a new, unified body has yet to be announced, but Dr Samuriwo said it was expected the body "should come into being by early next year". The leaders of the three organisations are: Mr V. Mushaninga for ATC, Mr Ben Mucheche for ZCC, and Mr Jailos Munyoro, for ZIBA. After the merger, the organisations are expected to negotiate with the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe for the formation of one commercial body in the country. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 80 p 3]

ARGUS GROUP, ZIMBABWE NEWSPAPERS--The South African Argus newspaper group, which has a shareholding in Zimbabwe Newspapers, is to have talks with the Zimbabwe company. This follows the announcement by the Minister of Finance, Senator Nkala, that the Government is seeking a controlling interest in Zimbabwe Newspapers. The managing director of the Argus Company, Mr H. W. Miller, said in Johannesburg: "We will be having discussions with the Zimbabwe company and we will issue a statement as soon as we are able to do so."

CSO: 4420 END

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ANGOLA-ZAIRE REFUGEE TALKS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] Zairian Secretary of State for Social Affairs Kashemwa Layini Nyota Sunday night returned to his country at the end of a working visit lasting about one week to the People's Republic of Angola.

In statements given to ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY], moments before his departure, Kashemwa Nyota underscored the fact that the result of his visit was positive, considering the materialization of the joint communique signed on 11 September in Kinshasa between the Angolan and Zairian delegations. The communique, he recalled, outlined the legal framework for negotiations to be carried on by both countries in an effort to implement the repatriation of Angolan and Zairian refugees.

This operation, he emphasized, is being carried out through an information drive designed to explain to the refugees of both countries the meaning behind the visit of the two delegations to places where refugees are being concentrated prior to the implementation of an accord within one or two months, as that leader pointed out. After having stressed the importance of implementing the content of the communique, to guarantee better conditions of social reintegration for the refugees, Kashemwa Nyota reported that the Office of the High Commissioner of the United Nations for Refugees is getting ready to assist in this operation and has expressed interest in the negotiations undertaken by these two countries.

5058
CSO: 4401

PRUDENCE PREVAILS IN GUINEA-BISSAU-CAPE VERDE UNIFICATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 17 Oct 80 p 21

[Article: "A Prudent Step Toward Unification"]

[Text] Bissau--"Unidade Guine-Cabo-Verde" the celebration streamers proclaim this slogan of union on the squares of Bissau and Praia.

The two republics of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, independent of each other, indeed insist at every opportunity--as they have done for the last 5 years--that they wish to create an organic unity between themselves.

Guinea-Bissau forms a triangle of 36.125 km^2, with 800,000 inhabitants situated between Senegal, Guinea and the Atlantic. Cape Verde is an archipelago of 10 islands, inhabited by 300,000 mestizos, distant by 500 km from the West African coast. Both countries are former Portuguese colonies.

In 1975, when Cape Verde proclaimed its independence 1 year after the end of the Guinea-Bissau war, many foreigners asked themselves why the two countries wished to unite.

Western diplomats expressed the fear that Guinea-Bissau, where guerillas had been aided by the Soviets during the war, would push Cape Verde into the socialist camp, which appeared alarming to them since the Portuguese had built two military bases on Cape Verde, a harbor at Mindelo (Sao Vicente island) in the North-West of the archipelago and an airport at Sal (North-East island of the archipelago).

As to representatives from socialist countries, they feared on the contrary to see Cape Verde pulling Guinea-Bissau towards the West since 450,000 Cape Verde emigrants live in the Western world (300,000 in the United States).

In fact, at the time, neither the Soviets nor the United States were really interested in the bases of Mindelo and Sal, but they were afraid to see them fall into the hands of their rival. Since then, according to reliable sources, it does seem that the two super powers made very discreet inquiries to gain "facilities" on these bases, but without results.

This rivalry between the blocs is an essential reason for the wish to unite in Bissau and Praia. "We are very small countries" explained Mr Pedro Pires, prime minister of Cape Verde in an interview with AFP. "As such we are vulnerable. Our combined energies would not be too much to preserve our independence."

Two approaches presented themselves, in Guinea-Bissau as well as in Cape Verde as to the ways to achieve unity. Some wanted a very quick unification. Others thought it should be done in stages. "All unions hastily proclaimed in the world have failed," they say. It is the latter approach which prevailed. The two countries therefore lived a separate existence. Each has its head of state, its National Assembly, its seat at the U.N.

On the other hand, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde exhibit the particularity of being directed by a single party, the "African Party of Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde island" (PAIGC).

Certain foreign embassies of the two countries are in common. The army also is in common because it remained, as in the times of the Guinea-Bissau war, not the army of the states, but the army of "PAIGC." Finally, the two countries coordinated their civil legislatures and founded a joint navigation business "Naguicave."

However, these achievements do not appear sufficient for the strongest union partisans. They fear to see the two countries imperceptibly drift apart by doing in divergent economic directions.

The risk exists, recognize the leaders of "PAIGC" and to forestall it the two countries coordinate their first national economic plans which will be launched in 1982. Also, the first Cape Verde constitution adopted in August by the Assembly of that country and the new Guinea-Bissau constitution which soon will be approved have been harmonized. They provide for the reciprocity of political rights for the citizens of both states.

8696
CSO: 4400

MOZAMBIQUE, ALGERIA SIGN COOPERATION MEMORANDUM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, on terminating a visit which an Algerian ministerial delegation made to our country, a cooperation memorandum was signed between Mozambique and Algeria. Prakash Ratilal, vice minister-manager of the Bank of Mozambique, signed for Mozambique and Mohamed Khouri, Algerian ambassador in Mozambique, signed for that country.

Speaking on the occasion, Prakash Ratilal alluded to the importance of signing the document which he looked upon as an instrument destined to strengthen cooperation between the two countries. The vice minister-manager of the Bank of Mozambique considered unequivocal the work elaborated by the two delegations during the discussions and said that executing the signed memoranda will be conducive to the advancement of socialism in the two countries.

On addressing the meeting, Mohamed Kouni, in turn, said that the execution of the signed memoranda will make possible a more rapid expansion of present relations between the two countries in various fields.

Talks Will Make It Possible to Strengthen Cooperation Prospects

Shortly before the departure of the Algerian delegation which left Maputo for Algeria late yesterday evening, Allaoua Smail, a delegation member, granted an interview to Mozambican information media.

During the interviews, Allaoua Smail, head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Office for South Africa, discussed the results finally obtained from the talks. "The conferences conducted with the Mozambican delegation," said the Algerian delegation member, "made it possible to broaden cooperation prospects which are opening up between Mozambique and Algiers."

Touching on the contacts made with several of our country's economic sectors, Allaoua Smail said that "they have helped us to acquire a wider acquaintance with and a deeper insight into the RPM situation in both the economic and social fields.

8870
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

LUSOPHONE BANKING COOPERATION AGREEMENT—On closing a high level meeting held in Luanda last 21 to 23 October, the banks of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe signed an agreement protocol. Delegates from these banks participated in this meeting. During the discussion, they analyzed the degree of development of the existing cooperation and, as reported by ANGOP [Angolan News Agency], took note of the results already attained from guidelines previously drawn up in banking and financial fields. According to ANGOP, the meeting made it possible to strengthen the bonds of cooperation, to improve the coordination of established activities and programs and to decide to establish the practice of regular meetings among the various bank authorities, as well as an exchange of data with the view to finding new ways of procedure in the struggle against underdevelopment. From last 19 to 21 October, ANGOP adds, the five banking delegations had already met in the Angolan capital. All the sessions had as their objective to study the means of crystalizing the resolutions made at the summit meeting in Maputo last March. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DE BEIRA in Portuguese 26 Oct 80 p 1] 8870

INSUFFICIENT PRICES, QUOTA--Yaounde, 15 Nov (AFP)--The results obtained within the framework of the International Coffee Agreement are far from being satisfactory to producing countries. This was stressed by the Cameroonian minister of economy and planning, Mr Youssoufa Daouda, before the managing committee of the African and Malagasy Coffee Organization (OAMCAF) currently meeting in Douala, the economic capital of Cameroon. According to the minister, the guaranteed minimum prices are at a level that does not even cover the cost of production. Besides, the quota allocated to the OAMCAF within that agreement is abnormally insufficient compared to its production performance. Mr Daouda called on members of the organization to work together for the time being for the utilization of the insufficient quota allocated to them in the agreement. The president of the organization, Mr Henri Rahirijeana, emphasized that the organization refuses to accept quotas under whatever conditions, especially when they are ambiguous and unrealistic. The OAMCAF is ready to cooperate to let the system work, while at the same time looking for ways to improve its position, he added. It will open two main avenues, one for the renegotiation of the agreement and the other for the study of demand and offer of robusta coffee, he said. The OAMCAF comprises eight countries: Cameroon, the Ivory Coast, Congo, Central African Republic, Togo, Gabon, Benin and Madagascar. [Text] [AB160900 Paris AFP in French 1202 GMT 15 Nov 80]

ANGOLAN MESSAGE TO MOZAMBIQUE--Alexandre Rodrigues, member, Political Bureau, MPLA-Labor Party, and minister or interior of the People's Republic of Angola, returned to his country yesterday morning; he had been in Maputo to deliver a message from Angolan president Jose Eduardo dos Santos to his Mozambican counterpart Samora Moises Machel. Alexandre Rodrigues was seen off at Mavalane International Airport by Jacinto Veloso, member, Permanent Political Committee, Central Committee,FRELIMO Party, and security minister. In making his statements to the press shortly before emplaning, the Angolan minister said that, while in Mozambique, he also contacted government authorities for the purpose of exchanging experiences. "My journey to Mozambique was intended to deliver a personal message from our president, President Samora Machel. Since we are front line countries, we are concerned with the situation in southern Africa and particularly independence for Namibia," said Alexandre Rodrigues. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Nov 80 p 1] 5058

CSO: 4401

PROTEST TO BELGIUM ON WEAPONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Nov 80 p 8

[Excerpts] Luanda, 4 October--Angola expressed its concern to the government of the Kingdom of Belgium in view of international press reports according to which the South African racist regime has perfected the 155-mm cannon which reportedly was supplied to it by a Belgian company, thus turning the weapon into a device capable of firing nuclear missiles [projectiles].

This concern was expressed on Monday in Brussels by Angolan ambassador to Belgium Franca Van-Dunen during an audience granted on his request by the Belgian minister of foreign affairs, Charles Ferdinand Nothomb. On that occasion, the Angolan diplomat recalled that the Pretoria regime--in spite of the UN and OAU resolutions--is continuing almost daily to perpetrate barbarous acts of aggression within the internationally recognized borders of the People's Republic of Angola, causing death and injuries as well as considerable property damage.

On the other hand, Franca Van-Dunen indicated that, according to a report dated 3 July, disseminated by the embassy of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] in Brussels, Angola intends to review relations with countries that are accomplices in the crimes of the South African racists. In this connection he stated that, if the sale of weapons should be confirmed, this would be one more flagrant violation of the rulings of international authorities since they had imposed a total embargo on this type of trade which constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region of southern Africa.

He added that such arms sales are liable to harm not only relations between Angola and Belgium but also Belgian interests in the RPA. The Angolan diplomat--who asked minister Nothomb to transmit the content of the message of the Angolan government to his government--reaffirmed that the RPA gives and will give its support to SWAPO until Namibia is independent.

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CSO: 4401

WEST'S PRETORIA TIES ATTACKED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] London, 3 October--President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, urged the West to contribute toward a peaceful transition to independence for Namibia, a territory administered by South Africa.

Speaking in Luanda on Saturday, the Angolan leader underscored the fact that, while Angola seeks a diplomatic solution to the Namibia issue, it will simultaneously continue to support the guerilla struggle of SWAPO. According to an ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] dispatch, the Angolan chief of state said that South Africa's stubbornness in negotiating an internationally acceptable peace accord is due to the Western powers which continue their ties with the authorities in Pretoria.

In connection with this, a meeting was held yesterday in the Angolan capital between the president of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, and the chief of state of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The meeting, which produced a joint communique, restated the support given to that nationalist organization in the fight against the government of Pretoria which illegally occupies Namibia. The document, signed by the two leaders, condemns South Africa and states that Pretoria does not wish to comply with Resolution 435 of the United Nations regarding the territory in question.

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CSO: 4401

U.S. CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT SCORED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 12

[Article by H. Matos: "Cases of Bribery in the White House"]

[Excerpts] The United States is one of the countries of the world where the most influential political personalities are constantly involved in financial scandals.

The era of these irregularities was inaugurated in 1923 with the famous "Teapot Dome" case.

Next, in terms of magnitude, came the well-known "Watergate" case. The FBI (Federal Police), through an espionage setup at the headquarters of the Democractic Party in the "Watergate" building, managed to get evidence of the link between former President Richard Milhous Nixon and "the plumbers" (a group made up of CIA agents and counterrevolutionaries of Cuban origin). This was another case of fund embezzlement for purposes of destabilization and the United States Congress tried to cover it up. But the newspaper WASHINGTON POST revived the entire procedure with a disclosure of various details on corruption. Thus, Nixon and Vice President Spiro Agnew were forced to resign from their offices.

Recently they had the "ABSCAM" scandal there when about seven members of the House of Representatives, several Senators, Representatives, and one attorney from Philadelphia were bribed.

The punishment meted out to the criminals, in the first trial held in New York, is considered light in relation to the magnitude of the crime.

This can be understood since the "Ethics Committee" of the Senate and of the House of Representatives made certain "moves" in order to divert the attention of international public opinion accusing the FBI (the accuser in this case) was using incorrect methods and having supplied the press with countless details on these bribery cases.

The United States hold the greatest record in terms of corruption in government, involving outside individuals. The credibility of American leaders has dropped considerably among the American people. According to a survey conducted by the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, few people have have any confidence in the activities of the government team.

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CSO: 4401

AGRICULTURE MINISTER VISITS U.K., COOPERATION VIEWED

Technical, Economic Cooperation Possibilities

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] London (from our special correspondent Gustavo Costa)--The official visit--ending today--which the secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party for Political-Ideological Education, Information, and Propaganda as well as Minister of Agriculture made to Great Britain in response to an invitation from that country's government, opened the doors for a possible implementation of a new phase of cooperation between that country and the People's Republic of Angol in the agriculture and livestock field.

This conclusion is easily arrived at by virtue of the great interest and importance assigned to the stay of the Angolan leader in the United Kingdom by various official and private authorities.

It must be recalled that this is the first Angolan government official to pay an official visit to Great Britain in response to that country's government. The references made to that visit by British authorities are based on the desire for closer cooperation between both countries.

This was further underscored by the audience granted yesterday by the British Deputy Foreign Secretary, Lord Privy Seal [as published], a personality who holds special functions and is assigned to the Queen, one of these functions being custody of her secrets, to Angolan Agriculture Minister Manuel Pacavira. During the meeting, which was attended by the permanent representative of Angola to the OIC [International Coffee Organization], Joao Weba, questions of bilateral interest were taken up in an effort to provide dynamic impetus for cooperation between the two countries.

In this connection we must also point out the declarations released yesterday afternoon by Angola's Agriculture Minister and by the Minister of State for Agriculture, Fishing, and Food, Count [Earl] Lord Ferrs, in the course of a luncheon given to the Angolan delegation in Lancaster

House. On that occasion, the personalities proved to be very much in favor of a new-type cooperation which they now seek to implement. Manuel Pacavira reflected this new basis of understanding leading to a higher level of relations under the principles which guide Angola's foreign policy.

The preparation of premises leading to probable cooperation in the economic and technical areas naturally were the most outstanding aspects taken up during the conversations held by the Angolan delegation with the British authorities. In this connection we must point out the meetings held between the Minister of Agriculture and various agencies connected with agricultural and livestock activities. Continuing these contacts, the Angolan Agriculture Minister this morning had a meeting with the board of directors of the Bokker Consultant Firm whose activities are concentrated on sugar refining and other specialties. In the afternoon he attended an enlarged meeting with a big group of businessmen and representatives of various companies and associations in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry, some of whom are already operating in the country, while others expressed their desire to do so now.

In addition to the above-mentioned economic cooperation, it is important to note the significance which the Angolan side assigned to the need for this kind of cooperation to be extended to the organizational and management field.

We must likewise stress the meeting of the Agriculture Minister with representatives of companies involved in the big project of Cunene, Cahombo, and Northern Lunda as well as others whose approval and development will represent a tremendous contribution to the task of national reconstruction.

The studies to be developed between the Angolan authorities and the representatives of those companies, with a view to possible reactivation of the above-mentioned projects, are being viewed by the Angolan side with the greatest possible practicability in order to make them more viable and to implement them immediately. It must also be emphasized that, in all contacts established, the Angolan side placed special emphasis on compliance with the principles which guide the country's economic policy with a view to preserving national sovereignty and independence.

The top official responsible for Angolan information yesterday also visited the installations of BBC in London, the well-known broadcasting and television station, exchanging views with top officials on station operations.

Pacavira Interview

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Oct 80 pp 1, 10

[Press Conference of Pedro Pacavira in London: "Angola Will Not Become a Factor of Instability in Southern Africa"]

> London, 2 October (from our special correspondent Gustavo Costa)--The principle of "pursuit operations" is expressed in explosive attempts at complete destabilization of southern Africa and has been implemented by the fascist regime of Pretoria; this is one of the most serious cases of persistent aggression on the international scene anywhere in the world. This statement was made this afternoon by the secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party for Political-Ideological Education, Information, and Propaganda, and Angolan Minister of Agriculture, Pedro Pacavira, during a press conference in this city.

Manuel Pacavira on this occasion took the mystery out of certain distortions which the world press keeps printing about the situation in Angola; at the same time he especially exposed the broadening of the influence of South Africa in Western circles, with special interests, including Great Britain.

In the course of the press conference, which was attended by about 40 journalists from the best-known British information organs and various news agencies accredited in London, the Angolan top information official stressed the start of relations of cooperation between Angola and some Western countries while safeguarding the principles deriving from the country's international economic policy based fundamentally on reciprocal advantage, mutual respect, and independence.

Turning to the ridiculous figure of Savimbi and his companions, he said that they "remind us of the rubber balloons which children get; when those balloons are filled with hot air, they fly high, but when they lose air or when they get a hole in them, they fall down and become insignificant." Savimbi, he told his audience, is a rubber balloon or perhaps a trial balloon sent up by South Africa but he deserves no further consideration.

"South Africa," he continued, "is presently wasting billions on its armed forces and is apparently getting ready to move toward a strategy of intimidation. The tragic irony is that, in the end, apartheid only managed to isolate its own apologists in a mentality of isolation which keeps them on the sidelines away not only from their African neighbors but from the rest of the world."

Manuel Pacavira also revealed that the People's Republic of Angola will never allow itself to be intimidated. In this context, however, the Angolan leader did not fail to manifest the concern of the People's Republic of Angola in the face of the silence of certain African countries regarding the aggressions of which it is a victim.

Question-and-Answer Session

During the second part of the press conference, asked to comment on relations between Angola and Great Britain, he said that the cooperation to be established in the future will fundamentally cover the technical and commercial fields; he noted that the first Angolan Ambassador to the United Kingdom is to be appointed soon. Regarding the meeting he had with Lord Gilmore, a personality connected with the Queen, the Agriculture Minister, in his reply to a particular question, revealed that Great Britain may be making an effort to solve the problem of Namibia in view of the impressions he gathered during that audience.

In response to a question on the current status of relations between Angola and Portugal, Manuel Pacavira expressed his government's shock about the scandalous involvement of certain members of the current Portuguese government team in agreements of subversion and collusion with treacherous Angolan puppet forces. These groups--he noted with irony--seem to be dreaming of the rebirth of the old Portuguese colonial empire in Angola.

"This," he added "naturally cannot help stabilize relations with Portugal." At the end of the press conference, several journalists--one of whom was a South African, while others were British--expressed their "concern" with the situation of the mercenaries of various nationalities who were taken prisoner in Angola during the war of imperialist aggression against the country. In a rather humorous vein, the secretary of the Party's Central Committee for Political-Ideological Education, Information, and Propagada pledged himself at the disposal of those journalists, inviting them, in the name of the Angolan government, to try to arrange their probable trip to Angola in order to see for themselves what the Angolan revolution has actually done in its own defense and regarding standards that govern human rights.

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OFFICIAL ADDRESSES CAUSES FOR SHORTAGE OF GOODS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Oct 80 pp 2, 10

[Editorial: "To Make A 'Minirevolution' in Certain Organizations]

Excerpts] Mendes Carvalho, alternate member of the party Central Committee, spoke last weekend in Kazenga at a rally introducing the deputies of the Luanda Provincial Popular Assembly. During his address, Carvalho brought up serious and pertinent questions which should be the object of intensive analysis by the provincial popular assembly. Although general in nature, the questions are truly serious.

We feel these questions deserve immediate answers, since they are of real concern and have given rise to some grumbling among the people. The issues can be solved satisfactorily only if attention is given to all the factors that, directly or indirectly, gave rise to the situation the country is experiencing now. If it can be said that the decline in production and productivity is the major reason for the exacerbation of that situation. To orient the reader, it might perhaps be pertinent to repeat the questions posed by the Central Committee alternate member during the Kazenga rally.

After pointing out various problems connected with the question of popular government, Mendes de Carvalho asked the people gathered there that Sunday morning, 12 October, the following questions.

"There is no fish. Why is there no fish? There is no meat. Why is there no meat? There is no ambulance to transport the sick. Why is there no ambulance? There is no beer. Why is there no beer? And so it goes. Basically, all the people are asking themselves: Why are all things unavailable? And none of us can say why there is no meat, beer, ambulances and so on."

The speaker did not expect the crowd to answer the questions. His purpose was to alert the deputies of the Luanda People's assembly, who will have the responsibility of examining in detail the basic problems behind these frustrating shortages.

If anyone were to ask the respective ministers for their replies to these questions, they would all give the same answer: Difficulties deriving from the situation the country is experiencing now. It is a vague answer, but it is the one we usually hear. In effect, it is this response which has given rise to the phenomena which are considered secondary, but which, directly or indirectly, have greatly aggravated

the situation, to the benefit of an insignificant few, thanks to their position or social standing, while the majority are fighting the lines, trying to buy one thing or another. Among the phenomena generally considered secondary (because it is to the interest of a few people that they be considered secondary) are the following:

Exaggerated [appropriation of products for] personal consumption; the existence of several special stores; and "social subornation" (for which read favoritism to friends).

Actually, if it were rationally distributed and marketed, the little that we produce and the large amount that we import would not present any major problems for the population, since the "speculation" phenomenon would be eliminated.

Unbridled Personal Consumption and Favoritism

It seems to us that one of the biggest problems is the inability of certain firms that produce various consumer goods to limit the amount their employees may appropriate for their own use. Although it has received very little attention on the part of government organs, it is a dangerous problem, a cause of the unbridled speculation occurring in Luanda.

A minirevolution in the management of our companies and in the domestic market distribution channels would lay bare the truth.

Special Stores

It is really up to the Ministry of Domestic Trade, which is solely responsible for the existence of a wide variety of special stores in Luanda, to justify the concerns that determined the establishment of these stores.

We think we are making a revolution, and we understand this to mean a dynamic process that develops progressively from lesser to greater degree. This would lead one to understand that the situation in the first 3 years of our independence was not the same as the situation we are living in today. Things change, according to the new demands inherent to a revolution.

To compare yesterday's situation with that of today is, to a certain extent, to misunderstand the dynamism of a historical process. We observe that in the capital of the People's Republic of Angola there are several special stores catering to members of different strata, distinguished according to their function, situation or social position. Thus, in Luanda, we find: Shoe store for...Tailor for... Grocery store for...Butcher shop for...etc. A normal butcher shop serving the general public generally has 2 to 3 kg of meat for sale. This is just one example, but let us combine this example with the phenomenon of favoritism, which we prefer to call "social subornation."

Yesterday, 17 October, we went around to the Luanda slaughterhouse, and for a few minutes we watched the movement we had heard about for so long. There were all kinds of cars: Fiats, Mercedes Benz, Datsuns, Scanias, etc. Each individual introduced himself as the cousin of comrade so-and-so, nephew of the national

director or such-and-such, and so on. Some of them presented cards, others presented official requisitions, or unofficial requisitions, and some simply said: "So-and-so sent me."

You ask why there is no meat? Again, we need a minirevolution to investigate these phenomena.

No Fish in Luanda

The TPA (Popular Television of Luanda) recently conducted a public opinion survey and study in Luanda, to ascertain the reason for the fish shortage in the capital. It seems to us that it was pointless, because it reached no conclusions. We do not think the isolated fisherman is equipped to provide a satisfactory explanation for the fish shortage, and the profiteering vendor would certainly not be disposed to tell the truth.

The situation can be summed up in one phrase, which is now widespread in the city: "Make a killing." We will explain. We went to the Sao Paulo market and asked a vendor the price of a pile of mackerel he had for sale. He asked us in turn: "Want to die?" In other words, were we prepared to pay more than the normal price for that pile of fish. In short, the vendors, the fishermen and some officials in the Ministry of Fishing want to be rich. A minirevolution, from the fishing boats to the markets, including agencies involved in the marketing of fish in the city, would give up the answer to the fish shortage.

These phenomena which some officials call secondary (because it suits them), added to the basic problem of the decline in production and productivity, seem to be at the bottom of the present situation. Actually, with rational distribution, the little that we produce and the great amount we import would be enough to feed all our people. We need to conduct a minirevolution in certain agencies.

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FAPLA POLITICAL CADRES MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Sep 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Ondjiva (From our correspondent). The Fourth Methodological Seminar of Political Commissars of the Fifth-Military Region was held recently in the capital of this province; the meeting featured a party activity review covering the first teaching semester of the year 1980-1981 and an evaluation of the positive results obtained, concerning the study and practical application of these subjects in all units, as well as the delivery of documents on methodological guidance aimed at the better standardization of work criteria during the next phase.

Other aspects debated during the meeting included prior indications as to the forms and methods of agitation and propaganda to be developed by the Political Commissars, as well as registration for political lecture sessions in the military units.

The final conclusions indicated that the participants noted the standardization of reports and the need for true and correct reports as to the real situation pertaining in the major and minor military units as well as the difficulties in facilitating their correction in an organized manner. It was also said that a commission should be established for the purchase of political work support material.

The Political Commissars also recommended to the brigades stationed in the Fifth Region that they set up a team to serve as links between them and the political directorate, considering the locality in which the particular unit is stationed; this calls for the creation of minimum conditions for their welfare, in addition to matters relating to health. In this connection it was recommended to the Region's medical services that they conduct frequent medical inspections.

We might also mention that the closing session was chaired by comrade Jeronimo Sinedima, alternate member, Central Committee, and coordinator of the party committee of Cunene.

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CSO: 4401

CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY MESSAGE ON NETO ANNIVERSARY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in the People's Republic of Angola addressed a message to the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba on the first anniversary of the death of Comrade President Agostinho Neto.

In view of the important content of the message from the Communist Party of Cuba, we reproduce its entire contents below:

"On the first anniversary of the death of the beloved and unforgettable Comrade President Agostinho Neto, we send to the Angolan people and to the MPLA-Labor Party, in the name of the people and the Communist Party of Cuba, our sincerest and warmest feelings of brotherhood and revolutionary solidarity.

"As a result of the death of comrade Neto, your people lost its national hero and leader and the Cuban people lost a sincere and brotherly friend. As a result of his death, the African revolutionary movement also found itself deprived of one of the most clear-sighted and valorous fighters for the independence and liberty of that continent.

"The teachings and the wishes of comrade Agostinho Neto are today being perpetuated among the Angolan people in its work, in its gains and advances along the road charted by him during his lifetime and as a result of the work of your unforgettable president. He is present in each victory, in each gain of the people who continues to fight energetically and firmly to build a more fair and dignified society which comrade Agostinho Neto saw in outline and for which he fought.

"Dear Angolan comrades, we ask you to receive, at this moment of mandatory memory and revolutionary affirmation, the expression of our firm and unrestricted solidarity."

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CSO: 4401

OFFICIALS STRESS IMPORTANCE OF RURAL ASSISTANCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Sep 80 p 2

[Excerpts] The Second Meeting of Provincial Commissioners of Angola, which was held for 2 days at the Ministry of Agriculture, ended its activities on Tuesday in a ceremony presided over by Evaristo Domingos Kimba, member, Party Political Bureau, and Minister of Provincial Coordination.

The officials at the end of the meeting urged the appropriate agencies to take measures to meet the needs of the population in the fields of agriculture, housing, transportation, water, and electricity.

Discussing the life of the people in the rural areas, the meeting decided to assign great importance to the distribution of seeds and fertilizer to peasants and to providing incentives for the sale of daily necessities. It was also decided to pay more attention to local, on-the-spot construction efforts in rural areas and to control such local self-help activities in the cities.

"The revitalization of some industries in the provinces of Cunene, Cabinda, Kuando-Kubango, and Moxico" was another one of the decisions adopted by this Second Meeting of Provincial Commissioners in analyzing their activities over the past three quarters of this year and outlining tasks to be accomplished in 1981.

As for the supply of water and electric energy to the population, it was agreed that the effort should be stepped up here through the training of cadres for equipment maintenance.

Considering the importance of support for the rural areas, Evaristo Kimba, minister of provincial coordination and member, Political Bureau, MPLA-Labor Party, said that "Support for the rural areas in terms of hoes, machetes, tractors, fertilizer, and the sale of their products will be the materialization of the worker-peasant alliance so that the revolution may continue its triumphant march."

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CSO: 4401

ESTABLISHMENT OF CENSUS DEPARTMENT REPORT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 pp 1, 11

[Text] The Central Census Office, an important instrument in the country's population census, has just been established, according to a recent report from the Planning Ministry, signed by the Minister himself, Roberto de Almeida, member, Party Central Committee.

We remember that the Central Commission for the General Population Census, during its 24 July meeting of this year, thoroughly analyzed the problems connected with the establishment of this central office and decided, next year, to carry out a pilot census in some areas in the province of Malanje. It was established on that occasion that there would be a pilot census program likewise to be extended in 1982 to the province of Luanda.

It was emphasized however that the implementation of these pilot programs in the provinces of Malanje and Luanda are primarily aimed at giving the Central Census Commission a specific and overall view regarding the matter, which would later on enable it to extend the census process nationwide, a task scheduled for 1985 [as published].

The choice of Luanda and Malanje as the centers of the first trial runs on the population census was above all based on two factors which have directly to do with their importance in the context of agricultural and lifestock development, in the case of Malanje, and the heavy population density, in the case of Luanda, as well as its progress in terms of industrial development.

In order successfully to carry out the first population census in the People's Republic of Angola, it will be necessary to mobilize about 25,000 census takers, mostly made up of students and teachers. Their success will also depend upon the attitudes of the working masses in supplying sufficient information to serve as basis for the determination and analysis of the makeup of the classes in the People's Republic of Angola and the preparation of a national development plan; these are conditions that are indispensable for the construction of socialism.

It is furthermore recalled that the Census Commission consists of the Ministers of Planning (Chairman) of Defense, of Interior, of Education, of Provincial Coordination, of Transportation and Communications, of Finance, and of Justice, as well as the Secretary of State for Housing.

The report from the Planning Minister revealed the name of the individuals who make up the Central Census Office. Luis Filipe Nery de Sousa Colaco, National Statistics Director, will be its national coordinator. The other members are Maria Candida Santos Lopes, Director, Planning Office, Ministry of Education; Alvaro da Paixao Franco, Director, Institute of Geodesy and Cartography, Ministry of Defense; Adriano Pereira dos Santos Junior, National Director, Social Services, Ministry of Provincial Coordination; Agostinho Raimundo de Sousa e Santos, National Director, Human Resources, Ministry of Construction; Daniel Simoes Ladeira Garcia, Head, Department of Archives of Proceedings and Real Estate Registers, Ministry of Interior; and Passos Carneiro, Head, National Department of Civilian and Criminal Identification, Ministry of Justice.

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CSO: 4401

LUANDA PORT 1981 TECHNICAL-ECONOMIC PLAN

Launda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The workers of the commercial port of Luanda met yesterday afternoon in the dining room of their enterprise to review the 1981 technical-economic plan. After a broad discussion by the meeting, the plan was approved with some amendments. The plan calls for handling 881,200 tons of cargo, repairs on railroad lines, roads, and parks, equipment and warehouses, procurement of other materials that will influence the accomplishment of these goals, improvement of the social conditions of the workers, construction of a school for cadre training, expansion of piers (upper part) and workshops, as well as other means which will facilitate a certain modernization and efficiency of work done in this unit which is considered the country's backbone due to its significance and importance in the national economic balance.

The meeting was also attended by Galvao Branco, Assistant Secretary-General of UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola]; Faustino Muteka, Minister of Transportation and Communications; as well as other personalities connected with the transportation sector and the labor union in this sector.

The meeting was opened by Carlos Magalhaes, director of the commercial port of Luanda. Details and statistics were disclosed on the 1981 technical-economic plan which calls for the consumption of raw materials and secondary materials as well as the wage plan, given in thousands of Kwanzas, manpower, cooperation, investments, repairs, roads, and office equipment which, at the end of the fiscal year being reported upon, if activities developed as anticipated, will guarantee a profit of 237,120.00 Kwanzas for the general government budget.

Proposals for corrections in the plan were also submitted to the workers for their consideration, under the heading of procurement of spare parts

for machinery, generators to eliminate the electric power supply failures which have forced vessels to stay in the port beyond the deadlines anticipated, the laxity of certain government agencies in removing commodities unloaded and shipping them out. The discussion which was open and frank also noted the concern of the workers with the improvement of social conditions, as in the case of suitable work uniforms and supplies of consumer goods and industrial articles--one of the main causes of absenteeism.

Other issues presented and pointed up as being priority matters for the accomplishment of the 1981 technical-economic plan included an increase in the political awareness of the workers, so that they might increasingly better understand the importance of this port facility in the national reconstruction process, in connection with economic growth, and as a point of loading and unloading articles that benefit the people of the country.

Working Class Awakening to Country Leadership

In briefly explaining the objectives of the meeting, Galvao Branco drew a comparison between the current system of political orientation created by the party and the government and the system implemented prior to independence by the colonial regime.

The Angolan labor union leader emphasized the fact that the workers today have the right and the duty actively to participate in the discussion of problems relating to the life of the country, the plans which will permit its development, and, consequently, the solution of problems which beset the worker masses. "Now things are in line with our option," he said in conclusion.

The Assistant Secretary-General of UNTA also expressed considerations relating to the role of man in the production process, as a decisive force in the development of production, not as a machine unaware of everything that happens around him, particularly regarding output.

After another period of discussion--during which other workers spoke up, likewise presenting proposals for the amendment of the 1981 technical-economic plan in the commercial port of Luanda--the Minister of Transportation and Communications took the floor.

Faustino Muteka began by saying that the plan was drafted on the basis of the figures from earlier years and, on the other hand, with a view to some deficiencies in equipment, spare parts, as well as cargo-handling materials to guarantee the correct handling of cargo, not only export and import, but also other items necessary for the defense of the human life of the workers.

Other points taken up by Faustino Muteka related to the fact that the enterprises of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications let others handle their recording functions which prevents precise calculations on the number of goods to be exported through the port; this does not enable the authorities to come up with a real plan featuring correct indicators, although it is necessary to work on the basis of a specific plan.

"The development of a country's economy necessitates the working capacity of its people, the exploitation of mineral and energy resources, the production of essential foods for the people, because that is what really gives us the money with which the government, through party guidelines, must purchase everything we do not produce ourselves," the Minister of Transportation and Communications emphasized in explaining the investment methods and their approval on a higher level in the government.

The solution of supply problems encountered by the port and railroad workers as well as public transportation workers was also discussed.

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CSO: 4401

NEW RADIO PROGRAM BEAMED TO PEASANTS, RURAL WORKERS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by S. Fialho: "Listening to and Disclosing the Problems of Rural Areas"]

[Text] Through a document signed by Agriculture Minister Manuel Pedro Pacavira, the Ministry of Agriculture recently created a commission responsible for drafting and developing an information program in support of the rural areas (Radio-Rural) in accordance with a protocol signed in Lome, with the FAO, the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization.

The "Radio-Rural" program as a matter of fact will be an instrument of information to be used by the agencies of the MPLA-Labor Party and the government of the People's Republic of Angola, especially created to listen to the concerns of peasants and farm workers in the country. It will therefore be a nationwide program and will cover the rural areas and the cities [passages missing in original] with a view to developing the best and fairest solutions to the specific and vast problems of the former.

Right now, the commission is preparing for the official implementation of its inaugural radio broadcast (this month) over the antennas of National Radio of Angola, in the Portuguese language as well as in Kikongo and Kimbundo.

Later on, the program will be broadcast, on an experimental basis, on Thursdays and Fridays, from 1830 to 1900, in Kikongo and Kimbudo, respectively, with a review on Saturdays, from 0700 until 0730 in the Portuguese language.

It should be noted that the commission, coordinated by Luisa Ingles, under the control and guidance of DEPPI, of the MPLA-Labor Party, through its division of agitation and propaganda, is being advised by an expert from the FAO by the name of Atayde Guedgbe Leon, from Benin, and consists of various other individuals assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture.

We will come back to this matter with more information in greater detail at the proper time.

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CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

SMUGGLERS SENTENCED--The revolutionary court of the province of Luanda yesterday handed down a sentence in the trial of seven individuals who fraudulently tried to return baggage to Portugal. The criminals involved consist of five Portuguese and two Angolans who, with photocopies of the shipping documents, made out in the names of other persons, some of whom were in Portugal, tried to ship personal baggage to that country. Since this is considered a crime against the national economy and since it is punished under the provisions of the law in force in the People's Republic of Angola, the people's revolutionary court of Luanda, in the name of the Angolan people, sentenced Felisberto Jose de Lima, Portuguese citizen, to 2 years at hard labor; Joao Aparicio Nunes and Joaquim Peixoto, both Portuguese, were sentenced to 18 months; Manuel Pires da Mota and Belmira Ambrozio de Sousa, the first of these being Portuguese and the latter being Angolan, were sentenced to 16 months in prison. The criminals Antonio Andre, a citizen of Angola, and Manuel da Costa Ribeiro were cleared by the people's revolutionary court since there was no evidence against them. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Oct 80 p 2] 5058

SPANISH BANKING DELEGATION--A delegation from the Foreign Bank of Spain, consisting of four members and headed by its assistant general manager, Dr Casuso Dosada, has been in Luanda since Wednesday evening to establish contact with officials of the BNA (National Bank of Angola). The visit by the Spanish delegation is a part of the contacts established between the two banks in an effort to achieve stronger and closer bilateral relations. The Spanish delegation was welcomed at the "4 February" International Airport by the governor of the National Bank of Angola, Victor de Carvalho, and the Spanish Ambassador to Angola, Emilio Cassinello. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Oct 80 p 20] 5058

CUBAN-ASSISTED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS--The city of Luanda will get more than 100 new buildings, adding up to 2,000 apartments, under the cooperation agreement in the field of construction signed between Angola and the Republic of Cuba. Under the terms of this agreement 85 buildings are also going to be erected, equivalent to 1,700 apartments, in the provinces of Huambo, Benguela, Bie, Moxico, and southern Kwanza. These new housing units will be intended for cooperation personnel and will help reduce some of the problems encountered by provincial commissioners in putting

up certain officials. A contract was also signed between Angola and Cuba for the foundation of the mosaic factory at Huila and a stone-crushing plant at Bie; in an effort to train cadres, the recently signed agreement calls for training courses to be given in Cuba to eight basic laboratory technicians for a period of 3 months. The fact that the agreement covers only certain provinces does not in any way mean that the others will not get any new facilities since the Construction Ministry is planning to build new housing units in all provinces of the country, but through domestic enterprises. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Oct 80 p 2] 5058

DELEGATION TO PEACE MEETING--The Angolan delegation attending the World Parliament of Peace for Peoples is to be headed provisionally by Anjo Eduardo, of the Ministry of Foreign Relations; the delegation will also be joined by Coelho da Cruz, president of the Angolan Association of Friendship with Peoples, which has been in that country for several days. Angola's participation in this parliament is all the more justified since the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] has been fighting for the maintenance of the peace not only in southern Africa but also for the independence of Namibia, a matter which is fundamental here. Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the party and president of the republic, as well as the late lamented president Agostinho Neto, in their speeches placed particular emphasis on the need for making sure that all peoples will live in freedom and will choose their own destinies, something which is possible only when there is real independence. But the desire for peace, always manifested by the leaders of our vanguard party, the MPLA-Labor Party, has been opposed by the warlike and militarist attitudes of Pretoria, subsidized by the imperialist countries, especially the United States of America. The issue of peace, a real peace, a secure and lasting peace, is a matter of concern not only to our people but to all peoples of the world and it is one of the points most frequently focused upon in regard to the pertinent issues of our times; this is because it is necessary to protect mankind against the deflagration of a new conflict, this time a nuclear one, on a worldwide scale. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Sep 80 p 1] 5058

JOINT COMMISSION WITH USSR--A delegation from the Soviet Union, headed by B. A. Yunitisin, Vice Minister of Merchant Marine, is expected in Luanda today, for the purpose of participating in the work of the third session of the Mixed Angolan-Soviet Commission. The conversations, which will take place in the meeting room of the Secretariat of State for Cooperation, will begin tomorrow. ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY]. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Sep 80 p 2] 5058

USSR DELEGATION LEAVES--The work of the Mixed Angolan-Soviet Commission, which began on 19 September, ended the day before yesterday in the office of the Secretariat of State for Cooperation in Luanda. Soviet Vice Minister of Merchant Marine Boris Yunitsin, who headed the delegation from the [illegible passage in original], which participated in the work of the Mixed Commission, left Angola on Monday, heading back to Moscow. Questioned by ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] moments before his departure, Boris Yunitsin termed the conversations held with Angolan officials regarding the review of implementation of decisions approved during the second meeting of the Mixed Angolan-Soviet Commission positive; the meeting covered the field of transportation and was held in the capital of the USSR in August of last year. The Soviet Vice Minister expressed his optimism regarding the development of cooperation between the two countries in the area of the merchant marine before noting that cooperation in that field contributed to closer bonds of friendship between the peoples of Angola and the Soviet Union. During its stay in Angola, the delegation went to the province of Benguela, where it visited for 48 hours. In that province, the delegation especially went to the commercial port of Lobito where it was briefed on its organization and operation. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Sep 80 pp 2, 10] 5058

CSO: 4401

KEREKOU DELIVERS SPEECH ON SOLUTION TO CHAD PROBLEM

Cotonou EHUZU in French 17 Oct 80 pp 1, 6, 8

[Text] Our great comrade, President Mathieu Kerekou, left Cotonou late yesterday morning for Lome for the purpose of participating in the work being conducted by the ad hoc committee of the Organization of African Unity in its quest for a state of peace in Chad.

The head of state was greeted on his departure by the members of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, the members of the Permanent Committee of the ANR and those of the National Executive Council as well as by the diplomatic corps and a large crowd of male and female revolutionary militants.

Shortly before his departure, President Mathieu Kerekou issued an important statement to the press dealing with the Chad problem.

In fact, after having pointed to the dramatic situation faced by Chad, our great comrade, President Mathieu Kerekou, took the opportunity of reminding us of the position of our country, the People's Republic of Benin, with respect to the objective settlement of the Chad problem by the Organization of African Unity.

"The delegation of our party and of our revolutionary government will leave Cotonou on Thursday, 16 October 1980, bound for Lome for the purpose of attending the meeting of the ad hoc committee of the Organization of African Unity dealing with Chad. As you know, fellow journalists, male and female militants of the Benin revolution, the situation that has prevailed in Chad since 1975 remains a cause for concern. This is especially true since 21 May 1980 when bitter fratricidal fighting became intensified at N'Djamena, capital of this sister nation and friend, where the National Transitional Union Government, which was installed in accordance with the provisions of the agreement signed at Lagos on 21 August 1979 by the 11 rival political factions was confronted by the armed rebellion of one of the leaders of the factions which had signed this agreement at Lagos, created a deplorable situation. This situation prevented the legal authority of Chad, namely, the National Transitional Union Government, headed by our brother Goukouni Oueddei, from pursuing the mission of national reconciliation, particularly achieving demilitarization of N'Djamena, the capital, and the installation of the neutral African force for maintaining peace in Chad.

It should be remembered that the troops of this neutral African force for maintaining peace at N'Djamena was supposed to consist of contingents furnished by the Congo Peoples' Republic, the Guinea Revolutionary Peoples' Republic, and our own country, the Benin Peoples' Republic. However, this neutral African force could effectively fulfill its mission at N'Djamena only after the cease fire recommended by the Lagos accord had been made effective. However, all of these decisions that were made at the Lagos meeting and which were agreed to by the representatives of 11 political factions for the purpose of bringing peace to Chad, except for the constitution of the National Transitional Union Government, were not implemented because of the bitter and, up to now, relentless opposition of a leader of one of the political factions, who is also defense minister of the National Transitional Union Government.

The Council of Ministers, the conference of heads of state and the administration of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in June and July 1980 at Freetown, Sierra Leone, conducted a thorough analysis of the new situation which had thus been created in Chad and particularly at N'Djamena since 21 March 1980. They once again reaffirmed the validity of the Lagos agreement and asked the ad hoc committee that was created at Lagos during the economic summit meeting held by the Organization of African Unity in April 1980, to pursue its mission of reconciliation with Chad.

The ad hoc committee working under the effective control of the acting president of the Organization of African Unity, His Excellence Siaka Stevens, consists, as you know, of the heads of state of the Togolese Republic, the Guinea Revolutionary People's Republic, the Congo People's Republic and the Benin People's Republic.

Therefore, this means that the scrupulous observance of the Lagos accord, signed on 21 August 1979 by 11 Chad political factions, remains, as far as the ad hoc committee is concerned, the only legal basis for any solution that could bring peace to Chad. We insist on this interpretation, since it is on this basis that the delegation of the Benin People's Republic will go to Lome. This is why it is important that our militant working people know that the Lome meeting, to which the delegation of our party and our revolutionary government is invited, must seek the most appropriate ways and means to arrive at a cease fire among the belligerent political factions in order to accomplish effective implementation of all the provisions of the agreement signed at Lagos on 21 August 1979. To put it clearly, the Lome meeting planned for Thursday, 16 October 1980, is entirely in keeping, in our belief, with the patient search for an adequate framework of conciliation in order to bring the rebellious faction to recognize the authority of the legal government throughout the entire national territory.

At any rate, we must do everything in our power at Lome so that this fratricidal war, which is worrying all of us to death, should be resolved in a fair manner as soon as possible within the Organization of African States itself. We citizens of Benin refuse to allow the Chad conflict to become an international concern. We are dead set against the arrival of the United Nations blue helmets at N'Djamena. We feel this way because there is no doubt that, not only does this dramatic situation dangerously threaten the unity of our brothers, the people of Chad, and the integrity of

their national territory, but also provides a definite opportunity which international imperialism is seeking so as to cynically pursue its policy of dividing and conquering. For all of these fundamental reasons, our country, the Benin People's Republic, is available without reservation and is ready to attempt any fair solution that could bring a cease fire condition as soon as possible to Chad, provided such cease fire is based on the Lagos agreement signed on 21 August 1979.

In any case, the issue is clear to all citizens of Benin, namely, that without the cease fire and demilitarization of N'Djamena as well as without the accord of the National Transitional Union Government, it would be impossible to send to Chad a neutral African force for maintaining the peace. This is why we must do everything in our power at Lome so that all the attempts at reconciliation that have been unsuccessfully made since the outbreak of this armed fratricidal conflict finally lead to results which are concrete, fair and satisfactory to all the people of Chad. Therefore, we solemnly reaffirm, in the name of all the hard-working people of Benin, of its vanguardist party, the Benin People's Revolutionary Party and of the National Executive Council, the complete availability of our country, the Benin People's Republic and our firm determination to work in the all-important interest of unity of our brothers and sisters of Chad and of the territorial integrity of Chad within the exclusive framework of our continental organization, namely, the Organization of African States.

It should be kept in mind, that, in the Togolese capital, the ad hoc committee of the Organization of African Unity on the Chad problem, as well as the entire organization, working together with the Chad leaders, will seek the appropriate solutions for the long awaited advent of peace in Chad. Regarding the Chad leanings, he who will reject the proposals of this ad hoc committee of the Organization of African Unity will, consequently, appear to the African people as the demon of Chad unity and the sworn enemy of our entire continent. The nation and the people of Chad require peace. In the interest of Africa, their leaders should know this.

7619
CSO: 4400

PUBLIC SAFETY FORCES EXAMINE THEIR ACTIVITIES

Cotonou EHUZU in French 16 Oct 80 pp 3-4

[Text] On Saturday, 11 October and Sunday, 12 October 1980, a meeting was held by members of the Revolutionary Committees of the Public Safety Forces at the Cotonou Republican Strike Company for the purpose of examining their activities.

As in the case of the opening session, the closing ceremony of this meeting was chaired by Comrade Martin Dohou Azonhiho, deputy chief of staff of the Public Safety Forces.

Comrade Sindjaloum Bernard, meeting coordinator, who was the first to speak at the ceremony began by describing the conditions under which the work of this miniseminar was conducted.

Comrade Sindjaloum, after having pointed out the atmosphere of good fellowship that reigned throughout the meeting, indicated that sessions devoted to criticism and self-criticism led to the drafting of five resolutions and two motions which will henceforth guide the actions to be taken by the agents of the Public Safety Forces of our country. The following resolutions and motions were then read to the audience:

--A resolution dealing with the cleaning up of morals and the struggle against prostitution.

--A resolution concerning the struggle against subversive activities within the UNB.

--A resolution dealing with police ethics and relations between the agents of the Public Safety Forces and government authorities.

--A resolution regarding corruption.

--A motion involving the Ministry of Information and Propaganda and the Ministry of the Interior and Public Safety for the purpose of their cooperating in an effort to make the public aware of the damage caused by prostitution and of its consequences to our nation.

A motion concerning the lethargy displayed by the Public Safety Forces in exercising its activities.

After the reading of these resolutions and motions, Comrade Martin Dohou Azonhiho, deputy chief of staff of the Public Safety Forces, took the floor to evaluate the results achieved during this meeting.

In his presentation, Comrade Martin Dohou Azonhiho described the resolutions adopted at this meeting as being of a highly positive nature due to the excellent quality of the work performed. He stated that he was convinced that complete and proper application of these resolutions would contribute to imparting of new strength to the revolution in the various barracks and cause it to progress irreversibly and irresistibly among the masses in our towns and villages.

Comrade Martin Dohou Azonhiho also placed special emphasis on the former reactionary practices which have always been characteristic of the actions taken by the Public Safety Forces in the barracks and stated that the resolutions recommended would certainly lead to termination of such practices. Comrade Azonhiho went on to say "The action taken by your assembly will not have any meaning unless the resolutions adopted and recommended by you are implemented."

Accordingly, Comrade Azonhiho assured the Public Safety Forces of the complete availability of the higher courts, authorized by the general staff of the Public Safety Forces for their deep concern in evaluating these resolutions objectively and translating them into action.

The deputy chief of staff of the Public Security Forces congratulated the members of the seminar for the courage, the militancy and the continuous availability which they displayed during these 2 days of the meeting with a view to continuing the dynamic state of the revolutionary committees of the Public Safety Forces.

7619
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--Our great comrade who participates in our struggle, President Kerekou, yesterday received the credentials of four new ambassadors. These were the following: Aly Bangoura, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea; Wolf Schunke, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic; Mervyn Brown, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Great Britain and Kibili Demba Diallo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mali. [Excerpt] [Cotonou EHUZU in French 22 Oct 80 p 1] 7619

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

JUDICIAL AGREEMENT WITH GDR--This morning, in the Cape Verde capital, Cape Verde signed a judicial agreement with the GDR. The signing of the agreement took place during the 4-day visit to Cape Verde of the vice president of the executive council and GDR minister of justice, Hans Joachim Hensiger. The GDR envoy told ANOP [Portuguese News Agency] that the agreement is essentially based on the judicial situation of each country's citizens in the other's territory. The GDR minister, who was greeted by President Aristides Pereira, and visited the Fire Islands, Santiago and Sal, then left for Guine-Bissau where he will make a short stop. Cooperation between Cape Verde and the GDR has occurred in the fields of cadre training, science and technology, culture, education, justice and information, and includes the supplying of heavy offset machinery. German teachers in the science field will arrive in Cape Verde this month to occupy the university chairs in cadre training for secondary and higher education. They will contribute their services beginning in November 1979 in Praia and confer the bachelor's degree. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Oct 80 p 8] 8870

CSO: 4401

EEC REPRESENTATIVE OUTLINES AID TO DJIBOUTI

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 9 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by Donato Chiarini: "The Republic of Djibouti and the European Community"]

> [Text] The gift of tanker trucks by the EEC to the victims of the drought gives us the opportunity to look somewhat closely at the aid given Djibouti by the European Development Fund. It would hardly be possible to find a more authoritative view than that of Donato Chiarini, the current representative of the EEC in Djibouti. Following is his report recently published in LE COURRIER, the bimonthly published by the EEC.

Within the framework of the EEC's aid to overseas territories, the former TFAI (French Territory of the Afars and Issas) had already benefited from the financing of various projects following the creation of the European Development Fund. Nevertheless, this aid, received through the intermediary of the French administration, was restricted to basic infrastructures and could have been considered as simple budgetary aid to the territory. After the country gained its independence and the Republic of Djibouti was born, in June 1977, relations between it and the European Community had to be reconsidered or, rather, rediscovered. In fact, one of the first decisions made by the Djibouti government was to file an official request for the participation in the Lome 1 Convention. Attached to this request was an invitation addressed to the commission asking it to send on an urgent basis an initial exploratory mission to Djibouti. The purpose of the mission, described as preprogramming, was to review with the national leadership the overall most urgent problems facing the young state and to identify the priority areas which could benefit from an initial and immediate aid.

An initial project for the delivery of drilling equipment was adopted, thus meeting the prime concern of the chief of state, His Excellency El Hadji Hassan Gouled Aptidon of accelerating the hydraulic research program aimed at fighting water shortages and thus alleviating the living conditions of the rural population. In addition to this timely intervention, however, the new government immediately realized that the essential problem was drafting a document in depth, a sort of pre-plan, which would allow, on the basis of a short but complete inventory of the realities of the country, the drawing up of a short-term action program. Considering the number and dimensions of the needs it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to act efficiently without such an instrument, bearing in mind

the available human and financial resources. Aware of the situation, the commission was pleased by the Djibouti request and the drafting of a "short and medium-term development plan" was assigned to SEDES (Economic and Social Development Studies Company). Following its publication, this document has made it possible to channel foreign aid as well as, naturally, the resources of the national development budget.

The main feature of the aid granted under Title 4 of the European Development Fund is that of a "catalyzer." In an economy dominated by the tertiary sector, the safeguard and strengthening of the infrastructures which constitute the very foundations of the birth of the city of Djibouti (port, railroad to Addis Ababa) are the features which determine the country's economic future.

The formulation of a master plan for the port, encompassing, on the one hand, all available sectorial studies and which, on the basis of sound economic hypotheses, defines, on the other hand, the future installations to be built in order for Djibouti to preserve all its advantages in the face of the growing competition of other ports in the area (Assab, Aden, Hadeidah, Berbera, Djeddah), is a typical example of the role which the aid of the community could play in preparing the grounds for investments financed by other countries. Several Arab financing sources have already displayed an interest in participating in the development of infrastructures and the building of the equipment stipulated in this study. In addition to productive investments, the national authorities have put high in their list of priorities aid in the social area. In a country in which over one-half of the population lives in the capital city in sometimes unhealthy conditions, this choice remains entirely valid. Nevertheless, in this case as well, any effective intervention should be based on a profound study of needs and realities. Therefore, two parallel studies have been undertaken. The purpose of the first will be to draw up a civic plan taking into consideration expected population changes between now and the year 2000. The second deals with the formulation of a health care plan. The value of this study, the obvious national interest excluded, is explained by the role filled by Djibouti as a regional center attracting the populations of neighboring countries living close to its borders. The specific participation of other financing sources has been already more or less obtained for both studies.

Let us finally mention a training program which, even though modest, confirms the concern shown for this area by the government and which is an indispensable addition to other community involvements (port, rural water supplies, vocational training, etc.).

5157
CSO: 4400

EEC DONATION TO DROUGHT VICTIMS

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 9 Oct 80 p 6

[Report: "EEC Gift of Five Tanker Trucks for Drought Victims"]

[Text] Last Thursday five tanker trucks and 20 portable containers were officially delivered to assist the victims of the drought. Presenting the gift, Donato Chiarini, the EEC representative, emphasized the attention which the European countries pay to the problems of developing countries (see Chiarini's article) not only within the framework of cooperation agreements (Lome II) but also when exceptionally adverse weather conditions put the people in dramatic situations to which "one cannot remain indifferent."

Ali Mallow, executive secretary of the National Agency for Aid to Refugees and victims (ONARS), who was presented with the keys of the trucks as the representative of the Republic of Djibouti, asked the EEC representative to express to the European countries the gratitude of the populations which will benefit from "this aid which comes when it is needed more than ever."

"I can assure you," Ali Mallow added, "that hundreds of human lives will be thus saved and millions of people will have their suffering alleviated thanks to these containers and tankers whose familiar outline in our arid lands fills the hearts of the nomads with happiness and hope.

"Thirst is unforgiving and in my country it is a constant threat to most of the 130,000 rural people affected by the drought, to the point that in some districts the nomads have been reduced to a ration of one liter of water daily for the children and to half a liter daily per adult.

"Mr Representative, I would not stray far from the truth by stating that more than anywhere else in the world Djibouti is aware of the fact that water is the source of life.

"That is why the 'battle' for water is the highest priority in our government's development program."

5157
CSO: 4400

LIBYAN CRISIS OCCURS DURING DETERIORATION IN POLITICAL CLIMATE

Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Nov 80 p 7

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "Banjul Severs Relations With Libya, Which Is Accused of Subversive Activities"]

> [Text] On Thursday 30 October the Gambia announced the severing, effective immediately, of its diplomatic relations with Libya, "following repeated incidents provoked by the Libyan Jamarihya and its embassy in Banjul." The Gambia is accusing Tripoli of having forcibly recruited some 200 Gambian youths to take military training in Libya, and asserts that the Libyan diplomatic legation in Banjul was "in direct contact with subversive elements whose only goal is to create confusion and disorder."

(By our West African correspondent)

DAKAR--According to the Banjul authorities, the Gambian nationals were recruited by the Senegalese Ahmed Niasse ("the ayatollah of Kaolack"), who has already been in the news in his own country in recent months for similar affairs (early in the summer Dakar, moreover, for identical reasons, had severed its own diplomatic relations with Tripoli). Gambian leaders, who had agreed to the installation in their capital of an important Libyan Embassy, (nearly 80 "diplomats") were also increasingly disappointed by the lack of good will applied by Col Qadhdhafi's government to honoring financial commitments already several years old.

This crisis occurs at a time when the political climate in this little former crown colony, which since independence has remained a model parliamentary democracy, is tending toward deterioration despite a fairly good economic situation.

Early this week Commander Emmanuel Mahoney, deputy commander of the "Field Forces,"--the Gambian paramilitary forces responsible for maintaining order--was assassinated by two gunshots fired by a private when, according to the official verson--which was so innocuous as to appear suspect--, he was surprised by his superior in the act of smoking marijuana and threatened with sanctions.

For several months vengeful inscriptions have been increasing on Banjul's walls. They were the work of young militants from a clandestine political movement close to Liberia's MOJA [Movement for Justice in Africa] (whose name it assumed, by the way), which had been the spearhead of the opposition to President Tolbert in the months preceding his assassination. These young people are objecting, not without reasons, to their leaders sinking more and more into corruption and slovenliness. Lastly, President Jawara fell victim in May to a small cerebral hemorrhage. He recovered rapidly, but he gives the impression that he is less in control of affairs than he was before.

8946
CSO: 4400

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO CONTROL SMUGGLING

AB180847 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] The government has introduced new measures to curb the high incidence of smuggling in the country. A statement issued from the office of the president yesterday said after repeated appeals, the government is convinced that those who engage in smuggling are not only determined to keep the country short of goods but are also bent on wrecking the state. Accordingly, the government has ordered the immediate implementation of the following measures:

No unauthorized commercial cargo vehicle, including articulated trucks will, until further notice, be allowed to cross any of the borders of Ghana into any neighboring country.

Passenger and private vehicles will be allowed to cross such borders, but only after a thorough search of the vehicles and their luggage. Travellers are warned that any illegal or excess currencies and goods found on them or on the vehicles in commercial quantities will be confiscated and forfeited to the state.

The GNTC [Ghana National Trading Corporation] store at Aflao, which has been supplied with large quantities of goods has been closed down with immediate effect.

No vehicles of any description or size leaving Ghana will be allowed through the border checkpoints between the hours of 1800 and 0600.

Concerning valid and transit trade, the government has decided that loading and unloading of all vehicles shall be made under strict supervision of teams of policemen and military personnel. Before loading and after unloading, such vehicles will be thoroughly searched by the police and military teams. The most senior police and military representatives will certify that only permitted export goods backed by valid documents have actually been loaded. For this purpose, exporters are advised to apply in person to the nearest police, military or border guard posts. Exporters are advised to note that permitted export goods will be allowed only on the following days: to Togo every Tuesday, to the Ivory Coast every Thursday and to Upper Volta every Friday.

All loaded vehicles will be escorted by (?trade), military and border guard personnel from the points of loading to the exit points of Ghana's borders.

The statement said with effect from this week, joint teams of the police, the army, the navy and the border guards will undertake exercises along the borders to help check smuggling. Maximum effort is therefore expected from the public, especially border residents to help expose foot roads used by smugglers in the night.

With respect to the incoming goods, mainly those in commercial quantities imported into the country under special or import license and put in transit from outside Ghana, the following measures have been instituted:

Goods imported into Ghana will be subjected to the normal customs procedures of (?checks) and duty (?commissions). The [few words indistinct] permitted or used to import goods into Ghana, will when leaving the country be required to conform to normal customs procedures. The trucks carrying goods in transit with certified valid documents will be escorted from the point of entry to the point of exit. The present approved entry and exit points are as follows: Volta Region, Aflao, Shia, Kejebi, Western Region, Osei Kojokrom, Ewihwao, Brong Ahafo Region, Sampa, Gonokrom, Kwameseikrom, Upper Region, Bawku, Paga Hamele, Lawra, Tumu, (Teremo) near Wa, Northern Region, Bole, Kabuba and Pale.

CSO: 4420

COMMUNIQUE REPORTS BLACK STAR LINE DISPUTE SETTLED

AB151222 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] The impasse between the government and the Black Star Line afloat officers has now been settled. This followed a series of meetings between the cabinet subcommittee and representatives of the afloat officers arranged through the mediation of representatives of the TUC [Trades Union Congress].

A communique on the settlement said the agreement was made possible on the spirit of magnanimity adopted by the government and on the concern for the national interest held by all those who took part in the negotiations. Under the terms of the settlement, all the dismissed Black Star Line afloat officers shall immediately be reinstated on the same terms and conditions of service that existed before subject to the following:

The reinstatement shall be without prejudice to the outcome of the inquiry ordered by the president into the affairs of the Black Star Line.

The foreign exchange components of the officers' emoluments shall be the same as they were earning before.

The officers shall each be paid his full pay for the period 10 July to 28 July 1980. But for the period 20 June to 19 July, and 29 July to 14 November 1980, the corporation shall grant them an ex-gratia award.

There shall be a following-up period of 3 months after which negotiations will resume for the purpose of revising the existing conditions of service of the officers and of resolving once and for all any outstanding issues connected with industrial disputes.

All personal property and personal effects impounded from the afloat officers shall be released to the persons from whom they were impounded, subject however to the payment of freight where chargeable and to the observance of all customs and other formalities for the importation of goods where applicable.

All documents belonging to the officers-discharge books, certificates, passports [few words indistinct] shall be returned to their owners.

The afloat officers shall work side by side with the Filipino (?officers) in the spirit of cordiality and cooperation and that no officer shall suffer any form of punishment for taking part in the industrial action.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SPANISH TOURISM FINANCING--A group of Spanish entrepreneurs is about to enter into an agreement with Guinea-Bissau authorities with the intent to foster tourist promotion on the Bunaque islands in Bijagos. Guinea-Bissau has, in general terms, agreed to the Spanish group's proposal which calls for sizable investments in the development of tourist substructures and their search for a joint stock company. The financing of the project in which $10 million are to be invested immediately, is to all intents and purposes guaranteed by an equal amount of credit which the Atlantic Bank in Madrid intends to open. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Oct 80 p 10] 8870

CSO: 4401

ASSEMBLY APPROVES MUNICIPAL ELECTION REFORMS

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 16 Oct 80 p 3

> [Text] "Some of us will not be reelected. Moreover, we already know that many people deliberately retire and do not run again. Therefore, I call on all of them, I appeal to their understanding in wishing that, elected or not, we will all come together as gentlemen this 19 December to close the second ordinary session of the year." With these remarks the president of the National Assembly, Mr Philippe Yace, put an end to the plenary session that he had convened to vote on the three documents that had been drafted for several days. The documents are laws having to do with the municipal electoral system, municipal organization and the status of the city of Abidjan. The bills, introduced by the Minister of Interior, were all adopted by the deputies. Thus, these three different documents adopted yesterday morning take their place in the path toward the modernization of the institutions which govern life in our country. Concerning the test related to the municipal electoral system in the Ivory Coast, the modification was essential in so far as municipal life in our country was being governed by French laws of 1884 and 1955.

The bill under question establishes the rules for municipal elections. While being inspired by French texts, the bill takes into account political contingencies which are specifically Ivorian.

It has six (6) titles:

The method chosen is a one-round election by the majority voting for a list. Nevertheless, in the case where several lists would lead with the same number of votes, a second round is held only for the lists that obtain a majority. In this case, the candidates are elected by the relative majority.

The number of municipal councilmen varies from 25 for the less populated communities to a maximum of 50 for communities having more than 100,000 inhabitants. The term

of office for councilmen is 5 years, to bring it into agreement with the term of the president of the republic and the deputies. In this spirit it is possible to shorten or lengthen the mandate of municipal councilmen to make it coincide with the period of general elections.

No councilman can belong to several councils at the same time. Moreover, the number of councilmen that do not reside in the community cannot exceed one half of the council members.

Concerning the conditions for eligibility, not many electors are affected by measures of incompatibility. Only police officers and administration supervisors are not eligible.

Candidates must be registered on a list showing as many names as there are municipal council seats available.

For the electoral process, the system of division into electoral sections has not been kept because it is not adaptable to the principle of majority voting in one round with a unique list for all the people.

Finally, any elector or eligible person in the community has the right to protest any registration in the list of candidates within 8 days before the voting day. These persons can also plead the invalidity of the electoral process.

Three Categories

Arguments have been quite lively on certain points. One parliamentarian was concerned about the clarity of the text of Article 8. Can someone be eligible in a district without being registered as an elector there? The government commissioner dispelled the fears of the commission members: Indeed, to be eligible it is enough to be registered as an elector somewhere. This measure obeys the chief-of state's wish not to exclude from the municipal councils young officials originating from a community and holding certain positions.

To become a deputy, may someone be on several lists in the same district? The text does not seem to forbid this practice.

The government commissioner (the Minister of Interior) answered this question by citing Article 1 which specifies a vote by majority list in one round without preferential vote or vote-splitting.

Finally, it is even permitted for a candidate to challenge the president of an electoral college.

The second bill adopted yesterday by the deputies has to do with municipal organization. In fact, before 1978, there were three categories of districts in the Ivory Coast, a classification inherited from the colonization: mixed districts, districts of average exercise, districts of full exercise.

The bill in question tends to make municipal organization more uniform within the country and to mark in this way its independence from the documents handed over by the colonizer. This reform also obeys the wish of the chief-of-state to trust the administration of local affairs to a greater number of capable citizens.

The bill introduces some innovations which deserve to be stressed here even before going on to the actual analysis of the text.

--The number of municipal councilmen ranges from 25 for districts of 10,000 inhabitants or less to 50 for districts of 100,000 inhabitants, with a maximum of 50. In the old system, the minimum was 11 and the maximum was set at 39.

Two commissions, of which the old system admitted only the possibility, are compulsory here: one is charged with economic, financial and state matters, the other, with social and cultural affairs.

--The bill introduces the principle of collegiality into the heart of the district's governing body by making out of the municipality formed by the mayor and his assistants a task force with its own powers and marking down the importance of the mayor and the assistants taken individually.

--Up to now, with the exception of state officials assigned to the municipalities, there was no statute governing the agents of local administrations who, by virtue of this, were subjected to the provisions of the labor code.

The reform proposed institutes a statute for district personnel analogous to that for public officials and in that way guarantees a career to that personnel. One of the advantages of this new situation is that it protects the highest-ranking municipal officials from all sorts of pressures by making them permanent agents of the district.

--Concerning the mayors' compensation and methods of payment, from now on they will be established by decree and no longer by the deliberation of municipal councils.

--Finally, the bill provides formulas for inter-district cooperation and understanding. It creates a council for district development, a consulting and coordinating organization intended to give its advice on legislation and regulation of territorial groups.

Special Status

The document defines the district and has eight titles. It is not necessary to review them all. It is advisable nevertheless to point out that Chapter II of Title I organizes the trusteeship of the districts, which can intervene only in some actions that are limited to those enumerated in the bill.

Finally, the authority of trusteeship is entitled to dismiss a member of the municipal council under certain conditions. A parliamentarian saw this intervention of the authority of trusteeship as an abuse of power. But Article 43

of the bill specifies that the decision of the authority of trusteeship does not intervene until the council has invited the defaulting member to supply all helpful explanations. Indeed the decision of the authority of trusteeship is taken only at the request of the municipal council.

Finally, the last bill unanimously adopted yesterday by the deputies is one relating to the special status of the city of Abidjan. A small village of fishermen at the beginning of the century, our capital is today a great metropolis of more than 1.5 million inhabitants. For this reason its needs cannot be met by the usual district organization.

This situation led the authorities to seek an appropriate administrative system. Thus, it was thought of giving the Abidjan people a special status.

The main characteristic of this status is the creation within this large urban center of 10 districts on a par with the large quarters.

Anyway, the city of Abidjan and the districts that form it are governed by the law that regulates the municipal electoral system as far as the municipal elections are concerned.

The council of the city of Abidjan is formed by the mayor of the city of Abidjan and the mayors of the districts of the city, by 50 councilmen elected by the municipal councils of the city of Abidjan from among their own members at the rate of 5 per council.

As for the mayor of the city of Abidjan, he is elected among the 10 mayors of the city, according to Article 15 of the bill which stipulates: No one can be a candidate to the position of mayor of the city of Abidjan unless he is mayor of one of the ten districts of the city.

Besides the functions vested on the mayors by the provisions of the law concerning municipal organization, the mayor ot the city of Abidjan has certain prerogatives springing from his capacity as the authority of the city. These prerogatives are defined in Article 22 of the bill.

Finally the financial organization of the city of Abidjan and its districts will be the subject of a law.

A parliamentarian asked about the particular situation of Marcory, a large part of which belongs to the department of Lorrain. The government commissioner calmed the commission with his answer: when the municipalities are established, we will expropriate some streets of the Marcory sector that belong to that company. In this way there will not be any problem with the maintenance of streets in the sector.

The seventh Congress of the PDCI [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast] confirmed it. There is a wind of change blowing over our country. And the modification of documents regulating the election of deputies to the National Assembly, the organization of the Party and finally the municipalities are the best illustrations. The 20 years of our country have indeed made us a mature nation. This maturity,

has once more been confirmed by the parliamentarians, many of which will be absent from the coming legislature because they were beaten in the November elections, by attending the plenary session en masse yesterday morning. We understand why President Yace has invited them to participate in the closing act which will put an end to the fifth legislature of our country's parliamentary life. It will certainly be an occasion for former and new deputies to fraternize. For the victory belongs only to the Ivory Coast.

9341
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

1979 TRADE IMPROVES--The external trade of Ivory Coast improved in 1979; the trade surplus increased from 1.88 billion CFA francs in 1978 to 5.997 billion CFA francs in 1979. In fact, total transactions (exports and imports) in 1979 amounted to 1,063.7 billion CFA francs for 9.194 million tons as against 1,046.9 billion CFA francs for 8.668 million tons in 1978. This represents an increase in value of 1.6 percent and of 6.1 percent in quantity. The total value of the exports was 2 percent higher than that of imports. [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 13 Nov 80 p 1 AB]

CSO: 4400

KENYA 2 YEARS AFTER DEATH OF KENYATTA

Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "Two Years After the Death of Kenyatta--President Moi Strives To Maintain Political Stability and Strengthen National Unity"]

[Text] A political book is creating a furore in Kenya. Written by two Nairobi journalists, "Kenyatta's Succession" retraces in detail the intrigues which, in anticipation of the death of the "Mzee" (the Elder) that occurred in August 1978, were aimed unsuccessfully at putting his heir apparent, Mr Daniel Arap Moi who is president today, out of the running. The schemers raged at the prospect of seeing the highest office elude the Kikuyu tribe, representing about 20 percent of the population which has been all powerful in running the country since independence. While Mr Moi was celebrating the second anniversary of his arrival in State House on Tuesday 14 October, the sometimes complacent reminder of these unsuccessful machinations--reflections of a bitter power struggle--accentuates by contrast the performance of their presumed victim.

The successor to Jomo Kenyatta, it is true, has known how to steer the transition gently, consolidate his regime skillfully, introduce gradually a new style of government and put in place a team more ethnically balanced, without being regarded as a parricide. Having become familiar with the workings of the system in the course of a long wait in the shadow of the throne--he was vice president for 10 years--and being anxious to humor the "old guard," Mr Moi was careful to present himself in the early stages as the faithful heir to "the father of the nation." His slogan "Nyayo!" means approximately: "Let us follow in his footsteps!" Today change is as pronounced as continuity.

Public life has become relaxed. There are no more political prisoners. Detention under remand of dissidents, a common occurrence a short while ago, is a thing of the past. Parliament is the place for lively debates, even though, its members belong to a de facto single party, the Kenya African National Union (KANU). The press, despite calls to order, knows how to assert itself incisively. This wind of freedom has invigorated the institutions. Political stability, the pride of the regime, is strengthened by it. Kenyatta, as he grew older, had gradually lost touch with the country. His successor, a populist president, enjoys mingling with the crowd and being in touch with the "wananchi" ("citizens" in Swahili). Liking from time to time to speak out loud and clear, doubtless in order to correct the impression of natural good-heartedness which emanates from him he admonishes the politicians and threatens to crush his opponents, reproaches some of them for their lack of loyalty or wages war against corruption.

Struggle Against Tribalism

An ardent Christian, he nonetheless prefers to use biblical references sparingly. His rallying cry is taken up in each meeting: "Country, love, unity!" For Mr Moi, the strengthening of national unity seems a constant concern. This was seen again recently when Parliament, adopting a resolution passed by the party leaders last July, asked all the tribal organizations to commit hara-kiri. This measure is primarily aimed at the rich and influential GEMA [Gikuyu-Emba-Meru Association], which was created in 1971 and had become, by the end of Kenyatta's reign, the spearhead of Kikuyu supremacy, as well as an "actual party within the party."

This affair has been filling the local news media for weeks, because no one is unaware that in 1976 several GEMA leaders had masterminded the cabal against the future president. The KANU initiative, which was officially inspired by a single concern for abolishing the pressure groups, those "springboards for the chauvinistic politicians," thus appears less innocent. Dismantling the tribal associations admittedly is not enough to eradicate tribalism from the country's mental habits, but the average Kenyan views rather favorably a policy aimed at reducing the predominance of an ethnic group which for too long has identified its own interests with those of the State.

The difference in approach between Jomo Kenyatta and his successor is appreciable on this point. The former saw the strengthening of the tribes as the indispensable step toward national unity. The latter hopes to tone down the ethnic divisions, which he regards as obstacles to the modernization of Kenya. The president, who is a member of a small tribe in the Rift Valley--the Tugen, a branch of the Kalenjin family--is careful, however, to deal tactfully with the two large ethnic groups, the Kikuyu and the Luo. Many of Kenyatta's former associates are in the present government, although often relegated to more humble positions. In a country where most of the politicians are also businessmen the economic power of the Kikuyu, a factor in the stability of the regime, is intact.

Affirming his desire to forget the past, President Moi extended the olive branch to the most prestigious of the Luo leaders, Mr Oginga Odinga. Having been appointed president of the Cotton Board, a parastatal agency, in 1979, Kenyatta's old adversary rallied to his successor. Two weeks ago, Mr Odinga praised "the president's determination to combat tribalism and corruption." Kenyatta's former rival, who had not been authorized to present his candidacy at the time of the general elections last autumn, might be able to return to Parliament on the occasion of a by-election. His rehabilitation would then be complete. This reconciliation is mutually beneficial. The western provinces, for a long time forsaken, are going to receive increased aid from the State. As for President Moi, he no longer has to fear the turbulence of the Luo region.

However, muted struggles for influence are tormenting the Kikuyu ethnic group. Many observers reduce these struggles a bit simply to rivalry between the two key men in the government who symbolize permanence: the vice president and minister of finance, Mr Mwai Kibaki, and the minister of the interior, Mr Charles Njonjo. A prototype of the senior civil servant with distinctly British manners--pocket watch, rose in the buttonhole--Mr Njonjo "entered politics" six months ago, after

having been a feared and respected lord chancellor for sixteen years. Confidant of Keyatta and then of his successor, who is largely indebted to him for his accession to the highest office, Njonjo allegedly has designs on the vice presidency. No doubt he is less powerful and less feared than at the time when his authority derived in large part from the secrecy surrounding him. In any case the rivalry between Messrs Kibaki and Njonjo, even if it is as intense as some claim, has up to now had no decisive consequences. With the president the two men form a triumvirate which still holds most of the power.

"Moi is like a giraffe," Mr Odinga said of him one day. "He sees problems coming from far off." Is that why his primary concern is for the economy? After 10 years of prosperity supported by the coffee boom, the economy is showing serious signs of weakness. The initial goals of the five-year development plan (1979-1983) have been greatly revised downward. Essentially an agricultural country, Kenya has no mineral resources. Its dependence on foreign energy sources is almost total. The hike in oil costs is a keen blow.

The slowdown in agricultural growth is due to multiple causes: drought, a pricing policy lacking in incentives for the producer, mismanagement of inventories, corruption. This year, for the first time since independence, long lines formed in front of the stores. Readily consumed products--rice, milk, butter, flour--were generally in short supply for several weeks. The government was forced to buy from South Africa--without admitting so officially--several hundred thousand tons of maize, the Kenyan's food staple. In order to give new impetus to production, the government increased appreciably most of the prices paid to farmers.

The fact remains that, in 1980, Kenya's food balance has been upset. Everything leads one to believe that it cannot be restored. The possibilities for increasing arable land are limited. Improvement in yields and development of extensive stock farming will only delay the moment when Kenya's food balance is clearly in the red. For this country must meet a formidable demographic challenge: its annual growth rate is close to four percent. This is one of the highest percentages on the planet. Each year 250,000 young people enter the labor market. Only one out of five finds a job in the formal sector of the economy.

Kenya will be increasingly dependent on foreign aid. Its balance of payments, which is in the red, needs backing up. The EEC, for example, has just allocated emergency food assistance to Kenya. It is going to implement a program for rehabilitating the 30,000 herdsmen seriously affected by the persistent drought in the Lake Turkana region, in the northern part of the country. Two deputies announced last month that malnutrition and cholera had killed several hundred children. The government denied the information, while recognizing the seriousness of the situation.

The leaders think that the vulnerability of the economy accentuates the need for preserving political stability. Now this depends, to a large extent, on maintaining the regional balance. President Moi takes more interest in diplomacy than his predecessor, but he has inherited from him an outspoken hostility toward Soviet interventions in Africa; hence his unfailing support for American strategy in the Indian Ocean.

This year Kenya granted "facilities" to the American army in Nairobi, Mombasa and Nanyuki. It was delighted that the Somali base at Berbera was put at the disposal of the United States, even though it would have preferred that Washington not deliver, in return, any military equipment to a government which has not abandoned all its territorial claims on northeastern Kenya. The Americans, by increasing their economic aid this year, seem to have become aware of the importance of the Kenyan stake. A country resolutely pro-Western and more democratic than all those around it, a bastion of free enterprise surrounded by socialist regimes, Kenya deserves, in the eyes of the Americans and the Europeans, to be supported and defended. In their view, this "Western showcase" is worth protecting.

9719
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

LOCAL ORE USE--Monrovia, 23 Nov (AFP)--Liberia, which for years has supplied iron ore to be made into steel abroad, is to get an iron and steel works in the country. The government of Master Sergeant Samuel Doe and the newly created West African Iron and Steel Corporation [WAISCOR] signed an $800 million agreement here yesterday under which the company will make iron and steel in Liberia for export to Europe and other African countries. WAISCOR is a venture of American companies, including A. F. Industries and United Engineers and Contractors International. The deal gives WAISCOR the exclusive rights to produce iron and steel in Liberia, as well as rights to iron ore from any new mines developed in the future. For now, the company is to purchase ore from the foreign-controlled companies already mining in the country. Iron ore is one of Liberia's most important exports, with rubber and wood. In 1977, exports of iron ore and concentrates were worth $274.7 million. [Text] [AB231318 Paris AFP in English 0946 GMT 23 Nov 80]

CSO: 4420

RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE CONCEPT ATTACKED

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 3 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorial: "'Rapid Deployment Force'--An Instrument of American Imperialist Rule"]

[Text] A U.S. president has flatly stated on repeated occasions that the United States "could see itself obliged," under exceptional circumstances, to assume the role of international policeman. This cynical statement unmasks with complete shamelessness the American concept of military internationalism, which has now become manifest in the so-called "rapid deployment force" created by the Carter administration.

The plans for creating and using the "rapid deployment force" have ripened on the same soil that in its time nurtured the roots of neocolonialism. Those plans have the objective of guranteeing U.S. domination over the "Third World" by military force in case the political and economic levers do not function with the necessary efficacy.

The idea of creating a military unit especially for armed intervention in the internal affairs of the developing countries is not in itself new. The people who make U.S. foreign policy had already begun to plan it at the end of the 1950's. Later, the Pentagon completed it with the strategic concept known as "a war and a half." According to this concept, the Armed Forces of the United States should be prepared to wage a "big" war in Western Europe and a "little" war (half a war) in the areas which are not part of the regions claimed as belonging to the aggressive bloc of the North Atlantic. Already then the United States had begun to create mobile ground forces of "fire brigades" to be transported by air to the "American zones" or, in other words, to the countries whose peoples refuse to submit to the dictates of Washington. Those American units were used for the first time in Vietnam during the Indochinese adventure of the United States.

The idea in the most reactionary circles of the United States of the need to extend the U.S. military presence in the world and constitute a special military contingent for its use, above all in the developing countries, was the basis for the creation of the "rapid deployment force." At the same time, and in spite of the fact that Latin America, like Africa, the Far East and Southeast Asia has been considered as a possible region for using the force, it was not even hinted in Washington that this "super fire brigade" was intended above all for use in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf where it would defend the "vital interests" of the United States.

Let us recall that U.S. threats of military force were the order of the day as long ago as 1974. The pretext for such intervention was the oil embargo established by the Arab states as a reply to Israel's occupation of vast areas of Egyptian territory during the war of October 1973 and the total support given to the Zionist aggressor by the United States. J. Schlesinger, at that time secretary of defense, declared that the petroleum-producing countries were running the risk of inviting a military attack if they "caused damage to the industrial world."

In the same year of 1974, in the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, a large corporation inquired rather symptomatically: "Will the United States seize Middle East oil?" In that article the regions of the Middle East and of the Persian Gulf whose occupation by American troops seemed possible were enumerated in detail. In the opinion of the weekly, three divisions would be enough to guarantee the export of oil from Saudi Arabia.

Shortly afterward, J. Schlesinger declared that the entire Persian Gulf was a possible target for U.S. military intervention. The public information media of the United States suggested the most varied itineraries for adventures of this kind, all of them emphasizing the insufficiency of the three divisions. The practical result of that campaign was the decision to create the special "rapid deployment force," which was made in 1977, or considerably before the events in Iran and Afghanistan. The magazine ENQUIRER points out that the objective of that force is to effect a rapid blow on the center of crises in the "Third World" and, more than anywhere else, in the Persian Gulf. The events in Iran, where the pro-American regime of the shah fell as the result of a popular movement, gave the White House a pretext for the rapid execution of those dangerous plans.

As early as the beginning of 1979, considerably before, we repeat, the incident of the American hostages and of the dispatch to Afghanistan, in response to a request by the government of that country, of a Soviet military contingent, the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT wrote that "The persons who draw up U.S. military strategy declare that the most important objective of that strategy is to reinforce the U.S. military presence in that region, above all the reinforcement of combat forces, specially trained and equipped for immediate intervention in case of necessity."

12,116
CSO: 4401

UNASSAILABLE FRIENDSHIP WITH ITALY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by A.C.: "Nothing Can Destroy Us"]

[Text] It is not every day that one has the privilege to talk to a person who exemplifies humility, respect, and, fundamentally, solidarity in an exceptional form. This happened on Tuesday, 28 October. There were four of us journalists and we were quite impressed.

When we look at the list of countries that are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called NATO, we are somewhat impressed to find out that Italy is on that list. It is a member of a military aggression pact. Although this is not a domestic problem and although we recall the possible commitment of Italian enterprises in wars of aggression and in the exploitation of man by man, this is not really the reason why we are writing this. The reason is entirely different. This is like the two sides of one and the same coin.

A ship loaded with solidarity goods from the Italian people was in Mozambique recently, representing the people from the northern slopes of the Alps all the way to Sicily, bringing its brotherly embrace to our people who are united and organized from Rovuma all the way to Maputo. Information has now reached us regarding the establishment of the Italy-Mozambique association. The news was brought to us by a doctor who worked in the maternity ward of the Central Hospital of Maputo. Who does not remember or who did not hear Dr Corti speak? We listened to him for about an hour and we were impressed. In the light of what we had already heard about the Italian people, we thought that he was a worthy representative.

As he said at the end of the interview: "The peoples must know each other like individuals. Nobody will forget them after that. Bonds must remain strong. And nobody can destroy them." We began by not forgetting him. That was one step and in the light of what we already know about the Italian people, nothing will destroy that. Colonialism did not manage to do that and imperialism will not manage to do it either, regardless of the regimes which Italy may have had or may have in the future.

5058

CSO: 4401

PARTY STRUCTURING TASK IS ONGOING CONCERN

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 30 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] A new phase in the FRELIMO Party organization campaign on a nationwide level began on 21 October. At this time, hundreds of brigades are being formed throughout Mozambican territory and they will carry out this process which is aimed at swelling the ranks of the vanguard force of the working classes. Jose Oscar Monteiro, Central Committee secretary for organization, FRELIMO Party, in an interview given to VOZ DA FRELIMO, broadcast at night over RM [Radio Mozambique], presented various considerations on the new phase in party organization now underway.

Talking about the current phase, he said that there will not be a party organization drive properly speaking as there had been in 1978 when it was important "to launch the process, to gather experience, which meant that it was necessary to concentrate a large volume of energy." Oscar Monteiro noted that the task of organizing the party and constantly winning new members "is a permanent activity, one of the ways of developing the conscience of the citizens and enabling the party effectively to play its vanguard role."

Oscar Monteiro said that the organization process will continue in terms of the bylaws in two ways. One of them will be the organizational effort in those places where party cells have not yet been established. The other one will be to continue the admission of members in those places where the party is already organized.

"It is the task of the cells, within the terms of the charter, to analyze the applications of new members and to decide on them. The cell is a living organism which is constantly nourished by new forces and new ideas. During this period of time, those individuals who have not submitted their applications and who are now trying to do so, are in effect facing the cell with the task of examining their qualifications and propose their admission," said the Central Committee secretary for organization.

Mistakes Made Will Serve as Lessons

"I must say that we have made mistakes in our work. The only person who does not make any mistakes is the person who stays at home and does nothing. This is why we did not immediately have a system that would not reveal some errors. But we must know how to utilize the lessons of the past and act in such a manner that we will not repeat those mistakes in the future," said Oscar Monteiro, adding:

"The brigade system had undeniable merits. It enabled us to provide dynamic impetus for the process, to draw out new forces and new energies for party work. Many times, those brigades were directed by leaders with much political experience and much in the way of qualifications. But the main difficulty which came up many times likewise was that the brigade members were unable to become familiar with the complete picture because they did not permanently work in the locality where the party was being organized.

"It is difficult, even during five meetings, which case to be the rule, to obtain a complete, exact, and rigorous knowledge regarding the persons involved. In some cases, individuals were admitted who should not have become party members. There were also cases where some persons were not admitted even though they should have become party members and were qualified for such membership.

"We do not consider the work of the brigades to be a definitive effort, a final judgment on all questions regarding the political situation in a certain place of employment and regarding persons who work there. It is necessary to go on and that is one of the tasks of the cell."

Oscar Monteiro then declared that the work of the brigades entailed the inconvenience of "winding up with cells that were not constantly being supervised and checked on, something which is necessary not only over a period of a few months but for a very long time." He recalled that the Central Committee, during its seventh session, indicated that the organizational effort will be directed by brigades essentially made up of party workers so that they may devote their attention to the functioning of the cells that have been created. "That is no mean task. It is one of the fundamental tasks of the party," Oscar Monteiro emphasized.

The Central Committee secretary for organization then said that "the party lives through its cells, it is nurtured by the reality which the cells--the basis of society--transmit to it." Concerning the criterion in applicant selection, he made it clear that "there is going to have to be a double concern here," the first one being to "guarantee that the individuals most devoted to the cause of the revolution will be selected, as we said in our charter."

This selection will prevent enemy infiltration in party structures so that the enemy's agents will not be able to get into the party "in order to

fight against our structures from the inside." At the same time however there must be an awareness that nobody is born a party member, that one is not born a revolutionary, paraphrasing President Samora Machel.

"This quality is acquired in the process of the class struggle which shapes and develops class consciousness, which shapes and develops the revolutionary man. We must therefore admit into the party those who reveal these qualities. We must avoid sectarianism by excluding those who reveal some inadequacies and who have not attained a sufficiently advanced level of awareness. We must realize that our work is the thing that wins new members for the party," Oscar Monteiro remarked.

5058
CSO: 4401

MULTINATIONAL COMPANY CHAIRMAN'S VISIT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 3

[Excerpts] "The thing that impressed me most in Mozambique was the concern of the country's officials with the resolution of the problems of underdevelopment," commented Marcel Henri Marty, president and general manager of the consortium CGEE/ALSTHOM, who left Maputo yesterday afternoon after a short stay in Mozambique.

Marcel Henri Marty is president of a multinational corporation which consists of various French, Italian, and West German companies. He went to the People's Republic of Mozambique in response to an invitation from Minister-Governor of the Bank of Mozambique Sergio Vieira.

The purpose of the trip was to present an offer from that consortium in response to the public bidding invitation issued on 12 July by Electric Power Company of Mozambique regarding the construction of the northern phase of the Cabora Bassa dam. Many of the enterprises today constituting CGEE/ALSTHOM participated in the construction of the dam's first phase.

In talking to the reporter from the newspaper NOTICIAS the day before yesterday, upon his arrival in Maputo, coming from the provinces of Tete and Zambezia, Marcel Marty expressed great satisfaction with having visited that grandiose hydroelectric complex for the first time.

An energy transportation system was used in this complex for the first time from the Songo substation, using direct current.

What is CGEE/ALSTHOM?

The European consortium, of which Marcel Henri Marty is president, represents various enterprises in France, Italy, and the FRG. In building the first phase of the hydroelectric complex at Cabora Bassa, many of these companies participated while being grouped within ZAMCO "Zambezia Consortium."

Among these various companies we might mention, in the electromechanical sector, Siemens, BBC, and AEG [General Electric Company] of the FRG, and ALSTHOM-SCHNEIDER, of France.

At this time, CGEE/ALSTHOM/Cogelex and SAE are participating in the installation of the high-tension lines which will carry energy from Cabora Bassa to wherever the development of the People's Republic of Mozambique so requires.

5058
CSO: 4401

USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR FRIENDSHIP WEEK

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Friendship week between the peoples of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, organized by the AMASP [Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples] and the USSARC, begins today in Maputo in the context of the ceremonies commemorating the 63rd anniversary of the October Revolution scheduled for 7 October in that European country.

Early yesterday afternoon, the chairman of the Motion Picture Committee of the Soviet Socialist Republic of the Ukraine, Yuriy Olenenko, accompanied by the "Podolyantsa" cultural dance group, arrived in this city early yesterday afternoon to participate in the activities marking Mozambique-Soviet friendship week; starting tomorrow, the group will present to the Mozambican people a repertoire of dances and music from that socialist country.

On his arrival at Mavalane International Airport, Yuriy Olenenko, who was accompanied by Hero of Socialist Labor and Deputy of the Supreme Soviet Anatoliy Perkin, was welcomed by Secretary-General of the AMASP Abuel Sansao Mutemba, the USSR ambassador to Mozambique, and other members of the AMASP.

In a statement released to the press in connection with his trip to Mozambique, the chairman of the Motion Picture Committee of the Socialist Republic of the Ukraine [USSARC] expressed his satisfaction with this journey--his first one to Mozambique--emphasizing that "during the liberation struggle of the Mozambican people we carefully kept track of your victories and now, during the construction of socialism, we keep close tabs on your efforts in building socialism."

In conclusion, Yuriy Olenenko declared that the Soviet people attentively watches the changes taking place in Mozambique regarding the construction of socialism, stressing that "during this phase, our people very much wants to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation. And we bring that message to the Mozambican people."

5053
CSO: 4401

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION ON NONPROLIFERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Nov 80 p 1

> [Excerpts] An international conference of women against the proliferation of nuclear arms and war was promoted in Maputo by the Organization of Mozambique Women late yesterday afternoon at the Glass Company. The meeting was attended by scores of women, including representatives from the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women], women from the socialist countries, from the women's section of the ANC of South Africa, and wives of members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Mozambique.

On that occasion, messages were read from the production councils, from the women's section of the African National Congress of South Africa, and from women of the socialist countries, who vigorously condemned the warlike actions of imperialism throughout the world. The messages recalled the bitter lessons of World War I and World War II as well as the danger resulting from the employment of atomic weapons. To prevent these attempts at a return to the "cold war," the women present at that meeting--which was characterized by active participation--urged that immediate measures be taken. It is not enough to say "no to war," they emphasized, stressing the need for using the forces of solidarity to attain those objectives.

Salome Moiane pointed up the need for having women fight for equality, development, and peace--the slogan launched by the United Nations for the decade of women. In fighting for these ideas, Mozambican women, joining their voices to those of millions of women throughout the world, during this international conference of women in support of disarmament, protested against the escalation of the arms race which threatens security, international peace, and the life of all humanity.

5058
CSO: 4401

OFFICIAL STRESSES NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN PRESS FIELD

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Important guidelines for the Information ministry were outlined in Sofala yesterday by Jose Luis Cabaco, member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and minister of information, who was in the city of Beira for 2 days working within the framework of the political and organizational offensive undertaken in the organs and agencies under the MINFO [Ministry of Information]. Within this framework, in a meeting held yesterday morning in the offices of the newspaper NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, at which officials, workers and representatives of the organs and organisms connected with this sector in the Province of Sofala were present, Minister Jose Luis Cabaco stressed the imperative need for workers in information to clearly and creatively assume the objectives of the political and organizational offensive which is being carried on in the country.

The minister of information, who returned to the capital of the country yesterday, told journalists that his trip was inspired by the need to closely experience the problems affecting the various organisms of the ministry that he heads and together with their leaders and workers in general to seek solutions to those problems. "I was positively impressed by the work being done here in spite of the lack of means which impedes the work," the Mozambican minister of information emphasized as he assessed his visit.

During his stay in this city, the minister of information had as the principal point of his agenda a study of the problems affecting NOTICIAS DA BEIRA. Within this framework mechanisms were studied for reorganizing the enterprise and improving its finances [part of page missing], an integral and rational improvement of the existing media including the integration of other sectors in such a way as to make this enterprise profitable.

As he took up the negative aspects that were observed during his visit, the holder of our country's Information portfolio pointed out some organizational shortcomings and a few disciplinary problems. "This means that the profound spirit of the offensive has not been completely assumed in the organs of information. It is necessary to go forward with the work in order to eradicate the persons guilty of those negative aspects," Minister Cabaco added.

12,116
CSO: 4401

YUGOSLAV RED CROSS HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT DONATION

Beira NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] In the name of the Red Cross of the Federated Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, the ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary of that European socialist country in Mozambique, Zeljko Jeglic, handed over various hospital equipment items to the representative of the Mozambican Red Cross Organizing Committee.

Speaking during the delivery ceremony held on board the Yugoslav solidarity ship "Uskok" which recently arrived in Maputo, Zeljko Jeglic stressed the friendly relations forged between the two countries and peoples since the time of the armed liberation struggle of the Mozambican people, emphasizing that these relations are growing stronger with each passing day through cooperation.

During the ceremony involved in the delivery of five cases of equipment and material for ambulances, stomatology, and another four cases of miscellaneous hospital equipment and medications, the Yugoslav ambassador noted his country's concern with establishing closer relationships of cooperation with all the nonalined countries, especially Mozambique. "I would like to take this opportunity to confirm my country's good will in stepping up strong cooperation in all areas, such as economics, science, technology, health, and others."

Manuel Romano Julien, representative of the Red Cross Organizing Committee of Mozambique, thanked the ambassador for the offer, also noting the relationships of friendship and cooperation which always existed between the peoples of Mozambique and Yugoslavia for many years.

The member of the Red Cross Organizing Committee of Mozambique also stressed the efforts made by the governments of both countries in the continuation of ever more effective cooperation, expressing the wish for good collaboration between the Red Cross of the Federated Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia and the future similar organization in Mozambique.

The ceremony, which began in the afternoon, was also attended by the representative of the International Association of the Red Cross in Mozambique, Yves Lagier, and the captain of the solidarity vessel from Yugoslavia, Alhosa Juras. The formal ceremony involved in the presentation of the hospital gift was followed by a get-together luncheon on board the ship "Uskok."

5058
CSO: 4401

PLANNING FOR 1981 IMPORTS UNDERWAY

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 27 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] The first meeting concerned with the planning of activities dealing with the consumer goods importing plan for 1981--held under the auspices of the Supply Coordinating Council--ended yesterday afternoon with the approval of a document which spells out tasks to be accomplished and deadlines to be met by the various agencies involved in the process of importing and distributing food products for the population.

In discussing the conclusions worked out at the end of the debate on the work to be done and the mechanisms to be employed in order to guarantee the execution of this plan, Jacinto Veloso, chairman of the Supply Coordinating Council, said that the meeting attained its objectives although there are still some aspects that have to be reviewed.

The party directorate and government member also stressed the need for holding formal meetings, if possible monthly, in order to exchange information and ideas on the implementation of the tasks now spelled out and on meeting the deadlines established for each agency.

The immediate task to be accomplished by the foreign trade enterprises was to start the process of importing 50 percent of the requirements estimated for the next year as part of a combined effort with the Supply Coordinating Council.

The reorganization of ship unloading and cargo handling systems in the ports, the strengthening of some units with economic functions which are involved in the consumer goods distribution process--especially slaughterhouses--and the formation of an enterprise which can, on an international level, perform inspection and quality and quantity control functions regarding imported products--these were some of the other tasks assigned.

The meeting was attended by representatives from the ministries of domestic trade, of foreign trade, of ports and surface transportation, of finances, and the Bank of Mozambique, in addition to enterprises and other units constituting the food product importing and distribution system.

5058
CSO: 4401

SUCCESS, METHODS OF CASHEW HARVESTING CAMPAIGN DETAILED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] Supply Coordinating Council stresses importance of cashews in country's economy and presents guidelines. In order to step up the use of cashews--a product which is one of the biggest foreign-exchange earners for the country--the Supply Coordinating Council yesterday adopted Resolution No 1/80, spelling out measures for the correct implementation of the cashew sales campaign to be started shortly. The same resolution also urges the entire Mozambican people to contribute to the success of that drive. Here is the complete text of that resolution.

1. The cashew sales drive will be launched shortly.

The cashew harvest and sales drives are already a tradition and constitute particularly important aspects in the life of the people.

For thousands upon thousands of citizens, the harvest and sale of cashews signifies the procurement of products and articles which they need in their daily lives.

Cashew sales therefore are closely tied to supplies for the people. The sale of cashews decisively helps us get the foreign exchange necessary from abroad which in turn will enable us continuously to increase the output as the only sure way to solve the supply problems which the country faces.

The clothing and food necessary for the life of the people are not yet being produced in sufficient quantities at home. It is necessary to import them and cashews constitute one of the biggest supports for our imports of supply products and equipment necessary in agriculture, construction, and industry.

The larger the volume of cashews sold, the greater will be our capacity to carry out the projects which our development requires.

It is therefore absolutely necessary to defend and improve our cashew-growing efforts and to develop all those activities which are aimed at increasing the quantities sold.

2. The success of the sales drive fundamentally is based on its preparation, its organization, and supervision over its execution.

Some important measures have already been taken for the 1980-1981 drive:

We published the cashew sales notice, containing new prices to be used by those involved on the various levels. The purchasing price was raised from 3.50 MT [meticals; 1 MT = 1.5 drachma] to 5.0 MT (five meticals);

Some wagons and trucks have already been distributed to warehousing operators, dealers, and consumer cooperatives in order to increase their cashew purchasing and shipping capacity.

However, the success of the cashew harvest and sales drive essentially depends on good and correct organization on the local level.

3. Realizing the national importance of this cashew harvesting and sales drive at this time and its close connection with the supply problem, the Supply Coordinating Council decided:

1. On the central level, the campaign will be promoted and coordinated by the Secretariat of State for Cashews which, for this purpose, will work in close conjunction with the following agencies:

CCA (Supply Coordinating Council),

MCI (Ministry of Domestic Trade),

MPTS (Ministry of Ports and Surface Transportation),

BM (Bank of Mozambique),

ODM (Democratic Mass Organizations).

It will submit monthly written reports on the development of the drive and on the difficulties and problems encountered.

2. On the provincial level, responsibility for the success of the campaign rests upon the provincial governments which, through the provincial directorates, must take care of the organization and management of the cashew harvesting and sales drive. For this purpose they must:

(a) Speed up the organization of agencies involved in the drive and spell out specific tasks for each of them;

(b) Start and develop a broad popular mobilization effort to get the people actively to participate in the campaign;

(c) Mobilize and support the government enterprises, cooperatives, and merchants who are most active in cashew purchasing and shipment;

(d) Make sure that the drivers of all transportation equipment correctly use the vehicles intended for the campaign so as to get the best possible yield;

(e) Make sure that the people's assemblies and district executive councils, the ODM, the dynamic impetus groups, and other agencies discuss and plan specific tasks relating to cashew harvesting and sales;

(f) Launch a socialist competition campaign in support of cashew harvesting and sales with a view to rewarding the various persons involved who distinguish themselves most.

The provincial governments therefore will have to make every effort in order to make sure that:

Not a single cashew will be missed during the harvesting;

Not a single cashew will fail to be sold;

Not a single cashew will fail to be transported.

Harvesting, selling, and transporting cashews means effectively fighting to overcome hunger, poverty, nakedness, and ignorance.

Harvesting, selling, and transporting all cashews means decisively contributing to the triumph of the victory over underdevelopment during the decade we are now starting [as published].

The struggle continues.

5058
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

SWEDISH FORESTRY COOPERATION--Yesterday morning in Maputo a cooperation agreement was signed in the Forestry Industry section between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Kingdom of Sweden. The national director of international cooperation, Janet Mondlane, signed the agreement for Mozambique and the Swedish ambassador recognized in our country, Finn Bergstrand, signed for Sweden. Sweden will grant 80 million Swedish kronas, about 600,000 contos, for the construction of a forestry industrial complex near Chimoio, in the Manica province. The project will be founded on forestry-planted lands existing in the area and will include the erection of a sawmill with a yearly output capacity of 26,000 cubic meters of sawn wood and a panel plant with a yearly capacity of 20,000 cubic meters. The project also includes the supplying of substructures necessary for operating the project, which it is calculated will provide employment for 900 workers. In this agreement, the Manica Forestry Industry (IFLOMA) is responsible for carrying out the project and will receive technical help from the Swedish state enterprise, Swedofrest, while under construction and during the initial operational phases. Production is expected to begin in 1982/83. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Oct 80 p 1] 8870

BEIRA FOOD SHORTAGES NOTED--The second session of the City Assembly on making a deeper and more precise analysis of the Beira food supply problem, based on a report which the supply committee had presented, noted the following: That there are several food product plants which are about to freeze their production activities for lack of raw materials. The oil plant, owing to the lack of containers for filtering the refined oil, have reduced their output. Many cooperatives and private dealers are not fulfilling their quotas in the stores and are thereby jeopardizing public consumption. The city's lack of meat was one of the problems they seriously discussed at this meeting. Last August, the INDOPESCA Company installed several cold-storage vaults in Marromeu in order to freeze and protect buffalo meat from spoilage, for its later transportation to Beira where meat is sold on an experimental basis in only four of the city's butcher shops, and consequently benefits only a minority of people. The sale of bread only in bakeries is giving rise to crowds and long lines of people whose needs are frequently not met. The Beira poultry raiser is not complying with the norms established by the Provincial Bureau of Domestic Trade. [Excerpt] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 16 Oct 80 p 3] 8870

SOVIET-FLOATING DOCK CONTRACT--In Maputo over the weekend, Mozambique and the USSR signed a contract to enable our country to acquire a floating dock, for fishing vessels of up to 4,500 tons. The contract, which is in the context of economic cooperation, also provides for the training by Soviet experts of Mozambican cadres and for technical assistance in the training. Sources close to the Ministry of Industry and Power told Radio Mozambique that a representative of the National Directorate for International Cooperation had signed the contract for Mozambique and the deputy counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Maputo had signed for his country. [Text] [LD200704 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 18 Nov 80 EA]

NEW BREAD DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM--A new system for supplying bread to the city of Pemba went into effect the day before yesterday, according to a communique divulged to the provincial station of RM [Radio Mozambique] by the Provincial Directorate of Internal Commerce in Cabo Delgado. The new system recommends that family groups buy their bread with a ration card to be bought for 2.50 meticais in the offices of the governing groups of the city. According to the communique of the Provincial Directorate of Internal Commerce, this new system is fundamentally aimed at eliminating the speculative sales of bread which up to now have been observed on the part of unscrupulous elements interested only in illicit gain. For greater effectiveness of this new system of bread supply in the city of Pemba, 11 distribution centers have been established in different parts of the city to alleviate the congestion caused by the crowding of the population into the 3 bakeries which now exist. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 3 Sep 80 p 1] 12,116

STATE BUDGET APPROVED--Meeting yesterday under the direction of the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Moises Machel, the cabinet analyzed and approved the general government budget for the year 1981. In an enlarged session, the cabinet on Tuesday will approve the draft of the Central State Plan for that same year. During yesterday's meeting of that central government body, several of its members underscored the importance and great advance represented by the fact that both the general government budget and the central government plan for the next year were completed 2 months ahead, that is, before the start of 1981. During the Tuesday meeting, many speakers emphasized the progress implied in this regarding the plans drafted for earlier years. On the other hand it must also be emphasized that the 1981 plan and budget are now compatible--something which is an indispensable condition for their respective implementation. We recall that the Central Government Plan for 1981 is concentrated essentially on two areas: strategic production for exports and supplies for the people. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Nov 80 p 1] 5058

OFFICIAL TO CUBA--Havana, 5 October--A delegation from the FRELIMO Party, headed by Central Committee member and party organizational secretary Jose Oscar Monteiro, arrived today in this city. The delegation is visiting Cuba in response to an invitation from the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party. On its arrival, the Mozambican delegation was received by Jesus Montane, member, Central Committee, Cuban Communist Party. It is expected that the two parties will, during the visit, proceed to an exchange of information on their work. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Nov 80 p 1] 5058

CSO: 4401

WIDESPREAD UNEMPLOYMENT REPORTED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 6 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] In August 1979, 24,851 employment requests were not met, since then: one year later, in August 1980, there were 32,677, that is to say, 7,826 more, an increase of 31.5 percent.

According to the UDF [French Democratic Union] deputy and chairman of the General Council, Pierre Lagourgue, there were 40,000 to which he personally believes he should add 7- to 8,000 to the official figures to be closer to the truth.

These rather large figures, which we are taking from a survey by Daniel Vaxelaire in the last issue of TELE 7 JOURS, which summarized the data furnished in INSEE [National Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics] and the figures quoted by Lagourgue show, if there be any need for it, the heavy burden unemployment has placed on Reunion, a burden which, moreover, continues to increase year by year and even month by month. To be convinced of this, it would suffice to point out that these same figures attributed to a country such as France would mean that from August 1979 to August 1980, the number of unmet jobs requests there would have gone from 2.5 million to almost 3.5 million! And that, as compared with the total population, for if we compare it with the working population, the figures would be even greater. In a situation such as this, it is hard to see how Giscard-Barre or, for that matter, any other UDF deputy can have the courage to tell the French men and women that their politics is the best there is. But what they would not dare say over there, they do here; to prove this, one has only to listen to Paul Dijour, Michel Debre and all the others.

These official figures consittute, in fact, so many indictments against the politics which those in power and their satellites here engage in, a party policy which turns its back on the country's basic concerns such as those relating to Reunion men and women: they are more especially incriminatory as the three "agreements" on the right to work drawn up and made operative here in 1978, in 1979 and now in 1980 and yet, on the other hand, they never stop talking about employment policy, of industrialization encouraging the creation of jobs, etc., etc.

This suspenseful situation, these incriminatory figures, in fact, are but the reflection of a political stance for, as Daniel Vaxelaire very rightly expressed it, "it is impossible to separate the employment problem in Reunion from the more comprehensive question bearing on party policy which predominates the island and consequently on that which constitutes its statutes' basic principles." And it is very interesting,

indeed, to note the reactions of "representatives of the employer world, of trade unionists, of political figures," whom D. Vaxelaire has brought together on this unemployments problem in Reunion.

According to Serge Payet, a COLLIER representative, an employer organization, and also a UDF leader, as this association of ideas is a perfectly natural phenomenon, in his opinion, it is certainly not the overall policy, the policy of turning a former colony into a department that should raise any questions. Very much to the contrary, for "if today we can discuss employment problems with youth, it is because they have some hope of survival, that is to say, they are in good health and enjoy a certain security, whereas 30 years ago, this was not the case."

"The argument," to justify the departmentalization policy, as we see it, is a weighty one; no matter if it leads to poverty and unemployment for tens of thousands of people, if there were never any departmentalization, these tens of thousands of people would not now be alive!

We understand more clearly that in his "solution," he contemplates rapidly replacing the working population, the product of the colonial period, by giving it reasonable means of getting started (unemployment compensation in addition to a guarantee of income by making it possible for anyone 60 years old to enter into retirement with 70 percent of his salary).

When all is said and done, whereas some to meet the employment problem face to face, were thinking of drying up on the fountainhead, on the one hand, by reducing the birth rate, and on the other by sending the excess population off to France by emigration of exile, the employer representative is considering the possibility of a third solution: to discharge the "old" personnel and the not so old to make room for youth.

For Pierre Lagourgue, the UDF deputy, to handle the crowds of youth appearing on the job market, "the public authorities have to take it on themselves either to create jobs on the spot, or to make it possible for these young people to leave home without any more trouble than the Auvergnats and Bretons had in the mother country. For the chairman of the General Council, it was the break in political continuity which led to this calamitous situation: to create jobs, but this was precisely what the UDF and the RPR authorities have been planning to do for years and years and it is what the policy which Pierre Lagourgue has introduced is not doing; "to leave the country," but this is emigration-exile, which today is getting out of hand and is heading for failure.

Obviously, on the right, whether it be the UDF or the RPR, they are no way near to getting out of the rut and to providing a genuine solution to this critical problem--unemployment--which is vital for tens of thousands of our fellow men.

For, as Bruny Payet, CGTR [General Confederation of Workers of Reunion] secretary general, emphasizes, when replying within the framework of this survey, "for the time being, there is a labor slowdown on behalf of economy of operation. We would like to establish business undertakings, but it is impossible. Choices must be made in terms of Reunion's needs and not those of the mother country (. . .) The decision center should be in Reunion and not in Paris. We must change the political statute

and achieve independence in order to open the way to the country's actual development for its own sake." This is what is known as "a return to a productive and responsible economics" which would be furthered by an overall assistance from France and from Europe which "they indeed owe us since for long years they have lived at the colonies' expense." Moreover, he said, "these measures are headed in the direction of the new worldwide economic order."

Unmet Employment Requests

(source: ANPE)

	AUGUST 1979	AUGUST 1980	PROGRESSION
Saint-Denis Ward	7,854	11,013	+ 3,159 (40.2 %)
Saint-Pierre Ward	9,528	12,012	+ 2,484 (20.0 %)
Saint-Benoit Ward	3,790	4,878	+ 1,088 (28.7 %)
Saint-Paul Ward	3,679	4,774	+ 1,095 (29.7 %)
Total	24,851	32,677	+ 7,826 (31.5 %)

8870
CSO: 4400

RODRIGUES COULD BECOME ANOTHER MAYOTTE

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] In its 7 October issue, TEMOIGNAGES recalled the threats which hang over the Mauritanian Island of Rodrigues where some would like to establish a South African dependency. Basically that should not be surprising coming from accomplices and servants of imperialism who already have to their credit the secession of the Comoro Islands of Mayotte. Besides, as far back as 1975-76 threats such as these had been made regarding Rodrigues by the man whom we again meet at the very root of the matter, Gaetano Duval, the leader of the PMSD [Mauritanian Social Democratic Party], at the very time when the MMM [Mauritanian Militant Movement] seemed to be prepared to assume power during the legislative elections in December 1976.

Once again it takes only the anticipation of a possible MMM victory at the 1981 elections for the same intrigues to enter into play. But what in our opinion seems especially serious is that Reunion is still more or less directly involved in these schemes. Everyone remembers the welcome which Jean-Paul Virapoulle gave to Gaetano Duval at the very time when the latter was involved in the same intrigues as he is today. Four years later, they seem to be going through the same routine. Now, in fact, can anyone fail to feel uneasy about the eagerness surrounding the arrival of a Rodrigues theatrical troupe as part of the coming Tampon trade fair? Credulous people could be deceived by the pretense of culture whereas others know perfectly well what they are up to. Besides, it will not be at all easy to convince us of the utter blamelessness of the French administration in this matter.

That, as a matter of fact, can only once more disturb the Communists and all the Progressivists in our country. It is the part which once again they are getting ready to have it play in accordance with the line of departure of the intrigues which led to the Mayotte secession; it is also the starting point of the plots hwich led to the bloody overthrow of the Ali Soilih democratic government in the Comoro Islands, the base of several plots against the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the Seychelles Progressivist government. In regard to these highly objectionable attempts against the people's sovereign rights, it is clearly the duty of every progressivist force in the area to denounce their prime mover and their collaborators. From this standpoint, the French Government surpasses all others in double talk: on the one hand, it

means to reassure by speaking of peace; on the other hand, its past activities bear witness against it, just as does the large-scale presence of French international troops based in Reunion.

Our Party, as far as it is concerned, will not be unfaithful to the principles of international unity. It can be relied upon to rouse progressivist opinion in our country as well as in neighboring countries or even farther away, insofar as it can. We can also depend on its unwavering denouncement of those responsible for all the attacks on the people's rights whether it be Gaetano Duval or racist South Africa, in whose company the French Government apparently takes such delight.

8870
CSO: 4400

EXPLOITABLE PEAT DEPOSITS DISCOVERED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 27 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by Cherif Elvalide Seye: "The Discovery of Peat Deposits in Senegal"]

[Text] Deny Biram Ndao, 50 km from Dakar. All around this peaceful village the land is very brown, and somewhat spongy, too. A smell of burning comes from the soil. The palm trees still standing, moreover, are scorched to a crisp. Under this countryside, which is not very attractive despite the proximity of a lake, nevertheless lies a wealth that is still unexploited. It is peat, in what seems to be a significant quantity.

Combustible

Peat, or brown power, is a coal-like substance usable as fuel in three forms. For domestic heating. After it is extracted it is enough to cut it up, and it is usable directly, as charcoal is used. It can also be used as energy fuel for ovens (of a brickworks), for example, and for processing industries and breweries. Finally, peat can be used in electric power stations. In Ireland, for example, two stations of 180 megawatts each are operating with peat (Senegal's electric power is 170 megawatts).

In Germany, peat is also used as a substitute for charcoal in small electric power stations and as fertilizer. Even in Africa, in Burundi, peat occupies an important place in supplying energy. Ovens, brickworks, cement plants and a 160-megawatt electric power station are operating with peat.

Optimism

For Senegal, whose oil bill has risen from 5,000,000,000 to 50,000,000,000, or some 40 percent of its export revenues, the discovery of peat deposits in the Niayes area and the Fleuve region is a very good prospect. In addition to the Fleuve and Louga regions and the Niayes area, which harbor important possibilities for exploitable deposits, Sine Saloum and Casamance reveal a geologic context favorable to the presence of peat.

At Deny Biram Ndao in the Niayes, a second phase of studying the deposits has just begun. In fact, preliminary studies have just come to an end on an optimistic note.

The signs that have been analyzed are revealed to be very interesting, as much for the quality of the peat as for conditions for exploitation. The peat is not damp, as is the case most of the time, and moreover it is found at a slight depth of 40 to 60 centimeters when it does not show on the surface. The second phase is to make it possible by detailed studies to determine the calorific power of the deposits and their density, to evaluate the available reserves. In fact, a minimum of 1,500,000 tons is required to be able to go on to industrial exploitation. In Senegal, in the Niayes area alone, over 60 hectares have already been discovered, the same number toward Ndiawdoun and some 30 hectares toward Kebemer. If the second phase confirms the conclusions from the first, it will then be a matter of determining how to use the deposits. An early use seems to have been found for the Rao deposit. A brickworks is provided for, several meters from the deposit. It has almost been established that this brickworks will operate on peat.

The Chance

The interest in these deposits is manifold. Especially in the diversification of our energy resources. Moreover this point is one of the three sections of the new energy policy. Peat, which is capable of replacing charcoal, is also likely to limit the desertification that resulted from the cutting of timber. Finally, for energy saving, peat appears to be an inexpensive energy source.

These are all reasons why the decision was taken to conduct the project as rapidly as possible. And it may not be long before Senegal enters the era of peat exploitation. The minister of Industrial Development, who visited the Deny Biram Ndao deposits for a long time on Thursday with the director of mines, provided a good illustration of the resolution taken not to let the chance go by that peat represents for the country.

8946
CSO: 4400

EDITORIAL ATTACKS LESOTHO'S AMBIVALENT POLICY TOWARD SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 29 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorial: "The Lesotho Game"]

[Text] Lesotho is facing a crisis of credibility.

On the home front, its prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, has had an apparent successful bridging meeting with his South African peer, P. W. Botha. However, at the UN General Assembly, his minister of foreign affairs, Charles Molapo, has been singing a tune which, according to Pik Botha, is in sharp contrast with the spirit of the bridging meeting.

Such actions are synonymous with a reckless insensitivity to the complicated problems of southern Africa, where not only black-white relations are at stake, but also those between independent black countries such as Lesotho and its neighbor, Transkei, and therefore black-black relations.

Malpop's views, moreover, cannot stand the test of credibility.

He says that South Africa wants to use the planned constellation of states to gain international recognition for the former homelands which are now independent. Yet President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei has pointed out that Lesotho itself is the product of a policy of separate freedoms for separate states. The only difference was that the BSL countries got their independence from Britain and countries such as the Transkei got theirs from South Africa, but now the latter must pay for "the mortal sin."

As for Malopo's reproach that South Africa is the main cause for the economic and political instability in Southern Africa, this is a strange thing coming from a country which is dependent on the republic for nothing less than its very existence.

It may, therefore, be assumed with certainty that Dr Jonathan's further reaction on these events can drastically influence South Africa's future relations with Lesotho.

7964
CSO: 4408

TUCSA PRESIDENT EXPLAINS IMPORTANCE OF TRADE UNION, FAVORS LIBERALISM

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 30 Sep 80 p 8

[Interview with TUCSA President Steve Scheepers by Koos Botha]

[Text] Last week the Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA) held its 26th annual conference in Durban where Steve Scheepers (68) was conferred the permanent title of honorary president of TUCSA. In the past, TUCSA has been denounced as being left-liberal; but today, as an organization which represents more than 280,000 workers in practically all the industries of the private sector (with the exception of agriculture) it stands out as a strong pillar of support in labor relations. Scheepers, who has known trade unionism for nearly 50 years, was until 1979 also a member of the prime minister's Economic Advisory Council and served there for 12 years. Koos Botha interviewed him on trade unionism in South Africa.

Question: This past TUCSA conference was relatively a quiet one compared with the conferences of the past. To what do you attribute this?

Answer: In the past the most important points of difficulty to which TUCSA gave its full attention were to a great extent the result of the Wiehahn and Riekert commissions. At the time we established TUCSA, job reservation was one of the main reasons for our doing so. We have been accused of favoring the left, but this has never been so.

Points of Friction

We have done no more than presenting the workers' case; of course this has touched upon matters of economy, but because economy and politics are to a great extent interwined, there have been points of friction between our points of view and politics. Today we could still clash with the government on many areas over matters which affect the just rights of the workers.

The worker must be able to present his point of view. This is necessary for good labor relations and the unions are the most effective channel through which he can present his point of view.

Thus the recognition of black trade unions has also been one of our demands.

As a country keeps on getting industrialized the workers' interests also keep on increasing and trade unionism develops further. This is an evolutionary process.

Question: Are you entirely satisfied with the new labor state of affairs?

Answer: Putting proposals into effect through legislation should not be accomplished at too slow a pace.

People become impatient over foot dragging and this does no good to South Africa's picture overseas.

Question: TUCSA has grown a great deal and it seems that there is a great deal of unity in its ranks, but what about the South African Confederation of Labor which has lately lost a large number of members?

Answer: The confederation is opposed to changes, but I think that trade union leaders within the confederation will be bringing about change themselves. With its exclusive white membership, the organization will be lagging behind.

By recognizing trade union rights for black workers, a mighty organization of black workers can become a reality.

It is in the interest of white workers as well as black workers to have responsible and effective leaders help organize black workers. It is necessary to stop irresponsible leaders from stringing along the black workers. A radical block of workers could disturb industrial peace.

Question: Is there a sufficient number of effective labor leaders?

Answer: The availability of people who know labor laws, who can handle trade union matters and also people is presenting a great problem. Universities will have to help in filling the gaps. There are too many labor leaders without matriculation, but technicians can help in this.

Knowledge of People

Employers themselves must see to it that they have competent people for managing industrial relations. Management and employees cannot do without each other. Moreover, personnel officials must have something else besides academic qualifications.

It is extremely important that employers see to it that their personnel officials possess a deeper knowledge of people. They must be able to counsel workers on all kinds of matters which they should know as workers. Through management's help the worker must realize that he is being accepted as a part of the enterprise. This makes for a durable labor peace. In cases where workers air grievances and present demands through the union, there must be negotiation rather than confrontation.

Contentment among workers promotes loyalty and increases productivity. Employers must realize that the many incompetent personnel officials who are still around are proving to be a burden on them. Absence from work is one of the ways in which

the worker shows his dissatisfaction. In an industry, the turnover of workers represents a hidden loss, because it takes years to train another worker to do the same job.

Question: Is there a danger that the unions in South Africa could develop to a level where, as is the case in Britain, they can even blackmail the government?

Answer: That is also the case in Holland and in the Scandinavian countries, but I do not think that such a situation will arise here. A trade union is an economic organization which must not get involved in politics. Trade unions must have the right to strike, but they must use this right very discreetly and never misuse it.

Question: Recently there have been strikes, especially among black workers, and there is talk of irresponsible leaders. Does this entail the possibility of large-scale labor unrest?

Answer: People who have been completely unknown in trade unionism have suddenly shown up as trade union leaders organizing black workers. As I have stated, they need responsible and competent leaders.

A Last Weapon

I think that the present feeling is due to the changes. For the first time, the black workers are getting trade union rights and to a great extent the strikes represent an exercising of wings. However this should not last more than 3 or 4 years. It is very important that the government, other authorities and employers abstain from reacting to this. As time goes on new trade union leaders and the workers themselves will realize that the right to strike should not be used right from the start. It is an expensive affair for the worker as well and a strike should be used as a last resort.

Question: What advice would you give to trade unions which do not apply for registration?

Answer: Registration means higher respectability, legal recognition and enforceable conditions; however I am opposed to mandatory registration. As time goes on leaders who now refuse to register will realize the advantages of registration.

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ASU PLANNING INTERRACIAL DISCUSSION OF PROBLEMS

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 28 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Wessel van Wyk: "ASU Plans To Speak Right Out"]

[Text] The Afrikaans Student Union (ASU) has decided to talk with moderate and radical blacks on the topic of differences and to do so "without mincing words."

Formal contact will be made with leaders of the national states and people of other color will be invited to attend Kuesta, the ASU's annual art show which will be taking place in Stellenbosch this coming year.

For the past 3 days, the top management of the ASU has been meeting in Pretoria for the so-called Irene deliberations for the purpose of examining in depth its role in politics in consultation with managerial and development consultants and for laying down guidelines for the coming term.

In a statement which was issued yesterday in the name of the top management, it was announced that provisions are being made for the accommodations of a wide spectrum of political thinking within the ASU. The movement will be studying national and other vital questions and creating the opportunity to give attention to these.

Leadership

Contacts with the various groups will also be arranged through conferences and in so doing the ASU will be acting as a leader in the political opinionforming of students.

The top management has put great emphasis on formal and informal contacts with other cultural groups in order to stimulate mutual understanding and respect.

In the contacts with radical and moderate groups and community leaders, common interests will be presented as a point of departure; however, in points of difference there will be "no mincing of words."

A report will be drafted at the end of each contact-event for the purpose of getting the broad spectrum of students involved in this.

People of other color and all other interested persons will also be welcome to attend the ASU's Kuesta art show which will be taking place next year in Stellenbosch.

Culture

Among the other objectives, which the ASU has set for the next term, are an extensive introduction activity campaign among students and formal contacts with the leaders of the national states.

The top management has made no formal statement with respect to POLSTU, the recently formed student movement, but Johan Dames, a member of its top management, said that POLSTU has been granted the right to attend informal discussions.

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SOUTH AFRICA SHOULD REJECT FOREICN HELP IN ITS POLICY READAPTATION

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 26 Sep 80 p 12

["Perspective" column by Otto Krause: "No, to the 'Princes' from Abroad"]

[Text] It was with the slogan "South Africa First", that the Nationalist Party was launched during the early teens of this century and it proved to be a mighty slogan. The priority which the Nationalist Party gave to the interest of the country factor turned it into a long-term winning party.

General Hertzog's "South Africa first" proposition in those early years had to do with the relations between Afrikaners and English speakers. That national point of view then was that they could learn to coexist only if they would put the country's interest before everything else.

The charge which was directed against the jingo English of that time was that they were serving the foreign interests of the British Empire. They would have to stop doing so and this sort of foreign interest would have to have even less interference with South African matters.

Underlying the ideas of South Africa First was the imperative necessity of coexistence on an equal basis, namely, that no population group would be put on a better footing than the other.

It was this factor that created opposition against the English speakers who at that time were not only serving a foreign power, but also using this foreign influence to manage themselves into a dominant position.

Moreover, it remains a striking aspect of South Africa's intricate multinational framework that a group that wishes to play a dominant role here amongst us all too often is inclined to call upon a foreign power to help it achieve this or to establish it in that position.

This was the case with the local English during the stormy period at the end of the last century and thereafter. There are strong indications of this now among the radical blacks of our country. But very unfortunately the help of foreign-inspired trends of thinking has also affected our Afrikaners--our Afrikaners who, with the very growth of our Nationalist Party, so detested such ideas.

Perhaps this is due to the fact that circumstances of coexistence in South Africa simply cannot tolerate for long a system of preference of one group above others, so that groups which want to place themselves in a dominant position in the end are forced to seek their welfare outside of South Africa.

Yet it is clear that our Afrikaners, who have always been so opposed to foreign influences, have started to look more and more for support from abroad as they began to feel that their position of preference was being threatened.

As we have continued to sin against the imperative requirement of coexistence on an equal basis, we have increasingly forsaken our doctrine of South Africa First--just like the English of old.

This phenomenon among our people had been noted with increasing frequency ever since the sixties. It was then that we began to feel threatened for the first time... after the Sharpeville incident and the subsequent condemnation and pressure from abroad.

Actually it was because of this that a sort of psychological situation arose among us against this pressure and it was this very thing which led us to pin our hopes on those abroad who opposed people who declared themselves as anti-South Afrikaners. Thus, for example, during American elections we have prayed for victories by Goldwater, Nixon and Ford and now once again we are hoping for a Reagan victory.

Information

Yet the pressure on South Africa (or rather on our position within South Africa) has increased and as prayers have not helped we have switched over to actual measures. We thought that we could influence the West's opinion to be in our favor and thus in the seventies we invested millions of rands in the great information campaign. Later this operation blew up, but the fact that it did is one thing. However, the fact that we undertook it (and on such a large scale) simply attests to our fearful state of mind.

Actually all this hope for salvation from abroad and all our efforts to influence the world's opinion about us stands out as a monument of our refusal to adapt ourselves to the imperative need for equality in coexistence.

Fortunately under the government of P. W. Botha we have made great strides toward a more refined understanding of things. The old longing and pinning of our hopes upon foreign friends is still there however. Moreover, the temptation to sin against our doctrine of South Africa First can surface again as the Western world swings back to conservatism...as the present trends strongly indicate.

French Plan

An example of this sort of temptation could be seen in the proposal for "resolving the South African difficulty" by the French Gaulist leader Jacques Chirac, the former French prime minister, mayor of Paris and a potential candidate for the presidency.

This proposal would include the abandonment of apartheid, the establishment of a system of confederation in South Africa and a French "guarantee" to us with respect to threats from abroad. Through this guise, France would also promote our return to the world community.

At first glance, such a plan for support from abroad appears to have a certain amount of attraction. South Africa is, in any case, about to abandon "apartheid"...the prime minister has expressed himself in favor of a confederal arrangement, therefore, why should we not go along with such a foreign initiative?

But here again such a mingling from abroad would represent a sin against the doctrine of South Africa First. A guarantee from a Western (and white) nation--for what it may be worth--would simply arouse suspicion among the blacks of South Africa against the entire plan; it would, moreover, sow discord in the sense that outside help which would play to the advantage of one side or the other would be sought. In addition, this would indicate an inability on our part to resolve our own problems.

If we are going to stick by the principle of South Africa First this means that, as in the old days with the English, South Africa's people must be able to build a satisfactory interracial arrangement. Moreover, the wisdom of those days taught us that such an arrangement must be one in which everybody is treated equally and in which no one group can dominate over another.

With respect to ourselves and the blacks, such a plan is exactly a confederation in which there is no discrimination. However, let's just make this our own South African confederation.

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CENSUS REPORT SHOWS VERY SMALL GROWTH IN WHITE POPULATION

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 1 Oct 80 p 7

[Article by Andre Potgieter: "Qwaqwa's Numbers Grow Fastest"]

[Text] Bloemfontein--Of all the black national states in the republic, Qwaqwa, which borders on the Free State, is the one which evidences the highest population growth since the previous census, states Dr Tjart du Plessis, the secretary of statistics.

According to the current analysis of Census-1980, which was completed earlier this year, the population of Qwaqwa increased 59 percent to 232,000 since the previous population status in 1970.

Of all the black states the most recent national state, Kangwane, evidenced the least growth, the state's population growing only 33 percent over the past years.

With regard to growth among the coloreds, the Free State also had the highest growth trend of all provinces as is apparent from the first analysis from the Department of Statistics. The growth among the coloreds was 44 percent in the Free State and this is nearly twice as much as the Cape's figure of 23 percent, even though the Cape is the traditional home of the coloreds.

During past years, the coloreds' population numbers in Natal increased 29 percent and 40 percent in Transvaal.

It also appears that there has been a great "population shift from Cape Province to other provinces and that Asians are also "moving outward" to other provinces.

On the other hand, the Free State's white population had especially slow growth in the course of the last decade, amounting to only 4 percent. This is being ascribed to the fact that the Free State's white inhabitants are "older" than those of other provinces.

The census people have also drawn the conclusion that there has been a great population shoft from the provinces and also the Cape to Natal and Transvaal.

The Cape's whites have increased only 0.9 percent per year over the past 10 years. A regional sampling also brought to light that the republic's population since 1970 increased 27 percent to 23.7 million, according to Dr Du Plessis.

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REMAINING HOMELANDS RELUCTANT TO GO FOR INDEPENDENCE

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 1 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Bert Ferreira: "The New Ciskey: This Is How Other States Feel"]

[Text] The big question last night was how Ciskei's decision to accept independence is going to affect the leaders of the remaining six dependent national states in South Africa.

So far they have been mainly opposed to independence patterned after that of Transkei, Bophutatswana and Venda. Above all, they have firmly resolved not to give up their South African citizenship under any circumstances.

Dr Cedric Phatudi, the chief minister of Lebowa, took a strong position against independence just 2 weeks ago in Pietersburg. He stated that Lebowa is a part of South Africa and wants to remain a part of it.

In order to spur development in the region, he has, however, asked for participation in the customs union and also for the transfer of the South African Development Trust Lands which are intended for Lebowa, so that in so doing it will gain access to the mine investments that are derived from this.

Jointly

He also asked for the setting up of joint development regions in the industrial and business districts of Potgietersrus, Pietersburg, Tzaneen and Phalaborwa.

Following the msot recent deliberations which took place in August between the prime minister and the chief minister of the state, E. J. Mazuba of Kangwane stated that he could not manage independence. His region wants to remain a part of the republic and participate in the constitutional developments.

The chief minister of Gazankulu, Prof Hudson Ntsanwise, who is now abroad, stated at the time that his government had more important priorities than independence. Among thse priorities there are the economic development of hisnation and participation in the determination of the fate of South Africa through the Presidential Council or other alternative acceptable systems.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's opposition to independence has been expressed in most of his addresses. His ideal for South Africa is a unitary state.

The chief minister of Qwaqwa, Kenneth Mopedi, has in the past also leaned toward a unitary state and so far he has not been an advocate of independence.

Kandebele, the newest of the national states, has been viewed up until recently as a strong candidate for independence when the time is ripe for that. Recently, however, there have also been signs of hesitation.

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SUCCESSES, FAILURES OF NYERERE'S POLITICAL, ECONOMIC POLICIES

Paris LE MONDE in French 21, 22, and 23 Oct 80

[21 Oct 80, pp 1, 5]

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "Socialism in Outline Form"]

[Text] Mr Julius Nyerere is seeking his fifth presidential mandate on Sunday 26 October as the candidate of the Revolutionary Party, Tanzania's only political party. Mr Aboud Joumbe, president of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, will be the sole vice-presidential candidate. Tanzania has thus opted for continuity at the head of state at a time when it is confronting serious economic problems, due mainly to drought, and diplomatic problems, especially in its relations with Kenya and Uganda. Dar-es-Salaam has had a contingent of 10,000 soldiers in Uganda since the fall of Marshal Idi Amin, and the border with Kenya has remained closed since February 1977 on the initiative of President Nyerere.

Dar-es-Salaam--Every Sunday shortly before 1400 hours, the streets of the Tanzanian capital become suddenly empty, as though threatened by an invisible danger. The shops and restaurants lock up after the last customer. In the marketplace, the fresh fish is priced to sell quickly. Everybody hotfoots it home before the fateful hour. As the weekend draws to a close, the city folds up and quietly slows to a walk. All vehicular traffic is forbidden till Monday morning.

Some vehicles are exempt from this "antiwaste" measure because of their public utility, e.g. taxis and buses, or because they have diplomatic immunity. Policemen in white emerge at the main intersections. Miscreants beware! The penalty is heavy: a stiff fine and confiscation of the automobile. This prohibition, along with other measures such as closing gas pumps 3 days out of 7, jerrycans forbidden, has proved to be moderately effective. Fuel consumption has fallen about 11 percent in a year.

In terms of bundles of foreign currency, these savings nonetheless justify these few points of authoritarianism, which inconvenience only a handful of privileged people. President Nyerere even straddled a bicycle one day before a group of duly assembled photographers. The gesture was meant to set an example, but it does not seem to have had much success, if any. Its symbolic quality remained. Every year Tanzania's petroleum bill (for crude and refined products) comes to about half of its export income. It is an overwhelming burden that has multiplied 10 times in 7 years. Thus, in these austere times, there is no such thing as small savings for the most frugal of African socialisms.

Socialism? In Dar-es-Salaam, that is something for the distant future, preferably. Ten years after the famous Arusha declaration (5 February 1967), which was the baptismal certificate of the Tanzanian experiment, Mr Nyerere was already looking askance at what had been accomplished. It was a lucid, courageous assessment marked by disenchantment. "We have not achieved our goal," he observed. "It is not even in sight. I thought socialism could be built in 30 years. I was wrong. It will take a lot longer.... As you can see, I am a very bad prophet."

Of course, the progress made alone legitimizes the "good choice" made at Arusha. But it has been given a relative evaluation in its historical perspective. It was understood that the advent of socialism would take several generations and would be incomplete for a long time, an ideal to be sketched out and filled in.

Yielding to his penchant for imagery, the "mwalimu" (schoolmaster) said more recently, "There is a time to sow and a time to reap. I fear that we are still at seed-time."

Is this the clear-eyed confession of a sober visionary or excessive modesty intended to disarm malicious critics? No doubt there is something of the ruse in this salutary recourse to political humility. By admitting that he has undertaken a very far-reaching labor, and by admitting of himself, before anyone else might, that building socialism--which is, nonetheless, the supreme justification of the way that has been taken--will spill over to a great extent into the next century, this clever strategist all the more easily pacifies foreign moneylenders--and they are numerous--interested or captivated by the Tanzanian experiment. His determined efforts win sympathy. The objective to be reached is put off so far in the future that it becomes mythologized and exempt from any present judgment. How do you evaluate utopia? For Mr Nyerere, self-criticism is assuredly a form of therapy that has many uses.

It remains that the "mwalimu" has distinguished more clearly than other African leaders between what is desirable and what is possible. It is appropriate to evaluate the regime's successes and present mistakes in the area of agriculture, not only because 9 out of 10 Tanzanians still work on the land, and almost always with hand tools, but especially--and rightly so--because the leaders themselves have made a privileged place for village unity in their political strategy and made rural development the foremost inspiration of their action and the yardstick of their experiment.

What Third-World experiment has been more written about than the Tanzanian "ujamaa"? Halfway between the Israeli kibbutz and the Chinese commune, but retaining most of all precolonial collective values, the doctrine of "ujamaa" (in Swahili, "family," in the broad sense of the word) was intended to create self-managed villages as the basic cells of an agrarian socialism unique in Africa. In Mr Nyerere's mind, the concept of "ujamaa" went hand in hand with another idea, "Kujitegemea" (self-reliance), which has often been translated as self-sufficiency. In its initial--and very ambitious--model, "ujamaa" is the offspring of both capitalism and doctrinaire socialism; it involves the common ownership of land and the collective use of social services.

The original project foundered. The Tanzanian leaders cherished a few illusions, as they seemed to believe in the almost spontaneous proliferation of "ujamaa" units. The virtue of example and the effect of persuasion, they thought, would sweep away obstacles and reticence. That was a serious mistake in judgment. When the voluntary

village regrouping phase was over, collective production accounted for just 2 percent of cultivated land. It was an undeniable failure. The regime then had a spasm of authoritarianism. In 1971, the regrouping policy became mandatory. Overzealous officials sometimes enforced it by force of arms.

The "Development Villages"

The abuses of power committed against recalcitrants at the time--and officially admitted since then--have somewhat tarnished the regime's image. Last spring, the government announced cash indemnity payments to 13,000 farmers whose houses and fields had been destroyed in a forceful "ujamaa" operation. Faced with farmers' resistance and "mental blocks" that Mr Nyerere would later deplore, the regime reduced its ambitions. The "villagization" program, accelerated in 1973, put the damper on collectivization of land.

Where is rural self-management today? By appointing several thousand "village managers," with the necessary powers, the government has implicitly condemned it, at least in the short run. By definition, self-management cannot be imposed from without. What about agrarian socialism? While the existence of a community field is the rule, the duties it imposes are few. For the farmer, there is only one obligation: to devote 3 mornings a week to village production. By working in the community field, the farmer fulfills his quota in exchange for services (drinking water, education, and health care) that are provided for him by his belonging to the "development village." He still devotes most of his time and energy to the family plot.

According to the latest figures, published in June, 87 percent of Tanzanians live in nearly 8,300 "development villages," which official terminology still lists as "ujamaa." Actually, authentic "ujamaa" villages number hardly a dozen (even Butiama, the president's home village, does not rate this label). This is the report of agronomist Rene Dumont, who traveled the length and breadth of Tanzania for 3 months at the request of Mr Nyerere, 12 years after an initial survey was made.

In his report, Mr Dumont expresses his sympathy for Mr Nyerere's policy but criticizes severely the "villagization" program. The villages are too big, too far from each other (250 families would make an ideal population), and their siting is often poorly planned, ignoring ecological and agricultural facts (soil fertility and the possibility of irrigation); fields are not allowed to lie fallow; and women, who are burdened with many family duties, are the primary victims of these planning mistakes.

Other reproaches are more "political": lack of prior consultation of the people; insufficient consideration of the farmers' individualism; overly formal delegation of powers to the grassroots. "Socialism has been imposed from above, by the president on the masses," the agronomist notes. "The masses were not at all convinced it was necessary. The farmers by far prefer to work their own plots than the community field.... The villagers still have no real power. They are not represented at the highest party levels, which are dominated by city dwellers. In Tanzania, the real problem is that of farmer power." Therein lies, according to Rene Dumont, the origin of the present agricultural reverses.

"Demobilized" Farmers

While many Tanzanians--mainly city dwellers--are malnourished, none suffers from famine, which is a plight familiar to their east African brothers. Since independence, the regime has rightly given priority to insuring self-sufficiency in food

for the farming masses. Despite atmospheric vagaries, this was maintained in good years and bad until 1979. But at the same time, export crops were neglected, a miscalculation frequent in the Third World. Thus, regular agricultural growth--sometimes exceeding 10 percent--mainly benefited the subsistence sector. Exchange-earning cash crops sometimes declined (coffee, sisal, cashews) and sometimes were stagnant (cotton, tobacco). Only tea increased noticeably.

This pattern of drift was due to many causes, which were often denounced--though too late--by the leaders themselves, causes that one constantly stumbles across in Tanzania, as elsewhere in Africa. First comes disdain for the producer, who is underpaid by the government organization in charge of purchasing crops. No villager produces, unless forced to, as long as he gets no profit for himself and his family. He is thus quickly "demobilized." No regime, however well-meaning, can flout this golden rule of farm workers.

There are other aggravating factors. Lack of depots limits stockpiling capacity. Through international financing, the government will set up a network of grain silos. However, a lack of foreign exchange is preventing it from importing sufficient fertilizer. Spare parts are lacking. On the sisal plantations, fewer than 2/3 of the tractors are in working order. On the tobacco plantations, only 1/10 of the Land Rovers are operational. An agronomical expert estimates that they could be replaced advantageously with motorcycles at 16 times less the cost.

Add to all that carelessness in farming, and the lack of technicians or technicians who have been hastily trained. There is only one agricultural agent for tobacco for every 350 farmers. According to official figures, only 10 percent of the arable land is being cultivated, and 3 percent is being irrigated. Oil plants are "turning over" at 25 percent capacity. An American report estimates that the decline in export crops represents an annual lack of $150 million that has to be made up. This is a drop in quantity and also in quality. Some 6 sacks of coffee in 10 are considered by buyers to be "fermented."

When the specter of hunger is abroad, one has to be less "orthodox." According to a recent study ordered from the FAO by the minister of agriculture, drought has cut the next corn harvest by 40 percent. Last spring, Tanzania sent an SOS to the Western countries (LE MONDE, 2 April 80). The United States sent corn; Japan, rice; Canada and Australia, wheat. This year, only sugar will be adequate. The weaknesses mentioned above also largely explain the decline in food production. To pay the grain bill, the government will have to draw upon its meager foreign exchange reserves. In an election year--it will take place on 26 October--it is unseemly to ask farmers to eat manioc. So into the garbage with principles! While addressing a village audience, President Nyerere recently said, "If I am told we have no food and that South Africa is the only country that can give us some, I'll go buy it." It is a way of admitting in all honesty that for good reason Tanzania would be ready to deal with the devil.

[22 Oct 80, p 6]

[Text] Basic Needs Hobble Idealism

Dar-es-Salaam--Productivity, yield profit. These words flourish in Tanzanian political discourse, but they do not sound exactly socialist. But what do ideological connotations matter when it comes to giving emergency treatment to a sick economy!

Shortly before being fired, the former finance minister, Mr Edwin Mtei, put it bluntly: "Worker productivity has fallen by half in 10 years. Tanzania is on an almost general 'go-slow.'" The expression "go-slow" is very convenient. It modestly covers all kinds of work slowdowns and stoppages. True, the word "strike" is still taboo. The president then contradicted his minister's judgment, arguing that the workers were not to blame. The lack of raw materials, electrical outages, and bad transportation system obviously could not be blamed on them.

And yet. How can production be increased in a socialist system grafted onto a poor society? This is an old Third-World debate and a tough problem that is being faced--boldly or not--by neighbors and allies Messrs Machel, Kaunda, or Mugabe. The "mwalimu" used to think that the essence of socialism consisted in the way in which wealth was distributed. Now he is mainly concerned with production. Almost 20 years after independence, Mr Nyerere the visionary is being hobbled by meeting basic needs.

"Material Stimuli"

Three shocks have severly shaken the Tanzanian economy: the petroleum crisis, the collapse of the east African community (1977), and the war against Amin Dada (1978-79). The coffee "boom" made it possible to soften the first shock for a while. The administrative restructuring caused by the second one ate up $25 million (its long-term effects are less easy to calculate). The Uganda expedition cost $500 million, $300 million of which was in foreign exchange (to buy military hardware).

A glance at the government budget confirms that times are hard. In the last 2 years, the budgetary deficit is 4 times estimate. It is at about $230 million. Paying for imports forces increased reliance on foreign aid. The finance minister, Mr Ahmad Jamal, admits that it will take 6 or 7 years for foreign trade to recover. Foreign exchange reserves are near zero.

To get back on course, the government is resorting to good old capitalist recipes. Thus it is with increases in indirect taxes: between 8 and 24 percent on gasoline, cigarettes, and beer.

Another procedure has been useful: reward anybody producing more than the norm. Whether it is called stimulus, prize or "bonus," the method is universal. Despite its egalitarian ideology, the Tanzanian regime has made it its own. Last May, the president announced a large increase in the minimum wage, sometimes reaching 40 percent, which had been "frozen" for 5 years. At the same time, a party brochure devoted to a "new policy of productivity" advocated the installation of a "bonus" system for the benefit of workers and national companies exceeding production objectives. Contrariwise, the "lazy ones" would get no prize or annual promotion. In this respect, official doctrine still wavers: the standing Labor Tribunal has rejected a plan to give tobacco planters a bonus for every kilo harvested.

Off of Dar-es-Salaam, boats wait an average of 2 weeks before entering the port, where the warehouses are full. Their twinkling lights provide one of the rare night spectacles. According to shipping company officials, it takes 4 times longer to unload here than in Mombasa (not counting the penalties due to waiting at sea). Besides the inadequacy of piers and warehouses, the status of the longshoremen is

also to blame for this bad performance. After the breakup of the east African community, their wages were reduced by a third. Thus, they seek to make up the money by working overtime and getting night-shift bonuses, whence the calculated slowdown.

Similar productivity deficiencies are clearly evident in the infant industrial sector. Largely financed by foreign aid, the projects are legion. But, as the prime minister, Mr Edward Sokoine, has deplored, these projects are poorly carried out and even ill-conceived: mistakes in planning, poor siting, continual budget overruns, and increased dependence on imported machines and equipment, which are great consumers of foreign exchange. Setting up a true replacement industry remains an unattainable goal. One example out of ten: Tanzania has sulfur and phosphate reserves but imports these raw materials and transforms them in its fertilizer factories. Industry generally functions at half its capacity. A range of products of prime necessity are chronically unavailable except on the black market: flour, oil, soap, linen.

Along with the recovery of agriculture, the modernization of the transportation system is one of the two economic priorities of the regime. The central railway system--one narrow-gauge track--was built at the end of the 19th century by German colonizers and has never been renovated. The main lines are in pitiful condition. It cannot handle the traffic from the ports--Dar and Tanga. There is a severe shortage of railroad cars and heavy vehicles.

Poorly Run National Companies

Tanzania has not escaped bureaucratic sluggishness, which is an almost inevitable illness of socialized economies. Thus, people in Dar-es-Salaam are ready to talk about the necessary "degreasing" of the 300-odd "para-state" companies, which Rene Dumont criticized most sharply in his report. According to the French agronomist, the national companies are overstaffed, underequipped, badly administered, and spendthrift. Public administration doubled in size between 1970 and 1976. Administrative officialdom engulfs 16 percent of the national income. "In Tanzania," Rene Dumont notes, giving examples, "there are three bureaucracies: the administration, the party, and national companies. Very often the bureaucracy is in the hands of a privileged elite that conducts the affairs of state in the interest of the people in power." This might be considered a snap judgment, especially if one considers the ravages of nepotism in many African countries. However, President Nyerere will not deny it, for he has often fulminated against "incompetence, arrogance, and laziness among the leaders."

Despite that, the return to capitalism--need it be said--is less likely than ever. Medicine, one of the last refuges of private enterprise, was recently socialized. Hospitals and private clinics have fallen under the aegis of the government or certain organizations the government has selected (Red Cross, religious missions). The 200-odd private physicians--70 of whom work full time--will have to negotiate with their new employer a contract providing for a fixed salary. The minister of health says that private medical offices benefited only a rich clientele, which, he says, is a privilege incompatible with the principles of socialism. The reproach is well founded. But it is hard to see how this will help impoverished patients waiting in line in public hospitals that are overcrowded and short of medicines.

The Reduction of Inequality

The nationalization of the legal profession has been approved in principle. It will be applied when the state considers itself able to take over the technically complex tasks in this area. Last spring, a monopoly on the imports of basic products was given to 14 national companies. No ill intentions are needed to find "racial" motives behind these various socialist measures. The Asian community--Indians and Pakistanis--(about 80,000 people) still largely controls the commercial sector. Despite progress in Africanization, Asians are still broadly represented among doctors and lawyers. Pure coincidences? The minister of commerce himself recently urged "non-African Tanzanians to observe more closely the principles of socialism."

Beyond the abuses of authority, mistakes, and mistaken obstinacy an unforgettable work has been accomplished since 1961. Too poor, Tanzania was the most ignored of the British east African colonies. The development of infrastructures and the training of officials were doled out stingily. In 1980, however, the average Tanzanian is better nourished and cared for than his Ugandan cousin and as well off as his Kenyan brother. What other African regime has taken such trouble, other than in speeches, to ease the daily life of the farmers--9 out of 10 Tanzanians--and to satisfy their aspirations for a better life? Four villages in 10 have drinking water and a dispensary; 9 out of 10 have a primary school. Universal primary education was introduced in 1977, several years ahead of schedule. Nearly 70 percent of the adults can read and write, as opposed to fewer than 10 percent 20 years ago.

Stamping out inequality is not just a propaganda theme. According to the World Bank, the range of after-tax incomes (between the minimum wage and the best salary in public service) was 1:50 at the time of independence. In 1975, the range was only 1:8. The people who drive Mercedes elsewhere in Africa, the "wabenzi," have no place in Dar-es-Salaam. Tanzanian society is probably one of the most equitable there are.

Few Political Prisoners

The frugality of President Nyerere, his Franciscan simplicity, his scorn for ostentation and megalomania, and his legendary integrity have rubbed off on the ruling circle. Of course, not all his officials are incorrupt. Sometimes the "code of morality" adopted at Arusha is forgotten. A few names circulate among the foreign community, who can give exact cases--including even diamond smuggling--and can quote percentages, but the guilty are few. The degree of motivation and integrity of Tanzanian ministers and high-level public officials is widely recognized. More serious in the eyes of the farmer are the small, daily acts of corruption, the village kickback--which is nicely called "tea" and is more difficult to root out. However, no one can claim impunity. While the regime has the political courage to admit its weaknesses, as it did at a recent party meeting in Arusha where the administration's abuses of power were reviewed, the regime also knows how to punish its wayward members. Policemen guilty of extortion have been thrown in jail, and incompetent officials have been expelled from the party.

Next 26 October, the "mwalimu," at age 58, will again be the only candidate of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM--Rally for the Revolution) in the presidential election. Who would dare pose as his successor? However, force is not the mainspring

of his political longevity. Tanzania is not like what is commonly called a police state. Political prisoners? A taboo subject. But everything leads one to believe that they are rare, except for the group of opponents recently arrested in Zanzibar (LE MONDE, 14 Aug 80). The elegant presidential palace, with its white, Moorish arcades, is one of the least guarded in Africa. Tribalism plays a very limited role. The exiles of the Tanzanian Action Front, who send out tracts every now and then, represent mainly themselves.

The army? Mr Nyerere has secretly distrusted it since the 1964 rebellion. Men in his confidence hold key posts. For the first time, he has become indebted to it, since its victory in Uganda. But the military is increasingly associated with the work of the party, which hardly seems to indicate a climate of mutual distrust. The enlistment of the 10,000 soldiers hastily recruited among the unemployed to serve in Uganda apparently came off without a hitch. Young people have some frustrations--caused mainly by a very selective educational system--but it is too regimented to contest party leadership. Nor is the party merely an empty shell or a cheerleader for revolutionary slogans. More than anywhere else in Africa, it is a party "in touch" with the country. Its power is widely delegated, whence the popular feeling that it is always possible to seek redress from authority. All these uncommon virtues largely explain the good will that the Tanzanian regime has long enjoyed among foreign countries.

[23 Oct 80, p 8]

[Text] Well-Used Foreign Aid

Dar-es-Salaam--"Nyererey is everybody's pet," said one diplomat. It is a legitimate observation. Here are the facts: in the 1980-81 fiscal year, Tanzania will receive $625 million from abroad. Some 3/5 of this aid is in the form out outright gifts. This finances 70 percent of the development budget. And this percentage has grown over the years. Some 30 governments and 9 international organizations have been laying these golden eggs. The Scandinavians and the World Bank have contributed 2/3 of it. Sweden alone sends 1/6 of the total foreign aid every year ($100 million). This is an impressive figure, even for a prosperous country. Tanzania is also the preferred partner of Norway. And not all the moneylenders are rolling in gold. Little Yugoslavia also sends its share commensurate with its means and in the name of solidarity between two pioneers of nonalignment. Yes, definitely, President Nyerere has many friends.

Is it any wonder? If Tanzania has become a privileged recipient of development aid, it is because it has been willing to help itself. It has the ideal "profile" of a good aid candidate, a country worthy of being helped, one on which funds would not be wasted. The personality of its president obviously has something to do with it. His moral authority and his unassailable integrity can overcome many a prejudice. For those who draw up aid programs, Tanzania is no "sieve."

That's not all. An American business magazine once expressed surprise that the "Tanzanian failure" was so fascinating to foreign countries. This harsh verdict can be contradicted: the Tanzanian experiment is a coherent political plan in the service of the greatest number, despite its weaknesses and temporary setbacks ("Going back often makes it possible to consolidate achievements," Mr Nyerere says). The leaders of Dar-es-Salaam are also able to identify their own mistakes--more rarely to correct them--and this is a virtue much appreciated by donors.

Opening to the Outside

Without forgetting, of course, that the "ujamaa" is the grand design of a convinced anti-Marxist, it is a kind of wager that community development can be achieved in rural areas without calling on the dogmas of "doctrinaire socialism." Soviet diplomats are not mistaken when they point out with a trace of condescension the "unscientific" nature of this "African" socialism. On the other hand, it seems that European social democrats believe they have found one of their own in Nyerere. This Catholic president, whose remarks are accompanied by moralizing, and who goes to mass every Sunday, is an attractive person.

His pragmatism and a certain spirit of tolerance have made Mr Nyerere follow since the time of independence, a policy of broad "opening" to the outside, one which is also suited to the precepts of non-alignment, which he professed. Dar-es-Salaam has some 50 diplomatic missions, which is an exceptionally high figure for Africa. The regular growth in foreign aid shows that this was a good way to begin. American Peace Corps volunteers were, in 1962, the first cooperatives to serve in Tanzania. They were accused of working for the CIA [Central Intelligence Agency] in 1969 and were expelled, but they were authorized to return last year.

The Preponderant Role of the West

It is often forgotten that at the beginning of the 1960's, Tanzania applied a "strategy for transforming the countryside"--depending mainly on the establishment of "model farms"--inspired by the World Bank. Mr Nyerere then gave up on this approach in favor of the "ujamaa." But the World Bank's interest in Tanzania has never lessened since then, nor has its influence with the leadership. Some principles of the "ujamaa" itself were borrowed from the recommendations of a large firm of American consultants. Nor has the regime ever restricted the activity of missionaries. Some 700 foreign Catholic priests still work in the country, most of them in the villages. While keeping their freedom of speech, they go along with "socialism with a human face" and are sometimes its best propagandists. Mr Nyerere has been clever enough to accept any help he can get. Thus, everybody is on his side.

Neither the 5-year presence of several thousand Chinese, who came to build the Tazara railway, nor the delivery of Soviet military materiel (mainly MiG-21's and missile batteries), nor Mr Nyerere's "holy struggle" for the liberation of southern Africa, which made him an "objective ally" of the anti-imperialist camp, has overshadowed the preponderant role of the West in Tanzania. All the ministers of the present government--except two--were educated there. From the West, Tanzania expects money and technology. It sent an SOS to the West last spring to head off serious grain shortages. Great Britain--by far--ahead of West Germany and Japan leads among its primary trading partners. Some 10,000 Europeans, 1,500 of whom are British, live in Tanzania.

The increase in aid granted by the EEC and the recent conclusion of two finance agreements with France are additional signs of economic "achorage" in the West. In contrast, financial aid from European socialist countries looks pitiful. Tanzania is hurting from inflation in petroleum prices and has few illusions about the virtues of Arab-African cooperation. The rich Moslem states--conservative ones--in the Gulf know little about this country, which they consider more or less "communist."

Some distrust sometimes prevails between Tanzania and its capitalist partners. Dar-es-Salaam suspects the West of pursuing a neocolonialist strategy in Africa. Only the Scandinavians seem to be free of this suspicion. True, they have a strong aid program. Sweden, for example--in the framework of tripartite cooperation--gives scholarships for Tanzanian students to go study in India. In 1978, Stockholm forgave all Tanzanian debts. Several European capitals followed suit.

The long and hard negotiations with the International Monetary Fund well illustrate these stormy relationships. In November 1979, Tanzania brusquely rejected the IMF's conditions for granting $200 million in stand-by credits: reducing the budget deficit by cutting public expenditures, lifting controls on most prices, improving the profitability of national corporations, substantial devaluation of the currency, a rise in bank interest rates, etc. This "take it or leave it" plan was not to Mr Nyerere's liking, and he replied sharply: "Those who think that Tanzania will change its 'ujamaa' policy, which is so important to us, because of present difficulties are wasting their time. We won't change."

And yet. Without again going into detail about the problem--and the polemics (LE MONDE, 15 Jul 80)--it must be said that Tanzania does have solid arguments against the effectiveness and political realism of some of the measures proposed by the IMF experts, but Tanzania does not have the means to forgo financial aid indispensable to redressing its balance of payments. It does no good to inveigh against the "international minister of finance," who intends to dictate his own laws and impose his own models. After this burst of national pride, it must seek a compromise at all costs. There is at least one reason, and it is a big one: several IMF demands implicitly affect the pursuit of some bilateral aid and the World Bank's granting a "structural adjustment loan," which the development of agriculture and transportation depends on.

A Stormy Independence

Tanzanian leaders are still very ticklish about national independence. One example: the minister of finance, Mr Jamal, says he refuses, in these times of austerity, to adopt a "facile policy that would lead to accepting loans from everybody on any condition." There is no question of groveling before an aid consortium that would impinge upon the country's sovereignty--as was the case in Zaire--or that would send international experts to rummage through the files and accounts of public corporations. Well and good, but this nationalist sensitivity--however legitimate it may be--would carry more conviction if foreign aid, which was originally conceived as a temporary crutch, had not gradually become one of the "motors" of the system and indispensable to its survival.

If non-alignment still exists, Tanzania is one of its last adherents. In great international crises, Mr Nyerere insists on keeping his freedom of judgment. This was evidenced again after the coup in Kabul. Tanzania was the only country of the "front line" to vote for the UN resolution demanding the withdrawal of "foreign troops" from Afghanistan (even Botswana preferred to abstain). However, Tanzania had a good reason to hesitate, for it might seem inconsistent for a state holding 10,000 soldiers in Uganda to denounce Soviet military aggression (even though the political contexts are different). The minister of foreign affairs had also prudently proposed abstaining, but the "mwalimu" decided otherwise.

"We reject the Soviet explanations," the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Benjamin Mkapa, now says, though he regrets that Mr Carter went too far in deciding to boycott the Olympic Games. Like many other athletes of the Third World, the Tanzanians were flown free to Moscow by Aeroflot. The whole business makes the politicians smile, for they have no illusions. Nor does Tanzania seem disposed to recognize the Phnom Penh regime, which is pro-Vietnam. These positions carry weight, for they are taken by President Nyerere, who has often been presented as the "conscience of Africa."

Deeply committed to the black nationalists of southern Africa--especially since the OAU liberation committee was set up in Dar-es-Salaam--Tanzania feels it has paid its dues to the anticolonialist cause. It has given its support to SWAPO, the armed action movement in Namibia, but it does not hide its preference for a negotiated solution, whence its support for the UN plan and the initiatives of the "contact group" for a cease-fire followed by internationally supervised elections.

The Uganda Mortgage

Too long a poor relation among the east African colonies, independent Tanzania has always looked southward. It is not certain, however, that Tanzania will be the main beneficiary of the economic regrouping that is taking shape among the countries of the region who wish to escape from the clutch of the South African colossus. Mozambique, an ally with ports and a key position, seems to be in a better position to gather the fruit of Zimbabwe's indpendence. Although the Tazara railway has persistent operating difficulties, Tanzania's southern neighbor might also receive a share of the traffic that presently takes the Tanzania-Zambia railway. Mr Mkapa does not conceal his concern about this.

In the immediate future, however, Tanzania's main worry comes from the north. President Nyerere reasonably hopes to see his old friend, Mr Milton Obote, in the elections theoretically set for 30 September, regain the power he lost in 1971. Will he immediately order his troops withdrawn from Uganda, thus putting an end to an adventure that has seriously cut into his prestige in Africa? Will he resist the old temptation to set up an "anti-Kenyan axis," which would presage new disputes? Tanzania will be a sure loser if it gets mixed up in regional rivalries. Rather, Mr Nyerere takes his strength from those "grand designs" where utopia gradually becomes reality. That is the image of what is happening in Dodoma, the old town lost in the back country in the center of the country, which will be the new capital in 10 to 15 years.

8782
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

UNDP POTABLE WATER LOAN--Improving and extending the drinking water system of the town of Lome, giving to the company managing the system the means to cope with the costs of exploitation, maintenance and extension of the distribution network: such are the objectives of a project beginning in 1981, thanks to UNDP's assistance (United Nations Program for Development). The project jointly financed by UNDP costing 79,664,000 CFA francs and by the Togolese Government costing 13,310,000 francs was signed yesterday afternoon at the Ministry of Planning by Messrs Koudjolou Dogo, member of the Political Bureau, minister of Planning and Administrative Reform and Zaude Gabre-Madhin, resident representative of UNDP. This project stretching over 16 months will allow among other things to prepare a master plan for the supply of drinking water to Lome with successive phases for the conveyance, treatment and distribution of water before the year 2000 and to map out preliminary and implementative technical studies which could attract the interest of financial institutions. The preparation of this master plan is justified by the rapid expansion of Lome in area and population. [Excerpt] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 11 Oct 80 p 1] 8696

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF DISSIDENT—A member of the Togolese opposition was a victim of an assassination attempt on 21 October, according to an announcement released yesterday in Paris. Noti de Souza is one of the leaders of the MTD (Togolese Movement for Democracy), an organization that fights against the regime of President Eyadema. Souza emerged unharmed from the attempt but, according to the announcement, his driver was seriously hurt and is hospitalized in the capital of Ivory Coast. Contacted by telephone, Souza's family members confirmed the truth of the attempt on his life. In its announcement, the MTD denounced "this new odious attempt against a Togolese patriot" and called upon international public opinion to stand with the MTD so as to put an end to the government terrorism prevailing in Togo. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 29 Oct 80 p 4] 5058

CSO: 4401

POLICE 'AXING' ALLEGEDLY UPC INSPIRED

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 24 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] IN a dramatic turn of events, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has announced the suspension initiated by its Police Department of the exercise to dismiss 3,500 members of the police force, whom it had labelled as "deadwoods".

They alleged that the composition of the Committee that conducted the exercise left much to be desired; according to them it was manned by Junior officers who were mostly drawn from the administration department of the Police force. They said that a sensitive exercise of that kind required experienced staff including specialists in the relevant professional departments of the forces. That is, lawyers, sociologists, doctors, administrators, Senior CID officers etc... These, according to the dismissed staff, would have considered cases on their individual merit. But as it were, they alleged the exercise was done on paper, lacking all the seriousness it deserved.

Members of the public on their part complain that some disbanded police men walked away with firearms posing a security risk. Many others went off with uniforms, official books, and have continued to work unofficially, "on behalf" of the police force.

It is possible that these complaints might have led to the calling of the axing exercise. However, this seemingly second thoughts on the part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have rendered the whole exercise suspect. The Minister of Internal Affairs Sam Tewungwa, himself declined to make any comment on the issue. He said the matter was before the cabinet.

[words illegible] police force and some members of the general public as "unfair and "politically motivated to favour a certain party".

Despite the criticism, the Public Relations Department of the Police force had disclosed to the members of the press, that the exercise had been properly conducted, and that all the affected people had been duly screened. It denied any element of victimisation or political bias.

According to the Department's PRO. Mr. Masembe, those people who had been dismissed fell under three categories: 1. The "aged" 2. the "sick", including the "handicapped" 3. "inefficients", "drunkards", "illiterates" and redundants".

The aged were allegedly retired with their benefits and pensions. The sick and handicapped, discharged, while the third category were simply dismissed.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

COURT: LULE STILL PRESIDENT--Kampala (AFP)--The Kampala court of appeal decreed on Tuesday 21 October, that the deposing of Professor Yusuf Lule, short-lived successor to Marshall Amin as head of state, had been unconstitutional. This decision means that Mr Lule remains the legal president of Uganda. But this judgment will undoubtedly remain a dead letter, given the political changes that have taken place since the departure of Mr Lule more than a year ago. Professor Lule had been removed from power 68 days after taking office, following a decision by the National Advisory Council--the interim Parliament--which had challenged several appointments decided on at that time by the chief of state, who is now living in exile in London. The five court of appeal judges considered that the president had the power to appoint ministers without ratification by the National Advisory Council. This opinion, they stated, was final, and no appeal was possible. Mr Lule had been replaced in June 1979 by Mr Binaisa, who was himself removed from power by the army. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Oct 80 p 9] 9434

CSO: 4400

CHINESE MEDICAL TEAM, RICE FROM ITALY AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 7-8 Sep 80 pp 1, 7

[Article: "A New Chinese Medical Team in Zaire"]

[Text] Japan donates vehicles to Executive Council. Three thousand tons of Italian rice expected in the country.

On Saturday, the Executive Council of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and the government of the People's Republic of China signed a protocol agreement whereby China will send Zaire a medical mission of some 30 members in hopes to strengthen the friendship and cooperation in health which exist between the two countries.

The secretary of state for international cooperation, citizen Lengema Dulia Yubasa Makanga, and the ambassador of China to Zaire, Mr Chou Poping, signed the protocol for the Executive Council and for the Chinese Government respectively.

The new members of the Chinese medical mission will work side by side with their Zairian counterparts at Kintambo, Mama Yemo and Gemena hospitals, etc.

Japanese Vehicles

In addition, we learn that a consignment of vehicles valued at a million yen, or $4.5 million, will shortly be provided to the Executive Council by the Japanese Government as part of a contribution to the execution of Zairian projects in the fields of agriculture and transport.

The agreement was signed concerning the supplying of vehicles Saturday in the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation between the secretary of state for international cooperation, citizen Lengema Dulia Yubasa Makanga, for the Executive Council, and the ambassador of Japan to Zaire, Mr Toshio Oshima, for the government of that country.

At the end of this working session, the two notables praised the excellence of the cooperative relations existing between Zaire and Japan, as well as the will propelling them to develop these relations.

Italian Rice

Lastly, let us point out that the Executive Council will receive from Italy a consignment of 300 tons of rice, a gift from the Italian Government.

The exchange of letters concerning this shipment was concluded Saturday in the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation by the secretary of state for international cooperation and the ambassador of Italy to Zaire, Mr Paolo Angellini Rota.

According to these letters the revenues obtained from the sale of this rice will be used to cover the costs of transport and distribution, while the counterpart fund will contribute to agricultural development.

9434
CSO: 4400

RESUMPTION OF ASPHALT PRODUCTION IN MAVUMA STRESSED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 20 Aug 80 pp 1, 7

[Article by Luzolo Siasia: "Lower Zaire Producer of Asphalt"]

[Text] The Mavuma is estimated at 2 billion tons.

The tour which the president-founder of the People's Revolutionary Movement, president of the republic, citizen Mobuto Sese Seko, has just completed through the country's regions brings out his major concerns.

In this precise framework, it will be recalled that the chief of state's discussions with his interlocutors were centered on socioeconomic concerns. On the economic level, in this instance, the case of an abandoned undertaking in the Lukula zone, in the Bas-Fleuve, deserves particular attention. For an underlying reason, the economic difficulties experienced by our country is the steady increase in the cost of petroleum and its derivatives.

From 1950 to 29 June 1959 the Belgian company "SOBIASCO" was working major deposits of bituminous sands, sandstone and limestone in Mavuma, in the Lukula zone. But since our country's independence, this deposit has remained unexploited. Its assignment to a Zairian during Zairianization has not brought about the resumption of operations. It would therefore be desirable for the Executive Council to draw up practical measures for the resumption of the working of this important deposit.

At this time, when stress is being placed on the improvement of the highway infrastructure in connection with the minimum agricultural program, the contribution of the said deposit can only be beneficial to the nation.

Thus the Presidential Research Service, in the conclusions of its research undertaken on the resumption of operations in the Mavuma bituminous sands, sandstone and limestone deposit, affirms that this will ensure the local production of asphalt in a reserve estimated at 2 billion tons more or less. Because of this, this deposit can replace the importation of asphalt at present amounting to about 20,000 tons per year.

9434
CSO: 4400

COMMENTARY ON ZAMBIA'S DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Oct 80 p 1

[Article: "The Misfortunes of Zambia"]

[Text] Now that peace, however precarious, has been restored in Zimbabwe, one might have expected a marked relaxation in the atmosphere prevailing in South Africa. This hope was premature. The failure of a recent UN mission in Pretoria has proved, once again, how difficult it is to arrive at a settlement of the Namibian conflict, and it now seems to be Zambia's turn to experience one of its most serious crises since its independenc was was proclaimed exactly 16 years ago.

To explain why a curfew has been imposed every night in the largest towns of the country and the reason for the police round ups which have been going on for the past two weeks, President Kaunda mentioned a "conspiracy" which has been checked in the bud and in which South Africans and "Katangans are said to have been involved. Since the Zambian head of state has hastened to exonerate President Mobutu of Zaire from any responsibility, precising that Kinshasa had not sent Zairians to take part in an armed rebellion in Zambia, South Africa alone had to deny any interference in Zambian affairs. It did so immediately: "I can assure you that we have nothing to do with Mr Kaunda's problems, and he knows it too," the South African minister of Foreign Affairs stated Monday.

Mr Kaunda's argument would have been more convincing had his country, which counts approximately six million inhabitants, not been ruined by several years of poor management and increasingly apparent anarchy. Even in Lusaka, while the people are standing in line to try and obtain staple products, often at prohibitive prices, insecurity has become general and armed robberies are frequent.

Until last year, Zambia could blame its troubles on the impact of the war in Rhodesia and on the sudden fall of copper prices, of which it is a leading world producer, in 1977-1978. However, communications with South Africa were reestablished this year, and copper prices have slightly improved.

On the other hand, the South African Republic, which accuses the United Nations and western powers of "partiality" where Namibia is concerned, would probably have picked the wrong time to stir up a "conspiracy" in Lusaka. In addition, what interest could it have in helping "destabilize" a regime which essentially survives only thanks to subsidies from the West? Finally, if Mr Kaunda has recently sharpened his positions within the pan-African concert, it is primarily to put himself in the clear with respect to his "frontline" allies who suspect him of neglecting his duties of solidarity.

In fact, regardless of the real importance of the "conspiracy" which he is facing, Mr Kaunda wanted to reestablish his authority at a time when it is increasingly disputed. Therefore, he has chosen prevention rather than cure, a proven method on a continent which, in Mr Rene Dumont's words is "strangulated." It remains to be seen whether the Zambian statesman, who has been in power since independence, will take advantage of the situation to restore a measure of efficiency to a demobilized administration and to put an end to the disintegration of a country which occupies a key position in South Africa. Otherwise, the Zambian vacuum could not fail but to give rise to greed and interference, including that from the Soviet Union which has already a strong presence in nearby Angola and which maintains its largest diplomatic representation in the region in Lusaka.

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REFLECTIONS ON WEST AFRICAN ISLAM,NEGRITUDE

Paris L'AFRIQUE ET L'ASIE MODERNES in French 3rd Quarter 1980 pp 3-16

[Article by Jean-Paul Charnay--passages between slantlines originally published in boldface]

[Text] Traditionally,African Islam was described as being essentially fraternal and ethnic. And even today the social and human fabric in rural areas is still primarily made up of traditional brotherhoods: Tijaniya, Qadiriya, moderate Hamallists, instilling a soothing popular mysticism in a stabilized peasantry--except for the special case of Mouridism within the Oulof peasantry, which is outside traditional Sunnite orthodoxy--and apparently increasing its financial power, based on [cultivation and commercialization of] ground nuts, through modern-style investments, while supporting proselytizing beyond its original site--even, it is said, among black Americans.

Traditionally, the constant tensions and conflicts between African Muslims resulted from distinctions between ethnic groups (each one wants its own mosque) and between brotherhoods. Various currents are presently unsettling this system of alternating opposition and coexistence between local communities. Two new distinctions, in particular, are appearing together with the growing importance assumed by a certain stratum of medium/large growers, businessmen, and entrepreneurs in the field of truck transport (with fat profits: passage through customs frequently being resolved in a "friendly" private way). Their fundamental doctrines of faith are not easily pinned down, as they have not been rigorously called to account for them, but they assure their social prestige and economic status by financing the construction and maintenance of mosques and medersas either directly, or through religious and cultural unions. Thus we see the Union for Islamic Progress in Senegal, the Muslim Cultural Center of the Ivory Coast, the new Ivorian Islamic Congregation of Abidjan, the Islamic Association of Niger, the Islamic Cultural Association of Cameroon, the Tanzania Muslim Council, the Supreme Council of Muslims (SUPKEM) of Kenya. These voluntary associations (under the old law of 1901 in the Francophone countries), in light of the secular nature of the states, are led by either traditional or entreprenurial businessmen (beyond a certain economic threshold the distinction becomes blurred), religious thinkers who nevertheless are in general open to the West, and European-educated intellectuals: members of the liberal professions or academe. Their structure is sophisticated: executive board, specialized committees (religious affairs, estates, cultural affairs, youth, and education), branches at the local level. They seem to have little rapport, or merely polite relations, with the traditional brotherhoods of popular mysticism:

Tijaniya, or nonextremist Hamalliya (for example Sheikh Ramatullaye in Upper Volta). But by their more modern institutionalization, the composition of their executive bodies, they can be expected to attain a level of intellectual reflection and political activity that should assure them the status of privileged interlocutors with their governments, the Arab countries which are already supporting them, and with the cultural services of other countries.

In any case, here and now, in a still incomplete manner but one which will doubtless tend to become more stabilized, these associations are beginning to benefit from the quasi-banking operations some of their members are practicing, and to provide the financing and the management of their social works, the construction and operation of religious buildings on land which legally belongs to the Association, thus constituting a landed patrimony. But the donation of funds, frequently from member businessmen, or planters, also springs from the traditional Muslim obligation: the /zakat,/ the charitable tithe, in a country where Muslim law is not established, and where the institution of the /habour/ (assignment of a gift, property and revenues, to a religious, charitable, or social venture: holy endowment) may not have previously been operative with respect to the small number of private, stabilized estate fortunes.

Isolated from the other groups, composed of merchants of less economic force, perhaps, but of great tenacity and solidarity, anti-Western, upholders of a puritan or even inflexible Islam, a minority both closed and activist, the Wahhabite faction, which calls itself Sunnite, strongly influenced by certain religious circles in Saudi Arabia, has broken with the other Muslim factions that condemn its intransigence. It tries to preach in locales where it has not been established before, castigating both traditional fraternal actions and the canonical but reformist Islam of the cultural associations. The schism is serious in Ivory Coast. In Upper Volta, at Bobo-Dioulasso, bloody confrontations broke out during the conflict with Mali (1974). Since then the Wahhabites have been creating their own associations and getting them legally recognized by the state in order to have autonomy and protection. The situation is therefore more calm, but psychologically the mutual bitterness remains. One quite symbolic example of comportment that is contrary to the unitarian affirmation of the Muslim community: the Wahhabites refuse to pray in the mosques of the other factions. The quarrel gets more venomous as we move from the field of orthodox conduct to that of orthodox belief.

Finally, there has been observed the appearance, qualitatively significant if not numerically large, of a closed extremism in several villages ruled by a charismatic leader. The phenomenon is certainly not new: one finds it at the origin of a number of warrior empires that evolve from self-absorption to expansionist holy war. The Senegalese film-maker Sembene Ousmane decries this in his film "Ceddo" (1976). It appears in a more limited way, between the two world wars, in the very evolution of the Hamalliya brotherhood, derived from the Tijaniya through Sheikh Hammallah, a pious and enterprising personality whose partisans were sufficiently seditious for the colonial administration to find it appropriate to exile him to France. The conflicts bore externally on several points of ritual: the number of /zikr-s/ (supererogatory invocations to the divinity after the prayer), the number of /raka-s/ (sequences of words and gestures composing the Muslim prayer), the number of beads on the chaplet. On a deeper level, the Hamalliya called for a more puritanical Islam--its Muslim adversaries would call it more intolerant. It seems that presently tensions are decreasing between most Hamallists and the other

brotherhoods; without renouncing their respective spiritual and ritual "ways," they nevertheless emphasize the fundamental fact: belonging to Islam. Several extremist Hamallist groups, however, claiming the communal nature of property, could be constituted in closed, inflexible, hierarchical units; their leaders would hold real economic and political power.

However, combined with the Wahhabite faction, the multiplication of such closed circles could entail the tearing apart of the social fabric and confrontations with other factions or with the governmental and administrative authorities. Which in fact happened in autumn 1979 at Dolle (northern Cameroon), while at the same time President Senghor (interview in AFRIQUE-DEFENSE, No 20, November 1979, p 50) was denouncing in Senegal the activity of a "little priest...who wanted to be a Khomeyni."

Thus one could synthesize the stratification of the Muslim factions:

/Literalist Islam:/

--puritanical: Wahhabiya

--intellectual: university-level institutes: Dakar, Zaria, Kano

--reformist: religious and cultural associations

/Popular Mysticism:/

--open: Tijaniya, Qadiriya, moderate Hamallists

--strict [or inflexible]: Mouridism, extremist Hamallists

--closed: villages in the hands of a charismatic leader (with sometimes a renewed emphasis on literalism).

The reinvigoration seems to spring primarily from the diverse strata of the merchant class, moving presently toward a primitive accumulation of capital, intellectually supported by the members of the liberal professions, and by certain portions of the peasantry looking for upward cultural and socioeconomic mobility through urban migration or agricultural improvement.

The most favored sector of this merchant stratum in general supports the activity of the cultural associations which, typically, accept the existing framework of the national state and the nature of the political and economic regime. But a fringe of this stratum, doubtless weaker in commercial terms, adheres to a pure and unrelenting Wahhabism that is, if not hostile, at least quite reserved with respect to the legitimacy of the governments, and which has pan-Islamic potential. These two factions are both active, and modifications in the internal and international position of Sub-Saharan Africa may well partly depend, across years and generations, on the ascendancy of one or the other.

More profoundly, the conversion to Islam poses the problem of the survival of African civilizations. For most of the newly converted, adherence to Islam brings with it rejection of traditional sacrifices, dances, masks, sculptures along with

the upholding of the former ethical and esthetic values. One would like to become a Muslim without ceasing to be a Dogon. But what will become of African values when the dances will have become "folkloric" and sculpture given over to individual subjective predilection? A proliferating, anarchic, and poorly assimilated western-style modernization is more depersonalizing and more destructive than Islamization. But the intellectual construct of Mamadou Dia based on holism and the correspondences between the great African belief systems, Islamic and animist, does not answer the question. One of the first great black thinkers of the contemporary era, the Antillan Edward Blyden, underlined early on, at a time when the Arabs were still practicing slavery while the Europeans were replacing it with colonial penetration, that Western values and Christianity are not as close as Islam to African mind-sets and structures ("Christianity, Islam, and the Negro Race," 1887). Brought up in Christianity, Blyden reproaches it for having become "Aryan," studies Arabic, and without becoming a Muslim, asserts that Africa's conversion to Islam would [enable it to] maintain its purity and preserve it against racial prejudice, and against all white adulteration. Standing midway between the black liberators (Toussaint Louverture, Christophe) and the first restorationist intellectuals (Du Bois, Price-Mars), he preaches the improvement of Africa black civilization: pan-Africanism, negritude, and preservation of familial structures. Even today, in the majority of cases, at the micro-sociological level, a mutual tolerance is observed between members of a family belonging to different religions--not always, however, without certain emotional and psychological repercussions.

But if these themes were powerful instruments in gaining independence and in the decade that followed, are they not [presently] undergoing a certain ideological devaluation? The spell-binding arabesques described by Senghor: the return to negritude, the birth of an Afro-Latin culture, consciousness of a "Sudano-Guinean" civilization (from Mauritania all the way to Cameroon: which precisely encompasses the 17 member states of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]), the complementarity of the Arab-Berber relationship to the blacks, marvelous [to hear] at international conferences, are less and less enticing to intellectuals in comparison with either a more or less Marxist-trending progressivism, or progressive Islam. As for the masses...As to a return to authenticity split between [various] "imported" religions, Islam and Christianity, Tombalbaye paid for it with his life without being able to forestall Chad's explosion.

Moreover, neither puritan nor reformist Islam can any longer accept the preceding proposals for a relationship, on an equal footing, between animism, Islam, and Christianity, as preached, for example, from a pan-Africanist viewpoint by Nkrumah in his "Conscientisme" or by Sheikh Anta Diop who describes Islam as "ideological super-structure" and ticks off in a critical way both its positive and negative aspects: accusing it, in particular, of turning back history and suppressing African traditions, and of inciting Afro-Muslims, but its own inner logic, to dream of an Arabic demographic and cultural ascendancy: a phenomenon well-known in Islam from the time of the rejection of the /jahiliya:/ the pagan pre-Hegira epoch.

The African civilizations have elaborated a spiritual magnification of the physical body not simply as the ground of the self, but also as an object in itself, mediating between the group and the cosmos. Coupled with beauty of motion, the language of bodily gesture fulfills both the need for play and artistic aspirations, as well as calming metaphysical anxieties. Nudity, its concealment by esthetic or sacred

ornamentation (masks) that entail the symbolic depersonalization of the individual and the incarnation within him of other beings or forces, its variations through musical rhythms are displayed as a complete "language of gesture" in a brief interval of time.

But this mediation required spectacular psychological and psycho-motor mechanisms: violent dances, trance states, invocations and possessions. Now generational conflict, and the impact of the outside world, are such that the elders dare less and less to involve themselves in such outer and inner activities contrary to Muslim decency. So there appears a transitional social system in which the Other is not only the outsider, but one's brother, one's own image before which one no longer dares to "give in." And the sense of corporal and metaphysical dignity changes. Through the old dances, the language of the liberated body expressed the cohesion of the group and integrated the individual and the community with nature. Whereas in the big cities the oft-fascinating appearance of new styles of music utilizing and destroying, through jazz and pop idioms, the ancient rhythms (assiko music, makossa rhythm in the "jukeboxes" of Yaounde and Douala, "juju music" in Lagos) offers for urban people the personal freedom of modern dances. By contrast, the collective and disciplined performance of the prayers expresses a warm social solidarity naturally, but also the unequal relationship existing between the worshipper and the unique divinity, external and higher.

The language of gesture embraces not only the dance, but also sculpture, a fundamental element of African identity. Recent expert studies show this: neither philosophically, nor sociologically, nor artistically are they dissociable. Sculpture is a gestural language of longer duration but of similar aims: intergroup social communication with the living and the dead, evocation and utilization of the natural forces scattered in beings and things. Will masks and statues fall victim to the traditional condemnation of representation of a living being? Prostrating themselves in worship before inventories laden with sculptures, which slip from fervent conviction to decorative intentions and mercantile motives thanks to the local bourgeois and the transient foreigner, are the Dakar retailers on the sidewalk of the very commercial Georges-Pompidou Avenue, and the sculptors of Foumban, in Bamoun country. At Foumban, a little room has even been fixed up so that this manifestation [the Muslim prayer] does not annoy the tourist customer.

Without here going into the contradictory theological arguments, it is remarkable to note that westernized Muslim intellectuals insist on the preservation of traditional art, on condition that for the faithful a sculpture be [considered] nothing but a work of art, not a numinous object. An insistence that evades two contradictory questions: won't the masses, by atavism, by superstition, and by fear of magic, attribute supernatural meanings to such objects or actions, in accordance with the locale and the ethnic group, by virtue of the well-known sycretism of African Islam? But conversely, what will remain of a sacred art, and thus of the culture that produced it, when the collective and individual faith that justified it and nourished it has disappeared? What becomes of a fetish when no one believes in it any more? A source of profit, a museum piece. One does not pass with impunity from a cosmogony to an esthetic, to an amusement--to an article of commerce.

Mosques and Koranic teachers are still, even in the age of mass-media, the special vectors of the diffusion of Islam. Traditional particularisms (distinctions between

ethnic groups, particular languages, rivalries between villages, neighborhoods, trades) are already resulting in the increasing construction of mosques by separate groups, an ambivalent expression of Islam's expansion and of the rivalries characteristic of a traditional society. Economic weakness is not slowing down the scattering of effort. How many concrete and bondstone shells remain unbuilt because of the reconstruction of the great mosque of Ouagadougou financed by the president of the Muslim Community of Upper Volta, a transport entrepreneur with one of the country's rare truly large fortunes? Built of modern materials in a desire to prove the efficiency of their spiritual and financial promoters, they seem quite cold and uninspired compared to the marvelous "banko" mosques of Sudanese architecture. The soaring of faith, struggles of prestige and neighborhood particularisms are exhausting the meager reserves of a small collectivity and standing in the way of individual savings, but do contribute to the primitive accumulation of some capital to the profit of a stratum of entrepreneurs and tradesmen--who, though widely practicing alms-giving in the framework of cultural associations, and thus redistributing what they have made, still stand to profit from the extension of Islamization. On the other hand, the building of mosques and the opening of schools are expanding the need for officiating clergy and teachers. From which results the collections, the /fund raising meetings/ (Kenya...) and especially the natural reflex: turning to the Arab countries that have funds and Koranic universities.

Now any Islamization presumes Arabization: what will be the political consequences? In the medium term, three institutions could have powerful effects: cultural centers, Islamic scholarships, and Franco-Arab schools. The establishment of Arab cultural centers continues: Libyan cultural centers in Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta (in addition to those of Algeria, Turkey, and Malta); an Egyptian cultural center in Nouakchott; the African Islamic Center in Khartoum, in affiliation with several cultural associations--beyond the efforts of the Supreme Council of Islamic Affairs of Cairo, and the Pakistani Ahmadiyya mission, especially in the English-speaking countries (Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Ghana), but which are also trying to install themselves in Francophone countries (Adjameh, near Abidjan). The Libyan centers are apparently going to redouble their efforts at Arabization through practical courses (secretarial work, typing, home economics) which would call for wider affluence.

By contrast, West Africa lacks (at least in Francophone Africa, except for the Nigerian universities, notably Ahmadou Bello University in Zaria, and Abdullahi Bayero University at Kano) a great center of higher Islamic studies. Certainly there is an Islamic Institute in Dakar whose mosque and architecture point to Moroccan financing. It has launched a bulletin, but it is presently providing more a basic Muslim education than performing true research. And sociologically, with respect to prayer, the residents of Dakar prefer the habitual places of worship situated in their neighborhoods.

Financed by the oil countries, the plans for a vast university of Islamic studies to be located at Say (a small historic village situated 50 km south of Niamey) are currently under study but, in February 1979 work had not entered an active phase. Libya is also supposed to be installing an Institute of Islamic Studies in Timbuktoo. Moved, on the other hand, by its great economic force and its spiritual discipline, the Mouridist Brotherhood is finishing at Touba a Center of Religious Studies and has already set up a huge library with Arabic Koranic commentaries of traditional mold. But Koranic higher education is presently being diffused through the system of "Islamic scholarships."

These scholarships are given to students going to pursue studies in theology and Muslim law in the universities of Mecca and Medina--the holy cities whose prestige seems to be growing along with that of the most illustrious and ancient of Muslim universities, El Azhar, in Cairo, which is suffering perhaps from Egypt's Israeli policy; and also in Libya, in Kuwait, in Algeria, and in the Sudan. Problems in adaptation have arisen. The Arabized graduates in religious and juridical sciences, disadvantaged in the job market by comparison with Francophone and English-speaking students, are thrown back into teaching in the medersas which, free, are financed by the community itself or receive subsidies from the Arab countries. Sometimes their salaries are directly assumed by these countries.

But these young men, imbued with literalist Islamic purity acquired at Mecca and Medina...are often shocked by the traditional thought and lifestyle of the old imams officiating at the mosques. From which comes their desire to replace them. The diversity of training, the heterogeneity of outlooks leads to sharp conflicts of interest and generations. In Freetown, in a popular quarter, a veritable war of the imams exploded, with the old and the new contending for the mosque, which was devastated in the course of a riot by the two camps of the faithful, the first holding its ground thanks to the old networks of influence; the second taking most of the young men, creating an association, and buying land to build another mosque. But when will this end? Even putting aside such an explosion, the cultural associations are aware that such conflicts lie dormant, and fearing religious activism, argue from the youthfulness of these puritan and literalist graduates in Islam that they should not be given the responsibilities of imams, which should be reserved to serious persons, studying or telling their beads at home, going out only to give the /khutba/ (sermon) and lead the great Friday prayer.

The World Association of Young Muslims, in its congress at Lagos (December 1978) concerned itself with the problem of placement for students in religious sciences and asked UNESCO to approach the various governments to obtain equivalence for their diplomas with national or western diplomas. But political and university circles, even Muslim, are hesitant, out of both practical considerations and out of apprehension of a religious zeal whose strength is presently shown by Wahhabism--or Iran. The problem is serious in a number of countries, at the various levels of teaching. At the university level, it seems that there is not much inclination to expand Islamic studies. In Dakar, Arabizing orientalism is returning to its traditional erudition. At the University of Abidjan, the plan to establish Arabic language instruction should assure it neutrality with respect to any religious influence. At the University of Dar Es Salaam, the opening of a department of religious studies as promoted by the Tanzania Muslim Council, is delayed--for lack of sites? And in Nigeria, the Christians in the south denounce the flourishing of the illustrious Muslim university in Zaria, Ahmadu Bello University. But the malaise is also obvious in the secondary and primary levels. Still in Nigeria, the UPN [United Party of Nigeria], whose principal leaders, originating from the western part of the country, are not Muslims, declares that it wants to harmonize, without mingling together, in a system of "free education," Koranic instruction for which several hours would be reserved, and modern instruction, in the western-style schools. In Senegal, the National Movement of Socialist Party Women is concerned about the fate of education for the /talibes,/ pupils, often of small means, in the Koranic schools. In Mauritania, the "African-Negro" pupils, French-speaking, fear an extension of Koranic instruction, in Arabic, at the secondary level.

In reality, the dialectic began as early as the colonial era. Proud of their Koranic schools, the Muslim communities had generally been more hostile than the non-Muslim communities to the modern schools opened by the colonizers. Practicing a sort of general education, in osmosis with the collectivity, these non-Muslims were less resistant to a system of specialized education. Which often gained them more rapid social and administrative promotion in the colonial structures, but also after independence. This under-education led to an awakening and to conflicts, not only among African Muslims but also among Indian Muslims. And the reaction involves the acceptance and establishment of a certain bilingualism, at least by the associations that are both militant and reformist--either Franco-Arab or Anglo-Arab bilingualism. Also, to overcome cultural opposition, and to give their children better professional opportunities, the Muslim associations themselves are establishing bilingualism. They are to some degree "westernizing" the students trained in the Muslim-Arab mode: either by the study of English or French in bilingual bodies in Arabia itself; or by a stay, following one's studies, in a western university with a view not to equivalence but to reconversion of the diploma; or by students in various disciplines going to the still largely French-speaking universities of Algeria; or by calling for bilingual teachers (Tunisians in Djibouti...). Several of them have for several years had "French-Arabic" schools, at both primary and secondary level, that are Muslim, private, and teach in Arabic but with some subjects in French.

Thus we see the strange and overlapping cultural and financial triangles.... Coming from the West, the petro-dollars provide the producing countries such bulging coffers that their socio-political and economic structures cannot immediately absorb all the wealth, which they turn to profit through investments and short-term loans in the West, which they transfer in part through aid to Africa (but a large proportion of this aid goes back to the West through purchase of technology, consumer goods, and arms), and another part of which, finally, they devote to give impetus to Islamic religious zeal, and thus to Arabization. But by virtue of the weight of history, of politics, and of professional needs, Arabization is backed up by study, or even reconversion, in a Western language: French or English.

From which comes the paradox: the West is financing Islamization through the intermediation of the producer countries, and is therefore working toward its own eclipse; but at the same time, Arabization doubles back and becomes a re-Westernization...which complicates the basic controversies over adhesion to an African root-language as the major, if not official, language of communication in a given country: Oulof for Senegal, Djouba (Malinke) for Ivory Coast, Bambra for Mali...and all the ethnic, cultural, and political destabilizations--both internal and international--which could be inferred from it.... For the moment, the situation well mirrors the objective alliances formed, from the political point of view, between the liberal Western regimes and the monarchical oil regimes, against revolution and destabilization of the world economic system; and between the Christian and Muslim religions against materialism.

Most African Muslim leaders, often products of rather westernized reformist environments (intellectuals integrated into the administration, military types, some members of the liberal profession), supported by the businessmen of the cultural associations and the mass of the peasantry that is still bound up in traditional-style brotherhoods that have never attempted a systematic Arabization, have a need for the "rocket-technology" of the West in order to avoid their own destabilization.

For their armed forces, because of suspiciousness, want of appetite, or insufficient technical training, have no desire or ability to assimilate modern weapons systems and the broad strategies entailed by them. Now the West--France--represents a defensive power from a military standpoint, still (but for how long) strategically credible, culturally and economically acceptable to some social classes. And for the moment these African leaders in the northern part of West Africa feel a certain reticence with respect to any Arab "expansionism." Col. Qadhdhafi's policy (he is perceived as a political, not a religious, leader, despite his financial assistance to education, mosque-building, cultural centers...) is engendering the rejection of too great an Arab political ascendancy, even if it were to express itself [only] by religious means. Depending on the circumstances, it has alternately been leaders of Muslim or Christian origin who have in Chad demanded the continuation (always temporarily, and of course condemned by all in principle) or the immediate departure (resolved by the Kano conference) of the French forces. And Mauritania, which is entirely Muslim, shows the same alternation in trying to withdraw from the Saharan conflict. Logically, when all is said and done, in order to resist any unwarranted progressive pressure, the Muslim leaders rely on the Arab countries where Islam is resistant, stabilized, and where policy and economics are turned toward the West.

From which comes this idea of the Euro-Afro-Arab trialog, in the political, economic and cultural spheres, which, according to one's ideological option, appears as observers' rights for the developed countries and compensation for the flight of their capital as determined by oil price increases; or subjection of raw materials and peoples on the periphery to the technology and peoples at the center who fear nothing so much as a lowering of their standard of living; or the creation of a vast geo-political and geo-economic totality based on an accord between the masters of technology and the masters of oil, in order to assure them jointly of this potential market and this vast arc oppressed with such poverty but laden with such wealth: central Africa; or an alliance of reformist or conservative governments against destabliziation; or as the reciprocal protection of liberal pluralistic democracy of human and entrepreneurial rights, and of the new Arab capitalism and the Islamic ethos. In recent months Senghor has often cited Lenin: "whoever holds Africa holds Europe." And whoever holds Europe and Africa would dominate the Middle East....

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9516
CSO: 4400

U.S. 'HEGEMONIC TENDENCIES' SAID TO ENDANGER AFRICAN SOVEREIGNTY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Oct 80 p 4

[Editorial reprinted from JORNAL DE ANGOLA, date not given]

[Text] When Jimmy Carter began his presidential campaign in Atlanta, the main newspaper of this American city, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, stated: "Since Vietnam, the United States has been paralyzed when it needed to take direct action outside its territory."

This opinion, shared specially by the "hawks" in the White House, undoubtedly reflects the current intentions of American leaders whose hegemonic tendencies increasingly threaten the sovereignty of all peoples of the world, especially Africa, the current fertile field for its maneuvers.

In a way, it is important to link the recent statements by the American government on Africa with the polarization of political forces in the United States. The worsening American capitalist crisis is seeking solutions, aided by all the newspapers and the television which are completely controlled by multinational firms and largely run by Jews living in the United States. It is no accident the U.S. newspapers, television and radio openly criticize Carter and his administration for apparent apathy. Such strategy is part of the plan which American "hawks" have been carrying out for a long time.

In getting access to Somali bases, the United States moved a step closer to the militarization of the Indian Ocean, which, according to a UN resolution, should be transformed into a zone of peace.

The Somali bases of Barbera and Mogadiscio will primarily serve, as we all know, as a supply station for American rapid intervention forces, to facilitate U.S. interference in African and Middle East affairs, mainly against national liberation movements and Iran. In addition, the U.S.-Somali military agreement to rearm the Somali army also is a threat to peace in East Africa and the Horn of Africa, since the expansionist ambitions of Mogadiscio are well known; the latter is ignoring the principle of the OAU Charter on the retention of colonial borders at present

Washington's aggressive policy, carried out in Africa again through this agreement with Somalia, is basically contrary to the wish of independent Africa to regulate differences on the continent peacefully, stressed Ethiopian Head of State Mengistu Haile Marian on the sixth anniversary of the fall of the feudal government in Ethiopie.

The signing of the U.S.-Somali agreement during the OAU summit in Freetown is an unpardonable provocation to the African peoples who, in that high-level continental forum, stressed unequivocally that the Ogaden region is an integral part of Ethiopia and urged Somalia to withdraw its current territorial claims which not only harm the interests of neighboring countries but are not in keeping with OAU principles. By this new attitude, Washington again displayed its arrogance toward the OAU and all Africa.

World progressive opinion must condemn the U.S.-Somali agreement which truly endangers security in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf region and should support Ethiopia's position for a peaceful solution through normalization of its relations with Somalia.

By taking this position, world progressive opinion will not only help Africa defend its sovereignty which is now threatened, but also moderate international tension heightened by the imperialists.

9479
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

TERRORIST ON TRIAL--Luanda (ADN)--The trial of a member of the UNITA terrorist organization, Abilio Ze Rafael, has begun before the Revolutionary Tribunal here. He took part in the imperialist aggression against Angola as a member of the South African armed forces in 1975-76. After having been trained by South African explosives experts he staged explosive attacks on railway facilities. He was captured by the MPLA People's Army earlier this year. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 8 Nov 80 p 4]

CSO: 4420

SITUATION OF CHADIAN REFUGEES IN CAMEROON EXPLORED

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 3,4,5 Sep 80

[Article and interview by Ebwele Ebongue]

[3 Sep 80, p 3]

[Text] Tuesday, 26 August 1980. It is 900 hours. The sun's rays beat down on Kousseri. Aboard a Red Cross Land Cruiser, we have just reached the Chadian refugee camp, on the bank of the Logone River. Camp? It is rather a large "village" whose principal characteristic strikes one at once: here there are no houses, only big tents. These serve as dwelling places, dispensaries an even hospital wards for the babies. It is in this camp that LSCR (League of Red Cross Societies) personnel are at work.

It is over 30°C. The flies buzz and alight everywhere. Men, women and children mill around inside and outside the tents. Endlessly. For how long? We do not know. One would say that the conception of time does not exist here.

Distressed eyes are fixed on N'Djamena on the other side of the river. On that side rifle shots still ring out. What do the men and women seated on the sand say to one another? We do not know. When they deign to answer a visitor the refugees utter only this sentence, this leitmotiv: "Let peace return!"

Peace! What a profound meaning this word seems to have here! While some of them walk with one another, others wait in line to be examined by doctors. Very often, the crying of babies escapes from the tents, inside of which mothers, veritable human wrecks, and their scrawny babies are stretched out on mats or rope beds [lits-picots]. In these places, it is not the seed of love but the seed of hatred, hatred of war which exists.

Accessory Sicknesses

How many undernourished babies are being treated by the renutrition service? A great many. But in addition to their malnutrition, these babies have other sicknesses," "accessory sickness ," as it was put to us by Dr Gosselin. The names of these accessory sicknesses are diarrhea, vomiting, bronchitis, kwashiorkor, etc.

In the refugee camp, no one talks about the future. That is practically a taboo subject. Only the past and the present count. But that past and this present seem so close to one another! What else is there for these refugees but the past, if it is not the reality of the last 5 months? This reality which is made up only of suffering endured and atrocities experienced during the flight toward Kousseri.

Indelible Scars

One tearful mother tells how, while fording the Chari with her baby strapped to her back, the latter died without her knowing it! Another mother relates her tale of woe: "When the war broke out, I crossed the river in a panic with my three children. But when I reached Kousseri, I observed with stupefaction that one of the children was not mine and that I had, therefore, abandoned one of my children to be the victim of the bullets." A third woman, amidst her sobs, brings up the death of her daughter in the middle of the Chari crossing; she was hit and killed instantly with a bullet in the heart.

And the students? They are flooded with questions. Is their university life finished? What will they do now? Where will they go? And those who had money in the bank? They are as impoverished as the poor.

While in the tents, Swiss, Canadians, Cameroonians, Dutch, British, French, etc. help one another to achieve their common goal: "to save human lives, to alleviate physical suffering," one question persists: who will assume the responsibility for effacing from the minds of the refugees the ghastly memories which are so many indelible marks?

And who can say with certainty, even here, that no more suffering and atrocities are still to come? For when young combatants, who have suddenly become persons with one arm or one leg, declare with a livid look on their faces that they do not know why they are fighting, there is cause for concern. At present and in the future.

[4 Sep 80, p 4]

[Text] Kousseri. Barely 6 months ago this name brought nothing in particular to the minds of Cameroonians, and even less to the minds of foreigners. It took one spark for the former Fort-Foureau to emerge from obscurity. A caprice of men? Convulsiveness of the times? All of these at one and the same time. Since 20 March 1980, the administrative center of the department of Logone-et-Chari entered the history books because of (or thanks to?) one of the greatest scandals that the imagination of man has invented: war!

Located 150 meters from N'Djamena, the Chadian capital, from which it is only separated by the Logone, Kousseri is in fact the principal witness of the bloody events which having been tearing this city apart for long months.

Not a passive witness, as Kousseri has become the land of welcome, the refuge of Chadians fleeing from death.

The Stampede

To flee from death, horror and atrocities! How many persons from N'Djamena have done so since 20 March? Two thousand? Two hundred thirty thousand? We cannot give an exact figure as the crossing of the Logone continues. And all of a sudden the tiny village of Kousseri (10,000 inhabitants) is filled to overflowing.

The problems inherent in this kind of situation obviously require no comment. The explosion in food prices, banditry and, sicknesses were the first consequences of this exodus. What to do? Act. But how? Here, the notions of hospitality and the sense of humanity have been subjected to a rough test. How is this human tide, which has only one objective: to flee from death, to be contained?

Even had there been no bonds of friendship, solidarity and fraternity uniting Chad and Cameroon, respect for human life and quite simply pity would have commanded the Cameroonians to open their doors to the fugitives. This they did, I might add, spontaneously. But we must recognize the fact that in this sector as in many others, goodwill alone is ineffective.

Simultaneously aware of the seriousness of the situation in Chad and its modest means, the Cameroonian Government, therefore, established on national territory a national committee to help the Chadian refugees and provincial and departmental committees of the same kind. It then issued a stirring appeal to the international community for aid for these refugees.

Some countries are responding positively to this appeal. Some international organizations also. These are the HCR (the High Commissariat for Refugees), the OXFAM (British Humanitarian Organization), the LSCR (League of Red Cross Societies). Aid from these countries and organizations is both material and medical. On the material side, the aid takes the form of shipments to Kousseri of sorghum, wheat, cornmeal, milk, cooking oil, canned goods, meat, etc. Medical aid is characterized by the dispatch of medicines, nurses and drugs.

Particularity

Of course, all of the humanitarian organizations in Kousseri have responded to Cameroon's appeal. However, the presence of the League of Red Cross Societies' team in the Logone-et-Chari has this particularity: it is responding to a double imperative: to support the action of the Cameroonian Red Cross, which has 200 volunteer first-aid workers here, and to also support the totality of the humanitarian effort undertaken to help the Chadian refugees. In other words, the LCSR has answered a double appeal: that of the Cameroonian Government and that of the Cameroonian National Red Cross.

In the field, the LSCR has a contingent made up of one administrator and two mobile medical teams. If we are to believe Klaus Buttikoffer, administrator of the league's contingent, the two mobile medical teams are made up of personnel furnished by the Canadian and Swiss Red Cross organizations.

These teams, which work in tents, handle general consultations, general treatment and renutrition. For Canadian Dr Andre Gosselin, a pediatrician, as for his Swiss

counterpart, Dr Jeanmaire, the principal difficulty relates to the work cadre: "It is very difficult to work in the tents," they say, "for it is very warm in them, as the tents are not adapted to Sahelian climatic conditions."

In 28 days of consultations, Dr Jeanmaire has logged in 3,289 patients; i.e., an average of nearly 150 patients per day, while Dr Gosselin sees 160 children (6 months to 5 years of age) daily.

Sustained Effort Action

Although they perform their duties in tents where the temperature is 50° C, the medical teams are working without letup. Here, they consult and prescribe drugs; over there, nurses are feeding baby cereal to the infants. Further along, Chadian volunteers are taking care of wounds or serving as interpreters.

Neither the flies which buzz, nor the hot sand, nor the heat seems to affect the enthusiasm of the league contingent. Here, everyone is "on a first name basis." But in the tents which serve as dispensaries, living quarters and hospital room, a visitor can barely refrain from showing his discomfort, revulsion and horror.

Of course, many things have changed since 20 March... Today the refugees no longer sleep in the trees. They are scattered throughout the city, in 13 sectors. However, none of them sleeps in the street any longer, beside public buildings or on the branches of trees. That is to say, borrowing the expression of the fugitives themselves, the housing conditions have favorably improved. Did not Dr Gosserin [name as published] who spent some time in Thailand recently confide to us that the conditions of the Chadian refugees were clearly better than that of the Cambodian refugees?

That notwithstanding, a refugee is still a refugee, with all that involves in suffering, privations, worries. That is the reason why the sacrifice of each of us, of each of the countries of the world, of each of the international organizations will not be in vain, nor too much.

Much has been done in Kousseri. That is undeniable. However, much also remains to be done: electrification of the camp, the drilling of wells, the acquisition of more acceptable dwellings, blankets, medicines, food, etc. So that the Chadian refugee may feel more at ease, it is an urgent matter for all of mankind today to make a sustained effort.

[5 Sep 80, p 6]

[Interview with the perfectural first deputy, Mohmoudon Mouusa by Ebwele Ebongue]

[Text] A traveler returning from Kousseri is most often sought out by a crowd of curious persons. The questions come from all sides: How are the refugees? Where do they sleep? What do they eat? etc. When we arrived in Logone-et-Chari, these questions went right to our hearts. And to satisfy our curiosity, we had a meeting with the prefect. Unfortunately, he was detained and was unable to keep our appointment. It was finally the prefectural first deputy, Mahmoudou Mouusa, who received us. And it was in his office that we learned of his recent appointment

to the position of coordinator of aid to Chadian refugees in Kousseri concurrently with his duties as prefectural first deputy of Logone-et-Chari.

CT [CAMEROON TRIBUNE]: Mr Prefect, describe for us a bit of the genesis of the arrival of Chadian refugees in Kousseri?

MM [Mahmoudou Moussa]: When things broke loose in N'Djamena, thousands of Chadians forded the river. We decided to allow those fleeing from death to enter our country. Therefore, the response was spontaneous.

The first wave of refugees was welcomed by the people of Kousseri. As for the second wave, there was no room for them in the houses; therefore, the refugees had to install themselves in the trees.

A series of problems was then posed: the problem of food for the refugees and the people who had welcomed them; the problem of resupply: the Cameroonian Government had to send assistance (rice, sugar, millet, corn, cooking oil, fish, meat, etc.). Some organizations also turned up; however, it was the Cameroonian Government which first had to meet the needs of 230,000 refugees.

The problem of sanitation was posed immediately: an epidemic of measles decimated the children; consequently, we had to prevent other epidemics such as cholera, by digging latrines and vaccinating the populations. The vaccines, moreover, reached us a few months afterward.

After food and sanitary aid, we had to think about housing. We then set up refugee camps, while still leaving most of the refugees in the city. The problem of the camps is still with us. Other organizations have helped us along these lines, as well as have foreign nationals and countries.

The LSCR participated in the form of medical treatment. Its medical team was the second to be installed, after that of the OXFAM which came here within the framework of the HCR program.

CT: The problem of security is surely posed by the influx of these refugees...

MM: The city of Kousseri became bloated in a few days, increasing from 10,000 to 240,000 inhabitants. All the refugees located here apparently without bad intentions. Their concern was sleeping, resting, eating, and taking care of themselves. But the administration had to take certain measures to prevent possible criminal acts. We called upon two sections of the police and one company of the army; the forces of the commissariat for public security was strengthened.

CT: Were the refugees disarmed?

MM: It is true that some refugees may enter our country with weapons. That caused us to install control posts at the border. We are also planning to organize a shakedown inside the city.

CT: How is the distribution of aid organized?

MM: We have divided the refugees into 13 sectors. At the head of each sector there is an official who works with three persons. All aid is centralized in the hands of the departmental committee for aid to refugees. The committee then divides the aid among the different sectors.

Distribution is made every 10 days, theoretically; this principally involves the distribution of cereals. In between times, we distribute cooking oil, canned goods, sugar, blankets, tents, etc.

CT: Mr Prefect, some refugees say that they are not receiving this aid.

MM: That is the usual complaint. Some try to be clever. We wanted all refugees without exception to move into the camp, no matter what social category they belong to. But there are some who are reticent about doing so. We have suspended distributions to those who refuse to move into the camp. All those in the camp have cards and mandatorily receive something.

CT: Why do some refugees refuse to remain in camp?

MM: Some former dignitaries prefer to remain in the city rather than go to the camp. It is a psychological phenomenon which exists everywhere...

CT: Recently, a humanitarian organization named "Terre des Hommes" [Land of Men]. What were the reasons for it?

MM: When the "Terre des Hommes" team arrived here, we helped it to get settled just as we did the LSCR and OXFAM. This team wanted to concern itself principally with children. We placed resources at their disposal.

One evening, the police brought us one of the members of this team who was surprised at the river bank with a package of medicines. The man himself admitted that he was going to deliver that package to one of the factions in the Chadian conflict. That was not his first attempt, I might add. He had already traveled to N'Djamena twice where he had come under fire, while in Switzerland his superiors said that he was in Kousseri under the protection of the Cameroonian authorities.

Feeling that none of the organizations stationed here should serve as a conduit but should work exclusively in Kousseri, we expelled the "Terre des Hommes" team.

CT: It will soon be time for the return to classes. Has there been any thought about school-age refugees?

MM: When they arrived here, the refugees themselves thought that they would remain here only a few days. Now, we have to admit that the situation is long-lasting; the problem of schooling has, therefore, surfaced. A census has just been taken, and we will soon know the number of school-age children, in the primary, secondary and higher levels.

CT: One word on the behavior of the refugees.

MM: Their dispersement and living conditions make them aggressive, difficult. During distribution of food, it often happens that the chief of sector is attacked by one of them. Some elements of our forces of order are attacked from time to time.

CT: What is the situation of the refugees today compared to what it was 5 months ago?

MM: It is decidedly better in all sectors. In the housing sector, the refugees have tents. As for nutrition, the distribution of food is regular. As regards health, the LSCR and OXFAM teams and the French medical cooperation mission are working without letup.

There is really no comparison to make compared to the beginning. Those of the refugees who left for Nigeria have returned. We are awaiting the team of "doctors without borders" (France) and that of the "Catholic Relief Service."

CT: What are the on-site needs?

MM: Our needs remain immense, even if many aides have been signed up. We are beginning to fear a breakdown in our supplies. We must have other donors, as we have food and medicine needs. Since the situation threatens to endure, we should provide much more solid shelter than tents which are not adapted to the climate in the Sahelian region.

CT: Have you a wish to make?

MM: That everything be finished as soon as possible so that the refugees can go back to their native land.

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CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

COOPERATIVES GET STATUS--Nazareth (ENA)--Legal status was given Sunday to the Wolba stage Wonji Kuriftu peasants producers co-operative in Adama district of Yerer Kereyu province, Shoa region. The certificate of recognition was given to the 225-member co-operative by Comrade Debela Dinsa, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Shoa region at a ceremony held Sunday. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Nov 80 p 1] Dessie (ENA)--The Tis Abalima Vegetables Producers' Co-operative in Ambasel Province of Wollo Region this week received a legal certificate of recognition from the Ministry of Agriculture. The certificate was handed to the Chairman of the peasants' co-operative by Comrade Nadew Zekarias, Member of the Central Committee of COPWE and COPWE Representative for the Region. The Tis Abalima Vegetables Producers' Co-operative has 45 oxen, a machine for hoeing, a tractor and a Volkswagon car. The co-operative is planning to plant different vegetables this year on 51 hectares of additional land. Presently it possesses 91 hectares. While handing the certificate Comrade Nadew said that the people of the region, by withstanding man-made and natural disasters, are contributing substantially to the success of the Revolution. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Nov 80 p 8]

CZECHOSLOVAK DONATIONS--Assab (ENA)--Various road construction and medical equipment donated by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to Socialist Ethiopia has arrived at the Assab Port. The equipment was inspected on Monday by Comrade Belay Bitew, Administrator of Assab Administration, and Comrade Libor Pecl, Ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to Ethiopia. The Czechoslovak donated equipment consists of 20 mobile dental X-ray, eight earth-moving heavy vehicles, and 29 loading and hauling trucks. The machineries will be sent shortly to Addis Ababa. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Nov 80 p 1]

MINISTRY DISTRIBUTES SHEEP--Addis Ababa (EH)--The Debre Birhan Sheep Breeding Centre of the Ministry of Agriculture has distributed 741 cross-breed, improved mutton and wool producing sheep to producers' co-operatives in various parts of the country during the last six years. According to Zena Gibrenna, the monthly bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture, the cross-breed mutton sheep have been distributed at very reasonable prices to the producers' cooperatives in Shoa, Wollo, Gondar, Kaffa, Sidamo, Tigrai, Wollega, Gamo Goffa and Arssi. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Nov 80 p 5]

SOVIET CULTURAL DAYS TO BE OBSERVED IN ADDIS ABABA--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The high-level Soviet cultural delegation led by Comrade V. Kochetov, Deputy Minister of Culture of Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, presently here to attend

the Days of Soviet Culture in Socialist Ethiopia, was briefed on the activities of the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee (EPSC) yesterday morning. Comrade Tibebu Shiferraw, General Secretary of the EPSC, explained to the Soviet cultural delegation about the duties and responsibilities of the EPSC, the Ethio-Soviet Friendship Committee and the other friendship committees in the country, as well as the contributions made by them in strengthening the unity of struggle and bonds of friendship between Socialist Ethiopia and other friendly socialist countries. Comrade Tibebu told the visiting Soviet delegation that extensive preparation is presently underway through the joint effort of the Ethio-Soviet Friendship Committee and the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee to celebrate colourfully the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution throughout Socialist Ethiopia. Speaking in his turn, Comrade Kochetov expressed admiration for Comrade Chairman Mengistu's able leadership of the Ethiopian Revolution, which resulted in the attainment of numerous revolutionary gains, for his ability in familiarizing the world with the Ethiopian Revolution scientifically and for the role the Revolutionary Leader played and continues to play in strengthening the bonds of friendship between Ethiopia and other friendly socialist countries. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Nov 80 pp 1, 5, 8]

CSO: 4420

COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S 'REALISTIC' AFRICAN POLICY

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Kojo Yankah]

[Excerpts]

IF pre-campaign rhetoric and declarations are anything to go by, President-elect Ronald Reagan may drop a bomb in Africa faster than anybody thinks. Here is an avowed anti-Communist, a liberal-democrat turned Republican, and a fantastic communicator who describes Carter's foreign policy as one of "vacillation, appeasement and aimlessness", Carter's veiled support for South Africa is now to give way to a "realistic" approach to issues.

To say that Reagan is an enemy of Africa is an overstatement. He will certainly find ready allies in Africa, for most parts of the continent have been improverished, divided and humiliated as a result of western manoeuvres and hidden support for dictators and unpopular leaders. Hands are open to receive aid (and MASSIVE AID) and some countries are all too willing to creat STABILITY by all means, even if it means using terrorist and other underhand means to aliminate "problem Children."

But it cannot be rosy all the way. Reagan is going to push the pendulum too far on the scales he wants — either East or West. Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe cannot trade their newly-won liberation; yet here goes the President-elect on Angola in the Wall Street Journal: "I would provide UNITA with weapon. It doesn't take American manpower. Savimbi, the leader, controls more than half of Angola — I don't see anything wrong with someone who wants to free themselves from the rule of an outside power which is Cubans and East Germans. I don't see why we shouldn't provide them with weapons to do it".

This is our new friend in Africa. His foreign policy points at a conflagration on the continent, yet when he was asked to comment on Somalia, on the Horn of Africa, he could only recoil:

"Well, you are running the risk of a possible escalation into a conflict that can grow into World War III. I want it understood that our prime objective must be peace and we're the only country that can do it."

Reagan believes there can only be war when the forces of FREEDOM are weak; and that is why he is going to escalate U.S. arms build-up to match the Soviet Union.

One can see a "real" definition of "freedom", "peace" and "Security" during the reign of the Republican president. For even when the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity have endorsed the fight for self-determination by the Polisario Front in Western Sahara, a voice in Reagan's hat is adamant: "The issue in the Western Sahara conflict is not self-determination, but the rivalry between two states, Morocco and Algiers ... It would be obvious to me that the national interest of the United States is best served not only in North Africa, but globally, by helping our proven friend Morocco, not our constant adversary Algeria."

The problem with most "REALISTS" in international politics is that they end up conceding: "We did not know enough of the people". The unity of Africa stands threatened; the non-aligned movement is facing a test, and the world is watching who drops the bomb first. Maybe Ronald Reagan, the realist came too soon. Maybe, the other side of Africa is wide awake.

CSO: 4420

U.S., USSR URGED TO AVOID SKIRMISHES LEADING TO GLOBAL CONFLICT

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

WHEN the elephants fight, it is the grass which suffers most.

We, therefore, view the American threat to the Soviet Union that her intervention in the Polish affairs would invite America and its allies as a threat to the Third World.

When a blind man says he will throw a stone, it means he has already stepped on a piece of stone.

Whatever preparations the Americans might have made which prompted Mr Edwin Meese, Head of the President-elect, Ronald Reagan's transition team to issue the warning, we hope the Reagan Administration will learn to dialogue with the Soviet Union to avoid testing their superiority on the battlefield.

Such interferences in the internal affairs of other countries by the World's super-powers have produced many trouble spots in the world.

The world needs peace, therefore, America and the Soviet Union must avoid skirmishes which may lead to a possible global conflict.

CSO: 4420

USSHER FORT JAILBREAK ISSUE RESURFACES

Rawling's Participation

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Government yesterday stated that Flt-Lt Jerry John Rawlings, Chairman of the erstwhile Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) cannot be exonerated from his share of blame because of the encouragement he offered and his direct personal involvement in the escape of five AFRC convicts from the Ussher Fort Prisons.

A Government White Paper on the report of the Commission of Inquiry appointed to investigate the escape of the five prisoners said the Government could not accept the findings of the commission that there was no link between the alleged destruction of the warrants covering the prisoners by Flt-Lt Rawlings on November 8 and their escape from prison on November 12.

It said Flt Lt Rawlings did not accept the validity of the convictions of the prisoners and actively encouraged the convicts to believe in their early release.

The White Paper said Rawlings personally approved exceptional, preferential and extra comforts for the convicts which were not available to other convicts.

It said he took active and personal steps to have the warrants on the convicts destroyed.

Prison Officials Dismissed

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Seven prison officers have been dismissed for their involvement in the Ussher Fort jail break incident in which five prisoners escaped on November 12, 1979.

They are Mr A. K. Oppong and Mr S. B. Quayson, both directors; Mr S. M. Alhassan and Mr J. D. K. Binfoh, Superintendents.

The rest are Mr E. K. Fiahagbe and Mr J. Fearon, both Chief Officers and Lance Corporal N. K. Allotey.

Mr P. A. Nartey, Superintendent has been retired while Mr E. K. Tamakloe, Deputy Superintendent has been recommended for transfer.

This is contained in a Government White Paper on the Report of the Commission of Inquiry appointed to investigate the release of five prisoners from the Ussher Fort Prison on November 12, 1979.

Extradition Proceedings

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The Government intends to institute proceedings in London where four of the five AFRC escaped prisoners are known to be currently living for their extradition to Ghana to serve their sentences.

This decision is contained in a Government White Paper on the Report of the Commission of Inquiry appointed to investigate the release of the five prisoners from the Ussher Fort Prison on November 12, 1979.

Notwithstanding the difficulties under which the Commission operated including threats to the personal safety of its members, a significant factual documentation has been the end result, said the Government.

CSO: 4420

SDF LEADER ATTACKED AT OWN RESIDENCE

Incident Described

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Kwamena Apponsah]

[Excerpts] Unknown assailants on Wednesday night attacked and injured Alhaji Ibrahim Mahama, Leader of the Social Democratic Front (SDF) at his residence at Kaltohini Estate in Tamale.

Alhaji Mahama, who is on admission at the Tamale Central Hospital, could not be interviewed by reporters but according to Dr Daniel Delle, surgical specialist, he was responding to treatment.

When members of the press visited the residence, they found out that the furniture had been smashed, glasses and a radio casset broken, a brief-case forcibly opened and the contents scattered in the study.

Two walkie talkies were also found lying among the articles in the hall.

There was a pool of blood on the foreside of the bed in the bedroom with three bullet perforations in the window.

Officials Accused

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 10 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Nelson Duah]

[Excerpt] Alhaji Ibrahim Mahama, leader of the Social Democratic Front (SDF), has accused the Northern Regional Minister and the Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of the Region of being responsible for the attack on him at Tamale last Wednesday night.

Speaking to me at his bedside at the Police Hospital in Accra where he is on admission after having been flown in from Tamale at the week-end, Alhaji Mahama said the recent curfew in Tamale was used to perpetrate the "evil deeds of the Regional Minister and the Assistant Commissioner of Police".

Alhaji Mahama explained that the attack was aimed at killing him, pointing out that had it not been the curfew, nobody could have attacked him and "go scot free".

He pointed out that the curfew was aimed at him because he did not see why the curfew was lifted soon after the attack on him.

The SDF leader said he suspected the Regional Minister as one of the men responsible for the attack on him because on the day of the incident, a van of the Information Services Department followed by a platoon of policemen and soldiers came to his office.

Allegations Denied

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Kwamena Apponsah]

[Excerpts] Alhaji Ibrahim Haruna, Northern Regional Minister, has categorically denied allegations that he and the Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of the Northern Region, Mr P. E. Cobbina, master-minded the attack on the life of Alhaji Ibrahim Mahama, Leader of the Social Democratic Front (SDF) last Wednesday.

In a statement, Alhaji Haruna said even to the ordinary mind it would certainly be "unreasonable and treasonable for me as the Regional Minister to either encourage or get involved in some of the very acts for which the government I represent imposed the curfew and soon afterwards recommend its lifting".

He recalled that when the news on the attack on Alhaji Ibrahim Mahama reached him, he issued a statement condemning it and requested the police to conduct a thorough investigation into it.

"I have nothing against Alhaji Mahama and I wish to reiterate that if he has the facts that would assist the police in their investigations he sould bring them out instead of conjecturing. For, this would only succeed in confusing and detracting the attention of the police from tracing his assailants and the true brain behind the attack," he pointed out.

He described as rediculous and malicious Alhaji Ibrahim Mahama's allegations that the curfew was aimed at him and was only lifted after the attack on him, adding that the coincidence was unfortunate.

Mr Cobbina, when contacted, declined to comment until he has read the papers containing Alhaji Mahama's allegations.

Meanwhile, the Popular Front Party (PFP) has expressed its dismay at the violent attack made on Al haji Mahama, by some unknown assailants, reports Raymond Harry Reynolds.

This was contained in a statement signed by the leader of the Party, Mr Victor Owusu, in Accra yesterday.

CSO: 4420

LEGON UNIVERSITY CALLED LABORATORY FOR TRIBALISM

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 10 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] Tribalism is the major social disease plaguing Ghana's development.

The fact that the University of Ghana, Legon, the premier highest institution of learning has become the laboratory for tribalism poses a serious national problem.

No time should be wasted to ban all regional and tribal associations on the campus.

We share the grave concern expressed by Professor D. Adzel-Bekoe at the week-end, that the impact of these associations upon student politics was alarming and constituted a threat to the general welfare of students.

Nobody can de-emphasise the fact that tribalism leads to divisiveness and sectionalism which can ultimately destroy the nation and its institutions.

For, there are cases in point when some tribal associations have gone to the extent of warning their members not to accept posting to regions other than their own to do their national service.

To cap it all, some associations normally make deliberate attempts to rig students' Representative Council (SRC) and Hall elections in order to put their corrupt tribesmen at the helm of students' affairs to the detriment of the whole University administration.

All kinds of corrupt practices, including buying votes, rigging elections, impersonation, tribalism, etc. etc. which are all condoned and connived at by these tribal associations are then carried on to the national level by the students after the completion of their courses.

The tribal associations claim they seek the welfare of their members. If this is true, then which association is expected to cater for the welfare of

non-members and foreign students who also form part of the University community?

So far, what major contributions have these tribal associations made to improve the deteriorating conditions on the campus?

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL AFFAIRS MOVEMENT QUESTIONS AFRC MONIES ISSUE

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8 Nov 80 p 4

[Excerpts] Since September 24, 1979, the AFRC and its three-month rule have become a centre of political controversy among sections of the Ghanaian populace. While some sing its praises, others shower abuses and try to portray it as probably the worst government that Ghana ever had. AFRC members, they argue, are equally corrupt and "chopped our money" just like the late Kutu Acheampong and his henchmen.

A few weeks after the PNP administration took over, the President, Dr Hilla Limann, made a statement to the effect that his Government had not received the huge sums of money the AFRC collected. This raised eye brows and brought a cou counter-statement from the Special Tribunal to the effect that all the monies were intact and that efforts had been made to hand it over the Government.

One would have thought that with the Special Tribunal's statement, doubts over AFRC moneys would have cleared.

On the contrary, subsequent statements from the Government continued to suggest that not all the moneys collected have been handed over. The Government claimed to have received only ¢23 million out of ¢300m? ¢600m? ¢900m? purported to have been collected by the AFRC.

With the recent publications in the weekly newspaper, "The Punch" about a secret "AFRC Student Account" at the Milner House branch of the Standard Bank from which huge withdrawals were allegedly made by some individuals in January (when all such accounts were supposed to have been handed over to the Government), further doubts have been planted in the minds of the public over the whereabouts of the moneys and the integrity of the AFRC.

Having made ACCOUNTABILITY an important, principle and one of the foundations on which a new Ghana rid of cheats and the corrupt should be built, one would have expected AFRC members to set an inspiring example by giving the public FACTS about the moneys collected.

Probe

Majors Boakye-Djan and Mensha-Poku were certainly in the right direction when they called for a probe into the issue of corruption of AFRC members, and a commission to establish FACTS about AFRC rule.

If that advice had been heeded, we will today have known or at least have a clearer notion of the various categories and sums of moneys collected.

Unfortunately, these demands were condemned by sections of the society, including "Progresive organizations" such as the NUGS June 4 Movement, and the People's Revolutionary League of Ghana, who described the calls as "reactionary," "imperialist intrigues and attempts to reverse the gains of June 4". To them ACCOUNTABILITY is not a principle but a trump-card to be used against reactionaries.

By implication their positions amount to this: If reactionaries are made accountable, then revolutionary gains are made. If revolutionaries are made accountable to the very people whose cause they expouse, then reversals of revolutionary gains come in.

Besides, other AFRC members have been silent. None is known to have openly supported the calls. Some felt they were too much of honest-superstars to be accountable to ordinary men, hence they preferred supernatural fetishes.

Even when the silence is broken, it is not to EDUCATE and INFORM the public on the basis of FACTS and figures. The issue of the whereabouts of the millions is dismissed as an attempt by enemies to reverse the gains of June 4 as Rawlings is reported to have said in reply to questions from his admirers.

Such answeres are however not too helpful since they are fallacious and misleading. It does not deal with the issue at stake; it does not prove the falsity of the allegations but rather attacks the motives and integrity of those who make them.

Silence

The net result of this odd silence in the face of continuing accusations over the whereabouts of the AFRC moneys has been the development of the Silence-means-guilt syndrome, and a feeling on the part of the masses of having been let down. This leads to embarrassment and despair and compromises their determination to fight against corruption and their hopes for a better Ghana. What happens next is to keep quiet in the face of corruption, exploitation and injustice and give everything to God! "Nyame Bekyeras!"

Certainly, it is this kind of neutrality and passiveness that all exploiting groups in history look for and expect from the masses. Hence the urgent need to EDUCATE and INFORM, raise the awareness of the people with facts about AFRC moneys.

If we are to defend and carry forward the objectives of June 4 then we must clarify and enhance the consciousness of the people on the basis of truth and be ready to be accountable to the people at all times.

National Affairs Committee
Movement on National Affairs (MONAS)

CSO: 4420

THIRD FORCE PARTY WARNED TO BE REALISTIC

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 10 Nov 8 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Despite its dismal performance in the last general elections, the Third Force Party, as one of the recognized political groups, still enjoys a measure of respect for its fighting spirit and the way it keeps on reminding the public of its existence.

In exercise of its full democratic rights, the party has made known its stand on many issues not through Parliament--where it has no seat--but the press.

The party has even, in an advertiser's announcement, once gone to the extent of declaring almost all actions taken by the government as unconstitutional and calling on President Hilla Limann to resign from office.

This is all allowed by our Good Constitution.

However, despite the new lease of freedom of expression, the party needs to be realistic in some of its outbursts, if it ever hopes to mount the seat of government.

For, we consider it rather disadvantageous to the party, if it should tend to reduce important national issues to the level of school debates in which participants would be interested only in scoring points and not relating their arguments to realities of life.

As a party, the Third Force should have a good team of economic advisers.

For the "Times" considers it very strange for the party to suggest the raising of the minimum wage from ₵12 (which is already causing headaches in certain quarters) to ₵ a day. And that is not all. It is also calling for a price of ₵600 for a load of cocoa.

Are we being serious?

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

INTER-PARTY CONSULTATIVE FORUM--A consultative forum, made of representatives of registered political parties and the Electoral Commissioner has been formed to discuss and find solution to Common national problems. This was disclosed by the Electoral Commissioner, Mr J. Kinsley-Nyinah Jnr. at a meeting with editors of the mass media in Accra yesterday. He explained that the forum "is to enable this Commission to meet regularly with the political parties, have meaningful discussions with them on matters of common national political interest, unfold to one another our problems and put our heads together in finding solutions to our common national problems". He recalled that a similar forum was set up during the 1979 Parliamentary and Presidential Electioneering campaign. His main objective, he said, was to fashion for present and future generations a more healthful and effective brand of party politics far removed from the dishonesties, the deceits and the falsehoods and indecencies of the not very distant past. He stressed the need for party politics with a marked and distinctive difference from the past and "which places the interests of the nation above party, parochialism, and partisan ship". [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 13 Nov 80 p 1]

USSR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION--The Ghana-USSR Friendship Society on Thursday organized "a forum of cultural understanding and solidarity" in Accra in commemoration of the 63rd anniversary celebration of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The activities included an exhibition depicting the success of the revolution including ceramics from Okraine Republic. Speaking at the forum on "The cultural aspect of the October Socialist Revolution," the First Secretary of the USSR Embassy in Accra, Mr F. L. Darin, said "socialism has moulded a new man one who does not believe in money-grabbing, in subjugating other people, in chauvinism and whose ideals are industriousness, mutual help collectivism and internationalism" He said that socialist culture was now fulfilling the moral mission of emancipating man intellectually because it was bringing him enlightenment, enriching his mental world developing his consciousness and moulding his sense. Other speakers at the forum included Miss Aba Hayford, a lecturer at the Institute of African Studies, Legon, Miss Charlottee, a Ghanaian artist Mr Ebow Clark, also an artist and Mr Atukwei Okai head of the Department of Languages, University of Ghana. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 8 Nov 80 p 8]

ADB PALM OIL MILL LOAN--Construction work has begun on a ¢4.5m. oil mill at Aiyinase in the Western Region. The Western Regional Deputy Minister, Mr. Lee Tandoh Ocran, said the project would be completed next year. He said the Agricultural Development Bank had already taken delivery of the necessary equipment, purchased with a ¢3m. loan from the African Development Bank. The mills are to produce about four tonnes of palm oil per hour and would initially employ about 60 people. Mr. Tandoh said 15 acres of land had been acquired in the Aiyinese area for an oil palm plantation. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 17 Nov 80 p 2330]

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN AID FOR DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 25 Oct 80 pp 1,2

[Text] On the threshold of the development decade (1981-90) we consider it useful to review development aid to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar in 1979, distinguishing between technical assistance projects and activities committed and underway in 1979, and foreign financing of investments committed during that year.

Commitments

In the technical assistance activities and projects committed by foreign aid sources for 1979, and the following years, one notes on the one hand that new operations were begun by the "traditional" sources of financing (France, USSR, EDF, United Nations System), on the other hand several donors have intensified technical assistance in relation to preceeding years (Canada, Japan, Algeria).

New commitments made in 1979 reach the total of $74.2 million, the most important sources including France with $26.6 million, the United Nations System with $19.9 million, and the USSR with $12.3 million.

The principal sectors in which commitments were made in 1979 remain science and technology (23 percent), agriculture, forests and fisheries (20 percent), and education (19 percent).

Payments

Total payments in 1979, for technical assistance activities and projects under way, committed in 1979 or during the preceeding years, is calculated at $52.7 million (compared with $33.8 million in 1978) to which should be added 45 noncalculated projects (7 with Cuba, 6 with China, and 6 with Yugoslavia).

The principal sectors for intervention remain agriculture, forests and fisheries (28 percent) and science and technology--particularly university scholarships for study and teaching (20 percent). It is worth noting that the sectors of intervention differ

Experts

A considerable increase in the number of experts (technical assistants, cooperators, volunteers, etc.) is noted in 1979: 944 experts, compared to 716 in 1978, and 744

in 1977. The number of experts does not include consultants who came to Madasgascar for less than 6 months, nor subcontractor personnel, nor technical assistants of private organizations. This figure does not include Mauritanian nationals serving as consultants largely within the United Nations System within the framework of the application of new dimensions of the UNDP.

As in previous years the French technical assistance corps remains the largest: almost three-quarters of all experts come from France (689), following by the USSR (69), the united Nations System (44), Switzerland (38) and the EDF (33); 71 experts are financed by other countries. The principal sectors of intervention (grouping around 90 percent of the total) remain: education, with a total of 462 experts, science and technology, with a total of 171, agriculture, forests and fisheries, with a total of 106, and health, with a total of 105 experts.

A total of around 1300 long-term study scholarships were granted Madagascar in 1979, representing approximately the same number of scholarships as in 1978. The EDC participates in the financing of a total of 350 study scholarships, while France follows with 346 study scholarships, and the USSR 310.

Capital Assistance

Foreign financing of investments in Madagascar in 1979 amounted to $222 million, compared to $175 million and $59 million in 1978 and 1977, respectively. This continuing increase in foreign investments in Madagascar confirms the pursuit and intensification of the REM's all-out investment policy. Globally, nearly all capital assistance (97 percent was granted to only 4 sectors, namely natural resources, agriculture, transports and communications, and international trade.

Loans and Subsidies

Of the total amount of foreign financing $18 million, or 8 percent (16 percent in 1978) were committed as subsidies and $204 million or 92 percent (84 percent in 1978) as loans. While subsidies have diminished by $10 million compared to 1978, loans granted in 1979 increased by $57 million compared to 1978.

Subsidies are apportioned in the first place to the sectors of transport and communications (52 percent) and agriculture, forests and fisheries (27 percent). The principal sources of capital subsidies for Madagascar remain Japan ($4.7 million), France ($4.4 million) through FAC [French Aid and Cooperation Fund] and CCCE [Central Fund for Economic Cooperation,] as well as the European Development Fund ($4.2 million).

Concerning loans, a heavy preponderance is to be noted of commitments for the transport and communications sectors (highway projects of IDA, the Federal Republic of Germany and of the EDF; railroad project of IDA and of the CCE) [as written in text: CCCE?]; and for the sector of international trade and financing (economic cooperation agreement with the Democratic and Popular Algerian Republic).

In the sector of natural resources supplementary committments were made for the "Andekaleka Hydroelectric Development" project. Finally, considerable amounts were allocated to the agriculture sector to develop rice and cotton production.

The principal sources of new loans granted remain Algeria (commercial agreement) amounting to $60 million, the International Development Association (IDA--World Bank group) with $55 million for four new projects, the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE--France) which granted $28.7 million and the Federal Republic of Germany, with a total of $25.6 million. Concerning conditions under which the loans granted, the interest rates vary between 0.75 percent and 6 percent. The duration of loans can be divided into two groups: one group falling due within 10 to 20 years; the other between 30 and 50 years, with grace periods varying between 3 to 6 years.

Since government authorities consider Madagascar's global foreign indebtedness as still quite small compared to other developing countries, and because of the national economy's favorable prospects for the next 5 or 6 years, a continued increase in capital assistance for the years to come is to be expected, as well as a diversification of sources of foreign financing of investments, pursuant to the RDM's "all directions" policy.

9772
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

TAMATAVE PORT CONGESTION--Toamasina. For some time there has been much discussion of the congestion at the autonomous port of Toamasina. Urgently needed produce such as rice, table oil and cement have accumulated. The director general of the port met with journalists after having invited them to visit the site. He explained to them the different reasons that might be the cause of the temporary congestion: owners of merchandise who have not completed administrative formalities; inadequate transport facilities. He indicated that sometimes around 28,000 tons of merchandise accumulate in the port. However, the putting into serve of 128 trucks, including two semi-trailers and two vans (gifts from the GDR) unloaded last Thursday could in part resolve this problem. Double axle IFAW-50 trucks have a 5 to 8 ton capacity and are well adapted to our highways. It is believed that these trucks will soon be handed over to the transport cooperatives. It is to be noted that Thursday, during the truck reception ceremonies, presided over by the PCE of faritany (expansion unknown), M Lahady Samuel, two boats were unloaded, the first, a Burmese, with 6000 tons of white rice from the Socialist Republic of Burma, and the second 5000 barrels of table oil. [Text] Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 25 Oct 80 p 1] 9772

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

BATA SHOE COMPANY--Mzuzu, Thursday--Construction work is in progress on a K100,000 Bata Shoe Company (Malawi) Limited complex in Mzuzu Municipality. Work on the building is being carried out by Lusitania Limited. The Bata Show Company are presently operating from loaned buildings near the Mzuzu bus stage. According to the company's retail merchandiser, Mr. H.W. Mfune, the building which is now at roofing stage will accomodate a retail shop and a wholesale depot. He said: "It is our hope that when the building is completed the company will be able to provide its customers with the most efficient and up to date services." "The company's goal is to match with the fast development which is taking place in the country by providing its customers with the best services wherever necessary," Mr Mfune added. The company has other smaller shops in Mzimba and Karonga besides the shop in Mzuzu. Future plans for the company include building other smaller shops in Rumphi and Nkhata Bay districts, he said. Work on the building which began last July is scheduled for completion in February next year.--MANA

FISH FARM PLAN--Nkhata Bay, Sunday--The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Representative in Malawi, Mr. R.A. Borthwick has said that his organisation, in conjunction with the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and the Fisheries Department, is trying to bring fish to the people in the Northern Region at a cheaper price. Mr. Borthwick said that since the lake in the North was far deeper than in the South, the fish stock were therefore in lesser quantities. "But to supplement the shortage the UNDP, in co-operation with the Government is looking into possibilities of establishing fish farming as an integral part of other farming activities in the rural areas in order to increase fish production," he said. The UNDP Representative said that this method of increasing fish production has been successful elsewhere and he saw no reason why it should not succeed here. Speaking about the fisheries expansion project which is being financed by his organisation, Mr. Borthwick said that it was intended to expand the activities of the project which, apart from aiming at ensuring increased fish production would also provide the people with employment opportunities in the fishing industry.--MANA [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 10 Nov 80 p 1]

AIRLINE ACQUIRES SECOND JET--Blantyre, Sunday--Air Malawi Limited has acquired a second BAC 1-11 jet to support the similar one already in service in their regional flights, which covers Salisbury, Lusaka, Nairobi and Johannesburg. The jet, registered Number 7Q YKK, started its scheduled flights on Friday. It is on a two-year lease contract from Hapag-Lloyd Limited in Frankfurt, West Germany. The aircraft has room for 80 passengers and space for freight. The General Manager of Air Malawi, Captain M.O'Donovan told MANA in an interview that the new BAC 1-11

can cruise at a speed of 550 miles an hour at altitudes varying from 35,000-37,000 feet. "For the past six months the other jet has been operating between Malawi, Salisbury, Nairobi, Lusaka, Johannesburg, plust the WENELA contract, working six days a week at an average of 10 hours daily," Mr. J.S. Fox, Air Malawi's Engineering Manager said. Commenting on domestic flights, Captain M'Donovan said Malawi was adequately covered on air services. [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 10 Nov 80 p 1]

LOAN FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS--Blantyre, Monday--Details of a three year loan for K4,000,000 to be raised by the Government have been announced in a press release by the Reserve Bank of Malawi, acting as agents for the Ministry of Finance. The proceeds of the loan will be used to finance development projects in Malawi and for the repayment of a maturing debt. Interest will be paid at the rate of 10 and 1/4 percent per annum and the loan will be repaid on November 19, 1983. The list of applications will be opened at 8.00 a.m. on Wednesday, November 19, 1980 and will be closed at 11.30 a.m. on the same day. Interest payments will be made twice a year on May 19 and November 19. The first payment will be made on May 19, 1981 on the amount of stock alloted. Holders of the five year K4,000,000 Government of Malawi 8 percent Local Registered Stock November 1980, which matures on November 19, 1980 are offered conversion rights into this new issue at par and will have preferential allotment over other applicants, said the announcement. Applications must be for not less than K20 of Stock or in multiples thereof. The full payment of K100 percent is payable on application. Prospectuses giving full details of the loan will be advertised in the Press and copies may also be obtained from Reserve Bank of Malawi, from the Secretary to the Treasury, Lilongwe; from branches of the commercial banks in Malawi, from the New Building Society and from the District Commissioners, said the announcement. [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 11 Nov 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

PHARMACEUTICAL POLICY WILL NEUTRALIZE TRANSNATIONALS' ACTIVITIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Oct 80 pp 2, 7

[Excerpts] The minister of health, Pascoal Mocumbi, in a roundtable discussion held several days ago in the capital, stressed that the struggle against multinational firms had to be carried out through our country's pharmaceutical policy; Swiss specialist Prof Georges Peters, who is ending his visit to Mozambique today, participated.

In the meeting on "Pharmaceutical Policy in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique], a basic issue in providing health services to the people, Minister Mocumbi reviewed the steps taken in our country to define a national pharmaceutical policy.

Importance of the Subject

In his speech, Mocumbi began by explaining that the pharmaceutical policy is an integral part of the country's health policy, as defined by FRELIMO Party and implemented by the Ministry of Health.

"It is important to speak of the pharmaceutical policy," said the minister of health. "It is important because of the social and economic consequences arising from its definition. It is important, too, because in most countries, it has not yet been spelled out.

"We should wonder why many countries still do not have a coherent plan for a national pharmaceutical policy. If we reflect seriously on this matter, we find the explanation in the work done by multinational companies, in the pharmaceutical lobby and their domination of the international market.

"Today, the problem cannot be considered outside the political concept of each nation. It is no accident that the socialist countries have national pharmaceutical policies while only a small percentage of capitalist countries do.

Armed Struggle--Point of Departure

"We know Mozambique's situation prior to independence: thousands of medicines available; an advertising agent from the international laboratories for every five doctors (more than in France); no regulation of prescriptions and no mechanisms to control the quality of products available.

"In this anarchy, gifts and bribes went hand in hand with the illegal export of currency.

"This situation had to be ended when the people's power was installed. The RPM tried to create solid foundations in all areas. The health field, and consequently pharmaceutical activity, is a well-known example of everything reorganized.

"Thus, the RPM established bases for a national policy, before WHO took any specific action, even before WHO could discuss the problem openly.

National List of Medicines

"In January 1977 (many months before WHO drew up a list of 200 essential medicines), our first national list of medicines was published in Mozambique, limiting the number of pharmaceutical products to 390 (including galenic preparations) for use by the National Health Service.

"From that time, medicines had to be prescribed from the list by their generic names. This prohibition on the use of pharmaceutical brand names made the entire propaganda support structure for multinational pharmaceutical firms unnecessary.

"We can say today that the negative propaganda of the large international laboratories died a natural death in our country, judging from the reduction in the number of firms, pamphlets and advertising agents, even though no special regulatory legislation has been published.

National Pharmaceutical Industry

"A national pharmaceutical industry is being drafted and the study phase is almost concluded. It will not only reduce our dependence on multinational pharmaceutical firms, but also current costs for products used.

"Local production of medicines will be directed toward maximum use of local resources, using packing materials already produced in our country; an investigation of our rich plant resources will be expanded so that, sooner or later, we can obtain local raw materials.

Regulation of Distribution

"Regulating medicine distribution continues to be a problem, despite the improvement in recent years. However, it still concerns us.

"Therefore, a study on this matter was ordered; it will be a basis for deciding how to overcome our problems in transporting and distributing medicine.

"In WHO, this matter is now openly discussed because of the action of socialist and nonaligned countries. The struggle with multinational firms will not be easy, however.

"It must be done, and the subject must be brought up whenever possible, since the results obtained which are now visible, represent an inestimable benefit to the health of people throughout the world, specially in the least protected countries: the developing countries."

9479
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

BANKING OFFICIAL TO BULGARIA--The minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Sergio Vieira, is making a friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the invitation of the president of the National Bank of Bulgaria, Prof Vasselin Nikiforov. High-ranking officials from the Bank of Mozambique and the People's Development Bank are accompanying Minister Vieira. In Sofia, the minister-governor already attended the autumn session of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank. All bank governors from the socialist countries in CEMA participated in this session. After this visit to strengthen bilateral financial and banking cooperation, Vieira will go to Budapest, at the invitation of the president of the National Bank of Hungary, Dr Matyas Timar. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Oct 80 p 1] 9479

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL TO DPRK--Returning from Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, where he represented his country at the sixth congress of the PTC [Labor Party of Korea], Amado Vaz, a member of the Political Bureau of the MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe], stopped over in Angola. The MLSTP Political Bureau member stressed the PTC proposals on the reunification of the country and announced that an international conference on the peaceful reunification of Korea would be held in the near future in the Democratic Republic of Algeria. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Oct 80 p 8] 9479

CSO: 4401

CONSTITUTION OF UGANDA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PUBLISHED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 30, 31 Oct, 1 Nov 80

[30 Oct 80 p 4]

[Text] 1. Name: The name of party shall be "The Uganda People's Congress (UPC) referred to in this constitution as "the Party").

2. Emblem: The emblem of the Party shall be "The Open Hand" (for peace, unity and justice).

3. Flag: (1) There shall be the flag of the Party of tricolour: black (for African personality), red (for human equality and brotherhood) and blue (for peace and justice).

(2) The party tricolour flag shall be horizontal with black on the top, the red in the middle, followed by the blue.

4. Aims and objectives: (1) To build the republic of Uganda as one country with one people, one parliament and one government.

(2) To defend the independence and sovereignty of Uganda and maintain peace and tranquility, and to preserve the Republican Constitution of Uganda.

(3) To organise the Party to enable the people to participate in framing the destiny of our country.

(4) To fight relentlessly against poverty, ignorance, disease, colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism and apartheid.

(5) To plan Uganda's economic development in such a way that the government, through the parastatal bodies, the cooperative movements, private companies, individuals in industry, commerce and agriculture, will effectively contribute to increased production to raise the standard of living in the country.

(6) To protect without discrimination based on race, colour, sex or religion every person lawfully living in Uganda and enable him to enjoy the fundamental rights and freedom of the individual that is to say:

(i) Life, liberty, security of the person and protection of the law;

(ii) Freedom of conscience, of expression and association;

(iii) Protection of privacy of his home, property and from deprivation of property without compensation.

(7) To ensure that no citizen of Uganda will enjoy any special privilege, status or title by virtue of birth, descent or heredity.

(8) To ensure that in the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms no person shall be allowed to prejudice the right and freedoms of others and the interests of the state.

(9) To support organisations, whether international or otherwise, whose aims, objectives and aspirations are consistent with those of the Party.

(10) To do such other things that are necessary for the achievement of the aims, objectives and aspirations of the Party.

5. Membership of the Party

The membership of the Party shall be open to any citizen of Uganda who:

(i) accepts the aims and objectives of the Party.

(ii) is of the age of 18 or over.

(iii) is not a member of any other political party.

(iv) does not support tribalism and parochialism, and

(v) has paid admission fee and membership dues as prescribed by the National Council.

6. The Annual Delegates Conference

There shall be Annual Delegates Conference which shall be the supreme body of the Party and shall be composed of the following:

(i) The members of the National Council.

(ii) The Members per Parliamentary Constituency; elected by the Parliamentary Constituency Conference annually.

7. Duties of the Annual Delegates Conference:

(1) The Annual Delegates Conference shall lay down the broad basic policies of the Party;

(2) The Annual Delegates Conference shall enact or amend the constitution of the Party;

(3) The Annual Delegates Conference shall be the sole body to elect the president of the Party;

(4) The president shall, immediately after his election, appoint a vice-president, treasurer and assistant treasurer, secretary general, assistant secretary-general and the national chairman and national vice-chairman, all of whom shall be members of the Central Executive Committee. The president shall have powers to dismiss or replace any of the members so appointed by him;

(5) The president shall hold office for a term of seven years;

(6) The president shall relinquish office on being required to do so by a resolution supported by a two-thirds majority at the Annual Delegates Conference. The motion for the resolutions must be signed by at least one-half of the members of the National Council;

(7) A president removed under article (6) shall not be eligible for re-election;

(8) The Annual Delegates Conference shall consider reports from the president on matters affecting the Party and the country.

(9) To elect a new president in case of death, resignation or retirement while in office.

8. The National Council:

There shall be the National Council of the Party, which shall be composed as follows:

(i) Members of the Central Executive Committee.

(ii) One member per Parliamentary Constituency to be elected by the Parliamentary Constituency Executive Committee.

9. Duties of the National Council:

The duties of the National Council shall be as follows:

(1) To carry out the policy of the Party as laid down by the Annual Delegates Conference;

(2) To establish a cadre of paid staff at the national headquarters and in parliamentary constituencies;

(3) To organise, guide and supervise Party activities in districts, constituencies and branches;

(4) To raise and control the finances of the Party and consider reports and audited accounts submitted by the Central Executive Committee;

(5) Subject to ratification by the Annual Delegates Conference, to make rules and standing orders for the implementation and enforcement of the Party constitution;

(6) To discipline (including powers to dismiss) Party members who may commit breaches of the Party's constitution, including any rules made thereunder, to dissolve branches of the Party and to hear appeals from individual members of the Party;

(7) To discipline, dismiss or dissolve any executive committee of the Party;

(8) To initiate and undertake such activities as may further the aims and objectives of the Party;

(9) To determine the rates of any dues or fees payable to the Party by Party members or branches thereof; and the National Council may by resolution delegate any of its powers to the Central Executive Committee as it may seem necessary.

[31 Oct 80 p 4]

[Text] 10. The Central Executive Committee:

There shall be a Central Executive Committee of the Party which shall be composed as follows:

(i) The president of the Party;

(ii) The vice president, secretary-general, treasury, assistant secretary general, assistant treasurer, national chairman and national vice-chairman of the Party;

(iii) Two members to be elected by the District Executive Committee from among themselves.

11. Functions of the Central Executive Committee:

The Central Executive Committee shall be responsible for the implementation of the decisions and policies of the National Council and of the National Annual Delegates Conference, for ensuring that such decisions and policies are duly and performed by all Party organs and members.

12. Branch Organisation of the Party:

The Party shall establish Party branches in each "muluka" or ward in which there are at least 25 Party members: [numbering as published]

(2) Each branch shall at a general meeting elect branch chairman, who shall then appoint branch vice-chairman, treasurer and assistant treasurer, secretary and assistant secretary.

(3) Each branch shall hold an annual general meeting, at which it shall elect seven other persons who together with branch Party officials shall form the branch executive.

(4) Application for the registration of any branch shall be forwarded to the national headquarters Secretariat through the Parliamentary Constituency Executive. No Party branch shall be registered without approval of the Parliamentary Constituency Executive.

(5) The branch shall organise and propagate the Party's principles in the area in accordance with Party policy, rules and standing orders.

13. The Party Committees:

(1) There shall be a Party Parliamentary Committee for the National Assembly and a District Council Party Committee for each district;

(2) The Party Parliamentary Committee shall consist of Party members of the National Assembly;

(3) The District Council Party Committee shall consist of Party members of the district council;

(4) The chairman of the Party Parliamentary Committee shall be the president or in his absence any other member of parliament nominated by him.

In the absence of the president's nominee the Parliamentary Committee shall elect from among themselves a temporary chairman. The chairman of the District Council Party Committee shall be the party leader in the council who shall be elected by the members of council immediately after the district council elections and in his absence his nominee.

(5) The duties of the Party Parliamentary Committee shall be to consider government business or parliamentary business before such matters are submitted to the house for debate. When the Party Parliamentary Committee has approved any matter submitted to it by the appropriate Party organ all Party members shall support and vote for such matters in the National Assembly or District Council.

(6) The duties of the District Party Committee in relation to the District Council shall be the same as those of the Party Parliamentary Committee in relation to the National Assembly.

(7) Any misbehaviour on the part of the Party members in the National Assembly or District Council shall be reported to the Party Disciplinary Committee.

14. Disciplinary Committee:

There shall be a disciplinary committee which shall consist of the Party president and four other members appointed by the National Council. The duties of the Disciplinary Committee shall be to enforce the discipline of the Party, including the suspension of members, and to report to the National Council and to enforce the rules and standing orders of the Party.

15. Party Funds:

(1) The general funds of the Party shall be derived from Party functions, donations, subscriptions and from such other sources approved by the National Council.

(2) A receipt bearing the Party's name and the signature of the president, treasurer, or the secretary-general shall be issued for all monies paid to the Party.

This procedure shall apply to the constituencies and branches. All monies from every Parliamentary Constituency and Branch Executive shall be paid to the general funds of the Party into a bank authorised by the Central Executive.

(3) Allocation of funds for expenditure to parliamentary constituencies and branches shall be done centrally at the national headquarters Secretariat in accordance with rules made by the National Council.

(4) Any member who acts contrary to the rules of the Party either in the collection of funds or in any other matter, may be subjected to disciplinary action as provided for in article 14.

16. Meetings of the Party:

(1) Annual Delegates Conference shall meet annually. The president of the Party shall call the conference by notice in writing, stating the agenda, date, place and time of the meeting, giving one month's notice.

The president may call an emergency meeting of the Annual Delegates Conference as he deems necessary, giving two weeks' notice of such a meeting.

(2) The Central Executive Committee shall meet regularly every two months. The meeting shall be called by the president by notice in writing, stating the place, date and time of the meeting, giving two weeks' notice.

The president may call an emergency meeting of the Central Executive whenever he deems it necessary and shall give 48 hours' notice of such a meeting.

(3) The National Council shall meet regularly every 4 months. The president shall call the meeting by notice in writing, stating the place, date and time of the meeting, giving two weeks' notice.

The president may call an emergency meeting of the National Council whenever he deems this necessary and shall give 48 hours' notice of such a meeting.

(4) The District Party Executive Committee shall meet every three months to consider general matters affecting the Party in the district. The chairman of the District Party Executive shall rotate among the parliamentary constituency chairmen in the district.

The meeting of the District Party Executive Committee shall be called by the chairman in writing, stating the place, date and time of the meeting and giving two weeks' notice. An emergency meeting may be called by the chairman whenever he deems it necessary giving three days' notice for such a meeting.

(5) The Parliamentary Constituency Conference shall meet every six months. The conference shall be called by the chairman by notice in writing, stating the place, date and time of the meeting, giving two weeks' notice.

(6) The Parliamentary Constituency Executive Committee shall meet once every month. The meeting of the Constituency Executive Committee shall be called by the chairman by notice in writing, stating the place, date, time and giving one week's notice.

(7) The Branch Executive Committee shall meet once every month. The meeting shall be called by the branch chairman, giving notice to all members of such a period as he may think fit.

17. Quorum: The quorum for meetings of the different organs of the Party shall be as follows:

(a) The quorum for the Annual Delegates Conference, the National Council and the Parliamentary Constituency Party Conference shall be one-half of all the members;

(b) The quorum for the Central Executive, District Party Executive, Parliamentary Constituency Executive and the meetings of branch organisations shall be one-third of all the members.

18. Appointment of headquarters staff:

1. The Central Executive Committee shall be responsible for the appointment of the National Headquarters staff. The appointment shall be within the limits of establishment authorised by the National Council.

2. The president shall be responsible for the supervision and allocation of duties of the staff at the National Headquarters.

[1 Nov 80 p 4]

[Text] 3. The president may delegate his power under this article to the secretary-general, the treasurer or any other national party officials.

19. Composition of the District Party Executive Committee:

The District Party Executive shall be composed of the following:

1. Chairman of each of the Parliamentary Constituency Executive Committees in the district.

2. Three other members elected by each of the Parliamentary Constituency Executive Committee in the district.

The Central Executive Committee shall make rules and standing orders covering the procedures of meetings of the District Executive Committee, appointment of the secretary, the keeping of records and channel of communication with the Headquarters and the Parliamentary Constituency Executive.

20. Appointment of Parliamentary Constituency Staff:

1. The Parliamentary Constituency Executive Committee shall be responsible for the appointment of the constituency paid staff.

2. The constituency chairman shall be responsible for the supervision of the paid staff. He may delegate his power to the secretary or such other Party officials as he may deem necessary.

21. Conditions of service of staff:

The National Council shall make rules and regulations governing terms and conditions of service of the staff of the National Headquarters Secretariat, district headquarters staff and such other staff as the National Council may from time to time authorise.

22. Constituency Party organisations:

There shall be Party Constituency organisations for every parliamentary seat, which shall consist of all the branches in that constituency.

23. The Parliamentary Constituency:

The Parliamentary Constituency shall have a Constituency Conference and Constituency Executive Committee.

24. The Parliamentary Constituency Conference:

The constituency shall be composed as follows:

(1) The member of parliament for that constituency;

(2) The members of the district council and members of urban authorities and council members from that parliamentary constituency, provided that where a member of the district council having part of another parliamentary constituency, such a member shall be qualified for membership for both parliamentary constituencies;

(3) The Executive Committee of every branch to the constituency possessing the Party registration certificate;

(4) Ten persons elected by the branch general meeting from among members who are not Party officials;

(5) The chairman who shall be elected by the conference.

25. The duties of Parliamentary Constituency Conference:

91) To implement the policy of the Party in that constituency;

(2) To lay down principles in conformity with the policy of the Party concerning the effective propagation, organisation and supervision of the Party activities in that constituency;

(3) To consider reports from the constituency executive;

(4) To approve the appointment by the Parliamentary Constituency Executive, Party paid staff for that constituency as may be established by the National Council from time to time;

(5) To elect the constituency chairman who shall appoint the vice-chairman, treasurer, assistant treasurer, secretary and assistant secretary.

(6) To elect seven persons to the Constituency Executive from among members of the conference who are not Party officials of the constituency.

26. The Parliamentary Constituency Executive composition:

The Parliamentary Constituency Executive shall be composed as follows:

(1) The parliamentary constituency chairman, who shall be chairman of the executive;

(2) The Party officials of the parliamentary constituency.

(3) Seven persons elected by the parliamentary constituency who are not constituency party officials;

27. Duties of the Parliamentary Constituency Executive Committee:

(1) To execute the Party policy as laid down by the Annual Delegates' Conference, the National Council, District Party Council and the Constituency Conference;

(2) To organise, assist and supervise Party branches in that constituency and to organise and supervise national and district council elections as directed by the National Council Elections Committee.

(3) To submit reports to the Parliamentary Constituency Conference on the progress and the activities of the Party in the Constituency;

(4) To do such other things to promote the aims and objectives of the Party.

28. Presidential Electoral Commission:

The president of the Party shall appoint members of the Party to constitute the Presidential Electoral Commission which commission will process applications from Party members for candidature for the National Assembly, consult with Party organs on any application and approve, on behalf of the National Council, candidates for the National Assembly elections.

CSO: 4420

NEW UPC CONSTITUTION CALLED DICTATORIAL

Kampala THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Uganda Peoples Congress (U.P.C.) has published its party Constitution which is a direct reflection of the "pigeon-hole" 1967 Uganda Constitution that placed all powers in the President.

Article 7 of the U.P.C. Constitution on "Duties of the Annual Delegates Conference" section 4 (see UGANDA TIMES of 30.10.80) says:

"The President shall, immediately after his election, appoint a vice-president, treasurer and assistant treasurer, secretary-general, assistant secretary general and the national chairman and national vice-chairman, all of whom shall be members of the Central Executive Committee. The President shall have powers to dismiss or replace any of the members so appointed by him."

Such arrangement presupposes that any U.P.C. intending to occupy any of those posts has to be in the pockets of the President of the party and has to do what his master wants or else he/she faces an axe. It gives the President of the U.P.C. dictatorial powers against his executive.

The investing of all powers in the U.P.C. party President by its Constitution also forecasts that once U.P.C. comes to power, a new National Constitution similar to the 1967 Constitution may be made and this may give powers to the President of Uganda the right to nominate members of Parliament of his own choice in a similar manner Bidandi Ssali nominated N.C.C. members and District Councilors.

The U.P.C. in all its campaigns has been vowing to adhere and follow democratic principles telling the electorate that all its party posts will be elective until last week when its Constitution showed the opposite.

CSO: 4420

BACKGROUND FOR ALLEGED DICTATORSHIP PROVIDED

Kampala THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 80 p 2

[Text]

In order to make meaningful speculation on what would follow if U.P.C. "won" the December elections and Obote became President, one has to go way back to the pre-Amin period and examine U.P.C. policies and activities at that time.

By the time Obote was overthrown he had over one hundred political prisoners who had never been taken to a court of law. These included Grace Ibingira, Mathias Ngobi, Barak Kirya, George Magezi, Shaban Opolot, Ben Kiwanuka and Paul Seenogerere. The first five had been in prison for five years and had no hope of ever being released until the Amin coup came to their rescue.

All other political parties, save U.P.C., had been barred and with Akena Adoko's General Service Unit (GSU), all political and other dissidents were hunted, terrorised and tortured. The economy had gone into stagnation following Obote's ill-planned nationalisation of various private companies. There was as much insecurity as there is today with armed GSUs policing and terrorising and looting as they went.

So when Obote says he is going "to continue from where he left off, he means just that. It is no joke.

POLITICAL AREA:

Immediately UPC assumes power it would outlaw all activities of other parties and consequently ban them. The present apparent support for multipartyism is only window-dressing. The leaders and the key supporters of D.P., U.P.M. and C.P. would be thrown in jail. Their fate would then be just as that of the hundreds of Obote's political prisoners.

The current revival of democracy would be forgotten. U.P.C. will proceed to appoint councilors local and municipal as they did in the 60s. Political and other appointments would be given to U.PC. only regardless of competence.

THE ECONOMY:

The frustration resulting from the above political policies would affect the economy adversely. There will be no incentive to work—especially for the good of the nation. The "go slow" and "don't care" mood in which most people are both in the public and private services would assume even higher proportions.

Foreign capital investment will be scared away by the "anti-West" stance of U.P.C. This will mean that little progress, if any, will be made in rehabilitation let alone actual development.

The vengeful attitude of U.P.C. and Obote may result in coffee and food production dropping. The possible re-allocation of businesses which the U.P.C. is going to mount may cause so much confusion that for quite sometime goods will be bought on black market.

SECURITY:

Akena Adoko will once again head his GSU. With his past experience together with the trainees just returned from Cuba, Kampala and Uganda as a whole will be hit by gestapo-like spying and torture that is bound to be worse than the State Research Bureau of Amin. Akena Adoko had armed all his General Service Unit spies to the teeth. In order to survive they robbed and terrorised. "Kondo" activities hit the climax in Obote's era. Many people will be accused of collaborating with subversive elements and will be arrested.

Many liberation movements will inevitably mushroom in and outside Uganda. These movements enjoying popular support will be difficult to fight.

THE EXODUS:

The Ugandan refugees now outside Uganda will not return home. Nobody who has had contacts with U.P.C.s can be foolish enough to trust their amnesties. More professionals will leave Uganda in search of security and reasonable working conditions. The number will be the highest this time because all hope will have been lost.

FOREIGN RELATIONS:

The extreme socialist line that U.P.C. would like to follow, will alienate many countries especially in the West. This alienation will discourge foreign investments from our traditional sources.

This will be a death-blow because at the moment Uganda needs a lot of aid in order to start on rehabilitation which has not yet been tackled. Sudan/Ugandan exiles in the Sudan would not return. It would be suicide to return. These refugees could then be tempted into attacking Uganda from time to time. Zaire would be in very much the same position.

The security position obtaining compounded by external incursions discussed above would necessitate more troops and ammunitions. The T.P.D.F. would need reinforcements. The Average Ugandan will then associate Tanzania with U P.C.s oppression which will result into resentment and hatred of Tanzania.

FREEDOMS:

The first casualty will be the freedom of the press. U.P.C.'s idea of the freedom of the press is what Ben Bella's UGANDA TIMES does: — You must praise U.P.C. and Obote, full stop. Any publication that criticizes them will be banned.

Radio Uganda and T.V. will broadcast programmes daily praising U.P.C. and Obote just as they did before 1971.

The freedom of movement will continue to be restricted by road-blocks and searches that never yield any meaningful results.

Freedom of speech will be forgotten. You will have to look behind your shoulder before saying anything. The GSU will be in active work.

By June 1981 the national service camps will be ready. And as the "Move TO THE LEFT" documents spelt out all able-bodied persons will be required to go to various camps for National Service (Akasanvu).

By December 1981, the destruction of Uganda will have been completed. UPC will be the only party; UGANDA TIMES will be the only newspaper; the economy will have stagnated: the hospitals and schools will be worse than they are today and those who will be lucky to keep alive will have perfected the art of living in the bush.

CSO: 4420

CAR THEFTS, GASOLINE SHORTAGE BELIEVED POLITICAL PLOT

Kampala THE CITIZEN in English 20 Oct 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] As the registration of voters comes to an end and the four political parties preparing for hectic second and final phase of public rallies, there has emerged a rampant stealing of motor vehicles at gunpoint, the creation of numerous road blocks and the torture of innocent civilians by uniformed men.

Armed men in army uniforms have been accused of being involved in this evil act as nearly on all occasions were seen taking vehicles especially lorries, pickups and minibuses at gunpoint. These men have been and are still stealing vehicles on the "pretext" of the current fighting in West Nile on the Uganda borders with Zaire and Sudan.

However, according to "The Citizen" investigation the reason advanced by these men was found to be invalid as the fighting in West Nile was not so serious as to warrant the hijacking of civilian vehicles. Further still it was established that the government provided vehicles to transport soldiers to Arua or Koboko the scene of the fighting.

Reports unearthened by "The Citizen" allege that the car theft now going on is being instigated by a certain political party--so that it can have enough vehicles at its disposal when the campaigning resumes and during the election period for their members. Reports further reveal that the same party, through its top officers within the government, plan to freeze petrol supplies to all the civilian population except to their members who will have to get chits for fuel supply. With most vehicles and fuel at their exclusive disposal, that party believes, will be able to carry out smooth campaigning and thus win the forthcoming elections while on the other hand incapacitating the endevours of other rival parties.

A number of roadblocks have been erected within the city manned by members of the Uganda Police, Tanzanian Police and UNLA. The government has up to now not given any explanation to this effect. A number of innocent citizens have been forced to "cough" some money before they are allowed to pass, lucky ones have managed to pass through without "coughing" while the unlucky ones have been made to squat and been manhandled. One of the victims was a driver of the DP President General who was seriously beaten up and sustained facial injuries, just because his house happened to be at the site of the road block.

Gun-shots and house break-ins both during the day and at night have become a National Anthem. A woman was shot at in the legs at the Bank of Uganda building in mid-morning last week after aimless sporadic shooting by UNLA men guarding the place. In the same week two men were shot in the legs at the new Commercial Bank by men in a moving Dutsun car 1204 white in colour while three men were injured in the legs and at the back when UNLA soldiers in a Land Rover vehicle opened fire at them at "Hussein" taxi park on Entebbe road, only to mention but a few incidents.

Meanwhile, reports from Entebbe have revealed that a big consignment of scooters in the names of the Ministry of Defence have arrived in the country. But a struggle for the fittest has also allegedly been started by one party to acquire these scooters. By the time we went to Press allocation had not been made but it is all being done behind curtains.

CSO: 4420

IRREGULARITIES IN VOTER REGISTRATION DECRIED

Kampala THE CITIZEN in English 20 Oct 80 pp 3, 6

[Text] Reports reaching the Citizen office from various parts of the country reveal gross irregularities and malpractices in the current election exercise. Some of these are purely administrative while others are deliberate criminal activities.

1. Kidnapping Registration Officers

Two officers, Herbert Kasozi and Mateeka of Bweya and Bwebajja (9 miles Entebbe Rd) centres together with two chiefs were arrested in the night of 10th October and taken to Entebbe. The reason has not been given for the kidnapping or arrest. And by the 16th of October the centres had not resumed registration.

2. Change of Registration Centre

On the 11/10/80 the centre was moved from Kiswa R/C to Bugolobi II without prior warning.

3. Too Few Centres

Jinja

Some areas like Jinja have had too few centres. Jinja has three only. It has proved difficult for people to register quickly in such a place. Two pregnant ladies waited long enough to deliver baby boys in the registration queue.

4. Deliberate Refusal To Register Some Ugandans

In Gomba (Mpigi District) and Bushenyi Districts, officers refused to register some Ugandans on the pretext that they were not citizens. Those refused are generally of the Banyarwanda tribe found near the Rwanda/Uganda border. In Bushenyi this means rejection of about 80 percent would-be voters. It is a pity that the Government has not come up with a clear statement on this issue but instead left the power to disenfranchise Ugandans in the hands of unscrupulous chiefs and some registration officers.

5. Intimidation of People Going To Register

In some parts of Uganda government Ministers and officials have interfered with registration in a number of ways.

A full Minister from Mubende threatened DP supporters openly. In Bushenyi Ministers Yona Kanyomozi and Rurangaranga both dressed in UPC party colours went around addressing registration centres encouraging the rejection of some people from registering. In the same area of Mbale at Buruguru, Michael Mutiru of Bukiende sub-county proceeding to register together with 3 people was detained for two hours by John Khankla (ex-Amin soldier) hired by UPCs. In Iganga District it was invariably reported that a number of DP leaders were arrested by armed personnel and taken to unknown destinations--as we went to press their whereabouts as well as their personal security were in doubt. A DP supporter at Katebo-Ssango in Mawokota (Mpigi) was likewise seized and taken away to unknown place.

6. Appointment of Exclusive UPC Registration Officers

In Bushenyi District, Rubare county, the original list of Registration Officers was dropped and replaced by an exclusive UPC list. Officers so appointed went ahead to implement their party strategy to bar Ugandans from registration.

DP supporters on the pretext that they were non-Ugandans were easily refused to register. One victim is a prospective DP candidate, Mr. Rwivanga. The same thing happened in Mbale District at Bukweta, Busamaga, and Nampanga centres. Haji Sowedi Fagaba and Twaha Makunja were some of those refused to register. DP agents were also refused places at the registration at Bulugaya and many other centres in Mbale District.

Shortage of Registration Materials

In many centres there has been shortage of registration stationery. Centres remained closed for hours and in many places for days. Kisumula centre, Mpigi District, remained closed for about four days for this reason. Gulu District suffered from the same problem and many centres didn't open for days.

In Kasese District no registration took place for the 1st whole week and as we went to press there were no clear indications that it had started.

Undisciplined Officers

Some officers have been [one word illegible] irresponsible and have in some cases, people allege, made clerical mistakes deliberately. Others don't open centres until very late and close them before time with the express purpose of registering as few people as possible.

In Tororo district many centres did not open on the 6th. People had to travel long distances to the few centres. They were not properly directed to the registration centres in other areas and there were no officials to help them.

UPC youths and chiefs have taken over control of the exercise and running the exercise as if it was a UPC monopoly. At Manyulo in Bunyole, West Budama, Hon. Okwenje Minister of Public Service and Cabinet Affairs drives around in UPC colours, ordering officers to do whatever he directs.

There are allegations that some registration officers have sold voters' cards privately. Some unscrupulous people are now trafficking in this illegal trade.

Here in Kampala rumours are circulating of voter's cards being bought at 2,000/- each. And some arrests have already been made of people registering more than once.

CSO: 4420

PLOT OF SECRET UNU SABOTEURS REPORTED REVEALED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 3 Nov 80 pp 1, 8

[Article by Sam Serwanga]

[Text] One Ugandan now in self-imposed exile, Lameck B. Ntambi, has vowed to create chaos to perpetuate a state of war in this country.

Ntambi, leader of an underground movement, the Uganda National Union (UNU), formed in Kampala during ex-president Godfrey Binaisa's regime, vowed that he would never have to see Uganda at peace.

The chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, revealed this at Mukono when addressing the district team and planning committee.

Muwanga, angered by the general wave of insecurity in which many people had been murdered said: "Ntambi is understood to be having some connections with some people based here. He said in Nairobi recently that he will never rest until he sees Uganda is in troubles.

"Such threats are real. There are reports that some Ugandans are training in secret places from within to cause chaos and insecurity."

Muwanga referred to certain islands within Lake Victoria where some of the people bent on creating chaos are reportedly training.

Recently, the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) crushed a bitter invasion of northwestern Uganda by ousted dictator Idi Amin's gangsters.

"Many more soldiers than we ever lost in the eight month liberation war between Mutukula and Kampala were killed in the invasion which took a week to repulse.

"But it is disheartening to hear from many people, plus some local newspapers, that the invasion was 'imaginery.'

"Many of these people jubilated when they heard of the invasion; others, especially traders, pushed up prices of foodstuffs. All these were latent signs of welcome to fascist Amin.

"But these people are kidding. You will realise late that you were riding a tiger by welcoming a fascist."

Muwanga, a politician for 30 years now, recounted the sad incidents in which people were murdered by trigger happy men.

Two people were killed when gunmen opened fire at a crowd which was attending a political rally and in another incident seven people were killed in a bar.

"Uganda has seen enough bloodshed. We have thousands of widows and orphans to care for. Enough is enough," the chairman who effectively participated in the liberation war resignedly said.

"Be vigilant and have a critical mind so that you spot out suspicious characters. They should be arrested. If the police is corrupt, unveil them. They will not have it both ways."

He warned chiefs who intimidated people into joining parties of their own affiliations, "None of you has the right to force people to follow a given political party. Watch out. You may face the sack if you intimidate people and condone illegal acts like smuggling and killings."

He was later informed that eight out of the 45 persons suspected of burning a Uganda People's Congress (UPC) supporter alive had been taken to court. They were now on remand.

On a critical appraisal, Muwanga admitted that the Military Commission had not succeeded in stamping out insecurity. "We have had problems because we basically lack some logistics."

The police force was before the war 20,000-man strong. Today they are very few. There are other problems of habitual criminals now loose and those who wanted to settle old scores.

He added that it had been very difficult to supply essential goods. "Many of you have developed selfish tendencies of thinking in terms of "for God and myself."

Many traders had been given foreign exchange to import some of the basic goods. But they had spent it on their own selfish projects.

"I hope the elected government will be able to face all these daunting challenges and we return to the good old days when the issue of the basic goods was not a question to be brought before a husband, wife and children."

Later Muwanga, wife, sister, son and other relatives, drove about 10 miles, a dusty course, to attend the 25 years of the recognition of the Nyonyi clan by the then ssabataka (chief elder) in the home of the head of the clan, Mr Samwiri Bugingo, on Mirembe hill, Kyaggwe.

Muwanga, a prominent grandson of the clan, together with the members of the Military Commission gave 120,000/- to the clan. By the end of the ceremony, more than 247,951/- had been collected for the clan.

Muwanga asked the clan members to think outwardly and "interact with peoples from other areas."

The clan has an ambitious plan of constructing offices, at a cost of 2.5m/- at Mengo, near Kampala.

Members of the clan presented to Muwanga and his wife gifts.

CSO: 4420

GANGSTERS REPORTED POISED TO ATTACK SEBEI DISTRICT

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 24 Oct 80 pp 1, 8

[Article by Sam Wakholi]

[Text] Hundreds of ex-soldiers of dictator Idi Amin's defeated army who fled into the forests of Sebei District along Mount Elgon, have regrouped and are poised to attack Kapchorwa town, a highly-placed government source has disclosed in Mbale.

The bandits, the source said, are in close contact with a group of disgruntled politicians who have been training rebels in a neighbouring country.

"The intention of the rebels is to destroy the lives and property in Kapchorwa, the source alleged. The rebels are concentrated in the forested hills of Benet and Kapenguria in the Mount Elgon area.

A big number of ex-soldiers and officers in the dictator's army escaped with arms to Kenya through Sebei during the liberation war. The authorities it is alleged fully aware of the activities of the National Consultative Council (NCC) member for Kapchorwa District, Mr Charles Ndiwa Chemaswet.

Chemaswet, who now lives in West Pokot District of western Kenya, was reported to have paid a secret visit to Sebei before a group of heavily armed thugs posing as cattle-rustlers stormed and wiped out a police post at the border town of Bukwa. The assault on Bukwa left many policemen and local residents dead and property looted or destroyed.

According to the source, the raid coincided with another incident in which some members of the people's militia who were stationed in the area rebelled against government authorities and fled to the bush with their arms. The rebels later attacked members of Kanchorwa District Team and Planning Committee and destroyed a house in which they were staying, and several government vehicles.

However, officials in Kapchorwa have said the situation in the district was not very grave.

The Chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, said over the weekend that enemies of Uganda operating both from outside and inside the country had planned to invade from various sides and also start trouble internally.

CSO: 4420

ANOTHER FOOD CRISIS IN KARAMOJA SEEN AS POSSIBILITY

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 9 Oct 80 pp 8, 18

[Text] The Karamoja famine is presently contained but international aid officials are worried the northeastern region may lapse into yet another food crisis by the end of the year.

Famine in Karamoja, undoubtedly Uganda's top story this year in the local and international news media, reached catastrophic proportions in July and August, claiming more than 15 lives a day.

While international relief organisations rushed emergency food supplies to the region in August and September to contain the famine, the Karamojong suffered yet another setback in the form of poor yields from the annual harvests.

So without additional food aid to feed the region throughout the next year, more Karamojong are likely to die of starvation.

A World Food Programme (WFP) official in Kampala said recently that there is just enough emergency relief food in Uganda presently to sustain the region through the end of the year.

Originally, international aid officials had hoped that this year's harvests would be adequate enough to supplement the emergency food relief and feed the region well into next year.

But the officials are finding their estimates were a bit too optimistic and Karamoja surely will need additional food aid, as early as January.

This year's harvests were minimal due to a shorter-than-usual rainfall and the starving Karamojong's inability to work in the shambas.

The WFP estimates that currently 65,000 men, women and children in the region are being sustained just above the starvation level through daily feedings from the international relief organisations working in Karamoja.

After seeing the dismal harvests, the organisations predicted that more than 120,000 persons would need to be fed by the end of the year.

But as the need for food increases each day, officials now believe the number of persons needing food could well soar to more than 200,000 nearly two-thirds of the entire Karamoja population.

If the officials' predictions are correct and the emergency food supplies prove inadequate, Karamoja could face another famine unless additional relief is obtained within the next two months.

The present food relief operations, being coordinated by the WFP, are concentrated at 10 feeding centres throughout the region.

Each feeding station is being staffed by volunteers from more than 15 international relief organisations.

And each mission in Karamoja also is acting as an emergency food relief centres.

The aid organisations also have launched a massive feeding programme through all schools in Karamoja, whereby each student is given at least two meals a day.

While the bulk of the emergency food supplies came from the French government, aid also was provided by the United Nations' High Commission for Refugees, Oxfam of the United Kingdom, the German Red Cross, United States' USAID, UNICEF, CARE, European Economic Community, Catholic Relief, Islamic Solidarity Fund of Jeda and the governments of Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Australia, Holland the Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile, the international aid organisations and the Uganda government are working on long-term measures to avert another catastrophic famine in Karamoja.

In Matany and Nabilatuk, for instance, a pilot "food for work" programme has been launched.

This programme concentrates on improving roads in the areas to improve access to remote regions, improving wells for drinking and agricultural purposes and encouraging more productive farming.

Currently, an Oxfam team is touring the region to identify other future projects such as additional food storage facilities in Karamoja.

This year's famine was heightened by the initial lack of security in the region and forced relief organisations to suspend food relief operations temporarily after one of the food convoys was attacked by raiders.

The WFP official in Kampala said none of the convoys have been attacked since operations were resumed in August.

While the international organisations mounted emergency food relief measures, several Ugandan organisations mobilised to assist the drought-stricken Karamoja region.

These actions clearly were signs that Ugandans ready to assist their less fortunate brothers and sisters and to fight against hunger in Uganda.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

EEC AID FOR POULTRY--The European Economic Community (EEC) has granted 5.1m/- to rehabilitate the poultry industry in Uganda. This was approved by the commissioner at a meeting on October 8. The project will provide for repair of the hatchery at Entebbe and the import of 100,000 parent stock chicks, 120,000 pullet chicks, 12,000 broiler and 50,000 hatching eggs. The chickens will be used to restock government farms. But later they will be sold directly to farmers. The project to be implemented by the ministry of animal industry and fisheries is expected to be an important step in making poultry products easily available in Uganda at reasonable prices. The grant is part of EEC's assistance to Uganda under the Lome convention. Under this programme a substantial part of the assistance is given to projects which will enable Uganda to become self-sufficient in food projection. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 1 Nov 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

NATION BROUGHT TO STANDSTILL BY STRIKES

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 Nov 80 pp 2283-85

[Text]

OUAGADOUGOU was virtually closed down on October 4 and 5 when a general stike was called by all Upper Volta's trade unions in support of the primary school teachers' union, Syndicat National des Enseignants Africains de Haute Volta, SNEAHV. The government has therefore failed to prevent the skirmishing with SNEAHV from escalating into another confrontation of potentially disastrous proportions for the government with the country's trade unions.

SUVESS, the teachers' union for secondary schools, and the university have been on an open-ended strike since October 29 in support of their colleagues in SNEAHV.

The private school teachers union (SYNEPEL-HV), Syndicat National des Etablissements Privés d'Enseignement Laïc, organised a two-day strike on October 31 and November 3, to precede the general strike, which they also supported. While the government claims that there are more than 500 teachers at work in the country, the unions estimate a figure nearer 100.

The general strike of November 4 and 5 involved all four main unions, known in Upper Volta as the Centrales or Confédérations. The unions decided to leave the capital's electricity and water supply connected and allowed one bakery to produce bread. Otherwise Ouagadougou was closed down. A few Lebanese-run shops were open but even the central market was closed. Those in town were either curious citizens on their mobylettes trying to find out what was going on or the military and security forces. The military were directing the traffic while the CRS were stationed around the Place 3 Janvier, Ouagadougou's main square, in anticipation of any political meetings or demonstrations.

The trade unions have also given the necessary statutory notice — of five days — for an open-ended strike if their demands are not met.

Violence during and preceding the strikes has been at a minimum, although on November 3 a public meeting organised in Bobo-Dioulasso by the four centrales was broken up by an armed gang. The unions subsequently declared that members of the gang were recruited by the Minister of Education, claiming that they were armed with knives, batons and even pistols and roamed about much of the town seeking out the union leaders. *L'Observateur*, the country's only daily which is independently run, commented that "for union members the incidents reveal the incapacity of the PDV (Parti Démocratique Voltaïque) to lead the country and its desire to liquidate the unions and trade unionism in order to install a single party."

The PDV-RDA continued its publicity campaign against the strikers, principally by not allowing them access to the radio. Some of the local traditional chiefs, particularly in Ouagadougou, called meetings of PDV-RDA teachers instructing them to return to work. The meetings were heavily guarded and outsiders were not permitted to attend.

On November 6, the CSV, one of the four main unions, was still on strike and some strikers were arrested. Banks, post offices and the airport were still closed. The Minister of Labour denied on the radio on November 5 that anyone had been arrested, but the following morning the radio reported two arrests. Subsequently it became known that six people had been arrested and one had been released. The CSV has said that it will continue its strike until the five are released. By Thursday evening all were released but the CSV maintained that the stike would start again

from November 11 — as we go to press there has been no confirmation of the union decision — if the government does not respond to union demands.

The dispute has become a complex issue of union claim and government counter-claim (see *West Africa*, October 27, 1980) in which the government has made little headway in satisfying the teaching unions. In the process the quarrel has acquired important overtones with the opposition Front Progressiste Voltaïque supporting the strikers and the government alleging that the unions are being manipulate for political purposes.

The immediate causes of the strike concern complaints by SNEAHV that two of their teachers, including the SNEAHV General Secretary, M. Baba Ouedraogo, were transferred from their posts and demoted (see *West Africa*, October 27). The Union claims they are being victimised for their involvement in previous strikes. President Lamizana retorted with the observation that civil servants cannot and must not expect to sit behind the same desk throughout their career. The unions had also objected to the selection of a number of teachers to receive scholarships for further training in France, claiming that they were given as reward for being strikebreakers.

The story of government confrontation with unions in Upper Volta is a much longer one, however. Since 1979 the unions have been actively demanding increases in the minimum salary and improvement in working conditions. At the beginning of the year the civil service received an increase in salary. This, however, did not prevent the continuation of the strikes and an intensification of union action.

The effects are already evident. That the army should make itself prominent during the latest strikes poses a number of questions. The armed forces are also very conscious of the fact that twice before in the last ten years the unions have been responsible for successfully putting pressure on General Lamizana's military government for more liberalisation. The strikes of late 1975 resulted in the constitution and election of 1978, the disputed results of which brought the present PDV government to power.

With a much longer strike imminent, and the government of M. Joseph Conombo having refused to negotiate directly with the unions, eyes turn to the military. November 1 was Army Day. At the opening of a new officers mess, the Defence Minister, M. Francois Bouda, said: "Our National Army has the eminently difficult task of combining a faultless national patriotism with sometimes also remaining the ultimate reference in the contingencies of national security."

Such speeches do not go by unnoticed in Upper Volta, and they serve to raise the often well-founded speculation about a move by the Army. The Voltaic Army is not a united group. For almost 15 years it has been controlled by General Lamizana, and he carries particular weight with the right-wing elements of the Army. It is possible that, should the political situations deteriorate further, President Lamizana would be well-supported within the military if he were to make a move to re-establish some order. It is equally possibly that like-minded officers may feel that the General should be removed.

There is also a very strong left wing, or radical group in the army. Composed largely of younger members of the officer corps, their solutions would not include the tolerance of parliamentarianism that has been the hallmark of Lamizana's comparatively benign leadership in the past. Certainly the President has voiced a fear of this privately. Should this section of the armed forces decide to act it could well bring in its wake Upper Volta's radical politicians, including Professor Joseph Ki Zerbo, who is Secretary General of the FPV. For all his radical views and critiques of the PDV, Professor Ki Zerbo is not inclined to Marxism. He preaches constantly for a government of National Unity.

The financial situation in Upper Volta is serious enough to warrant a concerted effort from all the country's politicians, of they are to retain some credit with the populace.

In General Lamizana, France has an ally in West Africa, who is well supported by Ivory Coast. Already France has come to the financial aid of the government. In August, the majority-state-owned Banque Internationale des Voltas almost collapsed because of the credit squeeze caused by Ivory Coast and Senegal pulling their money out of the West African credit institutions to combat their own economic problems. President Lamizana flew to Paris to request assistance, which he received. It

was generally assumed in Ouagadougou that if the bank has collaped so would the government.

Meanwhile, M. Conombo's government has had to face a series of economic disappointments, some of its own making. The manganese deposits at Tambao have yet to be exploited because of the costs involved in constructing a transport system. Drought has hit some parts of the country. The rural development structure, founded on ORDs (Organismes Régionaux de Développements) is very creaky: some members of the administration would say that it is collapsing. With the publication earlier this year of the projects for the 1977-1981 Plan, the country was given as an excuse for the two-year delay in publishing and implementing the Plan that: "Conceived in order to be implemented from 1977, the projected 1977-1981 Plan only became definitive in 1979. The delay is essentially due to exceptional political circumstances." This meant the series of referenda and elections from late 1977 to mid-1978 and the subsequent dispute over who had a majority in the Assembly.

However, there are many Voltaics who are beyond tolerating parliament; for them it has become the stage for a government which looks only to its own stability. And with that view lies the implicit condemnation of a large proportion of the political class of Upper Volta.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TEACHERS STRIKE--Ouagadougou, 22 Nov (AFP)--Upper Volta's teachers unions have called on their members to end the strike they began nearly 2 months ago. The back-to-class decision was made yesterday by the National Union of African Teachers and the Secondary and Higher Teachers Union. Teachers are supposed to return on Monday. It was not immediately clear what influenced the unions. However, there had been reports that the government was recruiting student teachers or new graduates to take over the strikers jobs, and the government had met one of the strikers demands: for better pay. The teachers went on strike on 1 October. In addition to more money, they wanted the return to Upper Volta of three interns sent on an educational administration course in Paris under conditions the unions judged irregular, and the return to their former posts of two union leaders who were transferred for having gone on strike earlier. The unions said that the suspension of the strike does not mean the struggle is completed. On the contrary, the struggle will continue in other forms until we obtain satisfaction of (our) just demands. The teachers strike triggered a confrontation between the government and the powerful trade union federations of this West African country. The federations called for a 2-day general strike early this month, but many workers went to their jobs anyway. [Text] [AB221241 Paris AFP in English 1153 GMT 22 Nov 80]

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END

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MOZAMBIQUE REBELS REPORTEDLY CROSS INTO ZIMBABWE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] THIRTEEN members of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (RNM), crossed into eastern Zimbabwe last Saturday and attempted to steal money from a local man in the Chipinga district.

A police spokesman said the men entered the Tsumandzari area, south-east of Chipinga, and demanded cash from the man. He refused to hand anything over and was assaulted. Police are investigating the matter.

In recent months, RNM fighters have crossed into Zimbabwe on several occasions, probably looking for food.

More arms caches have been found in Manicaland, the spokesman said.

Police recovered nine 82 mm mortar bombs, one 3.5 rocket and a quantity of other equipment in the Rusape area last Friday. These had to be destroyed.

Two men armed with AK rifles and hand-grenades carried out a series of crimes in the Marange Tribal Trust Land last Wednesday and robbed people of more than $600 worth of goods and cash.

Three crews of Masvaeaka Bus Company, spending the night at Mwaoro Kraal, Marange, were robbed of $814 by two armed men on Saturday night.

While lining crew members up before the theft, the men fired a few shots into the air.

CSO: 4420

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

Paris LE POINT in French 20 Oct 80 pp 95-98

/Passages between slantlines originally published boldface/

[Text] The predicament of the poor countries in the Third World is no longer supportable. It is a disgrace to mankind and a threat to the security of the world. This is the conclusion arrived at by the personalities invited by LE POINT to the discussion, the main points of which are found below. Before discussing, passionately at times, the possible solutions. And especially the "trialog"--the idea proposed in May 1979 by Valery Giscard d'Estaing of a vast triangular cooperative effort between Europe, Africa, and the Arab countries secure in their new oil riches. Besides Alain Dauvergne, of LE POINT, the participants included: Chedly Ayari, 47, president of BADEA (Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa); Claude Cheysson, 60, European commissioner responsible for relations with developing countries; Henry Jean-Baptiste, 47, technical counselor to the Elysee on trialog affairs; Edem Kodjo, 42, secretary general of the OAU.

Edem Kodjo: At the summit of chiefs of state and heads of government on development in Africa held last April in Lagos, I along with others had occasion to say that Africa is dying. And that it is urgent to develop a new conception of development to enable the African peoples and the peoples of the Third World to survive. According to my statistics, there are perhaps 10 countries in Africa, out of 50, that are capable of staying afloat and surviving the crisis. Growth of the economy of several countries in Africa was barely above the rate of demographic growth. The World Bank has predicted for the years 1985-1990 a rate of growth of 1 percent, or even negative growth! This is where we are...

LE POINT: /How do you explain that? How do you explain that food production in Africa has decreased by 1.2 percent per year from 1970 to 1978?/

E.K.: It is even predicted, in fact, that if present trends continue, Africa will only be able to cover 60 percent of its own food needs by the year 2000. Why? There are first of all specific reasons: Africa is both the continent of perilous floods and pernicious droughts. But above all, up to now, Africa has had a policy of development externally oriented, toward exportation. It has not looked in its own back yard to define a policy of development aimed at satisfying the needs

of the vast African masses. This is why the emphasis has been placed on the cultivation of industry, rather than on agricultural cultivation, which however is the key to food self-sufficiency. And, too, perhaps we have not always practiced a price policy that could encourage the peasants to produce. What is interesting is precisely that since the Lagos conference we have "reversed course." And decided to embark on a development of Africa that is oriented to Africa itself.

Claude Cheysson: One cannot speak of food problems without speaking of all the problems. Everything is linked. So let us go beyond the food system. We have lived in a system in which prices were fixed by, let us say, market forces. These forces created a largely artificial system, since in certain cases the price is based on a very small portion of production. Look at sugar: only 18 percent of world production is on the international market. And there are six groups up there who control the international trade in sugar, and it is they who determine what is called the market price. So it is no surprise that sugar prices can go up 300 percent in 6 months. And that it can decline by two-thirds of its value a year later...This system, which we, the industrial powers, would never have tolerated within our own society, we have found and continue to find perfectly normal on a global scale. And all at once, when it turns against us, there is total indignation: how do these oil producers get off playing the same game?...But it is really our own game: with sugar, with wheat, and, in the other direction, where we are the buyers, with cacao, coffee. The Nineteenth Century was the century of the industrial revolution. The Twentieth is the century in which in each of our countries we are searching for security, stability, the possibility of anticipating the continued increase in income and of assuring at least subsistence to the economically weakest. And so, this is the same evolution, toward the possibility of anticipating and guaranteeing, that we must strive for, on the international plane, for the benefit of the weakest societies. This is true for oil, and the OPEC countries must agree to discuss it with us. It is also true for wheat, for sugar, etc.

LE POINT: /Through the Lome agreements*, the countries of the Community have made major efforts at economic cooperation in the Third World, and especially in Africa. Also, in part, through Arab-European co-financing--which shows that the trialog is already operating to a certain degree. But up to now the Arab countries seem to be timid about gambling on Africa despite the abundance of their petro-dollars./

Ghedly Ayari: From the beginning of 1974 to the end of 1978, Arab transfers to Africa--and I am excluding the Arabic African countries--totaled $4 billion. This effort represents 0.7 percent of the gross national product (GNP) of the countries providing this assistance--there are five or six, the Gulf nations, who do this systematically. But if one takes into account all of the massive Arab aid to the Third World, one comes to 2 or 3 percent of GNP. And for countries like Qatar or Kuwait, we are bordering on 10 percent.

LE POINT: /Do the industrialized countries of Europe pour out much less?/

---

*Concluded in 1975 and renewed in 1979, these accords of economic cooperation link the European community to 60 countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific.

E.K.: On an average 0.36 percent of their GNP. So, the Arab world can say in effect: "We are doing more than anyone, we are doing the most [that is possible]." But I myself answer that it is not enough. The experts consider that $4 billion per year for 20 years is needed to solve the problem of the poorest countries. That seems completely feasible to me; it is a question of organization, and this is where the trialog should come in. It is true that we have gone ahead with co-financing on several projects, of which the most spectacular is the OMVS (Senegal River Development Organization) with the construction of dams with the countries of the Sahel. But now we must have a rational organization to place this triangular system in a coherent framework.

C.A.: I myself don't know just what this trialog is.

Henry Jean-Baptiste: But of course you do!

C.A.: No. For me, we are talking about a tupe of North-South cooperation that includes--and it matters little what we call it--particular partners: a European group, African countries, and Arab countries. But in order to do what? Is it a question for the Europeans of finding larger markets on a continent which has needs--in this instance, Africa, and, in an incidental way, the Arab countries? Well, then it is a commercial affair. Or is it a question of a specific regional grouping between an Arab world, an African world, and a Western world? Or could it be a question of creating an axis of equilibrium, of strategic, economic, and political stability? Or, finally, is it a question of a unique enterprise, whose principal motive is the development of all the partners who have joined in? These are different schemes, even incompatible. In reality, the type of North-South cooperation about which we are talking will only sell, will only be acceptable, if it satisfies five fundamental conditions. Its first objective must be the total, integral, development of all the partners. The second is that this cooperation should be able to rely on responsible partners. Third element: the economic, political, social, and cultural diversity of the partners in question must be respected. In the fourth place, it must be open to the outside world, not closed in on itself. Finally, it must be compatible with global action aimed at renovating the international economic order.

H.J.-B.: Everyone will agree on the conditions and on the necessity of a new approach. But we must avoid caricatures. That, for example, which consists in presenting the proposals of the trialog too narrowly, by saying that it is Arab money, not European technology or African needs. This is unjust. And it is false. There is a bit too much the tendency to forget that many African countries themselves produce oil. Quite simply, the compexity of current problems calls for approaches at several levels--global, regional, and inter-regional. I note that the inter-regional level is the one where we have seen spring up, in recent years, the most truly productive innovations; I am thinking in particular of the Lome accords. And the African countries that signed these Lome accords did not feel they were betraying the cause of the Third World. To the contrary, several countries such as Zimbabwe, barely obtained independence before themselves subscribing to them.

E.K.: When we will be seated around a table to determine the content of the trialog--because Africa is not afraid to discuss--we will find the conditions of Chedly Ayari, because these are the elementary conditions of independence, without

which nothing can be done. I do not see a single African state, a single state in the Arab world entering into an arrangement that would not assure its independence. Only, if we are all agreed on the conditions of independence, we must nevertheless recognize that today we are at an impasse. The North-South dialog is at an impasse, the last assembly of the UN just proved it again. We must break out of it.

C.C.: Two remarks. First, the North-South dialog will take place everywhere, or it will not take place at all. The North-South dialog is an orientation which should be found at the level of enterprises, at the level of communities, at the level of the international community. Next, I believe that we must not systematize until things are ripe for systematization. The Lome accords would not have been possible 5 years earlier: the English-speaking countries were not ready. So, the question that I pose myself is if we are today ripe for systematizing on a grand scale cooperation between the Arab countries, the African countries, and the European countries. Personally, I doubt it. All the same one must act. But out of compassion, not discussions, procedures, systems, mechanisms.

H.J.-B.: But who talked to you about procedures? On the contrary, we would like to make a few proposals, and study together the substance of new methods.

E.K.: It is I who am the representative of the people who are dying. And I will go anywhere to try to find solutions. If it is trialog, I am there to discuss it. If it is the North-South dialog, I am there to discuss it. If it is the Euro-African dialog, or the Arab-African dialog, I am there to discuss it. Because I am trying to find, in a concrete way, the ways and means to resolve the problem.

C.C.: There are two urgent needs. The first, food. We have spoken of this. The other, financing: we must get to the countries the money they need to buy the things they vitally need. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund dispose of considerable sums, but the conditions set on their utilization are totally maladapted to the Third World. I believe that we should work more together on reform of these institutions. Secondly, one could surely go much further by way of projects jointly financed by Arab and European public assistance and by private financing. In particular, there are numerous development projects in the Third World that could have access to the Arab financial market thanks to a guarantee, a surety, from the European budgets. This could facilitate a resumption of investment that is absolutely necessary. For example, there are no more European mining investments at all--outside of uranium in Africa. Zero!

E.K.: What is the reason for that?

C.C.: It is because our enterprises do not have the fin ancial resources sufficient to make the very heavy investments that have a 20 or 30-year amortization. Especially since it is not obvious how stability or 20 or 30 years can be guaranteed.

LE POINT: /Political stability?/

C.C.: Yes. So there must be public guarantees.

H.J.-B.: Everyone agrees.

C.C.: I am delighted to hear you say so. This is interesting news.

H.J.-B.: Everyone here, in any case, will agree we should discuss it. The idea of guarantee funds seems to us to be one of the topics that could give the trialog concrete substance.

C.A.: Finding $4 billion doesn't worry me, that is within our reach. The problem, for me, is the whole vision of the year 2000 in Africa, described at the Lagos conference, which is a vision of African man, of the African city, of African development in all its dimensions. This indisputably requires the mobilization of much larger resources, and above all a concept of action. So, I am making a specific proposal: that, tomorrow, a conference bringing together Arabs, Africans, and Europeans be devoted to examining the new African development plan described at the Lagos summit. But, for heavens sake, if we do not want this business of North-South cooperation, under whatever formula, to fizzle out--and it could easily fizzle out--we must avoid saying: "You made $110 billion in fiscal year 1980. Where are these $110 billion, while there are continents dying of hunger?" The answers to that will be very simple. The Arab countries tell you today: "We are not responsible for anything at all. Neither for underdevelopment in Africa, nor for the drought in Africa, nor for the exploitation of Africa by generations of the Westerners. We have simply won the right to a more remunerative price for a rare product, which is thus necessarily expensive, and which remained undervalued for decades. Leave us in peace!"

H.J.-B.: I want to stay with your proposal--I believe it is essential--of calling a certain number of regions together to see how they should adjust their own policies of responsiveness, or development, or cooperation, in light of the requirements of this Lagos plan. There is a concrete and precise proposal!

E.K.: At bottom, I consider that we have made some small progress in our study today. Chedly Ayari has just made a proposal that seems fundamental to me.

C.C.: Yes, I myself am not fully convinced by the idea of having new conferences. The last North-South conference, in New York, was the two thousandsth!

E.K.: Mr Cheysson, it is a question of organization...

C.C.: You have need of billions of dollars--well, you will not get it at a conference.

E.K.: We are going through a strict test with the International Monetary Fund [sic]. For years, we have tried to reform the system, you were speaking of it just now. We filed out and you, Europeans, did not always support us in the reforms we proposed. How is it that you want to change the rules of conditionality today, if we do not organize ourselves?

LE POINT: /What is conditionality?/

C.C.: The [International] Monetary Fund was created quite awhile back, to work with the industrialized countries: at that time, only they were considered. Thus, by the rules of the Fund, in order to give out a loan, there was established a series of conditions that are adapted to the life of industrialized countries.

And this expression of condition was never modified, whereas now it would be desirable for the Fund to work with the Third World: it is simply absurd.

LE POINT: /And basically it is the United States that opposes the reform?/

C.C.: Yes.

E.K.: I would like to tell you that the director of the Fund, Mr de la Rosiere, is struggling all by himself, in the right direction.

C.C.: So here in fact is an area on which there should be systematic consultations between Arabs, Africans, and Europeans. So, let's do it. In the weeks ahead!

C.A.: For several years we have done excellent work in periodic meetings with the European bodies. We are also going to meet several weeks from now in Kuwait, and coordinate Arab-European activity on investments around the world, especially in Africa. But I should say that I sense the need, in the conditions that are currently running through the Arab world and the African world, of a major impetus, of a new Arab-African political wind at the summit, that will be productive, I am sure of it. On condition that Europe is ready to play the cooperation game entirely for development, in all its dimensions.

LE POINT: /Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the UN, recently stated: "Beware of the despair in the Third World; it could lead to world chaos." Of what threat is he really speaking?/

C.C.: Let us not deceive ourselves. If the big problems of the present period, of changing the system, of changing the era--for we have arrived at a change of era and not a circumstantial crisis--if these big problems are not dealt with, well, we will reach a state of tensions the most obvious response to which will be war. This is true both in the political and the economic domain.

E.K.: The developed countries must not think that what threatens the world is only the disappearance of a part of Africa, of populations that are rent with hunger. The problem is global. Your own security, your own growth depend on the efforts that will be made to solve the problem of development. No problem today is really East-West. The problems are North-South, and it is only in this framework that solutions will be found. But that road will not be taken so long as cultural contempt is entertained and built into the system. So long as it is considered that Arab culture is of secondary importance, and that African culture is just for blacks.

H.J.-B.: We are living in a complex multipolar world, which requires several approaches. The approach that we are proposing, in the framework of a triangular cooperation founded on ancient traditions and on geographic proximity, is something that precisely makes possible this cultural opening which is fundamental. And which should henceforth be integrated into international relations.

C.A.: In "The World Challenge," page 245, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, speaking of the decline of the western world, writes this: /"Unless one chooses this path/ (of decline) /and lets oneself slide into it, it is necessary to invent a new cycle of development. This development must go with development of the Third World, it can only be accomplished with it. There will not be any other new frontiers in the world."/ I find that excellent. Basic.

9516
CSO: 4400

JOINT MAURITANIAN-GABONESE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Nouakchott CHAAB in French 21 Oct 80 pp 3, 4

[Joint communique on 48 hour official visit to Gabon of Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla, chief of state and of the Mauritanian Government]

[Text] His excellency Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla, chairman of the Military Committee of National Safety, chief of state and of the Mauritanian Government, made an official visit to Gabon from 17 to 19 October 80, on the invitation of his excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic, head of government, founding secretary general of the Gabonese Democratic Party.

The following persons participated in the conversations:

Mauritania:

--Commander Anne Amadou Babaly, member of the Military Committee for National Safety, minister of Supply and of Transport

--M Mohamed El Moctar Ould Zamel, minister of Foreign Affairs and of Cooperation

--M Soumare Oumar, minister of Fisheries and of Maritime Economy

--M Mohamed Abderramane Ould Saibott, director of cabinet of the chairman of the Military Committee of National Safety, chief of state and of the government

--M Kamary Aly, ambassador, director of Administration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of Cooperation

--M Sy Mamadou Moustapha, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of Mauritania at Libreville.

Gabon:

Messrs

--Leon Mebiame, prime minister

--Georges Rawiri, vice prime minister, minister of Transport and of the Merchant Marine

Honorine Doussou-Naki, secretary of state for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of Cooperation

--Jean-Francois Ntoutoumme, personal minister counselor to the president of the Republic, in charge of coordination of Economic and Financial Affairs, in charge of Civil and Commercial Aviation

--Mamadou Diop, secretary of state for the Ministry of Economy and Finances

--Claude Damas, ministerial delegate, director general of Public Works

--Michel Essongue, director of cabinet of the president of the Republic

--Simon Edoub-Eyenna, ambassador of Gabon, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of Cooperation

--Fabin Owono Essono, economic and financial counselor for the presidency of the Republic

--Georges Issemba, political counselor for the presidency of the Republic

--Benito Magenga, director of Administrative and Consular Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of Cooperation

During his stay the chairman of the Military Committee of National Safety, chief of state and of the government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania noted with admiration the great, large-scale development and modernization efforts undertaken by the government of renewal as well as the successes achieved by Gabon under the leadership of the president of the Republic, his excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, in the economic, cultural and social fields.

For his part president El Hadj Omar Bongo offered stirring praise to his Mauritanian counterpart for the tremendous achievement in reconstructing national unity of his country as well as for his tireless efforts for the peace, prosperity and happiness of his people.

The friendly relations between the two chiefs of state as well as the brotherly ties between the Mauritanian and Gabonese peoples resulting from thieir membership in the Organization of African Unity (OAU), in the Nonaligned Movement, and in the Conference of Islamic States brought a particularly warm and enthusiastic spontaneous welcome to the chief of state and of the government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and his accompanying delegation.

During their conversations the two chiefs of state had important exchanges of view on relations between their two countries, on African questions, and on international questions in an atmosphere of brotherly understanding.

On the bilateral level questions of cooperation between the two countries in the various areas were examined; a common determination to strengthen, widen, and diversify that cooperation in the economic, social, touristic, cultural, and scientific domains was affirmed.

Accordingly, experts of the two countries met in Libreville from 17 October 80 to set forth the juridical framework of that cooperation.

The two chiefs of state signed:

--A general cooperation agreement

--An agreement providing for the creation of a Mixed Commission

The two ministers of Foreign Affairs signed the rules of procedure for the Mixed Commission as well as the minutes of the meetings of the experts.

Views were exchanged at the ministerial level on other agreements--in the fields of fisheries, air traffic, merchant marine, on commercial, cultural, technical and scientific exchanges, as well as on a convention on residence and circulation of persons and goods; they will be examined in detail at the first session of the Mixed Commission.

On the African level the two parties examined the situation in Chad and reaffirmed their eager hope to see peace and harmony reign dispute at the United Nations level.

The two parties reiterated their common desire to seek to strengthen Arab-African cooperation.

Reviewing the international situation, the two parties expressed their anxious concern over the aggravation of tension in the world, particularly in the Middle East, in the Maghreb, in Central Africa and in Southern Africa. They expressed the hope of seeing peace reestablished in these different parts of the world.

Considering the situation in the Middle East, which remains a constant danger to world peace and security, the two delegations emphasized the need for a global, just and lasting solution, characterized by:

--evacuation by Israel of all occupied Arab territories including the holy city of Jerusalem.

--recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

--establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Moreover, the two parties, while recognizing that the racist and minority regime of South Africa is now undergoing its last convulsions, reaffirmed their determination to seek the elimination of racial discrimination and of apartheid in that region, and the achievement of independence and the institution of a democratic regime in Nambibia.

Also, the two parties expressed satisfaction over the accession to independence of Zimbabwe and its admission as member of the United Nations Organization.

The two parties also attentively examined one of the most worrisome problems of our time, one which calls for an urgent solution, namely the constant deterioration of the terms of trade between developed and developing countries.

They reaffirmed the need for the construction of a new international economic order based on justice, equality and equity, permitting developing countries to have access to new technologies, to conquests of contemporary science, thus encouraging a balanced evolution and rapid progress for all regions of the world.

Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidall, on concluding his official visit wished to thank president El Hadj Omar Bongo, the people, the government and the Gabonese Democratic Party for the brotherly and warm welcome accorded him and the delegation accompanying him throughout his stay in Gabon.

His excellency Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidella extended a brotherly invitation to his excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic, which he accepted, to make an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. The date of this invitation will be decided in common accord through diplomatic channels.

Libreville 18 October 1980

For the Gabonese Republic

El Hadj Omar Bongo

For the Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla

9772
CSO: 4400

ZIMBABWE TO POST HIGH COMMISSION IN ZAMBIA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] **ZIMBABWE'S High Commission staff for Zambia would be posted soon, a Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman said in Salisbury yesterday.**

Although the spokesman would not say who would be the High Commissioner, other Government sources indicated he was likely to be a leading educationist.

Late last month it was reported that Mr M. Mapurunga had been asked to take charge of affairs in Lusaka, pending the appointment of a head of mission.

Yesterday the Ministry spokesman, commenting on moves to help thousands of Zimbabwean residents in Zambia obtain travel documents, said: "A mission is going to Zambia in a week or two. Some of the staff would deal specifically with the problem of issuing passports and other travel documents."

The spokesman said the Ministry had been conscious of difficulties faced by Zimbabweans in Zambia and abroad after independence when the British Government stopped issuing passports to them.

As a result those affected had to apply to Salisbury for the passports, causing a huge backlog.

Saying the Government was "on the point of sending staff" to deal with the situation, the spokesman thanked the British for having been "helpful" in trying to redress the problems experienced by Zimbabwean citizens abroad.

DISGUISED

Many Zimbabweans resident in Zambia are believed to have returned here disguised as refugees.

All they had to do was register with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Lusaka. They travelled free, obtained their Zimbabwean passports in Salisbury, and returned to their jobs or villages in Zambia.

Others have previously sought one-way travel documents from the British High Commission there, for the same purpose.

Among the large numbers of Zimbabweans in Zambia are farmers who emigrated from Southern Rhodesia in the late 40s or early 50s.

They are returning to try to acquire farms or other properties before prices rise.

The Ministry spokesman also said staff for other foreign missions would leave soon.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA DENIES CAUSING DELAYS OF ZIMBABWE IMPORTS, EXPORTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] JOHANNESBURG.

A CLAIM that lack of co-operation between port, terminal and rail authorities in South Africa was causing headaches for Zimbabwe's economy and that both Zimbabwean imports and exports were suffering, was denied by a spokesman for the South African Railways in Johannesburg yesterday.

The spokesman, Mr Japie Radyn, director, operating control of the SAR, was commenting on a report in Business Herald in Salisbury yesterday.

Business Herald said that more than 55 000 tonnes of goods were stuck in the system. It quoted one Zimbabwean company which claimed this week that one shipment had been left in rail sidings for 20 days and had been totally ignored by South African Railways staff, reports Iana.

Importers in particular were suffering, Business Herald said, since they could not quote arrival dates of goods and shortages had and continued to occur.

"This allegation is totally unfounded."

"We had to curtail sending goods to Zimbabwe because of a backlog developing there. The SAR has more traffic on hand waiting to be dispatched than what is being cleared at the border."

Mr Radyn said only 13 000 tonnes a day was cleared in Zimbabwe while the SAR had at times had trucks loaded and ready for dispatch totalling seven times that tonnage.

He said at present the SAR only loaded National Railways of Zimbabwe trucks on SAR lines with goods for the north. This regulation has been in operation since last week and has been extended at NRZ's request.

CSO: 4420

ZAMBIA-ZIMBABWE TALKS ON SHARING RAILWAY ASSETS TO START

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text] ZAMBIA and Zimbabwe are to start serious negotiations on the sharing of assets from the defunct Rhodesia Railways unitary system disbanded in 1967, a spokesman for Zambia Railways said this week.

The talks are aimed at resolving the long-standing assets dispute between the two countries which jointly operated the line.

The system was dissolved in 1964 when Zambia established her own network after independence.

Commenting on the move, Zimbabwe's secretary of Transport and Power, Mr Peter Lamport-Stokes said: "It is true that matters concerning the Rhodesia Railways unitary system require discussions between the Zambian and the Zimbabwean Governments."

He added: "The Zimbabwe Government is naturally willing to play its part in these discussions. The issues concerned involved the two governments and it would not be appropriate for me to comment on any of the matters in detail."

The dissolution of the railway system was also influenced by the Unilateral Declaration of Independence by the Rhodesian Government in 1965.

Up to 1972, the two governments had still not satisfactorily resolved the distribution of assets and liabilities of the old unitary system.

All assets purchased and all liabilities incurred before July 1, 1967, the date of the dissolution, remained in the name of the unitary system.

At that time Zambia demanded to have an equal share and revalue the assets by 30 percent. About 70 percent of the assets were held in Rhodesia.

When the border between the two countries was closed in 1973, the system jointly - owned undertaking set up at the end of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland incurred a loss of $14 million because of Zambia's restriction on trade with Rhodesia.

Then UDI made it impossible for the two sides to meet and discuss the sharing of assets amicably because Zambia did not recognise the Rhodesian regime.

According to a Zambia Railways spokesman, when the system broke up, it had a total of 12 000 wagons out of which Zambia got only 3 000.

Other assets include 403 steam locomotives of which Zambia received 159, including 72 passenger coaches.

The assets included buildings and repair workshops, some farms and land.

In 1974, the dissolution committee encountered several problems with the Rhodesian Government when they held talks aimed at settling the issue.

This resulted in Zambia having to import rolling stock to replace those stranded in Rhodesia.

According to the spokesman, little was recovered by Zambia because of the political situation which prevailed.

CSO: 4420

OPERATION OF BEIRA-UMTALI PIPELINE PLANNED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text] THE Beira-Umtali oil pipeline could be back in working order and carrying refined products early next year, if no faults or leaks are found along the 188 km, stretch from the Mozambique port.

Pressure tests along this section begin next week and should be completed by the end of December at the latest, Mr Kas Scheepers, managing director of Lonrho Zimbabwe, which controls the pipeline, said this week.

"We don't think the tests will take long, bearing in mind the nature of the terrain.

"If the results of these pressure tests prove positive, in other words no leaks are discovered, then we could be in a position to start pumping early in the new year", Mr Scheepers said.

"I'm optimistic and there is no reason not to be."

If his optimism proves to be well-founded the next step will be to discharge the estimated 14 000 tonnes of light Iranian crude oil which have lain untouched since sanctions were imposed in 1966 and the refinery was shut down.

Once that has been completed the pipeline will have to be cleaned to avoid contaminating refined products such as petroleum and diesel which are to be pumped to Feruka.

"Some extra plumbing and piping will have to be done at Feruka to allow direct access to the storage tanks," said Mr Scheepers.

Asked how much petroleum and diesel the pipeline would carry he added: "What we carry and how much we carry is a matter for the petrol companies and the Government to decide. Our only function is that of common carriers."

Mr Bob Yeoman, general manager of CAPREF, the company which owns the refinery, said: "If the pipeline were to be brought back into operation this should present no major physical problem as far as the refinery is concerned."

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ZIMBABWE TRADE WITH S. AFRICA--Existing trade relations between Zimbabwe and South Africa were not affected by the severing of diplomatic ties between the two countries, a spokesman for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry said yesterday. He was referring to a 1964 trade agreement between Zimbabwe and South Africa giving preferential treatment of goods from this country imported to South Africa. A notice in yesterday's Government Gazette reminded exporters of the need to obtain preferential duty certificates and outlined the procedure for obtaining them. "It would not be in our interest to sever trade links with South Africa," the spokesman said. "Zimbabwe is dependent upon trade with that country." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Nov 80 p 5]

NAMIBIA TALKS OFFER--The offer by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, of Zimbabwe as a venue for all-party talks on Namibia's independence still stood, Mr Simon Muzenda, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday. But he said the talks would have to be confined to the modalities of transferring power to the people of Namibia within the framework of United Nations resolution 435. During an interview, Mr Muzenda said Zimbabwe had not been involved in any behind-the-scenes moves. "We have played no part other than supporting the Namibian struggle within the framework of United Nations resolution 435 of 1978 and, as one of the frontline states, we support Namibia," he said. Mr Muzenda said Zimbabwe's view was that a successful solution to the problem was one that enabled Namibians to express their wishes freely and democratically through United Nations-supervised elections. Asked if he thought there was now a strong possibility of a successful solution, he said: "One cannot always read correctly the signs of time, but from our own side we have not yet seen the proper signs of movement to a proper, successful solution." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 1]

ZIMBABWE WANTS OAU TRADE UNIONISTS--Zimbabwe wants to host the 1984 Organisation of African Trade Union Unity, publicity secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Elphegio Soko said this week. Mr Soko who has just returned from Mogadishu, Somalia, where he attended the third congress of DATUU, said they made the proposal following Zimbabwe's admission into the organisation as a member. "The idea was welcomed by all countries which were represented at the congress," he said. DATUU is a wing of the Organisation of African Unity which meets every four years to coordinate the activities of the African trade unions in Africa. The union also maintains friendly relations with other trade unions in the world. According to Mr Soko, DATUU declared its unflinching support for the black workers in South Africa, Namibia and Palestine. Mr Soko was accompanied by Mr Webster Gwekerere, organising secretary of ZCTU. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION--Luanda (AFP)--A "25 April Association" has been established in Angola to promote relations among Portuguese nationals residing in this country. The association, whose establishment was approved by the Angolan Chief of state, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, also plant to develop ties between the Portuguese living in Angola "and the Portuguese reality" and to take "initiatives bearing witness to the support and solidarity of these Portuguese nationals with the Angolan revolutionary process." The association has pledged, however, to avoid any interference in the internal affairs of Angola and to rigorously respect Angolan laws. Let us remember that 25 April marks the anniversary of the 1974 Portuguese Revolution. [Text] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 22 Oct 80 p 6] 8143

CSO: 4400

LIBYAN PRISONER DISCUSSES CHADIAN MISSION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 31 Oct-2 Nov 80 p 16

[Text] Nd'jamena--One of the five Libyan soldiers taken prisoner last week in Nd'jamena by Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) said Tuesday that he had arrived in Chad 2 weeks ago in the company of 500 other Libyan soldiers "to raze Nd'jamena."

Questioned during the presentation of these prisoners to the press, this soldier, who is a warrant officer in the Libyan army, said that he had first stayed in Dougia, a village located 80 km from Nd'jamena on the banks of the Chari River, not far from Lake Chad. This village serves as the rear base for the troops of Goukouni Ouedde, president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT.)

According to this warrant officer, who is a member of the same tribe as the Libyan leader, Colonel Qadhdhafi, this detachment was "sent to Chad to raze the city of Nd'jamena."

He also stated that his group had been transferred by river to Farcha, the location just outside Nd'jamena of the command post of the government's coalition forces.

On this occasion, FAN authorities presented many documents taken from the Libyan soldiers during the attack last week north of the Chadian capital. Among these documents notably were Libyan military ID cards and mission orders.

Idriss Miskine, vice president of the FAN command council, said during this presentation that in Faya Largeau, a city located in Borkou Ennedy Tibesti (BET), 1,000 km north of Nd'jamena, Hissein Habre's forces had opposed the Libyan soldiers at the time of the 20 October attack. Thirty of them were killed and six others taken prisoner, he said.

8143
CSO: 4400

MOVES TO SHED DEPENDENCE ON FRANCE DISCUSSED

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 21 Sep 80 p 3

[Article: "President of Comoro Islands in Kuwait Today"]

[Text] President of the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros Ahmad 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Rahman is arriving in the country today on a 3-day official visit. The amir and senior state officials will be at the head of those on hand to greet him.

Official talks between the two countries are expected to deal with ways of strengthening bilateral relations and increasing Kuwait's participation in the financing of development projects for the Comoro Islands which gained independence on 6 July 1975. There will also be a discussion of current problems, in the forefront of which are the Middle East crisis, Arab-African relations and Arab-Islamic relations.

The Comoro Islands Republic consists of four small volcanic islands at the entrance of the Mozambique Channel, equidistant between Madagascar and the eastern coast of Africa.

The name Comoro [moon] Islands was given by Arab explorers, as they discovered these islands at night when the moon was full. The explorers came from the Persian Gulf in small boats.

The islands comprise 2,166 square kilomaters. It is a country which has beautiful shores, and its population is 400,000. All of them are Muslim and are made up of a blend of Arab and African peoples.

Murini is the capital, with a population of 40,000. It is located on Najazdaja Island, the largest island of the republic. The largest volcano in the world is on this island. It is known as "Kartala." There is a legend which says that the throne of the Kingdom of Bilqis, the Queen of Sheba, was hidden in the mouth of this volcano by order of the prophet Sulayman Ibn Daud.

As a result of fierce disputes among the sultans of the islands, the French succeeded in signing protection agreements with these sultans in 1886. In 1912, the French were able to annex these islands to France with the other colonies.

Fight for Independence

After decades of French colonialism, these islands began to witness obvious popular unrest. In July 1973, agreement was reached with the French government defining steps toward obtaining independence within 5 years. However, after 1 year, there was an outcry of public opinion, demanding the independence of the islands. France was forced to hold a popular referendum. After the results proved to be in favor of the popular demands, France tried to separate the island of Muri from the other islands. The parliament of the Comoro Islands was obliged to declare complete independence unilaterally on 6 July 1975.

Since independence the island has witnessed two coups. The first was carried out by 'Ali Salih whose orientation, as described by world news agencies, was rightist and dictatorial. He swept away President Ahmad Abdallah who went into exile in France. This took place in August 1975. However, after nearly 3 years, the president in exile Ahmad Abdallah 'Abd al-Rahman was able to topple the regime of 'Ali Salih and he returned to assume responsibility in running the government in his country.

Arabic

Arabic is the official language in the country along with French. The local language is close to Swahili, and Arabic words make up 40 percent of its vocabulary.

Since independence the Comoro Islands have been trying to radically cure the backwardness which has afflicted its Arab and Islamic culture during the last 2 centuries. It is working to strengthen and concentrate on Arab culture, and to consolidate relations with Arab countries, in the forefront of which is Kuwait.

Economic Conditions

Average per capita income is $160 per year, a very low average. The problem of the republic is the limited agricultural land which does not supply the needs of the country. Official organs are trying to obtain aid and loans from world organizations, nations sympathetic to the Republic, and Arab countries in order to achieve the following:

1. Develop the production and diversification of foodstuffs in order to become self-sufficient.

2. Improve products for export and organize their marketing abroad.

3. Develop and improve the level of education and technical training and improve the standard of health services in the country.

The Comoro Islands Republic feels the urgent need to complete services projects, especially roads, ports, airports and radio communications. Several Arab and international finance institutions are participating in offering aid and loans. They include the Kuwait Development Fund, the Saudi Fund, the Arab Development Bank, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the Abu Dhabi Fund, OPEC and the International Organization for Development.

7811
CSO: 4402

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH ARGENTINA PUBLISHED

Text of Communique

Libreville L'UNION in French 24 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] His Excellency Raul Cura, under secretary of state for international economic relations to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Republic of Argentina, paid a working visit to Gabon from 21 to 23 October 1980 at the head of a large delegation made up principally of:
Minister Mario Quadri Castillo, deputy director general of science and technology.
His Excellency Norberto Auge, Argentine ambassador to Gabon;
Ramon Villagra Delgado, embassy secretary;
Eduardo Blanche, embassy secretary;
Miguel Angel Almada, national director of bilateral trade negotiations; and
Simon Vullo, chief of department for international agreements and organizations of the Central Bank.

This visit follows the various Argentine technical missions which have gone to Gabon since the official visit which the chief of state made to Argentina in October 1977.

During its visit, the Argentine delegation had important talks with a counterpart Gabonese delegation headed by Her Excellency Honorine Dossou-Naki, secretary of state to the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

This delegation was made up as follows;
Simon Edou-Eyene, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation;
Fabien Owono-Essono, economic and financial counselor to the presidency of the republic;
Samuel Nze-Obame, special counselor of the president of the republic, responsible for American affairs;
Paul Biyoghe-Mba, deputy secretary general to the presidency of the republic, responsible for commercial relations and participations;
Maurice Bouma, director of higher education (MESRSEPN [Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Environmental Protection]);
His Excellency Jean-Bernard Eyi Nkoumou, Gabonese ambassador to Argentina;
Jean-Baptiste Moussavou, director of scientific and technical cooperation (MESRSEPN);
Jean-Paul Leyimangoye, national director of the Central Bank;
Guy-Fidele Mbadibouckat, director of livestock raising (Ministry of Agriculture);
Henry Walker Deemin, counselor to the president of the Chamber of Commerce; and
several high officials.

His Excellency Raul Cura was received in an audience by His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo and talked with several Gabonese officials.

At the beginning of the working session, the head of the Gabonese delegation, after having recalled that Gabon was not the private hunting preserve of anyone and that it continued to be open to everyone, provided its free will is respected, emphasized that the present visit fell within the framework of cooperation which is called upon to be intensified by diversification in all sectors in which Argentina's experience can serve as an example to Gabon.

In his reply, the head of the Argentine delegation paid tribute to President Bongo, the first African chief of state to have visited Argentina, for the spectacular progress realized by Gabon since his last visit in 1978 to this country under Bongo's wise and enlightened leadership.

During their working session, the two delegations examined questions of cooperation between the two countries, namely:
Review of the trade agreement--scientific and technical agreement--the balance sheet of commercial exchanges--Argentine participation in various projects--teaching personnel assistance--training of cadres--scholarships and trainee programs.

Examination of these questions gave the two delegations an opportunity to congratulate one another for the positive balance sheet of the application of the trade agreement signed in Buenos Aires in 1977.

The delegations are determined to continue their efforts to find ways of promoting the intensification and diversification of cooperation in all sectors of mutual interest.

At the end of the visit, the two heads of delegation adopted and signed a scientific and technical cooperation agreement and placed their signatures on the minutes approving the work done.

Talks between the two delegations took place in an ambience of understanding, frankness and mutual cordiality.

His Excellency Raul Cura, in the name of the delegation accompanying him, asked Her Excellency Honorine Dossou-Naki to be kind enough to convey to the Gabonese authorities, in particular to His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo. president of the republic, his respectful expression of appreciation for the excellent arrangements made for this working session and for the warm welcome accorded the Argentine delegation during its stay in Gabon.

The two delegations agreed to hold the first meeting of the joint commission in Buenos Aires (Argentina) during the first 6 months of 1981 at a date to be set by mutual agreement.

Argentine Official Interviewed

Libreville L'UNION in French 25-26 Oct 80 p 4

[Interview with Raul Cura, Argentine under secretary of state for economic and international relations, by Obame Emane, in Libreville, date not given]

[Text] Raul Cura, under secretary of state, opened his conference with the national press by emphasizing the importance Argentina places on relations with the developing countries of Africa. In this regard, Argentina is aware of the preponderant role Gabon can play in the rapprochement of Argentina and Africa. In fact, in 1977 Omar Bongo was one of the first African chiefs of state to pay an official visit to Buenos Aires. That visit permitted the defining of the framework of cooperation which from then on was to unite the two countries in the sectors of science, technology, commerce and culture.

Col Raul Cura also said that Argentina has an intermediate technology in the sectors of agriculture, livestock raising and medium-size industries which it can make available to Gabon. Thus Gabon will be able equip itself with credits granted by Buenos Aires.

Raul Cura also said that the project involving construction by Argentina of cold storage rooms for the CODEV [expansion unknown] warehouse was taken up during the talk he had with President Omar Bongo. He stated that the Argentine side is eager to complete this project and that the chief of state wants this kind of equipment to be installed in Libreville and the interior of the country. Raul Cura went on to say that Argentina, therefore, intends to contribute to the development of Gabon through the agricultural sector. In this regard, Argentine aid can be individual or integrated, through credits granted by certain international organizations such as the UNDP, FAO, FAD, etc.

Speaking of commercial exchanges between the two countries, Under Secretary of State Raul Cura recalled that his country has been buying Gabonese oil since 1978. Because of certain economic conditions, these imports have decreased since last year. In this connection, we note that purchases of Gabonese crude by Buenos Aires in 1978 totaled $100 million. However, the under secretary of state emphasized, such purchases will go back to their previous level and might even be increased.

Argentina also buys our timber and exports foodstuffs, including 10 percent of the rice consumed in Gabon. Other products imported by Gabon to meet its needs could be found in Argentina. That is the case with wheat flour and dried fish. In this regard and with emphasis on the complementariness of the Gabonese and Argentine economies, Raul Cura said that his country hopes moreover to buy Gabonese raw materials and stressed the many sectors of cooperation existing between the two countries, particularly cement, cellulose, fishing and port construction.

In reply to a question about changes which will soon take place at the leadership level of his country between Generals Videla and Viola, Raul Cura said that these changes dictated by the military junta in power in Buenos Aires will not have any harmful impact on Argentin's domestic and foreign policies.

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CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

KOREAN URANIUM SEARCH--Having arrived last week in Libreville from Seoul, a group of Korean engineers from the Han Kook Kun Up Engineering Company specialized in sesimic soundings will begin their work toward the end of this month in the Mounana de Lastourville region where COGEMA [expansion unknown] (operator) is conducting uranium exploration. The Korean delegation which is headed by Park Nam Seo has just completed a sounding contract for the Nord-Leyou Association near Mounana. Therefore, these engineers are going to work in a region nothing whatever has yet been found. The contract with the Koreans, as regards the sounding contract, covers 1 year. During this period, they will make a minimal sounding of 9,000 meters which will require an investment of 250 million CFA [African Financial Community] francs. Let us recall that this association is shared as follows: Gabon, 10 percent; Cogema, 49 percent; and the Korean company KECO [expansion unknown], 41 percent. This association agreement was signed in March 1980. [Libreville L'UNION in French 16 Oct 80 p 1] 8143

CSO: 4400

LOW TURNOUT FOR ELECTIONS REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 Nov 80 p 2334, 2335

[Text] Although the turn out was very low — estimated at about 30 per cent — the first round of the legislative elections in Ivory Coast has already indicated that the next National Assembly will be much changed in content.

It is thought that about two-thirds of the deputies elected to the National Assembly will be newcomers.

Only 14 sitting deputies were re-elected outright. 27 were beaten and 39 have to go through a second round of voting on November 23.

For the first time voters were offered a free choice of candidates within the single party system. In the event there were 650 candidates for 147 seats (the size of the Assembly had been increased from 120 to 147 seats).

Only six ministers stood for re-election — many others not being prepared to risk a likely defeat. The Minister of Mines, M. Paul Gui Dibo, was returned, as was the President of the National Assembly, M. Philippe Yace, representing Jacqueville. M. Henri Konan Bedie, who gave up his position at the World Bank, was also elected, marking his return to active politics. Other ministers returned include M. Kouadio M'Bahia Ble (Defence) and M. Ibrahima Kone (Tourism).

Early reports suggest that voting went off fairly smoothly, though in the Abidjan suburb of Koumassi, about 4,000 foreign voters, mainly from Upper Volta, Mali and Niger, were unable to vote because the authorities had not issued them with the necessary ballot papers.

A correspondent from Abidjan adds: 74 candidates were elected deputies of the Ivory Coast National Assembly when final returns came in yesterday; 73 more seats will be contested on Sunday, November 23 as the candidates did not secure the required majority. Of the 74 elected candidates only 14 are former deputies. Three present Government ministers were elected and three of their ministerial colleagues will go through the second rounds of the elections. Among those elected were also five former Government ministers including former Minister of Finance Konan Bedie who had the highest number of votes, over 15,000 in an election with very poor voting returns. Only one out of about 20 women, some former deputies, was elected. Many of the women were defeated and few will enter for second rounds of elections. Former Secretary General of ruling Ivorian Democratic Party and President of National Assembly, Phillipe Yace, won the elections.

Out of three million registered voters between 20 and 30 per cent voted in many areas. For example in one of Abidjan's most populous constituencies about 45,000 votes were registered and a little over 9,000 actually cast their votes. In a constituency with very poor returns a candidate secured only *four* votes.

These poor returns were due to two main reasons, all rooted in administrative incompetence and plain confusion. Before the elections, special programmes were carried by Ivorian television on conduct of elections which clearly made the following two points.

First, voters need only to present their registered voting cards to cast their ballots and that no identity card was needed. Second, if you misplaced your voting card go to the polling station with your identity card and with it your name will be checked on the voters lists and if there you

will be allowed to cast your ballots. What actually happened was the reverse. Several thousand voters were turned away when they showed up at polling stations with their voting cards because they did not carry also their identity cards. Those who turned up with only their identity cards because they misplaced their voting cards were also sent away and many never came back again. Worse still many with both documents did nothing to publicize or popularize elections, and educate the masses on the mechanics of elections. Many voters went from one polling station to another because they did not know at which polling station to cast their votes. Many got tired wandering around under blazing tropical heat that they returned without voting. A rather sad postscript to the election concerns the women's liberation movement.

In a western constituency, the father of one of the leading Ivorian female deputies entered the election against his daughter, a former deputy. Reason: it was outrageous for a woman, even his daughter, to represent his constituency in the National Assembly; the proper place for women is their home and kitchen. Several deputations failed to persuade him to step down. He contested the elections and defeated his daughter, which dealt a crushing blow to women's liberation in this country. About 10 women were deputies all nominated by the Ivorian President. But in the present elections they would be lucky to get five seats.

CSO: 4420

BOOK ON HOUPHOUET'S AFRICAN POLICY REVIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 Nov 80 pp 2309, 2311, 2312

[Text] **La Politique Africaine d'Houphouet-Boigny**
by Jacques Baulin (Editions Eurafor-Press, 12 rue de Miromesnil, Paris, no price given)

THE CHANCES are that the importance of M. Baulin's book will only be appreciated by the fairly limited circle of afficionados of Ivorian and West African diplomacy. Certainly, President Houphouet-Boigny is very pleased that a former adviser of his during the crucial years (1963-1970) of Ivorian diplomatic activism should set about revealing rather unflatteringly the story of this period. The sale of the book is not encouraged in Abidjan and when I was last there one of the talking points among senior cadres in Ivorian foreign policy circles was whether anyone had the book; and if they did they were asked to pass it on but make sure not to mention the fact to anyone else.

M. Baulin's main thesis is that almost all of President Houphouet-Boigny's objectives in his African policies failed in the long run. "President Houphouet-Boigny's prestige" he writes, "reached its zenith in early 1966 with the elimination of Osagyefo from the Ghanaian scene and the coup in Nigeria which presaged, it seemed to him, the disintegration of the Nigerian giant."

Four years later, as M. Baulin reminds us vividly, Houphouet-Boigny was diplomatically isolated. Osagyefo had indeed fallen, but his great ally and Houphouet-Boigny's other anathema, Sékou Touré, was still very much in power, sustained by an atmosphere of oppressive but permanent insecurity for which the Ivorian leader must accept a good deal of the responsibility. The civil war in Nigeria was over and the giant was still united. Perhaps the most important section of the book concerns the implicit allegation of the author that the Ivorian lead played an even more important role than had been thought in prolonging the Biafran secession in the ostensible cause of humanitarianism. By 1970, The Conseil de l'Entente, Houphouet-Boigny's answer to other attempts to establish some form of unity in the Francophone states and also coalisce opposition to Nigeria, existed only in form. Upper Volta had not followed Ivory Coast in recognising Biafra, nor had Hamani Diori, Niger, who had his Hausa population to consider, and the changing regimes in Dahomey thought the idea of supporting Biafra was preposterous, to say the least. De Gaulle was no longer in office, and Pompidou's interest and devotion to Africa would have rapidly declined had it not been for the influence of the ubiquitous Jacques Foccart and his network.

M. Baulin defends the publication of his thesis (for which he was awarded his doctorate in Paris) because he feels that there has been a "deplorable tendency to rewrite history in Ivory Coast." The story he tells opens up a proverbial can of worms. But the interpretations and impression he gives of Houphouet-Boigny's African policy are of great significance.

The Ivorian President has always been and still is a nationalist in the strictest sense of the word. M. Baulin makes the important observation that the very existence of a unified Nigeria preyed on Houphouet-Boigny's mind because it gave the lie to his own antipathy to federations in Africa which limited membership to African countries, as did the more nebulous African unity proposed by Nkrumah and Sékou Touré — in the defeat of which he played an important role. He wanted to live down the reputation of being the "balkaniser" of the AOF. It was an intensely economic view of the leader of the economic élite of the wealthiest of the French West African colonies.

He was and still is avowedly anti-communist. This explains his antagonism to Nkrumah and Sékou Touré. In both cases, especially that of Nkrumah, there were other issues, such as the Ghanaian support of Sanwi separatism, the protection of Djibo Bakary's Sawaba, especially when Sawaba claimed responsibility for the attempt in 1965 on the life of Hamani Diori. There was the OAU and then Nkrumah's involvement in the Congo Leopoldville conflict.

This nationalism, and anti-communism, prompts M. Baulin to the third, and crucially important observation: that Houphouet-Boigny's relations with France, which he did everything possible to maintain, were more a convergence of interests rather than a reflection of Houphouet-Boigny's "alienation". To use one example that is not so well known now, Ivory Coast, through its manipulation of the Francophone groupings, notably the nascent OCAM, was able to serve French interests as well as his own by helping to attract Congo Leopoldville, and in particular Tshombe, into the Francophone orbit. The move failed because Kasavubu eventually sacked Tshombe, and Mobutu, considered at the time as the Americans' man, came into power. Houphouet-Boigny's opposition to purely African federation or unity was counter-balanced in the late fifties, prior to independence, by his attempt to set up a federation including France and African countries.

The clichés about Houphouet-Boigny's apparently Francophile policies — the suggestions that he is and was subservient to France — are effectively rejected by M. Baulin. There is an autonomy to Ivory Coast's — that is Houphouet-Boigny's — foreign policy that is central to a proper appreciation of the diplomatic history of West Africa and of Ivory Coast. This interpretation has one rather painful consequence: it lays the responsibility for a number of policies squarely on President Houphouet-Boigny. M. Baulin believes that it was the Ivorian President who persuaded de Gaulle to intensify his material support for the Biafran secession in 1968. He believes that Foccart and Houphouet played a very important part in the resumption of French assistance, which was then flowing through Libreville, in 1969, just when it seemed that the war might be over. It was disagreement over this policy which eventually led M. Baulin to resign from the service of the Ivory Coast.

He also believes that M. Houphouet-Boigny's many flirtations with regional organisations were entirely functional. His interest in the Conseil de l'Entente, in OCAM, as we see, depended on the specific diplomatic conjuncture at a given time.

It is a story of the most remarkable diplomatic skill which finally tripped over its obsession with itself and the immediate. We receive a vivid and somewhat unpleasant picture of Maurice Yameogo, the Voltaic leader who at times appeared to be little more than President Houphouet-Boigny's diplomatic factotum. M. Baulin believes that the excessively close identity of Yameogo with Abidjan was to a certain extent responsible for his fall in 1966.

The seventies, with which M. Baulin does not concern himself, tell a different story. What is striking though is that a man whose personal diplomacy failed, quite resoundingly at times, should enjoy such power and veneration in his country in 1980. In a sense President Houphouet-Boigny retracted his diplomatic claws after 1970. His attempt to persuade African leaders to participate in a dialogue with South Africa was a last and very unsuccessful foray in continental diplomacy.

Since 1970 the President has reasserted himself domestically. In fact, the two principal occasions on which he had to face opposition concerned foreign policy: the attempt to introduce dual nationality in the Conseil de l'Etente, which was frustrated by the bitter opposition of Ivorian cadres, and the slight delay in the recognition of Biafra, where some voices were raised at the top levels of the party. He has become a wary, but for the moment reasonably enthusiastic member of CEAO, the Francophone regional grouping, it suits Ivorian economic interests for the moment, giving Ivorian industry a much-needed market which it does not have domestically. He also finally agreed to join ECOWAS the current state of relations with France are parlous within the Franco-Ivorian terms of reference. And while the convergence of interests has led to some inextricable links, not least Ivorian financial dependence, the stand over the world cocoa market prices has been viewed as a welcome blow from a moderate in Africa.

It is worth noting perhaps what President Houphouet-Boigny said in 1975 after he had been to sign the ECOWAS Treaty in Lagos, where he had been asked about fears that Nigeria would dominate the Community: "Nigeria has put us at ease in that, despite her size and population, she

has not kept us in the dark about her development projects. The fact that Nigeria has been sincere to us about her wealth gives the basis for mutual trust which is the most essential ingredient any successful grouping requires." The concerns were the same as in the sixties but the attitude to them had changed substantially.

CSO: 4420

LEBANESE COMMUNITY SPONSORING CAMPAIGN TO FOSTER RELATIONS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Nov 80 pp 1, 6

[Text]

The American University of Beirut, Lebanon, is to send a special delegate here shortly to hold discussions with authorities of the University of Liberia on how best assistance could be rendered the U.L. in the academic field.

The delegate, Professor Nazih Zeidan, is due here November 20 at the request of the Lebanese Community in Liberia, according to Dr. Aref Kassas, President of the community.

The visit of Professor Zeidan here is part of a series of activities which the Lebanese Community has already embarked upon for the month of November in its continued effort to foster, healthy friendship and brotherliness among the peoples of both countries.

In a statement issued to the press yesterday, Dr. Kassas also disclosed that an outstanding Lebanese cancer specialist, Dr. Phillip Salem, who is well known for his research works in America and Europe, has voluntarily consented to visit Liberia from November 26 to 30 at the invitation of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

His first class round trip ticket and accommodation in Liberia, according to Dr. Kassas, would be sponsored by the Lebanese community here.

Dr. Kassas said November 22, the National Day of Lebanon, would be observed in Liberia by the community, and that the public is informed that all Lebanese stores and other businesses in Liberia will be closed after 2. p.m. on that day.

The Middle East Airlines, the national airline of Lebanon, will also celebrate its 20th year of service

between Liberia and Lebanon on November 26, with the unveiling of a commemorative plaque at the Roberts International Airport to mark the occasion.

Dr. Kassas disclosed that the Head of State and Chairman of the PRC, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe, has consented to be present at the occasion, and that senior officials of the airlines will also be coming for the ceremony.

To climax these activities, the champion soccer club of Lebanon is due here at the end of this month to engage in friendly matches at the invitation of the Sports Ministry, while all expenses of the team will be paid by the Lebanese Community.

Among a number of cultural, sporting and social activities the community has already sponsored are a volleyball tournament between the Lebanese volleyball team and the University of Liberia, and the help given to the recent University of Liberia beauty pageant of which the queen was crowned by Dr. Kassas.

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENDS SOVIET ASSISTANCE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 10 Nov 80 pp 1, 6, 7

[Excerpt]

The expanding friendship and cooperation between Liberia and the Soviet Union does not in any way "compromise or erode our relations with other Governments," Foreign Minister Gabriel Baccus Matthews has noted.

He pointed out that this was simply recognizing the fact that it is "our natural interest to work together for the benefit of our two peoples and world peace."

Minister Matthews was speaking last weekend at the Soviet ambassador's residence on Payne Avenue here on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution (USSR), on Friday.

He said Liberia was committed to maintain friendly relations with all peace loving nations and said the PRC Government intends to encourage full and genuine cooperation with all friendly embassies accredited here in the discharge of their legitimate functions.

He commended the Soviet Government for providing assistance to Liberia in the areas of health and education and for the air services agreement signed between the two nations in Moscow recently.

Minister Matthews said the Liberian Government hail these achievements and hoped to increasingly work with the Soviet Government in other areas of cooperation for the mutual benefit of their two nations.

CSO: 4420

SAUDI FUNDS DIRECTOR TOURS LEC

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 10 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

The Deputy Director of the Loan Administration Department of the Saudi Funds for Development, Mr. Rahman Sehaibani has praised Liberians for their selfless efforts to improve and develop their country.

He said Liberians were hardworking people, ready and willing to develop themselves if given the needed financial assistance.

Mr. Sehaibani, currently in the country at the head of a three-man team to appraise Saudi assistance in Liberia, made the remarks to newsmen here Friday when he toured facilities of the Liberia electricity corporation (LEC), one of the beneficiaries of the funds. He was led on the tour by LEC managing director Harry Yuan.

Saudi assistance to Liberia is a durable soft loan of about $20m which provides for the implementation of the fourth power plant project of LEC on Bushrod Island, the Bome Hills Road and the Tubman and Saint Paul River Bridges.

Mr. Sehaibani also said he was impressed with the manner in which saudi funds were being used by the Liberian Government. - LINA

CSO: 4420

LPRC EVICTING PIPELINE SQUATTERS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Nov 80 p 6

[Text]

The Liberia Petroleum Refinery Company (LPRC) has embarked on a crusade to have squatters evicted off its pipelines.

According to company officials, verbal requests made, to the squatters have gone unheeded.

Appeals were made to the Monrovia City Corporation (MCC) during the past and present regimes for its intervention, but nothing was done in this regard, officials said.

Observers are however baffled as to whether the Monrovia City Corporation has any jurisdiction over areas in the Free Way.

Officials believed squatters lodgings, mostly shacks, are causing stresses on the pipes.

Those structures, along with debris, notably carcasses of automobiles, are also upsetting the cathodic coating placed upon the pipes to prevent rust and subsequent lerkage, officials said.

CSO: 4420

POTABLE WATER TO BE PROVIDED TO CITIES LACKING IT

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 13 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

PLANS are underway to install modern reservoirs and pumping facilities in all Liberian cities that do not have portable water, Head of State M/Sgt. Samuel K. Doe said here on Tuesday.

He said it was the responsibility of government to provide safe and adequate water supplies in every part of the country.

M/Sgt. Doe made the statement in a message declaring Liberia's commitment to observe the United Nations' Water and Sanitation Decade 1981-1990.

Head of State Doe said government would support the United Nations to implement the goals and objectives of the water and sanitation decade.

He commended the UN for placing emphasis on water and sanitation which he said were important factors in the lives of mankind.

Sgt. Doe regretted that about half of the world's population did not have "reasonable" access to safe and adequate water supply.

M/Sgt. Doe said, Government was not satisfied with the used primitive methods the masses of the people obtain water in the rural areas.

Realizing that the success of the program depended on technical assistance from friendly countries, the Head of State said: "We through commitment and dedication, can play our role in providing pure water for our people before the end of this decade".

He thanked the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America and other countries that have assisted to improve water supply in Liberia.

M/Sgt. Doe called on the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to continue to provide wells in towns and villages.

"We urge that intensive campaigns be launched by that Ministry to improve the sanitary conditions of drinking water in all parts of the country," Head of State Doe concluded. — LINA

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DUTIES ON RICE REMOVED--Duty and consular fees on all imported rice have been waived by government in order to "ensure constant and adequate supply of the staple commodity on the Liberian market," according to a Commerce Ministry announcement. The Ministry declared in its announcement that the Head of State and Chairman of the PRC has endorsed the recommendation as an official policy of government. Therefore, "all rice imported by individuals or organizations into the country, packed in 100-lb. bags and intended to retail for $20.00 per bag should be free from duty and consular fees." The Ministry went on to call on all importers to take advantage of the new policy. [Excerpt] [Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 13 Nov 80 pp 1, 8]

FOREIGN PRESS REPORTS REFUTED--Information Minister Gabriel Nimely on Tuesday denied rumors circulating in London that players of the national team, the Lone Star would be shot if they did not win international matches. Addressing journalists at his office, Minister Nimely described the rumors as vicious and said it was most unfortunate that it was being circulated in London. "The base" of several respectable news organs, including the BBC and Reuters News Agency. He said he received three calls from London inquiring about the news story which appeared in the "Daily Telegraph", one of London's newspapers. Minister Nimely said such false and irresponsible reporting were unfair to the joint efforts of the People's Redemption Council and the Lone Star team to promote sports in Liberia. Mr Nimely said Head of State Doe, in the spirit of sportsmanship and victory, challenged members of the Lone Star team to bring victory to Liberia during international matches or go to jail. He said there was no such pronouncement that Lone Star players would be shot. [Excerpt] [Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 13 Nov 80 pp 1, 2]

IMPORTED SUGAR PRICE INCREASE--Effective immediately a small packet of St. Louis sugar will be sold at 98¢ and a large packet at $1.93, according to Lt. Col. Fallah G. Varney, Secretary General and Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Industry and Transportation. In an announcement issued November 7, Col. Varney advised all retailers to adhere because any arbitrary increases will warrant very drastic disciplinary measures. This is to rectify the previous announcement made regarding the retail price of imported sugar. In view of the new tax structure imposed by the Government, it has become necessary that the price of imported sugar be increased, Col. Varney said. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 10 Nov 80]

DOE CHALLENGES WARNER ON TROOPS--The sinister and unpatriotic designs of Bishop Bennie D. Warner, the deposed Vice President under the Tolbert regime, has been exposed here and challenged by the Head of State, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe. Speaking at the Post Stockade last Saturday, where he released 23 political prisoners, the Liberian Leader revealed that Bishop Warner was in contact with some Liberians who are enemies of the Revolution, and that he plans to send troops here to overthrow the government. "I challenge Bishop Warner to bring his troops here," Head of State Doe said. He stressed that the People's Redemption Council had decided to release the prisoners not because of Bishop Warner's threat. [Excerpt] [Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 8]

CSO: 4420

POSSIBLE EEC FINANCIAL COOPERATION DISCUSSED

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 22 Oct 80 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] (AFP)--The European Economic Community (EEC) could place 57 billion Malian francs (28.5 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs) at the disposition of the Republic of Mali principally in the form of grants for the period 1980-1985, in order to participate in the financing of this state's development within the framework of the second EEC-ACP [African-Caribbean-Pacific countries] Lome convention.

That is the thrust of a preliminary Mali-EEC cooperation agreement signed Monday evening in Bamako at the end of a 5-day visit to Mali by a planning mission of the European Communities' commission.

A representative of the European Investment Bank (EIB), a member of the above-mentioned mission, according to a communique published yesterday, said, "The bank was taking note of the Malian Government's intention of presenting projects to it, particularly in their industry sector, including agriculture-industry and mining research."

The Malian Government's delegation and the EEC mission, the communique adds, have had exchanges of views "on regional cooperation to which end funds amounting to between 70 and 88 billion Malian francs (between 35 and 44 billion CFA francs) will be reserved for the financing of regional projects in West Africa."

The agreement was signed by the Malian minister of planning, Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamani, the chief of mission of the European Communities' commission and the representative of the European Investment Bank.

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CSO: 4400

REPORTS ON SWAPO POSITION, NUJOMA ASSESSED

SWAPO's Present Position

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 21 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Salisbury--In an interview with Zimbabwe television filmed in Zambia, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma said that the military wing of SWAPO has occupied and brought under control large parts of SWA/Namibia, and is now expanding its operations to the south. Nujoma stated that his guerrillas are operating in the northwestern, central and northeastern parts of the country. He added: "Right now, our forces are beginning military operations in the central and southern parts of our country." Nujoma quoted a report by the South African radio on guerrilla activities in Outjo, and he pointed out that this report contradicted the statement by the South African armed forces that the operations of SWAPO forces are limited to the border areas with Angola and Zambia.

When asked to comment on these reports, a spokesman of the South African military headquarters in Pretoria said: "This is obviously an attempt to belittle the humiliating defeats which SWAPO suffered in the past months at the hands of security forces in SWA/Namibia." In the past 10 months, SWAPO has lost at least 100 terrorists per month in skirmishes with security forces.

Nujoma Assesses UN Position

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 20 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Lusaka--SWAPO President Sam Nujoma said in Lusaka that SWAPO believes that the United Nations is supporting the liberation struggle of Namibia. At a press conference on the SWA/Namibia situation he warned that because of the attitude of the South Africans the population of Namibia is more determined than ever to fight an extended guerrilla war and win true independence for Namibia.

"The continuing maneuvers by South Africa to delay the independence of SWA/Namibia" have now led to a "very critical political and military situation in SWA/Namibia," said Nujoma. In addition to continuing the armed struggle, SWAPO is also ready for any kind of democratic elections or independence under UN supervision.

UN Official on Sam Nujoma

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG/DER WOCHENSPIEGEL in German 17 Oct 80 p 18

[Text] New York--Within a short time, SWAPO Chief Sam Nujoma will meet for the fourth time with FRG Foreign Minister Genscher--this time in Bonn at the invitation of the FRG Government. This official invitation must be considered as an upgrading of Nujoma and his organization. But what is the 51-year old Ovambo, who increasingly rules with Politburo methods in his headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia, really like?

On the one hand, rebellious elements inside SWAPO are causing troubles for Nujoma, but with the protection of the Soviet ambassador in Lusaka, Vassiliy Solodownikov, he has been able to make these rebellious comrades disappear in prisons of the border countries Zambia and Tanzania...

But Nujoma's friends in the frontier states have no easy time with him, either. Each time they believe they have made progress in talks with the five Western powers and through them with South Africa, Nujoma stalls because--as a Zambian UN delegate says--"he has a talent for crying 'victory' at the wrong time."

What both friends and enemies complain about most is the lack of intelligence of this guerrilla leader who is always dressed in military uniform but shuns direct fighting in the bush and instead prefers a luxurious life style. "We are saddled with a man whom nobody really likes," says a high UN official.

And so Western circles are afraid that neither Foreign Minister Genscher nor any other one of his Western colleagues will succeed in influencing Nujoma in the same way as the Marxist leader of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe. "Unfortunately, we are not dealing here with the intelligence and pragmatism characteristic of Mugabe," said the UN official.

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CSO: 4403

REPORTS ON NAMIBIA NEGOTIATIONS IN PRETORIA

Talks Begin

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 21 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] Informed circles speculate that the new round of negotiations in the SWA/Namibia discussions between the South African Government and the UN delegation could collapse before it has even really begun. Joint discussions began yesterday afternoon in the Union Building of Pretoria with the primary purpose of clarifying the agenda and the status of the talks, as our correspondent Leon Kok reports. The real negotiations began this morning, and the UN team made it clear to the South African Government that it wished to return to New York with something concrete, specifically with a date for the ceasefire. But South Africa does not want to discuss firm dates before all differences have been clarified, such as UN partiality and the demilitarized zone.

In Windhoek, meanwhile, SWA/Namibian parties are getting ready for discussions with the UN delegation. Johan Fick, a representative of the South African Foreign Ministry in SWA/Namibia, confirmed yesterday that his ministry has been officially authorized by the United Nations to invite political parties and groups from SWA/Namibia to Pretoria. Most political leaders have expressed their readiness to participate in talks with the UN delegation in order to clarify questions on participation, purpose and voting eligibility at an all-party conference. On the basis of a telex poll conducted by the UN delegation in order to establish a suitable time for the talks with the United Nations, Mrs Abrams, spokeswoman of the NIP, will fly to Pretoria with concrete proposals for a kind of Lancaster House conference.

Andreas Shipanga, SWAPO-D representative, told the AZ [ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG] that his party would not appear before the United Nations as beggars. An invitation to the negotiations would have to come directly from the United Nations and not by detour of the South African Government. The UN would also have to pay all expenses if it is interested in talks with SWAPO-D.

The NNF asked the UN delegation by telegram to send an official invitation as well as plane tickets. The NNF has not yet decided who its representative will be if the UN meets these requests. Norah Chase told the AZ this morning that the NNF did not wish to participate as one of the internal democratic organizations.

Namibian Participation

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 12 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] The question of the participation by SWA/Namibian parties in the negotiations has not yet been clarified. The delegation under the leadership of Brian Urquhart is expected to arrive in Pretoria during the weekend, and negotiations are to begin on Monday. When the visit of the delegation was first announced, it was stated that the talks would last about 7 days.

There are no indications yet that after the talks the UN delegation will come to Windhoek in order to talk with the internal parties. The leaders of the SWA/Namibian parties might still be invited to Pretoria, but not all of them are willing to negotiate with the United Nations on South African soil. "This would be the same as recognition of South African authority in Namibia," as one source put it. SWAPO-D and the NNF would prefer talks with the UN delegation in Windhoek, as they were held in the past.

Meanwhile, DTA and other political parties and alliances insist on obtaining the same status as SWAPO in talks with UN representatives. South Africa, too, is anxious to have political groups of SWA/Namibia as well as the Council of Ministers recognized as negotiation partners in matters of the UN solution plan.

In the talks between the UN delegation and SWA/Namibian parties observers believe that the following points will receive prominent attention:

--the practical implementation of UN supervised elections in agreement with Security Council resolution 435;

--the serious objections by South Africa and the Council of Ministers that the UN is prejudiced in favor of SWAPO;

--the practical consequences that would result from the establishment of a demilitarized zone between SWA and Namibia;

--the position of Martti Ahtisaari, UN commissioner for Namibia and, at the same time, the special representative of the UN secretary general for SWA/Namibia.

According to latest reports, the UN team has indicated its willingness to talk with groups from SWA/Namibia. Preparations are already in progress to fly politicians and reporters from local newspapers to Pretoria.

8889
CSO: 4403

CABINET APPROVES VARIOUS PROJECTS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 24 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] The council of ministers met yesterday at 0900 in the regular meeting chamber, presided over by His Excellency Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council, chief of state, president of the council of ministers.

The council examined and adopted the following proposed items:

--Proposed ordinance authorizing the ratification of loan agreement ET/HV/N/TR/80/2 for a total of 1.2 million counting units, or about 254.4 million CFA francs, signed 11 August 1980, by the Republic of Niger and the Republic of Upper Volta, on the one side, and the African Development Fund on the other side.

--Proposed ordinance authorizing the president of the supreme military council and chief of state to contract a loan of 1.6 million French francs, or 80 million CFA francs, with the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE).

--Proposed ordinance authorizing the ratification of the loan convention signed on 2 September 1980 by the Republic of Niger, on the one side, and a banking consortium headed by BIAO [International Bank for West Africa] for a total of U.S. $7.5 million, or 1.45 billion CFA francs.

--Proposed ordinance authorizing the ratification of a convention to open up lines of credit totalling 24,719,800 French francs, or 1,235,990,000 CFA francs, signed in Paris on 2 September 1980 by the Republic of Niger and the BIAO.

--Proposed ordinance authorizing the ratification of an agreement opening up credits totalling 33,836,657.60 French francs, or 1,691,832,880 CFA francs, signed on 14 August 1980 by the Republic of Niger on the one side, and the French Foreign Trade Bank and the European Union Bank on the other.

--Proposed ordinance whereby the Republic of Niger guarantees a loan of 30 million French francs, or 1.5 billion CFA francs, from a banking consortium headed by the French Foreign Trade Bank, to the Development Bank of the Republic of Niger.

--Proposed ordinance whereby the Republic of Niger guarantees a loan of 34 million French francs, or 1.7 billion CFA francs, from a banking consortium headed by the National Bank of Paris to the Development Bank of the Republic of Niger.

--Proposed ordinance authorizing the president of the supreme military council and chief of state to contract a loan of 2,686,465,900 CFA francs with the National Bank of Paris (BNP).

--Proposed decree nominating Mr Ali Boubacar, administrative director class 2, 1st echelon, Mle [expansion unknown] 4906, to be director of administrative and financial affairs in the ministry of public health and social affairs, replacing Mr Laouali Dan Loulou.

--Proposed decree defining the prerogatives of the minister of hydraulics.

--Proposed decree organizing the ministry of hydraulics.

The council of ministers next ordered various missions to the interior of the country. These missions will start leaving from 1 November 1980. Their aim will be to determine the exact agropastoral situation, and to inform and sensitize the people.

The missions are as follows: the minister of planning to the Diffa department [or administrative district], the minister of rural development to the Tahoua department, the minister of education and research to the Maradi department, the minister of hydraulics to the Dosso department, the minister of public health and social affairs to the Zinder department, the minister of youth, sports, and culture to the Niamey department, and the secretary of state for the interior to the Agadez department.

The various ministers will announce the itineraries of their missions jointly with the prefects of the departments.

9516
CSO: 4400

DIOURBEL REGION PEASANTS WORRIED ABOUT RAINFALL

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Moustapha Toure]

[Text] Sheikh Ndiaye, regional controller of the Seed Service, was visited last Tuesday in Diourbel by Mr Delbosc, technical counselor in the National Seed Service Directorate. Mr Delbosc's visit to the region was for the purpose of obtaining an on-site picture, with the help of local technicians, of crop development in general and seed stock crops in particular.

Accompanied by Sheikh Ndiaye, and departmental and local controllers of the region and with the cooperation of public employees, Delbosc was able to tour all three departments and was thus able to get a get a feeling for the status of the crops. The technicians were able to conduct a maturity survey which consisted in determining the degree of crop maturity in the departments of Bambey, Dourbel and Mbacke, with a view to time projection for organizing the harvesting of selected seed peanuts for the 1980-1981 season.

Drawing conclusions from this tour, Sheikh Ndiaye said that they had come to the realization during this inspection that crop maturity was more advanced in some regions than in others, with account taken of the date of planting. During this tour, the technicians of the seed service persuaded the peasants to refrain from uprooting the seed peanuts in areas where the vegetation is still green. This will permit the seed peanuts to become heavier and of better seed quality.

Instructions were also given to agencies of the Seed Service to conduct surveys of yield in order to better evaluate results.

Preservation of Products

During this tour for the purpose of determining the state of crop development, technicians of the Seed Service held discussions with the peasants particularly in the peanut sectors of uprooting, harvesting, preserving of products in the fields, collecting, etc.

In Bambey department, the technicians, in the company of Delbosc, visited the regions of Dangalma, Peyngoye, Baba-Garage, Ndioudiouf. In the department of Dourbel, checks were made of the Tenefoul, Tourebond, Yongo and Ndind regions. As

for the department of Mbacke where the technicians ended their tour, the regions of Missirah, Mbacke and Dalla were visited.

We note that these regions are made up of several villages whose peasents willingly responded to questions asked by Seed Service agents.

The finishing tasks remain to be done on site; i.e., statistics, as the agents conducted surveys to determine the yields of harvests still in progress. On the whole, crops with a short growing season (90-100 days) have been productive, depending upon their planting dates. As for crops with a long growing cycle, these have produced almost nothing. These are specific findings discovered on site.

Because of the very poor rainfall cycle, these long cycle crops were unable to correctly complete their vegetation cycle. The last recorded rainfall was 313.5 mm for Bambey, 346.9 mm for Biourbel and 419.5 mm for Mbacke. This worries the peasants, according to Ndiaye, regional seed controller.

Production Affected

The peasants' worries are quite justifiable, as it has rained in the area only 2 months in the period from August to September. This had a clear impact on production. Rainfall was recorded only in a few localized areas.

As for the production of seed stock, this year such production was geared to the peanut, with the program of the other crops being handled by the SODEVA [Agricultural Development and Popularization Company]. Thus for Bambey department, distribution was made of 576.4 tons of selected seed for seed stock purposes; 555.5 tons of selected seed for popularizaton [vulgarisation] and 4,660.38 tons for ordinary plantings.

For Dourbel department, distribution was made of 413.75 tons of selected seed for seed stock purposes; 180 tons of selected seed for popularization; and 4,499.98 tons for ordinary plantings.

Finally, for Mbacke department, distribution was made of 484.77 tons of selected seed for seed stock purposes; 369 tons of selected seed for popularization; and 6,229,86 tons for ordinary plantings.

For crop protection, the seed stock operation consists in preserving seed stock crop production which is treated with a 10 percent solution of HCH [expansion unknown]. We note that no signs of parasitism have been reported, but millet is harvested as is the bean crop.

8143
CSO: 4400

FRENCH INFLUENCE, COOPERATION DETAILED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 15 Oct 80 p 5

[Article: "Sierra-Sierra Wants to Go Beyond Linguistic Borders"]

[Text] President Siaka Stevens, nicknamed Shaki by the Sierra Leoneans, is now universally known. Chief of state of three and one-half million baiscally anglophone inhabitants, Stevens just spoke a few days ago in the name of the OAU [Organization of African Unity] to the United Nations in energetic and forward-looking terms.

Stevens, who has already visited Valery Giscard d' Estaing in France in 1979, will pay an official visit to London on 5 November. After leaving France in 1979, Stevens returned in 1980 for the Franco-African summit in Nice before becoming president of the OAU. He was the only anglophone leader present at the Nice summit, where he emphasized that Africa should go "beyond linguistic borders."

Stevens also invited Giscard to come to Freetown, which is a very much awaited visit for this cordial country.

Sierra Leone, three-quarters bordered by Guinea-Conakry, welcomes one-half million francophone Guineans. French is the only obligatory language after English.

Two French-Sierra Leonean teaching centers are energetically operating in the capital, as well as at Bo, the country's second largest city. These recent organizations are jointly directed by a Sierra Leonean and a Frenchman. In Bo a charming aborigine woman has just been named teaching adviser in French. The cultural adviser of the French Embassy, Claude Berenger, who is also responsible for technical cooperation, dynamically coordinates all of these activities, which are not limited to teaching French.

Thus, at the University of Njala -- the second in the country after that in Fourah Bay -- in the midst of the Sierra Leonean bush, a young French engineer, Hugues Vermeghe, has put agriculture into operation.

This thousand-year-old method in Europe had only slightly made its entry into Africa. However, the small local oxen, broad-backed, hardy, yoked in pairs, can multiply a man's yield twenty-fold and allow developing food growing. Moreover, their musculature, increased by ploughing, would provide a much greater amount of meat than what is produced at the present time. The appropriate ploughs have been used and manufactured for a long time in Senegal and are slightly used in Guinea.

Thus we have a concrete and useful example of French-Sierra Leonean cooperation, capably and effectively developed by the French ambassador, his excellence Victor Gares, who is both an Anglicist and distinguished Africanist, assisted by a dynamic team of young diplomats and civil service volunteers.

Gares' chancellory also represents seven French-speaking African countries: Central Africa, Djibouti, Gabon, Mauritania, Chad, Togo and Upper Volta.

The French-speaking people of the south, as well as of the north by way of France and the ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries)-EEC agreement therefore represents an opening to the world and a hope of progress for the Sierra Leoneans.

9545
CSO: 4400

SOVIET WOMEN'S DELEGATION VISITS TOGO

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 22 Oct 80 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] A delegation of two Soviet women has been in our country since Monday.

Upon their arrival by road, Marguerita Emilianova, vice minister of Social Security, and Elena Kotova editor of the newspaper SOVIET WOMEN, were greeted at the border post of Hillah Condji by members of the national bureau of the UNFT (National Union of Togolese Women) and of the Aneho regional bureau.

This 1-week friendship visit falls within the framework of relations existing between Togolese women and their sisters of the Soviet Union. Yesterday, morning, the Soviet delegation, accompanied by members of the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People], Abra Amedome, minister of social affairs and women's status, and Massan Dagadzi, secretary of state to the presidency of the republic, responsible for liaison with parliament, respectively president general and secretary of the UNFT, paid a courtesy visit to Ayite Gachin Mivedor, permanent director of the RPT.

Greeting his guests, Mivedor said that he was pleased by their visit which once again consolidates the cooperation existing between our two countries.

Togo and the Soviet Union

In her response, Marguerita Emilianova first expressed the feelings of friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union for the Togolese people.

She said that she was gratified by the warm welcome she had received and stated that this visit will be one more stage in the development of the fruitful relations already existing between our two countries.

Very impressed by the climate of peace prevailing in Togo, Miss Emilianova said, "We are aware of the fact that without peace, women and children can do nothing. The participation of Togolese women in national construction, in all sectors, shows the efforts made by the government to improve their condition."

Earlier, Miss Emilianova had given a brief summary of the Revolution in the Soviet Union and of the preponderant role played by women in both the political and social-cultural sectors.

8143
CSO: 4400

SALISBURY, BULAWAYO ELECTIONS POSTPONED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Local government elections in the former township areas of Salisbury and Bulawayo had been postponed indefinitely, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, announced yesterday.

The postponement also affects the Chitungwiza Urban Council election. The elections in the former white areas of Salisbury and Bulawayo will go ahead as planned on November 22.

Mr Zvobgo told a Press conference in Salisbury that while he was satisfied the security situation was firmly under control, he believed it was prudent to avoid the risk of unrest by rescheduling the elections "until further notice".

"I am also mindful of the need for candidates in local authority elections to be able to campaign without restriction or fear of any form of interference."

The Minister said recent incidents in Bulawayo had been partly responsible for the postponement.

"When you get more than 50 people killed by hooligans and political malcontents then it is evident that the Government ought to be as circumspect as possible and ensure the safety of all the citizens of local government areas."

Mr Zvobgo said the necessary statutory instruments to give effect to the postponement would be published in a Government Gazette next week.

The existing councils in the former local government areas in Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Chitungwiza would continue in office until further notice.

The new councillors elected on November 22 in Salisbury's Wards 1 to 13 and Bulawayo's Wards 1 to 8 would take office only after the elections in the other wards had taken place.

Asked how soon the elections could take place, Mr Zvobgo said it depended on the Government's assessment of the security situation.

Elections could be held before the end of the year in Salisbury, but in Bulawayo they could take place only after the curfew in the former townships had been lifted, and this was a defence matter.

Mr Zvobgo said he was also looking into the question of whether new candidates could be nominated for the rescheduled elections.

Amendable

"If we are going to postpone the elections . . . then I am quite amenable to allowing new candidates to be nominated in these wards and these wards only."

At an earlier Press conference Mr E. Malandu, Patriotic Front secretary of the local government elections committee called for a postponement of elections in Victoria province because of alleged harassment of PF candidates by ZANU (PF) members.

He also called for the appointment of a commission of inquiry to investigate and report on the situation in Fort Victoria.

He said the PF was afraid of contesting in Umtali and Chitungwiza because of the activities of other parties. There were discrepancies in the registered voters' roll in Marandellas, and all these things had to be looked into.

Mr Zvobgo said in reply that there was a clear difference between a desire to have elections postponed because a particular party was afraid of losing and the desire to postpone them in the interests of the public.

'Foolish'

Replying to a claim on Thursday by the Mayor of Bulawayo, Mr Mike Constandinos, that the recent wave of violence in the western suburbs of the city was a direct result of electioneering by ZANU (PF) Cabinet Ministers, Mr Zvobgo said the Mayor had been foolish and naive in his statements.

"I want to be on record as stating that in the past the Mayor of Bulawayo has made stupid and ill-advised statements."

He said Mr Constandinos was incapable of keeping to himself matters that Government officials discussed with him in confidence.

"Now I notice here he is attributing the violence in Bulawayo to the mere presence of Government Ministers in that city," he said. "With due respect to the Mayor, this is unfounded and untrue. He should be more prudent in what he says."

Mr Zvobgo said it was clear from security evidence that the atrocities in Bulawayo had been caused by "rabble-rousers and political malcontents who are still licking their wounds as a result of having lost in the election earlier this year".

Government Ministers had a duty to continue to do their work in every town in the country and their mere presence in a city was not sufficient provocation for people to take the law into their own hands, he said.

CSO: 4420

KANGAI ADMONISHES WORKERS' COMMITTEES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] WORKERS' committees should refrain from complicated and binding constitutions and rather represent and air the grievances of employees, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said last night.

The Minister was addressing workers' committees of the almost 12-year-old Transport and General Workers' Union in Salisbury.

Workers asked Mr Kangai to clarify various issues.

About 500 workers listened to Mr Kangai for about two hours.

He explained that the Government's aim in setting up workers' committees was to have increased worker participation in industry.

"The causes of strikes are that there is no communication between workers and management within the company," Mr Kangai said.

Other reasons he touched on were: continued racial discrimination, different salaries for people with the same qualifications, not enough Africans in management, and workers having to listen to people on their committees whom they had not elected.

"Workers' committees should be chosen by the workers and not by management," the Minister said.

"These committees should air the grievances of the workers with management after consultation.

"The committee executive should approach management and if no agreement is reached should consult the nearest associated trade union.

"From there the public relations officer should be informed and if nothing happens then you come to the Ministry to help further negotiations."

Mr Kangai then said: "If the Ministry cannot solve your problem through negotiation, the chap can be deported."

Workers were demanding that Minister Kangai deport the Salisbury United Omnibus Company's general manager, Mr Peter Hornblow, and his associates.

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR SHAKE-UP IN COMPANIES' JOB POLICIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] PRESIDENT Banana yesterday called for a radical restructuring of private firms in Zimbabwe and accused some of them of still practicing discrimination in promotions, grading and allocation of pay scales.

Some companies even went to the extent of having two separate employment policies "corresponding with racial division", the President said when he opened the new Chibuku brewery in Salisbury.

He described the practices as being "anachronistic to the new social climate".

He called for total integration saying that promotions, grading and salary scales should be based on qualifications and relevant experience rather than on the colour of one's skin

Private firms must not over - emphasise profit maximisation at the total exclusion of their employees, said the President.

"Workers should be viewed as human beings and not just exploitable objects," he said.

Employers should ensure their workers have decent homes, medical and educational facilities and enhance wider participation in their concerns.

The President said workers should have a stake in industry and commerce through shareholding. This would bring about a strong sense of belonging and ensure security and high productivity.

He said firms should make it their priority to provide money for training Zimbabweans in skills to curtail dependence on expatriate manpower.

"Indigenisation of management should be a priority of all firms.

"Private companies should also seek to promote non-racialism within their own ranks," said the President.

"What I have said might amount to enunciating a radical restructuring of private firms in Zimbabwe. The real question at issue is that every organisation should seek to mirror the progressive policies of the Government."

CSO: 4420

LABOR UNION LEADER SLAMS STATE 'INTERFERENCE'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] THE President of the African Trade Union Congress (ATUC) and General Secretary of the United Textile Workers' Union (UTWU), Mr Phineas Sithole, has appealed to the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity to make representation to the Government of Zimbabwe about what he termed Government interference in trade union matters.

Mr Sithole said his action was caused by the recent appointment by the Government of Mr H. Soko and Mr J. Mutemi to represent the ATUC on the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions' interim committee and to the ATUC as representatives of the UTWU.

The appointment of the two men was made by the Government chief labour relations officer, Mr I. T. Chigwendere, in a letter dated November 10 with a copy sent to Mr Sithole.

Mr Sithole said yesterday: "The appointment by the Government of these two men to the two organisations is intended to colonise the ATUC and the UTWU as political instruments of ZANU (PF) to be used to promote the party's one-party state ideology."

Mr Sithole said the Government officer was convening a meeting "in the name of the UTWU" at Gatooma this weekend to introduce the two appointees.

"The meeting has been engineered by the Government to push me and my colleagues out of the labour movement. It is an open plot to hijack the labour movement in the political interests of ZANU (PF) and is being carried out in complete disregard of the wishes of the textile workers.

"Soko and Mutemi lack credibility among the textile workers, and because of their being Government appointees, they cannot speak for or be removed by the workers."

RUBBER STAMP

He said meetings of this type, called at the directive of the Government could be held only to rubber-stamp the wishes of ZANU (PF).

"I, representing the ATUC and the UTWU, am opposed to this flagrant injustice and interference in trade union matters by the Government, and call upon the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity in Addis Ababa to make representations to the Government and to defend the independence and freedom of trade unions."

Mr Sithole said he wished to remind the Government to respect its international undertakings and commitments to preserve and promote the independent role of trade unions and to facilitate the right of workers to elect their own leadership.

CSO: 4420

MANPOWER MINISTER ON IMPORTANCE OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] It was of "paramount importance" that Zimbabwe become self-sufficient in training staff for skilled jobs, the Secretary for Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Herbert Murerwa, said yesterday.

Addressing a lunchtime meeting of a Salisbury Rotary Club, Dr Murerwa said the Government intended to set up a national vocational training centre to co-ordinate vocational training especially in the technical field.

"The Ministry is also working simultaneously to improve the capacity of existing technical training colleges," he said.

Dr Murerwa appealed to businessmen to play their part in career training.

"We are in this business together. You know what your needs are, you have the institutions, you have the know-how. Go ahead and take up the challenge," he said.

Dr Murerwa said his Ministry would co-ordinate such training to ensure that it was meaningful and that it was meeting a national need.

He would also be in a position to help with the training of instructors and the development of teaching and instruction material.

"In this regard the Ministry will need to work closely with industry to ensure that national priorities are properly determined and implemented."

Dr Murerwa said human resources were the wealth of Zimbabwe, and it was important to ensure that the trained cadres in management and industry did not become "frustrated and alienated."

The Ministry was planning a manpower survey to determine the national goals required of the training effort, he said.

Preliminary studies were already under way and should give a basis for a national manpower plan, he said, but in fields where scarcities were already apparent, such as technology, industry and other training organisations should provide skills as soon as possible.

CSO: 4420

BINDURA PICKETS NOT EMPLOYEES SAYS BLOOMFIELD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] **MEN armed with pick-handles and hoes were yesterday picketing the Trojan Nickel Mine, Bindura, where the entire labour force of almost 2 000 have been on strike since Saturday.**

Mr Howard Bloomfield, president of the Associated Mineworkers' Union said in Salisbury yesterday that union officials at the mine had reported to him that the pickets were not mine employees.

Mr Bloomfield said that on Friday a member of the workers' committee had been dismissed and another warned after meetings of employees had been held during working hours.

On Saturday the mine was visited by an appointee of the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kangai, said Mr Bloomfield.

The appointee is a member of the co-ordinating committee involved in the unification of the trade union movement.

"Within two hours of this man's arrival the strike had started," said Mr Bloomfield.

"The management refused to speak to him and he was turned off the property.

"An offer by the union to intervene and negotiate for the reinstatement of the dismissed man was turned down.

"The workers' committee told union officials that it was no longer a case of reinstatement only, because the workers were demanding the dismissal and deportation of certain management officials," said Mr Bloomfield.

Mr Bloomfield said his officials had been told that the workers would stay on strike until Mr Kangai visited the mine as it was now a matter for the Minister to settle.

"We feel that strong pressure should be brought to bear on people, especially appointees of the Minister, to stop interfering in disputes and get on with the job of the unification of the trade union movement," he said.

"Here we have people saying they are going to start up another organisation and telling the workers that they will be their representatives.

"I can only say God help us if this is so," said Mr Bloomfield.

He warned that where a trade union was established workers' committees should confine themselves to domestic issues.

"The problem is that political influence is being used by these committees," he said.

"The trade unions should be allowed to get on with their job and the politicians should get on with theirs.

"No country can afford the luxury of stoppages when it is trying to get its economy moving. No one will invest money while we have wildcat strikes going on.

"But the trade unions cannot be held responsible when we have workers' committees trying to do the job of the unions," said Mr Bloomfield.

Last night the chairman of the mine's workers' committee, Mr Frederick Mugwagwa, said their demands would have to be met before the workers went back.

CSO: 4420

FORMER ZIPRA COMMANDER JAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] A FORMER ZIPRA commander was jailed for seven years when he and another man were found guilty at the Regional Court, Bulawayo on Friday of robbing a Plumtree store of $12 300.

The two men, John Nhomo and George Ncube, first appeared before the court on October 24 charged with robbing Mr C. P. Patel at his store on October 13. Both pleaded guilty.

Because Nhomo and Ncube said they did not know how much money they had stolen the case was adjourned for Mr Patel to give evidence.

When the case resumed on October 31 both accused applied through Advocate K. Sibanda, to change their pleas to not guilty on the grounds that Mr Patel had organized the robbery as an insurance swindle.

The magistrate, Mr I. R. Carlisle, refused to allow the change of plea but reserved the right to do so if he felt future evidence warranted it.

Mr Patel produced his passport on Thursday to show he was in Zambia on the days Nhomo and Ncube said they conspired with him to arrange the swindle.

But on Friday both accused maintained the robbery was committed in collusion with Mr Patel.

In evidence Nhomo said: "Mr Patel has been our friend since 1965. Our friendship started with dealing in foreign currency. We were good friends and I trusted him.

"We were good friends until we were arrested in connection with the exchange control regulations. I was a State witness against Mr Patel.

"When I was in custody I was approached by Mr Patel who asked me to testify that he was not involved. But after he was involved he offered me money. He was acquitted because of the lies I told in court."

Nhomo said the robbery was arranged by Mr Patel and he, Ncube and a third man went to the Plumtree store at about 7 p.m. to carry out the plan.

"I took the money which was in a cardboard box. This was pre-arranged. Inside the safe I left a lot of money. I think the money in there was about $15 000 in another cardboard box. In another box there was a lot of foreign currency, pulas and rands.

"There is a simple reason why he did not report to police until the next day. They (the police) would have caught us within seconds and his plan would not have materialised," said Nhomo.

The prosecutor, Mr Ashley Shaw-Ward, told Nhomo: "You have used your fertile imagination since your arrest to resort to one excuse after another."

Ncube, the former ZIPRA commander in Plumtree gave a detailed description of the alleged conspiracy, saying the plan was to frighten Mr Patel's wife, who would be unaware of the plan.

Ncube said he and the third man went into Mr Patel's home with a gun while Nhomo waited outside by the store.

"Patel was in his kitchen and there was a girl who worked there too. Patel waved us back so the girl would not see us."

Ncube said after the girl left, he and the other man threatened Mr Patel's wife with the firearm, which he alleged, had been provided by Mr Patel.

"We asked his wife for a key. As arranged, she gave the key to the other man and they went off. Patel and I remained. We laughed, having seen how frightened his wife had been."

Later Ncube said: "The reason for the commission of this offence lies with the Government. I have toiled for 14 years in the bush and yet had no money.

"Had I been adequately paid by the Government I would not have committed the offence. The Government should shoulder the responsibility."

Mr Carlisle rejected the tale of conspiracy. He said: "I am satisfied that you were both lying."

He said whatever the previous relationship between the two accused and Mr Patel, "he was certainly not party to a conspiracy to rob himself.

"In the circumstances I am satisfied there was $12 300 stolen and that there was no collusion with Mr Patel."

Mr Carlisle said the original pleas of guilty would stand and be accepted.

He jailed Ncube for seven years and remanded Nhomo to January 5 for sentence after hearing he had a "long record".

CSO: 4420

FIVE KILLED IN CHITUNGWIZA INCIDENTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] **FIVE people were killed in violent incidents in Chitungwiza on Monday night and yesterday afternoon, Salisbury police said yesterday.**

A police statement said four people were killed and several others hurt in a series of assaults in Chitungwiza on Monday night.

At 2.40 p.m. yesterday a grenade was thrown into a crowd of about 500 at a business centre in the township. One man was killed and six others — four men and two youths — were injured.

None of the victims was named.

A joint police and National Army patrol saw the grenades being thrown and arrested one of the alleged attackers. The other tried to run away and was shot and wounded by the patrol, the statement said.

A police source said last night that police patrols had been intensified and some units of the National Army were expected to be sent to Chitungwiza to help patrol the area.

Despite the police presence people were leaving Chitungwiza for their rural homes or going to join their relatives in other areas of Salisbury.

The grenade attack came only hours after the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, and the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, addressed a crowd of about 1 000 near the Seke shopping centre.

The Ministers returned to the suburb last night with a member of the ZANLA High Command.

After meeting senior police officials for about 15 minutes they toured the area for about an hour.

Last night the shopping centre and the residential area between the new police post and the ZIPRA camp were deserted. Patients at a nearby clinic had to be moved to St Mary's.

Monday night's violence occurred mainly in the N, O and P sections of Chitungwiza, according to eyewitnesses.

Two men were stoned to death.

A woman said her husband was attacked and killed in the National section of Seke.

Mr Sydney Chirimuta, of No. 1117, Seke, said one of his lodgers was among the dead. Another lodger suffered a broken arm after a grenade was thrown into his house, Mr Chirimuta said.

His house was badly damaged in the attack, in which bricks were also used.

The crowd that was attacked by grenades yesterday afternoon had been waiting for the Ministers to return.

Mr Peter Garira (18), a student, said he was about to get off a bus near the Electricity Supply Commission offices when two grenades were thrown at the group.

He was injured on the back and on his left thigh and his clothes were covered in blood. He said he did not see the attackers.

The Ministers arrived at Chitungwiza yesterday afternoon from a Cabinet meeting to be met by a crowd of about 1 000. About 100 of them had fled their homes on Monday night after stonings and assaults.

Some had spent the night at Chitungwiza police station.

Mr Zvobgo told the crowd he and Mr Sekeramayi had been sent by the Prime Minister to find out what was wrong in Chitungwiza.

Grievances

When the Minister asked the people to voice their grievances, one speaker after another demanded the immediate removal of ZIPRA guerillas from Chitungwiza.

The people also complained that the National Army "was not patrolling" the area to protect them.

There were shouts of disapproval from the angry crowd after the Minister said that while the Government understood their demands for the removal of ZIPRA from Chitungwiza, this could not be done right away.

He appealed to the people to return to their homes and give "the Prime Minister and the Government time to find a lasting solution"

The people demanded that the Government find them a safer place to spend the night.

The two Ministers left saying they were to brief the Prime Minister on the situation and would return later in the afternoon.

CSO: 4420

OFFICIALS' REACTION TO INCREASED VIOLENCE REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

Nkomo Defends ZIPRA's Loyalty

THE Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday told a Press conference at his Pelandaba house here that he felt "very, very uncertain" about whether he and the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, were telling each other the truth about the need for national reconciliation, unity and co-operation.

Dr Nkomo was commenting on the November 9-10 inter-party violence in Bulawayo that left nearly 60 people dead and many more injured in the city's western areas.

He also spoke about Saturday's search by the police of his Umguza River farm where he is preparing to open a girls' technical college, and is running several agricultural projects.

Talking about the inter-party clashes, he said: "I refrained from saying anything at the height of the violence apart from playing my part to defuse it through normal Government channels and my own political party machinery.

"I expected the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, to play a vital role to stop the unnecessary bloodshed and to establish an impartial machinery to look into the causes of the disturbances with a view to solving the problem once and for all so as not to have a recurrence of it in our country.

"Instead of doing that, the Prime Minister attempted to blame my party, the Patriotic Front, and ZIPRA for the disturbances.

"He said absolutely nothing about the irresponsible, inflammatory and dangerous statements by Ministers who are his party's senior members."

The Minister said it was mischievous to suggest that ZIPRA was disloyal to the Government.

"We have nine brigades in the country, six of which are under ZIPRA leadership," Dr Nkomo said.

He said he had thought he and Mr Mugabe were working together smoothly until Mr Mugabe made remarks at Mount Darwin saying ZIPRA was disloyal to the Government.

He said it was dangerous to the nation for a national leader to accuse one section of the population of disloyalty or of having been the first to fire guns.

On the Saturday police search, he said: "The Prime Minister knows very well the PF has no weapons on its farms, but that arms are found in ZANU (PF) camps like those near Salisbury where there are between 400 and 800 people carrying guns.

"I have not said these things before because I wanted to maintain and promote peace and national unity as I have called for one army since the Lancaster House conference in London.

"But instead of saying and doing the same thing, the Prime Minister and his party shout such diverse slogans as 'pamberi neZANLA, pamberi neZANU (PF)'."

He alleged that criticism of the police force by ZANU (PF) Ministers was meant to stop the force from reporting incidents committed by ZANU (PF) throughout the country.

"They want to create suspicion about the police force and its work so that no report about their actions are made."

Asked if he would pull out of the Government because of the recent happenings, Dr Nkomo replied: "I will not pull out of the Government because I have a duty to the people of this country to make the present Government work, and I will do my best to see that it works until it has been made absolutely impossible for me to continue."

He said in that event, it would be up to those "responsible for his pulling out to explain the consequences".

Call To Get 'Bad Element' Out of Police

BAD elements in the Zimbabwe Republic Police should be removed and the entire force reorientated to serve the interests of the people, the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Robson Manyika, said yesterday.

Addressing a political rally at Prupajena Stadium, Hartley, Mr Manyika said he would not rest until this had been done.

"This is a serious matter. We have never said we don't want the police. I don't hate the police, but some bad elements in the force," he told about 2 000 cheering supporters.

The Minister, however, urged ZANU (PF) militants to apprehend political malcontents and hand them over to the police and warned them against dealing with those they arrested on their own.

His remarks came after the Minister had produced to the crowd three people who were alleged to have been intimidating people and preventing them from attending the rally.

Before the men were handed over to plain-clothes policemen, two said they were members of ZIPRA and one said he was a ZANU (PF) supporter.

Mr Manyika said ZIPRA supporters had been deployed throughout the country to intimidate people. Some had been planted in bars, hotels and other public places for the same purpose.

The recent troubles in Bulawayo were not confined to that city, he said. "The Bulawayo affair did not end there. It is spreading all over the country."

But Mr Manyika stressed repeatedly to the crowd that ZANU (PF) members should not take the law into their own hands. He urged moderation and non-violence in dealing with opponents and political malcontents.

The meeting was also addressed by Mrs Julia Zvobgo, a Member of Parliament for Midlands, who urged women to work hard towards strengthening the ZANU (PF) Women's League.

Back the Law--Muzenda At Rally

GWELO.

THE Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simon Muzenda, yesterday made an impassioned call to all citizens to work with the police force, irrespective of their party affiliation.

Speaking to more than 3 000 ZANU (PF) supporters at a rally at Ascot stadium here, Mr Muzenda also told his audience they would be classified as murderers if they went about assaulting and killing other people.

During his speech he drew a lot of shouts from the crowd when he said Dr Joshua Nkomo was merely a Minister in the National Government and the police did not belong to him.

"Note it, the police force is a Government hand for law and order and Dr Nkomo is just the Minister in charge of them as Mr Hove is in charge of the public service."

He warned that more chaos would be caused if people retaliated.

"You only help to spread chaos and violence if you say the police belong to Dr Nkomo and we should take them off from your areas.

"If the police belonged to Dr Nkomo as you claim, why then did they search his hotel on Saturday without warning him of the search?

"Police are a Government instrument and they will search Dr Nkomo's house if they believe arms are illegally kept there and so will they even on Muzenda's house and they will certainly question me on possession of arms illegally," said Mr Muzenda.

The Deputy Prime Minister also repeated his call for an end to kangaroo courts.

"Give the Minister of Public Services the chance to see whether the present judiciary system and courts administer justice," he said.

Also present at the rally were six Midlands provincial party officials, Mr Fred Shava, Government chief whip, the Minister of Lands Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeremayi, the Minister of the Public Service, Mr Richard Hove, and the Minister of Transport and Power, Mr Ernest Kadungure.

The party candidates for the coming local government elections were introduced to the crowd by Mr Shava.

Mr Hove told the rally that the stability of the national Government lay in the stability of the local government.

"If you choose a wrong party to be the local governors then all they will do is mess up the town management and pass the blame on to the national Government," he said.

CSO: 4420

SEMINAR ON POVERTY, RESOURCES, DEVELOPMENT SUCCESSFUL

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] THE one-day seminar on poverty, human resources and development and implications for economic growth and development held at the University of Zimbabwe this week, made a breakthrough in the understanding of problems facing emerging nations and Third World countries, said the president of the Zimbabwe Economic Society, Dr Timothy Musondo.

"There was great interest in the problems of poverty, human resources and economic development. We exchanged views to see if we can have a united approach to the problems," he said.

The seminar which was opened by President Banana was organised by Zimbabwe Economic Society in association with the World Bank.

According to Dr Musondo, emphasis was placed on the need to develop resources of women because of their vital role in improving conditions for children.

The seminar looked at the high education costs in Africa compared to other countries in the world.

It was generally agreed that research be conducted into methods of reaching the average costs of education.

The delegates agreed that there was need to find educational technology which could be extended to reach the poor masses in the rural areas.

It was also noted that Zimbabwe's rural population was among the poorest in the world because of lack of infrastructure.

The seminar was attended by government ministers, ambassadors, secretaries to ministries and leading businessmen.

CSO: 4420

NKALA CALLS FOR WAR ON POVERTY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] SENATOR Enos Nkala has called on all Zimbabweans to stop gun-running and to fight an economic war so that wealth can pass to indigenous citizens.

Speaking to thousands of ZANU (PF) supporters in Chinhoyi Stadium, Sinoia, yesterday, he said the Government had intensified the economic war in a bid to improve the lives of all Zimbabweans.

"That is the war we want so that wealth in the country can be in the hands of indigenous people." Senator Nkala, the Minister of Finance, was accompanied by his deputy, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi.

Senator Nkala urged people in urban areas without useful occupation to go home and start farming. "We have a new war of liberation from poverty."

Wealth did not come "like rain" but through hard work. "If you have no jobs in towns, please go home and then come back after harvest to continue looking for employment."

Mr Nkala said there was [illegible] for another liberation war because the country was free. "The war we must fight is against poverty, disease, ignorance and hunger."

He told the gathering, which was soaked by heavy rain, that the Government had increased the producer price of maize and that those who produced more would be rich. "You will not even come back to look for work."

OPPRESSED

Dr Munyaradzi said Zimbabwe would not be absolutely free if it continued importing food from South Africa. "We cannot say we are independent when we import food from South Africa where our brothers are oppressed."

The Government wanted to see massive agricultural production to meet both local and exports demands. "We have some friendly neighbouring African states who haven't enough food where we can export the surplus."

Dr Munyaradzi said ZANU (PF) leaders who were not prepared to listen to the people's problems should resign. "A good ZANU (PF) leader should listen to the people or offer suggestions in solving their problems."

CSO: 4420

MUGABE PROMISES PROTECTION OF FARMERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] EVERY farmer who wanted to stay in the country had the opportunity to do so and had to have the necessary protection of his family and property, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said in Marandellas at the weekend.

Farmers would receive support, not only by way of incentives but in the determination to ensure that law and order were maintained.

Referring to reported loss of morale among certain farmers, the Prime Minister appealed to the farming community not to consider incidents of lawlessness in isolation. They were not the only ones to have suffered.

"There are also a number of other unannounced deaths that have occurred in a number of places because of the lawlessness we have inherited," he said.

He said there was greater peace in the country than there was lawlessness.

Mr Mugabe pledged that Government was taking steps to see that the assembly places were "obliterated altogether".

He assured his audience that the National Army was working to disarm all the inmates of the camps.

He said it was a few people armed with rifles "who will create out of the incidents they commit the general impression that the country lacks peace".

These incidents were highlighted by journalists and given prominence abroad, he said.

Mr Mugabe said the Government's desire and commitment to having a National Army was borne out in Bulawayo. Integrated units of the National Army had been used as an instrument against unintegrated units at loggerheads with each other.

"So you have, on the one hand, elements who are unintegrated still regarding one another as opponents or enemies; and those who are integrated now having to some extent transformed, and accepted that over and above their political affiliations," national unity was a greater loyalty than loyalty to their parties.

Commenting on the minimum wage for farm labourers, Mr Mugabe said the Government was dismayed that some farmers had retrenched labour.

He said farmers did have provision, in cases of hardship, to appeal to the Minister of Labour for a review of their position.

On the question of land, Mr Mugabe said his Government had a commitment to find land for the peasant sector.

He said land that was under - utilised, under absentee ownership or in a sector of farms that have been abandoned, must be "found by the Government, acquired and provided to the people in the TTLs".

This was necessary to provide people with land to "establish a home, land which they can regard as a source of income, and land they can develop through assistance the State can provide".

FUNDS

Mr Mugabe said the Government was now in a predicament in which the funds promised by Britain and the United States were not available. This meant that land was not available because there were no funds to rely on for payment.

A plan was being worked out, however, which would be acceptable to farmers and the Government, for the acquisition of land.

Farmers were under a moral, not a legal, obligation to help people in the TTLs by lending them tractors and agricultural implements. He emphasised that the farming sectors, black, white and peasant, should be one.

"It is our responsibility, therefore, together to give assistance to farmers in those areas where assistance is really needed," Mr Mugabe concluded.

CSO: 4420

MUZENDA: 'BELGIUM SHARES OUR AIMS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] ZIMBABWE expected that Belgium "can view our present situation of reconciliation and reconstruction with great sympathy", the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simon Muzenda, said yesterday.

He said this should be the case especially since both countries had diverse populations who needed to work together to ensure stability and prosperity for all.

The Minister was speaking at a reception at the Salisbury residence of the Belgian Charge d'Affaires, Mr Dominique Struye de Swielande, to mark Belgium's 150th independence anniversary.

Among the guests were Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, Public Service Minister Mr Richard Hove, other Government officials, the Mayor, Councillor Jack Whiting, and members of the diplomatic corps.

Earlier, Mr de Swielande drew a parallel between the colonial experiences of his country and Zimbabwe.

He noted that although Belgium had been independent since 1830 it had still not evolved a harmonious political system to satisfy all its people.

But because of the length of its independence, he said, Belgium regarded itself as "the elder brother" of Zimbabwe.

The Charge d'Affaires said his country and other countries belonging to the European Economic Community "wished" to develop special relations with Zimbabwe.

Mr Muzenda said: "Zimbabwe will strive to develop all areas of common interest in consultation and co-operation with our Belgian friends and we hope that the promising foundations already laid will be constructively built on to the benefit of both our peoples."

● Our Umtali correspondent reports Mr Simon Muzenda has hinted the Soviet Union was to blame for the lack of ambassadorial relations between the two countries.

Replying to a question after he had addressed a National Affairs Association meeting in Umtali this week he said he had met members of the Soviet delegation to Zimbabwe's independence celebrations and discussed the issue with them.

The understanding between the two had to be discussed.

"We either have to establish a relationship from governmental or from party level.

"Now in a country like our own where there is a multiplicity of parties, you would not allow other countries to come and say we want both relationships from governmental level and also from the party level. Those things have to be worked out."

The Russian visitors due to meet Mr Muzenda again left the country and then at a later stage sent someone from Zambia. He, too, left after one meeting "so we are just still waiting for them", he told the audience.

CSO: 4420

DOMESTIC FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT NEEDED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] **ZIMBABWE'S long-term economic problem was not one of making available adequate amounts of domestic funds for investment.**

Rather, it was essential to ensure that these funds were invested in critical productive activities designed to restructure the national economy.

Facts presented by Dr Ann Seidman at this week's Zimbabwe Economic Society Seminar on development issues suggested that the country's economy — without foreign aid — could finance major investment.

Dr Seidman, author of several books and currently a reader in the Department of Economics at the University of Zimbabwe, told the seminar that if Zimbabwe could mobilise about 25 percent of its gross domestic product for investment, it could invest almost $600 million in a national development plan.

In the country's last "good" year, 1975, it invested 23.7 percent of its national product, $467 million, in capital formation. This proportion subsequently dropped as the war spread and recession engulfed the economy, causing private investors to fear risking further capital.

Even in 1978, though only 14.3 percent of the national product went into capital formation, a total of $330 million was invested.

The public sector provided almost half — 41.2 percent — of that amount.

The long-term problem for Zimbabwe was therefore not one of making available adequate amounts of domestic funds for investment, but rather one of wisely investing available domestic funds in appropriate projects once the country overcame its current financial difficulties.

IGNORED

Several facts, Dr Seidman said, indicated the importance of redirecting Zimbabwe's investable surpluses to more appropriate productive activities:

- Of all funds invested in capital formation in recent years, even in 1975, about 10 percent went to finance residential housing — almost all for the "narrow high income minority," while ignoring the masses' needs.
- About 25 percent of gross capital formation in 1975 took place in manufacturing.

Evidence showed, however, that the manufacturing sector failed to contribute to the spread of productive employment opportunities and rising living standards.

- Commercial agriculture, which accumulated annually about 25 percent of the nation's gross operating profits, invested each year only about 10 percent of total capital formation over the last decade.

Yet commercial agriculture paid less than 10 percent of the nation's income taxes.

These factors suggested a need for fundamental institutional changes through state intervention.

Indeed, the previous government did intervene extensively in the investment of surpluses through parastatals.

These parastatals drew heavily on investable surpluses accumulated domestically by insurance firms and pension funds to finance new ventures — even those of foreign affiliates.

A "small clique" of locally-based Europeans — many with close ties to the top civil service and politicians — controlled the boards of directors of these parastatals and focused their activities on profitable enterprises in the private sector, she added.

As a matter of priority, Zimbabwean planners needed to immediately explore how the Government may reorganise this inherited structure of state intervention to create a more balanced, integrated national economy, Dr Seidman said.

CSO: 4420

MINERS' STRIKE HALTS PRODUCTION AT WANKIE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Nov 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] **THE four-day-old strike by nearly 4 000 workers at Wankie Colliery is showing no sign of ending and violence between workers has added a new dimension to the problem at Zimbabwe's only productive coal mine.**

During Monday night about 50 houses in No. 2 Colliery village had windows smashed by stones and bricks and several people were injured in assaults believed to have been carried out by other colliery workers.

At least two people were detained at Wankie hospital with serious injuries. No arrests have been made.

Most of the houses damaged in the outbreak of violence, which began at 11 p.m on Monday, belonged either to higher-paid workers or to the few at No. 2 Colliery who had gone back to work at the request of management.

ANGRY

Mr Matthew Moyo, chairman of the workers' committee at No. 2 Colliery, said the violence was a direct result of the news that the Minister of Labour, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, had cancelled a planned visit.

"They were angry and they were drinking beer all evening. I was afraid there would be trouble," he said yesterday.

Mr Kenneth Ncube, chairman of the workers' committee in No. 3 Colliery, where the strike started on Friday, said: "The only thing that can save us now is if Mr Kangai comes here.

"The workers have said they will not go back to work unless the Minister comes and brings them their money."

The strike is over pension fund deductions. The workers say Mr Kangai told them these deductions would stop and they could have past payments refunded.

Management sources have confirmed that Anglo American is not empowered to scrap the pension scheme without intervention by the Ministry of Labour.

SERVICING

Coal production at Wankie has been at a complete halt since Friday evening.

Although a skeleton staff has kept part of the coal processing operation going at No. 2 Colliery, underground and open-cast mining at collieries three and four is not operating.

Only the power station and servicing operation at No. 1 Colliery are still functioning.

After a pay strike which stopped production at Wankie in May, the company estimated the cost to the country was about $30 000 a day in foreign currency.

[p 8]

Strikes Deplored

ZIMBABWE is again being plagued by a series of wildcat strikes, the most serious of which is the stoppage at Wankie Colliery where 3 000 workers were out yesterday and where coal production had virtually ceased.

Post-independence euphoria was the reason behind most of the strikes in April and May as the workers eagerly sought tangible proof of their freedom. Although the strikes were to be deplored, the reasons behind them were at least understandable.

The same cannot be said of the current wave of unrest. The Minister of Labour, Mr Kangai, has been extremely active in his field urging the setting up of workers' committees, calling for responsible trade union participation and liaison and generally trying to better the lot of employees.

A veteran mining trade unionist, Mr Howard Bloomfield, has warned that continued unrest and halted production in his industry will deter foreign investors who "above all are looking for a stable labour force".

He claims that the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions set up by the Government in August is causing unrest rather than settling it.

Mr Kangai says that the ZCTU is just an umbrella body and not a union as such, but there have been widespread complaints about the actions of some of its members. These are serious allegations which the Minister will no doubt be investigating.

The economy cannot afford wildcat strikes; nor for that matter can the workers.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT AIMS TO DEVELOP LOCAL ENERGY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] **THE Government is seriously considering measures to reduce dependence on imported fuel by developing indigenous energy resources, the newly-appointed energy resources liaison officer, Dr Mufaro Hove said this week.**

He said the Government was actively looking at problems of energy because of the soaring cost of fuel.

The Government was also looking at all possible ways of conserving fuel in the country. "We will consider how practical the measures are without undue destruction of the system", Dr Hove said in an interview.

Although he could not disclose the national fuel import bill, it is believed to be running in millions of dollars a year.

Dr Hove said his main task was to bring about a co-ordinated approach to energy matters.

"There must be some co-ordination if we are going to have a national sense of our energy situation. We have to develop a national energy policy and plan." he said.

Some of the measures to be considered include increased use of ethanol, coal, wood fuel and electrification of the transport system.

ENOUGH

Dr Hove noted that OPEC countries would not increase their production and as a result, fuel prices would continue to rise.

On the possible shortage of fuel, Dr Hove said: "I have no reason to doubt that we have enough fuel at the moment."

Efficient ways would be found to utilise coal and wood fuel in a bid to reduce the fuel import bill.

Dr Hove said a number of organisations in the country were involved in the development of solar energy and the exercise was still continuing.

CSO: 4420

TEA PRODUCERS GATHER IN SALISBURY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] TEA producers from all over the world gather in Salisbury next week in an attempt to reach an international price agreement and to sort out the complex problem of export quotas.

At the last meeting of tea exporting countries in Bandung, Indonesia, in May, attempts to reach an agreement on export quotas ended in deadlock as expanding producers did not want restraints put on the growth of their exports.

Financed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) and arranged in conjunction with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the meeting starts at a Salisbury hotel on Monday.

About 50 delegates are expected to attend the meeting, representing Argentina, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Turkey. A Zimbabwean delegation will also attend.

Although Zimbabwe is only a small-scale producer with an estimated production for 1981 of about 12 000 tonnes, it exports almost 80 percent of its total production and would welcome the establishment of an international price agreement, says Mr Brian Gill, chairman of the Zimbabwe Tea Growers' Association.

The local industry, which employs about 10 000 people mainly in the Eastern Highlands, sustained an overall loss of $500 000 in 1978/79 and only just managed to break even in 1979/80.

An international agreement on prices and export quotas, therefore, is equally important for the export orientated Zimbabwe industry as it is for the world's larger producers.

Profit margins for tea producers have declined in recent years and many tea plantations throughout the world are now operating at a loss.

Production, transport and other input costs have risen steadily while tea prices have actually dropped, although the quantity of tea on the world market has continued to grow.

At the Bandung meeting, producers pushed for a price level of about $1,70 per kg, but according to Unctad, actual prices fell below the mark.

Last year, tea prices averaged between $1,20 and $1,30 per kg and this year the prices have dropped below the $1,30 mark, while costs have risen by 15 percent or more.

Delegates at the meeting agreed that here was a need to stop further erosion of profitability in the industry and to curb the continuing decline in the purchasing power of earnings from tea exports.

The question of quotas was the most complex topic at the meeting and African producers led by Kenya were reluctant to agree to limits on their exports.

Kenya exports about 65 000 tonnes per year, but expects to reach 100 000 tonnes by the end of the decade.

Zimbabwe, however, is unlikely to be affected by quota restrictions as it exports account for less than 2 percent of the tea on the world market.

Total world black tea exports amounted to 758 000 tonnes last year and Unctad forecasts that the quantity of tea available for export in 1980 will rise to about 770 000 tonnes.

If supply is not to outstrip demand completely and prices become even further depressed, agreement between producers in Salisbury is essential for Zimbabwe's tea industry as well as for the tea giants of Asia.

CSO: 4420

SALISBURY BECOMING AIR CARGO 'HUB'

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] **IMPORTS by air are beginning to outstrip exports due to the large-scale importation of high value/low bulk goods from Europe, say Affretair, the national cargo airline.**

This is a different situation to the same time last year when there were virtually no imports by air into the country, says Affretair's commercial co-ordinator and liaison officer, Mr Alan Taylor.

With three regular flights from Amsterdam every week, each carrying about 38 tonnes of cargo, the airline handles more than 100 tonnes of imports from Europe each week.

These imports consist mainly of technical and mechanical equipment not available in Zimbabwe due to manufacturing limitations, but also include diverse items such as vaccines, clothing and racehorses.

In September last year, imports by the airline amounted to 50 tonnes, but the figure for September this year exceeded 330 tonnes and should reach about 600 tonnes by the end of November.

Exports reached their peak in October last year at about 1 750 tonnes but they have now gone right down to less than 700 tonnes.

Air-freight is becoming more and more popular as a means for transporting goods to and from the country, said Mr Taylor, particularly with the congestion in South African ports and the long delays it involved.

Salisbury is fast becoming a "hub" for the delivery of goods from Europe, destined for other African countries, and Affretair is either transporting goods to their final destination or providing handling facilities for goods on arrival in this country.

The airline's handling facilities include a cold-room with a capacity of 150 tonnes and a high loader which can lift a load of up to 40 tonnes.

It also has storage space for goods that are in transit or are waiting to be collected.

Although flights are conducted from Amsterdam to Salisbury three times a week, Affretair controls its European activities from London, where it has an office.

Goods from Britain, West Germany, Italy and Belgium are all sent to Schiphol airport, Amsterdam, however, for transportation to Zimbabwe.

FOODSTUFFS

The airline is now considering the introduction of a regular flight between New York and Salisbury.

Exports consist mainly of low value, high bulk goods such as foodstuffs for delivery to neighbouring states and overseas, says Mr Chris Nelson, Affretair's traffic superintendent, who pointed out a consignment of Zimbabwean beef waiting to be transported later in the week.

At a basic rate of $1.80 per kg between Amsterdam and Salisbury, imports amounting to about 450 tonnes a month from Europe come to more than $800 000 in transport costs alone.

IATA rates from London to Salisbury come to more than $5 per kg as its members are principally passenger carriers.

Affretair is able to transport goods from London at less than half that cost, said Mr Nelson.

Apart from its services to and from Europe, the airline also runs a regular service to Malawi and provides charter flights to various places in Africa.

Trucking services are also provided to Zaire and Botswana.

Inefficient road systems and long delays at many African airports has contributed to Zimbabwe's emergence as a transport "hub" for Central Africa, says Mr Taylor.

CSO: 4420

SURVEY SHOWS FERUKA REFINERY IN GOOD CONDITION

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] TECHNICAL advisers brought in by the owners of the Feruka Refinery at Umtali, CAPREF, to investigate and assess the condition of the plant said this week that it is in a remarkably good state of repair.

Both the project leader, Mr Dick Brinkhuis of the Netherlands-based Shell Internationale Petroleum Maatschappij B.V., and Mr Alf Eklund of Fluor Constructors Inc of the US, thought that after 18 years of lying in mothballs the whole complex showed few signs of deterioration.

"It was like a well preserved museum when we arrived.

"Having inspected it over the last five weeks it is fair to say that the reason it is in such good condition is due to the high altitude of the site, dry weather and a very competent maintenance team," said Mr Eklund, during a tour of the plant this week.

Walking around Feruka was not exactly like discovering the Marie Celeste, more a case of being suspended in time.

The huge towers stood silent as did 150 pumps, 260 electric motors, 130 heat exchangers, 4 500 valves.

The 40 storage tanks have lain idle since early 1966.

The 3 500 instruments, gauges, recorders and control valves in the control room and around the plant haven't moved since then either.

"Although we knew the refinery was in a good state of preservation it has proved to be in excellent condition, far better than we thought.

"But this does not take away the fact that it will take some time to bring it back into full operation. Here we are talking about 1982," said SIPM's Mr Brinkhuis.

Every single piece of equipment will have to be tested and cleaned, in some cases by hand. Steam, high pressure water or blasting hot air will be used as means of cleaning the seemingly endless maze of pipes.

The instrumentation is said to be in perfect condition, but this too will have to be cleaned, adjusted and recalibrated.

Since 1966 there have, of course, been major developments in refining technology and safety. However, Mr Brinkhuis thought it unlikely that any major changes or modifications would be necessary at Feruka.

A new fire safety system, on the other hand, is necessary as a result of higher safety requirements demanded by Shell and other international oil companies.

"There is nothing here that is difficult to fix. Given the time and money we could fix anything," quipped Mr Eklund.

Although it was considered to be an advanced refinery at the time it was built, Feruka today is not considered to be such a sophisticated plant by modern standards.

Yet Mr Brinkhuis thought there would be no difficulty in finding replacement parts if they should be needed. If those parts were not available he said they could be substituted by more up-to-date equipment.

But for Mr Brinkhuis, Mr Eklund and his team of investigators the job could have been a real headache had it not been for the maintenance team under the control of operations manager Mr Harry Tinney.

The eight-man team has treated the refinery as though it were a labour of love throughout every working day during the last 15 years.

Curiously, the refinery remained untouched throughout the hostilities.

Perhaps its crucial importance to Zimbabwe's economy today and in the future was the reason.

CSO: 4420

COCHRANES MERGER WITH U. K. FIRM REPORTED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] **COCHRANES Holdings of Zimbabwe and Northern Engineering Industries, a large British engineering firm, have merged to form a joint venture in Zimbabwe.**

The new company, will be operated on an equal partnership basis and will be known as NEI Cochrane Engineering.

Established in 1955, Cochranes is the country's largest manufacturer of boilers and pressure vessels and has generated a lot of overseas interest in its production of industrial gasifiers.

The merger will be used to develop the complementary range of NEI and Cochrane products in Central Africa and the new company will expand its manufacturing range on NEI technology, says Mr J. R. Cochrane, the company's financial director.

Its facilities in Zimbabwe would be expanded, he said, for the manufacture and component supply of power station and industrial watertube boilers.

NEI, one of Britain's largest engineering companies, has an annual turnover of about $750 million and employs more than 30 000 people in various parts of the world.

"We obtained license to use NEI boiler technology about 15 years ago," said Mr Cochrane.

"They (NEI) are now showing that they have confidence in the future of Zimbabwe by entering into partnership with us."

NEI is also re-grouping its existing operations in Zambia and Zimbabwe to form a new organisation which will co-ordinate with NEI Cochrane Engineering.

This organisation will continue to produce NEI electrical and mechanical equipment with particular emphasis on the mining industry.

The company intends to further develop its 4 ha site outside Salisbury and will be concentrating on the local market before looking for export markets to the north.

The executive of the new company will be led by Mr E. D. Cochrane as chairman, Mr W. T. Cochrane as managing director and Mr J. R. Cochrane as financial director.

CSO: 4420

MANGULA COMMISSIONING NEW ELECTROLYTIC REFINERY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] **MTD (Mangula) Ltd, the largest producer of copper in the country, has begun commissioning its new $5.2m. electrolytic refinery.**

The plant should be in full operation by April next year.

The refinery has been built in line with the smelter at Alaska and will have a capacity of 20 000 tonnes per annum, said a group spokesman.

"Up until now we have produced copper cake, with a 99,5 percent copper content, and then exported it to be refined overseas.

"This, however, was a costly exercise, hence the decision to build the refinery," he added.

The electrolytic process produces copper cathodes 99,99 percent pure. During the refining a sludge is produced containing traces of gold, silver, nickel and other elements.

MTD has yet to decide whether to extract these minerals by building another refinery.

PUBLIC COMPANY

MTD (Mangula) is a public company quoted on the London, Zimbabwe and Johannesburg stock exchanges, but controlled by the South African-based Messina (Transvaal) Development Company Ltd.

The company which owns the smelter at Alaska, Lomagundi Smelting and Mining (Pvt.) Ltd., is 65 percent owned by Messina, 25 percent by MTD (Mangula) and 10 percent by the Anglo American Corporation.

Furthermore, Anglo American group companies own around 18 percent of the South African company.

CSO: 4420

TOBACCO MARKET RALLY REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] **FLUE-CURED tobacco sales ended at the two Salisbury auction floors yesterday morning.**

The beginning of the season saw poor prices—which almost precipitated a crisis in the industry—but the market rallied to become quite buoyant.

Mr Bert Palmer, president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Growers' Association, said there had been a lack of buyer confidence due to a slow and cautious manufactur response to the type of tobacco produced.

"Prices dropped from an opening average of 84c/kg to 69c/kg in the first 12 weeks of sales," he said.

The collapse of the industry had appeared imminent. It had been necessary for the association to instigate, with the Government, a scheme to guarantee the amount of money which would be obtained from the private sector.

The scheme — involving about $27 million — took about five weeks to take effect and the downward trend of prices was reversed i. the 13th week of sales.

The improved order position and the 70 million kg restriction on the 1981 crop resulted in buyers taking grades at prices 80 percent higher Mr Palmer said.

There was something wrong with the market and the association would make an in-depth study of tobacco marketing methods

DESTROYED

This was particularly in view of the bales of tobacco — about 1 000 — which were destroyed as being unsaleable on one auction floor in July because there had been no bids from merchants.

"Six weeks later, the same type of tobacco was sold at 50c a kg," Mr Palmer said.

On the last day of sales yesterday, 443 336 kg of flue-cured tobacco were sold at an average price of 69.5c/kg.

For the season a total of 122 571 366 kg of tobacco was sold at an average price of 79.5c a kg, a spokesman for the Tobacco Marketing Board said yesterday.

However, these figures are still subject to audit.

The lowest price was 9c a kg and the highest above the $2.67 a kg which was paid for a bale belonging to Mr Ken Saywood, a Karoi farmer.

Mr Palmer said the overall average price was still 4½c a kg under cost of production.

"The burden of this loss falls on 60 percent of the growers who will not meet production costs," he added.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ZDP WANTS GUERILLAS DISARMED--The Zimbabwe Democratic Party yesterday called on the Government to take "fast and positive steps to disarm guerillas". The party's publicity secretary, Mr Claudius Kasema, said in Salisbury: "If possible a suitable place should be found for these people. They should not be among the ordinary civilians. "Life at Chitungwiza for an ordinary peace-loving civilian is becoming intolerable and if this situation is not rectified we might find ourselves in a civil war." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Nov 80 p 2]

FRENCH AID TALKS--Negotiations began in Salisbury yesterday between Zimbabwe and France about a soft loan for development projects, the French Ambassador, Mr Gabriel Bellescize, said. The discussions, in which the head of external relations in the French Treasury Mr Philippe Lagayette, is taking part, are due to end today after projects and conditions for the loan have been agreed. Mr Bellescize expects a full agreement to be signed by the Finance Ministers of both countries either in Salisbury or Paris after the protocol agreement expected from the talks has been studied by the Governments. The French negotiating team of three officials arrived in Salisbury on Tuesday and spent the following day visiting Wankie colliery. It is due to leave Zimbabwe tomorrow. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Nov 80 p 5]

GOVERNMENT URGED TO RESIGN--The UANC has called on the Government to resign because of its "failure" to control violence in the country. In a statement issued yesterday, the party's secretary for publicity and information, Mr Chris Sakala accused the Government of indirectly "legalising murder because of their failure to disarm ex-guerillas and control the arms of war lying about every inch of this country". The UANC was equally disturbed by the "implied" statement by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, that he did not think there was need for an inquiry into the Bulawayo massacre. "We call for an immediate resignation of the Government because of its failure to maintain law and order in the country or to hand over the reins of power to people who are capable of bringing about peace and stability in the country," he said. Mr Sakala said the Government had not brought the promised peace and had only transferred the war from the TTLs to African suburbs. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Nov 80 p 9]

ELECTION DELAY HIT--The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, has been accused of using "cheap tactics and political gimmicks" in postponing the local government elections in Bulawayo, Salisbury and Chitungwiza. In a statement yesterday UANC publicity secretary Mr Chris Sakala said: "It would appear that if other parties enjoy the support of the masses, ZANU (PF) will always

interpret it as intimidation." Mr Sakala said ZANU (PF) had previously ignored suggestions that the elections should be called off as the party had the "misconception" that it enjoyed massive nationwide support. "Already ZANU (PF) is aware that it has lost a number of seats to the Patriotic Front and the UANC candidates who have been returned unopposed even before the elections start." The Mayor of Salisbury, Counsillor Jack Whiting, yesterday declined to comment. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Nov 80 p 2]

CONTAINER CONTRACT--Freight Forwarders of Zimbabwe (Pvt.) Ltd, a Salisbury based company, have been appointed agents for Sea Containers Atlantic Ltd of London, one of the world's leading leasing corporations. Sea Containers Atlantic has available an extensive inventory of general purpose and specialised containers, handling equipment, specialised container vehicles and vessels which are leased in the main to shipping lines and other container vessel operators. With this appointment a spokesman for Freight Forwarders of Zimbabwe said that the company was in a position to offer locally this range of equipment to service all and any container requirements that may face local commerce and industry. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 4]

JULY TRADE FIGURES GOOD--Zimbabwe's trade figures moved back into the black in July after the previous month's disappointing performance to reveal a surplus of $11,3m. The monthly Digest of Statistics published this week shows that total exports amounted to $75 569 000, a rise on June of 13,6 percent, whereas imports fell 1,9 percent to $62 254 000. While these figures are seen as encouraging they are obscured by the effects of unofficial strikes earlier this year in the mining industry and rail transport problems in South Africa. The strikes badly affected exports of asbestos, copper and chrome, all key foreign currency earners, sales of the latter two commodities were down 70 percent. Taking the average monthly sales of these three mainstays of mining exports the resultant loss amounted in July to over $11,3 million. This loss, however, was offset by a 58,4 percent in gold sales amounting to $13 596 000. The drop in imports was largely due to the fall of petroleum supplies into the country. Costs fell from $15,6 million in June to $6,9 million, stemming from bottlenecks in the rail routes from South African ports. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 6 Nov 80 p 1]

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9 December 1980

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2330

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QADHDHAFI'S INTENTIONS IN CHAD SAID TO BE UNCLEAR

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 Nov 80 p 2276

[Text] IT WOULD be rash to attempt an explanation of Colonel Gaddafi's motives. The accusations of subversive Libyan behaviour in The Gambia and Senegal and the confirmation of the intervention of a substantial number of Libyan troops in Chad lends weight to the view that Colonel Gaddafi has grandiose, though self-contradictory and perverse, sub-Saharan designs.

His acts have also included support for Iran against Arab Iraq, support for Ethiopians against Muslim Somalis, the encouragement of turbulence in Sudan, with Libyan students occupying the Libyan Embassy in Khartoum last week, a speech three weeks ago which was tantamount to incitement to rebellion among the Tuareg tribes in Mali and Niger and, of course, the support given to Idi Amin.

What is one to make of this? Is the colonel the fifth column, as some will have it, of a long-term Soviet plan for Africa? Is he a radical religious zealot fighting his own Jihad with baffling opportunism but well protected by the wealth at his country's disposal?

Colonel Gaddafi has acquitted himself well domestically. He has seen to the improvements badly needed in the material life of Libyans. He is devout, and, as his Green book shows, an evangelist. It is true to say that his Pan-Arab ambitions have been frustrated. This is given as the reason for his interest in Africa. But there is nothing new to that interest. Colonel Gaddafi has been dispensing goodwill and aid in many parts of West Africa for a number of years. He was at the forefront of the campaign to entice certain states to break diplomatic relations with Israel.

President Senghor has accused him of being a racialist and of wanting to set up a Sahelian state which would stretch from the Atlantic through to Sudan, including the nomadic populations of this region. President Senghor has also been at the forefront of the campaign against Libya's activities in Chad.

The problem of Chad is a more serious affair than the other Gaddafi adventures. For almost nine months, since the eruption of fighting in March, Goukhouni Weddei's camp, which includes the Libyan protégé, Ahmat Acyl, has seemed to have the better of Hissen Habre's Forces Armées du Nord, who are undoubtedly supported by Egypt. But Habre has managed to hold off the pressure. This year alone has cost at least 5,000 lives.

It is reported that Colonel Gaddafi accompanied President Weddei on a tour of Faya Largeau, which Habre claimed had been in his control last week. It is not clear whether the Libyan units that have penetrated into Chad intend to approach or enter N'Djamena. If they do so the FROLINAT — as the Goukhouni camp still refers to itself — will have received a considerable boost for its objective of eliminating Habre. If the end result is the unity of the Chadian state — something which has never occurred since independence — then a first step to a solution in Chad will have been taken.

Regardless of Libya's intentions in Chad, one thing that is certain is that the civil war in Chad was caused and has been continued by foreign interference. To criticise Libya alone is either ignorant or hypothetical.

As to the future, secession of the south is unlikely. No one in Africa will permit this, least of all Chad's neighbours. The question in most minds is whether a victory of an alliance patronised by Libya will result in Libyan control of whatever future regime

emerges in Chad. The country has a vital strategic position in Africa and this increases the fears of Libya using Chad as a springboard for southern penetration into Africa. One can be sure that Lagos is dealing with this delicate issue already; Tripoli is well aware that it must balance the Nigerian desire not to sour relations with Libya with Nigeria's immediate regional interests.

The judgement on Colonel Gaddafi's intentions in Chad must be postponed. His annexation of the Aouzou strip in northern Chad will be a test case for any future Chadian regime.

CSO: 4420

CONFUSION OVER EXTENT OF LIBYAN INVOLVEMENT IN CHAD NOTED

LD261141 Paris LE MONDE in French 23-24 Nov 80 p 26

[Unattributed report: "Controversy Over the Size of the Libyan Intervention in the Battle for N'Djamena"]

[Text] A controversy is developing about the presence of Libyan troops in the Chadian capital where fighting is still going on between supporters of northern armed forces [FAN] leader Hissein Habre and of Goukouni Oueddei, president of the National Union Transition Government [GUNT], head of state and leader of the People's Armed Forces [FAP] which are now fighting in close cooperation with the Chadian Armed Forces under GUNT Vice President Lieutenant Colonal Kamougue.

On Friday, 21 November, FAP circles denied any direct involvement by the Libyan army although the FAN camp was still asserting that it has "irrefutable proof of Libyan presence alongside the FAP."

For their part several Western journalists who were able to visit N'Djamena from the Cameroonian city of Kousseri said on Friday that they had received no confirmation in N'Djamena of the presence of Libyan troops despite the reports recently cited by the Pentagon on the presence of 3,000 to 4,000 Libyan soldiers in Chad. It is true that FAP did not allow these journalists to visit the battle zone. However, they were able to observe almost daily attacks by a Soviet-made Tupolev 22 bomber apparently belonging to the Libyan Air Force and the presence in Chadian air space of a Libyan U.S.-made Chinook-type helicopter.

While making a brief stopover in Paris GUNT spokesman (Thiam Tidjani) said that his government "has appealed to Libya for help in putting down the uprising" and denied that the Tripoli leaders wish to "destabilize the countries in the Sahel area." Mr Tidjani added: "If any country but Libya had intervened in Chad, some governments would not have reacted unfavorably."

The Foreign Ministry, which is reiterating the remarks made recently by [French Foreign Minister] Jean Francois-Poncet who said that France "is following very closely" developments in the Chad situation, stated that it is not in a position to confirm the presence of as big an expeditionary force outside N'Djamena as the Pentagon has indicated. In addition, French experts on African questions are showing skepticism about Libya's ability to send a expeditionary force representing almost one-tenth of the regular army so far away from its home bases at a time when major concentrations of Libyan troops are also being reported on the Tunisian and Egyptian borders.

CSO: 4400

PROBLEMS IN SENEGALESE, GAMBIAN RELATIONS NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 Nov 80 pp 2278-2280

[Text] AT THE HEART of the latest incidents in The Gambia lies the issue of relations between Banjul and Dakar. This central problem has been obscured somewhat by allegations of subversion brought against Libya by the Senegalese leader, President Seghor, and the Gambian Government, which broke off relations with Libya on October 29, the day before 150 Senegalese troops suddenly appeared in Banjul. Some 40 of these troops landed unexpectedly in MacCarthy Square on Friday, October 31, during the funeral procession of Commander Eku Mahoney, Deputy Commander of the Field Forces, while the rest of the Senegalese were deployed to neutralise the airport at Yundum and the Field Forces garrison at Baku, 15 kilometres from the capital.

Events were precipitated by the shooting of Commander Mahoney. The version of his death put out by the Gambian authorities was that the commander had caught a constable, Mustapha Danso, on duty smoking cannabis and was shot by Danso. Sources in Dakar maintain that his death occurred when disagreements arose among a group of plotters. There was contact, it is alleged, between the plotters and the staff of the inordinately large Libyan Embassy in Banjul.

The Gambia broke off relations with Libya because it alleged that young Gambians were being trained in Libya for subversive activities in The Gambia "or the sub-region". On July 15, the Gambian Government had sent an official protest to Tripoli complaining of the treatment of Gambians who, the government alleged, were being forcibly taken into military training. The recruiter in The Gambia was Sheikh Ahmet Niasse, who has already acquired a certain notoriety in Senegal for his claim that he will lead Islamic forces in Senegal to create an Islamic republic. The government release on the break of diplomatic relations with Libya repeated the allegations that embassy staff in Banjul had been "collaborating with subversive clandestine groups in The Gambia," according to The Gambia Information News Services.

The first release about the arrival of the Senegalese troops issued two days after they came, rather mysteriously referred to "combined manoeuvres" between the two countries forces.

The following day two small radical opposition parties were banned: MOJA, the Gambian namesake of the Liberian Movement for Justice in Africa, which has existed since late 1979, and the Gambian Socialist Revolutionary Party. Both were outlawed and had most of their leaders arrested, among them Mr. Koro Sall, the MOJA leader.

By the following weekend the Senegalese troops were due to leave and whatever tension there was in Banjul had been dispelled, largely as a result of the surprise effect of the arrival of the Senegalese.

Behind these straightforward facts lie a series of questions that remain unanswered. What was the role of Sheikh Ahmet Niasse, the "Ayatollah of Kaolack", as he is derisively known in Senegal? Was it the Gambians who invited the Senegalese of their own accord or did the Senegalese persuaded the Gambians of some Libyan involvement, and therefore of the need for Senegalese protection? Why the delay and contradiction in some of the communiques concerning the presence of the Senegalese troops in The Gambia? Lastly, to what

extent is the Libyan question, however real, little more than a diversion from the real question of Gambian/Senegalese relations, which have never been of the happiest?

Those well acquainted with Gambian and Senegalese affairs are not altogether convinced of the significance of Sheikh Ahmet Niasse. He acquired a certain notoriety in Senegal when he emerged in Paris last year proclaiming that he would turn Senegal into an Islamic republic and subsequently smuggled some cassettes of his speeches and thoughts into Senegal, through The Gambia. They were intended for his home region of Kaolack. He then found refuge in Libya. Niasse, however, is not taken very seriously in Senegal. He lost ground when his own patron, M. Babacar Ba, ceased to be foreign minister. M. Babacar Ba had previously been the finance minister and had deployed substantial effort to Kaolack, where he built-up an important political base.

Now Sheikh Ahmet Niasse is being put forward as an agent of Libyan expansionism. Senegal broke off relations with Libya earlier this year for reasons identical to The Gambia's. It has now been suggested, though it seems somewhat far-fetched, that the Gambian imbroglio was to be a diversion while Libya penetrated into Chad.

What remains unclear is the Gambian reason for taking the momentous diplomatic step of permitting Senegalese troops to be sent to Banjul to ensure the security of the government. The convoluted and self-contradictory communique's that were issued following the Senegalese intervention testify to a degree of apprehension in Banjul. The Senegalese Government, for its part, issued a statement saying that 150 Senegalese troops had been sent to Banjul at the invitation of the Gambian Government and in accordance with a defence pact signed in 1967. As far as Dakar was concerned the Gambian talk of "combined manoeuvres" appeared too much like Gambian reluctance to admit the fact that it had invited the Senegalese to send troops. President Senghor, who is on a visit to France, has repeated his allegation that Libya is preparing to destabilise all the Sahelian countries, namely Senegal, The Gambia, Mali, Niger and Chad, by training an army of mixed nationals in Libya.

In the early sixties the Senegalese had seen the existence of The Gambia, then still a British colony, as a thorn in their side. The Gambia used to be referred to by Senegalese as "our Quebec". Before Gambian independence in 1965 protracted negotiations took place, following a UN report on the possibility of some close link between the two countries, to see if some formal relationship could be established. Union, for which the Senegalese pressed was rejected by the Gambian representatives. Some looser federated relationship met with Senegalese disapproval after their recent and unhappy problems with Mali — the Soudan Fédération between Mali and Senegal broke up.

In 1965, on the occasion of The Gambia independence an editorial appeared in these columns which highlighted the concerns which must prey on the minds of Gambian authorities today: "It is supposed by some that independence will be followed soon by union with Senegal, which surrounds The Gambia on all but her Atlantic side . . . Now it is quite certain that the union will not come soon, and it may never come at all . . . If independence should prove burdensome to the people of The Gambia, it will be the British and the French who are entirely to blame. They created it [and] in this case the creation, even if it has come to stay, has been a grave disservice to the peoples on either side of the frontiers.

"These frontiers are the result of the British supposition, since entirely disproved, that if Britain controlled strips of land alongside the Gambia River she would, in this way, attract to her own port of Bathurst the trade from surrounding Senegal . . . (The Gambia's) political worries are likely to be external, or at any rate to arise from her external relations. One cannot, for example, exclude the possibility that if union does not come soon, causes of conflict between The Gambia and Senegal may arise, either because of smuggling from The Gambia into Senegal, or because Senegal political exiles find refuge in The Gambia". (*West Africa*, February 13, 1965).

President Senghor and President Jawara later established a good personnel relationship and Senegal accepted that an independent The Gambia would continue to exist. Nevertheless, Senegalese domestic politics, as one in the case of Sheikh Ahmet Niasse, and smuggling have both been areas of deep concern to those who are responsible for relations between the two countries. Senegal is currently going through a period of high tension domestically, and the fact that Casamance, the southern region south of The Gambia, is almost cut off from the capital, adds to the

problems. Casamançais are still known to say when they leave Ziguinchor for Dakar that they "are going to Senegal". Smuggling into The Gambia has contributed substantially to the Gambian economy. Banjul is a port that has lower tariffs than Dakar and thus goods, especially luxury goods, find their way from Banjul into Dakar and other Senegalese centres.

The recent focal point of contention between the two countries has, however, been the Gambia River Development Organisation, OMVG. Differences over plans for a bridge and a dam on the Gambia River remain, practically speaking, unresolved. Earlier this year, the two governments finally agreed to the construction of a bridge, but the work has been delayed. The existence of such a bridge would facilitate Senegalese contact with Casamance, but would reduce the effectiveness of the boundaries of The Gambia.

The Gambia's initial concern had been to have a downstream barrage to desalinate the river. They have now agreed to a dam further up river which will provide more substantial irrigation facilities and with which goes a road over the dam. Work on the dam is at the earliest stages yet and the road must wait.

Such issues form the substance of relations between Senegal and The Gambia. Until recently one could describe the Gambian position towards Senegal as being successfully avoiding Senegalese encroachment, while trying to apply some economic flesh to formal sovereignty. This means that the presence of Senegalese troops in Banjul is of great significance. For the first time, Banjul has had to have recourse to Dakar for domestic political security. With this the Senegalese have acquired a vital lever for future negotiations with the Gambian Government. The next step may be pressure from Senegal to establish some form of customs union between the two countries.

CSO: 4420

VISITING ANGOLA MPLA DELEGATION DEPARTS CONGO, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AB271846 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] The delegation of the MPLA-Workers Party led by Comrade (Jisula Laman) left Brazzaville late this morning following a 48-hour visit to the People's Republic of the Congo. The discussions between the MPLA delegation with the Congolese Labor Party ended this morning at the general secretariat of the party's Central Committee. The following is an excerpt from the communique issued at the end of the meeting:

During their discussions, the two delegations noted with satisfaction that the relations between the two parties have continued to develop and to be strengthened on the basis of their firm attachment to the principles of peace, militant solidarity and proletarian internationalism. The two delegations, which always remember the revolutionary commitments of the immortal Marien Ngouabi and Antonio Agostinho Neto, reaffirmed their firm determination to give more dynamism to the cooperation between both parties and develop the contacts between their respective mass organizations in order to ensure better harmonization of their common activities. The two delegations, therefore, agreed to actively search for ways and means of ensuring constant and harmonious development of the cooperation between the People's Republic of the Congo and the People's Republic of Angola by working firmly in a spirit of complementarity.

After a thorough examination of problems relating to the defense and security of the Congolese and Angolan revolutions, the two delegations undertook to increase their cooperation in this field in order to strengthen the defense and security of their common borders. After a large exchange of views on the experiences of the Congolese Labor Party and the MPLA-Workers Party, the two delegations reaffirmed their unanimous determination to work for a rational harmonization of their positions on all problems relating to the total liberation of the continent, the consolidation of African unity and the strengthening of unity, solidarity and cooperation among all the progressive countries of the world.

The delegation of the MPLA-Workers Party expressed happiness over the progress made by the Congolese Labor Party in the affirmation of the country's sovereignty in all fields and especially in the field of the construction of an

independent national economy for the establishment of a socialist society in the People's Republic of the Congo. The delegation of the Congolese Labor Party expressed great appreciation for the achievements of the MPLA-Workers Party in the political and economic fields which constitute the bases for the consolidation of the national independence and the affirmation of a socialist society in Angola as envisaged by the program and resolutions of the first constituent congress of the MPLA-Workers Party. The delegation of the Congolese Labor Party hails the (?establishment) of the popular authorities and the constitution of the People's Assembly in the People's Republic of Angola. The two delegations expressed complete satisfaction about the quality of their discussions which took place in a spirit of friendship, frankness, [words indistinct] and revolutionary warmth.

During the meeting, the two delegations also examined the international situation and expressed concern about the development of certain international problems which endanger the freedom of people and their right to dignity and progress and which constitute, therefore, a threat to international peace and security. Concerning Namibia, the two delegations condemned the illegal occupation of this territory as well as South Africa's delaying tactics aimed at hindering the implementation of the United Nations plan. They declared support for the UN plan and the application of resolution No 435 calling for the immediate independence of Namibia and reiterated their lasting solidarity with the SWAPO which is the only legitimate and authentic representative of the Namibian people. The two delegations strongly condemned the acts of aggression and barbarity perpetrated by the racist South African regime against the People's Republic of Angola and the front line countries. They expressed concern about the situation prevailing in South Africa and reaffirmed their moral support for the people of South Africa who are struggling against the odious and reactionary system of apartheid.

The two delegations congratulated the Saharan people for the brilliant victories achieved in the political, diplomatic and military fields under the leadership of the Polisario Front. They expressed their active solidarity and unreserved support for the heroic struggle of this brotherly people.

Concerning the Middle East situation, the two delegations reiterated their firm condemnation of the Camp David agreements and again assured the Palestine Liberation Organization of their lasting support for the right of the Palestine people to an independent and soverign state.

After analyzing the Chadian tragedy, the two delegations expressed great concern about the situation and declared firm support for the resolution on Chad adopted during the 17th OAU summit conference of heads of state and government held in Freetown from 1 to 4 July 1980 as well as their support for the transitional national union government headed by President Goukouni Oueddei. The two delegations expressed deep concern about the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq and hoped these two brotherly countries will meet rapidly to solve the conflict through negotiations.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

PATASSE FREED FROM PRISON--Bangui, 24 Nov (AFP)--Mr Ange Patasse, the leader of the Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC), was provisionally set free by the Central African authorities, it was learned on Monday in Bangui. Mr Ange Patasse, whose health deteriorated 3 weeks ago, was admitted to the National Hospital in Bangui for medical care. Mr Patasse, who is convalescent, is living among his family in his residence located in a suburb north of Bangui, where he has been receiving relatives and friends for 2 days. Mr Patasse was arrested in October 1979 while he was trying to flee and he was kept in detention at the Ngaragba jail. He was notably accused of staging popular demonstrations in Bangui. [Text] [AB241808 Paris AFP in French 1659 GMT 24 Nov 80]

BOKASSA AIDES' DEATH SENTENCES--Bangui, 27 Nov (AFP)--The Central African Republic Supreme Court Wednesday confirmed death sentences meted out to five accomplices of ousted dictator Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa for their part in the massacre of schoolchildren during demonstrations here in January and April 1979. Former General Josephat Ma-Yomokola, former Captain Joseph Mokoa, soldiers Joseph Baissa and Pierre Koba and former minister to the imperial court Robert Boukende were sentenced by the criminal court on September 19 after being found guilty of murder, complicity to murder and disposal of dead bodies. President David Dacko, through a presidential clemency order, is their only remaining hope of avoiding execution. Delay over the trials of members of the ousted regime and the absence of any clarification over the situation of the ex-emperor, who is in exile in the Ivory Coast, are seen as a major cause of unease in this former French colony. Many of the families of the 100 or so schoolchildren who were murdered by members of Bokassa's imperial guard believe that Mr Dacko has slowed down the pace of the trials and hung back from ordering execution of sentences already imposed because of his links with most of the accused. Mr Dacko himself, speaking a few days ago, said that if the supreme court confirmed the death sentences he wanted to take the matter to a seminar of national reflection which is scheduled to meet between December 8 and 14. The seminar, part of a bid to bring about national reconciliation in the wake of the ravages of the Bokassa era, should consider this serious problem, the solution of which ought not to weigh on the conscience of one person alone, he added. [Text] [AB271118 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 27 Nov 80]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

'NO URGENT NEED' FOR ELECTION--Colonel Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, president of Equatorial Guinea, who ended his official working visit to Paris on Monday, 17 November, welcomed the increased cooperation between the two countries. "We have obtained French aid," he indicated during a press conference, "for constructing the port of Malabo, developing small-scale fishing and improving the capital's electricity network. France is also going to open a cultural center in Malabo in addition to the one already operating in Bata." Francesco Macias Nguema's successor also stated that there is "no urgent need" to organize elections in his country, since the "most important task is rebuilding the nation." [Text] [LD241123 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Nov 80 p 4]

CSO: 4400

DROUGHT HAVING CATASTROPHIC EFFECTS ON ECONOMY

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 Nov 80 pp 2280-2281

[Text] THE GREAT Sahelian drought is having catastrophic effects on the Gambian economy. For the past twelve years, the state of the economy has gradually deteriorated. Agricultural production, the backbone of the economy, has been crippled by drought. This sharp decline is also having adverse effects on other sectors of the economy, as can be seen from all economic indicators. Consequently, there has been a depreciation in the country's foreign assets.

According to the 1980 Budget Speech, the gross domestic product has fallen from D251.4m. in 1978/79 to D200.1m. in 1979/80. The per capita income estimated at D440.42 has decreased compared with D526.09 in 1978/79.

Economic activity was rather sluggish during the past year. Barely 71,120 tonnes of groundnuts were bought by the licensed buying agents. This is about sixty per cent of the tonnage delivered in the previous year and hit earnings of the Gambia Produce Marketing Board which also had to contend with low world prices.

External trade is currently estimated at D402m., a rise of 27.6 per cent over last year's figures. Exports increased thanks to the rise in the value of fish which rose by about 56 per cent. The value of visible imports has also risen to about D2.96m., a 34.2 per cent increase compared to last year. This rise is much higher than that for exports.

Working from the consumer price index, the rate of inflation fell to 5 per cent as compared with 7.5 per cent in 1978/79. The increase in the prices of locally produced commodities accounted for 73 per cent of the total rise in the consumer price index during 1979/80.

During the last financial year, the deficit in visible trade was estimated at about D190m. compared with D127m. in 1978/79. One reason for this is the deterioration in the terms of trade during the past three years. But, in March, 1979 the country received D9.2m. under the Stabex Scheme of the Lome Convention in order to remedy the harmful effects of the instability of export earnings.

Money supply reached the peak of D63.8m. by the end of January 1980. This was below the level of D80.3m. reached at the end of January 1979. The decline was due mainly to the fall in the country's foreign assets and the low groundnut crop of the 1979/80 season. To limit further loss in foreign reserves, government adopted certain austerity measures. The interest rate for lending and depositing in commercial banks was increased. The Central Bank of The Gambia raised its lending rate to banks from 6 — 8 per cent per annum with effect from 15th January, 1980. Commercial banks have followed suit with similar increases in the lending rates to their clients.

The problems of the Gambian economy are still basically that of a one crop country. In order to diversify and alleviate this dependency on a single cash crop, government has introduced cotton cultivation in the Upper River and MacCarthy Island Divisions. The project, financed by the African Development Bank has seen some progress following initial setbacks. The average yields of 907 kilograms per hectare, as well as the overall total production for the year just ended, have been greater than that of the previous year.

Self-sufficiency in rice, the staple diet, is one of the main objectives of the Gambia government: 2234 hectares have been

under irrigated cultivation during this past dry season and it is anticipated that 11,000 tonnes of paddy rice will be harvested as a results. This represents about a third of current imports.

The contribution of the export of fish, lobsters, shrimps and palm kernel, which is one of the country's natural resources with great potential for development, seems to fluctuate. The smoked bonga, which used to dominate exports has now been surpassed by the export of frozen sardinella. The export of shrimps and lobsters have also increased significantly because of the advent of the industrial infrastructures in Banjul, namely the ice plant, cold storage and freezers. Shark fins and bladders are exported to the Far East and United Kingdom. Some cattle are exported to Ghana.

Tourism, which is a major earner of foreign exchange, witnessed a fall during 1979/80 season. A total of 24,821 tourists visited the Gambia compared with 25,907 during 1978/79 season. This has been attributed to a reduction in the number of Scandinavian tourists. However, in order to overcome inadequate accommodation which has been a major constraint, there are plans for additional bed facilities. A total of 3,280 beds would be available by the end of this year when Kombo Beach Hotel, Casino Hotel and Atlantic Hotel extension become operational.

The discovery of one million tons of heavy minerals such as ilmenite, zircon and rutile in Sanyang, Batakunku and Kartong area have so far brought no respite to the country since world prices are still considered too low to make the proposed processing plant for rutile and zircon a viable enterprise.

However, the development of fire bricks for the building industry has reached an advanced stage. A feasibility study on setting up a semi-mechanised fire brick plant has been completed by China.

When this becomes operational it would reduce gross imports of cement, and so a favourable impact on the general trade balance.

The first national plan has been infrastucture-oriented. During the last financial year, projects such as the Soma/Yorroberikunda road project progressed, the Buniadu/Albreda as well as the Kiang West roads were commenced. Yundum Airport Phase III was completed and the Chinese-sponsored multi-purpose stadium was begun.

The level of employment during 1979 increased considerably as a result of the implementation of development projects. Construction activity has been very productive both in the private and public sectors. Employment level rose by 13 per cent in the private and 8 per cent in the public sectors. Therefore the total number of employees increased by 9 per cent in 1979 when compared with 1978 figures. This has consequently alleviated the unemployment problem.

The expansion of the irrigation system and use of improved farm implements can alleviate dependency on rainfed agriculture and so contribute towards the development of the state of the country's economy, a priority consideration for all sahelian countries now.

Priority is also being given to the construction of the bridge/barrage at the Trans-Gambia crossing. When this is completed, 24,240 hectares of land will be available for cultivation compared with the 2,666 hectares currently being utilized.

If all this irrigated land is available to the farmer, together with the farm implements, the Gambia will be sufficiently equipped to combat the drought and find self-sufficiency in food.

CSO: 4420

MOJA MEMBER DISCUSSES POST-COUP CHANGES

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 Nov 80 pp 2291,2294

[Text] **It is now seven months since President William Tolbert was overthrown by a military coup lead by Master-Sergeant Samuel K. Doe. Several of the initial problems still hold the attention of the ruling People's Redemption Council, including army indiscipline and economic depression. While in the US last month, Professor Amos Sawyer, of the University of Liberia, a leading member of MOJA (the Movement for Justice in Africa) and a former mayoral candidate in Monrovia spoke with *Africa News* about the changes since April.**

Question: It seems that the workings of the People's Redemption Council (PRC) administration are poorly understood. Are the various groups and individuals within the coalition government co-operating successfully?

Answer: The military brought in certain civilian technicians to assist them in getting the job done. The technicians come from various organisational backgrounds, but they did not come to government as organisational representatives with bargaining powers and so forth. So actually we can't really call it a "coalition government."

After the coup and the formation of the government, there was a co-ordination problem for a while, a problem of getting the Cabinet, the various ministries and the PRC all operating within the same terms of reference. Now I think this has improved, following meetings between the Cabinet and the PRC at which some ground rules were laid. There have also been an increased number of Cabinet meetings.

Q: What role does your organisation, MOJA see itself playing?

A: MOJA's people are in the government. They bring to it not only their skills but a high level of discipline and a set of aspirations that they continue to hold for society. As you well know, ours has been a struggle for social justice, and this means that even within government circles now we continue to plug this point of view. We insist on some degree of economic and political discipline, and we are fighting the tendency to pomposity that could seep into any government if one isn't careful about it. There's something about an office: Once you hold an office and everyone is saying "yes, sir" all the time — it can swell one's head. MOJA keeps ringing the bell all the time.

Q: So even though MOJA has a very definite role in the administrative machinery, it's still keeping up its organising efforts and deals with people in the countryside?

A: MOJA's overtly political activities were suspended when the Constitution was suspended. However, there were other things like the literacy programme and the SUSUKUU agricultural programme — all of these are still going.

Q: Earlier this year, before the coup, you were running for the office of mayor of Monrovia as a MOJA candidate. Is there any prospect for such local elections in the near future?

A: The suspension of the Constitution and political activity means that all elections are indefinitely postponed. I think they will have to wait until the formal return to civilian rule, . . . which is a very necessary step.

Q: Is there any way to predict when that will take place?

A: The idea of 1983 as a target date has been floating around, but all this is unofficial, really. What we are concerned about is that the process leading to civilian rule needs to be well-established. The

constitutional review of the electoral process has to be very carefully looked at. This is one of the contributions we were trying to make with my mayoral campaign.

We have several generations of Liberians who do not know how to vote — who have never experienced it. So we need to look at the entire system, which previously included property clauses and a poorly-monitored process of voter registration.

Q: Turning our attention to the economy, has the general situation improved since the coup?

A: The economy is not in very good shape. As you know, right after the coup, credit lines were frozen: The EEC froze its own co-operative activities with the Liberian government, and many of the bilateral aid doners were moving cautiously. To a larger degree, most of these assistance channels have been unclogged now, but there is still a 'wait and see' approach to the Liberian situation.

I think now the major problem is from the commercial banks. The World Bank has come through, the EEC has come through, and bilateral relationships with West Germany, France, and others all have come unplugged. But the stiff lending conditions of the commercial banks, which affect directly the day-to-day business transactions of merchants and other people, still pose a major hurdle.

Q: Wages have been raised in the civil service and army, and we understand that there is pressure as well for pay increases in the private sector. But what about the people in the countryside? Have they felt any positive changes from the coup?

A: Yes, I think a major development has taken place — the abolition of the hut taxes.

The income level of people in the interior is about $70-74 per year. Out of this money, subsistence farmers were forced to pay something like $10-15 in hut taxes. Also there were other indirect and informal taxes like gifts to officials — for things like alleged development projects that never came through. So you can see that the abolition of the hut taxes makes a significant difference.

In addition, beyond the tax's monetary impact, people were always disturbed from their farming during the collection period. Officials coming through would manhandle people, catch women and tie them up until their husbands showed up to pay the tax, etc. The whole quality of rural life was always affected by this tax collection process. Therefore, you see, both socially and economically, it's an improvement.

Q: So you feel that the April coup has laid the basis for real progress throughout Liberian society?

A: The major change is the breaking of a century-old alienation for the masses of the people. If you were in Monrovia now, you would see in spite of the economic crunch that there is an air of liberation. Go to the nightclubs and around the city and you'll see that the common person on the street has a new dignity. In essence this is the major development that cannot be reversed. With this new sense of dignity the people are prepared to work hard to safeguard the revolution and make the sacrifices necessary to move ahead — as long as the leadership is willing to point the way.

Q: What about the criticism that Sergeant Doe and the PRC really haven't brought enough tangible benefits to the people?

A: Let's face it: Doe and the PRC over the last six months have been learning jobs like anyone else. These are sergeants who formed themselves overnight into generals — they didn't come with a ready formula. Secondly, they did not have a clearcut ideological direction. Thirdly, they found themselves saddled with an undisciplined army — the problem of enforcing discipline there has been four or five months in the solving and fortunately now they're putting the tap on it. . . .

So i think the issue of order, of insuring day-to-day survival — economic and otherwise — had been the preoccupation of government. And it is only now, in planning the return to a two-year programme, that the questions of unemployment and the like can be dealt with.

Q: Liberia has been heavily influenced by the Western world in many spheres, and there has also been criticism that this continues unchecked. Will there be any changes in this direction?

A: Not yet. The character of the coup is such that it brings the common man to power, but it has not meaningfully changed the overall orientation of the country in relation to other states or other cultures. The next step is to return to the traditional African culture because, for one thing, the American culture that dominates the society is appreciated, understood and practised only by a small group.

CSO: 4420

MACHEL SEEN SUPPORTING USSR FOREIGN POLICY

Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Daniel Vernet]

[Excerpts] Moscow--The Soviet-Mozambique declaration issued on Sunday, 23 November 1980, following Samora Machel's official 1-week visit to the Soviet Union denotes a clear rapprochement between Maputo and Moscow, if not even an adherence by the Mozambican leaders to the Soviet positions. Of course, the USSR and the former Portuguese colony had signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation in 1977. However, Mozambique had, to-date, kept its distance vis-a-vis Soviet policy, notably by maintaining cordial relations with China, a country Machel had visited as recently as 1978. Mozambique had no embassy or a resident ambassador in Moscow until last September.

The rapprochement with the Soviet Union was also expressed through the unreserved support given to Soviet foreign policy.

In regard to Africa, the joint declaration expressed satisfaction about the "deepening anti-imperialist character of the national liberation struggle," but it did not disclose any details about the two principal subjects which apparently were at the core of the conversations between the two delegations: the Zimbabwe and Namibia issues.

The Soviets reportedly asked Machel to serve as their intermediary with Mugabe, whom they had ignored during the struggle for independence, supporting instead his rival Joshua N'Komo.

Machel's visit was marked by the signature of various economic agreements. The USSR will develop "certain priority sectors" of the Mozambican economy. An agreement was signed for the prospection and exploitation of pegmatite ore deposits and another for coal deposits; a third agreement was also signed for the prospection of natural gas and oil, to take effect in 1982. The Soviets will build five agricultural experimental stations. An intergovernmental economic, technical and commercial commission was established. Finally, the USSR will build a floating dock and a floating workshop to repair trawlers of up to 4,500 tons. It will also provide the necessary equipment and a training center.

CSO: 4400

PEOPLE SHOWING DESIRE FOR CHANGE

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 Nov 80 p 2274

[Text]

PRESIDENT SIAKA STEVENS last week returned to Sierra Leone after a most successful official visit to Britain (see page 2305) to find waiting for him some evidence of discontent with his government. This has displayed itself mostly in student protests but is widely thought to be more widely based. One general question that is raised is whether the present political arrangements in Sierra Leone are adequate to deal with discontent among the people about the way they are governed. This is a testing time for the whole theory of the one-party state.

It is a common pattern throughout the world at this time that peoples are displeased with their governments. The big factor is the world-wide recession and inflation. The people of America translated their feeling that President Carter was inadequate to the challenges facing him into a massive electoral victory for President-elect Reagan: they and the world may come to regret this. The people of Jamaica felt that Mr. Michael Manley was not dealing with the economic problems that beset them, and so voted him out of his office of Prime Minister. The people of Britain are on all sides vocally denouncing the economic policies of Mrs. Thatcher and (some of them) dreaming of the days when Mr. Michael Foot might take over. The people of India lost confidence in Mrs. Gandhi and removed her from office after a general election in 1978, and then regained confidence in her and restored her to office. Electorates are fickle and their favours do not necessarily reflect accurately the competence (and certainly not the honour) of the governments involved. But the point of the examples quoted above is that the wishes of the people were able to find expression in the political systems involved and change was brought about without disturbing the fabric of society.

In Nigeria and Ghana new party systems have been going for one year that include the organisation and expression of opposition to the government and which contemplate the possibility of change every four years. Perhaps Sierra Leone can learn from their experience. Change is often desirable in itself. The dictum about "Power corrupts" has

an element of truth, both in the sense that continual and unchallenged power leads to financial chicanery and in the sense that it leads to inefficiency. A new broom is sometimes needed in the best-run households to ensure that piles of dust behind the furniture are dealt with. More important, the possibility of change coming in the future means that present discontents can be sublimated into electoral dreams and political work.

In Sierra Leone desire for change finds itself bottled up. It breaks forth in students stoning the car of Vice-President S. I. Koroma, in clashes with the police before State House (in which the Vice-Chancellor of Fourah Bay College, Professor Arthur Porter, a reportedly unwilling participant in the demonstration, was severely beaten by police), in the burning of cars that brought the Mayor of Freetown and the visiting Lord Mayor of Kingston upon Hull to Fourah Bay, in the formation of opposition parties by Sierra Leoneans overseas (see page 2337), and in much muttering under the breath in closed rooms. Opposition finds open expression in parts of the press, notably the *Tablet*, but that too is threatened by the new Press Bill, which is enacted but not yet enforced.

It is instructive to look back to May, 1978, and see what was said when the one-party system was introduced to Sierra Leone. "We are tired of fighting among ourselves," said President Stevens. "Those willing to work for peace and progress have nothing to fear under the APC government, for the new constitution makes provision for every Sierra Leonean." Dr. Conteh, the Foreign Minister, said the one-party system would put an end to disquiet, coups, counter-coups and martial law. The multi-party system was not suitable for developing countries. "The new constitution will put an end to tribalism, instability and other factional tendencies, and no more will brother rise against brother, or family against family."

The constitution was unable to guarantee that the people would not become discontented with the government and desire a change. Certain changes do and have taken place: the Minister of Finance was retired and a new candidate introduced, the Minster of Information was moved and the Vice-Presidents were shuffled. But this has not amounted to a change in direction. President Stevens has hinted that he may retire after his year as OAU Chairman, which would obviously mean major changes. He has refused to speculate on a successor, saying this would be presumptuous and improper. What would be proper would be to ensure that a method of succession was made clear — that the people were allowed some choice.

There is nothing treasonable about a wish for change. Patriotic, honourable men may differ on the best way to deal with economic malaise, the right priorities for educational expenditure, whether to invest more in new forms of diamond extraction, the importance of foreign policy, and much else. It is dangerous not to have a political system that recognises this.

CSO: 4420

UNCERTAINTY MARS FUTURE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 Nov 80 pp 2277-2278

[Text] ANYONE FAMILIAR with the distinguished academic traditions of Fourah Bay College (which with Njala University College constitutes the University of Sierra Leone) would have found the report of an exodus of academic staff from what was in former times regarded as the 'Athens of West Africa' depressing. (*West Africa*, October 13). The recent decision by these well-established non-expatriate academics to 'vote with their feet' is but another chapter in the long sad tale of the decline of standards at the university in recent years.

During the last six or seven years several academics have opted to leave rather than work under the intolerable conditions created by an ever increasing and menacing political control over the university. The exodus has led to a situation in which several faculties are now seriously understaffed while student numbers have been on the increase. This situation has now reached crisis proportions and the beginning of the current academic year in October saw university authorities searching frantically for possible recruits to fill the empty faculty offices. But what are the issues behind the crisis?

Low salaries and poor research facilities for academics, overcrowded classrooms and frequent breakdowns in basic services such as water and electricity on the campuses lie at the heart of the matter. At root therefore the problem is over government financial support for the university. The present regime has not proved as generous to the university as it has been to the army for instance or to the OAU, whose annual summit meeting it hosted in July at great expense.

Through the governing body of the university, the Court, the government exercises direct control over university policy. The president himself is the Chancellor and his is not merely a ceremonial role. Fourah Bay College with a tradition of questioning the policies and even the legitimacy of the nation's rulers (remember Albert Margai and the FBC dons in 1966/7 or the clash between the dons and the military rulers in 1968 or witness the role of the university in the vanguard of the opposition movement to the present regime) has understandably not ranked high in the government's conception of its financial priorities.

To arrest this tradition of critical thought, the regime has since it came into power in 1968 made it its strategy to 'incorporate' established and well respected dons into the ruling establishment. Several have been offered ambassadorships in key capitals. Others have been offered lucrative appointments in government or parastatal agencies. For those who have resisted 'incorporation' and have remained on the campuses, (or as one academic bluntly put it, those who have refused to 'lick arse') academic work has simply been made unrewarding. The low salaries and unsatisfactory conditions have had the net effect of weakening university faculties. The shortage of experienced personnel and money has led to the 'death' of some of the more respectable journals, such as *Sierra Leone Studies* and the *Geographical Society Journal*, which once linked the university to the global system of learning and research through its role as a vehicle of expression for academics and other writers in Sierra Leone.

Things have not stopped there. The regime has proved itself reluctant to finance the research of post graduate students, particularly in Arts and Social Science subjects which are regarded as the tools of

critical activity. This contrasts with the opportunities for training and research in medicine, the agricultural sciences or the natural sciences. This policy hides behind rationalisations in terms of 'education relevant to the nation's basic needs'. The weekly programme, *Forum*, in which dons had the opportunity to discuss current issues and trends on national radio and television has been 'watered down' to a weak version of what it used to be. Now chaired by one of the regime's leading media men, it is noted for handpicking those academics or members of the general public who could be relied on to sing the government's praises.

The critical newspaper, the *Tablet*, itself the creation of some former FBC students who took a leading part in the 1977 demonstrations against the regime, is known to receive covert support from the dons and have become their mouthpiece. The rapid decline in the quality of Sierra Leone newspapers since 1968, for long lamented by this magazine, is indicative of the suppression of intellectual activity.

An expatriate academic at FBC recently remarked that the campus has become the sort of place a 'spent' academic might want to retire to. Contempt for the Vice-Chancellor and the Principals of the two constituent colleges on the campuses is high. They are increasingly regarded as the men who have collaborated or have appeared to have collaborated in the policies which have brought about the decline of what was once a distinguished power house of learning and research.

Meanwhile the exodus continues unabated. Nigeria, particularly, has become a favourite haven for Sierra Leonean dons because of the exciting opportunities which it offers at the present time. What then are the implications for the future of higher education in Sierra Leone? In the short term, it has created the pressing problem of an acute shortage of staff in the university faculties, which has inevitably led to a lowering of standards. At a time when other African universities are putting a lot of energy into indicative planning to reduce their dependency on the metropolitan centres, the present crisis is resoundingly ironic. It is the local university more than any outside institution which is best placed to study and assess the trends and developments in the society.

More immediately too, the tension between the regime and the university can only be exacerbated. The recent humiliation of the Mayor of Freetown on the campus of FBC by the burning of the cars in her motorcade (*West Africa*, November 1) indicates that there exists a virtual state of war between university students and the regime stemming from the frustrations which have been generated in an era of rising expectations.

In the longer term it is obvious that a hideous uncertainty hovers over the future of higher education in Sierra Leone. The Vice Chancellor, Professor Arthur Porter and the Principals of the two colleges, Professors Kamara and Eldred Jones are talented and resourceful men. They may not want to be remembered by a generation of Sierra Leoneans as the man who presided over the present state of affairs. They have considerable influence. It may not be too late to act. Action more than the 25 per cent salary increase of university staff which was recently announced is needed.

There was a running battle in Freetown on November 6 between police and students of Fourah Bay College, who had kidnapped the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Arthur Porter, and forced him to lead a demonstration from the college campus to State House.

The students were confronted by the Police who fired tear gas into the students, and arrested some of them, including Professor Porter, who was manhandled and taken to the Central Police station. Professor Porter was released when it was discovered that he had been made to lead the demonstration under duress.

The students were demonstrating against the lack of lectures because lecturers have been on strike since the end of October. Despite several meetings between the representatives of the Senior Staff Association of the University, and the government, led by Acting President, S. I. Koroma, there did not seem to be an end in sight to the strike.

The Government issued the following statement after the demonstration.

> Events leading to a sitdown strike in the University of Sierra Leone on the 26th of October 1980, reached a climax today the 6th of November when students of Fourah Bay College, led by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, apparently under duress, decided to march down to State House and other parts of the city in protest against the lecturers who were being asked by the students to resume lectures. Prior to this incident, a series of meetings between the Acting President and Senior Cabinet Ministers on the one hand, and members of the Senior Staff Association and

the University Administration on the other, were held in the office of the President in order to iron out points of this agreement, while consideration is being given to the conditions of service of the Staff of the university.

At one stage members of the association, during discussions, requested transportation to Njala University and back, in order to consult with their counterparts at Njala College. This exercise was repeated a number of times without reaching a conclusion. Although the Acting President assisted by the Acting First Vice-President, the Acting Second Vice-President, the Attorney-General and Minister of Justice and the Minister of Education, had gone a great way towards appeasing senior staff members, the appeal appears to have fallen on deaf ears.

On the eve of Wednesday the 5th of November, a State House bus was sent to Njala at the request of the representatives of the Senior Staff Association so that it could travel overnight to collect staff and bring them down for a meeting which was scheduled to be held at State House at 1.30 pm today. Regrettably, the bus driver was physically attacked by the students at the Njala campus before they seized the bus and set it on fire. In addition to this unfortunate incident, four Police vehicles are reported to have been damaged beyond repair.

It will be recalled that prior to the submission of the university's request for the revision of salaries and conditions of service, other institutions in the public sector, such as the Judiciary, the Civil Service and the Medical and dental etc, had applied for salary increases and revision of conditions of service as far back as 1968. The insistence therefore of the senior staff of the University of Sierra Leone, that consideration of their request should be given priority over and above others, submitted before theirs, is without justification, bearing in mind that while they were advocating for improved conditions of service, a sub-committee of Cabinet was already meeting to consider their request together with others. Before he left, [on an official visit to Britain] His Excellency President Stevens had given written assurances that the conditions of the service of the university staff would be looked into, and the matter concluded by the end of November 1980.

At today's meeting, to which members of the Senior Staff Association were invited, the Hon. Attorney-General and Pro-Chancellor, launched a final appeal which was endorsed by the Hon. Minister of Education for the lecturers to resume work on the strength of the assurances given them by senior members of Cabinet. It is hoped that his final appeal will be heeded by members of the Senior Staff Association.

The National Union of Sierra Leone Students (NUSS) issued the following statement on November 7, the day after the demonstration during which Professor Porter was arrested.

The Interim Committee of the National Union of Sierra Leone Students (NUSS) condemns with vigour, the savage brutality perpetrated by the national police force on the Vice-Chancellor of the University and Students of Fourah Bay College during a peaceful match to the State House yesterday, November 6, 1980 to solicit Government's assistance in getting Lecturers of the University back to work.

The presence of the Vice-Chancellor was enough indication of the good intentions of the students, which the Police chose to ignore in their anxiety to brutalise them. It is significant to note that armed Police personnel have been camping at the foot of the Fourah Bay College Mount Aureol since October 24, 1980.

Reports reaching us indicate that about 15 students of Fourah Bay College have been detained at Pademba Road prison and subjected to torture and flogging.

We view this development with exceptional seriousness and repugnance, especially in the light of frequent Police intervention in College campuses throughout the country. Fourah Bay College in January, 1977; Njala University College in March, 1980; Bunumbu in April, 1980 etc. The brutality of the security forces . . . is still fresh in our minds.

While we eschew violence of any kind and from anywhere, there can be no justification for the over-reaction of security forces to an otherwise peaceful march creating an unstable situation among the already suffering masses.

We view the present disenchantment of young people as a direct result of the disparities inherent in our neo-colonial and selfish society but it is impossible to solve basic social problems by totalitarian measures.

The time has long past when partial, half-hearted reforms designed to solve individual problems of the moment and affecting only discrete parts of the functions and institutions of society, can respond to the whole of the turbulent stream of social transformations. Historical evidence is abundant to indicate that these problems can be solved only through broad-based, comprehensive, long-term programmes galvanising the people into determined, well-directed action.

Transformations of societies to benefit the broad masses of the people inevitably involve conflicts and confrontations and we call on the Government to recognise this reality.

We call for the immediate and unconditional release of the detained students.

In our authentic struggle for democracy and social progress, no menace, no brutality, will make us waver.

CSO: 4420

COMMENTARY ON U.S. ELECTION, CARTER AID PROMISE GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Nov 80 p 6

[Editorials]

[Text] America's Choice

The American people have delivered a resounding verdict in favour of conservatism.

Not only have they put Ronald Reagan high and dry into the White House: they have kicked out a number of leading liberal Democrats from the Senate and in the House of Representatives the Democrats only narrowly retained control.

It is a result that has made the professional pollsters look a bit silly and it will undoubtedly cause shock waves in some parts of the world.

Yet is Mr Reagan really the wild man he has been made out to be? He has certainly said some pretty wild things.

But most politicians find that the responsibilities and realities of office have a moderating effect on them. And there is no doubt that the President-elect has the capacity for moderation and good management. He proved this when he was Governor of California.

That being so, is there any reason why he should suddenly turn into a nuclear gunman who confuses brinkmanship with leadership when he becomes chairman of the Capitol Hill board in January?

Conservatism is, of course, something of a dirty word in many parts of Africa.

Yet it was the British Conservatives who brought peace to this country. And it was a Republican Secretary of State, Dr Kissinger, who broke the logjam and made progress towards majority rule here possible.

Carter's Aid Promise

Mr Reagan has not so far had much to say about Africa in general and Zimbabwe in particular.

Dr Chidzero has already raised the question of the substantial amount of aid that President Carter privately promised Mr Mugabe when he visited Washington in August. Will Mr Reagan feel obliged to honour that promise?

There must be hope that he will, even if he does so only as a form of financial confrontation with the Soviet Union. And with his conservative support he could undoubtedly gain Congress's approval far more easily than could Mr Carter.

Even Mr Reagan's policy towards South Africa could prove to be more constructive and productive than that of his predecessor.

Mr Reagan will almost certainly want to see meaningful change in that country. And he is better placed to apply quiet pressure to bring it about, for his is the party of big business.

The South Africans must also know that in Mr Reagan lies their best chance of achieving peaceful change and respectability. They are unlikely to get a better deal from any other President.

To achieve all this, Mr Reagan will have to display strong, positive and fair leadership. These are, of course, the qualities the American people expect to see in their President. We can only pray that he will not let them, and the world, down.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON LOCAL ELECTIONS

Polls Changed in Salisbury and Bulawayo

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Tomorrow is polling day in all the major cities and towns in Zimbabwe for the local government elections.

In Salisbury and Bulawayo, however, elections will be held only in the former municipal areas, after it was announced last week that the polls had been postponed indefinitely in the former townships.

In Salisbury, where eight of the 13 former municipal wards are being contested, five were returned to the city council unopposed.

They are the Mayor, Councillor Jack Whiting (Avondale and Gun Hill), Dr Arthur Wilkins (Avenues), Mr John Aitcheson (Marlborough), Mr Clive Pusey (Borrowdale) and Mr Frank Mills (commercial and industrial area).

Six serving councillors have not stood for re-election. There are 22 candidates for the eight wards.

In Ward 2 (Mount Pleasant) there will be a four-way battle between three serving councillors — Mr John West, Mr Cornelius Knaggs and Mrs Susan Colquhoun — and Dr Ahrn Palley, a medical practitioner, advocate and politician.

Mrs Colquhoun said yesterday women had a great deal to contribute in the new councils.

"Remember that women are the home-builders," she said. "They run the homes and budget. The woman is fiercely territorial. She will protect what is hers."

Mrs Colquhoun said democracy would be one of the most important elements of the new council, "otherwise, you might just as well have a political commissariat."

Dr Palley said yesterday he saw a great future for Salisbury. It would develop into an international venue for conferences and gatherings, particularly in the fields of economics, culture and sport.

"For this development the incoming council will have to co-operate fully with the Government," he said. "There is bound to be a ZANU (PF) majority in the council reflecting the position in the country and this will make co-operation with the central Government easier."

Standing

Polling in this ward will take place at the Mount Pleasant Hall and the Baden Powell Scout Hall, Borrowdale Shopping Centre.

Elections start at 7 a.m. and close at 6.30 p.m. in all wards.

In Ward 4 (Highlands) serving councillor Dr Timothy Stamps is standing against Mr Lovemore Mbanga, a politician and businessman. Mr Mbanga is the UANC's national organising secretary and a former government chief whip.

"There is a third candidate in Ward 4," Councillor Stamps said yesterday.

"He is Mr A. Pathy. When people have finished their shopping on a Saturday afternoon and gone for a swim, they will be too tired to go and vote."

Mr Mbanga said he stood for the total exclusion of party politics from civic affairs and solely for the interests of the people in his ward.

His election victory in a predominantly white ward would be a victory for the country's national policy of reconciliation, he said.

He is not running on a UANC ticket.

Highlands voters will poll at Highlands District

Office and Baden Powell Scout Hall, Borrowdale Shopping Centre.

Two serving councillors are the candidates in Greendale (Ward 5). They are Mr John Evans, the sitting councillor and Mr Sam Levy. Polling will be at Greendale District Office and St Luke's Church Hall, Rhodesville.

Mr Evans warned yesterday that free expression of divergent opinions could be lost in a politically controlled local government environment.

"Some years ago the Rhodesian Front tried this and it was a dismal failure," he said.

He appreciated that ZANU (PF) had advocated this action but he believed that if the individualism which had sensibly prevailed in the council for so long was allowed to continue it would be in the best interests of all people.

Coloureds Angry at Venue Change

MEMBERS of the Coloured community last night strongly protested against the decision by the Salisbury City Council to transfer the polling booth for Ward 7 from Arcadia Community Centre to Braeside Scouts Hall and Rhodesville.

One of the candidates for the ward, Mrs Elaine Raftopoulos, told a campaign meeting in Arcadia that the council's decision was "the height of manipulation" designed to further the chances of her rival, Mr Ivor Pitch.

She alleged that "some people in the council" wanted to see the retention of Mr Pitch, "hence this decision against us".

A statement issued by the Arcadia, St Martins, Sunningdale and Ardbennie Residents' Association said:

"We would like it to be known that we are disappointed that the venue (for the elections) which we have used for the past 27 years, has been suddenly removed."

The statement added that despite the distance, "we shall all go and vote".

No comment from the council was available last night.

Big Turnout

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

VOTERS throughout Zimbabwe went to the polls in their tens of thousands yesterday to show that they thought the local government elections were important.

Voter turnout in some wards was more than double the usual 20-30 percent.

The elections were generally trouble-free.

The few reports of incidents included allegations of intimidation in Hartley and a man trying to impersonate someone else to vote.

In Salisbury Dr Timothy Stamps, who was re-elected to Salisbury's Highlands Ward 4, complained yesterday that several long-time residents had been accidentally disenfranchised.

He said he had received about a dozen reports.

"The trouble is that not all those on last year's voters' roll were transferred to the new roll."

He said the mix-up was probably caused by election officers being "overextended" trying to draw up rolls for the townships.

Blacks sang and danced as they formed massive queues outside polling booths.

And fears that whites would stay away proved unfounded when they went to vote in droves.

Umtali Mayor Councillor Max Phillips said: "They realised that they need good representation on the councils."

Candidates set up supporters' benches outside the booths to try to capture the backing of floating voters.

Voting in most former white municipal areas ended last night at 6.30 after 11½ hours of polling.

But most elections in the former townships continue today because of the large number of voters.

Nearly all the candidates in the municipal wards stood as independents — but most township candidates fought on party tickets.

The elections in the Salisbury and Bulawayo local government areas have been postponed because of political violence.

Election fever in Bulawayo was dampened by a torrential downpour of rain in the afternoon. But voting was still heavy.

The busiest polling stations were in ward 4, which was contested by the controversial Mayor, Councillor Mike Constandinos and long-serving councillor Mrs Esmay Scott.

Councillor Constandinos estimated that candidates for the four eastern seats had spent up to $1 000 each on campaigning.

Elections for the 15 western seats have been postponed because of political violence.

The Patriotic Front claimed yesterday afternoon that intimidation by ZANU (PF) was rife in Hartley, where voting continues today.

Party official Mr Gordon Simango, who is standing in Ward 5, said voters had been threatened with violence if they didn't support the ruling party.

"I've personally heard people threatened. It's not a free election in Hartley."

He said he had lodged a complaint with the town clerk.

The turnout was very heavy in the townships of Gwelo, Que Que and Redcliff.

Elections in all wards in Que Que, Fort Victoria, Redcliff and Selukwe finished last night.

In Gwelo, which now has 33 000 registered voters, voting in former municipal wards closed yesterday.

GATOOMA

Ward 9—Virendra Patel (unopposed). Ward 10: Elected—Alderman Chhagun Bhana (281), Mrs Ella Angles (204), Mr Carl Flannigan (182); unsuccessful—Mr Peter Bennet (67).

ZANU (PF) Victories

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

GWELO.

ZANU (PF) gained effective majorities in Fort Victoria, Que Que and Selukwe in the weekend's municipal elections.

The exception was Redcliff, which now has five white councillors and three black — two of them ZANU (PF) and one PF.

The elections in all wards were completed in Que Que, Fort Victoria, Redcliff and Selukwe on Saturday. Gwelo's elections in the former local government areas continued until 6 p.m. yesterday.

Saturday's elections in the former municipal area of Gwelo resulted in an overwhelming win in both wards for the serving councillor candidates, all six of whom were returned to office for four years.

The present mayor, Councillor Roy Futter, topped the poll with 974 votes. Former mayor, Councillor Ker Langford, came second with 955 and Councillor Ken Winsor was third with 941.

The counting of votes in Wards 3 to 12 did not start until after 8 p.m. yesterday.

Ward 4 at Que Que was won by Mr C. Mutwandwa, ZANU (PF), and not by Mr F. Mashavira, PF, as previously reported.

The new council will consist of eight blacks—seven ZANU (PF) and one PF—and four whites.

● ZANU (PF) won all five African seats in the wards representing the two former African townships of Sakubva and Dangamvura.

In Wards 1 and 2, representing Sakubva, the successful candidates were Mr Stanley Mnaka (who won by more than 1 000 votes) and Mr Davidson Janw.. In Wards 6, 7 and 8, representing Dangamvura, elected were Mr Joseph Monowenyu, Miss Maria Nyatsambo and Dr Godwin Gwisai.

The results in Ward 9 (the city residential area and Weirmouth and Fern Valley) were declared last night. The three retiring councillors — Mr Max Phillips, Alderman Doug Reed and Mr Roy Truscott — were elected.

In Wards 3, 4, 5 and 10 there was no election. The sole candidates were returned unopposed.

MARANDELLAS

Ward 1: Elected — A. P. Mvudzi (415); unsuccessful — F. B. Nyathi (26).

Ward 2: Elected — S. M. Mukundu (443); unsuccessful—L. T. Mukandidze (69).

Ward 3: Elected — M. L. Shoniwa (352); unsuccessful — E. N. Magena (21).

Ward 4: Elected — T. K. Muronda (357); unsuccessful — C. M. Makoni (28), C. Zimunya (23).

Ward 5: Elected — P. Karimanzira (262); unsuccessful — A. Z. Mujaranji (19), W. T. Chibanda (12).

Ward 6: Elected — A. Chiperera (500); unsuccessful — D. X. Nyandoro (23).

Ward 7: Elected — P. Mlambo (497); unsuccessful — M. N. Gobinduku.

Ward 8: Elected — N. M. Mangwandhu (500); unsuccessful — C. Ndhlovu (32).

Ward 9: Elected — K. J. Saruchera (342); unsuccessful — G. C. Mubvumbi.

SELUKWE

Ward 1: T. Booth, R. J. Calder. Ward 2 — N. D. Gocha (ZANU-PF). Ward 3 — H. Rushwaya (ZANU-PF).

Ward 4 — Mrs Z. Rushwaya (ZANU-PF). Ward 5 — J. Matzira (ZANU - PF — unopposed).

Ward 6 — C. Murove (ZANU-PF). Ward 7 — N. S. Mugabe (ZANU-PF).

In yesterday's Sunday Mail, it was incorrectly reported that Alderman Chhagun Bhana was elected for Ward 10 of Gatooma. This should have been Alderman Chhagun Bhana Kidia.

CSO: 4420

ZIMBABWE TEAM TO MAPUTO TALKS NAMED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

A TEAM of six Cabinet Ministers to represent Zimbabwe at this week's Southern African Development co-ordination Conference in Maputo was named yesterday.

Delegates from the nine African participating nations will hold a ministerial meeting before launching into a two-day-long "donor's aid" conference.

The nine nations have invited foreign governments, international organisations and banks to the conference to seek finance allowing them to cut their economic dependence on South Africa.

At "an economic summit in Lusaka in March it was stressed that transport and communications were the key sectors of co-operation among the nations affected.

The Zimbabwe delegates include the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero; the Minister of Roads and Road Tr-"c, Posts and Te'ecommunications, Mr George Silundika, the Minister of Transport and Power, Mr Ernest Kadungure, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr David Smith; the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Simbi Makoni, and the Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr Oliver Munyaradzi.

They leave for Maputo by special charter flight on Tuesday.

A team of top Government officials left Salisbury last night to help pave the way for the delegation's arrival.

It included the Deputy Secretary for Economic Planning and Development, Mr G. E. P. Mellier; Under-Secretary, Mr C. N. C. Mangwana; Deputy Chief Engineer (planning), Engineer P. C. Simpson; Deputy Secretary of Roads, Dr Nzuwah; Under-Secretary for Transport and Power, Mr C. John; Under-Secretary for Commerce and Industry, Mr D. Field; Director of Veterinary Services, Mr A. Wilson; Chief Agricultural Economist, Mr W. V. Lacey, and Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr M. S. Kajese.

They were accompanied by the Zimbabwean Ambassador to Mozambique, Mr John Mvundura.

The team returns to Salisbury on Saturday.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON POSSIBILITY OF SOVIET DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Appointments 'Cancelled'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Why Russia Has No Ties--Muzenda

THERE were no special considerations delaying the establishment of diplomatic relations between Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simon Muzenda, said yesterday.

Replying to questions in an interview, Mr Muzenda said he had repeated several times that Zimbabwe's foreign policy was one of non-alignment.

"What it means is that people who come to ask for diplomatic relations with us have to agree with this Government on a number of (aspects) of our relationship with them."

The Minister attributed the delay in setting up diplomatic links with Moscow to last-minute business engagements that led to the cancellation of appointments in Salisbury with Soviet envoys.

During the independence celebrations, he explained, a meeting had been arranged at a hotel between the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and himself and the Soviet delegation.

"When I went to Meikles Hotel to find out whether they were ready to meet — the Prime Minister had taken another delegation to the airport — we found they had left.

"Later they sent someone from Lusaka to come and discuss with us the papers they had left and arrangements were made for him to meet me here (in the Minister's office).

"He came, but as he entered the door and we were about to sit down, I got an urgent call from the Prime Minister that he wanted to see me immediately. When I returned he had gone," said Mr Muzenda.

He denied the two countries could not agree on the conditions for mutual diplomatic relations, saying the Zimbabwe Government was not laying down any special conditions for the relationship.

Asked if the Soviet Union would be required to renounce political and diplomatic support for ZAPU when the two countries get down to discussing the nature of their relations, the Minister said:

"I think your question is a little disturbing. It also suggests in my mind that you are saying if we open diplomatic relations with a country, it should still give military support to a party within that country."

A country had only one government and the military set-up of any country belonged to that government. It did not belong to any party, he stressed.

USSR Seeks Cooperation

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Soviet Union stopped material assistance to ZAPU after the struggle for liberation and was now seeking co-operation with the Zimbabwean Government, the Soviet Ambassador to Zambia, Dr Vassili Solodovnikov, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Interviewed after a week of talks with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the envoy said his country now had only a political relationship with Dr Joshua Nkomo's party.

Dr Solodovnikov said Moscow now wanted to establish relations with the Zimbabwe Government.

Asked if there was a desire to extend the relationship to political party level, he replied: "Yes, you may say it is our wish to have relations with both parties — ZAPU and ZANU."

The envoy was asked what Moscow's position would be in the event of a civil war in Zimbabwe. "I hope it will not happen," he said, "because, I think, the future of Zimbabwe is in the unity of the people.

"It would be very sad if it occurred and I think it would be a big advantage for the imperialists, especially South Africa."

Dr Solodovnikov, who arrived on Tuesday and is due to return to Lusaka today, said he had come to discuss establishing diplomatic relations between his country and Zimbabwe.

But he had not managed to meet the Foreign Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda. He only had meetings with civil servants in the Ministry, he said.

He described the talks as "very good, very honest and very fruitful", but said there were still some points to be ironed out.

Saying he believed relations would be established soon, the envoy indicated he might visit Salisbury again after consulting his Government.

He said he believed that "imperialist countries" were trying to keep the Soviet Union out of Zimbabwe.

However, in the talks this week, Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union had concluded there were many international issues on which they held identical views and had "practically agreed to establish relations".

Dr Solodovnikov said he was an academic attached for many years to the Soviet Academy of Science.

He is a father of two daughters and has five grandchildren.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON LABOR STRIKES, UNION ACTIONS

Order Ignored by 4000

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

ABOUT 4 000 striking pitmen at Wankie Colliery last night ignored an order by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kangai, to return to work by 10 p.m. or face "tough measures" to protect other workers.

Only 10 workers reported for night shift at No. 2 Colliery — the same number as every night since the strike began.

Late last night there had been no reports of any further violence among the strikers.

Telephone talks were held in the day between Mr Kangai in Salisbury and workers' committee officers at Wankie.

The Minister said he was prepared to visit Wankie today as originally planned, but only if the strikers returned to work.

If they did not return, Mr Kangai said, "tough measures" would be taken to protect those who wanted to work.

Superintendent John Joss, officer in charge of the Wankie police, confirmed last night that extra police patrols would be mounted in the colliery villages.

Mr Kangai said there would be police protection for individuals who wanted to work and for their homes and property.

The Minister's message was relayed to the workers at mass meetings held in the three colliery villages yesterday evening.

At the No. 2 Colliery village, a crowd of more than 300 — about one-sixth of the total workforce in the village — cheered loudly at much of the announcement and streamed off in disgust before the workers' committee chairman — said Sikhisi speaking — had finished speaking.

Soon afterwards, hundreds of copies of a full-page typed statement from Mr Kangai's Ministry were dropped from a helicopter.

The statement assured the strikers that the Minister was sympathetic to them and had intervened to the best of his ability to meet their wishes.

'Patience'

Mr Kangai repeated his call for people at Wankie to be patient about the pension and benefit funds, which they want terminated and contributions refunded.

It would take some time for the Government's pension policy to be worked out, the statement said.

"Minister Kangai wishes to emphasise that, until the law is altered, Wankie management cannot stop making the deductions from your wages in respect of the pension and benefit funds because they are prohibited from doing so by legislation," the statement said.

Later many workers maintained that Mr Kangai had set a date for the termination of their pension and benefit funds contributions and that he was now going back on his word.

Superintendent Joss said that "some arrests" were made during the day in connection with violence at No. 2 Colliery on Monday night.

In addition three people were arrested on Tuesday night when a house in No. 1 Colliery was damaged.

The strike is already making its effects felt on the National Railways of Zimbabwe, which announced yesterday that it had "been forced to reduce some services on certain routes."

A NRZ spokesman in Salisbury said the present daily rate of coal use in locomotives of 600 tonnes had to be cut.

Enough

The railways had enough coal to continue essential services on the north section of the line.

"However, a large proportion of the stocks carried are on the ground at Bulawayo and Gwelo and it will soon be necessary to reload wagons to supply Dett and Thompson Junction itself," he said.

Risco steelworks has enough stocks to last for another week.

"Should the strike extend beyond that we will be in a difficult position," said a spokesman.

The Minister of Transport and Power, Mr Ernest Kadungure, said he had no immediate plans to introduce emergency measures until after a week.

"Maybe it will be necessary to institute such measures if the strike stretches beyond tomorrow," he said.

Ultimatum Ignored, Strikers Arrested

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

NEGOTIATIONS between the 4 000 strikers at Wankie Colliery and the Government have reached deadlock.

Mr Kumbirai Kangai, Minister of Labour and Social Services, has issued an ultimatum that "tough action" will be taken against those who do not return to work.

But the response yesterday to the call was nil.

About 10 workers from the colliery villages are still helping to keep the vital coke ovens burning at No. 2 colliery, and about 75 percent of workers are reporting for their shifts at the No. 1 colliery power station.

But coal production has been at a complete halt for six days.

The three main colliery villages were quiet throughout yesterday. Police Support Unit patrols reported for their second night's duty in the evening.

The strikers still say they are waiting for Mr Kangai to make the next move. Speculation is rife as to what "tough action" the Minister will take to resolve the situation.

But reliable sources have suggested Mr Kangai himself may, after all, visit the colliery and attempt to explain why he cannot give the workers back their pension and benefit fund money.

He declined to comment yesterday.

Trojan Strike Pickets Held

THREE employees of Trojan Nickel Mine, which has been paralysed by a strike since Saturday, have been arrested.

A police spokesman in Salisbury said yesterday the men, arrested on Tuesday, would appear in court on a charge of obstructing traffic, an offence under the Miscellaneous Offences Act.

It is believed the men, who were arrested outside the mine, were pickets who stopped cars of employees still working.

Meanwhile, a bid to end the dispute — over the dismissal of a member of the workers' committee — failed yesterday.

Mr Howard Bloomfield, the president of the Associated Mineworkers' Union, said an inquiry into the man's dismissal was held before the mine manager in terms of the "code of discipline" agreement between the management and the union.

"However, there was no re-instatement as a result of the inquiry and the strike goes on," said Mr Bloomfield.

Trojan produces more than 1 000 tonnes a month of the world's purest nickel. Most of it is exported. Nickel is selling at about £2 635 a tonne.

The smelter and refinery are ticking over and once the dispute is settled they could quickly go back into production at an increased rate to make up losses caused by the strike.

● The work stoppage by 90-odd ice cream vendors at Lyons Brooke Bond in Bulawayo entered its fourth day yesterday, reports the Herald's Correspondent.

A company spokesman said: "The men are self-employed and if they choose not to work there is nothing we can do about it."

At Shangani nickel mine, where 800 workers have been on strike since Monday, the situation was also unchanged yesterday. It is believed the men want an all-round increase of $40 a month.

About 300 workers returned to their jobs at Consolidated Textiles, Bulawayo yesterday.

Legal Action Planned, Industry Hurt

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said last night he would have "no alternative" but to take legal action against those promoting the illegal strike at Wankie Colliery.

It was obvious that the vast majority of workers, who he had reason to believe wanted to return to work, were still being intimidated to stay at home.

He would have no alternative but to ask the police to apprehend and prosecute, in terms of the Industrial Conciliation Act, those who were promoting the illegal strike.

He again called on workers to use normal channels to air grievances.

The Government was concerned with legitimate grievances, but it could not be held to ransom, as was the case in Wankie, he said.

Illegal strikes, particularly in key industries, were harmful to the whole nation, he said, and the Government was determined to take firm action to end them.

Mr Kangai said he hoped his warning that Government's patience was exhausted would be heeded and that this form of industrial action would now cease.

At Wankie yesterday, there was no sign that the 4 000 striking miners intended to return to work.

There have been no reports of violence for more than 48 hours in the colliery villages. The strikers "here passed their time in the beer gardens or at their homes.

Police support unit patrols were seen for the first time yesterday, but the atmosphere was calm enough for a football match between local police and the support unit.

The only serious violence was on Monday night when about 50 houses at No. 3 Colliery village had windows broken and two people were later arrested.

Superintendant John Joss, acting member in charge of Wankie Police, said that intimidation was not widespread and that the strike was in no way political.

Mr Kenneth Ncube, workers' committee chairman of No. 3 Colliery, said yesterday he did not know of a single man who wanted to go back to work.

"They are not striking against the Government. They are striking for their money. This has not been a political strike," he said.

Dunlop Zimbabwe chairman Mr Gordon Handover said in Bulawayo yesterday his company's stocks of coal would last only a few days. "When those supplies are finished, then that's it. We will probably have to cease production."

National Breweries in Bulawayo will be able to operate for a few weeks before the lack of coal will stop production.

Strikes Hurt Industry

BULAWAYO.

THE Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries was gravely concerned at the continuing labour strikes in the country, the president, Mr Reg Sampson, said here yesterday.

"They are undoubtedly adversely affecting the economic recovery of the country to which industry gives the major momentum."

However, the CZI was encouraged by clarifications given to industry by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, and the firm action he was taking to correct the situation, Mr Sampson said.

Meanwhile, about 1 000 mineworkers are still on strike at Shangani Nickel Mine. This was confirmed by a spokesman for the parent organisation, the Anglo-American Corporation. He would give no other details. The strike started on Monday.

A Government industrial relations officer, Mr Peter Cowan, said: "The mine management has explained to the strikers that as the mine is running at a loss, there will be no pay rises.

"Wages will be in accordance with the regulations, as in the past. This message was given to the men on a directive from the company's head office."

The men were asking for a rations allowance and for night-work pay, but they were already getting these, Mr Cowan said. Payment in lieu of rations was incorporated into their wages in June, in negotiations conducted through the industrial council.

They were demanding an additional $40 a month each.

"We are sending an official to the mine on Monday to explain these things to them, and to tell them that while they are on strike they will not be paid at all."

The 92 striking icecream vendors of Lyons Brooke Bond (Pvt.) Ltd in Bulawayo have had their contracts cancelled. The company has closed its vendor service.

In a statement, a spokesman said: "It is hoped that in the future new self-employed distributors will be available, and productivity renewed.

"The sooner we can commence normal trading the happier we will be."

The issue of whether the vendors are company employees, as they claim, and should receive the minimum wage, or whether they are self-employed contractors, is to be the subject of a test case in Bulawayo Magistrates' Court in February.

● Zisan reports that a strike is still on at Trojan Nickel Mine, Bindura, where about 2 000 workers have stopped work since Thursday.

Union Leaders Targeted

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Nov 80 pp 3, 12

[Text]

A CAMPAIGN has been launched to topple Zimbabwe's three best-known trade union leaders.

The action is all part of the bitter struggle for the heart and soul of the labour movement.

The union leaders under attack are:

- Mr Howard Bloomfield, president of the Associated Mineworkers' Union and the Trades Union Congress of Zimbabwe.
- Mr Phineas Sithole, general secretary of the United Textile Workers' Union, president of the African Trade Union Congress and national chairman of ZANU.
- Mr David Chimusoro, general secretary of the General Engineering and Metal Workers' Union.

Mr Bloomfield is accused by a newly-formed rival union, the Zimbabwe Mineworkers' Union, of failing to represent the miners.

Mr Webster Gwekwerere, a ZANU (PF) activist, who is acting president of the new union, said: "Mr Bloomfield has only 16 000 members among 170 000 miners — that's less than 10 percent.

"He can't claim to be representative.

Mr Gwekwerere said Mr Bloomfield's union and the ZMU should merge and then hold free leadership elections.

"Bloomfield would be kicked out," he said.

Mr Gwekwerere — who admits to never having worked on a mine—said if the AMU refused to amalgamate, the ZMU would surge ahead, enlist most of the miners and make Mr Bloomfield "irrelevant".

"They will be so unrepresentative that they will be deregistered as a union," he added.

Clearly angry, Mr Bloomfield said he didn't recognise the new union.

"How can this man Gwekwerere claim to represent miners when he's never been on a mine?" he said.

"His claim that there are 170 000 miners in the country shows how little he knows.

"The real figure is 60 000 — about 6 500 of them are staff members who wouldn't belong to my union and 5 500 work on very small mines."

He said the AMU represented about one in three miners.

Mr Bloomfield scoffed at talk of a merger and leadership elections.

"Any voting will take place at our congress early next year—and that's got nothing to do with Gwekwerere," he said.

Mr Sithole, who was a ZANU MP in the Government of National Unity, is in the greatest danger of being ousted.

The national executive of his United Textile Workers' Union is expected to meet on Saturday to decide whether to sack him.

But it is believed that the decision is a foregone conclusion.

The national executive is furious at Mr Sithole's repeated allegations that the Government is trying to turn the labour movement into a ZANU (PF) puppet.

He has also spoken out strongly against the setting up of rival unions, the activities of "quasi-revolutionary" workers' committees and intimidation.

Mr Sithole has been invited to the national executive meeting—but is not expected to attend.

Another charge levelled at Mr Sithole, who has been in trade unionism all his life, is that he has failed to hold a national congress for three years.

Mr Gwekwerere is accused of backing the national executive in its bid to fire the union boss.

Mr Chimusoro is suffering the same problem as Mr Bloomfield.

A rival union, the Zimbabwe Engineering and Iron Workers' Union, has been set up and is trying to poach Mr Chimusoro's members.

"They want to have more members than my union," he said.

He added that a "handful of dissatisfied" people were trying to whip up opposition to his leadership.

Mr Chimusoro said he was spending most of his time going from factory to factory trying to weed out the "cockroaches".

"Much of this opposition comes from people not even in the engineering industry," he claimed.

Mr Gwekwerere, who returned to Zimbabwe in February after 14 years in Britain, said: "Chimusoro is in a lot of trouble.

"He recently signed a very foolish agreement. His members are very dissatisfied."

The campaign to fell the three union chiefs is part of the struggle being waged by the Zimbabwe Trades Union Congress for leadership of the workers.

Both the rival Zimbabwe Mineworkers' Union and Zimbabwe Engineering and Metal Workers' Union were formed by the ZTUC, which has been labelled by Mr Sithole as an arm of ZANU (PF).

ZTUC spokesmen have repeatedly professed their political independence.

Labour Minister Kumbirai Kangai has warned union men to keep out of politics.

Mr Bloomfield said: "I support this. I also think politicians should keep out of trade unionism."

Strikes May Be Against Workers' Interests

[Article by Muongororí]

THE phenomenon of strikes has a long and traumatic history. Significantly, the Russian proletariat revolution of 1917 was a turning point in the recognition of the power of the worker as a formidable force in shaping the destiny of any nation.

Over the years that power has grown increasingly awesome. In our world, largely dependent on industrialisation as the vehicle of advancement, the worker can no longer be regarded as a passive component of the state machinery, but presents the most volatile single entity with the undeniable capacity to build or cripple a nation.

Having said that, it goes without saying that when power of such magnitude is mishandled, or exploited irresponsibly, the consequences can be disastrous.

No doubt politicians are inspired by motives of the highest order when they make certain promises to their electorate. It is also true that when such promises prove untenable, those whose expectations are aroused by these promises feel cheated and become disgruntled.

Few would deny that for nearly a century of colonial rule, the black Zimbabwean worker was exploited by a system that stubbornly refused to acknowledge his personal ambitions and aspirations. It was for this very reason that Zimbabweans took up arms and decided to wage a liberation struggle — and, happily, that goal has been realised.

But as nature would have it, all deeply entrenched systems, even in the face of revolutionary change, always tend to perpetuate themselves. In other words, the process of change, such as that Zimbabwe must go through, is essentially a slow one.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has repeatedly acknowledged this fact in his numerous appeals to Zimbabweans at large to have patience while the Government takes the necessary measures to restructure the Civil Service and make it more compatible with the changed political situation.

A week ago, in Marandellas, Mr Mugabe did not mince his words when he told white commercial farmers that his Government was dismayed that some of them had resorted to retrenching their labourers in retaliation against the Government ruling on minimum wages.

He did not end there. Outlining reasons for the Government stand on the matter, the Prime Minister rightly pointed out the dangers of maintaining a dissatisfied work force in terms of productivity and loyalty to the employer.

Indeed, some of the grievances for which thousands of workers at Wankie Collieries, the Trojan Nickel Mine at Bindura and several other organisations that have suffered during the recent spate of wildcat strikes, could well be genuine and deserving of urgent attention.

But the question that must be asked is, whether by resorting to strike action the workers involved were convinced this to be in their best interests and those of the nation at large, or whether this blatant defiance of authority is a recourse to vindicate a system that most were told would disappear with the coming of independence.

In my opinion, probabilities seem to indicate the latter.

What should be realised however, is that strikes, wildcat or whatever, have a debilitating effect on any economy, and in Zimbabwe's situation, invariably stretch further the road to recovery.

Not only that. Strikes, however well intentioned, inevitably create the impression of industrial instability, and it needs no seer to predict what harm that could do to the country's foreign investment prospects.

Most pertinent were the remarks by the president of the Associated Mineworkers' Union, Mr Howard Bloomfield, when he stated that no country could afford the luxury of stoppages while at the same time trying to resuscitate an economy battered from all sides by the war and consequent hostility from the international community.

But perhaps at this time, when politics seem to be playing a hand in everything, this message would have carried more weight if it were the theme the pep talk given by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai to workers during his travels around the country.

The workers must be told that since the country is now in their hands, by striking and thereby weakening the country's economic base, it is they that stand to lose most. If Zimbabwe's economy collapses because of their irresponsible actions, the workers must be made aware that they, too, will fall along with it.

They must be made to appreciate that where grievances exist they should be expressed through appropriate administrative channels such as the newly established committees at places of work.

Only through telling the workers the truth can we hope to arrest the situation. That alone is an onerous challenge, and one that calls for tact, courage and honesty, and most of all, the godly quality of being able to appreciate the frailty of the human character.

Some End Strike, Unions Appeal

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

A RETURN to work by about one third of the striking miners at Wankie Colliery was expected to start at 6 a.m. today.

A meeting at midday yesterday of more than 200 workers at No. 2 Colliery village was unanimous that the strike should end.

A delegation of gang leaders approached the workers' committee yesterday about security and was assured that it was safe to go back to work.

The workers' committee chairman at No. 2 Colliery, Mr Matthew Moyo, said last night: "I am expecting everybody on the 6 a.m. shift who is in the compound to report for work.

"There are quite a number away in the TTLs and I have asked the management to be patient with them.

"Later in the week, every single worker at the colliery should be back at work."

Mr Moyo said "no intimidation whatever" was taking place in the village and he did not expect the return to work to be interfered with.

Yesterday about 70 workers, apart from the few who have worked throughout the strike, returned for the 6 a.m. shift at No. 2 Colliery — the same number as on Saturday.

DIFFERENT

About 30 of the strikers turned up on the afternoon shift for the first time.

Mr Moyo predicts this morning's shift will come quite close to the full complement of 500.

At Makwika, the No. 3 Colliery village, 500 strikers met for 2½ hours yesterday morning, but there the story was quite different.

None of the miners want to go back to work.

Workers' committee chairman Mr Kenneth Ncube said it was unlikely to make any difference if other workers at Wankie went back to work.

"The people have heard that Mr Kangai is talking about sending the police in," Mr Ncube said.

"The police can do what they like, people here are still after their money."

Mr Ncube thought people might return to work if the Minister of Labour, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, visited the colliery and explained the situation — even if they had to wait for the refund of their pension money.

There are about 1 500 workers at No. 3 Colliery and it is there that all underground mining takes place.

About the same number work at No. 2 Colliery. Almost another 1 000 strikers normally work in open-cast mines or in other parts of the colliery operation.

Unions Appeal to Minister

THE United Trade Unions of Zimbabwe has appealed to the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, to review the trade union situation in the light of the wave of strikes in various parts of Zimbabwe.

In a statement released after a meeting in a Salisbury hotel the delegates said: "We appeal to the Minister of Labour to review the situation as a top priority and make known that we are always ready to assist him in achieving an internationally recognised trade union centre, built on goodwill."

Members of the National African Trade Union Congress, the African Trade Union Congress, the Zimbabwe Federation of Labour, the Trade Union Congress of Zimbabwe and the Zimbabwe African Congress of Unions were represented at the meeting.

The "interim executive meeting" was called to discuss the unrest in industry and the position of the rival union, the Zimbabwe Trade Union Congress.

The statement accused the co-ordinating committee formed to set up the ZTUC of disregarding its terms of reference.

"To date this committee, which appears to operate without a quorum, has never at any time attempted to communicate with other trade union centres and their recognised umbrella body, the United Trade Unions of Zimbabwe," it said.

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON SOCIAL ROLE OF CHURCH REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Nov 80 p 17

[Text]

PRESIDENT BANANA has had a long innings in the struggle for the social "transformation" of the church in Zimbabwe.

Since he assumed office the President has addressed many concerned church leaders on the need for change.

In an interview at his Government House office, President Banana discussed the force behind his motivation for encouraging the church to adapt to the needs of the majority of his country's people.

The President was as versatile in conversation as any diplomat, but still his philosophy clashed heavily with the atmosphere of the former colonial presidential residence.

Q: How well do you feel your message on the Gospel has been received until now, since you started on the path of "conscientising" the church to transform?

A: This question can best be answered by the churches themselves.

There are usual contradictions within the church with some elements who will respond to my call, but at the same time there will be those very conservatives who would probably feel my analysis of the role of the church in pre-and post-independence is perhaps too radical for their thinking.

INDIFFERENT

And there would be the third group, who would be indifferent.

Q: Tell us more about this message you have for the church in Zimbabwe in particular?

A: First of all, the church must take a fresh look at its historical involvement and its contribution to the advancement of our people in this land.

Secondly, it would have to come to terms with the demands of a changing situation, and adjust to the new social order.

I am criticising the church for its failure in the colonial era to be forthright against an iniquitous, racist and oppressive system that denied our people dignity and reduced them to nonentities and sub-humans.

So I believe the church should have taken a vanguard position.

It is not enough to preach and pray about the human situation.

One has to take positive an direct action to redress the social inequalities that are obtaining during our time.

SUPPORT

But, on the contrary, what one noticed over the years was the tacit support that most of the religious institutions gave to the successive minority regimes before our national independence.

All I am saying now is that the changed situation presents new circumstances.

We have created a situation where the important thing is the develoement of an African identity and the recognition of the African personality and experience.

Theology and the church must accommodate African experience and traditional religion. Also the national philosophy of the Government is to try and create a situation whereby economic imbalances of the past must give way to a new economic order.

Churches could be instruments in supporting this approach.

There is need for the church to shed and renounce its colonial image and accept the challenges of this new situation, so that the Gospel can be understood in the context of the African experience.

Q: Are people being alienated from the church more now than in the colonial past?

A: No. In the past our people did not feel the church belonged to them.

It was a foreign organisation.

Its failure to identify completely with the oppressed people and support the struggle for liberation rendered itself irrelevant and it was dubbed "the church of the status quo".

Our young people were leaving the church in greater numbers because they found no inspiration.

Now our people are giving the church the opportunity to prove itself, in its seriousness and commitment to the course of human rights and the uplifting of our people.

It is a chance for the church to participate in the process of reconciliation, reconstruction and redevelopment.

I said in the past that the church placed itself in an unnecessary dilemma by saying there were two sides to the coin, and arguing that "we cannot identify".

Whereas to me it was clear the Rhodesian forces were fighting to maintain an unjust social order and to defend an unjust system.

The liberation forces, however, were fighting to create a new and just order.

MASSES

So whatever Government programmes are initiated, it would be expressions of the aspirations of the broad masses of our people.

If the church identifies itself with these programmes it would be identifying with these aspirations of the masses of the people.

Q: Is this stand you take on the Christian religion rooted in the philosophy of liberation theology? What does this mean?

A: I don't see why people should fight against the idea of liberation or African theology.

Of necessity, one's own theological outlook has to find its basis from one's own background and experience.

This is the quarrel we have with the churches because their approaches have been motivated and influenced by their own culture as missionaries.

Christianity has been brought within the blanket of Western theology.

But my own religious outlook has been influenced by my Africanism and experience.

So my understanding of religion stems from the struggle to be free. Africa has for long been a colony of Western imperialism and capitalism.

Our people have far too long been victims of Western exploitation.

In order for them to understand what God is saying you have to look at their own oppressive situation before independence.

And if the church is to identify with the struggle for liberation, it will be understood very clearly by the African. Because this is what Jesus did.

He did not preach and pray only, but identified himself with the poor and suffering.

The church has to identify with the poor, suffering and oppressed and be seen to identify with the liberation struggles.

I believe through involvement in the liberation struggles one is able to experience the process of humanisation and appreciate the pressures that have characterised African life under oppression for several decades.

Religion has got to redeem man, not just spiritually, but his social, economic and political dimensions.

So if the church fails to do this and continues preaching its Gospel of "pie in the sky" it will be of no good to anybody.

Q: Now how do you see in practical ways the church attend to the physical needs of the people of Zimbabwe?

A: It must renounce its paternalistic posture and attitude.

It has to respect and accept the indigenous people and involve them in the decision making process.

We can never exaggerate the richness that one gets out of dialogue and sharing with the grassroots in political and religious terms.

This year has to become "the year of the peoples power" within the church.

Missionaries must not come with dry-cut solutions. They must come to their decisions through broad consultations with the people.

Q: How long do you think it will take the church to become one of the poor and underprivileged?

CONTENT

A: I don't control the church programmes. I could not possibly give them a time-table. It is entirely within the competence and jurisdiction of the churches themselves.

Much will depend on the content of the message of the church and its mode of operation.

If it continues to behave as the omniscience of our African interests I am afraid it will continue to be stagnant and will perhaps become more and more irrelevant.

Its influence will diminish. Membership will decrease and the church might even die a natural death.

Many churches don't really understand what is at stake. They profess to understand the African, but they don't.

Q: On the positive side, have any of the churches in Zimbabwe contributed to the uplifting of the colonised Africans and how did they do this?

A: Well, their pioneering spirit in the education and health fields was commendable.

This was against the policies of the regime, who tried to keep the African down.

The hospitals they put up in various parts of the country improved the health standards of the African people.

We appreciate the contributions of the church to these ends.

Q: What relation do you see between the role of the church in other areas of the Third World, such as Latin America, and its role in Zimbabwe?

A: We share in common with the Latin American

people the exploitation, oppression and the denial of human rights and dignity.

The message of the church is universal in that it seeks to create a new mankind, a new social order throughout the world so there will not be oppression of one group by another.

Yet every situation is unique in itself. So the church really needs to express solidarity with oppressed and struggling people everywhere.

Solidarity like this will reassure these oppressed people that their cause is human and just and has the support of all progressive and peace-loving people the world over.

Q: What social order do you see the church supporting in the world today?

POVERTY

A: More than half the world is living in abject poverty. The main cause of that, I don't hesitate to say, is largely imperialism of the so-called big powers and Western capitalism that fosters the spirit of individualism and selfishness and thrives on exploitation.

It is exploiting the natural and human resources for the benefit of a handful of people.

The new social order envisaged is a situation of redressing and transforming the world economic order.

This means, of course, we have to attack the power centres and call for the redistribution of wealth, so that the broad masses of the people can benefit from the natural and human resources that God so kindly provided.

I think the churches can help identify these areas of the sources of oppression so that they can be declared common enemies of progressive mankind and be fought to the end.

Development is being controlled and tailored to benefit only a few individuals. This state of affairs has got to be redressed. It is a formidable problem.

Q: How do you think the church is challenged to assist in transforming structures that promote and perpetuate injustice and oppression, including those within its own ranks?

A: If the church was in opposition to the broad masses of our people it would lead to a confrontation. With a collision taking place, you know who will be crushed.

The freedom we created is for all to participate and help, but the church cannot do this if it hangs on to old structures.

Economic justice is the kingpin of what we are talking about here.

One is perturbed by the discrimination that still goes on in the church. It has to come to an end.

Most of our leading industrialists also claim to be, churchmen. So the church can have an influence in driving home the need for change and to end the exploitation of workers.

Many workers are still being exploited. I also know that some churches have shares in some companies.

These churches have to take a fresh look at this association with companies which are exploiting people.

The Government is trying to define a new economic policy.

I hope that we will not get shouts of "communists" or "marxists" because we cannot sit and watch the people bleed to death.

ATTACKED

Q: The editor of the Catholic newspaper for Southern Africa, the Southern Cross, recently attacked your stance on religion in an editorial which said you were making demands on the church that were made during the former regime's control and that it was also oppressive. What do you say to this?

A: I have not threatened anyone. Maybe this is what he is trying to suggest.

All I have done is to give them the challenge. We now have a new situation in Zimbabwe and they have to embark on an exodus from Rhodesia to Zimbabwe.

The church must accept this challenge and involvement and take positive action.

It's a great honour. He could have said after the Government came into power, "To hell with the churches".

Because they were part of the system that was oppressive, so they could have been told they should go.

DISCRIMINATED

Q: How could the church listen to the poor?

A: The reason why the church found itself within the same camp as succesive former repressive regimes was because it was dining with the devil.

It discriminated as much against people. The church despised the ordinary people because they believed these had nothing to contribute.

This was a tragedy. The church has got to identify with the grassroots.

Also this business of demarcation between what the church misguidedly calls "sacred" and "secular" must come to an end.

The church has got to go to the crossroads of life. Then they will understand what the people want and what their needs are.

Q: As President of Zimbabwe, what is your message to the people of your country on the Gospel of Jesus Christ? What does Christ tell them in their situation today?

A: The Prime Minister has appealed for all to combine efforts towards reconciliation, reconstruction and rebuilding from the devastations of the past and the damaged economy.

This rebuilding must be designed so that it benefits the broad masses and brings an end to economic exploitation.

Reconciliation is also a Christian message because in the past we have been divided into Coloured, black, white and Asian: rich and poor: and civilised and uncivilised. We were fighting each other.

Today we have to declare war on irreconciliation, tribalism, regionalism and classism.

BACKBONE

It is senseless having another physical war because we have our independence and should emerge as a united people.

If we achieve this, then we will have a Christian and human community.

This could be the backbone of all Southern African and even the whole of Africa.

Anyone who wants to disunite our people and undermine the Government of the people is declaring war on the whole of the people.

This would provoke the wrath of the people.

Q: Can you describe the politics of Jesus?

A: I have never spiritualised Jesus Christ. He came into a human situation very similar to our own. The Palestinians were being oppressed by the Romans.

We see this coming out in his very first address to the crowds at the Sermon on the Mount.

These were his first words on his purpose.

It was like the manifesto of Jesus Christ because he said there that he came into a situation of oppression and came to liberate.

He preached a Gospel of involvement and concern for the downtrodden.

IDENTIFY

Anyone who is party to the same faith cannot help but identify to strive for a more equitable system of wealth.

Q: Would Christ support the liberation struggles in the world today?

A: He has been and already has taken his position. When I look at a guerilla, I see Jesus Christ.

The Gospel says that "greater love has no man than this ... that he can lay down his life for his friends."

When I see a guerilla, I see this happening.

The guerilla says "I must give up my life for my country". He dies so that we may live.

There can be no Christian testimony greater than when a man lays down his life for the liberation of his people and country.

I cannot be convinced that these men were "devils" because had they not given up their lives then we would not have freedom today.

Support Liberation Movement in South Africa

THE church has to embark on a propaganda campaign to sell Zimbabwe to South Africa and Namibia, President Banana said this week.

It should tell them "what you thought was impossible is possible" he urged.

In a scathing attack on the South African Government, the President claimed this was the message to be spread to whites there "with their little minds" who were so "scared and frightened" of human dignity.

"The churches here have to lend their support to the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia," President Banana said.

He warned that churches would be negating the message of the Gospel if they identified with the status quo rather than the masses of the South African peeople.

"This business of referring to the liberation movements as terrorists must come to an end," he said.

He said the church in South Africa, however, was "in the frying pan".

"Its voice in challenging the South African regime to renounce apartheid is important as a value judgment on the iniquitous system of apartheid."

While the church in South Africa had to learn from "our mistakes" it needed Zimbabwe's encouragement to continue to expose the "futility" of the South African system, he said.

The Gospel of "pie in the sky" was not going to bring redemption to either black or white in South Africa, according to President Banana.

He felt the liberation of the oppressed would result in the liberation of the whites.

Ironically, said the President, the most unliberated sections of that community are the whites.

"Psychologically their mentality has been damaged and polluted and they cannot be human until the black people are human enough," he said.

He warned whites from Zimbabwe "running like rats down south" because they thought there were greener pastures there.

"I think we must warn like-minded people that there is bound to be an explosion in South Africa," he said.

"It is not a safe sanctuary for all time.

"We have a strange situation of people with a propensity for globe trotting.

"When Africa north of the Zambezi got independence the whites ran to this country. They ran away from independence, majority rule, human rights and justice," the President said.

He warned: "Now, many more are being tempted to run to South Africa. But even in that country change will come."

The President was adamant that by running to South Africa, Christian whites of Zimbabwe were lending false support to a false stable situation.

The Clergy and the Communist Manifesto

PRESIDENT BANANA says he has no religious idols and is open-minded enough to read any literature regardless of whether he agrees with it or not.

He reads anything so that he can get to terms with particular concepts and the thinking of people "in the other camp".

The President said in an interview that he believed one should not be narrow and restrictive in one's choice of literature.

"To give an informed criticism of a situation you have to know that situation," he said.

During the interview, President Banana was reminded of an incident at a Bulawayo library when he looked for a copy of the communist manifesto.

A library official said to him: "Oh, I find it strange for a minister of religion to be reading literature of that sort!"

"What's wrong with it? How can he be so narrow?" the President asked.

President Banana said that the librarian probably wanted to read things that Mr Ian Smith had told him to read.

He mentioned as one of the tragedies of the past the censorship in this country which dictated what people should read almost to the extent of wanting to think for them.

CSO: 4420

AIR FORCE 'INFANTRY' FORMED

London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THERE had been minor difficulties in amalgamating former members of ZANLA and ZIPRA into the Air Force of Zimbabwe, Air Marshal Frank Mussell said here yesterday.

But he was determined that no obstacles would stand in the way of the amalgamation exercise, he said.

Air Marshal Mussell was reviewing the passing-out parade of more than 100 recruits who have completed up to 12 months' training for service in the Air Force of Zimbabwe Regiment.

The unit was established about 18 months ago as an extension of the security branch of the air force to guard the service's installations and air bases.

They are the infantry of the air force and their existence was kept under wraps until yesterday when the fourth course passed out.

The plan is to bring the unit up to a strength of 1 100 and to train the men in guard duties, including anti-aircraft gunnery, for which the former guerillas are providing the weaponry.

The air force regiment recruits are trained at a base established about 18 months ago near the formerly top secret Fylde Air Base between Hartley and Gatooma.

Air Marshal Mussell said the air force and the Government intended to expand the regiment to a size where it could effectively defend all air force facilities.

More courses would follow, he said.

"This expansion is in conjunction with the national amalgamation exercises, and the air force has welcomed into its ranks former members of ZANLA and ZIPRA.

"The exercise has not been without minor difficulties, and is not yet complete.

"However, I am determined that no obstacles shall prevent a smooth, speedy and complete amalgamation taking place.

"In conjunction with the formation of Zimbabwe and the change of name of air force, we have embarked upon a programme of design and manufacture of new flags and uniform embellishments," he said.

He hoped that the need to use acting and temporary ranks and the interim devices to help the amalgamation exercise would soon fall away and that the Air Force of Zimbabwe could go into the future as an example to the rest of the nation.

"The sooner we forget our past loyalties and discard all those things which distinguish us the sooner we will be the efficient and reliable air force that our country has a right to expect of us."

Calling for unity, the air force chief said: "Few people, if any, will stand to benefit from division within the air force or the nation."

Everyone should forget political or racial loyalties and develop the best possible air force as the best way of serving the country.

The defence forces must be apolitical, he said, because they were tools for the defence of all the people of the nation.

"To this end the air force will continue to set and maintain high standards," Air Marshal Mussell said.

CSO: 4420

CONTROVERSIAL SHONA BIBLE EXAMINED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] A four-man committee has been set up to revise the controversial 1979 Shona Bible.

The revision will be made in light of comments and criticisms of the translation, which came under heavy attack from four of the 27 church denominations which had backed its publication.

A major criticism was that the translation had sacrificed originality for intelligibility and a seven-man committee was promptly set up to investigate errors and "dig out all the problems they could find".

Among other findings, the committee questioned the use of certain Shona words such as "svikiro" (Shona for spirit medium) and "Tenzi" (meaning master or lord), and the changes to the meaning of some verses, at the same time feeling concern over what they described as "serious flaws in the translation".

Universal

For example, they said, the word Jehovah had been translated "Tenzi". They felt that Jehovah should have been left as it was, being the personal name of the God of Israel, and because of its added universal acceptance and usage in the Shona language and among the Shona people.

Another controversial translation was that of the word "sacrifice" to "madiramhamba", which changed the whole meaning. Sacrifice involves killing, whereas a "diramhamba" does not necessarily mean killing, but merely dedication.

Another serious error had been the use of "tuku"--to describe Mary's condition while expecting Jesus. It implied that Mary was suddenly seen with a bulging stomach, a description not in keeping with the level of dignity attributed to the language of the Word of God, and to the Mother of God herself.

The paragraph was read to a group of schoolchildren who immediately burst out laughing when the term was read out to them.

Contradiction

Translating Cor: 7:36, the Shona Bible implied that premarital sex was not a sin, as long as the couple intended to marry.

This contradicted Christian teaching in the rest of the scriptures, the committee said in its report.

A member of the committee said the Bible Society of Zimbabwe conceded some of the criticisms were justified, and that more than a hundred omissions and errors would not have to be reviewed and edited by the new committee.

It was hoped the committee would complete its work in 12 to 15 months. It was hoped to start towards the end of next year.

There was no question however of withdrawing the 1979 version.

Sales of the 1979 Shona Bible in its present form would continue, he said, adding that of the 50 000 copies printed last year, 35 000 had been sold.

CSO: 4420

WIDEN MARKETS, URGES SWEDISH TRADE BODY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Nov 80 p 4

[Text]

IT WOULD be in Zimbabwe's interests to diversify its economic and commercial relations to encompass more countries says the visiting director-general of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), Mr Anders Forsse.

He was responding to a suggestion that import limitations might have placed Sweden in an unfavourable trading position as the result of most-favoured-nation trade status, which other European countries enjoy with Zimbabwe.

In an interview Mr Forsse said: "I am confident that Swedish exporters will be treated on an equal footing with other exporters to this country.

"It is true that our trade relations with Zimbabwe are in a very fresh state. But the fact that Swedish companies were not among Rhodesia's trading partners during UDI should not be counted against us now that Zimbabwe is establishing industrial and commercial relations with many countries."

He said he was "very impressed" at the growing co-operation between many Third World countries and the European Community, of which Sweden is not a member.

"But we expect to co-operate in many instances with the signatories of the Lome Convention and we could also, as it were, compare notes when it comes to other countries who are not subject to Lome."

He hoped relations forged between Sweden and Zimbabwe in the field of rural development — to which Sweden has committed about $9 million in untied aid this year — would help foster commercial and industrial relations between the two countries.

"It is in the interests of both countries to develop such relations and, from the point of view which SIDA defends, it would certainly be in the interests of Zimbabwe to diversify its economic and commercial relations so that it encompasses more countries than at present."

Turning to his meetings with Government Ministers and officials Mr Forsse said: "We want to lend Zimbabwe a hand during its transitional difficulties. For a few years we are going to be as helpful as we can.

"Given the future stability of Zimbabwe, I do not feel there is the need for a very long term continuation of Swedish development aid in the conventional sense."

He said the bulk of Swedish overseas development assistance was directed towards the 25 poorest nations of the world. Zimbabwe was not among these.

"Indeed, there is every sign of rapid and fortunate social and economic development in Zimbabwe which is relatively well-endowed."

Commenting on the recent failure of the 11th special session of the United Nations General Assembly to reach agreement on a restructuring world economy, Mr Forsse confirmed that Sweden supported Third World demands for a bigger say in the decision-making processes of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

But he was not optimistic about the future outcome of such negotiations between the rich and poor countries. Britain, the United States and West Germany had consistently blocked underdeveloped countries' demands for a new international economic order.

"The rich countries do not see their own interests reflected in the NIEO (new order) despite the argument put forward by the Brandt Commission of a mutuality of interests between rich and poor countries.

Sweden, Mr Forsse said, had clearly recognised the concept of mutual interests between developed and underdeveloped countries. This was reflected in the fact that it was one of the very few industrialised countries to have met the U.N.'s recommended target of diverting 1 percent of the gross national product in aid to the Third World.

Britain and the United States were lagging far behind this target.

He confirmed that, because SIDA's main development thrust in this country was directed at the rural sector, it would be for private Swedish companies to launch job-training schemes and to provide employment if they were encouraged to become active here.

CSO: 4420

EFFORT TO UPGRADE POOR FOOD REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

A MASSIVE supplementary feeding programme to alleviate malnutrition was expected to be launched in Zimbabwe early next month, the head of the Bulawayo office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, Mr Eugene Birrer, said here.

The programme, which will provide under-nourished children between the ages of one and five with one supplementary meal each day, comes after a survey of the country's malnutrition problem by the British welfare organisation, Oxfam.

The results of the survey, conducted a few months ago, show that in some parts of Zimbabwe up to 70 percent of young children suffer from malnutrition.

"The programme is being finalised, but already several overseas and local agencies have shown an interest in it and have offered to donate funds," said Mr Birrer.

"These include Christian Care, the Save the Children Fund, Freedom From Hunger, Unicef, the Catholic Commission for Social Services and Development, the Zimbabwe Red Cross and the UNHCR itself.

CENTRES

"The plan is to run the programme from December until the next harvest, probably in April next year. Feeding centres in badly-affected areas will be set up where mothers will be provided with extra food to cook for their children.

"One extra meal a day, consisting of maize meal, beans and groundnuts will be provided, giving a calorie count of 400 with 11.8 g of protein.

The scheme is to be administered by the Ministry of Health which will also be responsible for training ground workers at village level in the care of malnourished children.

"They will be shown how to identify a malnourished child by measuring the circumference of his arm. If it's less than 13 cm, this is a clear indication of malnutrition," said Mr Birrer.

"Since no other criteria will be used, every child with a problem will be treated on an equal basis."

According to the Oxfam survey, the areas most affected by malnutrition are along the Zambezi Valley, in the west of the country from Beitbridge to Wankie, and on the north-east border.

Where the problem is really serious, pilot schemes may be started before the whole programme gets under way.

No accurate estimate of the cost of the programme has yet been made.

CSO: 4420

'OPERATION SEED' DIFFICULTIES REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

OPERATION Seed, the ambitious rehabilitation programme to turn thousands of former guerillas into farmers, is being dogged by difficulties.

For the ZANLA and ZIPRA men are not easily settling into the farmers' life.

They see themselves as soldiers, not farmers.

But observers do not believe the scheme is on the verge of collapse.

Operation Seed — Soldiers Employed in Economic Development — was launched by Joint High Command in June to employ ex-guerillas.

Thousands of guerillas were organised into tack forces to work in three areas:

LITTLE DONE

At Mushumbi Pools ZIPRA men were set to clear an overgrown irrigation scheme. Little work appears to have been done.

Some of the men are believed to have been moved to Salisbury's Seke camp. They were previously based at Assembly Point Papa at Mana Pools until they were moved to Mushumbi Pools.

At Silalabuhwa ZIPRA forces were sent to prepare land at an irrigation scheme 30 km south of Filabusi. A little work has been done.

At Middle Sabi ZANLA ex-guerillas were sent to an irrigation scheme in the Lowveld to clear land for development. The work is believed to be under way.

Some men will be left on the sites to continue farming to meet Mr Mugabe's post-election appeal: "Beat your swords into ploughshares."

One reason given why the men are reluctant to work is the basic conditions at the sites.

The men live in tents, their food is prepared in the open and they have to clear rough bush with hand tools.

There is very little mechanised equipment.

Observers believe that if conditions improve radically production will step up.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

OVER-AGE CIVIL SERVANTS--Hundreds of over-age white civil servants will have a bleak Christmas knowing that they may be declared redundant early next year. The dismissals will be part of the Government's campaign to create jobs for blacks. Notices to quit by March 31 are expected to be sent out soon after the holiday. The Government is drawing up a list of all those set to be dismissed. The Public Service Commission has asked each Government department to provide the names and jobs of every employee who will be 60 by December 31. This list must reach the PSC by the end of this week. Another list--of workers considered "essential"--has to reach the PSC by December 15. Ministers have personally to ask for any pensioners to be kept on. A PSC spokesman said: "Anyone who can be replaced will go. Anyone who can't be replaced yet will stay. "There will not be any wholesale, indiscriminate sackings." The Public Services Association refused to comment yesterday. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Nov 80 p 1]

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE PLANNED--A group of young men calling themselves young socialists, plans to form a Youth Socialist League to reorientate young Zimbabweans toward national development after the war. Mr Angus Baden Martens (24), of Salisbury, said yesterday that he and a colleague, Mr G. Masava, were initiating a scheme which would involve youth in voluntary work. Between 30 and 40 young socialists met in June in Salisbury to discuss the project and plans were still being worked out before the organisations could be registered. Mr Martens said the organisation would have nothing to do with party politics. It would seek to co-operate with various Government ministries, "so that we can unite Zimbabwean youths on a national basis to achieve progress in national development." He said the league could be useful in other fields such as voluntary assistance in educating the masses and in health programmes. An official at the Ministry of Sport, Youth and Recreation said the authorities were unaware of plans to set up the league. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Nov 80 p 7]

GUERRILLAS RELOCATED--A hundred armed guerillas from the ZANU (PF)-owned Grazeley Farm in Arcturus were transferred to Salisbury's Zengeza camp on Wednesday. The move was part of the strategy to reduce the number of ZANLA men and women on Grazeley and nearby Oasis farms from 1 800 to about 200--the number needed to work the land.--SMR. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Nov 80 p 3]

INFLATION WARNING--Bulawayo--The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe warns that with the recovery of the economy and the banking sector's high state of liquidity, there is an increasing danger of excessive demand becoming a major inflationary factor. In its first quarterly economic review since December 1965, the Bank says the gross domestic production may well be 5 percent higher than last year. Manufacturing production was up 14 percent in the first six months of this year--(the period covered by the review)--while the value of mining output was up 62 percent, and the value of retail turnover up 12 percent. After years of negative growth the farming sector is not expected to make any contribution to the gross domestic product this year. Almost all sectors of the manufacturing industry had higher output levels and, in mining, the sharp upturn in 1979 continued during the first six months of this year. In the building industry the value of building plans increased by 180 percent in real terms, and the major constraint on future growth of the industry will be the productive capacity and not demand, says the review. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Nov 80 p 1]

RF CANDIDATES--The standing committee of the Rhodesian Front meets today to select a panel of prospective candidates for the Highlands parliamentary seat vacated last month by Wing Commander Rob Gaunt. On Monday the panel will choose a candidate to contest the seat for the Rhodesian Front should a by-election become necessary, the party chairman, Mr Geoff Kluckow, said yesterday. He said the procedure of selecting Wing Commander Gaunt's successor was involved and democratic". By a proclamation in the Government Gazette last Friday, President Banana announced that nominations for the seat would be received on December 1. The President has fixed January 13 as polling day if more than one candidate comes forward and a by-election is necessary. The Registrar-General, Mr Brian Oliver, said he had not yet received official notice from Parliament that the seats occupied by Dr Ariston Chambati, the Ambassador to Bonn, and Mr Faral Masango, High Commissioner to Tanzania, had become vacant. Mr Oliver is expected to receive the notice after the Government has formally told Parliament of the official appointment of the two MPs to ambassadorial posts. Their seats will be filled by nominations submitted by their parties. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Nov 80 p 1]

LABOR UNION MERGER DENIED--The president of the Building Workers' Trade Union, Mr B. Durand, yesterday denied his union had merged with the United Building and Allied Industrial Workers' Union. Earlier this week Mr Elias Chiwanza told the Herald he had been appointed administrative secretary of the new union and that Mr Edward Njekesa, leader of the BAIWU, would be president. Mr Chiwanza is a member of the BWTU, a registered union. "I categorically state that our Salisbury-based executive knew nothing about the so-called merger," Mr Durand said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Nov 80 p 3]

5,000 FAMILIES RESETTLED--More than 5,000 war-displaced families have been resettled on 87 farms acquired by the Zimbabwean Government since independence, the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Movan Mahachi, said yesterday, reports Ziana. The Minister said in an interview that the acquisition of the farms, in the Umtali and Shamva areas, to give homeless people a new start was part of the overall resettlement programme introduced by the Government. This programme would be adhered to despite shortages of equipment

caused when promised aid failed to materialise. Among items desperately needed for the exercise, he said, were tractors, bulldozers and expertise. Asked about vacant land and squatters, Mr Mahachi said the Government would not "chase away" people squatting on land owned by absent landlords. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 1]

MORE AID FROM U.K.--London--Britain is to give a further £2 million to Zimbabwe to help train the country's army, the Foreign Office Minister, Mr Douglas Hurd, told Parliament yesterday. Britain has already pledged £75 million.--Ziana-Reuter. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Nov 80 p 1]

TYNWALD SQUATTER HOUSES RAZED--Squatter houses had been destroyed in the Tynwald area, Salisbury City Council was told last night. The chairman of the health, housing and community services committee, Councillor Frank Mills, said that by yesterday 135 squatter families had been moved from their houses in Tynwald into hostels in Harare. The squatter camps were formed on two properties and the population had been estimated at 1 900 in a council report last month. The council also recommended last month that squatters could be accommodated at the Matapi hostels in Harare. It said a properly established squatter camp at Dzivaresekwa with ablutions and communal water supplies might house 792 families. The city engineer, Mr P. C. H. Houghton, said the main squatter problem had been in the Tynwald area. "We have destroyed and burnt all the squatters' accommodation," he said. All the families had been moved from one of the settlements, he said. In the other, all but eight had been moved. They had argued to stay because they worked in the area. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Nov 80 p 1]

AIR FORCE TRAINEFS--More than 100 Air Force of Zimbabwe Regiment recruits ended their training course in a blaze of glory on Friday at their training base between Hartley and Gatooma. With torches on their rifles they marched past in a fiery formation which provided a spectacular display for the reviewing officer, air force commander, Air Marshal Frank Mussell. On Saturday half the recruits were sent to New Sarum in Salisbury and the other half to Thornhill in Gwelo and in accordance with the tradition started when the first course passed out about 12 month ago they have to walk to their bases. The training base is exactly halfway between New Sarum and Thornhill and all face a 150 km march. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Nov 80 p 1]

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No. 2331

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QADHDHAFI INCREASINGLY REVEALING AFRICAN AMBITIONS

Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] A subject of controversy for quite a while now, Libyan intervention in Chad is today beyond a doubt. The Tripoli government openly champions the Transitional National Union Government, GUNT, whose president is Goukouni Oueddei, head of a country which no longer exists except on paper. For several days now dispatches of the Libyan press agency have been emphasizing the Chadian president's official visit to Libya, and the round of inspections the two chiefs of state have just finished in Chad's northern territory, in the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti region.

Quite obviously confirmed by recent proposals made by both Qadhdhafi and Goukouni Oueddei, the alliance between GUNT and the Libyan Government has the West worried. On 7 November a spokesperson for the State Department in Washington said: "We are deeply concerned with the Libyan Army intervention and the effects it could have in Chad and in other African countries. All military engagements coming from outside the country can only complicate Chad's interior problems and prolong the tragedy of civil war." In Paris, despite the observance of an official silence, one is equally concerned.

The disintegration of Chad, former French possession in Central Africa, confirms the failure of the decolonization politics conducted in this part of the black continent. Not having known how to prevent tribal and regional clashes, of religious or political nature, France found itself caught up in a series of military interventions which solved nothing. Today, after the total retreat completed last May by the last French soldiers, Chad broke up into two distinct states, the whole southern part of the country living in a more or less autonomous fashion.

The deterioration of the situation in Chad threatens part of the neighboring countries with unstabilization: the Central African Republic, where President Dacko has not been able to assume former Emperor Bokassa's heritage; the Cameroon, where President Ahidjo constantly fears a revival of tensions between the diverse national communities, whose ethnic origin and religious persuasion recall somewhat those of the Chadian population; Niger, where a large Toubbou minority is found in the eastern part of its territory, a minority which is racially closely related to the Chadian Tibesti and the Libyan Fezzan peoples.

Colonel Qadhdhafi is already very interested in the Toubbous of Niger. He called on them to rebel 3 weeks ago, in a radio speech in which he criticized the government of Niamey for the repressive politics he feels are being conducted towards

the Toubbous and the Touaregs living in its territory. Faced with this obvious provocation, Lieutenant Colonel Seyni Kountche abstained from all reaction, proof of his great sang-froid in these circumstances.

The Chadian imbroglio is simply one opportunity among others the Libyan president has seized upon to affirm the pan-Islamic vocation of his country and of the region south of the Sahara. Profiting from the awkwardness of the superpowers, or more simply their absenteeism, he has multiplied his interventions in the last couple of months: from Senegal and Gambia to Mali and the Central African Republic, not forgetting the Western Sahara. Trying more and more to relay Algeria to the Polisario, to which he does not cease to increase his military aid, President Qadhdhafi is revealing the vigor of his African ambitions to the northeast of the continent, to Chad and to others.

9572
CSO: 4400

RESURGENCE OF COLD WAR IN AFRICA

Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Nov 80 p 4

[Article by Jean-Claude Pomonti]

[Text] It must have taken all the publicity surrounding the great show of the American elections for the Africans to ask themselves the question upon which they have hardly had the opportunity to reflect for 2 years: Will the Americans have an African policy, and if so, what will it be? For, after raising serious hopes at the beginning of his mandate, Mr Carter had ended up by disappointing many African leaders of the OAU [Organization of African Unity] without obtaining, for the rest, concessions from Pretoria.

Mr Kissinger had displayed only a tardy interest in the black continent, not only because his priorities were elsewhere (Vietnam, dialogue with Moscow and Beijing), but also because it took the Angola conflict in 1975, to have the black Third World enter the area of the East-West dialogue, with the intervention, on one side, of a South-African expeditionary corps, and on the other, Cuban troops supported by Soviet logistics. After President Nixon's resignation, the former Secretary of State visited Africa twice, in spring and summer 1976.

The second time, at the very moment when Mr Carter was conducting a rather brilliant electoral campaign, the American diplomat had been able to impose, on the occasion of a detour through Pretoria, a "Peace Plan" on Mr Smith in Rhodesia. This "Kissinger Plan" remained unheeded, since it was immediately denounced by the "Front Line" states (which then included Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia).

The memory which the Africans have retained of Mr Kissinger would be ambiguous, for the least. In the Angolan conflict, the United States had supported that UNITA-FNLA coalition, to whose help the South-Africans had come late in the day, a cause which could hardly be popular with the OAU. Mr Smith's "iron arm", from which he was the first to extort the principle of "Majority Rule," was only momentarily impressive; not only it remained short-lived, but the OAU soon suspected "dear Henry" of obtaining this very ephemeral success at the cost of discreet concessions to their main enemy, the South-African apartheid regime.

In any case, Mr Carter's assumption of office was to modify radically, at the beginning of 1977, the African view of the American Government. Mr Andrew Young, a black, ambassador to the United Nations and Cabinet Member, received from the

American president a genuine delegation of powers with regard to Africa. Mr Young then appeared to be assigned the task of conveying to the Africans the message of liberty and racial equality, of which Mr Carter, who is, like him, a native of Georgia, had become the advocate. Visiting Africa frequently, Mr Young incarnated two refusals of American diplomacy: that of complaisance towards apartheid and that of the Soviet encroachments. Mr Young then had the merit of creating a wave of liking for his government on a continent which rarely stops at the strong language so often reproached to the American diplomat. He also had the merit of influencing to a considerable extent the American decision not to interfere, in 1977, on the side of Somalia in the armed conflict between Mogadiscio and Addis-Ababa, in spite of the reinforcement of at least three Cuban brigades and South Yemen units received by the Ethiopians.

But over the passing months, Mr Young found it increasingly difficult to convince the White House to maintain a definite African policy. The deterioration of the relations with Pretoria, which was to culminate on the occasion of a stormy interview in Vienna between Vice-President Mondale and the former South African prime minister, Mr Vorster, in May 1977, did not give Washington many benefits. The American initiatives for settling the Rhodesian conflict were all to fail. President Carter's African stop at Lagos, during a tour which was to lead him from Latin America to the Near East, in April 1978, will not leave behind an unforgettable memory, the "African speech" made on this occasion by the White House chief read more like a list of good intentions than the definition of a policy.

Muddled Diplomacy

Mr Young's mission would come to rather an abrupt end in August 1979, when the ambassador would resign his post so as not to embarrass any longer Mr Carter by his outspokenness. Since then, the Democratic administration, forgetting a little its initial principles, seems to have changed its attitude to a considerable extent. The Iranian revolution and the Afghan conflict, in particular, have led it to requesting the use of military installations in Kenya and especially in Somalia, although the latter has not ceased to support guerillas in the South-Ethiopian territory. Previously, during the second Shaba war in 1978, Washington had agreed to supply the necessary means of transportation for the legionnaire regiment rushed to the spot by the French Government. By the end of his mandate, Mr Carter did not appear to have any longer the time to study the African files, which have not made much progress during his presidency: the problem raised by the South African apartheid, the Namibian negotiations, the trade balance deficit with Nigeria (for whom the United States are the chief oil exporters).

His successor, Mr Reagan will have even less chances of enjoying a favorable bias on the part of the African black leaders since he incarnates in their eyes, a conservative American, not greatly concerned about the interests of its black minority, and which asserting its wish to "become strong once again" and to "be respected." The president-elect had also the poor taste in the view of the OAU, of sending to Pretoria during the campaign, one of his advisers, thus reminding them that priority would be given to the protection of American investments abroad.

The South African white population will no doubt rejoice at being free from a Democratic administration which, at least for a time, was most unpopular with them. In case the negotiations in the Nambian conflict were to be really dragging on,

Mr Reagan might be exposed to even greater pressures at the United Nations, in favor of economic sanctions against Pretoria. The advisers of the former governor of California can expect this. The South-Africans too have not such a short memory that they can forget that it was a conservative British Government which resolved at the end of 1979, the Rhodesian conflict by organizing elections, whose results displeased them very much.

The fact remains that the American diplomacy in Africa appears to be muddled enough, particularly for the past 2 years, for nobody to bet on serious changes, at least during the first months of Mr Reagan's presidency. The South-Africans will no doubt prove more attentive to a man who speaks a language of firmness close to their own. For the same reasons, certain countries of the OAU, will have the same reflex. Otherwise, Mr Reagan can hardly hope for a fund of favorable feelings. He can even expect hostile reactions. In 1976, the black continent was included in the geographic "cold war" area. Will Mr Reagan's presidency mean an intensification of this movement?

9018
CSO: 4400

'SOUTH-SOUTH' COOPERATION TALKS OPEN

Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 28 Oct 80 pp 1-2

/Text/ One seminar follows another in the capital, as we said in our last issue. In progress since yesterday at the Madagascar Hilton is an international seminar organized by BATA S.A. of Madagascar on the Anglo-Saxon theme of PRODEVMEET, which could be literally translated as development meeting. A dozen countries are participating. They are Zimbabwe, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Mauritius, Reunion, Malawi, and, of course, Madagascar.

Economy and Commerce Minister Justin Rarivoson, who officially opened the meeting yesterday morning, congratulated BATA Madagascar for such an initiative, but also for its contribution to the national economy. The minister took the occasion to reiterate the cherished wish of President Didier Ratsiraka concerning South-South cooperation, which must be initiated before the well-known North-South dialogue. It was an appropriate time to speak of this problem, in view of the presence, at this seminar on the shoe industry, of countries of the Indian Ocean littoral, among which important trade relationships should henceforth be established.

A Choice Place

Earlier, BATA Madagascar board chairman Strom Bohuslav explained to those present the merchandising policy and history of the company. General manager Raymond Gasser considered, in view of Minister Rarivoson's presence at the opening ceremony, that BATA has its place in the national economy, and that such presence encourages the great BATA family to persevere in its efforts for development."

The year 1980, at the threshhold of a new decade, is witnessing the very rapid development of BATA products. One needs only visit the mini-stands representing the national BATA production in each country represented. Throughout his visit, the minister asked questions--at times quite pertinent--concerning this or that product, its price, or the suitability of products shown to the financial situation of each buyer. It was then noted that the firm is striving to offer shoes for all tastes and pocketbooks.

The Malagasy stand, in particular, need not envy the others. At the BATA Italy stand, notably, there is a judicious and stylish selection of European summer 1981 styles. It is not impossible that BATA Madagascar will also conform to the reigning fashion. That, indeed, is one objective of a seminar such as this.

It is in fact vital, in a commerce such as footwear, to keep constantly informed on the latest market trends in terms not only of fashion, but of new materials or techniques. PRODEVMEET objectives are to exchange ideas, create new models, study jointly the evolution of needs, and learn to innovate and demonstrate ingenuity, as well as to utilize national products and improve the rate of integration.

New Ideas

Let us hope that from this meeting will spring many ideas so as to bring to consumers the products--and prices--they await; products which they need in their daily activities; sound quality products to ensure consumer satisfaction.

Members of BATA Madagascar management whose presence was noted at the morning opening session were Gaston Ramenason, Roland Randriambololona, and Marcel Gay as well as the entire group of company executives, including Roger Rahajarizafy, executive secretary, and Mr Andretseheno, chief of product development. The minister was accompanied by one of his technical advisers, Mrs Bodo Ramanoelina.

6145
CSO: 4400

VISIT OF MMM DEPUTY REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 29 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Finlay Salesse, deputy of the Mauritian opposition group MMM, is in our midst in order, he says, "to maintain contact with the revolutionary powers in Madagascar." Mr Beranger's MMM party, as is known, enjoys excellent relations with our National Front for the Defense of the Revolution. Thus it is to extend those relations that Salesse is now in our capital.

Yesterday afternoon he had an interview with Interior Minister Ampy Portos. Nothing leaked from that meeting other than Salesse's satisfaction at learning, from the words of a member of the revolutionary government, "of the good progress of our revolution despite undermining maneuvers of all kinds which are directed against it, but to which the Malagasy are by now accustomed, and against which they have repeatedly been asked to remain vigilant."

In Mauritius the MMM, which obtained 39.6 percent of the votes in the general election of 1976, has not lost ground. Quite to the contrary, it is continuing the struggle on all fronts. In matters of foreign policy, for example, Salesse and his party approve all initiatives to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Diego Garcia

On that subject, he condemns the attitude of Premier Ramgoolam: "While at the UN," he says, "the Premier piously asks the return of Diego Garcia, his foreign minister declares before a session of Parliament 'We are in no hurry to see the Americans leave Diego Garcia.'"

And Salesse further recalled that since 1965, when Mauritius bartered its independence to the Americans for Diego Garcia, 426 families have left that island and have been "parked" in Mauritius. They are not yet integrated in Mauritian society, as was promised. Work, and housing, had indeed been promised them. . . Nothing has been done. These 'islanders', as we call them, on 21 September last declared a 4-day hunger strike. Only then did the government deign to show an interest in their fate."

Salesse does not hesitate to describe as "a huge hypocrisy" the demand for Diego Garcia's return to Mauritius. He sees in this attitude of the present government a clear preelection maneuver. General elections are approaching in the island, and in fact are planned for December of next year.

6145
CSO: 4400

REUBEN KAMANGA CRITICIZES EFFORT TO REVIVE ANC

Legally 'Not Possible'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

CHAIRMAN of the Political Legal Constitutional Sub - Committee Mr Reuben Kamanga yesterday described as "wishful thinking" plans by veteran politician Mr Harry Nkumbula to revive his defunct African National Congress.

He was reacting to disclosures made by Mr Nkumbula that he had torn up the Choma Declaration which was made in June 1973 because it had not been "honoured by UNIP."

Mr Nkumbula, popularly known as the "Old Lion," said his party had never been banned. He charged that members of UNIP were for a change in the leadership of the country.

Party Secretary General Mr Mainza Chona declined to comment on Mr Nkumbula's statement and referred the issue to Mr Kamanga whom he said was "competent" to speak on the matter.

Mr Kamanga said: "It is not possible under the existing legislation that Mr Nkumbula can revive the African National Congress."

"Neither am I aware that the Choma Declaration has not been honoured by those of us who are in UNIP. His utterances are merely wishing thinking.

"I don't know what is worrying Mr Nkumbula. It may be old age. But in so far as Freedom House is concerned we have had no reports that the defunct ANC is being revived nor are we aware that some UNIP members intend to resign from the Party and join Mr Nkumbula." Mr Kamanga said.

During the interview with the Sunday Times Mr Nkumbula said he still harboured dreams to lead Zambia someday. Asked whether he hoped to be president, Mr Nkumbula replied:

"Indeed with great hope."

Asked how soon he would replace President Kaunda, Mr Nkumbula who is known for his amusing remarks on Zambia's political development said:

"I don't think it can be put forward for much ahead."

Mr Nkumbula stressed that he should not be linked

with the recent coup plot against Dr Kaunda, army leaders and other top Party and Government officials.

He declined to comment on whether some of the alleged dissidents being held in detention were "loyal" to him.

"I don't want to commit them, but I know what I am doing," he said.

Speaking from his Libala home, Mr Nkumbula said we would soon seek a police permit to address a rally of his "supporters" in Lusaka at which he would outline his programme.

"I would not like to kid myself that people are coming to the ANC; but I am in good terms with UNIP officials, some of whom were members of the ANC. There is a feeling among these people that they have been taken along a garden path.

"UNIP can do whatever they want," he continued. "They can overthrow it or not. It is the people's natural feeling. If people in the Government don't want to reason they ought to be overthrown."

Mr Nkumbula has refused to recognise the fact that the country is now a one party state as a result of an act of Parliament. He charged during the interview that Parliament only passed a resolution, not an Act to that effect.

The "Old Lion" said he was happy with the growing discontent among Zambians against the Government.

And with news that the **Sunday Times of Zambia** had interviewed the "Old Lion" on the political situation, Freedom House sent an emissary to the newspaper office pledging that people should not take advantage of Mr Nkumbula's old age.

Interview Ridiculed

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE biggest joke this year came last weekend from none other than "Old Harry" Mr Nkumbula in an interview he gave to our sister newspaper the **Sunday Times of Zambia.**

It is not only a joke just because what "Old Harry" said in its entirety was senile but it was also so wish-washy that only people and if they are there in his group could believe it.

Anyway who in Zambia doesn't know Mr Nkumbula to need introduction? He is an old man and the least said about him the better for his health.

He will be honoured by Zambia for his political contribution, albeit in opposition and the 1973 Choma Declaration, if he behaves as, the old man that he is.

Lest recollection may become foggy for some people. The Choma Declaration was signed on June 27, 1973 at Mbabala.

The document was read publicly by no one else but Mr Nkumbula's former henchman and now Southern Province Central Committee member Mr Mungoni Liso.

It said in part: "We the former members of the outlawed ANC resolve that in order to participate fully in the political activities of Zambia hereby agree that all provincial, district and area branches should forthwith identify themselves with UNIP.

"We reiterate the provision of the Constitution that there should be no discimination based on past and political activities and that appoint-

ments to high office within the Party and its Government be open to all on merit."

The same year the UNIP Constitution was amended accordingly. The preamble and chapter one stress the supremacy of "the Party" as UNIP, nothing else.

Read together with the Republican Constitution, it is only a warped mind that can be left with doubt as to which is the "the party".

President Kaunda himself said at the Choma Declaration ceremony. "There are no victors, there are no vanquished". In short no one was to be victimised.

A prominent former leader of the ANC then Member of Parliament for Choma Mr Peter Muunga was quoted as saying on July 15, 1973 in Livingstone:

"We have come into UNIP not as liabilities but as assets. We are not coming into UNIP to be looked at as museums. We have come to work and we shall work".

So can Mr Nkumbula say he is a museum to be referred to only for history? Since he and his flock were welcomed back into the fold, UNIP has lived up to the letter and spirit of Choma.

There are thousands of former ANC men and women who are now in the Party and its Government as leaders from the Central Committee to the lowest rung.

In fact there are grumbles from some quarters that former ANC men are taking over everywhere, sometimes in areas where they should not have dared to tread.

CSO: 4420

DETAILS OF ETHIOPIAN-SOMALI BATTLE OF WARDER

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Nov 80 p 61

[Excerpts] The partially burned remains of three T-54 Somalian tanks manufactured in the USSR and a skeleton are lying on the ocher-colored sands of the Ogaden. They were destroyed by Soviet grenade-throwers of the Ethiopian army during the "battle of Warder," which took place over a period of 52 days, from the end of May to mid-July, opposing Somalian and Ethiopian forces. It was the most important battle since the 1977-78 Ogaden war.

Today, Warder--which numbers 5,000 inhabitants--is calm. It is at the center of a triangle which juts into Somalian territory. Col Getaneh Haile, commandant of the Ogaden division, retraces on a map the encirclement maneuvers conducted around Warder and the neighboring village of Welmel.

According to the colonel, 14,000 regular soldiers of the Somali army were engaged in the battle, during which 1,356 died and 2,096 were wounded. A total of 18 men were taken prisoners. The colonel also disclosed for the first time that the Ethiopian army had suffered losses of 282 dead and 210 wounded. He maintains that the Ethiopian army is now in control of the region, but admits that there still may be some "scattered enemy groups" around.

The arms captured during the battle are exhibited, and they form an impressive international bazaar: Soviet and American grenades, French and Chinese rockets, French and Soviet mines, U.S. Jeeps that came to Somalia via Pakistan, machine guns of Egyptian manufacture, Italian troop transports, etc. In Dire-Dawa, Col Worku Chernet introduces a group of Somalian prisoners and notes that the army engages in operations "at least 3 times a month." However, he maintains that the Western Somalia Liberation Front (WSLF) does not exist, and that the skirmishes are provoked by the regular Somali army.

During our visit to the Ogaden, a military operation was taking place to liberate Togochale, a locality astride the border, 80 kms from Jijiga. We continued a short distance in the direction of the north, to the Lafa Issa camp, where there are 3,500 refugees from the war and the drought. Our convoy of Jeeps did not have a military escort, even though the border is only 20 kms away.

CSO: 4400

WEST AFRICA BENEFITS FROM STABEX SCHEME

London WEST AFRICA in English 24 Nov 80 pp 2362-63

[Text]

Veronica Forrester reports from Brussels on the latest development of aid under the Lomé Convention

NOW that the final allocations under the Stabex fund of the Lome I Convention have been settled, it is possible to draw up a balance sheet of the first five years in which the scheme has operated.

West African states have been the main beneficiaries of the Stabilisation of Export Earnings Scheme (Stabex). Under the Lome I Convention, West Africa received 65 per cent of the funds which the European Economic Community released from the fund. The Stabilisation Scheme was the principal innovation in the Lome Convention. It aimed at compensating the African, Caribbean and Pacific states for losses in export earnings in their trade, in certain products, with the Community.

In the case of a few particularly poor states, the scheme even goes as far as to compensate them for losses in earnings from their total export earnings. Stabex, as the EEC Development Commissioner Mr. Claude Cheysson said in 1975, is an insurance scheme. It is a safety net, so that if a drought or other natural calamity hits a country and export earnings fall, then compensation is available.

The fund also operates if the ACP country suffers a loss of earnings due to reduced demand for their products in Europe — this has been the case in particular with wood exports. The scheme aims to help countries which are extremely dependent on the export of certain products and hence whose economies can be drastically affected should a crop fail or demand fall.

Under the Lome I Convention, the Stabex fund stood at 380m. European Units of Account ($532m.). A total of $529m. has now been allocated — nearly all the funds available. Of this $529m. West Africa received $341m. or 64.5 per cent. The largest single beneficiary was Senegal which received $91m. to compensate for losses in earnings from groundnut oil and groundnut oil-cake in 1978. Indeed in that year Senegal received 40 per cent of the total Stabex allocation to the ACP States.

During the five year period in which the Stabex I fund operated, allocations varied very substantially. In 1975, the first year for which compensation was given, $112m. was released and West Africa received 68.9 per cent of the transfers. In 1976, the EEC released over $50m., 46.6 per cent of which went to West Africa. For 1977, the allocation was $45.3m. and West Africa received 59.8 per cent. Losses in earnings of the ACP States rose dramatically in 1978, and the Community released $229.6m., 81.7 per cent of which went to West Africa. (This was the year in which Senegal received $91m. and Mauritania $46.6m. for iron ore) then the only mineral covered by Stabex. In 1979, the Community has allocated $91m. and West Africa received 28 per cent. This was lower than the previous years' average due to a $39m. allocation to the Sudan.

Over 45 per cent of the Stabex aid allocated to West Africa went to

compensate for losses in earnings from groundnuts, $154.5m. over the five years. Wood was the second most important product for which losses were incurred. During the five year period West Africa received $53.6m. in compensation.

Senegal and Mauritania were the principal West Africa beneficiaries of the Stabex I scheme.

Total allocations per country over the five year period were as follows: Benin $27.4m; Cameroon $5.6m; Central African Republic $10.6m; Cape Verde $1.5m; Chad $10m; Congo $10.2m; Gabon $9.3m; The Gambia $10m; Ghana $7.1m; Guinea Bissau $11m; Ivory Coast $21m; Liberia $10.5m; Mali $12m; Mauritania $51.6m; Niger $31.3m; Senegal $91m; Sierra Leone $5.4m; Togo $4.9m. and Upper Volta $10m.

To qualify for a Stabex transfer a country had to show that the product in question represented at least 7.5 per cent of total export earnings (2.5 per cent in the case of the least developed) and that earnings were 7.5 per cent down (2.5 per cent in the case of the least developed states) on the previous four years' average.

West African States received transfer for losses in earnings from groundnuts, cocoa, coffee, cotton, palm nuts and oil, wood, raw hides and skins, bananas and iron ore.

The Gambia and Senegal

ALTHOUGH 1980 has not yet ended the EEC has already approved advanced Stabex payments to Senegal and The Gambia for losses in export earnings from groundnuts. In June the Community agreed to release EUA 25m. ($35m.) to Senegal and at the end of October approved the release of EUA 4.65m. ($6.5m.) to The Gambia. Both allocations are made under the Lome II Stabex fund. Under the Lome II agreement which has not yet entered into force, a total of EUA 550m. ($770m.) will be available for the Stabex scheme. Stabex II covers 44 products — 10 more than under the Lome I Convention.

Reduced EEC Tarrifs

THE EEC has opened preferential tariff quotas for imports of tomatoes, carrots and onions from the African, Caribbean and Pacific states. Senegal will be the main beneficiary of these measures.

Between November 15, 1980 and April 30, 1981, the Community can import up to 2,000 tonnes of tomatoes from the ACP States with a 60 per cent reduction in normal duties. This means a 4.4 per cent duty on ACP tomatoes.

For carrots, there will be a reduced duty of 10.2 per cent on imports of up to 500 tonnes from the ACP States between January 1, 1981 and March 31, 1981.

For onions the Community will grant a 60 per cent reduction in normal tarriffs on imports of up to 500 tonnes between February 15 and May 15, 1981. These tariff reductions are in line with the trade provisions of the Lome II Convention.

EEC Aid to West Africa

The EEC has approved the release of a further $43m. to certain West African countries under the Lome I aid package.

Niger receives a total of $14.1m. to carry out further improvements to the Niamey-Zinder axis road. Improvements and maintenance work will be carried out on the section of road between Birni-N'Konni and Guidam-Roumdji. The EEC has already provided a substantial amount to improve the Niamey-Zinder highway. In 1972 it provided $30m. and in 1976 a further $6.5m.

Guinea receives $8.1m. mainly as a special loan to finance the overhauling of the Soguiplast plastics factory. The factory will produce 2,100 tonnes a year and serve the local market.

Cape Verde receives a grant of $1.6m. to carry out urgently needed improvements to the town of Priaia's water supply and sewage systems. The Community will provide the necessary pipes, tools and general equipment needed for the project and also the necessary technical assistance. The project should be completed in eight months time.

Benin receives a grant of $900,000 for further technical studies on planned improvements to the road linking Dassa to Parakou. The grant will cover the cost of the final technical studies to be carried out by two engineering firms and also the drawing up of the invitations to tender documents.

Zaire receives a grant of $6.7m. to extend the market gardening area in Kinshasa. The project aims at increasing production in the three small valleys on the eastern outskirts of the capital. The project area covers 3,000 hectares and will be used for fish farming, vegetable and fruit production. When fully operational, the project should result in the production of 60 tonnes of fish, 8,000 tonnes of vegetables and 2,500 tonnes of fruit per year.

Zaire also receives a further $10.7m. to boost cotton production. Following the dramatic fall in cotton seed production to around 16,000 tonnes in 1978 (compared with a previous average of 56,000 tonnes), the Zairean government has taken steps to boost production. The EEC has been asked to help certain parts of the scheme and will therefore provide $4.3m. for improving rural tracks and other transport schemes; a further $3m will be used to buy tools and equipment for farmers and $3.4m. for spare parts and chemicals needed for the spinning mills.

Sierra Leone receives an additional $700,000 to finance a training programme — in particular to provide grants to students at the University of Sierra Leone.

Regional scheme: The Banque de Development des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale receives $700,000 to help train senior staff. This project is a regional scheme put forward by Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon and Chad.

CSO: 4420

NATIONS PLAN TO REDUCE TRAFFIC THROUGH SA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

MAPUTO.

ZIMBABWE and Zambia aim to eliminate their import and export traffic through South Africa within 10 years, according to sources at the nine-nation conference here on reducing economic dependence on Pretoria.

All except two of the black states trading through South Africa have set target dates for re-routing this traffic through other ports, the sources say.

The exceptions are Botswana and Lesotho, whose geographic position makes it especially difficult to find alternative trade routes.

Zimbabwe at present exports about 1,5 million tonnes and imports about 1 million tonnes of goods through South Africa annually.

About 150 000 tonnes of Zambia's exports and 300 000 tonnes of its imports go through South Africa.

Botswana's exports and imports through South Africa are about 75 000 tonnes and 200 000 tonnes respectively and is expected to reduce these to about 60 000 and 175 000 tonnes.

Today the conference is to present a shopping list to the international community in the hope of getting gifts or attracting investments for a number of development projects they need before they can cut trade relations with South Africa.

The nine nations held a Ministerial meeting in the Mozambican capital yesterday and agreed on the order of priority for the projects for which finance is being sought.

The nine African countries taking part in the Conference here are Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola, Tanzania, Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

According to conference sources, the Ministerial meeting yesterday decided that the improvement of the ports at Beira, Maputo, Nacala and Lobito were priority number one.

The electrification of the railway line between Gwelo in Zimbabwe and Beira was also of major importance, the meeting decided.

Zimbabwe feels it cannot increase its traffic on the Beira route because of steep gradients inside Mozambique which make it difficult for locomotives to pull too many wagons.

Included in the shopping bag is the improvements to the Malawi to Nacala port railway line.

This would help relieve congestion on the Beira line, the Ministers here have decided.

The Mozambicans, on the other hand want Nacala to be the biggest port in their country because it has a natural deep harbour and would be able to handle traffic from Zambia and Malawi.

Apparently the Malawians want the addition of a section of a line in Malawi to link it to the Tazam railway line.

According to sources, the Zambians are not too happy about this as it might also congest their line through to Dar es Salaam.

At today's meeting the donors will also be told of the need to improve the road from Botswana to Zambia through Kazungula.

The maintenance of the road from Salisbury to Beira is also on the list of top priorities, according to the sources here.

"There are a couple of things we would like to get off the ground right away, save for the lack of money. We feel we could run our own shipping line and goods could move easily between the member countries that have a shoreline," said one source.

Yesterday the head of the U.S. delegation to the conference, Mr Joseph Wheeler, said the United States Government would like to co-operate with the nine nations to improve transport and agriculture in the region.

Mr Wheeler is the deputy director of the United States Government Agency for International Development.

CSO: 4420

MAPUTO TALKS VITAL, SAYS CHIDZERO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE MEETING in Maputo of Ministers from the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordinating Committee and donor countries would be of "critical importance" the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, said yesterday.

Speaking in Salisbury before he led a delegation of six Ministers which flew to Maputo yesterday, Dr Chidzero said:

"The main objective of the conference is to present to donor countries and organisations concrete projects requiring international financing to supplement our own self-reliance efforts."

The meeting — to give priority to transport and communications—was also important in that it would link SADCC countries together to create infrastructure and a base for increased economic co-operation and increased trade, Dr Chidzero said.

At previous conferences of the nine-member group — it includes Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland — the need to improve the ports of Maputo and Beira and road and rail communications were discussed.

Dr Chidzero said SADCC would also present to the donors projects in other fields such as food production and food security.

Indications would be made of the projects concerned which would include the fight against foot-and-mouth disease, research in agriculture in semi-desert countries, Manpower Development and other areas.

The SADCC countries have allocated themselves projects to work on in the bid for closer economic ties.

Zimbabwe is responsible for the food security of the nine countries and Dr Chidzero said the country had "identified" areas that needed to be tackled.

These included collection of statistics and other data on population growth, harmonising policies and other aspects — and "we will require more money for this".

Turning to the Maputo conference, he said its "real significance is, of course, to enhance and increase co-operation with a view to improving the standard of living of our peoples and forming a strong economic unit".

"In this way we can make more realistic our desire and determination to reduce the very high degree of dependence on South Africa which characterise some (of the nine) countries.

"We also feel that together we can make an impact on world opinion and thereby reduce diverse forces against us," the Minister said.

Those accompanying him yesterday were: The Minister of Roads, Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr George Silundika; the Minister of Transport and Power, Mr Ernest Kadungure; the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr David Smith; the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi and the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Simbi Makoni.

CSO: 4420

CHIDZERO URGES TEA MEN TO GET TOGETHER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

A DEVELOPING country such as Zimbabwe had to get profitable and stable prices for its exports if it was to support development programmes and raise the living standards of its people, Senator Bernard Chidzero said yesterday.

Dr Chidzero, the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, was opening an international tea conference in Salisbury.

About 50 delegates from various tea exporting countries including India, Sri Lanka and Kenya are attending the week-long meeting which is being organised by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Although Zimbabwe was only a small tea producer, it was as keen to establish an international price and quota agreement as larger producers in other parts of the world, Dr Chidzero said.

The growing problem of lower prices and higher production costs had to be effectively tackled if the tea industry was to recover and prosper.

"I am hopeful that this meeting will bring about an agreement on prices and quotas, thereby ensuring a healthy tea industry in the future," he said.

The Minister urged producers to bury their differences and to unite in establishing a solid producer body.

After the official opening, the meeting went into closed session in an attempt to thrash out an international price agreement by the end of the week.

CSO: 4420

INDIFFERENCE TO ZIMBABWEAN AFFILIATES REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Nov 80 p 26

[Text]

BECAUSE of the over capacity reached in many Zimbabwean factories, investment specialists are concerned over the lack of interest shown towards local companies by their South African parents.

Most Zimbabwean companies have already hit their capacity limits and, unless modern machinery and capital equipment can be introduced soon, industrial growth will stop, according to one leading investment analyst.

With no indication that there will be an improvement in the situation, representatives from Zimbabwe's investment circles left the investment conference held in Johannesburg last week, more depressed than when they came.

While they said that there was no indication of increased South African participation by companies with Zimbabwean attachments, official comments from those companies took a different line.

Metal Box's deputy managing financial director, Peter Campbell, said his company would support justifiable expansion anywhere in the world. Funds, he said, would be made available by whatever means, although there was already high liquidity in Metal Box's Zimbabwean company.

Far from writing Zimbabwe off, said Lonrho group's consulting engineer Ian Hussy, Lonrho is spending vast amounts on capital expenditure and in-house training schemes.

Lonrho is represented in Zimbabwe by Coronation Syndicate, which controls a number of gold mines.

"In fact, we are even starting up new mines," said Mr Hussy, adding that "a shortage of skilled labour remains the problem."

A spokesman for Plate Glass said the company was interested in all its Zimbabwean connections, while Gerald Backley, divisional director of Abercom said the company had never stopped putting money into its Zimbabwe interest — formerly Rho-Abercom. Rho-Abercom has a lot of spare capacity because of the war situation and this can be fully utilised on existing resources, he said.

CSO: 4420

'KINGSWAY' TO BE RENAMED TO HONOR NYERERE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

KINGSWAY in Salisbury is to be renamed Julius Nyerere Street on Tuesday next week to coincide with the State visit to Zimbabwe by the Tanzanian President.

The near-unanimous decision was reached last night by Salisbury's City Council after a 35-minute debate about a letter from the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo.

The Mayor, Councillor Jack Whiting, told a special meeting before the debate the Minister had indicated in his letter that since President Nyerere was visiting Salisbury soon it had been decided by the Government that a street in the city should be renamed in his honour.

Kingsway had been suggested.

The Minister's letter, dated November 19, had been discussed by the council's town planning and works committee which decided the Mayor should convene a special meeting.

The committee recommended the Government should be responsible for the costs of the name change and indemnify the city council against claims — arising from the change, it sought assurances on the points.

Three councillors—Mr J. Leach, Mrs Susan Colquhoun and Mr J. Cloete — voted against the name change. Councillors Leach and Cloete have not been re-elected to the council.

Councillor Leach said Kingsway had been named in honour of another occasion and changing names was not in line with the Government's policy of reconciliation.

Councillor Mrs Beryl Bealer said it was time all the councillors and the people in the country realised they were no longer in Rhodesia but in a new Zimbabwe.

"When a new country comes into being there are likely to be new names," she said to applause from fellow councillors.

Councillor Norman Henry said a great deal of confusion was being caused both inside and outside the council chambers by name changes. This was the second time the city council had been put in a position where it had no choice, he said. The first time was when Jameson Avenue was renamed Samora Machel Avenue.

In the spirit of co-operation he was prepared to accept the name changes but many people were confused, "and I believe a halt must be called."

The Government should not be seen to be flouting the wishes of the people, he said. He proposed an amendment that in future the Government should be asked to give the council enough time to deliberate the merits of name changes. The proposal was defeated 15-4.

Councillor H. Baker suggested that since the present council was only a "caretaker council" it was extremely important that it remain on good terms with the Government.

He did not stand in the last elections and the present council is serving an extended period until elections are held in Wards 14 to 26 — Salisbury's former townships.

Councillor Ronald Cowan said it was useless to oppose the Government which had made definite decisions on renaming streets.

The councillor who had the last word on the issue was Mr J. Willis. He said he watched a boxing match on television on Sunday evening in which the loser had decided wisely halfway through the fight to throw in the towel to avoid further punishment.

"He realised he was knocking his head against a brick wall," he said. "So I am going along with this recommendation."

CSO: 4420

MOZAMBIQUE-SOUTH AFRICA, INTERNATIONAL INTERDEPENDENCY STRESSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Paris (SAPA-Reuter)--In an interview which was published here Mozambique's Minister of Planning Mario de Graca Machungo stated yesterday that Mozambique expects that transportation business ties with South Africa will grow and that he welcomes foreign investments in agriculture.

"South Africa needs Maputo's harbor and it is a very good thing that it is using this harbor and we want that country to use it. We will not close it." This is what he told a monthly business publication in an interview.

He went on to say: "Mozambique is exporting electricity from the Cabora Bassa project to South Africa but it needs help in the development of its industries.

"South Africa is our neighbor and we cannot ignore this realistic fact. We do condemn the racist government in South Africa, but that is the problem of the people of South Africa."

Profits

The minister stated that foreign investors can grow wheat and corn in Mozambique and may be sure that they will be able to repatriate their profits. Foreign companies are also welcome to start tea plantations, livestock farms and cotton plantations.

"We need greater productivity and for this we need fertilizers, tractors and trucks and projects for producing these things. We also need to improve our construction capabilities so that we can build dams, roads and storage facilities for our harvests and develop other infrastructures."

7964
CSO: 4408

'HAWKISH' U.S.-SOMALI AGREEMENT MUST BE CONDEMNED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Sep 80 p 12

[Article by V. Rodrigues: "The 'Hawks' and the War..."]

[Text] When Jimmy Carter started his campaign for a new presidential mandate, the largest newspaper in Atlanta, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, stated clearly: "Since Vietnam, the United States has been paralyzed whenever direct action has to be taken outside its territory."

To a certain extent it is important to connect recent statements made about Africa by the American government with the polarization of political forces in the United States. This represents the big crisis of American capitalism that is intensifying and seeking solutions, using as support the entire press and television which are totally controlled by multinational companies, managed primarily by Jews residing in the United States. It is not by chance that the U.S. press, television and radio criticize Carter and his administration directly for their apparent apathy. Such a strategy is part of an old plan that the American "hawks" started implementing a long time ago.

After having gained access to Somali bases, United States took a further effective step in the militarization of the Indian Ocean which, according to a UN resolution, should be maintained as neutral territory.

The Somali bases of Berbera and Mogadishu will serve, as we all know before going any further, as an entrepot to facilitate U.S. rapid deployment forces to intervene in African and Middle Eastern affairs, namely, against national liberation movements and against Iran. In addition, the U.S.-Somali military agreement, by rearming the Somali forces, also constitutes a threat to peace in eastern Africa and the African Horn, knowing well, as we do, the expansionist ambitions of the government of Mogadishu that persists in contravening the principles of the OAU Charter, according to which the borders inherited from colonial times must be maintained for the time being.

The aggressive policy of Washington, evidenced in Africa once more by this agreement with Somalia, opposes essentially the will of independent Africa to settle by peaceful means the differences in the continent, stated Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopian head of state, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the fall of the feudal regime in Ethiopia.

The signing of the U.S.-Somali agreement at a time when an OAU summit was taking place in Freetown therefore constituted an unforgivable provocation to the African countries which, at that exalted moment for the continent, underscored unequivocally that the Ogaden region is an integral part of Ethiopia and warned Somalia to put an end to its present territorial claims that, besides being prejudicial to the interests of the neighboring countries, are not in accord with the principles that guide the OAU. By assuming this new attitude, Washington showed once more its arrogance toward the OAU and to all Africa.

The opinion of the progressive people of the world must condemn the U.S.-Somali agreement that in effect endangers the security of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, and must support the position of Ethiopia that called for a peaceful settlement in the normalization of its relations with Somalia.

By taking such a position, the opinion of the progressive people of the world will not only help Africa to defend its sovereignty, now being threatened, but above all will also contribute to the easing of international tension which the imperialists persist in aggravating.

9674
CSO: 4401

EXPLOITATION SKYROCKETS MARKET PRICES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "How Can This Exploitation Be Stopped?]

[Text] A stroll through the markets of Luanda shows clearly that the unbridled exploitation which characterizes those gathering centers of women vendors remains insensitive to the suffering of the workers.

As a matter of fact, no consideration is shown at those places by women vendors who can hardly wait for the right moment to charge a few more kwanzas to some worker who appears to be bragging that money fell from heaven right into his hands!...At the Prenda market, which attracted our attention, we saw some servant women complaining about the high prices of the products displayed there, but they spoke in low voices so that the market women could not hear them for fear that they might run the risk of being poorly served and then, when lunch time comes round...For, generally, menfolk at home care little about the skyrocketing prices of the market vendors; all they want is their meals on time!

Taking advantage of that indifferent attitude, the market vendors gradually in-increase the price of their products and when you least expect it you discover to your amazement that swordfish, which until recently cost 100 kwanzas, now costs three times as much and that some other type of fish has already jumped to more than 600 kwanzas!

It is clear that this runaway situation cannot go on. Much has been written and said about the Luanda markets but we have noted with dismay that those people who are answerable for what is happening either have not yet been questioned or close their ears to complaints.

We are entitled to ask: How long will this disgraceful situation last in the markets of the capital?

9674
CSO: 4401

FIRST MPLA CONGRESS MAY HAVE SET OVERLY AMBITIOUS GOALS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Task for All the People"]

[Text] The realization of the teachings and of the last instructions willed to us by our late comrade, President Agostinho Neto, has remained an unchangeable factor in the directing activities carried out by the Central Committee of our party which remains faithful to the oath given on 17 September 1979 at the funeral of the Immortal Leader of the Angolan Revolution, Founder of the Nation and of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers Party.

Thus, along with the dynamism transmitted this year to the establishment of the agencies of People's Power—a process that will culminate next 11 November with the creation of the People's Assembly—preparatory work also continues gradually for the First Extraordinary Congress of the party that will take place in Luanda from 4 to 10 December.

While the establishment of agencies of People's Power is already making possible the broad participation of the working masses in the administration of the country—thus realizing one of the strategic objectives of our revolution—the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Workers Party consequently assumes intensified importance by right of the objectives that determine its realization.

In fact, it falls to the First Extraordinary Congress of our party to analyze and approve the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of our country for the 5-year period 1981-85, besides proceeding also to the completion of the Central Committee by electing new members. In this sense, the resolutions of the congress must be carried out within the next 5 years by the executive departments of the government already under the administration and the control of the working classes organized within the framework of the People's Power.

Today we are aware that the First MPLA Congress, that started as an experiment—albeit in its initial stage—of 2 years in power, and on the basis of economic and social data obtained from statistics from the last year of colonial rule, may have set overly ambitious goals for the National Reconstruction for the 3-year period 1978-80.

In 3 years, we have noted achievements and failures in the economic and social recuperation process of our country. Through our achievements and the mistakes made, we have already accumulated the necessary minimum experience to be able, on

the one hand, to reflect critically on the current gaps and omissions in the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the People's Republic of Angola for the period 1978-80, approved by the First Congress of the MPLA, and then, on the other hand, to draw, with our feet already firmly planted on the ground, the principal lines of the economic and social policy that will guide the party, the government and the working masses until the meeting of the Second Ordinary Congress of the MPLA-Workers Party, in 1985.

Consequently, the redefinition by the First Extraordinary Congress of economic and social guidelines, already strengthened by the establishment of the People's Assembly and of the provincial assemblies, will allow the party, with the enlistment of all its members and of all the people, to set up plans that will take several years during the 5-year period 1981-85 that will propel the People's Republic of Angola into taking the qualitative leap that is necessary to fulfill the wise teaching of our late and immortal leader: "The most important thing is to solve the problems of the people."

Within this perspective, the preparatory tasks of the First Extraordinary Congress of our party must not only enlist actively all its militants through the study, debate and enrichment of the basic documents to be submitted for study by the congress, but also mobilize the support of all the people by organizing cultural and sports events, voluntary work days and campaigns for the collection of funds.

Under the word of command: "From strength is unity to economic independence of our nation," we are going to make the First Extraordinary Congress a task for all the people.

The struggle goes on.

Victory is ours.

9674
CSO: 4401

SEMINAR REVIEWS SITUATION IN JURIDICAL, JUSTICE FIELD

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The First National Conference on Justice and Juridical Work in the Government, which has been meeting since 6 October in the Museum of Natural History, ended its proceedings yesterday in a session chaired by Henrique Santos (Onambue), Central Committee secretary for legal affairs and alternate member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party.

Attending the closing ceremony were Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau; Afonso Van-Dunem (Mbinda), Roberto de Almeida and Indio Machado, all members of the Central Committee; Justice Minister Diogenes Boavida; Lientenant Colonel Kafuxi, prosecutor of the People's Revolutionary Court [TPR]; provincial delegates of the Ministry of Justice, popular advisors of the TPR and students of the Faculty of Law.

The proceedings, in plenary session, were organized around five topics: an accounting of the implementation of the basic guidelines of the first congress in the area of justice; the establishment of popular justice and the prospects for creation of a unified judicial system; the forms of civil, criminal and trial law; legal aspects of public administration; training of cadres and instruction in the law.

After a broad discussion of all the topics, an accounting of the achievements in the 3-year period from 1978 to 1980 and a look at the prospects for the period from 1980 to 1985, the participants concluded that "the guidelines of the First MPLA Congress for 1978-1980 have been generally implemented with the activation of the People's Revolutionary Court, constituting an important step in establishing a legal system for defense of the revolution, and the creation of district courts in almost all the provinces."

Unified System

An important step toward a unified system of justice was the creation of the Office of Attorney General of the Republic, a basic organ for law enforcement and public prosecution, under a unified system and encompassing all jurisdictions. In the area of labor justice, the participants concluded: "The guidelines were not met for elimination of the present labor courts and the partial transfer of their responsibilities to the labor commissions." According to the participants, this was because of "the delay in the drafting of the new labor legislation, which was only recently completed and has not yet been approved."

With respect to legal representation, the conclusions state: "It being imperative to put an end to the private practice of this activity, the participants noted the efforts of the Ministry of Justice to replace private practice through the training of public counselors, the first such course to be concluded next year."

Looking to the tasks for the 5-year period from 1980 to 1985, the participants noted as the major objective "the installation of a unified judicial system for popular justice, harmoniously integrated in the structure of the new popular and democratic state." The participants concluded that such a system implies the creation of the Supreme People's Court, encompassing various halls or chambers, namely, criminal, civil, military and state security. At lower levels there would be the provincial and municipal courts, specialized according to the existing legal action.

New System for Legal Counsel

The delegates at the First National Conference on Justice and Administration of the Law concluded that a new system for legal representation should be "installed immediately, to replace the private practice of this profession." The participants concluded that such a system would be based on the creation of public law offices, which would integrate, in an institutionalized form, existing attorneys, the future public counselors, those licensed in the law who work in other government sectors, and also law students.

With respect to strengthening the legal system and disseminating the laws, the delegates noted the relevance of creating and generalizing social awareness of the need that all government agencies, directors and officials and all citizens comply with the laws, striving to uphold socialist lawfulness as a basic principal in the activity of the popular and democratic state. In this area, the delegates also noted the importance of passage of the preventive arrest law; a basic tool in guaranteeing the defense of the citizens, its entry in force is urgent.

Regarding the establishment of a new penitentiary system, more precisely, penal reeducation, the delegates concluded that some steps have been taken in engaging prisoners in socially useful work, according to the capacity of the productive sector, and in planning political, educational, cultural and recreational activities.

6362
CSO: 4401

REPORTAGE ON LWENA PILOT TRAINING CENTER

Juanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Pires Ferreira: "Training Men for the 'Wings of Progress'"]

[Excerpts] At the airport of the city of Lwena, it is normal to see planes taking off and landing constantly. They are not carrying passengers or goods, as one might think at first. This is not a busy airport in terms of passenger traffic. These are small red and white planes, and in their cockpits young men from all over the country are receiving flight instruction. This is the Aeronautical Training Center of Angola, a school which has trained 79 private pilots in about a year.

Initially, the center was to be inaugurated in September of last year. Owing to the untimely death of beloved President Agostinho Neto at that time, however, the center was inaugurated only in January of this year.

Pilot training has an important place in any country, because it is a valuable contribution to social and economic development.

For our young country it is even more necessary, because we are notoriously lacking in these cadres. The People's Republic of Angola is very weak in this area because our planes are largely flown by foreigners. It is in this context that the Aeronautical Training Center is of overriding importance for our development.

The 10 planes now in operation at the center were acquired from France in June 1979 and assembled in our country by Angolan technicians. The units were all assembled in Moxico Province.

The planes, which have been in constant operation since the school was founded, are guaranteed maintenance by TAAG (Air Transport of Angola).

The school is currently undergoing a rather significant transformation. It will stop training private pilots (PPA), and train commercial (professional) pilots exclusively. The alteration does not involve a replacement of planes, but only the type of cadres to come out of the school.

Operation of the Aeronautical Training Center

The first two courses designed for the Aeronautical Training Center of Angola were for the training of PPA and lasted 6 months. They were planned for candidates with an eighth-grade education. According to Jose Coutinho, director of the

center, this level of schooling is inadequate for the pilots' course. A solid educational grounding is necessary if the students are to benefit from the classes, and the low level of education is the reason for the failures that have occurred, although they have been few. Jose Coutinho also told us that "for the pilots' course, a 10th-grade education is more suitable, since they must have a solid background for some of the more complex disciplines, such as aerodynamics, which is a branch of physics."

The school is currently equipped to handle 50 students in each course. Of 100 students in the 2 courses already administered, 79 pilots were trained in the PPA category. For this type of training, a pilot must log 40 hours of solo flight, after having flown with an instructor, naturally. At present, the practical classes are still taught by five cooperants. This will be the case until Angolan instructors have completed their course at the center. Subjects taught in the course for private pilots include aerodynamics, meteorology, aeronautics, air navigation, flight physiology and regulations.

Before the future pilots attend the practical courses, they are given a theoretical course. As the school was delayed somewhat in going into operation, the first course was administered by TAAG here in Luanda. The second one was taught in Lwena by Portuguese cooperants.

For the commercial course, in which the pilots must log 200 hours of solo flight during their instruction, each course will last 12 months. This course requires twice as much time. In addition to being more extensive, it covers more complex disciplines.

Currently, 18 students are taking the course, and another course, to be initiated soon, will be attended by 20 students. The latter course will be administered by Angolan instructors.

It is not hard to imagine how much is required for the full training of these pilots, so lacking in our country. For this reason, it is necessary that all the students attending the course be highly dedicated and prepared to pursue this career.

Food Greatest Student Problem

Aviation is a profession that saps a great deal of energy. Hence pilots must have a suitable diet so they will not contract any illness later as a result of poor nutrition. At the Aeronautical Training Center, food is a major problem; supplies at the school are inadequate and irregular.

To minimize this troubling problem, the school administration has decided to create an agricultural center and a 6-hectare vegetable garden, for which it has already acquired a tractor. In this way, the students will have their own supply of eggs, meat, vegetables and other products essential to a well-regulated diet.

6362
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

OIL SEMINAR--The Petroleum Ministry of the People's Republic of Angola will sponsor the First Conference on Petroleum Activity from 13 to 21 October in Luanda. In addition to films, the program will include discussion of general and specialized topics, study visits and direct discussion with oil officials in Angola. The conference, the first of this type held in our country, will give the participants an overview of the petroleum problem. Several agencies, companies and enterprises from the most varied sectors of activity have been invited to participate, and should register their representatives by 1200 hours on 13 October. The invited participants should register by topic, according to their specialties. These topics will be discussed by experts and technicians of SONANGOL and other international petroleum companies operating in Angola under existing contracts. The study visits will include trips to some of the most important production centers in the country, specifically in Zaire and the wells in the Kwanza Basin. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Oct 80 p 1] 6362

CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT--Since he beginning of this year, the Employment Center of the Ministry of Labor in Luanda has registered 7,594 Angolan citizens of both sexes and placed 2,886 individuals in some work centers in Luanda Province, we learned yesterday from Paulo Buta, director of the center. Buta also brought up other aspects related to the employment problem. Among the causes for the increasing number of unemployed, particularly in the nation's capital, Buta noted the great exodus of people from the rural areas, with little chance of employment, inasmuch as most of them are undistinguished, i.e., without a profession or literacy skills sought by work centers, which require qualified personnel. The director of the Labor Ministry agency also noted that many citizens who are denied employment join the ranks of the black marketeers who swarm through the city, transformed into the new exploiters of the working people. Because of the importance and depth of the problem, and also because it is urgent to find the solutions it demands, we plan to take up the matter again shortly, in a longer article. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Oct 80 pp 1, 10] 6362

U.S. 'HUMAN RIGHTS' POLICY--The United States is the only country that supports the antipopular South Korean dictatorship. It was the United States that helped the South Korean puppet regime to drown in blood the popular revolt in Kwangju, authorizing the use of the Seoul regime troops under American command to "restore order." It was the United States, in fact, that invaded South Korea, which led to the government of Chun Du-Hwan, a pathological anticommunist. The question is unavoidable: How does Washington reconcile its support for the South Korean murderers with its own declarations of firm and steadfast fidelity to "human rights"?

The chief of the American administration answered the question himself. In fact, in one of his television speeches, Carter declared openly that "the United States cannot break relations with its allies and friends and abandon them to the Soviet influence, just because they do not observe our standards of human rights." The U.S. obligation to "guarantee the security" of the southern part of Korea "remains as firm as always," the president said. These declarations confirm once again that when Washington spouts off about human rights it employs a double standard; that is, it raises an incredible polemical outcry over nonexistent "democratic violations" and violations of "human rights" in other countries, seeking to profit in some way from this outcry. At the same time, it closes its eyes to real and flagrant violations of these rights when there are not, apparently, any political dividends to be gained. The facts would indicate that the bloody South Korean regime represents the exalted "American standard" that Washington seeks to impose on the world. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Oct 80 p 10] 6362

GDR DELEGATION--A delegation of the Ministry of Provincial Coordination, made up of several municipal commissioners from various Angolan provinces and headed by the municipal commissioner of the Uige, Joao Mabonzo, left Luanda yesterday for Weimar, GDR, where it will participate in a training program for professional upgrading. In that country the municipal commissioners will take an 8-week course in law and political science. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Sep 80 p 2] 9674

NEW FAPLA GRADUATES--Ondjiva (from our correspondent)--A group of new graduates of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) who had taken a 6-month course in military training at the Escola Basica de Formacao, recently swore their allegiance to the country. The ceremony, conducted at the provincial command of that military unit in Ondjiva, was presided over by Jeronimo Sindima, deputy of the Central Committee and coordinator of the provincial committee of the party. The ceremony was also attended by some military leaders stationed in the province, members of the party and of the provincial government, as well as representatives of people's organization. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 p 2] 9674

DEPUTY PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER APPOINTED--The president of MPLA-Workers Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, appointed Simao David Martins deputy provincial commissioner to Zaire. In accordance with presidential decree, the appointment was made on a provisional basis. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 p 10] 9674

PEOPLE'S POLICE MEETING--In order to analyze matters related to the operation of the People's Police Brigade, a meeting took place a few days ago at the Monumental cinema with the participation of officers and police agents, led by Lieutenant Colonel Saraiva de Carvalho, national director of the organization, who was visiting this province. Addressing the public during the proceedings Saraiva de Carvalho appealed to each person attached to the said organization to assume the responsibility of doing a better job within the spirit of cooperation and unity demanded in the People's Police Brigade. The prestige and the trust that the People's Police must cultivate from the public, and aspects related to the necessity of not confusing personal matters with the goal for which this government agency exists and serves, were other points emphasized by the director of the Angolan police. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Oct 80 pp 2, 10] 9674

UNITA 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' TRIAL--Luanda, 27 Nov (AFP)--The trial of 10 UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] counter-revolutionaries started in Cuito (province of Bie in Central Angola) on Wednesday, the JORNAL DE ANGOLA announced in Luanda on Thursday. The 10 people, who were arrested in late 1979-early 1980, are charged with having laid mines on the roads of the region, particularly that linking Cuito to Huambo, and with having planted bombs in the squares and the post office of Cuito, as well as at the airport and the hydroelectric dam, thus causing the death of many people and causing major physical damage. [Excerpt] [AB271328 Paris AFP in French 1102 GMT 27 Nov 80]

CUBA-TRAINED FORCES--The head of the People's Police, Lt Col de Carvalho presided at the swearing-in ceremony for 58 officers and 30 sergeants trained in Cuba. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Nov 80 p 27]

CSO: 4400

GENERAL CENSUS ONE YEAR LATER

Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 15 Aug 80 pp 1,2

[Article by Callixte Sinzinkayo]

[Text] The first anniversary of the general census was 16 August 1980. The census was important for Burundi because it provided some data needed to draw up economic and social development projects.

The director general of the Ministry of the Interior and head of the Central Census Bureau, Mr Audace Ngendakumana, discussed the incomplete analysis work and provided new perspectives.

"As you know, the main goal of our census was to determine the total number of people, their distribution by territorial unit, their demographic and economic structure, in other words, a breakdown of this population by sex, age, marital status, nationality, religion, level of education, profession and other factors.

To obtain all these results, the Central Census Bureau had to complete the second phase of the project which included:

-Verifying and coding the census documents;

-Placing the information on discs;

-Creating a computer program for the data and publishing statistical tables;

-Analyzing and publishing the final results.

It is true that a year has passed since the first general census in Burundi and this is what has been accomplished in the period:

All census documents have been consolidated and classified in one place. The first provisional conclusions obtained by manual sorting have already been published in a brochure on breakdown of the population by province, commune, village and sex. A section to verify and code the data has been set up. A work area to record the data on discs has been fixed up. About 40 people have been recruited and trained locally for these jobs.

The operations are now on schedule. More than half the provinces have been coded. Recording on discs is being carried out satisfactorily. We are now collaborating with CNI [National Data Processing Center] on trial runs to produce the first statistical tables on the provinces already recorded in the computer.

As you can tell, a census is not just counting people; it involves a long, methodical, scientific endeavor and requires substantial physical and technical resources and qualified personnel.

We hope the second phase of this project will be completed on time, to achieve the objectives of the government and the United Nations which constantly gave their support for the success of this census."

The Individual and the Registry Office

In addition to the general census, the Central Census Bureau has been working since the beginning of this year to improve the system of recording vital statistics.

Mr Ngendakumana explained the project:

"The study of the population is a complex subject which cannot be overlooked in the socioeconomic context. Vital statistics provide one of the principal sources of demographic information. Official records constitute an extremely complex, delicate area. Their usefulness for administration, the individual and demographic research is obvious.

Official records help the administration and the individual identify persons. The purpose of this institution is to record events in peoples' lives (live births, deaths, abortions) and learn about an individual's changes (marriages, divorces) as well as about the individual's behavior which may or may not directly affect his identify or another person's (name change, legal recognition, adoption, etc....)

Birth certificates legally prove the individual's identity and his legal situation. Indeed, society's growing complexity obliges a man to prove his right to his name and that of his parents, his age, the legitimacy of his birth, his citizenship in society, etc....

In contemporary life, it will soon be indispensable to produce a birth certificate for:

-school enrollment, an administrative file, insurance benefits, a passport, a driver's licence, inheritance rights, marriage, etc."

Reviewing the past 8 months, Mr Ngendakumana said the Ministry of the Interior passed Decree Law No 1/1 on 15 January 1980, establishing a new official records code for individuals and the family (chapter five.)

The Ministry of the Interior set up the National Registry Office at the central administration level and set up a registry office in each commune. Moreover, it trained officials and registrars at the central and provincial level. The officials have been appointed and the communal registrars recruited and hired.

The ministry drew up and printed registers and marriage documents in accordance with the legislation in effect; they are in Kirundi and French so every couple understands the rights and duties of the two spouses before they sign the documents.

Marriages not recorded by the registry official appointed in each commune will not be recognised under law.

For the moment, vital statistics only record three events: births, deaths and marriages. Later, other data will be gathered when the means are available.

Mr Ngendakumana then discussed the connection between the census and official records.

"The primary goal of official records is to update the overall data on the population obtained during the recent general census. It is done by continually adding the births and subtracting the deaths, which amounts to demographic bookkeeping. The data gathered from official records provide information on the rate of demographic growth, its evolution and behavior of the parts. They also provide information by means of a periodic totalization on the size, structure and geographic distribution of the population.

Studying these factors and the interaction of demographic, economic and social factors will help us determine probable birth, marriage and death rates; with certain information, we can make demographic projections.

In sum, official records provide one major basic demographic source. Statistics on marriages, number of children, marital status and economic activity help us determine the impact of the formation of new family units on economic life.

Moreover, with chronological series, we can do longitudinal studies on a woman's child-bearing years based on length of marriage and age at time of marriage.

Vital statistics can also be used in public health and medicine; for example, in studying mortality and mortality rates by age and sex. These related studies can be used directly in planning economic and social development."

9479
CSO: 4400

GEOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE ESTABLISHED

Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 5-6 Oct 80 pp 1,2

[Text] The president of the republic, Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, signed Decree No 100/146 setting up IGEBU [Burundi Geographic Institute] on 30 September 1980.

This public institution has a scientific character and legal status. Under the administration of the Ministry in Charge of the Presidency, IGEBU is located in Bujumbura. However, it can be transferred to any other place in the country and can establish regional offices.

The purpose of IGEBU is to promote geographic activities in Burundi.

To fulfill this goal, the institute will have as many departments as necessary.

Initially, there will be three: Cartographic and Topographic Department, Hydrometeorology and Hydrogeology Department and the Administrative and Financial Department.

The Cartographic and Topographic Department has the following duties:

-Setting up and using a geodetic support network to best advantage;

-Taking and interpreting aerial photos;

-Preparing and carrying out topographic surveys;

-Preparing special and general use maps;

-Preparing secondary maps;

-Consolidating, publishing, safeguarding and distributing all cartographic and topographic information.

The Hydrometeorology and Hydrogeology Department has the following duties:

-Planning, setting up, coordinating, maintaining and supervising a network of all types of hydrometeorology stations;

-Compiling, controlling, analyzing, preserving, distributing and publishing hydrometeorological data;

-Doing theoretical or practical studies to provide a better understanding of hydrometeorology in Burundi;

-Providing weather forecast information to air traffic;

-Providing information on the kinds of underground water levels in various regions of the country and the geological configuration;

-Digging to locate underground sources of water and compiling a complete list;

-Doing detailed studies to evaluate underground water reserves discovered;

-Studying the sources of this underground water and making estimates of their optimal yield so they can be used rationally;

-Studying the quality of this underground water so that it can be used most suitably;

-Deciding upon and digging enough wells and providing well-drilling equipment;

-Determining water catchment areas to be protected from pollution.

The Administrative and Financial Department is responsible for:

-Personnel and finance management;

-Coordination of all administrative and logistical matters;

-Reproduction and sale of maps and publications;

-Establishment of a documentation center for geographic data.

The IGEBU board of directors will meet at least once every 3 months.

Initially, the institute will include the National Topographic Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, the Hydrogeology Service in the Ministry of Energy and Mines and the National Hydrometeorology Center of the Ministry of Transport, Posts and Telecommunications.

The personnel, moveable and immoveable assets of these services will be assigned to the institute.

9479
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

ROK MINISTER VISITS--Yaounde, 26 Nov (AFP)--The visiting South Korean foreign minister, Mr No Sin-yong, has announced the strengthening of bilateral cooperation with Cameroon, especially in the sphere of Cameroon's infrastructure. In a statement to newsmen on Tuesday evening upon an audience with Prime Minister Paul Biya, to whom he conveyed a personal message from the president of the Republic of Korea for President Ahmadou Ahidjo, Mr Sin-yong recalled that his country was taking part in the construction of the Victoria Oil Refinery (on the Atlantic coast) and was furnishing Cameroon with agricultural experts and medical doctors. The South Korean foreign minister also underlined the determination of his government to keep the door to dialogue with North Korea open with a view to achieving the reunficiation of both countries. Mr No Sin-yong left Cameroon on Wednesday morning for Dakar. [Text] [AB262206 Paris AFP in French 1205 GMT 26 Nov 80]

CSO: 4400

INTENSIFICATION OF LIBYAN PRESENCE CONFIRMED

Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] President Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government, has just made a 3-day visit to Libya as head of an important delegation, the Libyan press agency JANA announced on Thursday, 6 November. The communique indicates that Colonel Qadhdhafi and President Oueddei went to Faya-Largeau, the capital of northern Chad, on Tuesday 4 November.

This announcement confirms the rumors that have reached Yaounde about the difficulties the Northern Armed Forces (FAN) of Hissene Habre have encountered in the north. In fact, indications from the Cameroon capital are that the FAN has lost control of most of the localities which had rallied around it, and especially the city of Faya-Largeau.

These rumors have surfaced at the same time that Michel Gurdus, Israeli radio communications interception expert, affirmed on Tuesday that important elements of the regular Libyan Army have entered the northern regions of Chad during the last couple of days (LE MONDE 5 November). FAN has already complained, on several occasions, of Libyan military presence fighting alongside President Oueddei's People's Armed Forces (FAP).

On 18 October 3 unidentified airplanes bombed Faya-Largeau and combat was between Hissein's tropps and Libyan units, which were consequently pushed back, leaving around 30 dead in their wake. A Soviet-built Libyan bomber-chaser Tupolev 22 B had already bombed the African quarters of Ndjamena held by Hissein Habre's forces on 4 occasions in mid-October.

According to well-informed sources, the planes that bombed Faya-Largeau were the same kind. They came from the north of Chad and flew out in the same direction after dropping their bombs. According to FAN, these planes came from a base at Wour, operated by the Libyans in the extreme north of Tibesti, in Libyan occupied Chad territory.

Libyan troops, whose presence in Ndjamena had already been noted as early as April, were also pushed back by FAN around 20 October at the north exit of the Chad capital. At this time, 1 of the 5 Libyan military prisoners declared that he had arrived in Chad around the beginning of October, accompanied by 500 other soldiers, to "destroy Ndjamena." This master-sergeant affirmed that he had first gone to Dougia, a village about 80 km from Ndjamena, on the banks of the Chari, and that

he had then been transferred by water routes to Farcha, where the command post of the coalition government forces is located, at the exit to Ndjamena.

The increase in fighting and the intensification of the Libyan presence come at a time when the subcommittee of the OAU on the conflict in Chad (Benin, the Congo, Guinea, Togo) is getting ready to meet President Oueddei and Habre again, to submit to them the final document of their work, which calls for a cease-fire on 15 November, the demilitarization of Ndjamena, as well as the dispatch of a neutral force and an observation commission to be set up there.

It is hard to see how, under the present circumstances, this document--which is based on the principal points of the Lagos agreements of August 1979--would be accepted and respected any better or any more than these previous agreements. "Negotiate with Hissein Habre means prepare for a new war. We will never negotiate with him" President Goukouni Oueddei told us last September. It seems that this declaration still holds true.

9572
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

DEFENSE BUDGET--The Gabonese national defense budget was allocated 6,422 billion CFA for its 1980-1981 development budget, compared to 4,987 billion in 1979-1980. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Nov 80 p 19]

BRAZILIAN EQUIPMENT--Since the beginning of the year, the national gendarmerie has acquired from Brazil two 39-foot patrol boats, three 32-foot and nine 22-foot patrol boats, of a total order for 37 boats to the Carbrasmar sa Industria. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in Freuch Nov 80 p 20]

TRAINING ABROAD--During the period 1979-1980, numerous officers, noncommissioned officers and gendarmes received training abroad. Thus Morocco trained 3 officers at the Marrakesh Gendarmery School, 5 officers at the Meknes Royal Academy and 3 noncommissioned officers at the Rabat health services department. France received 3 superior officers for an information training course at the Mobile Gendarmery Command of the Parisian region and at the Technical Services Group of the National Gendarmery in Rosny-sous-Bois, 1 superior officer for higher gendarmery studies at Maisons-Alfort, 2 officers at the graduate course of the EOGN [expansion unknown] in Melun, 3 noncommissioned officers at the officers' candidate course in Fontainebleau, 2 officers--one a woman--at the Montpellier administration school, 18 noncommissioned officers and gendarmes in various army schools, 6 noncommissioned officers and gendarmes at the National Gendarmery Printing Office in Rosny-sous-Bois, 3 noncommissioned officers at the pilot or mechanic training course at the Toulon Maritime Gendarmery, 1 officer and 6 noncommissioned officers in units of the Air Transport Gendarmery, the Air Gendarmery and the Maritime Gendarmery. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Nov 80 p 19]

BONGO ON MILITARY INTERVENTION--President Bongo declared that he approves of "justified interventions" in Africa, a continent, he said, that "has recently been the scene of shameful events." In an interview on "Antenne 2" (France), he was asked to comment on the French military presence in his country and, more generally, in Africa; the chief of state noted that his country is linked to France through "defense agreements which were negotiated at the time of Gabon's independence in 1960." He stressed that "we get along well, we discuss, we understand each other," as he referred to the ties between Paris and Libreville. Asked about his relations with the Soviet Union, Bongo concluded in these terms: "I wish to cooperate with anyone as long as my freedom of action is not in question." [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Nov 80 p 20]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

REPORTED LIBYAN UNDERMINING--Tripoli has granted 20 million French francs to a "so-called revolutionary group based in Ghana which was planning a bloody coup d'etat," the Ghanaian press reports, denouncing the "Libyan connection" in Ghana. Ghanaian authorities recently decided to expel Libyan diplomats in Accra. THE PUNCH (independent) specifies--without mentioning any sources--that hundreds of Ghanaians are reportedly receiving military training in Libya, together with Chadians and Nigerians. The newspaper believes that it is Libya's intention to establish an Islamic republic in Ghana, a country "considered as Western-oriented." [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 23-24 Nov 80 p 3]

NEW MOVEMENT ESTABLISHED--A movement called the "Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards" was recently established in Accra. It includes former members of the outlawed People's Convention Party (PCP). [Text] [Dakar AFRICA in French No 80 p 7]

CSO: 4400

VISIT OF IRAQI PRESIDENT'S REPRESENTATIVE REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 18 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Saddam Hussein's Emissary Facing the Malagasy Press"]

[Text] An Iraqi delegation led by Akrawi Hashim arrived yesterday to relay a personal message to President Didier Ratsiraka from his counterpart in Baghdad, President Saddam Hussein. A ceremony to that effect took place at Ambohitsorohitra late yesterday morning, followed by a press conference in the evening at the Iraqi Embassy at Ambatonakanga where Akrawi Hashim, senior minister in the Iraqi Government, informed the press of the purpose of the trip of the delegation which he led to Antananarivo: "We summed up the situation of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict to the Malagasy president," he said; "we are happy to note that the chief of state of the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] has fully understood the Iraqi position."

Before replying to the questions of the numerous journalists who had come to the conference, the Iraqi senior minister insisted first on describing the beginning of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. In fact, the cold war between the two countries was not at all a recent one; its history goes back even to the period of the Shah or Iran, "because of Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Iraq," according to the speaker. The Iraqi minister also did not fail to point out the fact that his government has continued to fight against imperialism in all its forms and in all areas: political, economic and sociocultural, with the single aim of jealously defending Iraqi sovereignty. We are against imperialism in practice, others are against imperialism verbally.

"We have made many efforts," he added, "to strengthen relations with other countries whatever their politics or their ideology. The expansion of cooperation with other countries consists mainly in maintaining a peaceful and friendly coexistence. Many times, the Baghdad government has done everything it could to improve relations between Teheran and Baghdad, but its efforts remain fruitless because the Iranian regime only continues to follow the policies of the Shah whom it pretends to denounce."

By Actions

The chief of the Iraqi delegation also took the opportunity to keep the press informed of Baghdad's policy with regard to education: an unrelenting fight against illiteracy resulting in compulsory education throughout the country,

agrarian reform with a view to giving the peasants the maximum land enabling them to increase production, the creation of industrial centers for the development of the economy and, last but not least, giving autonomous status to the minority group.

To conclude his brief introduction, the Iraqi senior minister denounced Khomeyni's policies, stressing the fact "that it is not enough to pretend to fight against imperialism, one must prove by actions that one opposes imperialism at all costs."

Whereupon the delegation chief answered the journalists' questions, stating that the Iranians did not respect the agreement signed by the 2 parties in 1975, which is why Baghdad considers it null and void. Although the Iraqi Government had warned Teheran against the possible seriousness of its aggressive policy, it had turned a deaf ear, by daring to invade Iraqi territories, namely the three islands and Shatt-al-Arab.

"We do not want any bit of Iranian territory," affirmed Mr Hashim; "what is essential for us is to recover, at any price and regardless of the sacrifices, what should come back to us by right."

"It is the Iranians who began to attack Iraqi territory with their air force; therefore we are forced to retaliate with the sole intention of defending the sovereignty and the integrality of our country."

Ninety Notes Verbales

"I must remind you that despite the 90 notes verbales sent to Iran asking it to respect our sovereignty, it has not taken them into account; more than 287 Iranian attacks have been counted since June until today." The number of dead and wounded is not known, because war is war.

"We are ready to accept all possible solutions to this conflict from wherever they come, although it is our troops who are winning at the front."

Whereupon the minister recalled the interventions of Fidal Castro and of the Pakistani president in this connection, without failing to point out all that our president has done to bring the two parties to negotiate, with a view to stopping the war.

"We must thank the president of the RDM for his efforts aimed at seeking ways and means leading to peace," he stressed.

As to the taking of American hostages in Teheran, the Iraqi minister stated that an inhuman act was involved, which must be condemned without any political considerations. He was also anxious to assure his interlocutors that the Iraqi-Iranian war would not in any way lead Baghdad into the American orbit. Any foreign interference in this conflict would be considered the sole responsibility of Teheran, he continued, for Baghdad's unshakable position on the need for stopping the conflict is clear in the eyes of the whole world.

Petroleum

In other respects, the Iraqi delegation chief was anxious to correct certain information which appeared to distort the balance of power between the belligerents.

With regard to the export of petroleum abroad, Mr Hashin informed the journalists that this resupplying was interrupted because of the Shatt-al-Arab situation, where navigation proved to be completely impossible. "But Iraq will always respect its commitments."

With regard to the Damascus-Moscow axis, Iraq sees no drawback there, all the more since it also signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the USSR. Lastly, with regard to the nonaligned conference which should take place in Iraq in 1982, the Iraqi senior minister considered that in spite of the current war, Baghdad will be a position "most certainly" to organize, at that time, the nonaligned summit.

9434
CSO: 4400

REPORT ON MFM-MFT REDS, EXPERTS MEETING

Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 29 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] A promise kept. Such a balance could be struck on the dinner debate held last Friday at the Solimotel by the MFM-MFT Reds & Experts on the theme "Democracy and Efficiency in Business."

The MFM wished to make the evening a crossroads of opinion where each business participant explained the manner in which he deals with the problems and difficulties met by business concerns at the present stage of the revolution. It succeeded by means of a perfect material organization, a judicious choice of speakers to introduce the debate, and the courtesy, indeed the remarkable intellectual discipline shown by the participants despite the very delicate nature of the subjects approached, and despite their own very diverse origins. There were general managers, university professors, economic administrative officials, journalists, politicians, upper level business managers and, of course, the MFM-MFT Reds & Experts.

Five Main Points

The organizers oriented the debate on five major aspects of the subject, introduced respectively by a specialist.

A MFM-MFT political bureau spokesman, Germain Rakotonirainy, spoke of the legitimate place of managers in the new form of adaptation of business enterprises, coexistence of private and public enterprises, internal profitability, and quality of service performed.

A member of an enterprise management committee brought up the problems raised by filling upper managerial posts with Malagasy nationals, by the transition from the old legal system to the new charter system, by the difficulties encountered in setting up the management institutions provided by the charter, and by the necessity and obligation to succeed by avoiding groping and reverses.

A private enterprise leader spoke of the management-labor dialogue within his firm, of private sector efforts to follow the present metamorphosis of

business, and of the manner of approaching present and future managerial difficulties.

A university economics teacher was concerned with the organization of business management and economics teaching in view of the demands of the new situation.

An official of the economic administration dealt with administration-business relations, and with business life as seen from the viewpoint of administrative authorities.

A Lively Debate

The debate, masterfully presided over by CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] member Mamandafy Rakotonirina, was very lifely, and marked by sincerity throughout the 4 hours of a session planned for 2 hours by the organizers. The will to see clearly, find solutions, and question bureaucratic attitudes was dominant.

We salute this courageous initiative by the intellectuals and experts of MFM/MFT, who have put to shame a certain apprehension on the part of detractors. In the opinion of participants such meetings, inconceivable only a short time ago, are useful for pooling experience and for better preparing the future. Everyone knows that the MFM has assumed the task of rallying intellectuals and managers to the defense of the revolution, to which end the Reds & Experts are devoting themselves with success by means of successive seminars throughout the country.

6145
CSO: 4400

MINISTER OUTLINES NATION'S POSITION ON COFFEE MARKET

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 6 Nov 80 p 1

/Communique from Minister of Economy and Commerce Justin Rarivoson to MADAGASCAR-MATIN director on country's position on coffee problem; date and place not given/

/Text/ Justin Rarivoson, the capable minister of economy and commerce of the Desire Rakotoarijaona government, left Tuesday evening for a 10-day trip to Europe. Before his departure, he sent us a communique in which he makes interesting observations on the coffee problem following an article from the NEW PRESS AGENCY (NAP) taken up by MADAGASCAR-MATIN on 29 October.

Coffee being a "rich" product whose importance as a source of revenue is beyond question, we are publishing herewith the letter from the minister to our director.

Dear Director:

I have read the article which you printed in your issue No 2541 of 29 October 1980 on the new agreement on coffee.

You state in that article that the Malagasy producers are contesting that agreement.

I should like in this communique to call your attention to the following points:

a) Certain producers belonging to the OAMCAF /African and Malagasy Coffee Organization/ have in fact contested the provisions of that agreement for reasons of their own which I consider valid.

b) Madagascar is not contesting the principle of the agreement but considers it only a palliative which will be completely effective only if there is a definite desire by all parties involved to arrive at a system which is more equitable and applicable to all raw material.

c) Madagascar deplores the present situation which is also the result of not always favorable action taken by certain producers.

d) The current situation can also be considered the result of the sales policy of certain countries which have placed far too much emphasis on a policy of utilizing the land rather than on that of the profitability of the operations over the medium and long term for the producers as a whole.

e) Madagascar deplores the fact that the farmers who produce the crop and the final consumers are the real victims of this persistent fluctuation in raw materials, for the former do not reap the just rewards of their labor and the latter the reality of the market price.

Please accept, Mr Director, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

8568
CSO: 4400

AREMA STRONGLY DENOUNCES RUMORMONGERS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 3 Nov 80 p 2

/Text/ Tananarive--ANTA--A delegation from the national headquarters of AREMA /Malagasy Revolutionary Avant-garde/, led by Central Committee member Armand Ramambazafy and Paul Gilbert Raobelina, met last Saturday with AREMA militants from Mandrosoa in the Ankadikely-Ilafy Tananarive-Avaradrano "firaisana" for the opening of a sales fair organized by the Mandrosoa militants.

Raobelina reminded the militants that they should substantiate AREMA's position as avant-garde by diligent work.

Meanwhile, Ramambazafy stressed that our current struggle is being waged for the well-being of the great mass of production workers and our children, the builders of the future. He also emphasized that our intellectuals should take part in that struggle.

Ramambazafy then paid homage to the Mandrosoa militants who have already erected a "koparema," a production "tsenabe," a "fokontany" office and a Red Cross home. "Work is at the root of all these accomplishments," he said, "and the AREMA militants have not shirked their duties." The speaker then urged each one to do his best to see that justice and honesty prevail in the provisioning of the people, "for the revolution," he asserted, "requires militants who are conscientious and capable and not afraid to face up to their responsibilities."

Damage Caused by Rumors

The last subject brought up by the delegation from AREMA's national headquarters was that of the damage caused by the propagation of false rumors and poisoning maneuvers. "Actions have shown the speakers to be what they are" is one of the rumors spread by the enemies of our revolution to maintain an atmosphere of uncertainty and fear among the working class and, consequently, to impede our march toward socialism. "But let us not be taken in by such maneuvers," the delegation concluded, "and it is up to us to prove that our march toward a new society is irreversible."

AREMA Cell in Anosizato-East

Another delegation from AREMA's national headquarters, composed of Messrs Andriamanisa Samuelson, Central Committee member, and Rakotondratoandro, coordinator, and Mmes Ravololonirina and Noro Robinson, presided Saturday afternoon over a ceremony officially inaugurating the AREMA cell of Anosizato-East and an ideological discussion meeting.

The new cell was established on 5 July and its first secretary urged the militants to exemplify solidarity, the assumption of responsibility and tolerance, "for only at that price," he said, "shall we be able to achieve socialist paradise."

Mme Noro Robinson explained AREMA's salient features: "Our group is not a refuge for ill-intentioned individuals. On the contrary, it is open to all militants ready to pursue the path to socialism." She then spoke of the role and position of women as pillars of the revolution.

Andriamanisa Samuelson confined his remarks to the work methods and mentality which should inspire every revolutionary militant. "We must exclude all search for glory and personal prestige," he said, "for what matters most is to protect the interests of the people and the nation. Work makes the man," he concluded, "and work assures our unity. The people and country require a type of work which corresponds to our ideological orientations."

Cell in Morondava-Antehiroka

The Morondava-Antehiroka cell was also officially inaugurated last Saturday. The ceremony was conducted by a delegation from AREMA's national headquarters, composed of Paul Ernest Rakotomanana, Aime Rakotobe and Edmond Randriambolanoro. The three delegation members took this occasion to stress the important role of precooperatives as effective instruments in helping us assure the successful provisioning of the people and the failure of undermining maneuvers perpetrated by the enemies of our revolution.

8568
CSO: 4400

ASSEMBLY HEAD COMMENTS ON NORTH KOREAN ASPIRATIONS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 5 Nov 80 p 2

/Commentary by Lucien X. Michel Andrianarahinjaka, chairman of the National Popular Assembly, on North Korean aspirations/

/Text/ It is with great interest that we have taken note of the report presented by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Labor Party.

This report is of considerable importance, for it answers the expectations and hopes of the peoples of the world and of the Korean people in particular by offering a definite solution to a crucial problem not only of Korea but of the contemporary world--namely, the problem of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The basic aspirations of the Korean people and of all people who love peace and justice lie in the reunification of Korea falsely divided by the United States within the scope of the imperialist policy of domination and exploitation which, moreover, is being carried out in South Korea through oppression of the working class and by converting the government to a fascist regime.

The workers and people of South Korea are manifesting their opposition to a regime devoted to the interests of imperialism and the United States in particular and are struggling for a more harmonious life within the scope of a single Korea.

The propositions advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song provide a solution to this contradiction between the division of Korea imposed by American imperialism, on the one hand, and, on the other, the aspiration of the Korean people as a whole--both the North and the South--to see the Korean fatherland reunited.

The importance of the propositions advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song lies in the fact that they are not limited to declarations of principle on the unification of Korea and the need for the American forces stationed in South Korea to leave that territory to let the Korean people freely decide their own fate.

These propositions are very positive and constitute a big step in the search for a peaceful solution to the Korean problem, for:

1. They take into consideration the basic aspirations of all Korean people.

2. They take into consideration Korea's basic realities--namely, the existence of a North Korea and a South Korea differing in their political and social regimes and in their methods of governing society, the one predominantly related to production of the capitalist type, the other, socialist.

3. They take into consideration the international economic and political state of affairs.

In other words, the existence of the two different social formations making up present-day Korea is recognized as such. These propositions and the solutions advanced are not based on the absolute denial of South Korea's social structure but on the recognition of this reality which, dialectically opposed to that of North Korea, must be a factor in the evolution and development of reunified Korea.

Whence the proposition of the formation of a confederal republic based on the coexistence of two entities differing in their social structure, the level of economic and social development attained by each, and the like.

The farsightedness of the great leader, Kim Il-song, and his realism are also shown by the fact that he insists that the eventual conversion of reunified Korea into the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo must be carried out autonomously, with complete independence, and in the interest of the working people of the two Koreas, that is, within the scope of an overall policy of nonalinement, scientific, technical and commercial cooperation with all countries regardless of their political and social regime, the annulment of all military accords signed with this or that power, and the like.

In our opinion, the propositions advanced by the great leader, Kim Il-song, are very positive and are an important contribution to the search for a solution to the Korean problem in accordance with the aspirations of the workers of the two Koreas, and we support them all the more in that, by their implication, they are contributing to the establishment of lasting peace not only in this part of Asia but throughout the world.

8568
CSO: 4400

FUTURE OF RAILWAYS EXAMINED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 22 Oct 80 pp 1-2

/Article by S. J.: "Figures Forecast Future of Our Railways"/

/Text/ "If the railway did not exist, it would be urgent to invent it," we read on the cover of the magazine LE RAIL ET LE MONDE, which we leafed through yesterday while waiting to be received by Adolphe Rakotoarivony, general manager of the Malagasy National Railways System. Nowhere else in the world is that truth overlooked as it is among us. That is why we did not think it in vain to broach the question of our railways with the person most competent to discuss it.

"The problem is simple," Mr Rakotoarivony told us. "We designed a 10-year development plan for 1977-87. This plan provides for an investment program of equipment and right of way replacement based on data gathered from all users. That study points to a 5.2 percent yearly increase in freight traffic and a 6.5 percent rise in passenger traffic; to the acquisition of 16 locomotives, 180 freight cars, and 24 passenger coaches. So much for rolling stock. Complete renovation of right of way will be done at the rate of 40 km, and the project is now proceeding according to plan.

Twenty Billion

"The entire project is financed by the BNI /National Bank for Industrial Development/, the Central Economic Cooperation Fund, the World Bank, and by our own resources, for a total of $90 million, or nearly 20 billion of our francs. The first phase, extending to 1982, totals $45 million, or 10 billion Malagasy Fr. The second, to be completed in 1983-87, likewise totals $45 million."

We next touched, with our informant, on the disturbance to the social and economic life of the country brought about by the slightest difficulty met with by the rail transport system. A derailment or landslide suffices, for example, to affect supplies of fuel, cement, rice, etc.

Mr Rakotoarivony sees himself as between the hammer and the anvil.

Derailments

Speaking of landslides and derailments, he stressed that they have always existed, but that in the past their effects were less felt, for supplies of all goods then sufficed to meet normal consumption needs. Mr. Rakotoarivony cited 1971 as an example. There were 38 derailments for 30,000 trains operating in the system, without any direct repercussion on the social and economic life of the country. In 1979, 41 derailments were recorded for 29,000 trains in operation. We know their consequences, particularly on the supply situation. It should perhaps be pointed out that the last equipment renewal prior to the 10-year 1977-87 plan dates back to 1954.

At present our national rail net has 900 km of main line, and 1,100 including secondary lines. It employs 4,500 workers, and has 33 main line locomotives, 11 railcars, 1,141 freight cars, 180 service cars, and 80 passenger coaches.

"If the railway did not exist, it would be urgent to invent it," said Bernard de Fontgalland. We add: "If the railway shows its age, it is urgent to rejuvenate it." That is now in progress, and by 1987 our national system will have completed its rejuvenation cure. It too will then be able to get out on the road to revolution.

6145
CSO: 4400

COUNTRY'S 'CHADIZATION' MUST BE AVOIDED AT ALL COSTS

Dakar AFRICA in French Nov 80 p 33

[Excerpts] Al-Qadhdhafi's designs on the African states of the Sahel are becoming clearer. Following the failure of the adventure in the direction of the Maghreb and of the union with Egypt, the union with Syria may be just a diversion. The main objective of Tripoli's master is the establishment in the Sub-Saharan region of an empire which would primarily include the countries of Chad, Niger, Senegal and Mali. Indeed, he has been present in Chad for a long time, and occupies a part of it. Is he awaiting the right moment to perfect his undertaking? Or--more plausibly--does he prefer to achieve his aim through a vassal?

Mali Considered

How about Mali...which is obviously the weakest link of the chain. Didi Demba's braggdocio had already caused uneasiness, the reason being, very simply, that the country's political, economic and social situation unfortunately makes it susceptible to any kind of adventurism. Having achieved their coup d'etat through such slogans as "financial and economic recovery" and "national reconciliation," the Malian military can only brag, 12 years later, of having divided their country, having taken it back at least 30 years and ruined its international prestige and of having condemned it to a slow but true agony.

Mali represents, above all, moral decadence. The situation is rotten.... Is it ripe for al-Qadhdhafi?

Approximately 50 Malian intellectual cadres are in Libya, as well as mercenaries. Everything seems ready. Only a political leader is lacking: a man projecting credibility both nationally and internationally. Despite the fact that Didi Demba claims Modibo Keita and his party as his former mentors, he is discredited. As a result, Modibo Keita's former companions who are now residing abroad are being solicited...but, of course, quite unsuccessfully. Is there really no way to make the masters of Bamako understand the situation? Al-Qadhdhafi's recent declarations on the fate of the Tuaregs in Mali and Niger are aimed more [illegible] conditioning them to turn into a fifth column of future "liberators" rather than at launching a secessionist uprising on their part.

If the former leaders of Modibo Keita's party are declining to participate in the adventure, other Malian partisans of "change at any cost" could well enter into it. History teaches us that the most despised causes often succeed in winning over the people when they are disappointed, humiliated and at the end of their rope; such is the case with the Malian people today.

Entire Region in Jeopardy

It is high time, for the sake of the men and women of Mali, as well as all the peoples in the region, for peace and stability in our common space, for Bamako to adopt solutions worthy of the Malian tradition, having finally realized how dramatic the situation is. Each of us should work towards it, because it concerns all of us equally. No one knows how far a fire provoked by al-Qadhdhafi could go. No one can foresee the consequences of a "Chadization" of this country for Senegal, Niger, Upper Volta and Mauritania.

CSO: 4400

USSR AMBASSADOR ON BILATERAL, ZIMBABWE RELATIONS

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 21 Oct 80 p 2

[Interview with Valentin Petrovich Vdovin, Soviet ambassador to Mozambique, in Beira, date not given]

> [Excerpts] Valentin Petrovich Vdovin, Soviet ambassador to Mozambique, returned yesterday afternoon to the capital, after a 3-day visit to Beira. During his stay in the capital of Sofala Province, the ambassador consulted with Minister-Resident Mariano Matsinhe and had various meetings with Soviet citizens working as cooperants in Mozambique. On Sunday the diplomat offered a film showing, with footage of the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games in Moscow.
>
> During the ambassador's stay here, we had an opportunity to exchange views on Mozambique-Soviet relations and on the international political situation. Following are some highlights of the interview.

USSR Relations With the PRM [People's Republic of Mozambique]

NOTICIAS DA BEIRA: How do relations stand currently between Mozambique and the Soviet Union?

Ambassador: We feel that relations between the Soviet Union and the RPM are at a high level. The relations encompass political, diplomatic, economic, cultural and other types of cooperation. The relations were established and consolidated during the armed struggle for the national liberation of Mozambique, led by FRELIMO, when the CPSU and the Soviet Union adopted a very firm stand on principle, in support of the Mozambican patriots, and we continue to follow this line. We will continue to follow it in the future.

Within the framework of this cooperation, many Soviet cooperants have come to work in the RPM. We are assisting your country in the resolution of various economic problems and in the training of cadres. We have broad cooperation in the areas of culture, information and sports, and we maintain extensive trade relations. The legal basis for this cooperation is the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in 1977 between the Soviet Union and the RPM.

The Soviet Union and the RPM cooperate actively in international affairs. With regard to international issues, our positions are identical, or very similar. We struggle together in the international arena for peace, demilitarization and disarmament; we struggle against colonialism, "apartheid" and racism. Ours is an honest and open cooperation between friends and comrades-in-arms, for noble ideals.

In the Soviet Union there is great respect for the policy of the Mozambican Government, and we feel that in pursuing this policy of principles, the RPM has won many friends in the world and enjoys very high international prestige.

NOTICIAS DA BEIRA: Our country is currently experiencing the political and organizational offensive, considered a Mozambican contribution to the enrichment of the Marxist-Leninist cause. How does the Soviet Union view this offensive?

Ambassador: The offensive was received favorably in the Soviet Union. We follow the activities of the FRELIMO Party with great attention and sympathy. In its last congress, the party adopted Marxism-Leninism as the basis for its principles. Between our parties--the CPSU and the FRELIMO Party--there are intensive relations of cooperation. Between our mass organizations--youth, women's and union organizations--there are close relations.

We can attest that the FRELIMO Party is also resolving many problems in the building of socialism. Great attention is given to relations pertaining to socialist construction. We understand that internal and foreign enemies oppose this line, and so we understand that an ideological and organizational party is very important.

We consider and view the political and organizational offensive from this standpoint, understanding that the main goal is to educate the Mozambican people on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the creation of the socialist society.

We know from experience that it is impossible to build socialism unless there is a Marxist-Leninist party to lead the people, unless the party trains cadres for social and economic development, unless the country has a strong popular government and unless the party builds an army capable of defending the revolution.

Support To South African Patriots

NOTICIAS DA BEIRA: Would you comment on the current situation in southern Africa?

Ambassador: We know there is a reactionary regime in southern Africa, one of "apartheid" and oppression of the African people. This is a very great danger for Africa and for the world. For this reason, the Soviet Union takes a stand in support of the peace-loving and progressive forces of Africa and the world against this regime.

We think the progressive African countries will intensify their struggle against this regime. We are very pleased to see broader strata of the South African population rising up to struggle against this racist regime. More and more, the workers, youth, students and intellectuals are demonstrating against it. In South Africa, the struggle against the "apartheid" regime is increasingly broad.

We are pleased to point out that, in this struggle, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Mozambique and other African countries are in the same trenches. We wish the South African patriots the greatest success in their just struggle.

Soviet-Zimbabwean Relations

NOTICIAS DA BEIRA: Normally, when a people achieves national independence, particularly through an armed struggle, the Soviet Union is customarily one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations. This has not been the case with the Republic of Zimbabwe. In the end, it was Prime Minister Mugabe who recently invited the Soviet Government to open an embassy in Salisbury. How does the Soviet Union explain this delay?

Ambassador: In the first place, we would like to point out that the Soviet Union actively supported the struggle of the Southern Rhodesian patriots, led by the Patriotic Front, for independence and freedom. We hailed the victory of the patriotic forces of this country and their rise to independence. We recognized the Government of Zimbabwe and immediately stated our wish to establish diplomatic relations and to open embassies.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's declaration that his government is prepared to establish diplomatic relations is an indication that the Zimbabwean party also favors a positive outcome in this matter. We are sure that the matter will soon be settled favorably, to the interest of the Soviet Union and Zimbabwe.

6362
CSO: 4401

LONG-TERM MAPUTO, BEIRA PORT PLANS DISCUSSED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

THE cost of developing Maputo into a container port capable of handling a large slice of Zimbabwe's imports and exports would be U.S.$15 million (Z$9,4 million), according to Sir Ronald Swayne, chairman of the British-owned Overseas Containers Ltd.

He said that if the Mozambique Government was prepared to go ahead with the scheme then the new terminal could be in operation in mid-1982, provided orders for a gantry crane and other mobile equipment were placed soon with manufacturers.

As to financing he thought that banks in Britain, the Netherlands and West Germany would put up the funds backed by guarantees from their respective governments.

Since Mozambique has not joined the Lome Convention, finance through the European Economic Community would not be available, therefore, soft loans or grants have to be ruled out for the present.

Government sources and diplomats in Salisbury, however, are hoping that some kind of decision or commitment will come out of next week's Southern African Economic Development Co-ordinating Conference to be held in Maputo.

Yet it is still not clear what role Beira, the nearest port to Zimbabwe, will play.

The Prime Minister and his cabinet favour Beira as this country's main outlet, whereas the Mozambicans prefer to use this port for bulk cargoes. But in June officials spoke about constructing a large container terminal there.

DEVELOPMENTS

The picture may become clearer after the SADCC meets.

Meanwhile there have been other developments centering around Beira.

Recently representatives from a

Swiss/Greek/Arab company known as Petrola visited Salisbury and the Mozambique ports.

While nothing substantive has emerged from their talks with both governments it is understood the visitors were considering constructing an offshore terminal at Beira to handle oil and containers.

They are also known to have suggested building a new refinery at the port, should a lengthy legal wrangle ensue from the case currently being heard in London between the world's major oil companies, including Shell and BP — majority shareholders in the Feruka Refinery at Umtali — and Lonrho, which owns the pipeline.

One project under way is the electrification of the railway linking Beira with Malawi via Tete being handled by the Italians. When completed power from the Cabora Bassa Dam will be used by locomotives.

LONG TERM

The long-term ramifications of this scheme are significant to Zimbabwe as the line from Umtali to the coast could also be electrified, thereby allowing heavy loads to be carried to and from the port.

At present trains are limited to pulling a maximum of 800 tonnes at a time in order to negotiate the steep gradients on the line.

For members of the SAEDCC, in particular the landlocked countries such as Zimbabwe, Zambia, Zaire and Malawi, the lessening of dependence upon routes through South Africa is a crucial long term aim.

The timespan, however, may have to be shortened if the latest United Nations initiative on Namibia fails and sanctions are applied against the Republic.

On Monday the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, warned: "There are also other countries which will suffer as much as, or more damage than, South Africa from sanctions against us".

Observers in Salisbury were in no doubt this week that this was a veiled threat against countries to the north of the Limpopo.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

INCREASE IN AIR FARES--As of today, 22 October, LAM-Mozambique Airlines will raise freight and passenger fares on domestic and international flights by about 30 and 50 percent, respectively. The rate readjustment stipulated in three ministerial decrees is the first one since 1974, for domestic flights, and since 1978 for international flights. One of the directives establishes that tickets for international flights will now be paid in foreign exchange reserves, with the exception of fares of individuals traveling on missions for government agencies and enterprises or other national companies. In the last case, the travel must be authorized by the respective minister. Also excepted are fares of foreigners under contract to the Mozambican Government, according to the provisions of the contracts, and foreign residents of Mozambique who do not have transfer rights. Mozambican citizens may continue to pay in national currency, but only on routes served by the LAM. Up to now, LAM has had the lowest rates in the area. Also, starting today, foreign air carriers using Mozambican airports will pay for services at these airports with foreign exchange reserves. The new rates for these services will also be higher. [Excerpts] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 22 Oct 80 p 4] 6362

FARMS TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE--To date, the agricultural office of the Executive Council of the city of Beira has turned 11 abandoned and underused farms over to private and cooperative concerns. The process was initiated shortly after President Samora Machel delivered his historic address on 18 March in Maputo. According to data supplied by Vasco Antonio Sinoia, director of the agricultural office, four farms in Inhamizua district and three in the locale of Nhangau have been turned over to the private sector. In the airport zone, two farms have been authorized for exploitation, one of them going to the cooperative sector. Finally, in the Passagem de Nivel district, also known as "Chamba," the local party headquarters will operate a farm with collective labor by the people, and the remaining farm was turned over to a private individual. It is noted that, with proper management of these farms (which has not been the case since the mass exodus of their owners shortly after independence), the city of Beira will see a better supply of vegetables, eggs, small animals (chickens, ducks and rabbits), fruits and many other products that are currently scarce in our markets. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 25 Oct 80 p 2] 6362

U.S.'RACISM' SCORED--Terrorist campaigns against Negroes in the United States of America continue to be the dominant note in the racial "harmony" in this, one of the most developed countries in the world. Yesterday, a large bomb was exploded in broad daylight at a black educational center in the city of Atlanta, capital of the state of Georgia. The explosion killed 5 people and seriously injured another 100

people, including several children. The federal police chose to refer to this horrible crime as an "accident," however. Nonetheless, federal authorities have called for an investigation to clarify the causes of the tragic act. Recently, several racial "incidents" have occurred in the United States and, according to observers, they are assuming monstrous proportions. The local authorities not only tolerate acts of racial violence but often help to perpetrate them. Washington has ignored such situations, although hard information has proved the connection of some members of the U.S. police to fascist and racist groups, such as the neo-Nazis and the Ku Klux Klan. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 15 Oct 80 p 5] 6362

MILITARY STRENGTH--According to the IISS [expansion unknown], Mozambique has 24,300 soldiers, no tanks, 36 MiG 17/19/21 airplanes and 9 coastal patrol boats. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Nov 80 p 28]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

FOREIGN ADVISORS--In the context of foreign bilateral assistance, it is noted that there are 125 Russians--including 100 experts--30 East Germans cooperating in the plan and in party leadership training, nearly 200 Cubans in the army and the information and training field, 40 Portuguese, mainly in the teaching sector and 15 Chinese physicians. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Nov 80 p 20]

CSO: 4400

COOPERATION PUT IN PERSPECTIVE IN LIGHT OF LIBYAN CHARGES

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 25-26 Oct 80 pp 1,4

[Article by Babacar Sine: "Qadhdhafi, the Rest of Us and Arab-African Cooperation"]

[Text] Qadhdhafi has revealed the depth of his racist, quite eccentric thinking: white Touregs are being fiercely exploited by blacks!

Therefore, there must be a crusade to deliver them from the hands of the black dictatorship. The problem is badly stated. We do not believe this is a racial issue, much less a matter of domination of the black over the white communities. Black Africa could not be racist, especially not in that way. Too many reasons favor the rapprochement and solidarity of the Arab and African-Arab peoples, groups to which the Touregs and black Africans belong. Here are some reasons: in precolonial times, economic and cultural relations between Arabs and blacks were developed; in the colonial era, the colonial experience created similar situations and Islam, which was adopted and assimilated, has become part of some of our national cultures.

However, all this would not excuse us from clearing up a very persistent cultural misunderstanding. Continental Africa is truly divided into two cultural areas, black Africa and North Africa, whose cultural affinities and destiny link it with the Arab world.

Acknowledging this from the beginning is a lucid way and a prerequisite for understanding how they respond to each other in a dialog of solidarity. Must it be recalled that this misunderstanding occurred during the preparations of the Second World Festival of Black Arts? Should we recall how our late friend Alioune Diop, director of African Presence and secretary general of the festival, viewed the problem and how he reacted? In short, he believed black communities throughout the world have the right and must have the chance to speak out and express the unified conscience of their cultural identity. Moreover, the cultural and economic situation of black communities in the Arab world, in North Africa, Morocco, Algeria and Libya should be brought to mind and examined. Today, are they aware of their origin and membership in the black world? What cultural and economic ties do they have with the Arabs, etc?

Culturally, they have adopted Arabic and the Moslem religion, two pillars of the Arab cultural edifice. However, are they not exploited economically because of a series of historical factors? Indeed, have they been completely integrated into the Arab communities?

At the time, these questions aroused a public protest. We were termed racists, even reactionaries, in the name of Pan-African solidarity! We were talking about respect and dialog between the Arab-African and black African cultures. What, at first glance, could be a misunderstanding was only the hypocrisy of a segment of narrow-minded Arab opinion.

Qadhdhafi exacerbates this most when he wildly sows provocation, manipulating the amalgam technique, playing on two sensitive nerves, defense of his "Arab brothers" and the holy "anti-imperialist" cause. To tell the truth, he is motivated by a desire to destabilize and we have seen proof in the open aggression against Tunisia, whose innocent people paid the price. Why does he do this? Does he have a power complex? Is it uncontrollable hegemony or infantile behavior?

Beyond these follies, these regrettable gestures, the true goals must be set: development of the axis of solidarity with the Arab world, legitimate support for the cause of the Palestinian people, true cultural cooperation based on mutual respect for our different cultural identities, etc.

On that score, black Africa sets the example. It knows the Arab world better than the latter knows it. For example, Arabic is taught in our schools and universities and the Arab culture is studied in specialized research institutes like Senegal's. Islam, issued historically from this culture, is practiced fervently here; many black students attend various Arab training centers, etc.

Does a mutual exchange exist? It must be said it only barely exists. The big problem today is to solve these imbalances and distortions. We have mentioned this to our Arab friends, here and in their countries.

Moreover, are the famous petro-dollars, Arab investments and aid coming our way as much as they are going to Europe? Of course not!

These are the real problems we must formulate and solve. Qadhdhafi is fighting cardboard kings. His crusade for the "poor" Touregs has given us the opportunity to rectify, recenter and restore the axes of Arab-African cooperation to their true perspective.

9479
CSO: 4400

NEED FOR COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY POLICY STRESSED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 24, 25-26, 27 Oct 80

[Article by Moustapha Fall, deputy in the National Assembly: "The Crisis in the Senegalese Economy"]

[24 Oct 80 p 5]

[Excerpts] Let us sum up our examination of these various factors that determine the conditions of the world oil market: Beyond the relative circumstantial abundance of the oil supply, which results from speculative stocks, mild winters and transactions on the "free markets," a structural inadaptation is emerging between the supply and demand for oil, with demand tending to exceed the supply in the long run. This results in persistent tensions and a lasting trend toward higher prices on the market for this strategic raw material.

Growing inflation, the continued depreciation -- whether or not it is deliberate -- of the dollar, the currency in which energy transactions are conducted, and so many other reasons we have already brought up, will indubitably accentuate and prolong the trend. For all countries like our own, lacking in natural, technological and financial resources, alternative sources of energy will take a long time to reduce the increasingly intolerable burden of the oil bill.

In 1967, 1 ton of imported oil cost our country 4,041 CFA francs. Today, the same amount costs us 54,123 CFA francs! Moreover, it is certain that this price is already outdated, inasmuch as prices change so often -- upwards -- that a tanker's cargo may be hit by several increases between the straits of Bosporus and Gibraltar! A fit of caprice, most likely. Whatever the case, Senegal, like so many other countries, is now on the threshold of a difficult decade.

Long "Transitional Period for Senegalese Economy

The economies of countries highly dependent for their energy on heavy consumption of oil are all bewildered by the crisis that has now lasted for 10 years.

Whether or not they are developed, they are in distress. Their productivity and employment capacity deteriorate inexorably, along with their major balances. From east to west, the world economic machine has jammed; its purchasing power and standard of living are threatened.

It is in this difficult international environment that the Senegalese economy, already hard hit and penalized by various endogenous factors, faces the 1980's and 1990's and the end of the century. In all sectors, all domains, it will be seriously affected during this period of transition that will be very long.

1 -- First of all, the effects of the crisis on the economy in general will be increasingly upsetting. Let us recall a few facts and figures:

The price of oil has doubled over the last 12 months. The amount of our oil bill has increased 10 times over in less than 10 years, amounting to over 50 billion francs today. Even under the most favorable conditions -- a continuously adequate supply of oil with supplies guaranteed by governmental agreements and preferential prices -- even under such circumstances, the cost of our oil imports will continue to exercise growing pressure on the economy and upset the balances and mechanisms on which development depends.

With our energy dependency being what it is -- that is, heavy and lasting -- and with the price of oil following an upward trend, the economy will continue for a long time to suffer since more and more of the resources produced by our nation devoted to the purchase of oil. It is a veritable financial bloodletting!

Already, oil imports absorb as much as 40 percent of our export receipts. This rate will rapidly increase and consequently, nearly all of these receipts will soon be gobbled up by energy spending. Without being Cassandra, one can predict that in the relatively near future, the economy could be on the brink of stagnation, even paralysis, when imports of raw materials, semi-finished products and equipment indispensable for investment and growth will become increasingly problematical in the face of the accelerated exhaustion of our reserves and precisely when it is absolutely essential to have vital food imports to cover the country's apparently chronic food deficit. Naturally, our country is not alone and legitimately enjoys monetary and financial solidarity organized within the framework of the franc zone and UMOA [West African Monetary Union]. The peril is nevertheless real and the drawbacks inevitable and many, if only because our economic dependency risks becoming greater. Furthermore, with the rising cost of our supplies and imported inflation, the general price level will go up, with the well-known ill effects: social tension and injustice, a decline in the economy's ability to compete and other harmful results.

Far from being negligible, service on the foreign debt will have to be paid and the persistent world inflation will drive up the cost of financing our development projects. Many of these will consequently have to be abandoned for lack of suitable financing or profitability, especially those which, classified in the chemical, plastics, cement or shoe branches, for example, consume large amounts of oil both as energy and as a raw material derived from its by-products. We shall return to this subject.

Even if it escapes stagnation, our economy runs a strong risk of listlessly sliding into a period of very slow and shaky growth, with the inevitable questioning of our medium- and long-term development objectives.

[25-26 Oct 80, p 6]

[Text] The effects of the crisis are already harmful to Senegalese industry and will be even moreso. The reason, quite simply, is that it is the economic activity that consumes the largest amounts of oil or oil derivatives. We shall return to this topic in more detail later.

Our industrial exports to developed countries will definitely drop for at least two reasons: first of all, because of the growing recession and spreading unemployment, which create feelings of insecurity and give rise to protectionist reactions and restrictions on imports in industrialized countries.

Second, the cost of oil used by our industries will remain relatively higher than that borne by the industries in countries that are technologically and economically more advanced, which will result in a further disadvantage for our country in the areas of competitiveness and exports.

Finally -- and this is certainly even more serious for industries such as ours -- the industrialized countries have actively undertaken the study and utilization of more efficient technologies for energy and even more advanced industrial techniques. This means that these centers will export to our countries, the periphery, to paraphrase Samir Amin, just as they have often done elsewhere, their ill adapted and outdated technologies. The corollary is a widening of the technological gap between them and the developing countries.

In the main, albeit somewhat roughly, these are the origins, causes and effects of the energy crisis, seen in retrospect, and in perspective, these are the conditions of a difficult world environment for the coming decade, along with the threats and difficulties that await our country's economy. The analysis is without a doubt approximate and debatable on many points, for the subject is a vast and complex one. Nevertheless, with regard to the essential points, one will agree that the accelerated and steady growth which the world economy knew from the 1950's to the 1970's has definitely been finished for several years and that the era we are now beginning will be much more convulsive, difficult and uncertain.

Consequently, in a country such as ours, with such a fragile economy, we must face that future -- which is already before us -- with a new mental and intellectual framework, use more imagination and greater boldness in questioning certain aspects of our development policy so as to ensure the continuity of progress.

The reflections that follow concerning certain sectors and branches of activity of our economy are intended to be a modest step in that direction.

Ideas for Better Economic Choices

Guiding development under such unfavorable economic conditions and in such an unstable framework definitely demands systematic reflection on the orientations that will provide economic action with the maximum chance of success.

Our ambition here is much more limited. We wish modestly to participate in the reflection demanded by a particularly complex future. We shall do so, in the following paragraphs, by formulating ideas in the light of an examination of certain sectors, branches or production units of the national economy.

1 -- Senegalese agriculture is definitely the field of economic activity which is the least dependent on oil energy. And yet, it will increasingly feel the effects of the steadily rising cost of energy because it will have to use more as all lasting agricultural development eventually requires growing mechanization in order to obtain greater productivity. The country's agricultural policy has fortunately been committed to that path for a long time. According to the results of numerous research studies and experiments in the agronomic field, heavy mechanization is the most suitable for obtaining high yields within the framework of major development and agricultural operation programs such as those of SAED [Senegal River Land Development and Operations Company], SOMIVAC [expansion unknown], SODAGRI [expansion unknown], and the CSS [Senegalese Sugar Company], for example. It would therefore seem logical to continue its use in similar cases, while limiting it to them.

On the other hand, for small farms and operations under 5 hectares, for example, light mechanization would, in the opinion of specialists, be the most efficient. It uses less energy and can be combined with animal traction. Moreover, our agriculture has already made important progress in harness crops and especially in the synthesis of animal and plant production for agricultural mechanization.

But Senegalese agriculture will remain precarious for a long time to come, even if the energy problem finds a solution, first of all, because of the drought and the lack of rain which grow worse as desertification continues. Unfortunately, everything seems to indicate that it will not be viable and productive in any lasting way until there is large-scale irrigation that will come from the dams planned. The second structural weakness of agriculture is its dramatic dependency on the peanut "tyranny." It would certainly be inept to propose substituting other products for peanuts in a few years. The economy is and will remain based on peanut production for a long time to come.

But this situation should not be viewed fatalistically. Beyond the diversification of crops, already begun, it is important to undertake without further delay a specific program of research and experimentation in order to expand production of table peanuts, which are more profitable today and more competitive than peanuts for oil will be in the future. At any rate, self-sufficiency in food must remain what it is: an absolute priority.

2 -- Cottage fishing, some 70 percent of whose craft are already equipped with motors, makes up nearly 80 percent of the entire catch made by the subsector today. Unfortunately, the expenses of this important activity are heavy and are rapidly rising: some 50 percent in 1979, it would appear.

The motorization effort should be intensified and the subsidy granted for the fuel-oil used by the boats in order to lower the cost should be increased by the National Energy Fund.

3 -- Production of electricity and its use: For two essential reasons, this activity should be managed with maximum rationality. It is nearly totally dependent on fuelds derived from refined oil and assumes a vital role of supplying electric power to nearly all industries, homes and for public lighting. Its dependency is destined to last since the gas from Diam Nadio, already being used, is limited and other sources of hydraulic and nuclear energy are not yet available. Fuel,

generally heavy, is supplied to SENELEC [Senegalese Electric Power Distribution Company] at subsidized prices. This is an excellent thing when one considers the priority nature of the industrial units and the growing burden of the cost of electric power in their operating expenses. Nevertheless, it is suitable to ensure that public lighting be subjected to the truth of prices so as to promote conservation in a field in which the agro-food industries such as the oil works should increase their aid with respect to lighting certain rural or urban zones.

4 -- The transportation of persons, whether collective or individual, and of goods, whether by air, rail or ship, is now totally dependent on oil and will remain so for a long time to come, at least in Senegal. Moreover, transportation plays a vital economic and social role. One must therefore welcome the fact that the study for the Master Energy Plan proposes to grant particular attention to it. For a long time, practically until 1978, the roads and road transportation, mainly of persons but of goods also, were wrongly subsidized. We know in fact that for a given amount of traffic, whether over medium or long distances, the railroad uses four to five times less energy than road transportation. The cost price per passenger/kilometer or per ton/kilometer is all the cheaper than road transportation because diesel fuel is less expensive than super, regular gasoline or even the fuel oil used in hauling. Consumption of super, even in volume, quadrupled from 1969 to 1979, while at the same time, that of industrial fuels scarcely doubled. The GNP increased at a much more modest rate at constant prices. In other words, until very recently, the government's policy on rates applied to and the taxation of oil products and the use of the different forms of transport has scarcely been inspired by rational economic principles. Maintaining the road system, modernizing the railroad and orienting long-distance passenger transportation and medium- and long-distance goods traffic by means of a consistent policy on oil prices and taxation, encouraging collective transportation and discouraging individual transportation and the purchase of large vehicles by means of the fiscal policy: These are a few points which the study for the Master Energy Plan should take up and evaluate.

5 -- For the past 20 years, industry has been the backbone of the Senegalese economy. It sustained the GNP since independence, despite the declining market it has had to face throughout many years of drought and the abrupt drops in agricultural production that have always resulted from it. Its share of the GNP has doubled since 1960, reaching nearly 28 percent today. It has created over 30,000 jobs and continues to create some 1,200 new jobs a year, with average annual investments of 25 billion and a 5-percent increase in production. These figures are known, often published or quoted. Above all, one must add that since agriculture is as we have described it elsewhere, the sertiary sector already plethoric and essentially dependent and the quaternary scarcely productive and only indirectly, industry will have to be sustained at least over the coming decade because it will remain the driving force of the economy. Its difficulties are numerous and will multiply. We have already spoken of them, but this is an additional reason for critical reflection and for making continuing efforts to strengthen its viability and competitiveness.

Such reflection should first of all take the form of an in-depth study of the monographic type, strengths, weaknesses and degree of viability of every industrial activity. The synthesis of such studies would make it possible to outline criteria that can clarify priorities and government intervention on behalf of a given industrial branch or unit. Here more than elsewhere, the need to act and the inadequacy of government resources require rational choices.

We are tempted to propose a number of criteria that might serve as suggestions, criteria that should be clarified and evaluated further if their use is anticipated: 1) the coefficient of labor, the capacity to create jobs and the added value of the industrial branch or unit; 2) productivity, competitive and export capacity; 3) the ability to upgrade national production and raw materials; and 4) the degree of energy dependency and energy efficiency (fuel, electricity, lubricants, and so on) based on oil. In connection with this last point, it is fitting to emphasize the importance and quality of the investigation which SONED [New Study and Development Company in Africa] made of certain industries in 1976 and which should be updated and continued.

In the light of these criteria, here are a number of suggestions for certain branches of industry. They are naturally debatable, as are the rest of the ideas or proposals formulated here.

The agro-food industries: oil works, CSS, rice mills, and so on, have priority in every respect. They upgrade agricultural production, export capacity and added value and the number of jobs created is high. Above all, they are autonomous or should become so with respect to energy. The example of the oil works is instructive. They are already helping supply electricity for activities or surrounding communities. Moreover, they should be encouraged and supported by the National Energy Fund in order to extend their action to public lighting.

For its part, the CSS' operating expenditures are still increased by the high cost of large amounts of fuel, diesel fuel and fuel oil consumed by its machinery and equipment, according to the few figures we were able to put together on this agro-industrial unit. Its importance to the economy based on the criteria set forth above and the efforts it is already making toward making the country self-sufficient in sugar and producing livestock feed and other products require that the government support it even more through the Fund, for example, so that gradually, the use of bagasse and agricultural waste in general as a source of energy will reduce its energy costs.

Returning to the subject of the oil works, one might wonder about the wisdom and rationality of increasing their grinding capacity to nearly a million tons with the imminent startup of a new unit when for several years and in a persistent manner, the volume of peanuts to be ground per year scarcely exceeds 500,000 tons! It is to be hoped that we are mistaken, as a result of our excessive pessimism and a lack of technical and economic data. Otherwise, this industrial branch could suffer greatly from increased per-unit operating costs stemming from excessive capacity. The industrial decentralization here is very timely and moreover, can no longer be changed. Consequently, it would appear that henceforth, priority should be given to the modernization and maintenance of existing units and expansion of storage capacities.

The chemical, shoe, building materials, artifacts, plastic items and equipment and other industries:

Generalizations are often risky and approximate, especially here, and yet, everything seems to indicate that many industrial units in the branches named will become

increasingly vulnerable and will experience major difficulties, even if the number of jobs and added value they create are high. Actually, some of them depend heavily on oil products or by-products: The shoe, plastics and chemical industries in general use synthetic products and other materials mainly made from oil by-products. On the other hand, cement works, for example, consume enormous quantities of fuels and electricity. According to the SONED investigation already quoted, the cost of fuel and electricity consumed by SOCOCIM-Industries [West African Cement Company] represented over 70 percent of all operating costs in 1976 and this situation has grown considerably worse since! This should lead the Energy Fund to work with SOCOCIM in drafting a program to adapt procedures, processes and the equipment of the industrial unit, which is so essential to the economy, and to orient action toward the expansion and modernization of currently existing facilities or the establishment of small clinker crushing units in the regions rather than build a second large cement works whose profitability would be difficult, if not impossible, to ensure.

[27 Oct 80, p 8]

[Excerpt] To come back to the chemical, shoe and plastics industries, while adding the textile branch, there are other difficulties: excessive and anti-economic competition stemming from a proliferation of these industries, declining local market and purchasing power resulting from lower peanut harvests, reduced export markets occupied by the industries in the countries in question, uncontrolled imports and smuggling, obsolescent equipment, and so on. The situation has reached the point where some of the units in these industrial branches will increasingly look like "lame ducks" difficult to rescue, with enormous risks of closure and the loss of jobs. If some cannot be saved, the government should try to give more protection to those which have shown the greatest vigor, even if one has to fight appropriate incomes and monopolies by a rationalization of protection and industrial competition.

Naturally, our industry does have weaknesses and causes concern in a number of branches. It nevertheless remains vigorous and competitive in general and has considerable assets, particularly in the areas of mining and the agro-food industry. Light processing industries, those linked to fishing, service industries and many others remain profitable and viable. In addition, lacking peak industries, we can have industries of the future: in the field of services, as in the case of Dakar-Marine, in the area of ship repair, without any energy problem and with the creation of many jobs, foreign exchange and added value. In the chemical and mining processing branches also, the Senegalese Chemical Industries (ICS) promise to set an example. ICS should be for our phosphates what the oil works are for peanuts. Their activity will actually essentially consist of upgrading one of our most important raw materials locally: phosphates. They will first of all be made into sulfuric acid, then into phosphoric acid and various finished or granulated fertilizers for Senegalese agriculture and export. They will import new materials.

The study of the market seems to indicate that export markets and even sales contracts are already assured for phosphoric acid and certain types of fertilizers. They will be autonomous in electric power outside of a relatively small amount of high-tension electric power supplied by SENELEC for their generators. The project seems to have been the subject of a thorough technical, economic, commercial and financial study.

Given the many advantages expected (upgrading of local products with added value, jobs, foreign exchange, and so on), the problems that might face the ICS with regard to energy consumption (industrial fuels) should be one of the priorities in the action of the National Energy Fund.

We have asked a great deal of the Fund throughout this survey of the sectors of activity of the Senegalese economy. It therefore seems necessary to devote our final remarks to it. However, first we should speak about the Fund's role within the framework of the proposed Energy Master Plan and in view of a tax reform affecting oil products.

For all the reasons we have given, Senegal, like all energy-dependent nations, must formulate and follow an overall energy policy, not only in order to achieve energy savings and develop alternative forms of energy, but above all, in order to save the vital sectors of the economy such as the industrial sector, attenuating the harmful effects of the oil price increases and the resulting rising costs of operations.

The Energy Mastery Plan as currently conceived should be an appropriate framework for a coherent, long-term energy policy with the main objectives we have mentioned.

It is therefore fortunate that the drafting of the plan is underway, for it is a plan that will itself be integrated into the Development Plan. The structures for drafting policy, for reflection, coordination, orientation and decision making have also been set up, the National Energy Commission and Committee in particular.

The National Energy Fund: As set up, in the form of a special Treasury account, by the 1980-1981 Budget, the Fund completes the structures that we have already mentioned and should be an instrument for the formulation and execution of the government's energy policy as drafted within the framework of the National Energy Plan.

Government action on energy has been both incomplete and incoherent. The main organization for action has been the Fuel Price Equalization Fund. The resources of this Fund mainly come from positive equalizations involving prices of products such as super gasoline, regular gasoline, fuel oil, and so on, and from unearned increments of stocks resulting from increases in prices of these products to the consumers. While certain oil products obey the principle of truth in pricing, but others, such as butane gas for domestic consumption, kerosene, fuel oil and certain fuels used by a number of industries — particularly those supplied to SENELEC -- and the transport differential necessary to equalizes the price of fuel for automobiles throughout the country are the subject of a negative equalization, of a subsidy from the Fund, in other words.

As one can see, the role of the Fund is limited. Its resources are also, especially when the government is tempted to use part of them for other activities, although the proceeds from the specific tax on the consumption of oil products: some 2 million CFA francs, and from the refining tax: nearly 7 billion, directly supply the General Budget, with the exception of a deduction sometimes made — 3 billion this year -- on behalf of the Road Fund.

The Fund is now being called upon to perform new functions and to carry out missions, objectives and tasks in keeping with the ambitions and aims of a real national energy policy:

conducting, encouraging and organizing studies, experiments, administrative actions, tax measures and awareness campaigns aimed at bringing about energy savings in homes homes, transportation and industry;

encouraging and supporting all research relating to the development and use of alternate forms of energy or adapted equipment by homes or industry: water heaters, solar energy pumps, the transformation of organic waste into energy: bagasse by the CSS, turning peanut cuttings into coal by SONACOS [National Oil Products Marketing Company] and the oil works, and so on;

helping priority industries that are large consumers of fossil fuels (for example, smale-scale fishing, cement works, mining industries, ICS projects, and so on) to study and adapt their procedures, processes or equipment and to give more subsidies to the fuels and electric power they consume;

initiating and participating in the monographic studies we have recommended for industrial units or branches and outlining criteria that might clarify tax policies or subsidies for different oil products based on the social or economic objectives pursued;

studying the rational distribution of the different types of passenger and freight transport among the different means of transportation; and

conducting cost-benefit studies to determine the timeliness of investing in adaptations of procedures or equipment in order to reduce energy consumption or permit the use of less expensive oil products. Example: a cost-benefit to determine whether in the long run it would be more advantageous to convert the entire government's vehicle pool to diesel instead of super or regular gasoline. We know that diesel fuel is approximately three times cheaper than super gasoline! The financial action of the Fund would assume several forms (see 1980-1981 Budget). For example: the financing of studies, experiments or projects, the granting of loans, subsidies or bonuses within the framework of its missions and objectives, and so on. The execution of such missions and tasks assuredly requires new financial means. It is therefore suitable to upgrade the Fund's resources, particularly through a reform of taxation and the use of tax receipts relating to petroleum products. The following are a few ideas:

ensuring that at any time, the Fund may make use of all or part of its resources and that it can act with rapidity and flexibility, with great maneuverability, unhindered by any administrative torpor at the level of the Treasury;

seeing that the government no longer cuts down its own resources as we described above;

modifying the amounts of the specific tax on the consumption of oil products, with the objective being heavier taxation of certain products, more exemptions or subsidies on behalf of others for economic and social purposes (industrial fuels, diesel fuel, small-scale fishing, and so on);

working out the conditions for elimination of the refining tax now paid by distributors, replacing it with an added value tax (TVA) to be borne by the tax producer (the SAR (African Refining Company]), and therefore deductible at different rates depending on the economic, social or nonuse of the different products. The application of the principle of deduction, which characterizes the TVA and enables it to play an economic role, would permit a reduction in the cost of oil products consumed by the industries and consequently, lower operating costs and lower export prices. TVA experts who would make the preliminary study believe that the cost of industrial fuels would drop at least 100 francs per ton, which is far from a negligible sum when one is talking about several tens of thousands of tons consumed by industry over a long period.

The application of such a reform would surely require a modification of the cost price structure and the margins of the SAR as defined in the government-SAR agreement (in order to take the TVA to be borne by the SAR into account and continue to guarantee the company its contractual margins). The structure of prices from distributors to users would also be modified to bring about the reduction in prices on certain products called for by the transfer of the burden of the TVA from distributors to the SAR in order to bring the rule of deduction into play.

Finally, the last but most important measure is the gradual removal from the budget and transfer of proceeds from all taxes on oil products (specific tax, refining tax to be replaced by a TVA)), with the exception of the subsidies needed for the Road Fund, benefiting the National Energy Fund. By means of the annual approval of the budget, deductions would be made from the proceeds from the taxes considered and placed in the Fund so that in the end, the transfer of nearly all these resources of the general Fund budget will come about without upsetting the balance of the budget.

The proceeds from the two taxes mentioned above are an estimated 9 billion francs under the current budget. With a few years of budgetary strictness, the government should be able to do without these receipts that would enable the Fund to have substantial financial means to carry out its missions, particularly the revitalization and intensification of the competitiveness of Senegalese industry.

Having said this much, we close our remarks without drawing any conclusions because a great deal always remains to be said about this vast, always topical issue of the energy crisis which we certainly had no illusions about exhausting when LE SOLEIL asked us for our contribution.

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CSO: 4400

PEANUT HARVEST EXPECTED TO BE MEDIOCRE

Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Oct 80 p 43

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "Senegal Expects a Poor Peanut Harvest Again"]

[Text] Dakar--The peanut harvest that will be marketed starting in a few weeks will not be larger this year than the last, which was a quite average year. It is estimated that in the best of cases 300,000 tons of unshelled peanuts will be sold, against almost 1 million in a normal year, if the concept of normality retains any significance whatsoever after more than 10 years of almost uninterrupted miscalculations.

Once more the summer rains were not abundant enough and, more importantly were insufficiently spread out to allow the plants to mature, plants whose vegetative cycles last from 90 to 120 days depending on the varieties. Moreover, following previous poor harvest, seeds have not been of very good quality.

Discouraged by the bureaucratic exploitation to which they have been subjected for more than 2 decades, the peasants were inclined to decrease the areas devoted to peanut farming. They put more effort into farming food crops which, while failing to provide them with hypothetical monetary revenues, at least assure them that they will not die of hunger.

Finally sensitive to widespread criticism against the peasantry-straddling system that was implemented the day after independence and maintained against all odds, the government has become courageously involved these last few months in a different policy, one that offers considerable relief from that parasitic system. The system's centerpiece, the National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development [ONCAD], was dissolved, and it was decided that from now on the cooperatives will sell their harvests directly to the oil factories, which are all being nationalized.

Indubitably, all the observers agree that reevaluating the peasants' lot is good. Nevertheless, it is understood that these new provisions will not bring results overnight, nor will the farmers' distrust be disarmed soon. For now, the latter seem tempted to go back to the traditional system of self-sustenance, a system that is unfavorable to the progress of other sectors of the national economy.

9341
CSO: 4400

LIBYA ACCUSED OF ZIONIST TENDENCIES

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 31 Oct 80 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text]

Qaddafi's recent statement vilifying King Khalid's policy towards Islam is irresponsible as it is extravagent.

It is very difficult to understand Qaddafi and he is very unpredictable indeed. His actions contradict his avowed principles. Was it not just last month that he was viocing support for the Jehad declared by the King of Saudi Arabia to liberate the Holy places occupied by Israel?

It is going beyond all bounds of decency to declare, this year's Haj as invalid, and to incriminate the Saudi Kingdom for that. Are we to believe Qaddafi or the Moslim world which everywhere had been preparing for the occasion for one complete year?

Qaddafi's conduct clearly manifests Zionist influences as King Khalid has said. As Jaalle Siad also has added in his message to the King, he is responsible for committing yet another crime. Qaddafi has been unabashedly aiding the colonial Abyssinian regime in its suppression of the national liberation movements of the Eritrean, Western Somali and Somali Abbo peoples, by giving it money and sending it armement as well as Libyan troops to fight their brothers.

The Qaddafi is undoubtedly an ally of Zionism and colonialism, and therefore the enemy of the Arab, the Muslim and the African peoples. Infact he is a danger to all freedom and peace loving peoples of the world and to all progressive humanity. He therefore deserves to be condemned from every corner of the world, and to be ostracized from Islam and the Arab world.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FRG ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE--Mogadishu, Thursday--The Somali Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany have recently signed an agreement on economic cooperation between the two friendly countries. The agreement provides that the FRG has exempted all the existant loans which amounted 246,064,700 Sh.So. The agreement also provides that the Federal Republic of Germany will extend the assistance of 30,151,590 Sh.So for the development of water projects, 23,220,190 Sh.So for the implementation of several projects and 6,931,400 Sh.So for survey to be carried out in the Somali Democratic. The agrement was signed on the SDR side by the Somali Ambassador Jaalle Ibrahim Migag Samatar and on the FRG side by a High Official of Germany Development Bank (KFW). SONNA [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 31 Oct 80 p 6]

SAUDI ECONOMIC AID--Mogadishu, Thursday--The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has granted Somalia an economic aid of 10,000,000 U.S. dollars, Somalia's Minister of Finance Jaalle Abdullahi Ahmed Addow Said here on Monday. Speaking to a SONNA reporter, Jaalle Addow said the new aid was the outcome of earlier talks between the two countries. The money was handed over to the Somali Government by the Saudi Ambassador, Mr. Taha Dugheiter, the Minister said.--SONNA. [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 31 Oct 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

BOTHA TALKS ON AIMS OF CHANGES, CALLS FOR WORLD UNDERSTANDING

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 29 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Blydeport--The creation of meaningful changes in South Africa ought to be vocational and not a struggle for survival. This is what Prime Minister P.W. Botha said here last night.

The prime minister, who delivered the opening speech at the annual congress of the South African Women's Federation, said that people are constantly asking when or by what date the changes, which are to benefit the country, can be expected.

His reply was that people must not ask when the meaningful changes are to come. They must be conscientious of their calling in the spirit of a love which conquers hate. "If we carry on the struggle for change more for the sake of goodness than for a struggle for survival, then we will be fighting with the knowledge that change will certainly come about." Before a packed hall the prime minister also dwelt on the following points:

If ever there was a time when people in South Africa must have an understanding of others, that time is now;

South Africa's greatest challenge is apparently in Africa and this country will help African countries threatened with complete collapse by sending them food, as it has done in the past. South Africa will also help them with technology;

If the world community refuses to understand South Africa's peaceful aims and distorts these aims wantonly, then South Africa will continue to produce weapons for its future requirements so that in the event of threats fomented by the United Nations against it, it will be able to fend them off, but will not use the arms for aggressive aims;

Ways and means must be found to reduce the shortcomings in the existence of South Africa's people.

The prime minister went on to say that the greatest danger for South Africa is going to be that things will be going so well that the spirit of looking out for its own good will tend to slacken.

The prime minister stated that there are forces inside and outside of South Africa whose intentions towards this nation are not good and they must be put on notice about our struggle. The struggle must not be directed merely on survival, it must have the drive for a calling. "We must have an inner vision to convince nations around us to collaborate."

He said that South Africa has a tradition of helpfulness and it is also willing to receive help from its neighboring countries on the continent of Africa. "But we hold our own. If a nation breaks away from its history it will be untrue to itself."

Afrikanerdom consists of a nation which draws strength from its history. South Africans must conquer doubts with faith and daring. Our pioneers had the capacity of making plans and finding solutions for problems and this spirit should never die in South Africa.

The prime minister said that South Africans have a tradition of coming up with plans for coping with the challenges of the future. "Father Kestell said once: 'A nation saves itself and, among other things, this means that a hungry man should preferably be taught to catch a fish rather than having a fish given unto him.'"

7964
CSO: 4408

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL CALLED BRIDGE TO NEW ERA

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Oct 80 p 13

[Text] Ermelo--In a statement he made here Saturday, Dr Dennis Worral predicted that when the Presidential Council gets going the interaction between this council and the rest of the central government will quickly become the most important focus of interest in the country's policy.

In his first public action as chairman of the Constitutional Committee of the Presidential Council, he addressed the Rotarians of Ermelo on the occasion of the organization's 20th commemoration in this town which is celebrating its centennial this year.

Dr Worral said that the Presidential Council was established for the purpose of developing a system of government which will be more acceptable to all population groups. This is a policy advisory body which will be concentrating on problems and reforms and which will be future oriented.

Although this is an advisory body the council has wide powers. In accordance with the constitution, it may examine any problem or group of problems, or any questions it regards as being in the interest of the country.

Recommendation to the state president must be tabled in parliament within 4 days.

It will therefore be preeminently a bridge-building body whose main task will be to oversee the transition of South Africa as we have known it to the South Africa of tomorrow. This is a conscientious and sincere effort at broadening participation in the government.

"There are people who criticize the present composition of the Presidential Council because representation in it is supposedly not broad enough. I can understand these feelings, but I am suggesting that one should not lose sight of the fact that in order to make it possible for democratic and representative institutions to work, there must be a meeting of the minds, a desire for a sense of communalism."

Dr Worral said that such a sense of communalism exists in older societies, but is usually lacking in newer countries and it cannot be developed overnight.

The Presidential Council fills a specific need, but even then it is not an undertaking without risks. Other forms must be worked out in order to fill other requirements.

"Only time will tell if the Presidential Council is going to work. This will also depend on the excellent men and women who will be working in it. But I predict that once the Presidential Council gets underway the interaction between the council and the central government will become the most important focus of interest in the country's policy," stated Dr Worral.

7964
CSO: 4408

SCHLEBUSCH: PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL COULD CONSULT WITH BLACKS

'Commission of Inquiry' Role

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Nov 80 p 7

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Although Blacks would not sit on the President's Council there was nothing which prevented consultation between Blacks and the council, the Vice-State President and chairman of the council, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, said in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Schlebusch, who officially moved into the council's offices in the Cape Town Centre on the Foreshore, said the Act establishing the President's Council provided for such consultation.

At this stage it was impossible to say what form such consultation would take.

This would depend on the terms of reference of any enquiry or investigation submitted to the council or initiated by it.

Possible

Mr Schlebusch said it was possible that the council might ask Parliament for additional powers which were not prescribed in the Republic of South Africa Constitution Fifth Amendment Act in terms of which the council was established.

These powers were similar to those contained in the Commissions Act and the Powers and Privileges of Parliament Act.

The President's Council did not have the power to change its structure in order to accommodate Blacks. This could only be done by Parliament.

Mr Schlebusch said it was not possible to give any details of the procedures which would be followed by the council. The rules of procedure had still to be determined and at this stage it was impossible to say what part of the council's work would be open to the public and which would be in camera.

Commission

He again stressed that the council was not a parliament and that it should be seen as a commission of inquiry.

"The biggest and most important commission of inquiry but definitely not a parliament," he said.

The legislation establishing the council had provided only a skeleton — "it is now our task to give flesh to that skeleton. This we have been doing and we have progressed well. But I cannot now give details of the workings".

Mr Schlebusch hinted that evidence given before the commission could well be given in public unless the person or body giving such evidence requested otherwise.

The actual deliberations of the various standing committees would, however, be

in camera, Mr Schlebusch indicated.

As chairman of the Schlebusch Commission he had tried to have as much evidence as possible given in public and if it were solely up to him he would like to follow a similar procedure.

Provision had been made for the public to attend sessions of the President's Council itself and Press facilities had also been provided.

The council's permanent seat would be in Cape Town and it would sit throughout the year.

It was expected that the various committees would report to the council as a whole at specified times.

The standing committees would submit reports, findings and recommendations to the President's Council which would after the necessary deliberation itself submit reports, recommendations and findings to Parliament together with those of the relevant committee.

Mr Schlebusch said he expected that a number of matters would have been submitted to the council by the time it started its work on February 3.

It was hoped that the first session of the council would be officially opened by the State President but this had still to be confirmed.

The opening would be as simple and dignified as possible.

"There will definitely be no pomp and ceremony."

Simple

No gowns or wigs would be worn by the presiding officers and the proceedings would be simple but dignified, Mr Schlebusch said.

The council's offices take up three floors of the Cape Town Centre.

Each councillor — no official name for members of the council has yet to be decided on — will have his or her own office.

The five chairmen have each been provided with a suite of offices including a large committee room in which up to 20 members could meet.

Catering facilities have also been provided. — Sapa

Members of Committees

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 80 p 7

[Text]

THE State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, has approved the appointment of the 60 members who are to serve on the five standing committees of the President's Council which is to hold its first joint and official session in Cape Town on February 3.

According to a statement by the Office of the Prime Minister, the members were appointed according to their fields of interest, background and academic qualifications to serve on the various committees.

Except for the Constitutional Committee which comprises 16 members, 15 members are to serve on each of the remaining four committees. Some members of the President's Council are to serve on more than one of the standing committees.

The grouping is as follows:

Committee for economic affairs):

Dr Schalk van der Merwe (chairman), Mr W S Africa, Mr J P Cronje, Mr W C Dempsey, Mr D M Grewar, Mr J M Henning, Mr F Landau, Mrs H M Lessing, Dr L P McCrystal, Mr D A Neser, Mr J A J Pickard, Commadant L F Poorter, Mr M Rajah, Mr R C Webb and Mr K F Winchiu.

Planning Committee: Mr A J Raubenheimer (chairman), Mr S Abram-Mayet, Mr D M Grewar, Mr F Herman, Mr T N J Hickman, Mr A A S le Fleur, Mrs H M Lessing, Mr P S Marais, Dr L P McCrystal, Professor F J Potgieter, Mr P J V E Pretorius, Mr P T Sanders, Mr R F J Teichmann, Mr N F Treurnicht and Mr Hendrik van Zyl.

Constitutional Committee: Dr D J Worrall (chairman), Mr J D du P Basson, Mr T J Booyens, Professor A R C de Crespigny, Mr A G de Witt, Mr L V du Preez, Mr F Herman, Mr J L Horak, Mr D G Janse van Rensburg, Mrs A J Koch, Mr L S Leon, Professor C F Nieuwoudt, Mr T Poovalingham, Professor H J Strauss, Mr W M Setton and Mr A M van Schoor.

Science Committee: Dr E J Marais (chairman), Mr A Adams, Mr W C Dempsey, Professor C Hanekom, Mr J A Meiring, Mr S H Mentor, dr G Mohamed, Mr J Penn, Dr F J L Quint, Professor M Reed, Professor H J Strauss, Mr R F J Teichmann, Dr P J van B Viljoen, Professor W A van Niekerk and Dr D M Wessels. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

INFLATION RATE FOR YEAR LIKELY TO BE 16 PERCENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Nov 80 p 20

[Article by Penelope Gracie]

[Text]

THE authorities are clearly losing the battle against inflation.

For the second month in succession the consumer price index has risen by an unacceptably large margin and economists are no longer hopeful that the inflation rate for the full year will be around 13 percent. A more likely figure now is 16 percent.

In October the CPI rocketed 1,91 percent to give a year-on-year like of 14,36 percent. And this follows the "horrific" 2,01 percent increase recorded in the previous month and a 12,77 percent rise in the year to September.

The index — which has a base of 100 for 1975 — rose to 186,3 points in October from the September level of 182,8 and the October 1979 figure of 162,9.

The runaway increase (24,1 percent in two months) in meat prices has been the main factor pushing up the rate of inflation. Of September's 2,01 percent increase in the CPI, 1,1 percent was directly attributable to higher meat prices and, last month, of the 1,91 percent hike in the index 1 percent was the meat price.

According to Louis Geldenhuys, Senbank economist, in the past two months the index has risen 3,96 percent, 2,19 percent or 55 percent of which was due to higher meat prices. The reason for this is that meat is given a 9,1 percent weighting factor in the compilation of the CPI.

Once again, because of the 4,77 percent escalation in the food only index, the lower income group was the hardest hit. Their index shot up 2,52 percent in October, reflecting a 17,17 percent rise for the year.

The middle income group sustained a 1,96 percent increase in prices in the month and their year-on-year figure is 15,22 percent; while at the top end of the market, the higher income group saw the prices of goods that they purchase rise 1,64 percent, to give a less frightening year-on-year increase of 13,11 percent.

Economists expected the CPI to accelerate when the oil price rise was eliminated from the annual comparisons but the rate at which prices have escalated in the past couple of months, has shocked most commentators.

As Mr Geldenhuys commented yesterday: "Even if one takes out the meat price increase, one finds that prices have been rising at 1 percent a month which gives 1,2 percent on a compound basis. And that's bad."

Current expectations are that by December the year-on-year increase in the consumer price index will be around 16 percent, a far cry from the 13 percent the authorities were hoping to achieve.

And if the 16 percent rate becomes a reality, there is grave concern that it will not be a balance of payments constraint that hampers economic growth, it will be the rate of inflation.

CSO: 4420

AMBASSADOR: U.K. WOULD NOT IMPOSE TRADE SANCTIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text] The British Government would not impose trade sanctions against South Africa, British ambassador, Mr John Leahy, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the South Africa Britain Trade Association (Sabrita), Mr Leahy said the British government did not believe in the usefulness of economic sanctions in the solving of South Africa's internal problems.

"As far as investment and trade with South Africa is concerned, my Government's policy is to leave it to the business world to decide on the issue. We will not hinder trade links with this country," Mr Leahy said.

Commenting on reports that Britain might be willing to contravene the United Nations arms embargo on South Africa, Mr Leahy said these reports were probably untrue.

South African exports to Britain had increased by 59 percent on the 1979 export figure, while imports from Britain had risen by 36 percent, he said.

The Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, said trading links between the two countries should be maintained and extended.

"A trade embargo will harm the South African economy, although not as much as the proponents of this idea would like to believe," Mr Botha said.

Trade embargoes would result in a lower growth rate, which would lead to higher unemployment, especially among Blacks.

Similarly, continued foreign investment and contact was just as, if not much more important for Blacks in South Africa than for Whites.

Should Britain disinvest in South Africa, the consequences for that country could be "disastrous."

Mr Botha said the chairman of the United Kingdom-South Africa Trade Association, Mr P.P. Dunkley, had estimated in 1978 that the loss of South African trade would add anything from 70 000 to 250 000 to Britain's unemployment list.

"Foreign companies can, as do many local companies, play an important role in improving employment conditions of all employees. All companies should increase and improve the training programmes of all their employment," Mr Botha said.

Although the Wiehahn Commission had recommended that apprentices from all population groups be indentured, only 130 applications from Black apprentices had been received over the past nine months. This is "far too low a figure."

CSO: 4420

UNITED NATIONS' PARTIALITY TO SWAPO RESENTED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 Oct 80 p 18

[Editorial: "Partiality Confirmed"]

[Text] In the talks which were held a week ago in Pretoria between South Africa and the political parties of Southwest Africa on the one hand and United Nations emissaries on the other, it appeared that the United Nations' lack of impartiality and its clear preference for and support of SWAPO has become one of the most important blocks in the way of a peaceful arrangement. The actions of the UN officials have now made matters worse.

One of the parties concerned in the Southwest, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, has registered strong objections to Dr Kurt Waldheim, because Dr Waldheim and the other UN officials which also included Martti Ahtisaari, the chairman of the Security Council, who was one of the UN emissaries to Pretoria, took part in "Solidarity Week." This is the week in which "solidarity with the people of Namibia and SWAPO, their liberation movement," is attested.

In light of the prevailing situations in the Southwest, it seems to us that this was a lawful objection. Seen from the background of the course of the Pretoria talks it is almost incredible that people such as Waldheim and Ahtisaari could side so openly with SWAPO knowing well the serious objections which South Africa and the other political parties of the Southwest have against UN fraternization with SWAPO. It is as though the objections were ignored in a defiant manner.

If such actions by UN officials is a reflection of their attitude with respect to the Southwest Africa question and SWAPO, it is difficult to see how a settlement in accordance with the UN plan could be carried out.

7964
CSO: 4408

MUGABE'S TOUGH TALK AIMED AT CONCEALING PROBLEMS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 27 Oct 80 p 10

[Editorial: "War Dance for the Sake of Appearance"]

[Text] Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Rober Mugabe has frequently been making noises which can hardly be regarded as a sign of goodwill toward South Africa.

He has just done it again in a newspaper interview by stating that if Africa can work out a system to defend Zimbabwe against military attacks from South Africa he will "certainly" allow the establishment of military bases on Zimbabwe's territory.

This hypothesis must be examined in light of South Africa's declared policy, reconfirmed by Foreign Minister Pik Botha, that South Africa is not going to permit subversion or terror to be planned or carried out against it from any of its neighbors.

Mugabe therefore knows what South Africa will do if he allows military bases in Zimbabwe and he knows quite well what South African soldiers, who are helping to defend Southwest Africa, have done to SWAPO bases from where aggression is being aimed against the inhabitants of the Southwest.

Mugabe is probably just as well aware of the fact that Africa can hardly fullfil his conditions for defense. Sufficient defense against South Africa's formidable military strength would have to involve such a mighty effort that probably it would be easier to get at South Africa rather directly.

But most likely Mugabe's talk is directed more at the militant element in and out of his country which has helped him to attain the position he now holds. He needs to convince them that his heart is still beating the right way, and, as it has been proven over and over again, the easiest way to succeed in Africa is to aim blows at South Africa. The war dance against South Africa has become a ritual just as in Idi Amin's Uganda, where mock attacks were conducted against the "Capetown" island: a lot of noise and nothing to show.

Most of all such war dances draw attention away from leaders who are having great and serious internal problems and Mugabe has more than enough of them.

Still the best way to surmount these problems is to collaborate with an economic community in sourthern Africa in which the role of South Africa, the strongest economic force in the subcontinent, cannot be denied.

But Mugabe is not about to do so; his military talking serves rather to bolster a self-frustrating process. He will be discovering this more and more.

7964
CSO: 4408

SEBE DISCUSSES CISKEI INDEPENDENCE PROSPECTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Nov 80 p 12

[Text]

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — The incorporation of King William's Town into the Ciskei was part of the independence package deal negotiated with the South African Government, the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said on Thursday.

He added that if the town was not incorporated into the Ciskei, the South African Government would have to offer "something similar".

Chief Sebe was speaking at a Press conference in Zwelitsha, near King William's Town, in the wake of White protests about the move and conflicting statement that the incorporation was only a proposal.

He lashed out at some of the statements and said: "We have witnessed some insulting, irresponsible and even untruthful remarks," but added, "We need the Whites. We want them to stay and will convince them that they have a great future with us."

However, only Ciskeian citizens would be given full freehold title to agricultural land on condition that they used the land productively.

Chief Sebe also said the people and the Cabinet of Ciskei would have no objection to selected White schools remaining in the territory under the control of the Cape Education Department "for the foreseeable future".

The Ciskei would, however, establish its own multiracial school in King William's Town as soon as possible after independence.

In both King William's Town and Berlin the Ciskei government insisted on the natural development of a multiracial situation and no restrictions would be placed on Ciskeian citizens seeking business opportunities or from acquiring property in the two towns.

"I say these two towns, because they are still in the boiling pot."

Chief Sebe said he could not answer the question about what his government would do about independence if King William's Town was not in the end incorporated in the Ciskei, but he was sure it would happen just as the people who had reacted in the Press believed it would happen.

Asked what alternative there was to King William's Town and whether it could be East London, he said: "I am not worried. East London is not my worry. In fact, if we do not get East London it would be to our advantage." Asked why, he refused to elaborate.

He did, however, add: "What grieves me on the question of East London is the way people comment. They like to comment on issues which they do not know about and these issues can lead to their disadvantage." — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

VIEWS ON THE INCORPORATION OF KING WILLIAM'S TOWN INTO CISKEI

White Population Must Be Consulted

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Nov 80 p 13

> [Text] Port Elizabeth--The city council of King William's Town and the Caffrarian Chamber of Commerce are opposed to the incorporation of King William's Town into the Ciskei and it is of the opinion it would be more advantageously treated as a collaboration area.

The agreement, in accordance to which King William's Town would be incorporated into Ciskei--as proposed by the Walt Commission, is to determine whether the majority of the whites will leave the town or will stay on, according to what the town's mayor, Mr Eric Weyer, said. The inhabitants still have not had the opportunity of voicing their opinions on the proposed incorporation.

According to Mr Weyer, he is going "to fight for the identity of the town's white people." He is of the opinion that it will be possible to come to an acceptable agreement in light of the assurances given to the whites by Ciskei's chief minister, Chieftain Lennox Sebe.

However, he doubts that the immediate incorporation of the town will be in the interest of King William's Town or of Ciskei.

Industrialists and business people are likewise supporting the idea of collaboration instead of incorporation. During various meetings on this matter they have spoken out against incorporation.

Social Meeting

Business people and inhabitants of the town voiced their concern about the financial implications of the planned incorporation in the course of a social meeting held in a local hotel.

According to a statement by Hennie van der Walt, the chairman of the Commission for Collaboration and Development, the incorporation of King William's Town will be handled in the same manner as in the case of Mafeking, which was recently incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

Mr Weyer is saying, however, that the case of King William's Town differs greatly from that of Mafeking, because the former has a much bigger white population (nearly 12,000) than the latter (now known as Mafikeng). Moreover there are also 5,000 coloreds in Mafikeng.

"These people must be recognized with respect to this matter. It's simply a matter of justice that they express their feelings. They should have at least been represented in the Greff-Committee, which is the southern district committee which examined the consolidation.

"The only whites who served in the Greff-Committee were officials of the Ciskei Government. Moreover this committee did not talk this matter over with the city council, the Caffrarian Chamber of Commerce, nor with the industrial leaders."

According to Mr Weyer the question of a possible incorporation will be discussed this evening during a city countil meeting.

Testimony

In his statement Mr Van der Walt said that testimony by those interested will be heard and additional information in this respect will be made known shortly.

An appropriate delineation of the territory, which according to the committee's recommendations will be added to Ciskei, will be presented to the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union. Upon request this will be made available to interested individuals and entities. This land area is, moreover, the 100,000 hectares which must still be purchased and turned over to Ciskei in line with the 1975 proposals.

According to the proposals 49,000 hectares in the Black Kei and Winterberg area will be added to Ciskei. Also added would be 36,000 hectares in the region encompassing the Waterdown Dam, Klipplaat and Hogsback; 13,000 hectares in the region of Pirie and Kubusi, 20,000 hectares at Kidd's Beach and Chalua and 19,500 hectares in the region encompassing Berlin and King William's Town. Altogether 600 hectares at the Gubu Dam and 1,000 hectares at the Peelton location are also being recommended for addition.

The commission is proposing that an inquiry be set up to look into the possibility of utilizing the East London harbor as a collaboration area.

Community leaders were cautiously optimistic with respect to the incorporation. Mr Max Phillips, chairman of the Border Region Development Association, said that the announcement is welcome because the development of the region has been held back because of the uncertainty which has existed.

Living Standard

"Our objective is the procurement of jobs and the improvement of the standard of living in the region. As far as East London is concerned, development can proceed as of now. Uncertainty has been eliminated."

A hotel manager of King William's Town, a Mr Jack Rosenberg, said that he is glad about the announcement. He thinks that not much will change if King William's Town is incorporated in Ciskei. The town will benefit economically from this and will progress.

Mr L.J. Badenhorst, who draws a pension, said that it is very wrong to incorporate the town into Ciskei, but he will not leave the town if this happens.

Economic Consideration, White Collaboration

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Nc 80 p 16

[Editorial: "The Ciskei Plan"]

[Text] Perhaps the most encouraging aspect of the reaction of community leaders to the proposal that King William's Town be incorporated into the Ciskei, is the fact that they actually accept a priori that something must be done to get rid of the uncertainty which now prevails.

Where they differ is how this is to take place; but it is clear to everyone that the future of King William's Town, and other areas as well, is most closely tied to the future of Ciskei and that there is a communal interest which cannot be ignored.

In the debate over the consolidation proposals which must follow (those interested will get a chance to present their views) the thing which will evidently be discussed is the question of whether King William's Town must be incorporated into the black homeland or whether it must be handled as a collaboration area.

We are hoping that level-headed realism will prevail. In part this has to do with the economic realities of the area, but the political implications are likewise of considerable importance. The homelands which want to become independent must be helped in developing as viable a political system as possible, even though they may end up forming a portion of a greater economic entity.

Understandably the local white inhabitants are concerned about their vested interests and there will be a great deal of sympathy in this respect. Nobody will be taken amiss if these people insist that these rights be respected, but then this is a promise which has been given repeatedly by the government.

The important thing is that the whites must realize that their continued collaboration is indispensable for insuring success and development. The South African Government knows this and there are clear indications that the Ciskei government is aware of this reality as well.

Moreover the citizenship plan which is now under consideration may also benefit the whites. This serves as an additional assurance that they will not simply be left to their fate and that's the truth.

7964
CSO: 4408

PROGRESSIVES IN DILEMMA OVER AGREEING WITH GOVERNMENT

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 27 Oct 80 p 10

[Editorial: "The Progressives' Dilemma"]

[Text] In the course of this weekend's Transvaal congress of the Progressive Federal Party, the party's leader, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, again promised that he would give his support to the prime minister if the latter comes out with a "sincere desire" to negotiate with the leaders of all the population groups in South Africa on the constitutional matter.

He had said the same thing earlier this year during the parliamentary session, but he nevertheless fought against the formation of the Presidential Council and decided to boycott this body. Although he denies it, it is sufficiently clear that the boycott view of his party has done him great damage and this is also apparent from the results of the byelections in Simonstown and East-London-North.

Dr Slabbert's reiteration of the promise to support the prime minister's negotiations with all the population groups illustrates the dilemma in which he finds himself. On the one hand, he is of course in favor of this sort of negotiation, because this is really the foundation on which his party's policy rests. But, on the other hand, he is so bound to the idea of a national convention (where everybody sould be sitting simultaneously around a table) that he cannot and will not recognize the value of negotiations which take place in any other form.

When the prime minister excluded the blacks from the Presidential Council this did not sit well with the Progressives' plan of a national convention and this had to be rejected, even though this represents an important start in the process of negotiation. The thing which Dr Slabbert and his party are losing sight of is that P. W. Botha is at the same time (and more often than any other prime minister before him) consulting with the leaders of the black homelands and even with those of the independent national states about these consitutional matters.

Dr Slabbert's problem is that he cannot see the connection between the chicken and the egg, no matter which one comes first. Apparently what he worries about is the kind of incubator which will have to be used.

7964
CSO: 4408

WHITE BOYCOTT OF OPEN SPORTS EVENT DECRIED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Nov 80 p 10

[Editorial: "A Regrettable Incident"]

[Text] Last week Minister of National Education Gerrit Viljoen touched upon an important matter when, in the course of a meeting in Capetown, he asked whether sport is not the most effective instrument which can be used to promote good and healthy relations in South Africa. There is no doubt at all that sport is excellently suited for this goal. It builds new bridges of friendship, understanding and goodwill between the various groups of our population and this has also been proven ever since South Africa began to normalize sport several years ago by promoting multiracial sport.

However, this is a delicate matter which must be handled with a great deal of circumspection, because emotions over joint sports training unfortunately can be stirred up so easily in South Africa.

Under these circumstances it is regrettable that, while Dr Viljoen has been emphasizing the positive role which sport can play, a report comes from Pretoria to the effect that an athletic meet for lower schools, arranged by the Northern Transvaal Coaching Association, has been boycotted by certain entities and that apparently this was done because one of the participants happened to be an Indian athlete.

What makes this Pretorian action even less understandable is the fact that meets of this kind were held last year without any talk of boycott action.

Earlier this year there was also an unnecessary uproar about the participation of a colored youth in the Craven Rugby Week which, after the dust settled down, took place without any incidents or without anybody losing any identity.

Fortunately incidents such as the present one in Pretoria do not happen often but those who are responsible for this must realize that they are not doing any good service to sport and to their country's best interest by such actions. But there are many other important things which can keep them occupied.

7964
CSO: 4408

SECRET FILM ON APARTHEID SHOWN TO U.K. VIEWERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 80 p 15

[Text]

THE BBC on Monday night screened an hour-long documentary which attempted to portray South Africa's apartheid system through the eyes of several black women, including Mrs Winnie Mandela.

The documentary was one of four films shot secretly in South Africa last year by former South African journalist Chris Austin and a cameraman, reports Ziana.

"We could never have got the material we did if we had let the South African authorities know what we were up to," said Austin, who left South Africa nine years ago.

The documentary showed scenes in the Lebowa homeland, Soweto and the Crossroads shanty town near Cape Town.

The black women interviewed had a common theme in slating laws which they said separate' them from husbands and children.

Independently made (chiefly with German money), the documentary was screened in the BBC's Man Alive magazine programme.

Headed South Africa Belongs to Us, it introduces five women in turn — "None of whom lives where she wishes to live," says narrator Peggy Phango, a black South African actress now living in Britain.

Martha Zwane is shown in the desolate Lebowa Reserve looking after her six children and seven of her dead sister. They exist on the R40 a month her husband sends her from Johannesburg where he lives and works.

WATCH

When she has bought mealie meal, coal and soap, all the money has gone, she says. Her husband, Obed, is left with R16 for the month. His children see him once a year. They never know when he will be coming so they keep watch hopefully all the time.

What would make her happy? To be allowed to stay with and see her husband three months in the year.

A nursing sister from Soweto says "it makes her sick" that she passes all the examinations set for white nurses and still earns less than half than they do.

She has noticed an upward trend in teenage pregnancies in the township since the 1976 disturbances — "They feel they should replace the children shot in the riots."

She added: "The teenagers feel that we adults are not aggressive enough — not fighting enough. That we are not in the struggle."

But, she added, black women were more united now.

Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, a member on Soweto's committee of 10, said: "We live not from day to day in Soweto, but from minute to minute."

The Government policy of isolating groups would never work, she added. "We are people of this country and no one can deny us this."

CSO: 4420

NGK PREACHER GIVES SERMON OPPOSING INTERRACIAL SERVICES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Dan Marais]

[Text]

CHURCH services should not be thrown open to all races, Dr H P Senekal of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk at Bronkhorstpruit said yesterday.

Conducting the Sunday morning service, he rapped liberal thinkers over the knuckles. He said: "Where separate suburbs for Whites Coloured and Blacks exist, we should not share the intimacy of our private lives with them.

"It follows then that we cannot be expected to share the intimacy of our religious services.

"I have my place and he has his," Dr Senekal told his congregation in a sermon lasting about one-and-a-half hours.

Dr Senekal said in an interview last night he opposed the views of Ds Lindo Pieters of Boshoff who reportedly favoured the attendance of all races at church meetings.

Conservative

"I'm conservative in my outlook and it is important that we should remain true to our traditions," Dr Senekal said.

He said he had worked for the past 12 years at Bronhorstspruit and his views were well known.

His sermon was well rceived by the members of hiscongregation and he had received at least 50 telephone calls congratulating him on his point of view.

Referring to a report which appeared in a Sunday newspaper yesterday he said neither Mr Tom Langley of the Nationalist Party nor Dr A P Treurnicht had any knowledge of the sermon.

CSO: 4420

NRP TRANSVAAL LEADER COMMENTS ON NP, ECONOMY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

A challenge to Dr A P Treurnicht, leader of the National Party in the Transvaal, has been issued by the leader and chairman of the New Republic Party in the Transvaal, Mr Alex Anderson.

Mr Anderson challenged Dr Treurnicht to state clearly where he and his party in the Transvaal stood in relation to the Prime Minister's announcement in Germiston recently.

Mr P W Botha had said that South Africa stood on the threshold of a new political deal where the Whites, Coloureds and Indians would have to decide together on matters of common importance and individually on matters affecting each particular group.

Mr Anderson was addressing the head committee of the NRP in the Transvaal at a function in Pretoria on Saturday.

"I challenge Dr Treurnicht to declare his position with regard to statements of this nature which the Prime Minister has issued.

"The differences of opinion within the Government party have been evident for some time and this must have the effect of detracting from the orderly and efficient process of government," he said.

Lagging

Mr Anderson also noted that many of the services required by commerce and industry appeared to be lagging way behind the current upsurge in economic activity.

"We as a country are losing millions of rand due to the railways' inability to cope with the volume of coal which has to be moved to the terminal at Richards Bay. We are losing around 10 percent of our annual coal exports due to this appalling situation.

"And who is not aware of a new business which has not been able to get a telephone service because the Post Office is lagging way behind in new installations?

Difficult

"A business cannot function efficiently without a telephone, yet the large numbers of new businesses spawned by the economic upsurge are having great difficulty in having their telephones installed.

"Some of us in South Africa are often very ready to criticise the poor efficiency of overseas services. Yet I believe we have a problem in this country which would not be tolerated by, for example, Britain."

CSO: 4420

MAIN FUNCTIONS OF NEW CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENT LISTED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 Oct 80 p 19

[Text] Pretoria--The new Department of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services will officially come into being the day after tomorrow as part of the fourth phase of the civil service reorganization program, according to the press statement made by Louis Fouche, the director general of the new department.

According to the press statement, the present Departments of Communal Construction and Public Works is being merged with the new department.

The main functions of the Department of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services appear to be the following:

The creation, development and maintenance of fully equal and balanced communities for whites, coloreds and Indians in collaboration with the Department of Collaboration and Development for blacks as well;

--The identification of land for community development and control over industrial ground;

--Acquisition, appraisal and management as well as disposal of government land;

--Survey and mapping of land;

--Registration of deeds;

--Providing state auxiliary services for the central government; and

--The provisioning for the government's printing requirements through the Government Printing Office.

Fouche's current space problem is making it impossible at this stage to house all sections of the new department.

7964
CSO: 4408

CAPETOWN CONDUCTS CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] Cape Town.--The city's sophisticated multi million-Rand civil defence machine, including a crack police anti-terrorist squad, flexed its muscles today in one of the biggest civil defence exercises in South Africa. It was also the first using a multi-storey city centre tower block as its target.

After days of careful preparation, the exercise began on schedule at 9.30 am yesterday as two Alouette helicopters from 16 Squadron rose from the car park next to the Civic Centre and hovered above the roof of the 22-storey tower.

A team of municipal fire fighters and a police anti-terror squad dropped on to the roof from the helicopters.

Members of both teams in the trickiest part of the operation, dropped down the sheer side of the tower to enter through windows on the 19th floor.

The two helicopters, guided by smoke, made repeated trips to the top of the building and back to the car park carrying men and equipment.

On one trip a helicopter carried two firemen with a stretcher slung beneath the machine and in a few minutes, made the flight carrying a "casualty."

Cooperating in the exercise were the South African police, the South African air force, the South African Railways, Metro Control and the City Council's fire, traffic, civil defence, security, civil buildings and ambulance sections.

In use for the first time was the City Council's civil defence mobile control vehicle.

Designed by the Council's civil defence officer, Major RS Douglas, and the manager of the transport division, Mr A. Jansen, it is the first of its kind in South Africa.

The 1.5 ton four-wheel-drive vehicle has a self-contained power supply and is fitted with sophisticated radio equipment and rations which enables it to be operated in any terrain under any conditions for eight days.

Its main function is to act as a disaster site mini conference room to house a team of specialists to coordinate emergency and other services.--Sapa

CSO: 4420

DEFENSE MINISTER CALLS BRITISH FILM ON ARMS SUPPLY LIE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 28 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Pretoria--The holding back of information on alleged revelations made in a film shown in Britain, the subject of which is alleged illegal arms trade with South Africa, was not done for the purpose of holding back correct information from the South African public and taxpayers, the minister of defense, Gen Magnus Malan, said here yesterday.

He was commenting on reports in the foreign press dealing with a film presented by the Granada Television Network the subject of which was illegal arms trade with South Africa. The film was shown in Britain over the television network.

The statement read: "Publication in South Africa of the assertions and the alleged revelations shown in the film production has been prevented in accordance with the Act on Weapons Development and Procurement. I want to make it very clear that the purpose of this is not to withhold correct information from the South African public and taxpayers.

"Everybody in South Africa must note the fact that at the present time an arms boycott is being conducted against South Africa by the United Nations, and that various anti-South African organizations and groups have set as their goal the success of this boycott. The so-called revealing films, such as the one in question, contain facts which have been distorted and also untruths that are aimed at the heart of our country...namely, its capability for defense. An effort is being made in such programs to embarrass South Africa's many friends in the world, including companies in South Africa and abroad, and to expose them to intimidation.

"South Africa's accepted policy is not to reveal where it gets its weapons or to whom it supplies them. The publication of such so-called revelations, compiled by the anti-South African media, will henceforth be withheld in accordance with the measures in question, because divulging them would mean providing the South African public with false information and the government would be put in a position where, for reasons which are obvious, it could not tell its people what is true and which elements of information are false.

"The public must understand that KRYGKOR [ARMSCOR] and the armed forces will provide complete information to the public, with regard to what it must know and has the right to know, to the extent that this is possible within defense and security principles."

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CSO: 4408

'LE MONDE'S' 'NOT SO BAD AFRIKANERS' COMMENT DISCUSSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 28 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Paris--The liberal French evening paper LE MONDE, in a series of three articles about the Afrikaner, came to the conclusion that despite his attachment to apartheid, he is not as bad as some times he would appear to be.

The first article of the series, written by special correspondent Jean-Claude Pomonti, appeared under the title: "At Home With the Afrikaner." Although the newspaper is known for its bitter opposition to apartheid, this article was in no way unsympathetic.

Pomonti, an experienced corresondent in black Africa, was clearly pleased with his visit to Hazyview in East Transvaal and his meeting with the local Afrikaners.

Pressure

One of them told him: "The West must continue to apply a certain measure of pressure on us, otherwise we will never do anything for the blacks. But be careful with the Afrikaners. When the pressure becomes too great you run the risk of counterreaction."

Hazyview fascinated the correspondent and he wrote about it in lyric style. "They find it hard to understand how and why their peaceful and comfortable life wil soon be affected by changes," noted Pomenti.

Evolution

He stated that opinions most often voiced were that "the Western press is negative; liberals are working for foreigners, and the Americans are jealous of our success." These ideas are being reinforced by organized Afrikaner tours abroad where, as uninformed tourists, they see only what they want to see.

He said that the "big subject at the moment is change." According to him the Afrikaners are of the opinion that they need a slow evolution, but not a revolution, because if the blacks were to gain control today they would ruin the country.

Pomonti praised Prime Minister P. W. Botha, saying that he has created order in the Afrikaner house. He did this through his own "technocrats," brought in after he got rid of "the old gang."

"The prime minister, slowly but surely, appointed his own people in key positions. Afrikaners who talk about their leader are calling his government 'a dictatorship in miniature.' In 18 months he has managed to increase his freedom of movement and to enforce his authority on his government, then upon the Nationalist Party and finally on the administration."

Dynamite

The correspondent conlcuded by quoting a warning from an Afrikaner: "You must not forget that the sharing of authority on a local level is dynamite."

LE MONDE has a circulation of more than one-half million and about 2 million people read this newspaper...most of them opinion formers in France It is one of the 10 most influential newspapers in the world. Pomonti's series is one of the most complete and penetrating ever published on the Afrikaner.

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CSO: 4408

SOWETO RADICALS WANT TO SUBVERT BLACK MODERATE ACHIEVEMENTS

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 17 Oct 80 p 12

["Perspective" Column by Bert Ferreira: "A New Battleline in Relations Fight"]

[Text] The Soweto events of this week are bringing South Africa face to face with a far-reaching shift in emphasis in its relations policy.

A stage is now being established where the traditional opponents can no longer be divided into black or white categories.

The battleline is now being drawn between militant black radicals, on the one hand, and a white-black partnership on the other. In spite of the intensive struggle which can ensue from this, the prevailing promise is that of a mighty racial alliance which will dominate the South African scheme of things in an enduring manner.

Nobody can miss the fact that the Wednesday uproar was not so much directed against the minister of collaboration and development, Piet Koornhof, as against David Thebehali, the mayor of Soweto.

The increase in service charges in the city had already been used sometime ago to bring about a confrontation with Thebahali. The conferment of honorary citizenship on Dr Koornhof was an accidental and sad excuse for inciting action.

Even at this stage it is still unclear whether public opinion in Soweto is actually rejecting the present city administration. Whether or not the Thebehali council is actually unrepresentative will be determined in the next election.

Doubt

It is also doubtful whether the campaign against the higher service charges imposed on the inhabitants found much acceptance outside of the bands of youths, who wanted to bare their teeth yesterday, and the groups of women who were organizing protest demonstrations.

Nobody in Soweto welcomes higher charges, but nevertheless there is a fairly generalized realization that this is the price which must be paid for greater self-reliance and independence of management, besides the better facilities which are being set up.

The enmity against Thebehali is being spurred much rather by the increasing number of achievements he has attained: the electrification program, the infrastructural improvements, the growing number of new houses and all the other visible signs of rehabilitation and renewal in the city, the new short-term development plan costing 150 million rand and soon to be completed, Thebehali's own growing acceptance abroad and the promises of development capital from foreign sources.

Success of this kind is much harder to be accepted by his opponents, because of the fact that it is being achieved in close collaboration with the government. Naturally this is leading to vicious attacks based upon the "puppet" arguments. "Uncle Tom" is still the debasing cussword of militant awareness.

Perhaps it is ironical that the uproar in Soweto is directed against change, simply because black extremists tend to simply brush off any change which is not extorted by their own power. It would also be naive to assume that the protest is quickly going to lose force simply because, based on logic, it is unwarranted.

However, it is doubtful that it will gain any ground against the wave of reform which is establishing itself in the South African order of things.

Turning Point

After the announcement he made yesterday, no one can in all honesty cast doubt on Dr Koornhof's views expressed in Washington last year. "We are entering a period of complete reformation," he said. "We have reached a turning point in our history."

Besides what has already been done, the proposed three draft laws, which he announced in Soweto, entail such far-reaching changes in the framework of things that false critics will find it difficult to misjudge them.

These affect the national coexistence of all South Africa and are the first results of the inspiration which the establishment of six district councils last year have provided for urban populations.

This democratic principle is moreover being carried further by the timely publication of the draft legislation so that comments can be gotten from all concerned before it is presented to parliament.

Reforms

Among other things, the legislation envisages giving the status of full municipal councils to community councils, but it is considering giving them even broader powers on the basis of the Transvaal Ordinance on Local Government.

At the same time, consideration is being given to reconstructing into development councils those administrative councils which are regarded as controversial in many respects by black communities.

Interest is arising above all on the proposed draft legislation on black community development which must replace controversial laws such as the one on urban regions, black labor and a portion of the Act on the Development of Trust Areas.

The changes being proposed by this legislation, and which are based on the principle of direct advice and collaboration, simply cannot be rejected by the black people. It may also be expected that this will be attracting more people from the radical wing to the moderate group, because it is there that the new future for the black man will be unfolding.

It will ge betting more and more difficult to cast doubt on the credibility of the government in its new efforts for reform.

Thus it may be that between the noise and the tear gas throughout 15 October 1980 in Soweto the cornerstone of the much talked about new order of things in South Africa was layed down.

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CSO: 4408

COLORED EDUCATORS ADVOCATE POLITICAL RIGHTS FOR ALL NONWHITES

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 28 Oct 80 p 19

[Text] The fact that the government has deprived nonwhites of political rights is the most important cause for the revolutionary spirit mentioned by Minister of Internal Affairs Chris Heunis.

This was the statement made by Franklin Sonn, the principal of the Peninsula Technicon, when he was asked to comment on the speech made by Minister Heunis last Friday at the area conference of 11 relations committees which took place in Beaufort-Wes.

What Minister Heunis said was that he could not accept the fact that 2.5 million colored South Africans had no political rights, or nearly none. He went on to say that the coloreds' participation in the country's authoritative bodies, at the various government levels, could no longer be put off.

Believe

Minister Heunis said that as of 1 January the coloreds will have a say at a high level through the Presidential Council. "All races must be brought into this in order to create a peaceful and stronger South Africa."

Sonn said that people would be glad to believe that the minister is serious about correcting this untenable situation before it is too late. However, this cannot take place in favor of a repressed group at the expense of another, said Sonn.

Does Not Know

Sonn stated that South Africa's solution of the problem lies in the granting of a real voice to all its people and not just to certain groups.

David Curry, national chairman of the Labor Party, said that he does not know what Minister Heunis means by political rights for "only the coloreds."

"Mr Heunis wants to draw the coloreds closer to him at the expense of the black people. The black people in this country must have the same rights as any other group in the country. It is wrong to grant these rights to certain groups.

"After I received an invitation from the government to serve in the Presidential Council, I wrote a letter to Minister Heunis in the name of the Labor Party and in it we asked the minister to conduct talks with us. The minister's office informed us that we should decide on a date as to when we could talk with him."

Dr Frank Quint, the chief inspector of colored education, who will be serving in the Presidential Council starting 1 January, said that he is very delighted with the statement made by Minister Heunis, but this right must not only be given to the coloreds.

"I would like to see all citizens who do not have a voice in a new political dispensation for South Africa included. We are not the only group," said Dr Quint.

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VILJOEN SAYS SADF SHORT OF TRAINED OFFICERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 80 p 9

[Text]

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Only 53 percent of the Defence Force's officers can be utilised to the full. The remainder are inexperienced and require training, according to General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the SADF.

Gen Viljoen was speaking at a presentation of medals for loyal service to 33 members of the permanent force, the commandos and the citizen force at a parade in Bloemfontein on Monday.

Defence Force personnel lacked experience and training, he said, but progress was being made in overcoming the shortfall. Since 1980 there had been tremendous pressure on SADF personnel and this made experience vital.

Gen Viljoen said he would like to see men joining the commandos and citizen force after completing their national service.

South Africa was involved in a struggle it could not afford to lose. While politics played an important part, the role played by the military was crucial.

Without a sound military powerbase the peace necessary for political solutions to problems could not be maintained.

The Defence Force comprised of weapons and people, Gen Viljoen said — and of the two people were more important. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

FULLER INFORMATION ON BORDER OPERATIONS URGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 80 p 7

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

THE South African public should know far more about the country's war effort in the operational area in South West Africa, World War II hero Sir Douglas Bader said in Durban on Tuesday night.

Sir Douglas, who was guest of honour at a banquet held to raise funds for the Southern Cross border fund, told about 350 guests at the banquet that he was surprised that so little appeared in the local news media about South Africa's war effort.

When a country like South Africa was virtually at war too much secrecy, and not keeping the public informed, was a bad thing, he added.

After the banquet at which Sir Douglas was given a standing ovation he told The Citizen that there should be daily bulletins or communiqués on the state of the war in the operational areas.

He could see no reason for suppressing news of people who had been injured in combat. Also "the incredible bravery" of South African soldiers should be given more prominence to boost both the morale of the troops and their parents back home.

Sir Douglas said that he fully realised that much of the information of what was going on in the operational area was classified and could not be divulged. But if there was a brave exploit then it should be given prominence.

During the evening Mr E L Brivik, president of the F C Hollander Lodge of the Hebrew Order of David, who hosted the banquet, also made an earnest appeal to the Defence Force to tell the South African public more about the conflict on the border.

Mr Brivik said there was an apathy about South Africa's fight brought on by "the vacuum in which we live."

Addressing himself to Lieutenant-General G J J Boshoff, chief of staff personnel of the Defence Force, Mr Brivik said "take us into your confidence. Make us more aware of the threat that faces this beautiful country of ours."

CSO: 4420

IMPORTANT ROLE OF KWAZULU DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION DESCRIBED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 9 Oct 80 p 10

[Text] Substantial progress was made during the past year in Kwazulu with the creation of capital, creation of jobs and with practical training plans.

In the first annual report ever published by a black region's development corporation, Kwazulu Development Corporation (KOK) chairman, Dr L.P. McCrystal, reports that Kwazulu's capital creation in the year up to 31 March has reached nearly 115 million rand as compared with an objective of 75 to 90 million rand.

A growth of 9 percent in Kwazulu's internal production therefore appears to be within reach.

The objective was also to create 7,000 jobs outside of the subsistence farming sector; nearly 6,000 of these were created; 18 percent were in market-oriented farming and business as well as other services, 35 percent in manufacturing and 11 percent in the government sector.

It is estimated that Kwazulu's economically active work force increased by 31,000 during the year. Thus only 19 percent of these people got jobs in Kwazulu outside the subsistence farming sector. The rest had to seek jobs either outside of Kwazulu or in the subsistence-farming sector.

The report says that even so, encouraging progress is being made in attaining government goals and also for attaining fast economic growth in the eighties.

The KOK contributed only 25 percent to the financial requirements of the Kwazulu small entrepreneur and this is an indication of his capability in enterprise. Up to 31 March of this year, KOK approved 150 loans for a total value of 6.9 million rand.

Of these, 111 were granted to businesses in the services sector, 25 to industrialists and 14 to farmers.

Because 58 percent of Kwazulu's economically active people are involved in agriculture, KOK established an agricultural department in May of last year in order to speed up the rate of agricultural development.

Tourism

Development of the tourist industry during this current year is high on the list of the KOK's new projects, while big new investments in agriculture and industry will also be made. The directors also look upon the progress in intermediary technology in small industries as an especially important new area.

During the year, KOK did something about the chronic shortage of adequate housing by financing 335 new homes on an economic basis and approving loans for new homes valued at 5.5 million rand.

Because many of the entrepreneurs cannot afford to put up their own buildings, KOK must also build rental buildings including factory units and shopping centers.

During the year under review, KOK's training division made rapid progress with its idea of inexpensive, informal training programs and on-the-job training connected with development projects.

During its first year, this division invested 225,000 rand and during the current year its budget has provisions for spending more than 1 million rand.

The KOK's total investment in the two years since its establishment as a corporation independent of the EOK [Economic Development Corporation] rose from 19 million to 49 million rand. Its fixed assets increased from 9 million to 16 million rand and its business and housing loans from 6 to 17 million rand.

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CSO: 4408

AGRICULTURAL AID PROGRAM FOR LESOTHO BEGINS

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 16 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by Andre Potgieter: "South African Farmers Plow After Bridge Deliberations in Lesotho"]

[Text] Operation Plow, the result of the Peka Bridge deliberations between the South African and Lesotho prime ministers, got underway yesterday when altogether 42 tractors belonging to South African farmers crossed the border into Lesotho.

In accordance with the project undertaken by four Eastern Free State farm cooperatives, yesterday the tractors began ploughing 20,000 hectares of agricultural ground in Lesotho and to plant it with summer grains, mainly corn and sorghum, for the Basutos.

Yesterday morning, before daybreak, 30 Eastern Free State farmers crossed the Peka Bridge between Clocolan and Fiksburg.

The Peka Bridge

In August, South African Prime Minister P. W. Botha and his peer, Dr Leabua Jonathan, met for the first time as prime ministers of their respective countries at the Peka Bridge. Matters of common interest were discussed by the two prime ministers.

The project, which entails the plowing and planting of 20,000 hectares of land in Lesotho near the border of the Free State, is the result of the talks between the two prime ministers.

Yesterday a spokesman of Lesotho's information department, Dr J. Simba, characterized the South African help as "a new era of collaboration between the two countries."

In the meantime, a telegram has been dispatched to Minister of Police Louis le Grange by the livestock farmers of the vicinity of Ficksburg who are urgently drawing his attention to the increasing thefts of livestock along the Eastern Free State border with Lesotho.

Many farmers attended a meeting in Ficksburg yesterday to discuss the veritable wave of livestock thefts along the border; the meeting had been arranged with the permission of the South African police.

One of the most recent victims is Pierred de Villiers of Ficksburg, who this week was robbed of 120 sheep and 15 head of cattle valued at approximately 13,000 rand. The livestock was presumably chased to a distance of 20 kilometers inside the Lesotho border.

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CSO: 4408

HUGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR NAMAKWALAND PROPOSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] A comprehensive development plan for Namakwaland which includes two new irrigation systems from the Orange River, a new deep sea harbor at Buchubaai (Buchu Bay), a new railroad and road connections in the region, an international airport and the establishment of a new growth point, has been accepted by the Namakwaland Regional Development Committee. The plan, which will cost approximately 1 billion rand to carry it through, has been drawn up by a Cape Province engineering consulting firm and has been submitted to the government for consideration.

According to P.E. Niehaus, who submitted the report to the development committee, the present development potential of Namakwaland is mainly in agriculture and mining, or the primary sector, with little development in the processing or secondary sector. In order to stimulate economic growth in Namakwaland and to insure an optimum utilization of its resources, it will be desirable to develop the secondary sector through the creation of a new growth point where it will be possible to concentrate more on minerals processing, agriculture and food-related industries.

Namakwaland is an extensive grazing region and cattle farmers suffer heavy losses during periodic droughts when food must be imported at high prices. The region is also experiencing widespread depopulation because of the lack of job opportunities. It is hoped that with the new development plan these problems will be resolved and that growth will be brought about through industrial development and the economic utilization of water. This also has several strategic advantages.

The development plan for Namakwaland entails:

The construction of a dam on the Orange River at De Hoop about 165 kilometer upstream from the mouth of the river where 3 billion cubic meters of water can be collected. This dam will be nearly as big as the P.K. le Roux Dam and it will not be dependent upon the latter dam's flood outlet loss, the natural runoff and water which is released from the Orange River project in winter. A 500-kilometer channel system can make it possible to irrigate approximately 112,000 hectares of sandveld between the Orange River and Port Nolloth from this dam and a balancing dam. The project will cost about 231 million rand and water can be delivered for about 3 cents per cubic meter.

The construction of a deep sea harbor at Buchu Bay, which will be able to handle ore-transporting vessels of up to 250,000 tons, for the export of minerals from the region; industrial development, fishing industry and diamond recovery from the sea will also find advantage here. This project will cost about 292 million rand.

A 507-kilometer railroad must connect Buchu Bay with the Sishen-Saldanha railway at Melkbosch Vley to provide the necessary impetus for a growth point in the region. It is estimated that this link will cost about 276 million rand. It is being recommended that the entire project be connected with the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereniging area (PWV-area) and the northern neighboring states by connecting the railroad from Sishen with the main line between Kimberly and Mafeking so as to obtain a sensible type of development for the new growth point. This will also offer a strategic advantage, because then goods can be transported by an alternative railroad from the PWV-area to an alternative harbor to or from western harbors.

A proposed coastal vehicular road must connect the new harbor and growth point at Buchu Bay with Bitterfontein and Southwest Africa at Sendelingsdrift. Other proposed road connections for the expansion of the Namakwaland economy are the roads linking the De Hoop dam area, Kleinsee with Springbck and Jakalswater over Witbank with the Aggeneis-mining complex. The cost for this road system is estimated at 73 million rand.

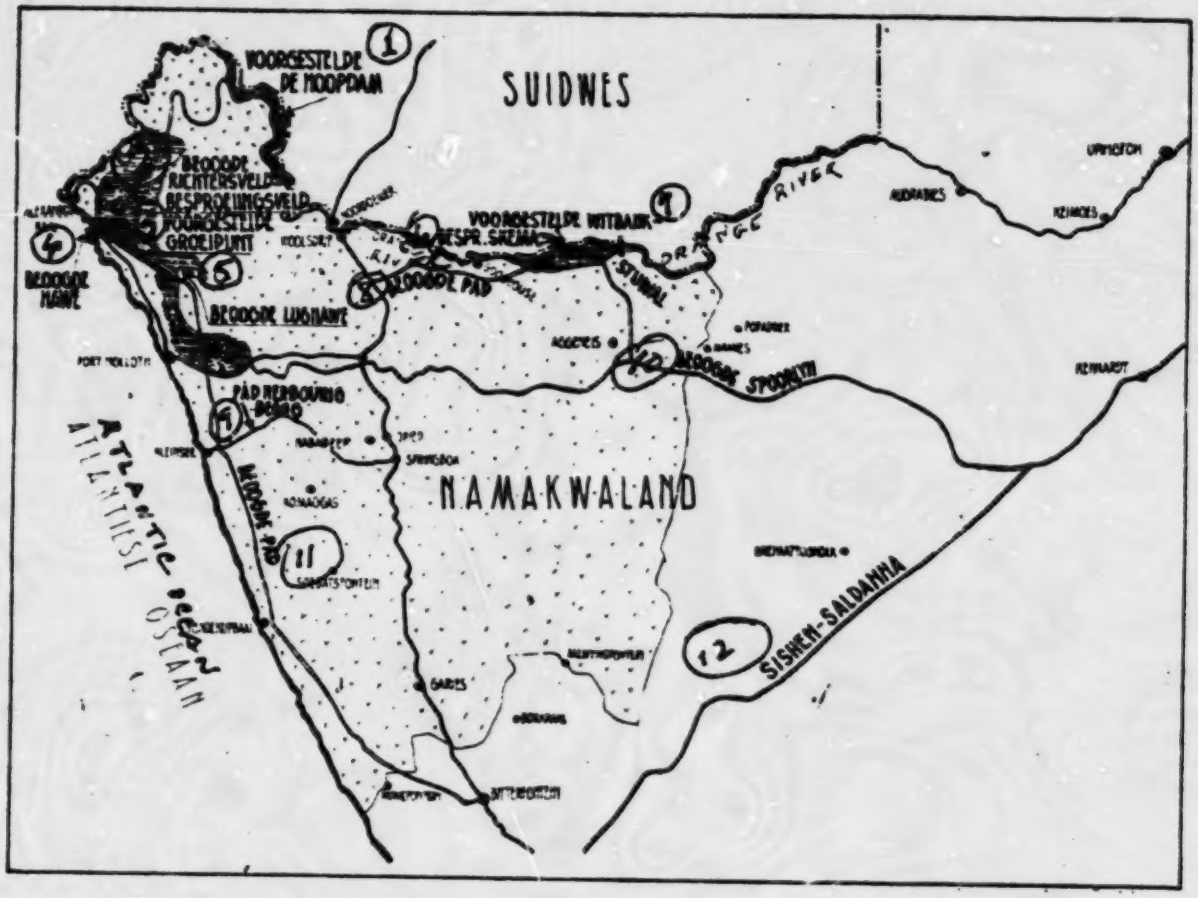
An airport at Buchu Bay which will be suitable for international flights will provide a direct route from South Africa to foreign countries over international waters.

In addition, a smaller irrigation project, by means of which about 9,000 hectares of land can be irrigated, is being envisaged for the government lands between Garganab and Abbasas at the cost of 13.5 million rand.

This plan will lay the foundation for a solid infrastructure upon which the development of the region must be founded. At the present time, the biggest deficiencies in the present infrastructure are the lack of water for agriculture, town development, industrial development and mining in many parts of the region, lack of an integrated transportation system, also a weak communication system, especially in the sandveld area, and a deficient power supply in the southern part of Namakwaland is also a factor for the currently poor infrastructure.

If a solid infrastructure can be created with this plan, Buchu Bay will be able to develop as a growth point with secondary industries. The refining of copper, zinc and lead could be done here.

The map shows the development plan for Namakwaland as accepted by the Namakwaland Regional Development Association.



Key:

1. Proposed De Hoop dam
2. Planned Richtersveld irrigated land
3. Proposed growth point
4. Planned harbor
5. Planned airport
6. Irrigation project
7. Proposed witbank retaining wall
8. Planned road
9. Planned road reconstruction
10. Planned railroad
11. Planned coastal road
12. Sishen-Saldanha railroad

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CSO: 4408

SOWETO ELECTRICITY RATES INCREASE SHARPLY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Nov 80 p 7

[Text]

SOWETO's electricity charges have risen by 430 percent in the past five months and are likely to be increased again in the near future.

The increases have been made by the West Rand Administration Board without any public announcement.

The move is likely to discourage residents from having electricity installed in their homes.

The Soweto Council, a sub-agency which helps in the administration of Soweto, intends installing electricity in every Soweto home by 1983 and the project is already under way.

An area directly affected by the recent increases in electricity charges is Orlando, where all homes were electrified by the local authority some years ago.

In other areas residents who could afford it had installed electricity at their own expense.

Some monthly electricity accounts sent to residents by the West Rand Board this week amounted to between R35 and R90.

An official of the West Rand Board said yesterday that Soweto's electricity charges had been increased from 0,5c a unit to 2,17c a unit.

The charges were still lower than the rate paid by the board to the Johannesburg City Council and Escom for supplying the electricity, the spokesman said.

There is already dissatisfaction among Soweto residents over a recent rent increase of R8,70 and the prospect of a further increase of R4,35 on February 1 next year.

The Soweto Committee of Ten, led by Dr Harrison Motlana, which is opposed to the activities of the Soweto Council, is leading residents in objecting to the rent increases.

The Soweto Council is led by Mr David Thebehali.

This week both the council and the Committee of Ten took their disagreement over the rents issue to the public.

The Committee of Ten announced that its argument against the increased rents would be heard in the Rand Supreme Court next Tuesday.

The council countered this by issuing leaflets advising the residents to ignore the committee and to pay their rents.

The leaflets, issued by Mr Thebehali, warned residents that they could lose their homes if they did not pay their rent.

The leaflets also claimed that members of the Committee of Ten had paid their rents in advance.

CSO: 4420

ASSOCOM OPPOSES CONSUMER SPENDING CONTROLS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Dick Epstein]

[Text]

A SEVEN-MAN delegation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce (ASSOCOM) has met the Governor of the Reserve Bank to make the point consumer spending should not be controlled at this stage. The delegation suggested a go-for-growth policy.

The Governor, Dr T W de Jongh had asked for the meeting because he wished to hear the views of organised commerce on the current economic situation.

The delegation consisted of Messrs: I J Pinshaw, deputy-president of Assocom, D G Paxton, W S Yeowart, J. Mellville Pels, I K Lamont R W K Parsons and G W Tyler.

It made the point that if properly handled the more stable economic level of economics could be sustained.

Inflation was a serious problem but it had to be tackled within the framework of growth, delegates said. Assocom was convinced that at this stage, inflation per se would not discourage investment but a change in the current growth policy would.

The delgation maintained that any steps taken to control consumer expenditure would undermine the confidence which was beginning to emerge in the retail trade and would, therefore, also undermine investment plans.

The delegation also claimed that the authorities today had superior techniques at their disposal to handle the current problems without having to resort to such instruments as import control or tampering with the consumer credit restrictions.

It said that as far as Assocom was concerned, the latter type of instrument was discriminatory and should be avoided wherever possible.

The governor thanked the delegations for its views and said that in spite of his concern about certain aspects, the South African economy still had a lot to be grateful for.

CSO: 4420

OPPENHEIMER DISCUSSES BUSINESS-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Nov 80 p 2

[Text]

LEADERS of the private sector and government representatives have described the present level of cooperation between the public and private sectors as seldom, if ever, better.

Speaking on the Springbok radio programme, "Top Level", to mark the first anniversary this weekend of the Carlton conference, the mining and industrial magnate, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, said cooperation was a good deal better than it had been before the conference, although there was still a feeling that some civil servants did not fully understand private enterprise.

The insurance chief and well-known Afrikaans businessman, Dr Andreas Wassenaar, said there had never been a period when such fruitful dialogue between the groups had been possible, since he became head of an insurance group in 1948.

The banker, Dr Frans Cronje, said cooperation was better than it had ever been and the Government was prepared to consult the private sector before introducing legislation which could affect it.

The past President of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Dennis Etheredge, said Ministers were taking the opportunity to talk to the private sector about planning and business leaders were being asked to serve on various committees.

The Reserve Bank governor designate, Dr Gerhard de Kock, also said cooperation was the best ever in his experience, and the country was in an exciting and optimistic period.

The Director General for Finance, Dr Joop de Loor, said the level of cooperation was constantly improving, and he was confident of a further improvement in future. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

ECONOMIC RETALIATION WOULD BE USED ONLY IN EMERGENCY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 80 p 2

[Text]

ONLY in the utmost emergencies would the Government even consider resorting to tactics involving retaliation against international political and economic pressure by withholding its metals and minerals from certain markets, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said in Johannesburg last night.

There had been much talk of South Africa retaliating in this way, he told the annual meeting of the South Africa-Israeli Chamber of Economic Relations.

However, up to the present South Africa had avoided any such action, as had been proved time and again.

"Furthermore, it is the honest intention of the Government to continue on this course in future. Only in the utmost emergencies will the South African Government even consider resorting to such tactics."

Double-edged

It was realised that sanctions and boycotts were like a double-edged sword cutting both ways and hurting both parties.

"South Africa has been subjected to actual and potential threats over many years," Mr Heunis said.

"It stands to reason that should sanctions be applied, the effects of such sanctions will, because of South Africa's particular position in Southern Africa, naturally also affect other countries in Southern Africa, countries which can hardly afford these effects because of their already unstable political and economic situations."

It must be "abundantly clear" that should sanctions be applied, South Africa would "have to retaliate and its capability in this regard must not be underestimated".

The Minister said much publicity had recently surrounded the fact that South Africa exported foodstuffs and other goods to neighbouring African countries such as Zambia, which were, "to say the least, not very well disposed towards us politically".

This was further evidence of South Africa's willingness to engage in international trade on a purely non-political basis, subject only to the proviso that such trade should be conducted on an economically viable basis.

Mr Heunis said there had been unprecedented expansion of trade between Israel and South Africa as well as formal co-operation in the economic, medical, technical and other fields.

The value of total trade between the two countries during the '70s had expanded at an average annual rate of 34 percent. South African exports to Israel had virtually doubled during 1978 and again during 1979. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER DISCUSSES HIGHWAY SPEED LIMIT, FUEL USE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THE Cabinet has decided to continue to peg the present highway speed limit at 90 km/h against the background of a probable increase in the price of petrol.

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said in Pretoria yesterday the Cabinet had considered representations and pressure for an increase in the speed limit, but decided against it.

It was learnt in Pretoria yesterday that a petrol price increase — the country's 19th in the last 10 years, was inevitable before the year end.

The only good news emerging from Mr De Klerk's formal announcement yesterday, is that a feared embargo or limitation on diesel fuel is now unlikely.

Mr De Klerk said the Cabinet had decided to uphold the present 90 km/h limit because of the insecurity and variability of crude oil supplies, a situation still being experienced worldwide.

The Republic and other countries which were dependent on external oil sources continued to remain vulnerable.

There was the uncertainty over the Iran-Iraq conflict.

In addition, he said, earlier projections of fuel demand figures for the medium term had shown a potential petrol/diesel imbalance.

This situation had not materialised because of the economic boom, which had created an increased demand for petrol, a demand which had not been anticipated.

Service station owners had feared a clamp-down on diesel fuel supplies and Mr De Klerk's comment indicated that this was not likely.

They said there had been a big swing to diesel-powered units as a result of increasing prices. In order to produce more diesel fuel from crude oil, refineries had had to produce more petrol as well. This was the projected in imbalance referred to by the Minister. An imbalance had not developed, however, because more petrol was being used than originally expected.

The Government's decision to retain the 90 km/h speed

limit was a disappointing, the Automobile Association's Publicity Director, Mr Hennie Kleynhans, told GREG SMITH last night.

"The Government must have based its decision on good information, but it is still a disappointment. We had hoped for a relaxation at least over the holiday period.

"The decision is especially disappointing because of the impression given by the former Minister of Energy Affairs, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, that South Africa's oil resources showed a favourable balance.

"On the other hand, the Government must be aware of the unstable situation in the Middle East, as well as the threat of boycotts.

"The Government has left the door slightly ajar, however. There is still hope, depending on how the Middle East and South West African situations work out."

Mr Kleynhans said the AA had not envisaged a return to the 120 km/h speed limit, but had hoped for something in between.

Mr Kleynhans said raising the price of petrol would be "unfair" and the AA would resist such a move.

"The motorist already doesn't get a fair proportion of his tax contributions and a further petrol price rise will push up prices and inflation."

CSO: 4420

TRADE WITH WEST GERMANY SHOWS RAPID INCREASE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 80 p 23

[Text]

WEST German exports to South Africa in the first nine months of this year soared by more than 47 percent to reach R1 312,6-million.

Three significant factors contributed to this upsurge in trade.

They are the strengthening of the rand, which improved by 15,75 percent in the period making German exports cheaper; the reliability of German export deliveries: and the low rate of inflation of 5,5 percent compared with those of South Africa's other major trading partners, the United States and Britain.

According to the South African-German Chamber of Trade and Industry, the biggest percentage growth was in agricultural machinery which rose by 216,8 percent. This was followed by pumps and pneumatics, up 103,2 percent; tool-making machinery, up 71,9 percent; and electro-technical equipment and motor vehicle components, up by 30,4 percent.

Conversely, South African exports to West Germany are suffering because of lower purchases of the Krugerrand in Germany since the introduction of the 13 percent value added tax at the beginning of 1980. This has meant a drop in earnings of over R100-million.

On an annualised basis this represents 42 percent of Krugerrand exports, and total South African exports to West Germany increased only 7,5 percent to total R989,7-million for the first nine months of the year.

In the traditional commodities such as foodstuffs, raw materials, semi-finished products and primary products, South Africa was able to increase exports.

In the primary products sector, exports climbed by nearly 50 percent, while semi-finished products like ferro-alloys and chrome rose by 43,5 percent.

CSO: 4420

COAL NEEDS OF SASOL PROJECTS REVIEWED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 80 p 22

[Article by Errol Mannin]

[Text]

THE Sasol III plant, some 150 km south-east of Johannesburg, is now 35 percent complete.

And of the total investment of R6 000-million by the time Sasol III is complete and in full production in 1984 some 10 percent, or R600-million, will have been spent on pollution control alone.

The decision to position Sasol III next to Sasol II has saved the giant oil-from-coal converter R50-million, as the two complexes can share certain services. Not only that, the juxtaposition of the complexes will save 30 months in construction time.

Sasol II is now producing at 40 percent of its total capacity and Sasol III will be producing at a similar capacity in two years' time. To put the plants in perspective Sasol II will be 12 times the size of Sasol I when it is in full operation.

Sasol I marketed its first petrol in 1956 when the initial intention was to produce 247,5-million litres of petrol a year, plus a range of other products such as diesel oil, waxes and a range of hydrocarbons.

Today Sasol I produces some 120 different products, while its successor, Sasol II, will produce only 20 different chemicals, including petrol and diesel oil.

At Sasol I the initial planning required some 7 000 tons of coal a day for its power station and gasifiers, whereas the estimated 1980 production by Sasol's Sigma Colliery is thought to have risen to 135 000 tons a week.

Sasol II obtains its coal from the nearby Bosjesspruit Colliery, which is producing at a rate of 700 000 tons a month at present.

Once in full production it will produce 27-million tons of coal a year for both Sasol plants — II and III. Bosjesspruit will then be the largest colliery in the world.

Three modern longwall systems, each valued at R9-million, are already at work underground in the West and East shafts. Three more longwall systems will be established in time to come.

Apart from longwall two other mining methods are being employed at Bosjesspruit — bord and pillar and continuous mining. About 65 percent of the coal will be recovered by using these systems during the life of Bosjesspruit — expected to be about 70 years.

CSO: 4420

NEW DURBAN AIRPORT PLANNED FOR 1986, OTHER IMPROVEMENTS BY 1990

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 8 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Sieg van Niekerk: "New Airports for Natal"]

[Text] Rustenburg—The Louis Botha Airport at Durban will be replaced with a new swank airport, La Mercy, which is now under construction at full speed north of the Natal airport city.

The La Mercy project which was undertaken a number of years ago and then stopped for lack of money is now on full steam ahead again.

This information was made known here yesterday by the Director General of Transportation, A. B. Eksteen, in the course of a report presented on the second day of the transportation conference of the S.A. Institute of Civil Engineers.

"The first phase of construction of the La Mercy Airport has already been awarded and, according to the current planning, it will be taken over by the Louis Botha Airport," according to Eksteen's statement.

"The present lack of space at the Louis Botha Airport made the interim expansion necessary. The expansions will be carried out mainly on the present departure building--as soon as the plans are in the hands of the Department of Public Works."

Runway

According to Eksteen the La Mercy Airport, which is situated 28 kilometers north of Durban along the northern coastal highway, meets all international requirements as far as technical aids, passenger facilities, etc. are concerned.

The runway will be 3,660 meters long and equipped with the most up-to-date navigational aids. In addition to this, provisions are being made for a second runway at La Mercy.

Eksteen also pointed out that the existing terminal buildings at the Jan Smuts Airport will be in use for several more years, since the plans for the new buildings have not yet been approved. These latter buildings will be built between the existing runway and the second one which was recently announced.

"In the meantime the existing terminal building will be renovated so as to improve the flow of passengers. More space and loading tunnels which will connect aircraft on the loading platform with the departure building should make things a lot easier.

"In the interim, other new buildings are to be built at Jan Smuts. Among other things, this is to include a new control tower and fire station--which to be sure are to be built between the two parallel runways. Air control and fire prevention will not be able to be carried out effectively from the existing buildings when the second runway is in use."

According to Eksteen the number of passengers on internal flights increased 19 percent at Jan Smuts and passengers for international flights by 4.5 percent.

"When the second runway becomes operational in December 1982 it will greatly improve the control of air traffic. Jan Smuts is experiencing congestions now, especially in morning hours and not all the flights can depart on time.

"Construction work on the new terminal buildings at the D. F. Malan Airport in Capetown started 3 months ago. The existing building will be redesigned for use for internal flights, while an entirely new international terminal building will be built.

"The latter building should be completed by 1983 and with the new extensions D. F. Malan should be able to effectively handle air traffic up until 1990. A new operations complex for air controllers, weather office and other technical functions have actually been already completed."

Yesterday Eksteen said that there are now 3,300 aircraft registered in South Africa and this number is expected to increase to 4,500 by 1990.

"It is therefore necessary that company lines choose the proper aviators, because the careless and reckless elements among them must be uprooted."

He also emphasized that the local authorities must see to it that they make available the appropriate airports for the growing airline business. The Department of Civil Aviation is providing a great deal of support in this connection...and under certain circumstances, even financial help.

Eksteen pointed out that the South African Air Lines are concentrating exclusively on the main routes, while there are now 83 unduplicated connecting routes operated by privately scheduled services with light aircraft.

7964
CSO: 4408

BRIEFS

BOPHUTHATSWANA DEFENCE FORCE--Mmabatho--The BophuthaTswana Defence Force yesterday flexed its muscles near the Botswana border post of Ramotswa, about 30 km from Gaborone. But the BophuthaTswana Minister of Defence, Brigadier Hennie Riekert, told newsmen visiting the scene of Operation Kleigat, "We do not want Botswana to become apprehensive in any way. The area was chosen because it is ideal for practical exercises. We have no enemies except the insurgents found in our country. No country is hostile to us. We pray for peace, but are training for the eventuality of war," he said. The Head of the Defence Force, Brigade Commander Colonel H.S. Turner, said about 380 members of the force had already qualified for promotion to higher posts. There were 32 specialised courses they could choose from.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Nov 80 p 5]

BLACK JOURNALISTS STRIKE--Soweto News, a weekly advertiser's paper which is distributed in the townships by South African Associated Newspapers, was published yesterday for the first time since the strike by Black journalists began. This came after the appearance of the "townships" edition of the Sunday Times at the weekend. Most Black journalists in the Johannesburg area are still away from work although the strike by their colleagues at the Cape Herald ended on Wednesday when all the strikers went back to work. The three-week-old strike was organised by the Media Workers Association of South Africa but the association has never threatened strike-breakers. Originally, Mwasa members said they were striking in sympathy with their colleagues at the Cape Herald. But now that the Herald strike is over they are putting their own demands to their employers, the Argus Group and SA Associated Newspapers. They are demanding recognition of their association by the two managements and payment for the period they were on strike before returning to work. The last condition has been rejected by the Cape Herald management. But it is expected that POST, which has a majority of Black staff, will devise a means of publishing within the next two weeks to avoid losing its registration certificate for not publishing within 30 days as required by law. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Nov 80 p 3]

MAVI, COLLEAGUES' COURT CASE--The man who lead the Johannesburg-based Black Municipal Workers' Union at the time of the bus strike, Mr Joseph Mavi and two executive members of the union, appeared briefly in court yesterday and will stand trial next year. Mr Mavi, Mr Phillip Dlamini and Mr Gatsby Mazwi were arrested after the strike and provisionally charged with sabotage, according to the charge sheet. The magistrate, Mr A.G.A. du Toit remanded them to February 16 for trial. Bail of R1 000 was extended for Mr Dlamini, and R500 each for the other two. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 80 p 9]

CAPETOWN COLORED HOUSING DEVELOPMENT--Cape Town--Thousands of prospective home-owners in Mitchells Plain, one of two mushrooming all-Coloured satellite cities in the Peninsula, are no longer eligible to buy houses there unless they live or work in the metropolitan area of Cape Town. Mr Sitaar Parker, financial manager of Mitchells Plain Housing Sales (Pty) Ltd, who handles all housing sales in Mitchells Plain on behalf of the City Council, yesterday confirmed the shock ruling. The council has also decided to make 9 000 houses now under construction available for rent. The council has allocated 9 000 homes proportionately to the Department of Community Development and to the council itself. Community Development will use 25 percent of the dwellings to rehouse people displaced by the group Areas Act, while the City Council will will use 37 percent to provide homes for people on the City Council Housing Department official waiting list--some have been on the list for 13 years--and 37 percent to house squatters. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Nov 80 p 9]

SOUTHERN AFRICA DEVELOPMENT BANK--Johannesburg--A development bank for Southern Africa will be established in the first half of next year. In an interview with the SABC, the Co-ordinator of Constellation affairs, Dr Gerhard de Kock, said good progress was being made with the establishment of the bank and agreement of the institution had already been reached with Transkei, Bophuthatswana, and Venda. The Director General of Finance, Dr Joop de Loor, said in the same programme there was a good chance of getting substantial foreign investments in the bank. Foreign bankers and financiers were very interested in the idea. He said the plan was to work from within South Africa, and then to make the bank attractive to other states of the country's borders.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Nov 80 p 3]

GOLD PRODUCTION FIGURES--South Africa's gold production rose fractionally in October to 56 932 kg (1,83-million ounces) from the September output figure of 55 852 kg. This was a mere 1,9 percent improvement on the September figure and reflects a 4 percent decline on the October 1979 output of 59 324 kg. Total gold output for the 10 months of the year now stands at 566 275 kg (18,21-million ounces) as against 588 962 kg in the same period a year ago. The 730 000 ounce decline in production this year when gold is valued at an average $600 an ounce means that South Africa's gold revenue is some R300-million below what it might have been. But it should be remembered that although gold production was higher last year, the average gold price in 1979 was only $308,16, half the average figure for this year. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 80 p 17]

COAL BULK LOADING PLANT--Durban--Coal is to be loaded into a ship today for the first time through the Railways' new bulk loading plant at Richards Bay. A trial consignment of 24 500 tons destined for Korea is to be loaded by the bulk carrier "Snow White." If successful, and SAR decide to handle coal through the plant on a permanent basis, the transit time for coal from the mines in northern Natal to the point of loading will be reduced from between two and three days to only 10 or 12 hours. Pressure will also be relieved on the port of Durban through which the independent exporters ship at present. The assistant port manager of Richards Bay, Mr Eric Bentley, says the new plant is now fully computerised and loading minerals into ships at a rate of 650 tons per hour.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 80 p 15]

INDUSTRY LOANS INTEREST RATE--The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) has decided to increase its interest rates for loans to normal industries as well as its export capacity loans. This follows the move by the IDC in August this year to cut the rates it charges for loans to small industries. Normal industries will have to pay 11 percent a year on loans in excess of R500 000 up to R2-million as against 10,5 percent, and for loans in excess of R2-million, the rate climbs from 10,5 percent to 11,5 percent a year. On the export capacity loan scheme, the maximum rate is increased from the current 10,5 percent to 11 percent, or 11,5 percent on the same basis as for normal industries. However, the minimum rate of 7 percent a year remains unchanged. The IDC notes that the amendments do not apply to loans to industrialists in decentralised areas where interest rates are determined by the Decentralisation Board and are sometimes substantially lower than the rates now applicable to "especially normal industries." The move by the ICS follows the pattern of rising interest rates in the system as liquidity dries up, and will not come as much of a surprise. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Nov 80 p 20]

DROUGHT EFFECT ON CROPS--Bloemfontein--A very poor wheat crop is expected in the Free State in spite of recent rains and farmers have only planted about 50 percent of the usual amount of mealies. The rain came after the planting season for mealies had passed. The drought in most parts of the Northern Cape and the Free State is taking on critical proportions and the chances or more rain before the end of November are not very good, according to predictions of the Department of Agriculture. Up to 37 mm of rain fell in some districts in the eastern Free State and chances of more rain in those areas are quite good.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Nov 80 p 10]

CSO: 4420

MEHTA FAMILY'S DIFFICULTIES RESTARTING INDUSTRY DESCRIBED

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 17 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Victoria Brittain: "Uganda's Entrepreneurs Try To Rebuild Prosperity"]

[Text]

AS DUSK falls, the peacocks on the lawns give a last screech and the floodlights go on over the badminton court where several dozen Indian engineers in immaculate whites play their nightly tournaments and forget for an hour that this is Lugazi, no Bombay.

Mehta and Madhvani, Uganda's two millionaire Asian families dispossessed by Amin, have returned with fresh blood to rebuild the shattered empires started by their grandfathers. The task is as Herculean today as the transformation of bush into waving acres of sugarcane, tea gardens, and small industrial empire was two generations ago.

EQUIVALENTS

The malaria, wild animals, and cannibals that took a toll of the early Mehtas have their equivalents today – gangs equipped with machine-guns have ambushed the managers, communications by phone and telex are no more likley to get through than the runner with the cleft stick was, and ingenuity and barter are again the only bases of commerce.

Lugazi is the Ugandan economy in microcosm – visible past prosperity in ruins, no government that will make the crucial decision to allocate foreign exchange which could restart a productive economy, and Ugandan morale so sapped that only outsiders start anything.

Lugazi is an English nineteenth century company town. The hospital and schools are run by the Mehta company, and on his first day back in March this year, Mahendra Mehta, the company chairman, stood on the cricket pitch watching the school children march in front of him in rags with tears in his eyes and immediately promised Pounds 35,000 for school uniforms. The school children are now the best-dressed people in Lugazi.

Before 1972, 15,000 people worked here on 22,000 acres of sugar and tea, in the sugar and tea factories and engineering and cable works.

Mahendra Mehta lost Pounds 25 million worth of assets and the house he was born in when Amin expelled him at 24 hours notice. But he was lucky. Amin ordered the big colonial bungalow on top of the hill kept for his personal use at weekends with girl friends. Amin's Muslim manager, Haji Doka, brought the peacocks and crested cranes to stalk between the gardenia bushes and left the Mehta family photographs and elephant tusks untouched by the Hindu shrine in the entrance hall.

After nearly nine months of negotiation with the then Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF) Government, the Mehtas came back to Lugazi agreeing to shelve the issue of compensation indefinitely, to take a minority share–49 per cent–with the Government and to ask for no management fees.

MISUSE

Of the thousands of acres of sugar cane less than a quarter are usable, the factories have cobwebs the size of men hanging from great machines imported from England or India a generation ago. Many

are ruined for ever by misuse, but in the three months since the Indian engineers began to arrive they have coaxed back to life some industrial antiques such as a 1924 turbine, and some 1936 boilers by cannibalising aged machines for spares,

Production of hoes, hand sugar-crushing machines, electricity wires in the engineering and cable factories has been tripled already, but supplies of raw materials have now virtually run out because no foreign exchange has been allocated in spite of successive governments earmarking industry as a priority and the offer of 180-day credit backed by Mehta International.

The chronic lack of raw materials and spare parts was initially matched by a shortage of workers, unskilled as well as skilled.

In the foundry the men are working with red-hot metal with neither shoes nor gloves to protect them. Such luxuries are nowhere to be found in Uganda. Their average wage has just been doubled to 700 shillings (pound 40) a month—enough to feed a family on the staple bananas) for about four days. Many workers walk about five miles to get to work, as a decade of neglect has left, the neat rows of workers' lodgings of the 1960's in ruins.

The key problem is that the official Ugandan exchange rate has become a fiction. Any foreign currency can be exchanged for between 12 and 18 times the official rate with a dozen men operating openly at the border with Kenya, or over the counter in shops in Kampala. Almost all prices are fixed with reference to the black market exchange rate so the workers at Lugazi (like policemen and civil servants can barely afford to work for a government wage).

THE ONLY ANSWER

Payment in kind, not cash, is the only answer. At Lugazi anyone who works for 20 days in a month gets a free 6lbs of sugar: in the cable factory, the Mehtas are selling maize, salt, and sugar at the controlled price to employees.

"We all work hard to make the Uganda shilling strong," says a big roughly chalked sign in the engineering works, but by now everyone in the factory knows that hard work is not enough without a dramatic change of political will in Kampala. — *The Muslim-Guardian Service*.

CSO: 4420

RIVER BLINDNESS RESETTLEMENT SCHEME IN TROUBLE

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 Nov 80 pp 2303-04

[Text] John Madeley describes difficulties that have arisen with an Upper Volta scheme connected with the eradication of river blindness.

AN INTERNATIONALLY supported scheme to resettle families in Upper Volta appears to be going seriously wrong. The families are being resettled in Volta Basin valleys which has been cleared of the disease carrying blackfly.

The costs of the scheme have now reached astronomical proportions, chiefly because of the complexity of the resettlement programme itself. Soaring costs are now making necessary a rethink of the entire programme. But whilst escalating costs are one factor, equally serious is that the scheme is not working out as it was intended.

Resettlement in the valleys has been made possible by the success of the first stage of the Onchocerciasis Control Programme. Set up in 1974, this £120 million programme is one of the most ambitious development schemes ever mounted. It aims to eliminate the blackfly which bites local people and causes onchocerciasis (river blindness).

For generations the disease has driven people from fertile valleys and it has long been recognised as a major constraint on economic development in the area.

Seven West African countries are involved in the programme — Upper Volta, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Niger, Togo, Benin and Mali. The World Health Organisation are co-ordinating the programme in conjunction with other international agencies and aid donor countries.

The OCP operates through helicopters which spray insecticides on the waterways of the region that are known to contain the breeding grounds of the blackfly. In total the OCP's zone covers 700,000 square kilometres in the Volta Basin.

Over the period 1974-1979, a dramatic reduction in blackfly was recorded. At one point on the Leraba River in the Volta Basin, the OCP monitoring team caught 114 flies over an 11 hour period in August 1975. In August 1979 the team caught only 4 flies at a similar 11 hour monitor. All the countries involved in the programme have reported a big decrease in blindness among young children.

Resettlement in the Upper Volta valleys began in 1979, several years ahead of schedule, with an FAO/World Bank/European Development Fund scheme in the Diebougou region. L'Amenagement des Vallees des Voltas (Volta Valleys Plan) was then launched and given overall responsibility for resettlement.

Extensive studies were first of all carried out by the sponsoring organisations to ensure that people were resettled on an economically viable basis. The sponsors felt that it was necessary to build an infrastructure that would allow for a sustained level of economic development. Roads were constructed, wells were dug, agricultural experts and training specialists were called in.

Resettled families were given subsidies to buy crops plus food aid. They were encouraged to grow cotton for sales to the market and maize and sorghum for their own use. Under the scheme each family resettled in the valleys is allocated around 6 hectares (nearly 15 acres) of land. But a huge problem has arisen because the authorities have been unable to stop families from resettling unofficially in the valleys and by-passing the official settlement scheme.

In theory unofficial settlement is illegal as the land is (technically) government owned.

But due to a long tradition of people living in the valleys, the government is reluctant to turn them off the land. Two different groups of people are therefore living uneasily side by side in the valleys, one officially, the other unofficially — much to the embarrassment of the authorities. Some of the difficulties have been caused by lack of consultation with families who formerly lived in the valleys and wanted to return. Whilst a vast sum of money has been spent on infrastructure, local people have not been asked for their views about the kind of resettlement they wanted. This has led to tensions and some people did not like the kind of crops they were being asked to grow under the official scheme.

Most of the unofficial settlers are living very frugally, although some are maintaining plots of land on the plains.

"The lesson of resettlement so far" said a senior UN official, "is that we need to ask and trust local people to do more themselves and provide less for them. After all they live here; we are just visitors".

Around 2,000 families have so far been officially resettled in the Upper Volta valleys. But costs of resettling families are now thought to have reached over $50 million or $25,000 per family. Costs are therefore running at over $4,000 per hectare of land. Such astronomically high costs are causing both the Upper Volta government and the international aid agencies involved to think again about the scale of infrastructure that is needed. The experience of neighbouring countries may serve as a useful guide for Upper Volta.

Togo is also resettling families who were driven from the valleys by river blindness. The Togo government have decided to cut down on their original resettlement schemes and mount instead a more modest programme with less infrastructure. One thousand families have been resettled in the valleys of Togo at a cost of around $12,000 per family.

In the Ivory Coast there was less exodus from the valleys because of river blindness and a more developed infrastructure already existed. This means that families are moving back at a lower cost. The Ivory Coast government appropriated land in some of the valleys cleared of blackfly to develop sugar, rice and cotton. Most of this new production is controlled by state owned companies.

The UN official admits that the resettlement scheme in the Upper Volta has become top heavy with international bureaucracy and that future schemes should be more simple and cost less. Resettlement is still in its early stages, both in Upper Volta and in neighbouring countries. Over a million people are thought to have been driven from the valleys in the seven OCP countries.

An aid agency official who spent several years in Upper Volta said that the resettlement programme was a "classic case of what seems to be a perfectly good and logical project going wrong. There is plenty of goodwill behind the project but you still have enormous problems. The sponsoring organisation have no doubt done their best. Part of the trouble is that the whole question of how resettlement takes place is so complex that it is difficult to work out all the different factors beforehand".

The programme sponsors are having doubts about the wisdom of encouraging cash crops such as cotton among communities that have no tradition of such agriculture. In the light of results so far it seems probable that people still awaiting resettlement will be consulted more and that spending on infrastructure will be lower.

Providing the sponsoring organisations learn from the experience of the first stages of the resettlement scheme, then later stages should be more successful.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

COPPER DEPOSIT--Nearly 200,000 tons of high-grade copper ore have been discovered in Dikuluski, in northwest Shaba, where the SEREM [expansion unknown] company is prospecting, as agreed upon in 1979. The SOZACOM [Zairian Mineral Marketing Company] information bulletin which provided this information added that economic studies were being done to determine if the wealth of this deposit could compensate for the remote location. Other copper, lead and zinc deposits have been discovered by the Balcooma Cooper Prospecting Company. [Text] [Lubumbashi MJUMBE: LE QUOTIDIEN DU SHABA in French 10 Sep 80 pp 1,8] 9479

CSO: 4400

KAUNDA REVEALS PLANS TO MODERNIZE DEFENSE SYSTEM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA plans to modernise the defence system to make it one of the strongest in the sub-continent, President Kaunda revealed in Kabwe yesterday.

As a prelude to the modernisation process, he had decided to reorganise the Zambia national defence force by appointing separate commanders for the army and the air force; and a commandant to lead the Zambia National Service.

"We must now put more teeth into each of these military units of our defence. Our revolution must and will defend itself," the President said.

Dr Kaunda made these disclosures at the pass-out parade of the ninth intake of cadets at Kohima Barracks. He said the rationalisation of the armed forces would keep Zambia abreast of all the technological changes and tactics.

The modernisation programme would be costly and would require a great deal of sacrifice.

The President said all officers would have to learn to conserve resources at all times.

Dr Kaunda's announcement comes in the wake of a coup plot by some Zambian dissidents with the aid of former Katangese rebels and racist South Africa.

Referring to the plot, the President said the country's enemies were working to root out the system by overthrowing the entire Government and assassinating present leaders.

The sinister plot was foiled because the defence and security forces backed by the ordinary people rallied behind the leadership of the Party.

He told the cadets and senior military officers that a revolution which "cannot defend itself militarily is a paper one."

He stressed that an army which could not defend its national revolution was useless, adding that it was pointless keeping and maintaining such an army.

Dr Kaunda pointed out that since Zambia knew that it would face grave threats to its security it would be foolish not to prepare for that.

Zambia would and must continue to build up its defence.

He blamed exploitative international capitalism for the coup plot.

He said: "Exploitative international capitalism dies hard. It will never accept defeat even when it is being defeated.

"The recent coup plot in our country is our clear reminder to us all that having failed to divert us from a political line by direct military action, exploitative international capitalism is once again pursuing its avowed objective to destroy Zambia through sabotage and subversion.

"It is using as puppets those in our society who are dissatisfied with our chosen path of socialist transformation under the philosophy of Humanism."

The enemy was working hard to sow seeds of disunity and confusion in the country and was infiltrating some of the key institutions including the defence force and the labour movement.

"We have faced these threats to our existence before. Dissension and political disaffection have not been lacking.

"But at no time in all our history as an independent nation have we had to contend with greater disruptive pressures from these evil forces than now," he said.

The reason for this was "very clear," Dr Kaunda said, adding that this was because the nation was now

seriously set to establish a programme of socialist-humanist transformation.

He said: "We now have the necessary social conditions to carry out this central task. We are gearing the Party, preparing legislations and indeed have already enacted some of the necessary laws."

On economy, Dr Kaunda said the independence of Zimbabwe had opened for Zambians a new page for development.

He said: "We must go all out to wage the war against poverty and its off-shoots of hunger, ignorance, disease, crime, corruption and exploitation of man by man."

People need food, shelter and clothing "today not tomorrow... They need prosperity, stability and peace in freedom, social justice and fair play — all based on genuine love and truth," he said.

The "lima" programme and the "operation food production" were a determined effort by the Party and its Government to make the lives of the people meaningful.

Negligence

On discipline, he said: "As Commander-in-Chief, it disturbs me to hear about any abuses, gross negligence, thefts and sales of military property," he said.

He directed the Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu, to ensure that all the organs of the Party responsible for defence and security took effective measures to stop immediately the flow of weapons to criminals.

● In the story we published on Wednesday in which Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Wilson Chakulya spoke at an Angola national day reception, a wrong impression was created that the mercenaries hired to topple the Zambian Government last month had also planned to overthrow the Angolan government.

What was actually meant was that the people who support those who plan the overthrow of the Zambian Government are the same people who support those who want to overthrow the Angolan government.

In other words both Angola and Zambia have a common enemy.

CSO: 4420

ZCTU LEADER URGES GOVERNMENT TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

THE Government should find a solution to the problems of the labour movement in the country to restore workers' confidence in their leaders, a labour leader said in Kitwe.

Zambia Congress of Trade Unions general-secretary, Mr Newstead Zimba, said: "A crisis of confidence between the Government, labour leaders and workers seems now to be ruling.

"We cannot work under such circumstances. Therefore, we need a positive solution to our differences and clear the air for a healthy atmosphere to prevail."

He appealed to Government security authorities probing the activities of the labour movement to speed up the process so that union leaders could speak to their members freely.

Mr Zimba said although the unionists had remained silent over various allegations by both Party and Government leaders, this did not mean consent.

"Our conscience is clear but disturbed because the labour movement in the history of this country is put in a state of suspicion," he said.

This was so because of the ZCTU's stand on what he called "issues that legitimately concern our status in both decision - making and administrative organisations."

He stressed that as a registered organisation under the law of the land with international resemblance they would continue to function and serve their members in all their endeavours according to trade union regulations.

Mr Zimba emphasised that "something had gone wrong somewhere" that has set the labour movement and Government authorities deliberately apart.

He called on the Government to solve "this imaginary impasse."

"We need to solve this problem for the good of the nation and the people we serve," he said.

Mr Zimba urged workers and trade union leaders to work extra hard to create a conducive working relationship in spite of the prevailing unfavourable conditions.

The ZCTU general-secretary denied that his organisation had connived with any gang to bring about disturbances.

On his passport impounded by the Government, Mr Zimba said this was a short-term setback to the International Labour Organisation to which the ZCTU was a member.

"But as long as the ZCTU exists others will be substituted to attend international commitments," he said.

In Mpika, governor Mr Alfonso Musuwa, called on the representatives of the ZCTU in his area to re-organise themselves and see to it that their organisation was not infiltrated by enemies.

The governor made the call when he addressed a meeting on Thursday.

He charged that enemies of the country had infiltrated the rank and file of the trade unions with a view to encouraging illegal strikes to paralyse the economy. — Zana.

CSO: 4420

COUP PLOTTERS TO BE TRIED SOON

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 20 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

INVESTIGATIONS into the recent abortive coup by mercenaries and Zambian elements, aided by South Africa, are almost complete and all those involved would soon be tried in courts of law, President Kaunda revealed yesterday.

The President said all that was left now was for the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) to give the State the greenlight to start prosecutions.

Dr. Kaunda pointed out that where the law was found wanting, it would be made stronger by Parliament so that the Zambian elements and mercenaries were dealt with accordingly.

He made the remarks when he addressed Zambian heads of missions abroad at a luncheon held at State House.

The President told the diplomats, who in the country after attending the recent 15th National Council, that the State would not punish those found innocent.

Zambia, he said, was building a society based on love, justice and fairplay and as such, had no room for metting out punishment to innocent citizens.

He said that all those who have been arrested or would be arrested by security forces, would be released if they were found innocent.

Briefing them on the scurity situation in the country following the attempted coup, the President said: "The investigations are almost over and as soon as the DPP is ready, cases of those of our countrymen and those who came from outside will go to courts of law."

"We won't punish the innocent, the law will take its course," he said, adding that those found to have been behind the plot would be tried in open courts.

The President warned the diplomats that their task was not an easy one because the country depended on them to provide knowledge of the world around them.

Their understanding of the countries to which they were accredited was of vital importance to the Zambian people, who through the philosophy of Humanism viewed man, whether from the East of West, as the guiding factor in all that they thought, said and did.

He at one point sent the diplomats roaring with laughter when he quipped: "I regret to announce that there will be no reshuffles in the foreign service."

Dr. Kaunda told the diplomats, who have been attending a seminar at Mulungushi Hall, that he hoped next time they will be in the country, they would meet a broader spectrum of the country's leadership.

And speaking on behalf of the deplomats, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Mr Albert Kalyati, said that as long as the Party remained strong under Dr. Kaunda's leadership, the nation's enemies would fail.

Later, the President met outgoing Bishop of the Anglican Church, Bishop Philemon Mataka and his wife, and presented him with a copper tray in recognition of his service to God.

Dr Kaunda told Bishop Mataka that the people of Zambia and their Party and its Government appreciated the work he had done for the country and would pray for him to continue helping his fellow Zambians.

Meanwhile, the President was informed that the ITT Supersonic factory in Livingstone is soon to start production of national products such as radios, tape recorders and fans.

ITT General Manager, Mr Krishna Venkateswaran, who was accompanied by two executives f m the Matsushita Electric Industrial Company, Mr Katsuo Chiba and Mr. Toshibumi Tanimoto also presented Dr. Kaunda with a National Video Cassette recorder and an ITT colour colour television.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON PARTY-MUZ CONFLICT

Leaders Maintain Silence

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Mineworkers Union of Zambia was yesterday tight-lipped on the order by the 15th UNIP National Council to reinstate 16 shop stewards sacked for taking part in the recent Party elections.

The National Council, which ended over the weekend, condemned the ultra-vires action by MUZ for punishing officials who exercised their legitimate rights in standing for Party elections.

At its bi-annual conference in Livingstone, the union resolved to sack officials who took part in the elections in opposition to the introduction of the decentralisation system.

So far 16 shopstewards have been stripped of their posts, six of them at Konkola mine in Chililabombwe and ten at the Rokana division in Kitwe.

The council called on the Party and its Government to reprimand the supreme council of MUZ for its action.

Opening the council, Dr Kaunda demanded an explanation from MUZ on their boycott of the elections "within the shortest time."

But yesterday MUZ national chairman, Mr David Mwila, said: "Since you have been writing a lot about the issue you should know what is happening better. I am sorry I am not going to comment."

But MUZ sources said the executive met briefly at their head office at Katilungu House and decided to maintain silence on the matter. It was understood instructions had been sent out to all the branch officials not to say anything.

Meanwhile, former general secretary of the Zambia National Union of Teachers Mr Shiyenge Kapini said in Lusaka yesterday that he would soon issue a statement making his position clear following reports that he had been asked to step down.

Acting general secretary, Mr Albert Chibale has said Mr Kapini was asked to step down at the union's recent executive council in Choma and that he had agreed to relinquish the post honourably.

But a few days later, Mr Kapini said he was still the ZNUT general secretary and he attended the National Council talks in that capacity.

Vice-chairman of the Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee of the Central Committee, Mr Fines Bulawayo, said Mr Kapini had been allowed to attend as a member of the ZNUT delegation because the Party had not been convinced the decision to remove him had been backed by the entire union executive.

Party Intervention

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Party in Kitwe has stepped into the controversial sacking of ten shop stewards at Rokana division of NCCM by the Mineworkers Union of Zambia, urging the sacked men to submit their dismissal letters to the UNIP regional office.

Regional youth and publicity secretary, Mr Fauston Mumba, confirmed yesterday that instructions had been sent to all shop stewards who were sacked for participating in the recent Party ward elections to take the letters to the regional office.

By Tuesday, some sacked shop stewards had handed the letters which were signed by officials of the Nkana branch of MUZ to Mr Mumba although he could not say exactly how many he had received.

Mr Mumba said he would pass them on to the governor, Mr Joseph Musonda for action.

MUZ decided to sack the officials who participated in the recent Party elections in compliance with a resolution passed at its bi-annual conference in Livingstone last month.

In its resolution, MUZ disagreed with the introduction of the decentralised local government system and vowed to sack from the leadership officials who participated in the elections.

So far, ten shop stewards have lost their posts at Rokana and another six at Konkola division in Chililabombwe.

Bitterness

Two of the sacked men at Rokana Division who asked not to be identified yesterday expressed bitterness at the action taken against them by the MUZ executive.

They said they did not understand why the union did not want them to participate in Party affairs when all of them, including the entire MUZ leadership, were card-carrying members of UNIP.

The men said they had not decided on any action to take following their dismissals, but were waiting to hear from the Party since it had stepped in.

The sacked men were not even invited to attend a three-day seminar for shop stewards which was jointly organised by MUZ and the Rokana mine management.

The 15th UNIP National Council directed MUZ to reinstate the officials, but the union has been tight-lipped on the matter.

President Kaunda demanded during the council meeting an explanation from MUZ why the union opposed the decentralised system.

MUZ Adamant

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Mineworkers Union of Zambia has no plans of reinstating the shop stewards sacked for taking part in the Party elections, MUZ vice-chairman, Mr Timothy Walamba declared in Chililabombwe yesterday.

Mr Walamba said the union could not reinstate the officials since the decision to fire those who participated in the elections was reached at its bi-annual conference.

"If we are to reinstate these officials, it will mean calling for an emergency bi-annual conference and the union has no plans for that," he said.

The 15th UNIP National Council meeting in Lusaka last week called on MUZ to immediately reinstate the sacked officials.

It called on the Party and its Government to reprimand the Supreme Council of MUZ for its action.

The union vice-chairman stressed that as far as they were concerned the officials were no longer union leaders, adding: "We are prepared to be locked up for our stand."

Sixteen shop stewards have been sacked — six of them at Konkola mine in Chililabombwe and ten at Rokana division in Kitwe.

Meanwhile, MUZ has vetoed out-going chairman of the Rokana division works council, Mr Mubanga Chikwanka, and another councillor, Mr Andrew Kombe, from contesting the forthcoming council elections.

Mr Chikwanka confirmed in Kitwe that he had been barred from seeking re-election, although he had not been told why.

The decision to vetoe Mr Chikwanka and Mr Kombe was made by the MUZ Nkana branch at a meeting last Monday which was called to screen candidates for the elections to be held next Tuesday.

Mr Chikwanka complained that the move was unfair and demanded to be given reasons.

He contended that according to Section Four of the Industrial Relations Act MUZ officials had no powers to bar others from contesting elections.

The Rokana division electoral officer, Mr Bernard Mumba, said Mr Chikwanka was barred because, according to the Act, a person could only serve on the works council for two terms which the out-going chairman had done. Zana/Times Reporter.

Possible Meeting With Kaunda

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE labour movement is to send a delegation to State House for talks with President Kaunda to resolve strained relations with the Party and its Government.

Reliable sources in Kitwe said yesterday that the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions and the Mineworkers Union of Zambia were seeking an appointment with the President but it was not known when the labour delegation would leave for Lusaka.

The sources said the labour leaders were anxious to:

- Clear themselves from being associated with the coup plot foiled last month and
- Discuss the recent National Council resolution directing MUZ to re-instate shop stewards sacked by the union for taking part in the recent Party ward elections.

The MUZ has been holding consultations believed to centre on the National Council resolution.

The first meeting took place last Friday and was chaired by MUZ chairman Mr David Mwila who declined to discuss what transpired at the talks.

Yesterday another meeting was held lasting almost half the morning — but again MUZ officials were tight-lipped on the deliberations.

Last week, MUZ deputy chairman Mr Timothy Walamba said the union would not re-instate the sacked officials because the decision was made by the highest policy-making body of the union.

Southern Province member of the Central Committee Mr Mugoni Liso has meanwhile attacked the labour movement for allegedly acting like an opposition party on the decentralisation system of local government.

Addressing officials of the National Union of Public Ser-

vice Workers at Livingstone museum yesterday, Mr Liso said it was wrong to use the labour movement as a substitute for an opposition party or a political platform.

The labour movement was not a forum for soliciting political popularity for an individual or group of persons in order to achieve selfish ends.

Workers, Mr Liso said, were not opposed to the decentralisation system of administration.

"It is merely those few in privileged positions who are opposed to surrender their powers to the new district councils," he said.

Mr Liso said while the labour movement was charged with the responsibility of looking after the needs and welfare of workers, the Party and its Government had a wider responsibility in that it looked after the well-being of both workers and the unemployed.

Party, MUZ Discussion

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

THE Mineworkers Union of Zambia is to give Copperbelt Central Committee Member Mr Shadreck Soko, its decision on whether to reinstate the 16 sacked shop stewards who participated in last month's Party ward elections.

At a special meeting convened by Mr Soko in his office yesterday, six representatives of the union executive, led by the deputy chairman, Mr Timothy Walamba, both Mr Soko and Mr Walamba regretted the present strained relationship between the Party and MUZ.

Mr Soko summoned the union officials to discuss the strained relations, particularly the sacking of the shop stewards in Kitwe, Chililabombwe and Chingola.

Mr Soko said after the closed-door meeting that he had told the union leaders that in light of the mutual trust, confidence and cooperation that existed between the Party and MUZ since the struggle for independence, there was no cause for anxiety over the current issues.

Zana reports from Chingola that the seven shop stewards sacked in Nchanga have threatened to renounce their union membership.

A spokesman of the sacked officials, Mr Vincent Mulenga, said yesterday that those sacked wanted the MUZ to stop deducting K1 membership subscription from their salaries.

CSO: 4420

MOST MAYORS, DEPUTIES RETAIN POSTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

MOST mayors and their deputies yesterday retained their posts in the mayoral elections.

Apart from Kabwe mayor, those in Lusaka, Ndola, Kitwe and Livingstone won back their posts.

In Lusaka, Mr Simon Mwewa was retained unopposed, while his deputy Mr Philip Kalinda defeated councillor Joreck Chishika by 13 votes to 12.

In Kitwe, mayor Mr Sunday Chiluba and his deputy Mr Gordon Amatende were retained in a closely contested election.

There was tension in the council chamber as the councillors split into two rival camps.

Town clerk Mr Gilbert Zimba and acting district secretary Mr Goodwell Simwinga who was chairman had difficulty in controlling the councillors who were raising objections at random.

Ndola mayor Mr Julius Sakala and Mr John Mulenga were re-elected mayor and deputy mayor respectively.

And Livingstone mayor Mr Robinson Muchimba Sichala and his deputy, Mrs Margaret Mulenga Mbewe were declared unopposed.

Shouts

There were shouts of "unity is power," among councillors who spoke in Bemba and Lozi.

After the meeting which lasted less than five minutes, councillors left in jubilation shaking hands and hugging each other.

But Alderman John Nkhoma, who held the post of Kabwe mayor two times and his deputy, councillor Patrick Sikarwe, lost their posts.

Mr Nkhoma, 60, who was persuaded to contest the elections by fellow councillors, polled eight votes against 12 for Zambia Railways public relations manager, Mr Alex Lubinda who is also going to hold the post of mayor two times.

Mr Sikarwe lost to councillor Dick Nankulo by 11 votes to ten.

Councillor Musenge Katontoka was re-elected Mansa township council chairman for the third term of office.

Chipata township council chairman Mr Tyson Ngwane was also retained unopposed.

In Mufulira, Mr Mameturs Mwansa and his deputy Mr Sampson Kapumpa were retained unopposed.

CSO: 4420

TRADITIONAL CHIEFS COMPLAIN OF GOVERNMENT, PARTY NEGLECT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE chiefs are in the news again. Every time the House of Chiefs is in session, as it is now in Lusaka, Party and Government leaders address the chiefs at length.

The message is usually the same. The chiefs are requested, begged, cajoled and advised to do this or that to help in improving the quality of life of ordinary Zambians in the rural areas.

Yet the drift to the towns continues. Laziness is rampant. This gives the impression that in spite of all the cajoling chiefs are not doing what is expected of them.

That impression is false. Yesterday in a rare show of frankness the chiefs bitterly complained that they are being ignored by the Party and its Government.

They told the President that there was no feedback, favourable or unfavourable, to the numerous resolutions the House of Chiefs had passed since its creation.

Dr Kaunda noted the legitimate complaint and promised action to redress it.

His assurance underlined the fact that chiefs are a strong arm in Zambia's battle for economic revival. Dr Kaunda emphasised the point that the nation must now move from talking politics to working hard on the land.

The obvious task for the chiefs now should be to "ring bells" in the enforcement of a routine of regular work on everybody in every chief's area.

This means that productive work must be done daily by all without exception. In essence the pattern of life should maintain a firm position that makes work the first commandment for all.

In spite of the tremendous national progress made since independence, it is true that as individuals we still nurse an outlook which takes delight in

living on the labours of others even for things we can do ourselves expertly.

In the hearts of practically all of us there still appears to be a little shrine at which we pray to the Lord to dispense "manna from heaven."

This mental illness will never depart from the nation unless, first and foremost, people are made to work for themselves.

Work should no longer be an option. It should not be a question of "you may work if you find a job." The law has to be that everyone in our villages has to work hard on agriculture.

So the dynamic objective of the chiefs in this respect should be to ensure that the "work bell" rings for everyone in the rural areas. Our Party sections and villages should go for regular work each day.

Once the people make a decision to work regularly they cannot fail to find something new to do. That is the key to the entire social and economic reconstruction of Zambia.

The House of Chiefs should have a "beer roll call." Any chief whose people will still drink during the week should be sacked and replaced by someone unwilling to be a "beer chief."

CSO: 4420

OUSTED ZNUT LEADER LAMENTS HIS FATE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

OUSTED general secretary of the Zambia National Union of Teachers [ZNUT], Mr Shiyenge Kapini, wept bitterly yesterday in the office he previously occupied when he formerly announced that he had stepped down from the union leadership.

Mr Kapini's removal follows a decision of the union's executive council in Choma about two months ago.

At an emotional Press conference at the union's headquarters in Lusaka, Mr. Kapini said his removal was the culmination of a protracted tribal and political campaign against him.

"In this country, your contributions are never recognised if you come from a small tribe." Mr Kapini said as he sobbed in the presence of union national chairman Mr Nelson Simatendele and acting general secretary Mr Albert Chibale.

He said he had broken his leg, was detained and dismissed from the teaching service in his efforts to better the lot of teachers in Zambia, "and yet this is the reward I reap."

Mr Kapini said he had no plans for the future and that the going will be tough for him because he had never secured anything for himself in the ten years he worked for the union because he had devoted all his time to his work.

"I had no cause of my own but that of the teachers only. I hope my trappers will be found out. My tomb is not in the grounds of the union. I will not ask anything from the union because I have not wronged it.

"My tomb is in the grounds of the nation. I look to the nation for protection and mercy. I look to the Party and its Government and all its agencies to accommodate me. May be the Party and its Government will wipe away my tears." Mr Kapini said as tears rolled down his cheeks.

In a four-page "resignation" statement, Mr Kapini charged that he knew the people who perpetrated a hate campaign against him and that some of these people were those he had helped in the belief that they were his genuine friends.

If he had wanted to, he would have stayed on in the union, but his decision to leave was final.

"Some people in very sensitive national positions have told me to stay on but I told them I believe in principles and I am going. I would have gone to court over this, but I am a man who has never suffered from a crisis of confidence or will power," he said.

Mr Kapini said he attended the recent National Council in Lusaka as ZNUT general secretary and that he had done so with the full knowledge of Mr Simatendele, Mr Chibale and Mr Newstead Zimba, general secretary of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions.

"The ZNUT had even paid my attendance allowance. There is no question therefore of people saying I attended the meeting without the knowledge of the labour movement," he said.

Mr Kapini said he was happy to leave at a time when the ZNUT had clinched higher salaries.

Commenting on Mr Kapini's statement, Mr Simatendele said the former general secretary was a man who had contributed a lot to the welfare of teachers.

Meanwhile, the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions has despatched high-powered teams of officials to urban areas to urge union leaders to be firm on matters Mr Zimba could not explain.

Mr Zimba said in Lusaka yesterday that he had arrived in the capital from his Kitwe headquarters "to instill confidence in our men."

Mr Zimba, who arrived in the capital two days ago, said he would be holding consultations with leaders of national unions until tomorrow.

CSO: 4420

NAMBOARD LAY-OFFS CONSIDERED EXPLOSIVE ISSUE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

TO forestall a potentially explosive political hot potato from erupting, the Government has reportedly not approved the sacking of more than 8,000 Namboard workers who would be affected by the re-organisation of the chronic loss-making parastatal company.

In addition to the Namboard workers, 2,500 workers from the Tobacco Board of Zambia and another 2,000 Zamhort employees are expected to be "out in the rain" in January when these parastatals are revamped bringing the total to 13,500 in the agricultural sector.

But labour commissioner, Mr Lufwendo Imasiku said his office was still processing the applications from Namboard and Zamhort which had been submitted through the Cabinet office for the Ministry of Labour and Social Services to give the two organisations the green light to sack the workers.

"As far as I can tell, no decision has yet been made on the matter and I cannot say how many workers will be laid off. That is if the Government gives the approval to Namboard's and Zamhort's intentions," said Mr Imasiku.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Services has received similar applications from the TBZ, whose re-organisation was recommended by a team of British experts who were recently in the country under the sponsorship of the World Bank to study the tobacco industry in Zambia.

President Kaunda announced in May, when he launched the multi-million Kwacha "operation food production" programme that Namboard would be revamped from next January and its functions taken over by provincial marketing unions.

In an interview this week, Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Unia Mwila said: "Namboard's re-organisation had become necessary following the unsatisfactory services which it gave to the nation."

Mr Mwila said the Government was determined to "overhaul" all institutions which would be involved in the 'Ilima' programme so that they could play their part effectively.

A tour

The minister, who was speaking before a tour of the Southern Province to inspect farms, acknowledged that Zamhort whose responsibility is marketing vegetable produce — had "very serious problems."

Asked about the fate of Zamhort, Namboard and TBZ workers Mr Mwila said:

"Some of them will be ing companies because of the absorbed in other Government departments and organisations."

Mr Mwila, whose ministry is responsible for the three organisations, declined to say how many workers would be re-assigned to other jobs.

The Government intended to streamline agricultural lending institutions such as the Agricultural Finance Company which would be eventually scrapped and replaced by the proposed Agricultural Development Bank (ADB).

CSO: 4420

SPECIAL YOUTH CENSUS UNDERWAY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

Sunday Times Reporter

THE Party will soon conduct a special census to determine the exact number of unemployed youths in the country so that effective plans can be worked out to help them and reduce unemployment.

This was disclosed yesterday by the chairman of the Youth and Sport sub-Committee of the Central Committee Mr Nakamino Mundia when he addressed the Southern Province provincial youth conference at Choma.

Mr Mundia said no political or economic revolution could succeed without the youth playing a leading role.

He said since independence the youth had been staunch allies of the Party's leadership and had been in the forefront of Zambia's transition from a capitalist to a socialist society.

Mr Mundia informed the conference which was attended by Southern Province member of the Central Committee Mr Mungeni Liso that the Party had made great efforts to provide schools and colleges at which young people could uplift themselves and become useful citizens.

"But in spite of our efforts and that we have done more than most underdeveloped countries, we still find ourselves with a number of youths who can neither find places in schools nor employment. The exact number of the unemployed youths after Grade 7 and Form Three in each district is not known. It is this task which the youth league with the help of youths in various provinces will try to solve next year."

Mr Mundia said the programme to be carried out soon will aim at:

- Ascertaining the number of youths who have completed Form Three.
- How many Grade Seven school leavers there are.
- Other youths who are Party members in the sections, branches and wards who are not in useful employment.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH MOBIL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] THE Government and Mobil Petroleum Company Inc yesterday signed an agreement to form a new organisation called "Lublend," for the production of lubricants in Zambia.

The reason for this new venture was to conserve the country's foreign exchange and the plant is expected to save about K8 million in imports cost of lubricants during the first two years.

Documents were signed in Lusaka by Mr James Mapoma, director-general of Zimco; Mr Patrick Chisanga, executive director for transport and energy; Mr Dancewell Bowa, managing director of Zambia National Energy Corporation and Mr William McCarthy, vice-president of Mobil South INC.

Explained

A Mobil Oil Zambia spokesman explained that the new plant would be in Ndola at Bwana Mkubwa and would produce about 100,000 barrels of lubricants a year.

The construction was expected to take about 18 months at an estimated cost of nearly K6 million.

"In addition to its share of investment capital, Mobil will contribute its sophisticated engineering and technological skills. The agreement calls for training of Zambians who will eventually operate the plant," said the spokesman.

According to the agreement Zimco will own 35 per cent, Zambia National Energy, 25 per cent while Mobil will have majority shares of 40 per cent.

Lubricants produced by the plant would be supplied to all oil companies in the country.

"This project reflects the growing confidence of private corporations in Zambia's investment climate," he added.

Speaking after a brief signing ceremony Mr Mapoma said: "I am pleased that the signing of the agreement to establish a Lublend company has come soon after President Kaunda has been emphasising the need to establish industries as opposed to purely retail enterprises."

Mr Mapoma added that it was his hope that the new company would explore vigorously export possibilities in neighbouring countries.

● The Commonwealth Development Corporation's present commitments in Zambia will not be affected by the slash in its budget next year, regional director Mr James Tuckett said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Tuckett who described the British government's decision to cut funds by 35 per cent as "unfortunate" said it was likely there would be no money for future investment.

It was [illegible] London this [illegible] at with the Briti[illegible] [illegible]ervative governmen[illegible] on public spending, its oldest aid institution is now fighting for its survival.

CSO: 4420

DETAILS OF YOUTH MOVEMENT REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Nov 80 p 4

[Text]

THERE is one story which goes like this: One politician stood on the platform and as he was addressing the audience, he declared: "All you people are behind me."

As it turned out he did not realise that the people were not just behind him. They were far behind. That far, explains the problem of the politician who always kids himself that he has mass support, when in fact the masses are far, far behind.

To this we can tie the UNIP Youth League and benefit from the fact that in four weeks' time they will be holding their elections. An election presupposes one thing: Democracy.

The other affiliate body of the main Party, the Women's League, had elections early this year. When the show was over one aspirant, Mrs Esnat Mushiba, who is Ndola district political secretary complained.

"We discovered that the present executive does not want intellectuals in its midst and this was demonstrated during the elections in Lusaka."

Mrs Mushiba told a Press conference that regional secretaries, now retitled "district political secretaries," had held a secret meeting at which they decided to ban some candidates from contesting the elections.

"It was during this meeting when it was discussed that the positions of secretary for administration, treasurer and publicity should not be contested by any other candidate other than the incumbent holders."

Mrs Mushiba is a respected Party leader. If what she revealed is true, what evidence does the country have that other elections of the Party represent the democratic process which the leaders sing so much about? Or was it sour grapes?

What assurance do the youth of the nation have that the Youth League elections next month will be free and fair?

Already there are stories that during the last elections in December 1977 some Youth League executives took with them a list of candidates who they wanted to see go through. If that is true, then there were no elections.

Is the Youth League going to prepare another list this year to pre-choose leaders of the young of this nation? Or is it some other powers outside the Youth League that prepare the list?

There are allegations that the so-called executives of the Youth League are in reality just surrogates of the Youth and Sport sub-committee of the Central Committee. To the extent that they take their instructions, not from the youth of the nation, but from the members of the Central Committee.

If that is so, it means misdirection of accountability.

Where, then, is the youth's participation in the democratic process of the national body politik?

Or are the delegates going to be able to hold elections? Then there will be those who will say that if the present Youth League executives wish to be elected they should stand before the delegates and qualify their accomplishment during the last five years of their tenure in office.

It is further revealed that when the idea of the establishment of the youth league was first mooted, it was proposed that the Youth League executive should comprise the various leaders of known youth movements, especially at educational institutions.

It was in keeping with this line of thought that the five-year programme of action — 1978-82 — was prepared. According to this programme the Youth League should have had the following

organs under its umbrella:

● Zambia Union of Pioneers, to comprise pupils in primary schools and children in nurseries.

● Zambia Union of Peasant Youth to cater for the youth in rural areas. These should implement the "back to the land policies".

● The Zambia Union of Working Youth, to cater for young men and women in gainful employment with the express aim of improving the property relations as the nation staggered along the path towards socialism en route to Humanism.

● The National Union of Unemployed Youth, for those in urban and rural areas.

When former chairman of the Youth and Sport sub-Committee Mr. Fine Liboma introduced the five-year programme, he said in the pamphlet's preface:

"It is an accepted fact that for any organisation to forge ahead effectively, there is need to have a programme to guide it. Such a programme must spell out the task of the organisation and some instruments of implementation."

Mr Liboma added: "It (the programme) must assist members to evaluate their successes, obstacles and failures when it expires."

Three years have now expired and how will the Youth League executive officials explain why none of the items in the programme has been accomplished?

On what ground will they seek a fresh mandate (assuming that they had a mandate before)?

Other people will note that at least the Zambia Union of Working Youth had been formed. The executive members of the union gathered every Sunday — not to read the Holy Bible — but to study Marxist-Leninism.

The union was banned, allegedly because it had become too hot and more veritable than the Youth League in its exemplification of the interests of the working youth.

So what programme does the Youth League stand for? Is it not just an addition of the administrative overheads the party is incurring at the cost to the tax payer.

There will be those who will say: You cannot Focus like that, the young men will be given a chance to explain themselves before the youth congress. If they have failed they will be thrown out.

And yet, still others will say that if the present youth leadership were handpicked and presented to the 1977 elections for "rubberstamping" then what guarantee does the nation have that there will be free and fair elections?

The best thing, apparently, is to wait and see — and keep vigil for any let-ups.

CSO: 4420

KAUNDA SAYS CHIEFS MUST SPEARHEAD FOOD DRIVE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] **PRESIDENT Kaunda has urged chiefs to spearhead the "lima" programme in their respective areas.**

The President said the nation was going through a historic turning point, moving from politics to a period of preoccupation with development.

This must be a new style of public and private life in Zambia, it must be the new style of life for institutions and for all individuals, he said yesterday when he opened the House of Chiefs' meeting in Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall.

"The House of Chiefs, therefore, should neither be an empty ceremonial expression nor a mere convenient but futile historical linkage of the aspirations of our people today," he said.

As the nation embarked on the present turning point he wanted chiefs to:

- Rally behind the national policies of the Party;
- Follow the development programmes of their own areas;
- Put the immense respect the people have for their communal leadership to the common development needs of their people;
- Summon the cultural values and traditions of their people to support a work programme in their areas to bring more production and material welfare to their people.

He directed that every chief must become concerned about food and clothing for his people.

"I want to see every chief concerned about houses for the people. I want to see them worrying and doing something about roads between villages and bridges linking them," he said.

As a modern state, Zambia must operate at a high social and political level and respond to complex development policies and programmes.

Every level

Leadership at every level of society called for capacity and high calibre. "This is a challenge which you as a national institution of the House of Chiefs have to face," Dr Kaunda said.

He said the Party did not and would never consider chiefs as mere museum pieces in their areas.

The chief should not be a dead relic of interest only to anthropologists and other academics of social systems and extinct institutions.

The President directed all chiefs to accept and apply the "lima" programme in their areas as personal programmes.

"Traditional rulers must put their full weight as well as cultural and social influence behind the "lima" programme of the Party."

Dr Kaunda pointed out that chiefs should feel proud if the people in their areas grew abundant food for themselves but should share the sense of shame if their people failed to grow enough food to feed their wives and children.

"The Party will be happy to see the great traditional influence of the chief in each area become an effective part of the country's economic extension service in mobilising the people for development using their own hands and local material," he stressed.

Earlier, chairman of the House of Chiefs, Chief Undi, said for sometime the House had not been satisfied with the response by the Party and its Government to its numerous resolutions.

Frustrating

"Even more frustrating has been the fact that in many cases, there never seems to be any form of feedback, negative or positive, to our resolutions. We are kept totally in the dark and we hereby beg for sympathetic attention from the authorities," he said.

The President assured the chiefs that the Party and its Government would in future take serious note of their resolutions with a view to implementing some of them.

On the "lima" programme, he said chiefs were geared to go out with their people to produce food for the nation, but delayed payment of farmers, late and insufficient deliveries of fertiliser and other agricultural requisites and late processing of agricultural loans should end if the programme was to succeed.

CSO: 4420

LARGE FERTILIZER SHIPMENT EXPECTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

ABOUT 8,000 tonnes of fertiliser are expected to arrive in the country from South Africa by railway towards the end of this month as part of this year's requirements, Zambia Railways public relations manager, Mr Alex Lubinda, announced in Kabwe.

The largest consignment of fertiliser was expected to come in through Dar es Salaam, Mr Lubinda said, but could not give figures as these have not yet been communicated to him.

"But the amount is quite considerable. In fact, it is the largest amount we are getting from Dar es Salaam this year," he said.

Mr Lubinda added that the fertiliser from South Africa had already been packed and was on its way to Zambia.

"All of it will be here by the end of this month," he said.

The fertiliser tonnage expected from South Africa this month would bring the total figure of fertiliser from this route to 40,000 tonnes.

In addition, Mr Lubinda said, 13,000 tonnes of fertiliser were expected to arrive in the country either late this year or early next year from Beira through Wankie in Zimbabwe.

The only problem on this route was that National Railways Zimbabwe had no extra capacity to transport their coal and coke together with Zambia's fertiliser and this would delay its arrival.

Meanwhile, a Luanshya-based company has started making irrigation and other farm implements as its contribution to the country's K400 million "operation food production" and the "lima" programme.

Acting general manager of Hume Zambia in Luanshya Mr Vivian Evans said yesterday the company had started manufacturing steel and concrete pipes, culverts, blocks, bricks and other products for irrigation, drainage and general farm use.

Both small and large-scale farmers were catered for with products from the company, Mr Evans said.

Since the company did not anticipate to go into the production of small diameter pipes that could be used for small-scale irrigation, efforts were being made to ensure that there was a constant flow of imported types which were currently in stock, he said.

CSO: 4420

FARMERS GIVEN TAX INCENTIVES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government yesterday announced the long-awaited tax incentives to farmers aimed at boosting the agricultural industry.

The incentives were announced by President Kaunda when he launched the K400 million "operation food production" programme last May.

Launching the programme, Dr Kaunda announced the reduction in fertiliser prices and awarded incentives of 50n foreign exchange remittance for every extra 90 kg bag of maize, wheat or soya beans after exceeding 5,000 bags.

In fulfilling the presidential promise to farmers, the Government has decided to institute the tax incentives which would also boost agricultural production, especially maize which is the country's staple food.

The incentives, according to a Ministry of Finance spokesman yesterday include:

● An accelerated depreciation rate of farming machinery, equipment, implements and accessories. These items would now be depreciated over a period of only two years.

This means that, the recovery of the cost of these items would be over a period of only two years instead of over the number of years the items were in use for farming purposes;

● Farm income (as will be defined through appropriate legislation) would be taxed separately from other incomes at a concessionary maximum flat rate of 25 per cent of assessable income.

This rate of tax would apply to income derived from farming operations carried out by an individual or an incorporated limited company;

● Dividends derived from farm income would be exempt from tax for five years.

The spokesman reminded the nation that these measures were in addition to incentives already in existence.

A spokesman for the Commercial Farmers Bureau said if the proposals were accepted by Parliament the agricultural industry would make a positive turn for the better.

He congratulated the Ministry of Finance for putting forward "very important incentives" for the expansion of agriculture in the country.

He said: "Firstly, the accelerated depreciation rate on farm machinery will have a very positive impact on the replacement of old and worn out equipment.

"Secondly, the new income tax proposals are most welcome as it will now be possible for farmers to accumulate the capital to buy equipment which has been rising in price faster than the farmer could save to buy it.

"Up to now farmers have been forced to borrow more and more to meet the ever rising cost of machinery. Now they will be able to re-equip from their own resources."

On the 25 per cent flat rate proposed by the ministry, the spokesman said it would make it possible for farmers to weather bad years like the last three growing seasons.

He added that these far-ranging measures would encourage farmers to put more land under cultivation although it was probably too late for the proposals to have a significant impact on the present season.

Meanwhile, all banks in the country have been urged to pump more money into small-scale industries because of the significant role they play in economic development.

The call was made in Lusaka yesterday by an expatriate adviser in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr Karachur Nanjappa, when he addressed the local branch of the Institute of Bankers.

Mr Nanjappa is in the country to help in the implementation of the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) as well as the Village Industry Service (VIS).

CSO: 4420

COPPERBELT TEACHERS DENOUNCE PARTY INTERFERENCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

TEACHERS on the Copperbelt have accused the Party of favouritism and interference for disregarding the Zambia National Union of Teachers' decision to sack Mr Shiyengi Kapini from his post as general secretary.

Speaking in Kitwe on Tuesday, provincial chairman Mr Alick Bowa, deplored the action the Party took to admit the former general secretary to the 15th National Council as a representative of the teachers' union.

Mr Bowa was commenting on Lusaka Member of the Central Committee, Mr Finex Bulawayo's Press statement that Mr Kapini had been allowed to attend the National Council as a member of ZNUT delegation because the Party had not been convinced that the decision to remove him had been backed by the entire union executive.

The provincial chairman deplored Mr Bulawayo's statement because it "created suspicion and confusion among members of the union executive that met in Choma."

Mr Kapini was removed from his job through a vote of no confidence by the union's national executive council last month.

Mr Bowa said as teachers, they were wondering why the Party or Mr Bulawayo had decided to intervene and obstruct a decision taken by the union national council.

"The record before us indicates clearly that there is a reason why Mr Bulawayo has seen it fit to come in a case like this one," said Mr Bowa.

He gave as an example the case of a Mr Stephen Bwalya who was removed from his union post by the council. The Party never intervened to support him.

He also said Mr Kapini's predecessor, Mr Muletambo Mubita, was removed from the post by the union national council and there was no intervention from the Party. "What is special about Mr Kapini?" he asked.

The union leader challenged Mr Bulawayo to come out with a full report as to what led to the removal of Mr Kapini.

Mr Bulawayo should tell the nation how he arrived at the conclusion that it was not the entire executive that supported the decision. — Zana.

CSO: 4420

NATIONWIDE IRRIGATION SCHEME PLANNED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

THE Government will soon establish a nation-wide irrigation scheme aimed at alleviating grain problems and increasing food production.

Agriculture and Water Development Minister, Mr Unia Mwila, who announced this said the ministry would embark on a programme to boost the morale of farmers and improve the mobility of extension officers.

Speaking at a Press briefing in Lusaka yesterday, Mr Mwila said Member of the Central Committee, Mr Kapasa Makasa and ministry officials including him, would tour all provinces starting today for one week to boost the "lima" programme and "operation food production."

He said the ministry was geared to fully establish self-sufficiency in the nation and was taking drastic measures towards achieving this.

On the measures to be taken by the ministry to achieve surplus food production, Mr Mwila warned that unless Zambia stopped relying on rain in food production, food shortages would continue.

He said the only way to check this was to establish irrigation systems in all farms to ensure two harvests in a year. He added that rain should be a secondary source of water for agricultural purposes as it had proved to be unreliable in the past.

Other measures include the provision of 1,000 bicycles to make extension services men more mobile.

Another one was to ensure the issuing of seasonal loans to farmers, early arrival of fertiliser and other agricultural implements for farmers.

Explaining the reasons why the officials have embarked on the programme, Mr Mwila said:

"These weeks of preparation are very important to the farmer and we want to give him maximum support by ensuring that his needs are attended to promptly."

He said the campaign was aimed at seeing how farmers were geared to produce more food next year.

He said during his tour, he would meet heads of departments involved in the "lima" programme.

Mr Mwila said he and his two ministers of State Mr Joshua Mukando and Mr Noah Diamonu would find out whether fertiliser and agricultural extension services were satisfactory.

Farmers had responded well to the "lima" programme and the Government was optimistic it would be satisfactorily implemented, he said.

The task of rural development should not be left in the hands of farmers alone if Zambia was to attain self-sufficiency in livestock and food production, Southern Province permanent secretary, Mr Mwiche Siwale, has said.

Opening a workshop for rural information officers from Southern, North-Western and Lusaka provinces at Kanchomba Farm Institute in Choma on Monday, Mr Siwale said farmers must be assisted so that they knew what was good for their land. —Times Reporter/Zana.

CSO: 4420

KAUNDA'S MINING INDUSTRY DIRECTIVE SEEN FRUITFUL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda's directive to the mining industry three years ago to find cheaper means of production are still being followed by Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, company public relations superintendent, Mr Indopu Kalaluka has said.

He was commenting on the approval by NCCM's Rokana Division to introduce a new system of blasting two years ago which he said was now saving the organisation thousands of Kwacha.

Rokana division underground manager, Mr Earnest Pfiula told a delegation of heads of Zambian missions abroad who visited the division yesterday that the newly - introduced system was much cheaper than the previous one.

Previously, he said, the company bought explosive powder at K32 per 25kg case while now it was buying K17 worth of the powder of the same weight which was capable of blasting the same size of rock from Kafironda explosives factory in Mufulira.

"The new system uses fertiliser with some explosive substance mixed with it at Kafironda. The company is saving a lot in this direction because of the difference in prices."

Ambassador to Yugoslavia Mr Albert Kalyati, who was leading the delegation, said the envoys were aware of the problems the mining industry in Zambia was facing. He praised miners for being one of the most disciplined group of workers in the country.

He said his team was impressed with the good relations the mining industry managements had maintained with the workers and especially the Mineworkers Union of Zambia and these must continue in the interest of the nation.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT GIVES COPPER BUYERS AN ULTIMATUM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Arnold Raphael]

[Text]

ZAMBIA has issued an ultimatum to West German and British copper consumers — "agree to our terms or go without."

Metal Marketing Corporation managing director Mr Laurence Mutakasha informed the Times here on Monday. "I would like it to be clearly understood that we have given a deadline of November 14 to all our customers still sitting on the fence to sign their 1981 contracts. We are reluctant to adopt this action but it has been forced upon us."

Mr Mutakasha said the great majority of Zambia's international customers had agreed to next year's terms without any problem. The contracts included a £20 premium for wire bars, £10 XBR cathodes plus a freight increase contingency clause under which Zambia would absorb up to ten per cent of any rise — the balance falling on the importer.

While Japan, Italy, France and other consumers have raised no objection, the new terms have been strongly resisted by West Germany and some British interests.

Germans face far higher prices for Polish copper and although having invested millions in the industry there, they had long-term contracts for supplies far below market prices which the Poles are now objecting to.

West Germany and Britain account for 20 per cent of Zambia's exports and to the West Germans cheaper Zambian copper would offset higher prices for the Polish metal.

"If any customer thinks I am sitting here biting my fingernails contemplating an adjustment of our premiums they are going to get a very unpleasant surprise."

The Memaco boss leaves for Brazil on Wednesday on a sales mission confident Bonn and outstanding British contracts will be ready for signature by Friday.

"We have good reason to believe that West Germany is financing a carefully orchestrated campaign against us through the Press and the trade to persuade consumers to resist our terms.

"We know what they are up to and we know that they are employing a retired executive to go round telling everybody that our terms should not be accepted." Mr Mutakasha said.

He added: "We are taking a firm stand. We have told them that they have up to next Friday to make up their minds one way or another. I should emphasise that we will not lose a agwee should they decide to boycott us for we have contigency plans to sell the copper elsewhere."

Mr Mutakasha dec" ed to go into the reasoning shind the West German consumers campaign.

But it is well known in business circles that the

CSO: 4420

MOKAMBO MINE TO REOPEN NEXT YEAR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

WORK at Mokambo mine near Mufulira will resume early next year, Minister of State for Finance Mr Jameson Kalaluka said in Lusaka yesterday.

The mine was closed five years ago because of low copper prices on the world market and flooding problems. It will now cost K3 million to re-open.

The resumption of operations follows the signing of a number of agreements between Zambia and Romania in Lusaka on Tuesday.

The agreement cover full participation of Romania into the "operation food programme," mine and geological fields.

Signing for Romania, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Mr Ion Nicoise, pledged his country's commitment to implementing the agreements without delay.

He said his eight-man delegation was highly impressed by the discussions they held with President Kaunda and other Party and Government officials which were aimed at strengthening co-operation and friendly relations between the two countries.

Mr Kalaluka said the agreements were a result of hard work by the two delegations with a view to strengthening and consolidating the economic and political relationship between the two countries.

"In the mining and geological fields the Government was happy to note that the two delegations agreed that work should resume at Mokambo mine early in 1981," he said.

Agreed

The minister assured Mr Nicoise that Zambian institutions concerned with the Mokambo mine project would ensure that resumption of work there became a reality.

The two sides agreed that the Romania Geomin branch in Lusaka should continue geological and hydrological drills and that Zambia would see to it that work got off the ground soon.

On agriculture, Mr Kalaluka expressed satisfaction that Romania agreed to expedite work on projects including the 20,000 hectares of land for the growing of cotton, maize and sunflower under the "operation food production" programme.

He said the Government would look forward to the coming of Romanian experts to Zambia before the end of this year to survey sites for the State farms.

Zambia would send top officials to Romania later this year to discuss government views regarding the feasibility studies and offers so far submitted in the industrial field.

CSO: 4420

ARMY CHIEF TELLS MALCONTENTS TO QUIT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

MEMBERS of the armed forces who do not adhere to the democratic principles of the Party and its Government must get out, Zambia Army Commander Lieutenant-General Malimba Masheke, said yesterday.

General Masheke, who was speaking at the pass-out parade, reminded all ranks of the defence forces that in a one party-participatory democracy like that of Zambia, the armed forces were an instrument of the Party and its Government for defending the nation, its policies and socialist values.

"Whoever joins it commits himself or herself to this principle, otherwise he or she should not even contemplate joining.

"If anyone in uniform does not accept this requirement, he or she should get out instead of being in opposition from within and tarnish the good name of our noble profession," he said.

Commander Masheke informed the President that the Zambia Army had adopted a defensive posture against the country's enemies which, through their behaviour against Zambia, had continually strengthened the country's defences.

"In this connection, we would like to dissociate ourselves from the behaviour of a few elements from our profession who are involved in the attempted coup d'etatl and who tried to tarnish our name," he said.

Gen Masheke added that since Zambia's independence, the defence force had suffered "a barrage of enemy propaganda, instigating them to misbehave in this country. The enemy failed and much to his shame, he will fail again."

General Masheke said the enemy had tried to drive a wedge between the people and their defence force.

But he had failed because "we are a people's defence force sharing the same fate and destiny with the people."

He said: "Let the enemy know that in times of rejoicing, we shall rejoice with the people and in times of difficulty, we shall resolutely stand firm with the people, our leadership, our Party and our Government to whom we, once again, pledge our loyalty and total support.

"We shall continue to be vigilant and in unison with the people, intensify our efforts to hunt for the remaining insurgents involved in the attempted coup d'etat until all of them are brought to book.

"We shall remain vigilant and ensure that malcontents determined to sow seeds of discord and confusion are rooted out ruthlessly." Gen Masheke saluted President Kaunda, the Party and its Government for using effective measures to foil the recent coup attempt.

He informed Dr Kaunda that the initial number of cadet officers on training was 321, divided into 147 from the Zambia Army, 107 from the airforce and 67 from the Zambia National Service.

But because of "pressing demands upon us," all ZAF cadets were withdrawn for training elsewhere. Out of the remaining group from the army and national service, 71 were discharged for failure to meet the required standards, General Masheke said.

The course, the general said, was aimed at producing mentally and physically fit, as well as well-balanced junior leaders, "imbued with a higher degree of sense of responsibility. It included all aspects of military proficiency, discipline, sense of duty and political consciousness".

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FARM TOOLS BAN--The Government has not lifted a ban on the importation of agricultural equipment which can be manufactured locally, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Remmy Chisupa, said in Kitwe yesterday. But Mr Chisupa admitted that his ministry had not discouraged importers from bringing the equipment into the country. The minister said this when Universal Spring Manufacturers general manager Mr Dennis Hughes complained that despite the ban imposed more than a year ago, some companies were still being given foreign exchange to import hoes and other farm implements which his company produced. The hoes produced by his company had been tested and found to be suitable and durable for peasant farmers in rural areas, he said. "By allowing local manufacturers to produce hoes, Zambia would save about 40 percent in foreign exchange. In fact, my company's production capacity is 200,000 hoes a year and this could be doubled if we were supported by the Government," he said. In Kasama, Northern Province member of the Central Committee, Mr. Alex Shapi, said yesterday there is a serious shortage of agricultural inputs and this would greatly reduce production next year. Mr Shapi said in a telephone interview that the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development had not sent a single tractor to the province for peasants to hire and, with heavy rains already started, it was getting late for planting. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Nov 80 p 5]

KAUNDA PRAISES N. KOREA--Zambians have admired how President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has led his country to prosperity, President Kaunda said yesterday. In a congratulatory message to President Kim on his re-election as secretary-general of the Korean Workers' Party, Dr Kaunda said this was a clear demonstration of the confidence the people of Korea had in their president's leadership which was derived from his wisdom and love for his country and people. He expressed sincere gratitude to President Kim for the warm and cordial reception accorded to a Zambian delegation during the sixth convention and the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party. He said: "It is our great wish and hope that your country will continue to benefit from your leadership for many more years to come, and we wish Your Excellency continued personal good health and long life." Dr Kaunda extended pleasure to President Kim and sincere and heartfelt congratulations. Meanwhile, President Kaunda will today officially open the House of Chiefs at Mulungushi Hall. Making the announcement, Minister of State for Decentralisation, Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula, asked invited guests to be seated by 09.30 hours in readiness for the ceremony which starts at 10.00 hours. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Nov 90 p 1]

BRIDGE RECONSTRUCTION--Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo has said that reconstruction work on six bridges damaged by former rebel Rhodesian forces last year has been completed while work on the Chambeshi Bridge has also started. The prime minister, who was replying to a question from Liuwa member of parliament Mr (Nathan Nasachana), who asked about the estimated cost of rebuilding the infrastructure, said the only remaining bridge where work has not started was the one in Siavonga. He said this was because the site had not been cleared of landmines planted by the rebels. [Text] [LD261346 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Nov 80 EA]

CSO: 4420

PRIME MINISTER MUGABE INTERVIEWED BY SFRY PAPER

AU271556 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 15 Nov 80 p 23

[Interview with Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe by unidentified DELO correspondent--in early November in Salisbury]

[Excerpts] Salisbury, November--Half a year after the last British colony on African soil, Rhodesia, became the independent Republic of Zimbabwe, its people are making great efforts for postwar reconstruction and development. This is their second struggle for independence, for an economic independence, after they won their political independence at a price of 30,000 dead.

However, it appears that this struggle for the time being is enjoying less support than the first one, particularly from those who before independence promised substantial financial funds and who have now decided in favor of the tactic of waiting to see which road Zimbabwe will take. Zimbabwe will take its own road, replied Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, who gave a special interview to DELO in his Salisbury office a few days ago.

DELO: Could you now, after the first 200 days of Zimbabwe's independence, sum up the first results; that is, could you tell us what successes you have achieved and what difficulties you have encountered?

Mugabe: As you know, the essence of independence is in the fact that people obtain their sovereign right to make decisions about themselves and to elect their government. Thus, we have achieved this independence; that is, political independence. Our people voted in accordance with the principle "one man, one vote." I believe that was a great landmark in our country's history, particularly after the long years of bitter struggle.

At the same time I believe that with this, our national struggle for sovereignty has not ended, but we must make efforts to realize other goals which are increasingly more closely connected with the people's personal life. These are the social, economic, cultural, educational and other goals. In other words, our struggle for independence must be transformed into a struggle to achieve those goals. Up to now we have tried to lay the foundations for realizing those goals and, in this connection, we had to take into consideration the existing socioeconomic infrastructure.

You must take into consideration that our economy suffered damage during the war, that roads in many rural areas were damaged and in some cases destroyed, and the same goes for hospitals and clinics. In addition, many people were separated. They suffered during the war, particularly in the rural areas where many people lost their property, their land. Now we must reintegrate them into normal life.

Naturally, all these programs of rehabilitation and reconstruction call for pretty large funds. And in this connection we have found ourselves in difficulties, because the British and Americans have not provided those substantial funds which they promised us for reconstruction and development of the economy. We have insufficient funds, but nonetheless with the available funds we have begun to realize our programs. We are reconstructing schools, hospitals and roads, and we are satisfied that much has already been done in this respect.

Land is still not accessible to all those farmers who need it. To ensure this land for them, we will need more funds. However, we do not have such funds and for this reason the government is studying other ways of obtaining land. Nonetheless, we hope that the British will realize that we need more funds to pay for the land which we intend to take away from the white farmers.

DELO: How is the consolidation of peace, in view of the fact that individual instances of violence still occur?

Mugabe: True, this is an area which causes concern to the government. There are still numerous dissidents who possess arms and who continue to cause isolated incidents, which evoke concern and fear among our rural population, particularly among the white farmers. However, if we were to compare the state of peace that prevailed earlier, during the war and after the elections, we could note that we have moved a long way toward a complete peace. In fact, our situation is not so bad as portrayed by the foreign press.

Also, if we compare the level of violence in our country and that in Great Britain, or rather in northern Ireland; or if we compare it to that in the United States, where no war is being waged but where, nonetheless, they have a high level of crime, we must conclude that there is much less crime in our country than in the United States. For this reason I do not see why the foreign press picked us as a target for slander. Nevertheless, I believe that in the field of establishing peace, we have still not carried out our task, and we will be able to do this only when we have a unified army, a unified command. I hope that we will achieve this soon.

DELO: During the liberation struggle you established a number of friendships, both in Africa and elsewhere in the world. How should these friendships develop in future?

Mugabe: It is true that we have established several firm relations with countries which were favorably disposed to the goals of our struggle. However, we did not have that many friends. If I do not mention the front-line and other countries in Africa, and restrict myself to the world outside

Africa, then I must say that our best friends were China, Yugoslavia and Romania, then the DPRK and the socialist world, while in the West we had excellent relations with Sweden, Norway, Denmark and to some extent also with Finland and the Netherlands. In these Scandinavian countries and in the Netherlands we cooperated directly with the governments, whereas in other Western countries we did not encounter the favor of government, but developed good relation with various volunteer groups.

We had excellent relations with Yugoslavia, both politically and militarily. During our struggle we received significant military assistance from Yugoslavia, not only in the form of weapons but also training. Now, when our struggle is over, it is our desire to strengthen the relations with all our previous friends in those fields which we believe could be mutually useful.

DELO: Which fields of cooperation with Yugoslavia would be most useful for Zimbabwe at this moment?

Mugabe: As regards our future relations with Yugoslavia, I believe that we should, in addition to diplomatic relations, now develop cooperation in the economic, cultural and scientific-technical fields. I believe that we have already begun work to establish closer links in these fields. At the same time I believe that in realizing our programs we could gain much from Yugoslavia's experience. In this connection, I have in mind the agricultural development programs, the establishment of cooperatives in villages, and also the experiment which we intend to carry out: that is, the establishment of mixed enterprises between state and private enterprises. In this connection we are interested to learn how much we should allow the private sector of the economy to participate in the country's development. Then, there is the problem of the role of the state and the collectives.

Yugoslavia has had some experiences in this field and I believe that we could use them to advantage in realizing our programs; that is, to see what was done in Yugoslavia in circumstances similar to the ones now in our country. Naturally, it is always necessary to take into account that the experiences of others were gained in a specific environment, where different factors were at work. For this reason we should adapt those experiences to our own conditions.

We also know that in the years that followed the victory over fascism and Nazism, Yugoslavia reached a high level of knowledge, which we could use in our country in all those fields where a shortage of knowledge exists. The Yugoslav agricultural sector is rather highly developed. You produce numerous agricultural equipment which could be very useful for us. And, of course, there is also trade which could link us. At the same time we would also like to study the possibilities for military cooperation. We know that Yugoslavia produces military aircraft and other weapons, and for this reason we would like to examine the possibilities for cooperation in this field, too. Primarily, however, we would like to continue to feel that warmth and solidarity that we received from the Yugoslav people. On our party, we will respond with warmth in strengthening our mutual cooperation.

DELO: And what should your policy in Africa be, particularly toward your neighbors, including South Africa?

Mugabe: I believe that the same, that is the nonalined principles, will also guide us in Africa. We will not try to interfere in the internal affairs of our neighbors, but we will work for relations based on peaceful coexistence. For this reason, in relation to South Africa, we adopted the view that the people in that country should contribute themselves to changes in their own country. We will criticize them, of course, because the policy which we believe in rejects a harsh treatment of people, it rejects every form of fascism and Nazism that we have condemned in the past, as we now resolutely condemn the regime of racial differentiation in South Africa.

We also expect other countries around us to adopt the same policy toward us. For this reason we regret the fact and are concerned because South Africa did not pursue the same policy toward us as we did toward South Africa, but is still militarily training the men who were recruited in our country, Zambia and Mozambique with the intention of destabilizing the situation in our region.

DELO: One of the first results of your independence was the beginning of a closer cooperation with the nine countries of southern Africa which decided to expand their economic, trade, transport and other links. What are the further plans of this cooperation?

Mugabe: We have agreed to hold a summit conference in Maputo, Mozambique, on 24 November at which we should settle everything that was agreed on by the leaders of the nine countries in Lusaka, Zambia, and in September by the ministers of these countries in charge of various fields of cooperation. In Maputo, we will review the results of this cooperation. We are convinced that such a regional linkage is necessary, because if we are able to cooperate in this area, then we will also be able to cooperate successfully with other parts of the world. It is also very important to exchange our experiences in the economic field in order to exchange our scientific and technical attainments. Thus, we will work in the direction of our economic independence, which should also consolidate our political independence, and at the same time reduce our dependence on South Africa.

CSO: 4407

SOVIET ENVOY DISCUSSES MASTER PLAN FOR AFRICA

Liberation Plans Discussed

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Nov 80 p 7

[Article entitled: "Solodovnikov: We Do Have a Plan for Africa"]

[Text] Russia's chief African envoy has agreed his country has a master plan to "liberate the whole of Africa from colonialism, racism and apartheid."

But in an interview in Salisbury at the weekend, Dr Vasily Solodovnikov claimed that although the Soviet Union supported the banned African National Congress (ANC), it had no plan to interfere in the internal affairs of South Africa.

Dr Solodovnikov, the Russian ambassador to Zambia and thought to be head of the Kremlin's KGB operations in Africa, said: "The people of South Africa have to liberate themselves just as the people of Zimbabwe have done."

The Russian diplomat, who cut short his lunch at a restaurant in Salisbury for the interview, was relaxed and jolly. He hardly gave the impression of the ruthless Russian mastermind.

Asked if white South Africa's fear of Russian intentions towards it was justified, he answered: "We are too far away from South Africa...and we don't plan anything in South Africa."

He emphasised: "We have no right to interfere in the internal affairs of a country outside our own." He said there were several ways open to "oppressed" people in South Africa to gain their freedom.

"There is a political way. We, as socialists, think that a political solution in South Africa is possible, but it's up to the people."

Dr Solodovnikov said the Soviet Union supported the ANC which it considered capable of deciding what course of action to take against the South African Government to liberate the oppressed people. "We do not impose our views on them. We support them," he said.

Asked if Moscow did not have an eye on the strategic importance of South Africa and Zimbabwe's vast mineral resources, Dr Solodovnikov sat up, smiled and said: "We are a socialist state and we don't control anything outside our own country."

When it was pointed out that the Soviet Union had definite economic interests outside its own borders, citing the recent case in Ethiopia in which the Government of Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam came under strong pressure to replace the country's commercial Boeing aircraft fleet with Ilyushin, he retorted: "It's business.

"We are ready to sell even to South Africa. It (the Soviet-made Ilyushin aircraft) is a good aircraft."

He later corrected himself explaining that it would be against his country's principles to do business with South Africa.

Dr Solodovnikov said he was not satisfied with efforts by the so-called Contact Group of the five Western countries to achieve a solution in Namibia. "They started this thing (the latest Western initiative) some time back.

"About four years have now passed and all they have done is just talk and talk."

Asked for his country's alternative proposal to end the Namibian deadlock, Dr Solodovnikov said: "Liberating the people by using whatever means possible. We believe that the people of Namibia have a right to their own state with sovereignty."

He pledged his Government's support for SWAPO.

Asked whether the Soviet Union did not now feel it had backed the wrong horse by supporting Dr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU, Dr Solodovnikov reflected briefly before saying: "I don't think so. In any case, I don't think that the issue should be compared with horse racing. It's a much more serious matter."

He denied assertions that relations between the Soviet Union and Zimbabwe were strained. "We have very good relations with the Government of Zimbabwe."

The Russians and Zimbabweans agreed on several international issues, especially the fight against apartheid in South Africa, he said.

It depended on the two Governments to decide when to establish diplomatic links: "I can't say defnitely but we are going to open. Don't worry."

Nor did he agree that Moscow had been given conditions on which Zimbabwe's Government would allow them to open an embassy here. "No specific conditions were put to us," he claimed.

Dr Solodovnikov said the Soviet Union was no longer providing ZIPRA with training and arms. "The Soviet Union has stopped supporting ZAPU because Zimbabwe is now independent. We provide material assistance to any African liberation movement fighting for its independence but that ends once independence has been proclaimed."

Low-Key Visit

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Nov 80 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE diplomatic mating dance with the Soviet Union is proving to be unusually prolonged.

Even the visit to Salisbury last week of the formidable Dr Vasily Solodovnikov does not appear to have brought any appreciable increase in the tempo.

The Soviet envoy's visit was a fairly low-key affair, and he says he did not even see the Foreign Minister, Mr Mugabe.

It all seems a bit odd, particularly as both Mr Solodovnikov and Mr Mugabe have indicated that no specific conditions have been set for the opening of a Soviet mission here.

What, then, is the trouble?

Since the Soviet Union was hardly an enthusiastic supporter of Mr Mugabe during the war years, there should be no surprise if the Government remains a little suspicious of Moscow's motives.

For its part, the Kremlin has had long and close ties with Dr Nkomo. It may be reluctant to renounce them.

At any rate, such differences as may exist cannot be all that serious. Let us hope that they will soon be overcome.

The Soviet Union is, after all, a socialist country and it is just about the only major nation that is not officially represented in Zimbabwe.

Its wholehearted diplomatic and financial support for Mr Mugabe's Government would be in the best traditions of socialist solidarity.

More important, such a genuine coming together could have a decisive effect on the efforts now being made to bring about reconciliation and a lasting peace to Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4420

UTUZ ATTACK ON ZCTU REPORTED

Minister's Instructions Ignored by TU

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions had "completely ignored" a Minister's instructions and was trying to destroy registered and recognised trade unions, according to a statement yesterday by the rival United Trade Unions of Zimbabwe.

According to the statement released after a weekend meeting of the UTUZ interim executive committee, the ZCTU had established terms of reference in August for the co-ordination of the country's national trade union centres into one umbrella body.

A co-ordinating committee of 20 people was appointed. But of these, seven did not belong to any trade union, the UTUZ alleged.

This co-ordinating committee had "completely ignored the Minister's instructions to carry out the duties allocated to it, that is to say: to co-ordinate the present national trade union centres.

"To date this committee, which appears to operate without a quorum, has never at any time attempted to communicate with these centres and their umbrella body, the United Trade Unions of Zimbabwe in particular."

Instead, the statement said, the ZCTU had concentrated on forming works committees all over the country without consulting any trade union and, in many cases, without approval or consultation of the managements concerned.

Dues had been collected from many individuals without the approval of the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai.

"We are one in supporting the Minister's aim of establishing one national centre for all our trade unions in order to gain recognition at International Labour Organisation level, and with our counterparts all over the world.

"We give our assurance to the Government and the Minister (of Labour and Social Services) to support such an object providing it is a responsible and freely entered into organisation which has the approval of all free and unfettered trade unions who are abiding by the laws of the country, especially those of the Industrial Conciliation Act," the statement said.

Top-Level Review Needed

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Nov 80 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text]

ALL is far from well within the trade union movement in Zimbabwe.

The movement has been characterised by rifts and divisions for a long time. But a year ago it seemed as if efforts to create one umbrella body were at last bearing fruit.

At that time it was announced that a new body, the United Trade Unions of Zimbabwe, would be formed after many months of negotiation by the major unions. It was to represent some 300 000 workers and politics were to be kept out.

However, in the aftermath of the elections which saw the new Government come to power this year, fresh attempts were started to form a single body representing all trade unions.

In July it was reported that four of the country's trade union groupings were rapidly merging into one powerful organisation — the UTUZ — but that one body, the ZTUC, was holding out.

But by the end of the month, a different picture had emerged. It was reported then that a new body, the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, was to come into being with the wholehearted support of the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kangai, and that the other organisations were being urged to dissolve.

Accusations soon followed of political manipulation of trade union affairs and last month a veteran unionist, Mr Phineas Sithole, resigned the vice-chairmanship accusing the ZCTU committee of being an arm of ZANU (PF).

This was denied by the chairman, Mr Makwarimba, who is also president of the ZTUC.

Since then there have been other accusations, among them that the co-ordinating committee of the ZCTU is organising splinter unions.

The UTUZ has now appealed to the Minister to review the situation urgently. There is general support for one representative body but clearly there is a good deal of concern about the way this objective is being pursued.

A top-level review might help to correct matters.

CSO: 4420

KANGAI: UNIONISTS MUST STAY OUT OF POLITICS

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THERE is no room in the trade union movement for unionists who have affiliations with political parties, says the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Mr. Kumbirai Kangai.

In an interview, Mr. Kangai told *The Gazette* that one of the problems facing the trade union movement is that some trade union leaders are also officials of political parties.

"Without mentioning any names, you often hear that this man is the general secretary of a political party and so on", said the Minister.

"In due course, we will tell these people, 'make up your mind, either stay in politics or the trade unions, but you can't do both.' "

In the future, he said, all trade unions will have to function within the framework of the newly-established Zimbabwe Confederation of Trade Unions. Mr. Kangai was quite emphatic that the ZCTU is the only medium through which the various unions will make their representations to Government.

ZCTU

The Minister said he decided that the country needed an umbrella organisation like the ZCTU while attending the International Labour Organisation congress in Geneva in June. He took the initiative and appointed a number of trade unionists to the new body. Their task is to set up the machinery for future elections in which ZCTU officials will be elected from the trade unions. He hoped the exercise would not take too long, and was awaiting a report from the people he had appointed.

He added that, in a newly-formed body like the ZCTU there was bound to be a certain amount of rivalry, but the problem would be resolved with the elections.

Commenting on claims by some trade unions that the ZCTU was trying to usurp their authority by setting up rival organisations while claiming to represent ZANU(PF) and his Ministry, Mr. Kangai said he had no evidence that this was true.

"In any case, I've repeatedly said in the media that I don't want my name used in recruiting", he said. "I say to people, 'you know my position. If you see people doing that, tell them to stop'."

RIVALRY

One problem was than many unions only represented 15 to 20% of the work force in any particular industry. The rivalry between established unions and newer groups developed when the new organisations tried to organise the workers who had not been represented before.

Many established unions did not truly represent their members, and this was made very clear during the rash of strikes following the elections.

"Many of these strikes were due to lack of communication", he said. "The unions were very effective in collecting dues, but not at representing the workers."

The Minister did not attribute the latest wave of strikes to political reasons, or to dissatisfaction with union leadership, however, but rather to impatience on the part of workers who want the changes they have been promised immediately. But the Government has made it clear that these changes cannot take place overnight, and that proper channels must be used before a strike is called.

Other points touched on by the Minister included:

- There are no plans to make the Commission of Inquiry into Prices, Incomes and Conditions of Service a permanent feature in Zimbabwe.
- The present Industrial Conciliation Act was badly in need of an overhaul, and this would probably be done during the coming session of Parliament.
- Domestic workers would be included in the whole industrial conciliation machinery once the act has been overhauled.
- Employers were reacting positively to the creation of workers' committees, and were generally happy with the results.

CSO: 4420

UNION LEADER SITHOLE SLAMS 'INFORMALITY' AND ZCTU

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] Bulawayo--

AS long as Zimbabwe has a free enterprise system workers cannot give up their rights under the present industrial law, Mr Phineas Sithole, president of the African Trade Union Congress, said in Bulawayo yesterday.

He was addressing the luncheon meeting of the Bulawayo National Affairs Association.

Changes were coming, he said. If such changes were the result of an Act of Parliament he would support them wholeheartedly.

His quarrel was that the Government was allowing an "informal" trade unionism to be superimposed on the existing industrial system.

This was encouraging the spate of illegal strikes. There could be no doubt that "powerful leaders" were behind the creation of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, formed in August by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, he said.

He called this move a plot by ZANU (PF) to usurp the role of existing trade unions for political ends.

Mr Sithole was vice-chairman of the ZCTU when it started. He resigned after six weeks.

He said the new congress called no proper meetings, but sought authority for actions which divided unions.

"I refused to accept decisions made by ZANU (PF) secret caucus, and moves were taken to disorganise my union, the United Textile Workers' Union, in the name of ZANU (PF) and the Ministry of Labour," he said.

"I resigned rather than accept the plot to control and usurp the role of unions for political ends."

ZANU (PF) labour department introduced the informal industrial relations system based on workers' committees which in application undermined the official, formal system, he said.

Behind the new "informal system" were people who believed that stability promoted stagnation and perpetuated privilege, he said. Those people believed that "progressive change can only come by discrediting the formal system so that it will crumble and collapse, at no matter what cost to the country, for the greater good of an ideology".

There was no doubt that powerful leaders behind the creation of the ZCTU looked to illegal strikes to bring about change in society and justify radical departure from the present industrial relations system, Mr Sithole said.

"I solidly support orderly industrial relations based on the Industrial Conciliation Act only to the extent that it is at present the law.

"If Parliament should change the system (and there are many aspects of it I would like changed) I will support any such changes. Our present industrial relations system has many points to its credit, but also serious defects. It has failed to prevent the injustice and disruption of work and the inefficient use of manpower."

CSO: 4420

DOMESTIC LABOR PROBE TO START SOON

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

THE domestic workers board of inquiry will start work next month and hopes to make its recommendations to the Minister of Labour and Social Services on May 1 next year.

The head of the board, Mrs D. Masaya, said yesterday the inquiry team would visit all major cities and rural areas, and appealed to employers to give their workers time off to give evidence.

As many as 1 500 domestic workers are expected to be interviewed.

She said the members of the board would sit in full session in the cities and receive evidence from domestic workers before hearing employers.

In rural areas only two members will hear evidence.

Some of the aspects the board will look into are:

- Wages.
- Payment of overtime.
- Conversion of rates.
- Deductions.
- Accommodation or payment of housing allowance.
- Part-time conditions of service.
- Vacation leave.
- Provision of food and fuel.
- Sick benefits.
- Contract and notice.
- Gratuities on termination of service.

Community halls will be booked in various suburbs for the gathering of evidence, and the dates and venues of hearings will be advertised in the Press.

Mrs Masaya said that as many as 1 500 domestic workers and about 500 other workers not covered by existing legislation could be interviewed.

Suggesting that domestic workers form committees on a street basis, she said they could represent the collective grievances of workers in a given area and it would be more convenient to interview the representatives.

Mrs Masaya appealed to the public to co-operate and asked employers to give evidence to the board and to give their workers time off to attend the hearings.

She said the board was doing its task against the background of the Masters and Servants Act of 1952, which was the only legislation covering the conditions of employment of domestic workers.

"It is a colonial and racist Act which in the main is in the interest of the employer. This will be scrapped by the new Government."

She said domestic workers should enjoy the protection of the law and the dignity of labour enjoyed by other persons.

Mrs Masaya said some other issues the board had to consider were:

● Thousands of employers were not paying minimum wages to domestic and other workers;
● Thousands were employing relatives of employees and giving them little or no wages and terrible conditions of service;
● Conditions of service were varied and hours of work ranged from eight to 14 hours a day;
● Domestic workers were being sacked for trivial reasons. One woman had five employers in four months;
● Many domestic workers had no full day off a week and others were not entitled to national holidays;
● No overtime was paid to most domestic workers;
● After as many as 25 years' service no bonus was paid;
● Many domestic workers originally came from Malawi and Mozambique and had no "kumusha" to go to when they wished to retire;
● The children of domestic workers had no right to attend community or Government schools because their parents did not own or lease houses.

"The most important fact that we begin from is that we have inherited a colonial, capitalist economic structure and mode of production," said Mrs Masaya.

"It is the intended policy to dismantle this mode of production and to build socialism on the ruins of capitalism.

"Realising that this cannot be done overnight, boards of inquiry assist in digging out the facts of the present situation in regard to the plight of various strata of the working class.

"It is true to say that dismantling capitalism will not take a 100 years. The findings of this commission of inquiry, like that of others, are only part of the information used to help dismantle the existing capitalist system."

Calling the relationship between employer and employee "similar to that between master and slave", Mrs Masaya said: "It is not only the conditions of work that we are investigating, but the social relations between employer and employee."

CSO: 4420

NORMAN URGES FARM GROUPS' MERGER TALKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

NEGOTIATIONS will take place soon on a possible merger between the Commercial Farmers' Union and the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union, Senator Denis Norman, the Minister of Agriculture, said on Monday.

In an interview, he said he had written to the presidents of both unions and asked them for their views on a merger.

"Both have responded and, in the very near future — definitely before Christmas — we will be setting up a meeting with this Ministry and the two unions to see if we can work out some sort of basis on which I can take proposals through to Government," Senator Norman said.

He said he would prefer to see the two organisations agree at union level than to have anything imposed by the Government.

"Things are on their way. The sooner we get it off the ground the better for all concerned," he said.

Two weeks ago a spokesman for the CFU denied that it was holding back or hindering moves to merge with the ZNFU.

The spokesman was reacting to a ZBCTV interview in which Mr Gary Magadzire, president of the ZNFU, hinted that the commercial union was to blame for the lack of progress on merger talks.

"The CFU has willingly taken part in discussions and negotiations on the formation of one union for months now," the spokesman said.

About two months ago Mr Magadzire called for unity among farmers of all races.

He said with independence and the birth of a multiracial society, the agricultural sector should not continue to operate on a racial basis.

He said the existing division of European and African agriculture was incompatible with the change taking place in the country.

CSO: 4420

NKOMO PLANS TO BOLSTER STRENGTH OF ZRP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, is planning to increase the strength of the Zimbabwe Republic Police and police patrols, he said yesterday.

Reviewing a passing out parade at Morris Depot, Salisbury, he urged patrol officer and constable recruits to exercise tact, restraint and patience when dealing with the civil disturbances.

He was pleased to see so many Africans among the patrol officer recruits, he said.

The Government had been calling on Africans to join the police and it was encouraging to see that the young people were responding. It was right the people should be well represented in the force.

Stressing the responsibilities of the police force, he said its first duty was to preserve peace.

"We are passing through an unsettled period in which, unfortunately, violent acts have been perpetrated by groups of people upon other groups of people; by individuals on other individuals.

"This is clearly wrong.

"We should be striving to bring peace to our country, for only in conditions of peace and tranquillity can we progress as a nation."

Policemen were in the forefront of the task to bring friendship and peace between the various groups of people in the country and between individuals.

Dealing with the prevention of crime he said: "I have, as one of my objectives for the police force, the increase in the membership of the force.

"This will improve the ratio of policemen and women to the population. This means there will be more police available to carry out the task of policing the country.

"The number of police patrols will thus increase."

Through the vigilance of the police, criminals would be discouraged from committing crimes.

On the protection of property, Dr Nkomo said people, if they were to be productive, needed to feel they were safe from threats against themselves and their property.

DETERRED

Human nature being what it was there would always be people who offended against their fellows.

These could be deterred from carrying out their crimes only by knowledge that they were certain to be found out and punished through the vigilance, efficiency and devotion to duty of the police.

On civil disturbance, he said the first call would be upon the police.

"Here the police are called upon to deal with numbers of people, sometimes small and sometimes large.

"These are circumstances where the police are called upon, more so than any other, to exercise tact, restraint and patience.

"Provocation can at times be great, but the exercise of the qualities I have just mentioned is necessary to defuse a situation and bring about normality.

Dr Nkomo repeated the need for a close relationship between the police and the public.

The vast majority of the population were good, law-abiding people, intent on living a peaceful life, secure in the knowledge that they and their property were safe.

"Treat people fairly, kindly, but firmly, and so establish good relations with them," he urged.

"Make them your friends and you will find that they will help you to carry out your heavy responsibilities."

CSO: 4420

COSTS OF GOVERNMENT REPORTED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 7 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

It will cost the Government of Zimbabwe $1 112 450 000 to operate in the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1981. The Government's major expenditure remains Defence which will cost $233 276 000, followed by Education at $184 712 000.

For a complete breakdown of the Government's expenditures for the year see the chart below.

President	368 000
Parliament of Zimbabwe	2 048 000
Cabinet Office	6 455 000
Defence	233 276 000
Foreign Affairs	9 200 000
Treasury	48 503 000
Audit	977 000
Economic Planning and Development	1 772 000
Commerce and Industry	39 728 000
Agriculture	66 939 000
Mines and Energy Resources	4 004 000
Transport and Power	76 579 000
Manpower Planning and Development	8 071 000
Local Government and Housing	29 945 000
District Administration	34 345 000
Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development	34 798 000
Labour and Social Services	8 181 000
Health	83 729 000
Education and Culture	184 712 000
Youth, Sport and Recreation	2 287 000
Home Affairs	88 665 000
Justice and Constitutional Affairs	18 599 000
Public Service	5 726 000
Information and Tourism	6 291 000
Natural Resources and Water Development	26 590 000
Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications	42 021 000
Works	48 648 000
TOTAL	$1 112 457 000

CSO: 4420

STATISTICAL ROUND-UP PUBLISHED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 7 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

Population 7,36 million

THE population of Zimbabwe rose to 7 360 000 as at June 30 this year, compared with 7 130 000 at the same date last year. Expressed as a precentage of the national total, the populations of the country's main towns (not including refugees) dropped to 19,4% as at June 30, compared with 19,5% last year. However, the actual figure rose to 1 385 000 from 1 348 000. The largest urban population is that of Salisbury at 627 000, compared with Bulawayo at 363 000.

892 668 at school

There are 829 666 children at school in Zimbabwe. 819 128 are primary schoolchildren; 73 540 attend secondary schools (including post-primary vocational and home craft colleges); 3 469 students are attending technical colleges (including part-time students); 2 824 are attending teachers' training colleges; 1 873 students are enrolled at the University of Zimbabwe, and 173 at agricultural colleges.

Livestock figures

The approximate numbers of livestock held in areas other than tribal trust land this year are: beef cattle 2 304 000, dairy cattle 106 000, sheep 173 000, pigs 93 000 and goats 47 000.

Electricity use up

The industrial use of electricity for the first six months of this year was 3 330,8 million kW hours. This compares with consumption during the first six months of 1979 of 2 965,2 million kW hours. All sectors save agriculture and forestry showed a growth in consumption.

Building costs index

The building materials price index (average 1964 = 100) shows that the cost of building a three-bedroom house has risen to 370,5 during September this year. Rises in individual material sectors (again based on a 1964 index figure of 100) are: bricks 304,1; cement aggregates and allied materials 312,5; timber and water products 475,2; metal windows and door frames 353,4; roofing 295,8; sanitary ware and plumbing 428,2; flooring 359,7; paint and glass 346,1; electrical goods and materials 252,8.

Migration and visitors

During the first nine months of this year 12 597 Zimbabweans emigrated and 4 608 immigrants came to the country. This resulted in a net loss of 7 989. In the period January to September, 1979, there were 10 815 emigrants and 2 703 immigrants, giving a net loss of 8 112.

147 809 visitors came to Zimbabwe during the first eight months of this year compared with 44 959 in the same period of 1979. Of the 1980 figure, 27 172 came on business compared with 8 133 during the first eight months of 1979.

Accident toll

637 people were killed in road accidents during the first eight months of this year, compared with 417 during the same period in 1979. During the period January/August, 1980, 109 workers have been killed in industrial accidents, compared with 81 in the same period of 1979.

Consumer indices

The consumer price index for higher income urban families rose to 222,8 in September from 219,2 in August. The index for lower income urban families fell to 219,8 in September compared with 223,2 in June.

$11,3 million balance

Zimbabwe's exports were valued at $73 569 000 during July, compared with a total import bill of $62 254 000, leaving a visible balance of $11 315 000. Exports included 33 606 ounces of gold valued at $13 596 000; 7 358 tons of cement valued at $228 000; 25 078 tons of ingot and billet iron and steel valued at $2 964 000; 26 355 tons of bar rod and section iron and steel valued at $3 955 000; 2 162 tons of iron and steel valued at $636 000; 1 117 tons of nickel valued at $4 236 000; 13 738 tons of asbestos valued at $3 848 000; 2 425 tons of tobacco valued at $3 452 000; 8 207 tons of cotton lint valued at $845 000 and 24 700 tons of raw sugar valued at $8 340 000.

Mineral production

Zimbabwe's mineral production reached a value of $34 190 000 during August. The largest earner was gold with 30 000 ounces produced at a value of $12 055 000.

Record manufacture

The index of volume of production of the manufacturing sector continues to rise, with the August figure reaching 243,2 (1964 = 100). This is a record high and compares with 238 in July, 231 in June, 217 in May, 215 in April, 209 in March, 209 in February, and 185 in January.

The retail trade index has also sustained a month-by-month increase from January this year and in June stood at 417,2 (1965 = 100). Apart from December, 1979, which reached 448, the June, 1980, figure is the highest recorded.

Money in circulation

Notes and coins in circulation in Zimbabwe at the end of August totalled $145 900 000. This compares with $140 500 000 in July and $104 300 000 in January this year.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE OF LOCAL ELECTION RESULTS

ZANU (PF) Takes Hartley, Sinoia

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] ZANU (PF) candidates have swept the board in the local government elections in Hartley and Sinoia, while the Patriotic Front has won the seven new seats in Victoria Falls.

In Victoria Falls the only African woman candidate, Miss Sikanyisiwe Nkandla, polled the most votes in the whole election: 251.

The successful candidates were:

Ward 1 — Councillor Richard James Bradshaw and Mr Leo Harris. Ward 2—Councillor Joyce Shaw and Councillor James Robert Maxwell. Ward 3 —Councillor Leslie Gregory (chairman of the former town council).

Ward 4 — Mr Edwin Mavolwane. Ward 5 — Mr Robert Moses Mpofu. Ward 6 — Mr Japhet Makbusa Sibanda. Ward 7 — Mr Amos George Ndlovu.

Ward 8 — Mr Robert Tshuma. Ward 9 — Miss Sikanyisiwe Nkandla. Ward 10 — Mr Edward Mbobo.

In Gwelo, a caucus meeting to choose a new mayor and his deputy will probably be held next Monday. The valedictory and official mayor-making will be on December 8. The 10 ZANU (PF) councillors who were elected on Sunday will form the majority in the 16-strong council.

In Fort Victoria, where ZANU (PF) will form a majority on the nine-seat council, a new mayor and deputy mayor will probably be chosen tomorrow.

HARTLEY

In the Hartley local government elections three candidates in Ward 1 were returned unopposed. They were Mr H. Gibson, Mr W. Kidd and Mr H. G. Thwaites.

In the other wards ZANU (PF) candidates were returned with overwhelming majorities.

Ward 2 — B. A. Magurungu (ZANU-PF) 531; J. Pataza (PF) 65; M. Hwende (UANC) 50; H. F. Nkala (PF) 14. Ward 3 — R. M. Mavhonde (ZANU-PF) 439; D. Mangwiri (UANC) 64. Ward 4 — S. Sibanda (ZANU-PF) 578; M. A. Mbeda (PF) 67; D. Matshona (UANC) 41. Ward 5 — B. Mashayaka (ZANU-PF) 345; G. Simango (PF) 61; G. Mavenewe (UANC) 37.

Ward 6 — Mrs F. Chifaka (ZANU-PF) 715; S. Mzimwhaka (PF) 70; F. L. Kurewa (UANC) 44. Ward 7 — Mrs L. Mlambo (ZANU-PF) 707; M. J. Mhelayi (PF) 93; Mrs B. Chingwenya.

GATOOMA

Ward 1 — D. Ptemayaramba (ZANU-PF) 416; J. Tshabanga (232); L. Tumbo 29. Ward 2 — S. Mutwebwa 806; S. Mishoro 177; R. Mahandi 69; T. Chema 69. Ward 3 — R. Takavarasha 424; S. Dutiro 67; M. Mariga 65.

Ward 4 — M. Myandowo 355; A. Rambanapasi 113; T. Tsapi 37. Ward 5 — D. Mambo 559; F. Tambe 186; C. Chirisa 101; Z. Mangumbe 41.

Ward 6 — T. Chimbanya 335; J. Matuba 177; A. Chichewo 59. Ward 7 — H. Masiore 437; E. Mazubuo 79; K. Mtukekwe 18. Ward 8 — M. Mukwebwa 294; T. Dhemo 35; M. Machingambi 28.

There was a 96.9 percent poll overall.

SINOIA

Messrs Heath, Cooper and Allison were returned in the former residential area of Ward 1.

Ward 2 — A. Mpofu 270 (ZANU-PF); M. Marumahoko 92 (UANC); Brandy 60 (PF). Ward 3 — C. N. Watama 369 (ZANU-PF); R. Mukombazvura 41 (ZDP); Kandeanwa 84 (UANC); Washayi 128 (PF). Ward 4 — Rev B. Samurivo 329 (ZANU-PF); C. Chitate 97 (UANC); Mazungu 168 (PF); L. Tadorera 24 (ZANU).

Ward 5 — M. P. Mawere 988 (ZANU-PF); E. M. Pamadi 46 (PF); Dhlamini 66 (UANC). Ward 6 — C. Chiwerere 299 (ZANU-PF); Shumba 54 (UANC); Randa 67 (Indep.); Nekanda 6 (PF).

Ward 7 — E. Kwenda 489 (ZANU-PF); M. Matemani 45 (PF); Shekede 27 (UANC).

GWELO

Results were:

Ward 1 — Elected: G. A. Sutter (757), A. J. Andrews (712), O. Etchin (672). Unsuccessful: W. H. Shumba (ZANU-PF) 281, W. Baron (ZANU-PF) 209, C. Ismail (ZANU-PF) 244. Ward 2 — E. T. Lansford (953), R. K. Potter (946), K. E. Wiener (941). Unsuccessful — V. Galuterra (ZANU-PF) 122, J. C. Mavodzi (ZANU-PF) 108, D. C. Chiriria (ZANU-PF) 116.

Ward 3 — A. M. Phasa (ZANU-PF) 397, G. Vimbelela (PF) 115. Ward 4 — S. Masamba (ZANU-PF) 778, S. K. H. Mazendume (PF) 674. Unsuccessful — G. I. G. Gammah (70).

Ward 5 — A. C. Chipamsanga (ZANU-PF) 579, B. Mazawa (PF) 415. Ward 6 — M. C. Chipandambira (ZANU-PF) 524, S. V. Chipfumbu (PF) 287. Unsuccessful — M. W. Murungazi 20, A. Marewa 17. Ward 7 — A. R. Chikwiwa (ZANU-PF) 1 643, P. M. W. Sithole 734.

Ward 8 — O. Mutemi (ZANU-PF) 1 087; D. D. Mazhyani (PF) 526. Unsuccessful — S. Manghoto 156. Ward 9 — S. M. Sevenzayi (ZANU-PF) 1 852; J. L. Dhlulubo (PF) 644. Unsuccessful — M. Chagwisa 130. Ward 10 — E. T. Mushoriwa (ZANU-PF) 1 257; M. S. Mahlangu (PF) 437. Unsuccessful — Mrs E. F. Ncube 50.

Ward 11 — P. Kombayi (ZANU-PF) 1 137; A. Bwatirumba (PF) 410. Unsuccessful — R. S. Gonde 168; G. M. Tabengwa 19. Ward 12 — E. M. Nyathana (ZANU-PF) 2 094; M. Machoriza (PF) 398. Unsuccessful — S. N. Ndhlovu 94.

ZANU (PF) Scores Easy Victories

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Nov 80 pp 2, 3

[Text]

ZANU (PF) won comfortable majorities in most centres during the municipal elections over the weekend.

The Patriotic Front won the seven new seats in Victoria Falls' enlarged 13-seat council. Victoria Falls is the only town in which the PF gained a majority.

Elections still have to be held in the recently incorporated areas of Bulawayo and Salisbury after they were postponed two weeks ago by the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo.

The security situation was cited as the reason for the delay.

Only serving councillors were returned to the city council in Salisbury to represent the 13 former white wards. Elections still have to be held in Wards 14 to 1[illegible].

Those elected were: Ward 1 — J. Aitcheson; Ward 2 — S. Colquhoun; Ward 3 — Clive Pusey; Ward 4 — T. Stamps; Ward 5 — J. Evans; Ward 6 — P. Chalker; Ward 7 — Alderman I. Pitch; Ward 8 — N. Henry; Ward 9 — F. Mills; Ward 10 — Alderman R. Cowan; Ward 11 — R. Langley; Ward 12 — J. Whiting; Ward 13 — A. Wilkins.

Bulawayo's outspoken Mayor, Councillor Mike Constandinos, swept to victory on Saturday when he picked up 86.[illegible] percent of the vote in Ward 4.

Elections still have to be held in the city's 15 western wards. Four other sitting councillors were returned unopposed on Saturday.

Councillors elected on Saturday were: Ward 2 — C. S. Lumsden; Ward 4 — M. Constandinos; Ward 5 — W. J. Townsend; Ward 6 — D. J. Rowland.

Ten ZANU (PF) candidates will form the majority in the new 16-strong Gwelo City Council. The caucus meeting at which the Mayor-elect will be selected will probably be held on Monday. The valedictory and official mayor-making will be on December 8.

Gwelo's new councillors are: Ward 1 — G. A. Sulter, A. J. Andrews, U. Ettlin; Ward 2 — K. T. Langford, R. K. Futter, K. E. Winsor; Ward 3 — A. M. Phosa (ZANU-PF); Ward 4 — S. Munamba (ZANU-PF); Ward 5 — A. C. Chipamaunga (ZANU-PF); Ward 6 — M. C. Chipandambira (ZANU-PF); Ward 7 — A. R. Chikukwa (ZANU-PF); Ward 8 — O. Mutemi (ZANU-PF); Ward 9 — S. M. Sevenzayi (ZANU-PF); Ward 10 — E. T. Muahoriwa (ZANU-PF); Ward 11 — P. Kombayi (ZANU-PF); Ward 12 — E. M. Nyashanu.

Seven ZANU (PF) candidates were elected to the Umtali City Council, two of them unopposed.

Umtali's new councillors are: Ward 1 — S. Mhaka (ZANU-PF); Ward 2 — D. Jakwi (ZANU-PF); Ward 3 — E. Nyambiya (ZANU-PF); Ward 4 — K. Shava (ZANU-PF); Ward 5 — J. Janjawa; Ward 6 — J. Munowenyu (ZANU-PF); Ward 7 — M. Nyatsambo (ZANU-PF); Ward 8 — G. Gwisayi (ZANU-PF); Ward 9 — M. Phillips, D. Reed, R. Truscott.

Among the candidates returned unopposed in Fort Victoria is a former Member of Parliament, Mr T. T. Zawaira. The town's new council is:

Ward 1 — D. J. Matanda (ZANU-PF); Ward 2 — P. M. Debwe (ZANU-PF); Ward 3 — T. E. Munemo (ZANU-PF); Ward 4 — T. T. Zawaira (ZANU-PF); Ward 5 — N. F. Tembe (ZANU-PF); Ward 6 — S. Simbi (ZANU-PF); Ward 7 — D. McEwan, D. G. Hill, D. Walsh.

Redcliff Municipal Council has retained its white majority by a 5:3 ratio. The former mayor, Councillor W. C. Meyer, was re-elected Mayor and his former deputy, Councillor G. F. P. Nussey, will be his deputy in the new council.

Redcliff's new council is: Ward 1 — F. H. Hudson, W. C. Meyer, G. F. P. Nussey, G. M. Ashforth, I. S. Chapman; Ward 2 — H. A. Svosve (ZANU-PF); Ward 3 — B. Zimbowa (ZANU-PF); Ward 4 — K. Sibanda (PF).

The Mayor and his deputy were installed in their offices yesterday.

Lists of councils elsewhere in the country where elections were held over the weekend are:

QUE QUE

Ward 1 — T. Dandadzi (ZANU-PF); Ward 2 — R. Chaunoda (ZANU-PF); Ward 3 — C. Chirwa (ZANU-PF); Ward 4 — F. Mashavira (ZANU-PF); Ward 5 — M. Mashava (ZANU-PF); Ward 6 — C. J. Rose; Ward 7 — A. Gwasura (ZANU-PF); Ward 8 — J. Chaswki (ZANU-PF); Ward 9 — A. Wingiri (PF); Ward 10 — J. S. Lyon, K. Davies, R. Freeman.

SELUKWE

Ward 1 — T. Booth, R. J. Calder; Ward 2 — N. D. Gocha (ZANU-PF); Ward 3 — H. Nushwaya; Ward 4 — Mrs Z. Nushwaya; Ward 5 — J. Matsira (ZANU-PF); Ward 6 — C. Murove (ZANU-PF); Ward 7 — N. S. Mugabe (ZANU-PF).

VICTORIA FALLS

Ward 1 — R. J. Bradshaw, L. Harris; Ward 2 — J. Shaw, J. R. F. Maxwell; Ward 3 — L. Gregory (chairman of the former town council); Ward 4 — M. Mavelwane (PF); Ward 5 — R. M. Mpofu (PF); Ward 6 — J. Sibanda (PF); Ward 7 — A. G. Ndlovu (PF); Ward 8 — R. Tshuma (PF); Ward 9 — S. Nkandla (PF); Ward 10 — E. Mbobo (PF).

GWELO

Ward 1 — Messrs Heath, Cooper and Alston; Ward 2 — A. Mpofu (ZANU-PF); Ward 3 — C. N. Watama (ZANU-PF); Ward 4 — B. Samurewo (ZANU-PF); Ward 5 — M. P. Mawere (ZANU-PF); Ward 6 — C. Chiwerere (ZANU-PF); Ward 7 — G. Kwenda (ZANU-PF).

GATOOMA

Ward 1 — D. Phumayaramba (ZANU-PF); Ward 2 — S. Mukwekwa; Ward 3 — R. Takavarasha; Ward 4 — M. Nyandoro; Ward 5 — D. Mambo; Ward 6 — T. Chinhanya; Ward 7 — H. Manjoro; Ward 8 — M. Mukwekwa.

HARTLEY

Ward 1 — H. Gibson, W. Kidd, H. G. Thwaites (all unopposed); Ward 2 — B. A. Mapurunga (ZANU-PF); Ward 3 — R. M. Mavhunda (ZANU-PF); Ward 4 — S. Sibanda (ZANU-PF); Ward 5 — B. Mashonaika (ZANU-PF); Ward 6 — M. Chifaba (ZANU-PF); Ward 7 — L. Mlambo (ZANU-PF).

MARANDELLAS

Ward 1 — A. P. Mvudu; Ward 2 — S. M. Mukunda; Ward 3 — M. T. Shonywa; Ward 4 — T. K. Moronda; Ward 5 — P. Kwenamazira; Ward 6 — A. Chiperera; Ward 7 — P. Mlambo; Ward 8 — N. M. Manyawanda; Ward 9 — E. J. Saruchera.

CSO: 4420

MINERAL PRODUCTION HEADED FOR ALL-TIME RECORD

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 7 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S mineral production is heading for an all-time record this year, with the value for the first eight months of the year reaching $275,4 million. The figure for the first eight months of 1979 was $185,1 million. Production during August reached $418 700, compared with $330 900 in August last year.

A major contributor to the country's record figures was gold. 243 000 ounces were mined during the first eight months of the year valued at $94 million. The effect of the rising price of gold has enhanced this year's production, which is in fact lower than the January/August, 1979, production of 257 000 ounces which earned $45,6 million. The August gold production figure of 30 000 ounces was worth $12 million. This figure is almost twice the value of the August, 1979, production of 32 000 ounces, worth at that time $6,6 million.

Due to enhanced prices, asbestos production during the first eight months of this year of 163 200 tons, was worth $45,4 million. The January/August, 1979, production was higher at 170 500 tons, but was worth less at $42,1 million.

Nickel production rose to 10 232 tons, worth $37,4 million. This compares with a production of 8 345 tons during January/August, 1979, worth $23,3 million.

Copper production during January/August, 1980, dropped slightly to 18 200 tons, worth $25,0 million. Production for the first eight months of 1979 was 19 700 tons, worth $21,7 million.

The recovery in the price of silver has increased the value by almost 200% since last year. In the first eight months of this year, 640 000 ounces were produced, valued at $9,3 million. In the first eight months of last year, a slightly higher production of 647 000 ounces was worth only $3,4 million.

Higher prices have also increased the value of iron-ore production, although output was up slightly on last year. This year 1,1 million tons, worth $10,8 million, was produced, compared with 677 000 tons during the first eight months of last year, worth $3,7 million. Chrome production during the first eight months of this year stood at 368 000 tons, worth $12,2 million; compared with 358 000 tons last year, worth $10,5 million.

If gold and base mineral prices continue to improve and production figures are maintained, Zimbabwe could well make an historic record figure of $400 million by the end of the year.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT LAUNCHES ATTACK ON CURRENCY SMUGGLERS

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 7 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S currency, formerly worthless outside the country, is the newest item on smuggler's lists. Currency smuggling has reached such proportions that the Government has instituted a massive preventive exercise which includes 100% baggage checks and the use of a special "currency scanner."

Before Independence those leaving the country on holiday or emigrating relied on small, easily concealed valuables such as Krugerrand, gemstones and jewellery to get more out of the country than the Government allowed in foreign currency. This was because the currency was, and still is, non-convertible. Foreign banks would not handle Rhodesian dollars and the bank notes became so much worthless paper outside our borders.

It is rumoured, however, that overseas banks are now exchanging Zimbabwe currency. Whether this is out of ignorance, with foreign banks assuming that convertibility naturally followed Independence, or because of deliberate policy is not known. But whatever the cause, it is evident that the traffic in Zimbabwe dollars, both into the country and out, has grown appreciably.

Customs facilities, especially at the Salisbury airport, have had to be increased to cope with expected delays caused by more stringent searches. A spokesman for the Ministry of Finance has said that, "these and other measures will be intensified as more staff and facilities become available."

Travellers entering and leaving the country are permitted $20 in Zimbabwe currency. Any attempt to bring in or take out more than this amount constitutes an offence, which could result in the money being confiscated. Zimbabwe travellers are allowed $20 to meet incidental expenses on their return to the country. Those requiring more than $20 can obtain travellers' cheques, in Zimbabwe dollars, through commercial banks.

It is believed that a specially designed "currency scanner" is being used by customs men. This machine is said to pick up the metal strip in Zimbabwe dollars.

CSO: 4420

ZVOBOGO: HOUSING TO BE TOP PRIORITY NEXT YEAR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE provision of housing was to be top priority for city and town councils in the New Year, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, said at a Press conference in Salisbury yesterday.

As soon as arrangements could be made, possibly early next year, he was going to invite all the councillors in Zimbabwe to a meeting in Salisbury where various urgent matters were going to be discussed.

He said he had already visited towns and cities urging councillors to expedite their housing programmes.

"I am anxious to get the word to the new councillors that what the people want is action," he said.

"They should begin to address themselves to the question of low-cost housing, which is what this country needs."

Mr Zvobgo said the Government had developed a five-year housing scheme involving the spending of about $734 million.

When the plan was drawn up early this year it had been felt this amount, if it could be found, would place the Government in a better position to provide housing for the people.

Regrettably, he said, not enough money had been found to finance even the first year of the five-year scheme. About $70 million was required in the first year of the scheme, but only $60 million had been voted by Parliament.

Building costs were going up all the time, he said. Since March they had risen by more than 30 percent.

Expensive

Unless the housing scheme was started immediately it was going to be more expensive within the next two to three years, he said.

All councils had to move with speed to utilise the money that had been made available to them in July this year. He had been surprised, he said, to discover that some councils still had all of this money in the bank.

Speaking on last weekend's local government elections the Minister said he had been delighted they had been carried out peacefully. The elections were an enormous exercise involving a lot of work.

The Prime Minister was delighted the elections had been successfully held, and had even been more delighted by the results.

"We are all aware that ZANU (PF) won with overwhelming majorities in all cities and towns except in Victoria Falls, where our partners, the Patriotic Front, did very well by capturing all seven seats," he explained.

What this meant was that from now on the country would have organised Government in every city or town — "organised in the sense that ZANU (PF) will control every city or town council except in Victoria Falls".

This would facilitate the whole decision-making process, he said.

"There will still be, of course, debates and discussions in councils," Mr Zvobgo said. "But the mere fact that politics has been brought into local government and political parties have emerged in control of towns and cities, in our point of view, means that national policies will be carried out at the local level without friction."

The Minister said the question of elections in Salisbury and Bulawayo's former African areas was under active consideration in his Ministry.

He gave an assurance they would be held as soon as possible. The question of having new candidates nominated in Salisbury, Bulawayo and Chitungwiza was also under consideration, he said.

No request had been made by the Ministry of Defence for further accommodation for former guerillas, he said.

Accommodation which had already been made available was on a temporary basis and would revert to civilian occupation as soon as alternative accommodation was found for the former guerillas.

CSO: 4420

PURPOSE OF CULVERWELL TV APPEARANCE QUESTIONED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 7 Nov 80 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

WHAT was the purpose of Senator Culverwell's recent appearance on television? Was he speaking for the Government, the party or himself?

Obviously the Senator disagreed strongly with the statements on universal suffrage expressed by Mr. Ian Smith in Canada recently. Others also disagreed with what Mr. Smith said — indeed they have done so for as many years as Mr. Culverwell. What is hard to understand is the motive behind the provision of television as a vehicle for the Senator's rebukes.

The programme seemed to have been a very last minute affair — if the unrehearsed performance of the Senator was a guide. The press representation also seemed sparse and the questions asked did not probe the reason for the press conference.

It seems that the call for the "same facilities for Mr. Smith as were extended to General Walls" was an attempt to threaten Mr. Smith into keeping his opinions to himself. If so, then surely using prime television time is rather like using a steam hammer to crack a peanut.

Does it matter what Mr. Smith says? As far as the Zimbabwean political scene is concerned, he is a spent force. Happily he no longer has the ability to provoke any action against the country's constitution. Mr. Smith is what the law calls a brutum fulmen — a harmless thunderbolt. Whatever he may say cannot alter the course the nation has embarked upon.

Was it then the purpose of the television programme to silence all who may disagree with the concept of one man one vote? Are all who speak out against a political concept to be threatened with banishment from Zimbabwe?

The Government and constitution have the support of the vast majority of the citizens of this country. It hardly seems necessary that they should heed the complaints of those who have lost the power they clung to for so long. The weight of Government and the powerful medium of television are not needed to show Mr. Smith the error of his ways.

A more positive response would be to disprove his archaic theories by example and progress.

CSO: 4420

CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANIZATION CHANGES NAME

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

SALISBURY's Civil Defence Organisation has changed its name to the Fire and Ambulance Volunteer Reserve, the chief security officer for the municipality, Mr Roger Turner, said yesterday.

Mr Turner said the organisation would carry out the same functions as before and, as its name implied, it would provide a back-up service for the existing fire and ambulance facilities in the city.

The number of volunteers in the organisation had dropped from about 700 last year to 150.

The organisation would be split into two sections; a paid section which would operate under the same lines as the Police 'A' Reserve, and a non-paid section which would be made up of volunteers.

He also envisaged setting up a paramedics team whose members should have minimum qualifications equivalent to those of army medics, he said.

This scheme still required the approval of the Minister of Health, and if approved, a recruiting drive would be launched to attract young men.

All members of the organisation would have to undergo a basic training course which would include fire-fighting, first aid and communications.

"We will be looking for quality not quantity," he said.

Volunteers for the paid section would have a medical examination.

CSO: 4420

FOOD HANDOUT SCHEME FUNDS DEPLETED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 80 p 2

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

DISTRIBUTION of food to needy people in rural areas has been suspended because so many were claiming the allowance that the cash available was overspent by more than $500 000 last month.

A kitty of $2 million a month for food, with an additional allowance for transport, had been budgeted for by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the Government.

But yesterday Mr Brian Beecroft, the Government's director of social services, confirmed that the number of people being fed had "risen to more than 500 000" and the cost involved approached $3 million a month.

Because of that, he said, distribution had been stopped to "evaluate, reassess and then award food where genuine need is arising".

A spokesman for the UNHCR said the demand on the feeding scheme had been steadily increasing and put the number of recipients last month at 800 000.

Mr Beecroft said: "This is a temporary halt in the food distribution. It will be resumed on Monday and those who are in genuine need will receive food."

A notice issued by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, explaining what the food allowance was for, was being distributed in rural areas throughout the country yesterday.

The notice, in Shona, Ndebele and English, said that many countries had given food or money to help people in rural areas, who were affected by the war, to prepare and plant their land.

"Until the harvest next year some assistance is also being given in the feeding of former displaced or returned persons in genuine need," says the notice.

"It is not a general issue nor is it a reward for the support given by so many of the people to the cause. The food is for those who otherwise would suffer hardship, and your help is requested in ensuring that only those people are assisted."

CSO: 4420

WANKIE COAL OUTPUT EXPECTED TO RESUME

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE strike by 4 000 workers at Wankie Colliery which brought coal production to a standstill ended yesterday morning with a total return to work, said a spokesman for the Anglo American Corporation.

It was expected production would quickly return to its normal daily levels of 8 000 tonnes of coal and 700 tonnes of coke, said the spokesman.

The strike, which lasted 10 days, was over pension and benefit fund contributions which the miners wanted terminated. They demanded that all previous contributions should be refunded.

That grievance has not been resolved despite the return to work.

Last week it was explained to the strikers by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, that to meet their demands a change in the law would be needed.

The strikers' resolve began to weaken last weekend as increasing numbers returned to work with each new shift.

It was expected that by yesterday only 1 900 workers at No. 3 Colliery would stay away. But they arrived for work, bringing the strike to its end.

News that Wankie Colliery was heading back to full production was a relief to Bulawayo businesses and organisations who rely on coal.

At Dunlop plans had been made to cutback production as supplies of coal dwindled. But yesterday company chairman, Mr Gordon Handover said: "We had some coal delivered today and do not expect any further problems."

At Risco steelworks a spokesman said: "By last Friday the lack of coal supplies was getting critical. But things have now improved."

During the Wankie strike Risco supplied some coke from their stocks to smaller foundries who did not carry large coke stocks of their own.

A National Railways spokesman said that as soon as the colliery requested empty trucks for coal distribution they would be sent.

"When the strike started we had a substantial coal stockpile which would have enabled us to continue running trains for considerably longer than the strike has lasted."

Bulawayo's City Electrical Engineer, Mr Bill Beesly, said: "We still have more than a month's supply of coal in stock for use at the power station."

● Strikers began to return to work yesterday at Bindura's Trojan Nickel Mine where production has been at a standstill for more than a week.

A spokesman said yesterday that the afternoon shift was up to strength.

"Progressively we expect a full return to work at the mine and adjoining smelter and refinery," he said.

Mr Howard Bloomfield, the president of the Associated Mineworkers' Union, said there had been no re-instatement of the works' committee member whose dismissal sparked off the dispute.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT VIEWS PRIVATE SECTOR ROLE IN HEALTH PLAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT was looking at the private sector for a positive response to its bid to ensure a comprehensive health service, and if this response was not forthcoming, people may regard the establishment of the Baines Avenue Clinic as the "end of an era", the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Dr Ushewokunze, who was unable to attend the foundation stone laying ceremony at the new clinic yesterday, was answering questions put to him by the Herald. He said he had allowed the project to proceed as a goodwill gesture to the sector.

He said also that it gave him the opportunity to restate some of the ideals and aims of the Government's health policy to a sector of the community who may have had the greatest difficulty in accepting change.

He said the more specialised type of care beyond the scope of customary health care had to be provided by the more central levels of the health service.

"It is the Government's intention, therefore, to create the full range of specialist services in its central hospitals and we look at the private sector to assist us in ensuring that our service is comprehensive.

"The response of the private sector will influence considerably Government's attitude to private practice," he said. "... If there is unwillingness to join Government in creating a service that is more humane and informed, a service based on the exercise of compassion, reason and social justice, then you may regard this clinic as marking the end of an era."

Dr Ushewokunze said the concept of primary health care was the cornerstone of the Government's socio-economic development policy.

He said its central aim was to make essential health care universally accessible to individuals and families in the community in an acceptable way and with their full participation.

He said the Government's vision for the future encompassed improvement in the quality of life and maximum health benefits to the greatest number of people. He said primary health care and social and economic development were mutually supportive.

"Thus, any person or organisation wishing to establish medical institutions in the future will only be permitted to do so if that institution is compatible with the philosophy I have outlined," he said.

● Concern by people over the Government's reluctance to encourage the establishment of private clinics was without foundation, the Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze, said in Salisbury yesterday.

He said the Government would "look favourably" towards people who set up small specialist centres in the smaller towns and in rural areas where a "brain drain" had taken place.

Dr Masorodze was speaking on behalf of the Minister of Health, Dr Ushewokunze, when he laid the foundation stone at the new Baines Avenue Clinic. He said it was not the intention of the Government to stop projects such as the new clinic. Instead he urged the builders to get on with it, noting that the scaffolding on the foundations had become rusty.

Mr Harold Baeck, the architect, said Government approval had been given for the project in 1978, and work on it had begun later that year. However, because of the political uncertainty in the country, work had been halted last year.

He said the new Government had been approached and had given its blessing, so that work could now commence within the next two weeks.

Mr Reg Nield, a representative of the group of businessmen behind the project said the cost of the new clinic would run into millions of dollars.

He said originally the clinic was meant to be built as an investment by a consortium of businessmen, to be run on a profit-making basis. However, because of the requirements for additional health facilities in the country, it was decided to run the clinic as a non-profit-making institution.

He said it would be regarded as a service to employers for their employees.

Mr Baeck said the clinic was a gesture by a consortium of private companies who wanted to contribute to the national health facilities of the country.

Mr Nield said the new clinic would have 200 beds and would have surgical facilities as well as a casualty section, incorporating up-to-date concepts in hospital design. It would be operational by October next year, he said.

CSO: 4420

ZINATHA POWER ROW MUST END--MAZORODZE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

LEADERSHIP wrangling within the Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers' Association should stop at once so that its members "can get on with the work", the Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze, said in Salisbury yesterday.

The Minister was reacting to reports of squabbling over who was the legitimate president of Zinatha.

A Salisbury herbalist, Dr Kenneth Gombera, contends that Dr Gordon Chavunduka was not properly elected as Zinatha president at its national conference last September.

As a result of the dispute, he said earlier this month, he was planning to call a rally for ngangas to sort out the leadership row.

Dr Gombera claimed his intended moves in challenging Dr Chavunduka's leadership had the backing of Dr G. Ntopa of the True African National Herbalist Association of Central Africa.

The Deputy Minister said yesterday that as far as the Ministry was concerned the present Zinatha office bearers were "properly elected" under a constitution ratified by a steering committee appointed by the organisation.

It was therefore not true, as claimed by some critics, that the constitution was not made known to some members.

Dr Mazorodze said: "They (Zinatha) should sort out their differences as soon as possible to get on with the work.

"The time for in-fighting for leadership is over and those who were beaten at the election should admit defeat and sink their differences.

"Traditional healers have a challenge and a role to play, especially in the field of mental illness, asthma, fertility in women and others."

The association now had "an international outlook" and could exchange knowledge with its counterparts abroad.

Locally, the Government had been promised grants by the World Health Organisation for research in traditional medicine.

The Minister said leadership wrangling would be a hindrance to efficient development of traditional medicine.

REFUTED

Dr Mazorodze also said that "no effort has been made to mix ngangas and vadzimu (spirit mediums)".

"We accept the existence of various classes of people," he said.

And he refuted certain suggestions that Zinatha might have something to do with the present politics of Zimbabwe.

"This is not a political organisation," the Minister emphasised. "People came from all over the country to attend the meeting where the elections took place.

"There is, therefore, no politics and that is why we as Ministers would not like to be dragged into it (leadership row)."

● Zinatha recently opened an office in Que Que, according to a statement released yesterday.

CSO: 4420

MANPOWER OFFICIAL ELABORATES ON NATIONAL TRAINING POLICY

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 Nov 80 p 10

[Text]

The registration and control of independent colleges has begun, said Dr. Ibbo Mandaza, the Acting Secretary to the Ministry of Manpower Planning when he opened the Zimbabwe Commercial College in Salisbury last week.

In addition to outlining the reasons why Government had found it necessary to register and supervise independent colleges, Dr. Ibbo also outlined the National Training Policy.

THERE are at present 80 independent technical colleges registered in terms of the Vocational Education and Training Act. A further 50 colleges are awaiting registration.

In terms of the Act these colleges come under the control of the Inspector of Colleges, who visits them regularly. An independent college is not issued with a Certificate of Registration unless the Director of Vocational Education and Training is satisfied that the college has sufficient funds at its disposal to provide for the repayment of fees to students if classes are cancelled.

The director must be satisfied that the lecturers employed at the college have recognised and satisfactory qualifications. He must also be satisfied that proper records are kept by the proprietor of the college with regard to courses, enrolments, attendance registers, trainers and lecturers employed and their qualifications and public examination entries.

The director must also be fully satisfied in regard to the standards of operation of the college. This includes controlling misleading and/or extravagant claims with regard to the effectiveness of its training, or guarantees regarding success in examinations. The issue of certificates or diplomas must be approved by the Director of Vocational Education and Training.

Provision is also made in the regulations for the health and safety of students and employees of the colleges. Any changes in conditions of lecturing staff or their qualifications must be reported to the Inspector of Colleges and he reports to the director on any matter regarding the operation of the colleges or any infringement of the regulations.

INFRINGEMENT

Infringement of regulations has taken place in certain cases and registration of certain colleges has been cancelled so that the college has had to cease operations.

The reasons why the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development exercises such control over independent colleges are quite obvious.

First, to protect the public from persons wishing to make quick money, while offering generally useless training for young men and women. In fact, the ministry is at present investigating a number of institutions who have in the past squandered not only student fees, but also grants awarded by various charitable organisations and international agencies.

Second, only through close control of independent colleges can Government ensure that proper and useful training is being offered and that youths are not being churned out as half-trained persons to be exploited as cheap labour in the private sector.

In fact the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development is presently developing a framework whereby every independent college will offer such training that is correlated to national training standards. For example, if a technical college offers a one-year course, it must be certain that such training is equivalent to the first year of the apprenticeship programme.

It is true that some training — however badly administered — is better than no training at all; and many independent colleges should be commended for endeavouring to give youth some training when such youths could have been relegated to the ranks of the many that are forced to roam the streets, without places for further education and without hope of ever finding a job. However, we also have to guard against the rampant practice whereby half-trained youths are sent into industry, to be employed as so-called "semi-skilled" or "machine operators", and remain so for the rest of their working lives.

We have to establish a National Training Policy which will eradicate all these irregularities and ensure that every Zimbabwean has the opportunity to develop his/her skills. To this end, the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development has made the following proposals which are still to be considered by Cabinet.

1. That all manpower training — both in the private and public sector — be co-ordinated by the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development.
2. That accordingly, the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development should survey all training being carried out in the country and take immediate steps to set training standards on a national scale.
3. That furthermore, all ministries (including parastatal bodies) and organisations in the private sector contemplating projects which contain an element of training should channel them through the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development. This will enable the ministry to establish priorities and consider them in the context of the national plan. Thereafter, those concerned can proceed with their projects only with the approval of the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development which should also be responsible for setting appropriate standards.
4. That all training institutions — private or public — be registered with the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development and that such registration be dependent upon the institution satisfying the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development that it was meeting a national training need to a required standard.
5. That an inter-ministerial scholarship committee be established under the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, but to include representatives from the ministries of Education and Culture, and Economic Planning and Development. The committee should be chaired by the Deputy Secretary, Vocational Education, Manpower Development and Training and the representations of the other ministries should also be of deputy secretary status.

   The committee will establish a scholarship policy which will determine areas of priority in the field of manpower training and against which the numerous offers and applications can be considered.

However, one important point needs to be emphasised with regard to this proposed National Training Policy.

CO-ORDINATE

That the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development seeks to co-ordinate training throughout the country. There is no intention whatsoever to usurp the training functions of other ministries. Indeed there are ministries and organisations who have their own efficient and well-regulated training institutions and/or projects: for example, such ministries as those of Health, Education and Culture and the Ministry of State.

There can be no basis upon which the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development could control, inspect or certify such well-established training institutions. But it can co-ordinate and keep a directory of all training institutions in the country, so as to avoid duplication and also ensure that national resources — both in the public and private sectors — are utilised economically and efficiently.

Finally, let me end my speech by quoting the basic philosophy and policy of the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, as outlined in the Minister's first Press statement on 30th April, 1980:

1. To provide and develop a comprehensive infrastructure of skills, development centres and training institutions for our people but with special regard for those who hitherto have been deprived of such facilities: the Zimbabwean peasantry which has borne the main brunt of the liberation war; and our thousands of guerillas, many of whom courageously abandoned school until they were able to liberate their country.
2. To make available to the working class of this country the means whereby it can develop skills, increase productivity and, in the course of the production process, enhance its consciousness as both the backbone of our economy and potentially the most progressive class of the nation.
3. To develop throughout the nation a high level of self-reliance in technological skill and trained manpower, so as to advance our overall objective of attaining genuine, economic independence and progressive social development.

It is in this context that the proposed National Training Policy should be understood.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

UNION MEETING CRITICIZED--Gwelo--Bulawayo Municipal Workers' Union was yesterday accused of making "a sinister move" in calling a meeting of the Executive of the Federation of Municipal, Town and Rural Councils in Que Que next Saturday. Mr J.B. Hurogoda, the secretary general of the Gwelo Municipal Workers' Union, claimed the meeting had been called at very short notice and without any agenda being supplied. The Gwelo union had also been told that it could nominate one member only to attend. Mr Hurogoda said 75 percent of the federation's executive was from the Bulawayo Municipal Workers' Union. "We are kept in the dark about everything for reasons best known to Bulawayo," he said. "We need unity but it appears to us that Bulawayo is not interested in unity for we have been given no facts, reasons or agenda for the meeting." Unless Gwelo could have proper representation at the meeting, he said, it would not send anyone to it. He believed that the federation meeting should be put off until February so that town and rural councils could organise proper representation. "They must have an agenda beforehand so that when they go there they know what they will be talking about," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Nov 80 p 3] Bulawayo--The Federation of Zimbabwe Municipal Workers' Unions yesterday explained that a Que Que meeting scheduled for November 29 was for its national executive committee to meet representatives of a British-based international organisation representing public and municipal workers. Commenting on a complaint by the secretary-general of the Gwelo Municipal Workers' Union, Mr J.B. Hurogoda, that the meeting had been called at short notice by the Bulawayo Municipal Workers' Union, the FZMWU secretary-general, Mr P. Mpabanga, said the Gwelo secretary-general should have directed his complaint "to me and not to the news media. This not help us cement workers' unity in our country." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 80 p 2]

UNION OPPOSES APPOINTMENTS--Bulawayo--A leading labour official, Mr Phineas Sithole, said yesterday he would take the Government to court if it tried to carry out its decision to appoint Mr E. Soko and Mr J. Mutemi to the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions as representatives of the United Textile Workers' Union, of which he is secretary-general. Mr Sithole, also president of the African Trade Union Congress, said yesterday an unofficial meeting scheduled for November 16 at Gatooma had "aborted because no members had turned up." The purpose of the meeting was to introduce Mr Mutemi and Mr Soko, whose appointment to the ZCTU and UTWU officials was announced in a letter dated October 5 from the Government chief industrial relations officer, Mr I.T. Chigwendere. Mr Sithole said both Mr Soko and Mr Mutemi were trying again to invite some UTWU members for a second attempt on November 30. Meanwhile, Mr Sithole has advised his union members not to attend the meeting "as it has not been called by the official union." He would explain his union's position when he addressed a National Affairs Association lunch meeting here today. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Nov 80 p 3]

PF LEADERS TO CONFER--The Patriotic Front's 150-member central committee is due to hold a meeting in Bulawayo on Saturday to discuss the present situation in Zimbabwe, sources said yesterday. The meeting, to be chaired by the PF president and Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, is expected to discuss the ZIPRA/ZANLA fighting at Entumbane and the detention of nine PF officials. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Nov 80 p 3]

MATABELE 'GOLD RUSH'--Bulawayo--Gold dump fever which started in August has died down in most of Matabeleland and the Midlands. The fever affects people looking for goldmine waste which can be retreated. "There was no peace here at the start when a lot of people flooded Gwanda," said Mr L. Christie, chairman of the Gwanda and District Mining Association. "Several of the people have, however, found it quite expensive to find gold. Some have withdrawn from Gwanda but the lucky ones remain." Mr J.H. Targett, secretary-treasurer of the Belingwe Rural Council, said most of the "prospectors" in and around Shabani had given up because of high costs. "The big dumps are still being worked mostly by local people rather than by big mining concerns," he said. In and around Belingwe the situation is quite different. says the Belingwe District Commissioner, Mr T.D. Stevenson. "There are several dumps being worked here. Most have been picked but work has not yet started on a good number of them," he said. Most dumps had passed their preparatory stages but no gold processing had yet begun. Both newcomers to Belingwe and locals had been hit by the "fever" and they were boosting the trade in Belingwe as they brought in workers. The workers in turn brought in their families and small mining villages were springing up near most dumps. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Nov 80 p 3]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE RENAMED--The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has directed that Government House in Salisbury and Bulawayo be renamed State House with immediate effect, a spokesman for the Prime Minister's office said yesterday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Nov 80 p 1]

AIR FORCE TRAINING--Made it! Recruits of the Air Force of Zimbabwe Regiment are congratulated by Flight Lieutenant M. Mbulu at the end of their arduous 150 km march to New Sarum from their training camp between Gatooma and Hartley. After handing over their rifles, the recruits were marched to the mess for a few well-earned beers before going on a 10-day pass. Another 47 recruits who were posted to Thornhill at Gwelo arrived at the base at about 1.30 p.m. yesterday. Part of the way they doubled, part they marched. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Nov 80 p 1]

SPECIAL TARIFF FOR ZIMBABWE--Zimbabwe has been granted preferential tariff rates by the Swiss Government, a spokesman for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry said yesterday. He said the Ministry was notified recently that this would enable the bulk of agricultural and industrial products from Zimbabwe to enter Switzerland at the same preferential tariff rates as goods from other developing countries. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Nov 80 p 11]

MEDICAL FLIGHTS TO MATABELELAND--Bulawayo--A flying specialist service covering the southwest corner of Matabeleland should be introduced in January. The scheme could save many lives in the region and offer badly needed medical expertise, a Bulawayo doctor said yesterday. The Rotary Club of Bulawayo South is sponsoring the scheme. It is hoped that, once established, doctors could fly to the Brunapeg

Hospital once a month. A Bulawayo ophthalmic surgeon and a Rotarian suggested the idea after paying a visit to the isolated hospital. Brunapeg is 24 km from the Botswana border and the 200-bed hospital is run by Roman Catholic nuns, with one doctor in charge. The surgeon suggested the scheme because of the lack of specialised medical knowledge. The hospital could take care of all general emergency work as it had done over the years, said Dr. Evans. The Rotary Club of Bulawayo South has launched an appeal to help raise funds for the service. The light plane to be used will be hired and the surgeon will pilot it. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Nov 80 p 11]

RF CANDIDATE--A former broadcaster, Mr James Thrush, has been named as the Rhodesian Front candidate for the Highlands Constituency, which fell vacant after the resignation of Wing Commander Rob Gaunt. Mr Thrush was the MP for Hillcrest, Bulawayo, until the end of last year, when he "made way for more experienced people" in the Rhodesian Front, he said yesterday. He was fighting the election now, he said, because a candidate with political and parliamentary experience was needed. "When I was in Parliament before for two years, said Mr Thrush, "the big issue was majority rule. It was then on a more national level. "I believe my contribution in the future will be on a constituency level." He said the interests of the Highlands constituency would be "intensely domestic." It would be his duty to represent those interests "no matter whether the people are on the voters' roll or not." The chairman of the party, Mr Geoff Kluckow, said the MP's future interests must represent the interests of the constituents as the RF was "no longer in the driver's seat." He also said the future name of the Rhodesian Front would be decided by a committee to be appointed on December 9. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 80 p 1]

DEMAND TO REWRITE HISTORY--Bulawayo--This year's events in Zimbabwe had transformed publications dealing with Karl Marx and socialism from unpatriotic reading into a "way of life," the Deputy Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mr Cephas Msipa, said yesterday. Speaking at a publishers' cocktail party here, Mr Msipa said there was a demand to rewrite Zimbabwe's history, reports Ziana. "Our children will not accept history that portrays us as inferiors whose salvation lies with the white man," he said. Publishers' experience and special knowledge put them in the forefront of this "gigantic" rewriting exercise, Mr Msipa said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD inEnglish 27 Nov 80 p 3]

BLACK BUSINESS MERGER MOVE--Work has begun in Salisbury on a draft constitution aimed at uniting three black business organisations. The organisations seeking amalgamation are the African Traders' Confederation, the Zimbabwe Businessmen's Association and the Zimbabwe Chamber of Commerce. A 15-member interim committee of the three bodies met last week and chose a committee of three members to work on the integration. The chairman of the interim committee, Dr Isaac Samuriwo, said in Salisbury yesterday the subcommittee would meet today under his supervision to continue its work on the draft constitution. Dr Samuriwo said there had been no hitches so far. When the three organisations have united, possibly early in the New Year, they will discuss a merger with the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Nov 80 p 11]

CHEAPER PROTEIN DIET--Bulawayo--Nhopi, a traditional Shona dish, has been recommended by five Salisbury doctors for use in the treatment of kwashiorkor, a tropical disease in children caused by a lack of protein. Writing in the October issue of the Central African Journal of Medicine, Dr Claver B. Mamvura, a spokesman for a research group, said the hospital diet used to combat kwashiorkor cost about $45 a child over three weeks, while nhopi cost about $12 over the same period. "Nhopi can therefore be recommended for use in general, district and rural hospitals to treat kwashiorkor cheaply," said the report. Nhopi is four parts of pumpkin to one part of peanut butter, stirred and simmered to a fine consistency. The report says that 60 patients, aged between one and three years, were used in research. The patients had been admitted to the Harare hospital, Salisbury, with kwashiorkor. Thirty patients were fed on nhopi and the other 30, used as a control, were were fed the conventional hospital kwashiorkor diet. Each patient was studied until he was ready to be discharged from hospital. The report says that in the nhopi group the range of stay in hospital was between eight and 18 days with an average of 11 days, while the control group stayed between eight and 27 days with an average of 15 days. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Nov 80 p 11]

MINISTRY DENIES DRUGS SHORTAGE--Despite import fluctuations, there is no critical shortage of drugs in the country, a spokesman for the Ministry of Health said yesterday. The spokesman was commenting on a report that a Salisbury hospital had a drug shortage. The spokesman said that factors beyond the control of the Ministry led to "more fluctuations in stocks at the Ministry of Health medical stores than is desirable." "However, adequate alternatives have been available when necessary and every effort is being made to improve the situation." The drug supply problem was compounded by the return to normality in schools and clinics in the rural areas, the freer movement of people, and the introduction of the free health service, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Nov 80 p 3]

ALL FOREIGN JOURNALISTS REGISTERED--All foreign journalists working in Zimbabwe have now received official accreditation, a Ministry of Information spokesman said yesterday. He said 123 newsmen representing foreign organisations and 36 locally based journalists had been registered and issued with cards. No one had been refused accreditation, reports Ziana. The exercise was ordered last month after Cabinet Ministers, including the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, lashed out at reports in the foreign Press which they said painted an excessively negative picture of events in Zimbabwe. All foreign journalists entering the country are required to obtain temporary employment permits within 24 hours of arrival. The accreditation team will be in Bulawayo on Saturday. Local newsmen can be accredited between 8 and 10 a.m., on the fifth floor of the Africa House, Fife Street and 10th Avenue. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 80 p 5]

TOGO TO SET UP EMBASSY--The Republic of Togo has spent $65 000 on a house in Avondale to be used as an embassy. It was bought from M.H. Tarica Investments (Pvt) Ltd on September 5. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 80 p 4]

FARMING IMPROVES--There had been a tremendous improvement in agriculture, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, said yesterday. In an interview, he said that when he took over as Minister at the beginning of March, the industry was going through a depression. The maize sector had just emerged from a severe drought and with a new Government in power there was a lack of confidence among farmers. "We have overcome these problems," he said. "The farmers really have

accepted all the changes and they will go on with their job of producing crops and food. "In fact I think we have had tremendous improvements in agriculture." Indications were that the hectares being planted this season, both in the commercial and small-scale farming sectors, were much higher than had been cultivated before. There had also been a big increase in the area being planted by farmers in the purchase areas and tribal trust lands. "I don't believe that the commercial sector has lost as many farmers as generally accepted outside this country. "Maybe the numbers have increased slightly," the Minister said. He was hoping for a good rainy season. "If we get a third drought we will have a major problem on our hands. So, to that extent, I'm a gambler." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Nov 80 p 1]

PREFERENTIAL TRADE WITH NZ--The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has issued further information on the "Generalised System of Preferences" recently granted by New Zealand. The preferences which are on a unilateral and non-reciprocal basis, cover 70 percent of all items included in New Zealand's tariff regulations, and are granted on all categories of goods. To be eligible for the preferences, goods must be wholly obtainable, or partly manufactured in a developing country. If the goods are manufactured with materials from other developing countries, the exporting country can claim cumulative preferential treatment. To claim preferential treatment exporters need only provide a certificate of origin certified by the commercial seller. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 Nov 80 p 5]

INFLATION DECREASING--The bugbear of every economy, inflation, decreased substantially in Zimbabwe during the first six months of 1980, according to the Reserve Bank. According to the Quarterly Economic and Statistical Review issued by the Reserve Bank--the first such review ever published by the bank in its 16 years history--overall consumer prices increased by less than 7 percent over the previous year, when inflation reached a peak of 13,1 percent. The reduction in the rate of inflation, which is measured in terms of the consumer price index for higher income families, was mainly due to lower fuel costs. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 Nov 80 p 1]

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12 December 1980

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No. 2332

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MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO AVOID CHAD-CAMEROON FRONTIER INCIDENTS

Nouakchott CHAAB in French 22 Oct 80 p 5

[Excerpt] Yaounde, (AFP)--Mr Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Chad Transitional National Union Government, is taking "all measures necessary to avoid Chad-Cameroon frontier incidents": Radio Cameroon reported yesterday that on Monday, in Yaounde, Mr Oueddei assured President Ahmadou Ahidjo that these measures would be taken.

The head of the Chad Transitional National Union Government, having stopped over on Monday in the Cameroon capital while returning from the Lome conference, evoked the peace perspectives in his country during an hour-long meeting with President Ahidjo. The head of the Cameroon State, the national radio stated specifically, informed Mr Goukouni Oueddei of his "concerns following the repeated frontier incidents" (the shelling of the Cameroon town of Kousseri, facing N'Djamena), and "the violation of the Cameroon airspace by unidentified aircraft" (that dropped bombs on the Chad capital).

President Ahidjo also pointed out to Mr Goukouni Oueddei "the consequences that this war could have on Cameroon if it went on indefinitely".

Mr Ahmadou Ahidjo, Radio Cameroon reports, finally expressed the willingness of his country to pursue its humanitarian aid to the refugees from Chad, and to spare no effort in obtaining the peace that he is praying for.

9592
CSO: 4400

AFRICAN COFFEE PRODUCERS MEET IN ANGOLA

AB301144 Paris AFP in English 0702 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Luanda, Angola, 30 Nov (AFP)--The 22 members of the Inter-African Coffee Organization (IACO) have decided unanimously that coffee production in Africa should be increased.

Representatives of the continent's producers, who account for about one-third of world consumption, noted during their general assembly here last week that coffee output was falling in Africa while it was on the rise elsewhere.

IACO recommended that members show self-discipline, adjusting their sales to seasonal variations in market demand. The conferees agreed that coffee stocks built up by consumer countries were a factor in driving down the price of the bean.

The general assembly also set up a working group to renegotiate quotas assigned to the producer countries at the International Coffee Organization (ICO) meeting in London in September.

The IACO assembly also supported the idea of greater cooperation with the African and Malagasy Coffee Organization (OAMCAF), and decided to study the possibilities of affiliated status with the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Of the IACO membership, only Benin and Malawi were absent from the Luanda meeting.

Denis Bra Kanon, the Ivory Coast agriculture minister, was elected to the revolving presidency of the IACO, succeeding Angolan Agriculture Minister Manuel Pacavira.

It was decided that Arega Yorku of Ethiopia would serve as secretary general for a renewal term of 3 years.

The assembly adopted a million-dollar budget for the 1980-81 financial year, and decided that the next annual general assembly would be held in Monrovia, Liberia. An extraordinary assembly was scheduled for next March in London.

But the delegates adjourned a decision on building a headquarters for the organization in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, finding that construction estimates were too costly.

CSO: 4420

PROSPECTS FOR CLOSER SENEGALESE-GAMBIAN RELATIONS NOTED

Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Nov 80 p 9

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "Senegalese Troops Make Sure Order Is Maintained After the Discovery of a 'Plot'"]

> [Text] Since Friday 31 October, the Senegalese Army, on the request of Gambian authorities, has been making sure order is maintained in Banjul, where a plot hatched by Libya among others was said to have been exposed (1 November LE MONDE). Officially the Senegalese--around 400 men--are taking part in manuevers of the Gambian "field forces."
>
> According to an unconfirmed account, Sir Dawda Jawara, Gambia's president, invoking a defense agreement made between the two countries in 1967, was said to have asked President Senghor by telephone at the end of Friday morning to get reinforcements to him following the assassination at the beginning of the week of Commander Emmanuel Mahoney, second in command of the "field forces." That officer, whose funeral took place Friday afternoon, was said to have been the victim of a dispute within the group of conspirators to which he belonged. Banjul has not confirmed this thesis.

Dakar--Things began to happen in a rush just in these last few days. It very quickly appeared that the assassination of Commander Mahoney was only the first act of a conspiracy against the regime brewing within the small "field forces" (only 380 men) which are responsible, jointly with the Gambian police (300 men), for maintaining order (there is no actual army in Gambia). Rightly or wrongly the Senegalese leaders saw the hand of Colonel Qadhdhafi in this business and they succeeded in convincing their Gambian counterparts of that, and the latter immediately broke off relations with Tripoli. The conspirators, unmasked, were then said to have decided to play their entire hand before the Libyans actually left. The funeral of Commander Mahoney on Friday afternoon in Banjul was supposed to mark the beginning of popular demonstrations.

Concerned, President Jawara therefore agreed to call on Senegal in accordance with a mutual defense agreement concluded between the two countries in 1967. Several hours later, at the time the rioting was starting to brew, the first airlifted Senegalese units reached the Gambian capital, getting the situation back in control without meeting any resistance, while reinforcements, which had set off by road, were crossing the river. The Yundum Airport and the garrisons of "field forces" were neutralized.

From Saturday morning on order once more reigned in Banjul, where the two small radical opposition parties which had been established during these last months, the MOJA (Movement for Justice in Africa) and the GSRP (Gambian Socialist Revolutionary Party), were outlawed and saw most of their leaders arrested (this was the case for Koro Sall, a MOJA party leader, among others). Apparently, there has been no deep regret expressed over any of the victims.

Nothing leads us to think that forces from outside Africa could intervene next, as was seemingly feared at first in Dakar--which would perhaps explain the official silence of these last 48 hours. But, whatever the immediate consequences of this intervention, from now on nothing will any more be as it was before between Dakar and Banjul.

Gambia is a legacy of Franco-British quarrels from the beginnings of colonization and of the partition agreements which put an end in "Senegambia" to the wars of the time of the French Revolution and the Empire--England retaining the "trading posts" along the river, which were considered then to be the best route for penetration into the interior of the lands in this part of West Africa: Gambia, which sticks into Senegalese territory like the finger of a glove, has from that time always presented serious problems to the Dakar authorities, colonial and then national. It thwarts the harmonious development of the south and the other Senegalese regions. It has always been the center of very heavy smuggling, seriously, detrimental to Senegal.

In spite of these serious inconveniences and even though within these absurd colonial boundaries live exactly the same population groups as those which are settled in Senegal (Mandingo, Diola and Wolof, among others), the Senegalese leaders have always scrupulously refrained up to now from intervening in the internal affairs of their obstructing neighbors. They have been betting on the passage of time and on the natural development of many-sided bilateral cooperation, in particular via the Gambia River Development Organization (OMVG), to get their Banjul counterparts to agree to link little by little the destiny of the latter's country with that of theirs.

On the other hand, for a long time Gambian leaders were in much less of a hurry to firmly commit themselves to that kind of path, along which they ran a big risk of losing en route a lot of priveleges connected with their very special situational income, although their people, as poor as those in neighboring Senegal, were not gaining for their part practically anything from it. Thus, the construction of a bridge over the river, which would greatly facilitate ties between Dakar and its southern province but would intensify just as greatly the interpenetration of the two countries' populations, has never up to now been carried out.

But even if in Dakar up to now they were nonetheless still disposed to make the best of a bad job, the threats that the deterioration of the Gambian political situation caused to hang over the stability of Senegal itself were much less bearable.

Senegal is not going to absorb Gambia, but the prospects of reconstituting a "Senegambia" by means of voluntary union of the two countries are no longer fanciful. The Gambian leaders will already find it more difficult to continue to oppose the bridge over their river that the Senegalese have always wanted. It could be the same regarding a customs union which might curb the smuggling, even if certain Gambian individuals must bear the brunt of that. In any case, without really trying, the Senegalese leaders have just succeeded in pulling off quite a nice coup.

9631
CSO: 4400

SITUATION FOLLOWING SENEGALESE TROOPS' WITHDRAWAL FROM GAMBIA NOTED

Paris LE MONDE in French 9-10 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Pierre Biarnes]

[Text] One week after having intervened in Gambia to put a halt to the deteriorating domestic political situation (see LE MONDE of 4 November), the Senegalese troops withdrew from Banjul which, except in case of some unforeseen event, was to have been evacuated by Sunday night. According to reports from unofficial sources, it was possible that Commonwealth forces consisting of Nigerian soldiers would replace the Senegalese troops.

The landing on Friday 31 October, of two Puma vehicles, belonging to the Senegalese Army, at MacCarthy Square (Banjul's central square) and the deployment of 30 men in combat dress, whom these vehicles carried to the church where the funeral was being held for Commander Mahoney, second in command of the Field Forces (who had been assassinated a few days earlier) had been enough to nip in the bud the riot that had been planned for the end of the ceremony. At the same time, approximately 100 other men neutralized the Yundoum Airport and the Field Forces camp at Bacau in the outskirts of town. By the next morning, reinforcements had completed the disposition of troops and, since then, calm has reigned in Banjul.

Once the surprise effect had died down, scarcely 48 hours later, a feeling of uneasiness began to develop in both countries, intensified by the silence kept by official circles both at Dakar and Banjul, a silence which was to be broken the following Sunday by a strange communique issued by the Gambian Government which stated, in the face of all evidence, that the Senegalese troops had only come to participate in "joint maneuvers" with the Field Forces. By refusing to admit that it was upon the request of President Jawara, who had felt threatened, that the Senegalese troops had intervened, the Gambian authorities thus gave the impression that they regretted having called on their neighbor for assistance, of allowing themselves to force the hand of their neighbor. Lengthy secret meetings, apart from the work of the annual session of the joint Senegalese-Gambian joint commission, which was being held at Banjul, were required to make the Gambian authorities publicly admit the truth on Wednesday, again by a second enigmatic dispatch which was cosigned by the Senegalese.

Furthermore, it does appear that, although it may have seemed to be justified at the moment, this Senegalese intervention in a former crown colony was not highly appreciated in certain British circles. Similarly, reservations must also have been formulated by the Americans who are firmly settled in Banjul and who appear to be quite interested in the Yundoum Airport, which might possibly serve them as a point of support more effectively than does Dakar-Yoff.

7619
CSO: 4400

MEETING ON SCOPE OF MADAGASCAR-SEYCHELLES COOPERATION

Malagasy Delegation, Seychelles Authorities

Victoria NATION in French 6 Nov 80 pp 1-2

[Article: "To Strengthen Exchange Channels"]

[Text] Guy Sinon and Matthew Servina, respectively ministers for Political Organization and Administration and for Tourism and Transportation, held a working meeting at "National House" yesterday afternoon with the Malagasy delegation currently visiting our country.

Zasy Lucien, general director of SECREN (Naval Design, Constructions and Repairs Company), is at the head of the Malagasy delegation including three other managers from this firm. This group has been on a working trip to the Seychelles Islands since Tuesday to explore with various heads of ministerial departments ways and means to strengthen the bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

Yesterday bilateral discussions have been directed toward questions of common interest, including exchange of technical know-how between the two countries in the field of naval constructions and repairs, as well as on short and medium term projects in this domain, together with the required training of personnel.

The two delegations have equally taken-up other subjects for bilateral cooperation, such as tourism and commercial exchanges, toward the goal of giving priority to south-south exchanges as defined by presidents Rene and Ratsiraka.

Messrs Sinon and Servina, in their capacities as general secretary and assistant general secretary in SPPF (Seychellois People's Progressive Front) and the head of Malagasy delegation, in his capacity as president of the People's Council for the Diego Suarez province, have mutually compared their political informations on the current situation in their respective countries and in the Indian Ocean region.

The Malagasy delegation from SECREN, Naval Design, Constructions and Repairs Company, the largest naval work in the Indian Ocean, during its stay in our country will pursue its conversations with the Foreign Affairs and Defense ministers, Jacques Hodoul and Ogilvy Berlouis.

SECREN Delegation

Victoria NATION in French 7 Nov 80 p 1

[Article: "SECREN Delegation Meets With Mr Hodoul"]

[Excerpt] The Malagasy delegation from SECREN, Naval Design, Constructions and Repairs Company, headed by its general director, Zasy Lucien, in pursuit of its mission in our country and yesterday afternoon met with the Foreign Affairs minister, Jacques Hodoul; after having a working meeting the day before yesterday with the Political Organization and Administration and the Tourism and Transportation ministers, Guy Sinon and Matthew Servina.

Yesterday's meetings covered various aspects of bilateral cooperation between Sey Seychelles and Madagascar, as they were defined by the highest authorities of both countries, and which are related to trade, maritime and air communications, training, tourism and review of current political situation in the region.

The Malagasy delegation visit is part of the agreements reached by the two countries in the Seychellow-Malagasy maritime pact signed by Minister Servina and his homologue Jean Bemananjara in August 1979; a pact which covers particularly merchant trade between the two countries, import and export conditions in both directions for local products, bilateral cooperation in the domain of naval constructions and repairs, training of qualified shipping personnel and the opening of a naval repair dock in Victoria.

A similar delegation from SECREN, headed by Jean Renjeva, assistant general director, had visited our country in October 1979, following the signature of the maritime pact between the two countries.

9627
CSO: 4400

MAURITIAN PM MAKES STOPOVER, INTERVIEWED BY PRESS

Victoria NATION in French 3 Nov 80 p 1

[Article: "Mauritian Prime Minister Addresses Press: 'We Must Preserve Peace and Harmony in This Region'"]

[Text] Returning to Mauritius, after an official visit to India, the Mauritian prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, yesterday made a technical stopover at Point Larue Airport, where he was greeted by Jacques Hodoul, foreign affairs minister, and Jeremie Bonnelance, principal secretary. Answering questions from journalists, in the State Room of the International Airport, the Mauritian prime minister described the bilateral relations between Seychelles and Mauritius as good.

He added: "There are numerous questions which require that we work together to preserve our separate identities and to preserve peace and harmony in this region of the Indian Ocean," before relaying his greetings and those of the Mauritian people to President Rene and to the Seychelles people. Asked about the increased arms race in this region, Seewoosagur Ramgoolam declared that he regrets it; because, and he added, "we desire to see this region remain an area of peace, where the local people devote themselves to development work for their prosperity; and not an area of tensions in a state of cold war."

On the question of Diego Garcia Island ownership, the Mauritian prime minister did recall that it belongs to Mauritius and that it is an integral part of its territorial waters. "But," he added, "we ceded it to Great Britain, which in turn has ceded it to the United States and we are making sure that our sovereignty is recognized by Great Britain and the United States."

However, the prime minister hinted, even after regaining this sovereignty, American forces could be maintained on Diego Garcia Island. "All parties must reach agreement with Mauritius and we are not hostile to American presence, as we would obtain some advantages in return" he said.

Asked whether his country would fully take part in the upcoming Colombo conference on Indian Ocean demilitarization, and whether he intended to look favorably on the similar initiative from the Malagasy president for another conference, the Mauritian prime minister has underlined that his country would participate in every conference dealing with problems of the region.

9627
CSO: 4400

SOMALIA EXPRESSES WISH FOR GOOD RELATIONS WITH KENYA

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 21 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Security Is Important to All"]

[Text]

The Kenyan government's declaration of a state of emergency in the NFD two weeks ago in the wake of some murdered people in the region was followed by unfounded allegations of complicity by the SDR, and then indiscriminated massacres of the inhabitants. And all along the SDR had been pleading non-guilty.

This week the Somali government has revealed that it has in fact been cooperating with the Kenyan authorities in maintaining peace and security in the NFD, by helping to bring to justice any criminal that has come to seek sanctuary here. INTERPOL can be called to witness the steps the SDR has taken in this regard.

But the Kenyan government has acted very precipitately, showing thereby, that she is not ready to reciprocate the Somali people and their leaders' goodwill. This is very un-neighbourly, and it can play into the hands of our common enemies and the enemies of Africa.

Why should Kenya doubt the SDR's sincerity and be partial to Abyssinia that is full of ill-will towards the SDR and therefore wants to see our relations with Kenya poisoned by disturbing peace in the NFD, is a mystery.

Are we to expect more savage acts from Kenya or will she see reason and act more sensibly, allowing the NFD people to live in security for more than politices and economy. it is very important to them, for on it hinges their survival.

To be able to live in peace is a human aspiration. And both Kenya and the SDR have a duty to maintain such peace in the NFD and improve it, so that their relation too, will in turn be better.

CSO: 4420

ZAMBIAN-TANZANIAN ROAD SERVICE PROFIT REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

THE Zambia-Tanzania Road Services made a profit of K1.7 million after ferrying 343,913 tonnes of cargo to and from Zambia, the government-owned newspaper DAILY NEWS reported today.

The paper, quoting the firm's deputy general manager Alphorese Makikini, said the rise in tonnage was because of increased number of trucks in operation.

The company last year bought 134 new trucks and its workshop rehabilitated 250 old vehicles, Mr Masikini said.

In the 1978/79 period a total of 204,380 tonnes was hauled.

The company has the capacity of ferrying an average of 500 tonnes of cargo a day from Dar es Salaam to Zambia.

Giving a break-down of cargo transported by Zamtan in the last financial year, the paper said a total of 157,902 tonnes of general cargo were ferried from Dar es Salaam to Zambia while 186,011 tonnes of copper were carried from Zambia to Dar es Salaam.

The company incurred a K28,600 loss in the previous year as it was operating with only 250 trucks and a large number of the vehicles was grounded because of lack of spare parts.

In the 1977/78 period it hauled only 117,936 tonnes of cargo incurring a K1.1 million loss.

And ZANA reports from Kinshasa: member of the Central Committee Mr Kapasa Makasa has called on Zambia and Zaire to encourage exchange visits between the two countries not only at top level but at grassroot level.

Mr Makasa made the call yesterday when he attended the inauguration of the central committee of the ruling Popular Movement for the Revolution (MPR).

He said exchange visits at all levels would enable Zambia and Zaire to learn and benefit more from each other.

He told the gathering which included President Mobutu that the two countries were friendly sister republics.

CSO: 4420

DUMONT BOOK CRITICAL OF ZAMBIA, TANZANIA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Arnold Raphael]

[Text] London, Friday--Professor Rene Dumont, the controversial French agronomist and doyen of his craft, has once again castigated poor colonial Africa.

His new book "L'Afrique Etranglee (Africa Strangled) which has just been published in Paris, largely consists of highly critical socio-economic surveys of Zambia and Tanzania.

But Prof Dumont who has been active in Third World agriculture since 1926 does not spare the rest of Africa. It too, comes under his lash.

The general situation "far from improving is continuing to get worse and is becoming absolutely dramatic."

Tanzania is taken to task for imposing a harsh socialism "imposed from above" and for allowing the bureaucracy to take power out of the hands of the people.

President Julius Nyerere refused to publish Prof Dumont's report.

Turning to Zambia, Prof Dumont claims that Zambia's increasing reliance on South Africa was due not so much to problems arising from the Rhodesian war, but from a system that failed to produce rural manpower which resulted in the need to import food.

He says "copper madness" had done little more for Zambia than encourage vast politically volatile shanty townships occupied by the half-educated.

The professor points an accusing finger at the growing and corrupt bureaucratic black leak on West Africa and predicts generalised famine by the end of the century with the former French colonies becoming deserts and sinking deeper into near colonialism.

Bad agricultural planning had paid "Ivory Coast miracles."

Prof Dumont sprang to fame or to notoriety with his book "False Start in Africa." His point in his new work is that the African continent is still on the wrong course and his warning 18 years ago has gone unheeded.

During his visit to Zambia and Tanzania last year, he came in for some critical examination himself not least in the editorial columns of the TIMES OF ZAMBIA.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

KATANGESE MERCENARIES--The Katangese mercenaries who were recruited by South Africa to topple the Zambian Government were not supported by the Zairean authorities. This was said by the assistant governor at Mokambo, Mr Kitanga Bondo, on Monday during the 20th anniversary celebrations of his country's independence from Belgium in 1960. Mr Kitanga told a Zambian delegation from Mufulira that as people staying in border areas, they should strive to cement the good relationship existing between the two countries. Mufulira district political secretary, Mr Griffiths Mataka, who lead the Zambian delegation, said the good relationship should start at the grass-roots level instead of leaving it at the heads of state level. Mr Mataka, who admitted that although there were some problems between nationals of the two sister countries, they should be resolved in an amicable way. He appealed to UNIP and Zaire's Popular Revolutionary Movement (PRM) militants to cooperate and work together for the betterment of the two countries.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Nov 80 p 5]

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACKS STRICTLY AIMED AT CIVILIAN TARGETS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Oct 80 pp 1,10

[Text] We have received for publication the following press release from the Department for Politico-Ideological Education, Propaganda, and Information of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

The Pretoria racists, who are repressing by force of arms the most basic rights of the black population of the Republic of South Africa and occupied Namibia, are seriously threatening international peace and security through their constant attacks on Angolan territory.

With every day that passes, the constant and systematic armed provocations by the Republic of South Africa are taking on the appearance of a real escalation of undeclared war against our people.

As was reported just yesterday in a communique published in Luanda by the Ministry of Defense, the southern part of the free and sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola continues to be the scene of daily violations of our frontiers by racist South African ground forces or aircraft. Those actions are a very clear and flagrant demonstration of the aggressiveness of Pretoria's racist and warmongering rulers toward the Angolan Revolution.

As was mentioned in the document from the Angolan Ministry of Defense, such daily violations have the sole objective of trying to keep our people and their military units stationed in the southern part of the territory in a permanent state of tension, thus preventing the socioeconomic and harmonious development of those areas of our country.

Beyond all the pretexts cited by the racists to justify their warmongering actions, the fact is that in the field, any impartial observer cannot fail to note that all the murderous fury of the South African soldiery falls solely on the defenseless inhabitants of Angola's Cunene, Kuando-Kubango, and Mocamedes provinces. The pretext is one thing, and the objectives are something else. They say they are trying to neutralize SWAPO bases. But the true fact is that their acts of aggression fall on Angolans--on peaceful people committed to the process of national reconstruction.

In short, the direct objective of the racists is Angola and its revolution--an attempt, through all kinds of planned actions, at its destabilization.

As was recognized just recently by experts from the UN Commission on Human Rights, the Republic of South Africa is carrying on an undeclared war against the People's Republic of Angola. In short, the criminal actions of the racists are an integral part of Pretoria's policy aimed at terrorizing the Angolan people, who have opted for the path of progressive development. Those actions contradict the principle of respect for the country's sovereignty, one of the most important principles of international law.

In the first 6 months of this year, 529 provocations were perpetrated against our people. The culmination of the escalation of military criminal pressure on our country by the racists was the big invasion carried out last June. Using the most sophisticated air power, along with heavy artillery and armor of the most diverse types, and supported by mercenaries of the most incredible and strangest origins, in addition to lackeys, South African units penetrated more than 60 kilometers into the territory of the People's Republic of Angola. The aggressors bestially massacred peaceful inhabitants. There were 322 dead, the great majority of them old people, women, and children.

As can easily be seen, the Republic of South Africa could not perpetrate its provocations against Angola without active support from certain Western capitalist powers. It is no secret from anyone, even the least aware, that close economic contacts exist with the Republic of South Africa. Those maintaining such contacts have a continuing interest in exploiting the natural and human resources in the southern part of the continent. Because of that, the United States and a number of other Western powers oppose the implementation of effective measures aimed at putting an end to the aggressive ambitions of the Republic of South Africa.

They refused to condemn the Republic of South Africa's invasion of Angola when they abstained from the Security Council vote on the resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of Pretoria's troops from Angola and calling for assistance to our young country in strengthening its defense capability.

Again this weekend, supported by fighter-bombers and helicopters, strong South African military contingents once more penetrated our territory. And as has always happened, the fury of the Pretoria criminals fell on those unable to defend themselves--the working people, who were surprised while at their production tasks. At a distance of more than 50 kilometers from the frontier, the racists fell upon the settlement of Danguena. They burned and destroyed everything. The people were savagely strafed as they fled. Nineteen bodies were found shot on the ground. Three brave members of the People's Defense Organization attempted to sell their lives dear. But unfortunately, being armed only with rifles, they could not do anything and were massacred right there. Their shredded bodes were gathered up later. They were unrecognizable, something that well demonstrates the bestial spirit of the racist soldiery.

Also attacked by racist aircraft was the community of Iona in our Mocamedes Province. On their way to kill for the sake of killing, and while the Mirages and Puma helicopters provided cover, the infantrymen massacred seven citizens.

Those were operations which intrinsically cannot fail to disgrace the people who planned and executed them. There was nothing military about them, because in fact they were on the level of pure banditry.

In Windhoek on Tuesday, it was indeed very easy to draw up a communique whose tone was one of a great military victory--it is indeed easy to describe as victories acts of banditry against members of the people who cannot defend themselves. That is the language of cowards. The shamelessness is now reaching that point and touching the limits of cynicism, which is so appropriate to professional murderers.

All of this is happening--it needs to be said--at a time when the South African racists are welcoming an important UN delegation for talks on Namibia's accession to independence. And the intention of the racists is very clear. At the negotiating tables they are trying to stall for time, while at the same time, through their attacks on Angola, they are sabotaging in the field the plans accepted by the parties beforehand for an acceptable solution to the Namibian problem. But their efforts will be in vain.

The struggle continues.

Victory is certain.

11798
CSO: 4401

WEST SHOWS 'TIMID' SUPPORT AGAINST SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACKS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Warmongering Paranoia!"]

[Text] Coinciding with the presence in South Africa of an important UN delegation headed by Brian Urquhart, assistant secretary general of the United Nations, the racist government in Pretoria has ordered an intensification of armed actions against the free and sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola. It announced its aggression using the jaded pretext that it only wants to destroy SWAPO "bases."

Pretoria is thus betting on a dangerous and irrational warmongering escalation to the detriment of the dialog and negotiations decided on by the international community.

The seriousness of the attacks unleashed by sizable land and air forces, which are affecting the peaceful inhabitants of Cunene, Kuando Kubango, and Mocamedes provinces, was opportunely denounced by the Ministry of Defense in a communique, distributed in Luanda, which categorized the attitude of the South African racists as an obvious act of sabotage against the resumption of talks concerning the granting of independence to the illegally occupied territory of Namibia.

This latest example of Pretoria's warmongering paranoia is more than a provocation against the Angolan people--who will be able to respond with the strength and determination they have always shown--and the truly free and independent countries of Africa. It is also a direct affront to the United Nations and Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim. It is a calculated insult, the result not only of the irrational policy being obstinately pursued by South Africa but especially of the passive attitude of the international community and particularly the five Western powers, which today are still hesitating to honor the commitments made to the parties interested, through the right they have won, in a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem.

International public opinion is now sufficiently enlightened and informed concerning the clear stand fully taken by the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan Government and people in the context of southern Africa, which is currently experiencing an explosive situation fueled by the criminal nature of the odious regime of apartheid. We have never concealed the internationalist support that the People's Republic of Angola gives to its brother people in Namibia--a response, be it said, to the demands of the international community as expressed in numerous resolutions by the OAU and the UN Security Council and General Assembly.

This position is one of principle which the Angolan people have adopted with courage, pride, and determination. It has already won respect for us in the international organizations, and this includes countries and governments whose political options are diametrically opposed to ours.

The coherence, firmness, and spirit of tolerance which the People's Republic of Angola has been demonstrating has even succeeded in finding a timid echo among some Western powers, which say they are interested in a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem.

In fact, according to a statement made in London by Manuel Pacavira, Central Committee secretary for the DEPPI [Department for Politicoideological Education, Propaganda, and Information] and minister of agriculture, at the conclusion of an official visit he made to Great Britain, the British authorities acknowledged the uprightness of the stand taken by our party and government on the Namibian problem and reportedly promised to use their influence with the racist government in Pretoria to bring it to its senses and to the path of honest talks within the framework of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations. The British Government and British businessmen also indicated their interest in intensifying cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola, including reactivation of the Cunene Plan, with which Great Britain was associated in colonial times.

Also recently, U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie made statements in Washington that differed from the usual logorrhea to which the United States has accustomed us whenever the subject has been the People's Republic of Angola. His statements can be interpreted as a still timid and shamefaced indication of understanding and respect for the principles which we have adopted as a free and sovereign people and which we have not renounced.

We can draw exactly the same inference from the speech delivered before the UN General Assembly by Freitas do Amaral, the Portuguese minister of foreign affairs, who praised the Angolan Government's important contribution to the United Nations in the process of liberating Namibia. It needs to be added that the Portuguese minister and CDS [Social Democratic Center Party] chairman has never, until now, demonstrated any sympathy for our party or for the government of the People's Republic of Angola, just as he has never concealed his ties with and support for the small puppet groups.

But the racist South African Government, insensible to the lessons of history, obstinately persists in directing its powerful war machine against the people and the free and sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola. The same weapons that oppress our brothers in Namibia and South Africa.

Angola does not bow to the force of arms!

And in Cunene, Kuando Kubango, and Mocamedes provinces, the glorious FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] will again be able to repel the aggressors and also take charge of defending the dignity and honor of the United Nations and the secretary general, whom others, perhaps stronger, chickenheartedly ignore.

In Angola we are a peaceful people. We want peace, and we will struggle to achieve it.

The MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan Government and people remain faithful to their sincere commitment at the side of the brother people of Namibia in the search for a peaceful solution that will lead to independence, cooperating with the UN secretary general in the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435.

This is known by the international community, specifically Great Britain, the United States, France, and the other powers which have economic interests in Namibia and South Africa and which are now being directly provoked by the irresponsible attitude of the racist Pretoria government.

How long will the insult go unpunished?

The struggle continues!

Victory is certain!

11798
CSO: 4401

WORKERS HAVE OBLIGATIONS IN NATIONALIZED ENTERPRISES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Oct 80 pp 1,10

[Text] The national media have recently given ample coverage to the confiscations and nationalizations decreed by the Angolan state in connection with private enterprises headquartered in Angola.

The reasons leading to the adoption of those measures, particularly as concerns the soft drink companies, included abandonment by the managing bodies or owners, the sharp drop in production levels, and deviation from the company purpose--that is, the firm's function--as was the case with the Luso-German Company, Ltd., which has now been taken over.

The confiscations, nationalizations, and takeovers by the state thus emerge as a way of defending the interests of the Angolan people, particularly the working sectors, by giving the state the right to manage the life of the enterprise in question in such a way as to place it in the service of national reconstruction.

That fact alone presupposes the assumption of greater responsibility by the workers in the enterprises involved and by the officials in the government sectors to which those enterprises are responsible. What this actually means is that on the one hand, the workers must increase their productive capacity and be careful to maintain a healthy climate of comradeship and discipline. At the same time, it also obliges the ministries and national directorates directly responsible to see to their smooth operation--specifically in the way of supplies and technical maintenance--and to insure correct economic and financial management in accordance with plans based on the realities in each unit.

In short, what it means is that for an enterprise that has been nationalized, confiscated, or taken over to really represent a true victory by the working classes, the thing that counts basically is the way in which its life is managed from the moment when it legally becomes the property of the people.

11798
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

HUAMBO, BENGUELA, BIE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY--"The power shortages that have affected Benguela, Huambo, and Bie provinces for a long time ended on Friday as a result of the return of the rainy season, which has made it possible to increase the flow of the Catumbela River and to resume normal hydropower production in keeping with the capacity of the machinery." That announcement was made yesterday by Carvalho Simoes, national director of electric energy, during a meeting with our country's news media. And in another communique, the National Directorate of Electric Energy explains that the reduced flow of the Catumbela River was due to the lack of rainfall, which prevented the normal production of electric energy, and to the simultaneous occurrence of serious damage to the gas turbine generating set at the emergency thermoelectric powerplant installed next to the dam in Biopio. The damage occurred precisely during this dry season that has just passed. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Oct 80 p 2] 11798

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

AL-QADHDHAFI MESSAGE--Libya's popular bureau chief in Belgium, His Excellency Hamid al-Hudayri, has delivered a message from his leader, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to President Ahmadou Ahidjo. He told Radio Cameroon the message centered on the ways of reinforcing the already healthy relations between Cameroon and the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah and lasting solutions to African conflicts. [Text] [AB251605 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 25 Nov 80]

BRITISH AID--Britain has accorded Cameroon 10 million pounds sterling--some 5.3 billion CFA francs--to help in the national effort toward development. This was disclosed to Radio Cameroon in Yaounde today by visiting British minister of trade, Mr Cecil Parkinson, after an audience with Prime Minister Paul Biya. Mr Parkinson told our staffman, George Ngouah, that he discussed ways of improving cooperation between the two countries. [Excerpt] [AB252100 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 25 Nov 80 AB]

AGREEMENT WITH FRG--Cameroon and West Germany have renewed the agreement concerning the establishment in partnership of the [word indistinct] company, Socaman [Cameroon Cargo Handling Company]. The 5-year agreement was renewed in Yaounde today by the minister for transport, Albert Nkome Kome and the director general of (Kurzdaberg) Company of West Germany. The renewed contract sets the stages for the increase of the Cameroonian shares from 51 to 60 percent by December 1982 and 65 percent by January 1983. The [word indistinct] company Socaman has doubled the value of the commodities handled since its commissioning in 1975. It has a total annual revenue of 2.3 billion francs which is expected to increase to 2.6 billion in the current fiscal year. Speaking at the signing ceremony today the minister of transport, Albert Nkome Kome remarked that the agreement has been renewed because of the positive results achieved by the company during the last 5 years. He said he hoped that the company would grow from strength to strength and eventually serve not only the port of Duala but other Cameroonian ports whose infrastructure is being constantly improved. [Text] [AB140958 Yaounde International Service in English 1400 GMT 13 Nov 80]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

BANGUI ON PEOPLE'S RALLY--With regard to the future rally of the people of the Central African Republic, whose early creation was announced in LE MONDE of 24 October, Sylvestre Bangui, vice-president for foreign affairs, has written us: "If today I possess the capability and means of creating such a policy for rallying, I believe that I can also exercise these powers within the framework of and for the benefit of the present administration and hope that I will not be obliged to create my own movement for this purpose whose announcement was premature to say the least." [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Oct 80 p 6] 7619

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

SOUTH REPORTEDLY LIVING PEACEFULLY--Considering the fact that southern Chad has been cut off from the rest of the world and has been deprived of all means of communication and contact and that there is nobody who wishes to officially speak with and deal with anyone, credit must be given to Colonel Kamougue for simultaneously maintaining unity and calmness of all the various classes of the population and of getting on with the work of peacefully conducting all economic and social activities. No one claims that everything which happens in the southern region is perfect, but it would probably be fair and honest to point out that, in a country ravaged by civil war, only the south is living in a state of peace, that its authorities have succeeded in maintaining a viable economy under very difficult conditions in spite of disappearance of the entire banking system, that its government is functioning in a nearly normal manner, that the schools are open and operating to the point that examinations, both primary and secondary, are being conducted under satisfactory conditions. Your correspondent was able to move around and do his job all the way from Sarh to Moundou even though he was stopped at several inspection posts. The question is, would he have been able to travel in northern Chad and produce a similar report there? [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Oct 80 p 6] 7619

CFT AID TO COTON-TCHAD--My heavens, I would like to know how the French Textile Development Company can be called "mysterious!" As a matter of fact, this company is well known throughout French-speaking Africa and even in a number of foreign countries. It is a semi-public company that was founded in 1949, whose main office is located at 13 Monceau Street, Paris 8, and ranks high among the leaders in development of cotton production in Africa, teaching the African peasants modern techniques of agriculture and improvement of their standard of living. I do not want to insult your correspondent by intimating that he is misinformed and that he knows nothing about the French Textile Development Company. Therefore, I am inclined to believe, and the context of his article confirms my opinion, that he has deliberately employed this term "mysterious" to make his readers think that this company is a hotbed of intrigue which seeks to hide its political objectives. Therefore, I would like to inform him that, while it is quite true that the French Textile Development Company has taken a chance on helping the Coton-Tchad Company in conducting the 1979-1980 campaign, it has done so in accordance with its normal responsibilities, considering that it was its duty, at a critical time, to assist an African company with which it has always been closely linked and that, in accordance with the missions that it has always assumed in Africa, it could not permit ruining the efforts of thousands of Chad peasants whose total harvest at the end of this campaign reached the level of 90,000 tons of cottonseed, which, in view of the circumstances, seems to be quite remarkable. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Oct 80 p 6] 7619

CSO: 4400

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR STUDENT CONGRESS IN GDR

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Nov 80 p 7

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — A two-member delegation led by Comrade Wondimu Robi, COPWE Central Committee alternate member and head of Youth Affairs at COPWE's organisational department, left for Berlin, the German Democratic Republic (GDR), yesterday to represent Ethiopia at the 13th congress of the International Students Union (ISU).

The other member of the delegation is Comrade Hailu Tujuba, chairman of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association.

The forthcoming international students union congress is due to take place from November 18 to 24 with delegates and representatives of 120 countries, liberation movements and other organisations. The congress is held every three years.

Comrade Wondimu said before departure that the congress will hear reports of member countries, deliberate and chart out plan of action, and elect the leadership.

Comrade Wondimu disclosed that the congress would also consolidate further its stand against the prevailing counter-peace threats by imperialism. It would contribute to efforts to promote peace, freedom and progress and declare solidarity with countries struggling for freedom, he said.

The Ethiopian delegates will meet their counterparts of the Free German Youth Association during their stay in Berlin and later proceed to Prague, Czechoslovakia, where they will take part at the subsequent executive committee meeting.

The two-member Ethiopian delegation was seen off at Bole Airport by Comrade Wondayen Mihretu, COPWE Central Committee alternate member and Comrade Guenter Mauersberger, GDR ambassador accredited to socialist Ethiopia.

CSO: 4420

VARIOUS PLANTS INCREASE, IMPROVE PRODUCTION

Additional Malt Processing Plant

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — The sencond malt processing factory of the St. George Brewery will begin serivce shortly, according to Comrade Kebede Shenkur, the Brewery's Manager.

When the factory comes into operation, it will save the country from four million to five million Birr, the Manager said. He added that 17,000 quintals of malt will be processed annually in the country thereby meeting the factory's total demand.

The main suppliers of malt for the brewery are the state farms in Arsi and Bale regions. At present part of the malt requirement is imported, which means that importation will cease as soon as the factory becomes operational.

Comrade Kebede revealed that in view of the importance of saving foreign exchange, work on the ten new factory is progressing at a very rapid pace.

The annual production of beer from the Brewery is increasing. Output in the 1971 E.C. production year was 61,075,104 bottles of Pilsner beer. In the second production campaign year, that is in 1972 E.C., output rose to 63,621,095 bottles registering an increase of 5.4 per cent over the quota, according to the Manager.

On the whole considerable effort is made step up production, said the manager. He attributed the success to the concerted endeavour of the factory's workers.

The St. George Brewery ranked third in a competition of the year's "Star Factories" from among the 18 production units of the Ethiopian Beverages Corporation, Comrade Kebede said.

Before nationalization, the brewery had 326 workers. Its present labour force is 718.

Thermoplastic Plant

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Nov 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--The Ethiopian Foam and Thermoplastic Industry is exerting maximum efforts to accelerate its production activities and to respond to the ever-increasing demand of the public for its products, said Comrade Seifu Meshesha, General Manager of P. Thomas Tellefsen Company and the Ethiopian Foam and Thermoplastic Industry during an interview with THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD.

The general manager said that the Foam and Thermoplastic Industry being the nation's major producer of thermoplastic products and the sole producer of foam products has been and still is doing every thing in its power to partially alleviate the prevailing shortage of thermoplastic products and to popularize the use of foam products. According to Comred Seifu, the industry produced both foam and thermoplastic products valued at a cost of 3,620,292 Birr during the 1972 calendar year, thereby surpassing the target set for the year by over ten per cent.

Major thermoplastic products of the firm are buckets, jugs and wash basing plates, cups and saucers, plastic drinking glasses, baby chambers, bowels, serving trays, seal fresh boxes and jerrycans. The industry also produces and supplies form products to the various furniture factories and to mattress and pillow producers in the country.

At present, the industry is producing the 24 kinds of its products with only four machines by changing moulds and raising the number of working shifts in order to least meet 10 to 15 per cent of the public demand, the general manager revealed. Earlier, he continued, the firm was operating with a single machine. In realization of the increasing public demand for plastic products, it was urgently needed to add three more new machines which helped to raise the firm's production capacity and contributed towards a partial alleviation of the shortage of the products.

Due Attention

Comrade Seifu however made particular note of the fact that although the industry strives to utilize its maximum production capacity, it is still hard to fully meet the growing public demand until and unless more machines are installed and production activities in this area are extended.

This, according to the general manager, is some thing very important and needs due attention from concerned authorities.

As regards the distribution of foam and thermoplastic products, Comrade Seifu said, the firm distributes its products through its sales agent--P. Thomas Tellefsen Company. Priorities in the sales of the products are given to mass organizations such as Higher Kebeles and peasants' associations.

Asked to comment on any advantages of producing these items locally over directly importing them, Comrade Seifu said that although all raw materials are imported from abroad, local production is still advantageous since the country saves quite a substantial amount of foreign currency this way.

Employment opportunities and the technical knowhow in the production of the items are also additional benefits that can be derived from the local production of the products, he reiterated.

For his part, Comrade Wondwossen Feleke, chairman of the workers' union of the Ethiopian Foam and Thermoplastic Industry highlighted the initiative and enthusiasm being displayed by the labour force towards boosting production.

Comrade Wondwossen stressed that the increased productivity and enthusiastic involvement of the workers is directly attributable to the increase in their level of consciousness and their awareness of the prevailing conditions of the country.

He also commented on the health atmosphere and the smooth relationship that exist between the management and the workforce. The total number of the firm's workforce is 54.

Faffa Foods Plant

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Nov 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--The Faffa Foods Plant, initially established as a small pilot factory in 1968, is currently exerting a tremendous effort to combat malnutrition and diseases resulting from deficiencies in calories, protein, minerals and vitamins. The plant, which earlier was under the Ethiopian Nutrition Institute (ENI), has been producing different types of nutritious food items since its incorporation in the Ministry of Industry in 1979.

The foregoing statements were made here Thursday to a reporter of THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD by Comrade Belete Beyene, General Manager of the Faffa Foods Plant. Comrade Belete asserted that the major task of the plant is the production, in bulk and quality, of baby foods and their systematic distribution to the broad mass at low prices. To this end, the General Manager disclosed, the plant has been producing such baby foods as Faffa (wheat-flour with soyabeans, milk and ten types of vitamins), dube (a popular product rich in vitamins, iodized salt and protein, and particularly well-nourishing to pregnant women, lactating mothers children and persons in drought-affected areas), Meten (cooked food item for children) and Edget (baby powder milk). It is envisaged that the production of shiro, fried and powdered peas used for making sausage, would commence in the immediate future, he added.

Increased Production

Comrade Belete further disclosed that the plant had produced 7,454 tons of baby foods during the 1972 Ethiopian Calendar year. This shows a substantial increase over the production of the previous year which stood at 4,063 tons, he added. The initial small pilot plant produced only 368 tons of Faffa in 1968, Comrade Belete recalled. Provided that certain facilities are available, he went on, the plant has a capacity of producing 12,000 tons of baby foods per year.

The products of the Faffa plant are of World Health Organisation (WHO) standard and hence internationally recognised, Comrade Belete reiterated. International organisation like UNICEF, OXFAM, the Christian Relief Development Association and

the International Red Cross, the General Manager asserted, are purchasing the products of the Faffa Foods Plant. During the Ethiopian calendar year of 1972 alone, these international organisations bought over 3,650,000 Birr worth of Faffa. This confidence that international agencies have in the standard of the plant has earned the country the same amount of foreign currency in cash, he added.

Comrade Belete emphatically noted that the plant is a non-profit organization and as a result sells a quarter of a kilogram of Faffa at 0.25 cents. This has been possible, said the General Manager, mainly due to the enormous support on the part of the Revolutionary Government by way of exempting the plant from taxation and the subsidy of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

The plant conducts a thorough inspection scheme to see to it that the products are sold at the set prices and that they are not hoarded by profiteering merchants, Comrade Belete observed. To this end, he went on, the plant has set up branch offices in Dire Dawa, Mekele, Bahr Dar, Jimma and Awassa for distribution and inspection purposes. In addition to these, the plant has commission agents stationed in Gimbi, Gondar and Dilla, he added. He further disclosed that the plant gives priority to drought-affected areas, mass organisations, hospitals and health centres with the intention of facilitating fair distribution to the broad masses. The plant also envisages to open branches in In Goba and Dessie in the near future.

Future Plans

Speaking of future plans, Comrade Belete Beyene asserted that the plant envisages to raise the production of shiro from the current 154 tons to 400 tons in the Ethiopian calendar year of 1973. He is of the opinion that this product has attained great popularity among agricultural workers in state farms. The plant also intends to build new stores, introduce up-to-date machinery and make certain changes in the already existing machines. According to Comrade Belete, the plant plans to supply bakeries with ingredients like protein and iodized salt with the intention of minimizing cases of goitre in the country.

It was learned that the set target of the plant for the current calendar year is 8,450 tons of baby foods. It was further found out that the plant has 140 employees, a laboratory for internal quality control and a tasting kitchen.

CSO: 4420

LIVESTOCK, CROP, MILK PRODUCTION, YIELDS DESCRIBED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--Research undertaken by the International Livestock centre for Africa (ILCA) has proved the most outstanding yet achieved in ILCA's field programme. The introduction of forages and a crossbred cow into an intensified cropping system has increased the income of the family of the peasant by 50 per cent and has produced a six-fold increase in milk yield. Research now focuses on further intensification of forage production and the use of the crossbred, cows for animal traction.

While appraising the activities of the centre in Africa Mr. C. deHaan, Director of Research said that since ILCA's headquarters is in Addis Ababa, the highlands of Ethiopia has become a logical focus on ILCA's research.

The prevailing agricultural system in most African highland areas, he said, is small holding farming, focusing primarily on subsistance crops, with livestock production a subsidiary component of the arable farming system. Within this general pattern, it was noted, however, there is a wide range of land-use systems, influenced by substantial variations in climate, topography, soils and socio-economic conditions.

High-Potential Area

Revolutionary Ethiopia, he said, has the largest highland area of any African nation, covering 490,000 square kms. or almost half of the country, and including approximately 70 per cent of the national human and livestock populations. He added that although meat and milk production in the Ethiopian highlands are traditionally less important than arable farming, the agricultural system of the area make extensive use of animal draught power and provision of feed for draught animals is a central component of the production system.

The first research programme was planned, according to the director, for a relatively high-potential area, combining livestock and cereal production, and in 1977 the Revolutionary Government offered a 160-hectare site for a research station at Debre Zeit. In 1979, the centre was provided with a second 280-hectare site at Debre Berhan. Research at these sites is being conducted in co-operation with the Ethiopian Institute for Agricultural Research (IAR) and the University of Addis Ababa, which has a field station at Debre Zeit.

Mr. De. Haan said that in both ILCA's research areas, work has focused on increasing the productivity of subsiscance crops with improved seed and fetilizers so that areas are released for fodder production which can be used to support improved livestock.

Better Technology

According to the director, in Revolutionary Ethiopia much more attention is being given to produce better fed livestock. Research at Debre Zeit and Debre Berhan includes, however, studies to adopt better technology on livestock management and animal traction.

The introduction of crossbred cows at the two research stations will lead to the eventual introduction of crossbred oxen, it was revealed. The research director said that preliminary observations indicate that crossbreds can plough 50 percent faster than local animals using traditional implements. Crossbred cows, he said, were used for traction in one research farm at Debre Zeit in 1979. Initial results were promising, with 2 or 3 hours of work a day, causing only small reduction in milk production.

Mr. De. Haan further noted that the alternative energy sources for household use are being explored so that cattle manure, which is now dried and burned as fuel, can be returned to the soil to maintain fertility.

The centre, according to the research director, has a good working relationship with the Third Livestock Development Project. The centre in collaboration with the project conducts research programme, data collection and on-the-spot experimentation

CSO: 4420

DAMS, CANAL, OTHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS DETAILED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Nov 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--A medium-sized irrigation dam has been constructed in Jabi-Tihnan district, Gojjam region, and work on a seven-kilometre canal is to start soon.

This was disclosed at the end of last week during a tour of inspection conducted in the area by Comrade Tekola Dejene, First Deputy Secretary General of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council (NRDC-CPSC) and COPWE Central Committee member, who also made a similar inspection tour of Gondar region.

The new dam in Jabi-Tihnan district is one of the four medium-sized irrigation dams planned to be built under a dam construction project in the region.

A total 171,640 Birr has been spent on the Jabi-Tihnan dam project. It was built through the joint effort of the Revolutionary Government, the European Economic Community (EEC) and five peasants' associations in the locality.

The Revolutionary Government and the EEC contributed 50,530 Birr and the peasants provided labour estimated at 121,110 Birr.

With the irrigation facilities, it is hoped that the peasants would cultivate coffee, fruits, oil seeds, pepper and sugar cane. The dam took two years to complete.

Present during the tour of inspection were Mr. B. Zimmer, EEC agricultural advisor and acting delegate, Mr. H. Okorn, EEC technical advisor, and Comrade Birru Ittissa, Acting General Manager of the Ethiopian Water Works' Construction Authority.

The other dams to be built in the region would be located at Kulti, Fetam and Tikur Woha. It was learnt that construction on the Tikur Woha dam will begin in two week's time.

Comrade Tekola and the team led by him also saw a dam site at the Chemoka River where a dam for electricity will be set up. The power plant at this dam is projected to supply electricity for debre Markos and 13 other towns. The existing power plant operates with naphtha and water, it was stated.

Other development projects were also inspected by Comrade Tekola. The NRDC-CPSC official visited peasants' producers' co-operatives and held extensive talks with their representatives. The office-bearers of the peasants' producers' co-operatives explained to Comrade Tekola the difficulties they had overcome and their future plans.

Two of the peasants' producers' co-operative informed Comrade Tekola that they would produce 1,300 quintals of grain during the current crop year and that they were in the process of building a silo for storing their produce.

Another major agricultural project which the NRDC-CPSC official visited was the Bir Shelleko state farm. There the NRDC-CPSC official was told that peasants of the region had played an active role in the collection of the farm's harvest.

with a view to promoting livestock production in the country, he said. [as printed]

According to the research director, ILCA was established to serve first as a centre for interdisciplinary research to promote the development and demonstration of improved livestock production systems, second as a focal point for training activities that will increase regional competence in the systems approach to livestock research and development and, third, as a multi-disciplinary documentation centre serving the livestock industries of tropical Africa.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

AFARS SETTLED IN AWSSA--Assaita (ENA)--Promising ventures are in progress to further improve the livelihood of Afar nationality in Awssa province, Wollo region. The members of this nationality are being settled in a locality where they practise farming and cattle breeding. They are given adequate education in farming and cattle breeding by experts from the North-east Livestock Resources Organization and the Ministry of Agriculture. Besides, a vast pasture land has been demarcated for their cattle in their surroundings. Six peasants' associations in Doubti district own three tractors, a truck and four ambulances while another association owns a tractor and a truck of its own. It is to be recalled that Afar nationality was one of the most neglected nationality during the discredited regime. The Afars used to lead an entirely nomadic life roaming from place to place in search of pasture for their cattle. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Nov 80 p 1]

GUM RESOURCES SAID PROMISING--Addis Ababa (EH)--Ethiopia foresees bright prospects in the harnessing and export of natural resins especially with the creation of conducive conditions towards the qualitative and quantitative production of the resource under consideration and the introduction of effective and efficient utilization of the nation's natural gum potential. This was stated by Comrade Merkorewos Hiwet, head of the Planning and Programming Service of the Forest Products Processing and Marketing Corporation, during an interview with THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD. Comrade Herkorewos said Ethiopia possesses great concentration of natural gum producing trees whose growth areas are distributed throughout the country with some areas known for the growth of the trees in abundance. He further explained that out of the fourteen administrative regions a high potential of natural gum has so far been identified in the administrative regions of Tigrai, Eritrea, Gondar, Gojjam, Wollo, Wollega, Shoa, Gamo Goffa, Bale, Hararghe and Sidamo. Although not identified yet, the growth of natural gum producing trees is also assumed in the remaining three regions, it was learned. The varieties of natural gum potential are gum olibanum, gum Arabic, gum myrrh, gum oppoponax and wasp incense. Of all these varieties, gum olibanum which at present has a high commercial value is the highest potential of the nation. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Nov 80 pp 1,6]

MILITIA TRAINING--Arba Minch--A total of 158 militia men drawn from different provinces and districts of Gamo Goffa Region began a three-month military training and political orientation course on Thursday at the Sel Weragamo Militia Training Centre. The course prepared for the tenth time was opened by Comrade Ali Musa, Member of the Central Committee of COPWE and COPWE's representative for the region, who exhorted the trainees to follow their training diligently and with revolutionary discipline.

He pointed out, contribution expected of them in defence of the unity and territorial integrity of the country. Speaking earlier, the Deputy Commandant of the Training Centre explained the activities of the centre, the criteria of militia recruitment, the kind of training given at the centre and the extra curricular activities at the camp. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Nov 80 p 6]

CSO: 4420

FRENCH JAGUAR PLANES ARRIVE AT LIBREVILLE AIRPORT

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Accompanied by an aerial resupply C-135 aircraft, 4 Jaguar attack planes of the French Air Force arrived in Libreville (Gabon) at the beginning of this week after a nonstop flight from France.

Officially, their arrival in Libreville is said to be a training exercise in long-distance flying for the crew, as was already the case in the past, beginning in 1977, in various African countries as well as Djibouti. However, the Jaguar planes had participated in defense and attack operations, notably in Chad and Mauritania.

The four Jaguar planes now in Libreville are part of the tactical air units stationed in the eastern region of France, and some of the squadrons are able to undertake overseas missions.

The Jaguar, a supersonic attack plane armed with 2 cannons, bombs and rockets, has an operational radius of 700 to 800 kms when flying at low altitudes, and of 1,100 kms at high altitudes. In the event one of the protagonists in the present Chad conflict would request the intervention of the French Jaguars, the distance between, say, Libreville and Ndjamena—1,450 kms--would make the use of the C-135 resupply aircraft necessary; the planes could also use an intermediate stop such as Bangui in the Central African Republic. Part of their mission would have to be at low altitudes to avoid anti-aircraft attacks.

For the present, therefore, and in consideration of technical constraints, the Jaguar planes in Libreville seem to have been dispatched to Gabon to reassure primarily certain African countries reportedly worried about events in Chad.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

TWO OPPOSITION CHIEFS RELEASED--It was learned from a reliable source in Banjul on Monday that the heads of two parties banned Saturday 1 November in Gambia (4 November LE MONDE) following the failure of a thwarted "plot" (the MOJA, Movement for Justice in Africa, and the Socialist Revolutionary Party) were released on bail after 3 days of detention. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Nov 80 p 6] 9631

CSO: 4400

PRESS COMMENTS ON EXPULSION OF LIBYAN DIPLOMATS

AB211734 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Last Monday, the government announced the expulsion of the entire staff of the Libyan Embassy in Accra. This action is the subject of comment in three papers today.

THE PEOPLE'S EVENING NEWS is drawn into the controversy by what it describes as the harsh action taken against a friendly progressive country like Libya. It says Libya, for reasons of her progressive stand in African politics, has of late been blamed for all political instability in almost all the reactionary governments in Africa. It is now the turn of the reactionary governments in West Africa to blame their political woes on Libya as evidenced by accusations from Chad, Senegal, the Gambia and now Ghana. The paper maintains that the destruction of Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan revolution will not stop the people's revolution in Africa. What reactionaries tend to forget is that a revolution is sowed in a given country until it germinates before it is [word indistinct] to consume what are considered to be parasites around it. The EVENING NEWS notes that Ghana urgently needs economic assistance from Libya since it cannot live on vain promises from Washington and Lagos. If the government thinks it has enough grounds to prove its case against Libya's involvement in Ghana's internal affairs, it should have completely broken off diplomatic relations with Libya. It further says: We have been forced to conclude that there is an international conspiracy with the CIA teaming up with Ghana's present security set-up to cause confusion in the country. If Dr Limann has anyone to be afraid of, it should be his own security set-up. If he cares to find out, we are sure he will be told that it was the same security system which toppled Kwame Nkrumah and all the governments which came after him. At the moment he can say without fear that nobody is subverting the Limann administration from the civilian sector. It is rather the security machinery which is actively doing so by not giving the country's leaders the peace of mind to tackle the nation's problems. We demand that the special branch and the military intelligence should stop interfering with the smooth administrative machinery of the country.

THE PUNCH has a different opinion of the issue. In its view, the Libyans have exploited the economic poverty of the African nations with which they have diplomatic relations to their selfish advantage. This, according to the paper, has become manifest through what it calls the indiscriminate use

of the power of its wealth to cover its activities against selected African states of strategic importance. The dictionary of Al-Qadhdhafi has expanded to consist of terms which possess the most lethal definitions for overthrowing legitimate goverunments with the aim of spreading Libyan influence. It refers to Libyan activities in Chad and the Gambia and says: We may not have all the oil money in the world, we may not possess millions of idle and useless dollars in the holds of Swiss banks but in terms of human decency, dignity and human rights we are excremely proud. If Libya will not [few words indistinct] according to the basic norms of diplomacy, then their blood money certainly has no place in her present gloomy economic orbit. [as heard] The Limann administration deserves warm congratulations for asserting once more that Ghana in all her relationships with other nations has never accepted the subservient role by playing second fiddle to some mighty economic godfather.

In the (?thoughts) of a native daughter column of THE MIRROR, the writer comes out from another angle on the expulsion of the Libyan diplomats. In her view any conduct grave enough to warrant the expulsion of an entire African embassy staff should be fully explained to the public; more so when the country is an oil-exporting country and the embassy is barely a year old. The writer wonders who the secrecy that shrouded the official statement is protecting since it gives room for rumors and negates the concept of open government which Ghanaians have heard so much about.

The writer wonders if the embassy of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has been closed down forever or if a new set of staff will be welcome. She is also puzzled by the [word indistinct] way in which such a drastic measure was taken. [sentence indistinct] The writer concludes her column by saying that everybody knows that hospitality is Ghana's unwritten motto but there is no need to stretch it as far as to apologize for expelling people who are supposedly doing something inimical to the host country. If we cannot be respected for our wealth at least let us be praised for firmness.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

BRITISH LOAN--Britain is to give Ghana a further interest-free loan of 10 million pounds sterling for projects to be mutually agreed upon between the two governments. The loan would be repayable in 25 years with a grace period of 7 years. It is the continuation of the loan given in 1978 for the purchase of urgently needed spare parts and equipment. Sectors which will receive support under the loan include cocoa, timber and mining industries. Agreement on the loan will be signed next January. Announcing this at a news conference in Accra today, the British minister for overseas development, Mr Neil Marten, repeated his government's support for the democratic, constitutional and civilian government of Ghana. [Excerpt] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Nov 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

PLASTICS FACTORY ASSISTANCE--Dakar, Senegal, 23 Nov (AFP)--Guinea and the European Economic Community have signed an agreement under which the EEC will provide 150.2 million Guinean sylis (about 7.9 million dollars) to renovate and extend a plastics factory in Conakry, Guinean Radio reported today. The radio, monitored here, said that the finance package included a grant equivalent to 540,000 dollars and a special-conditions loan for the rest. Guinean Radio added that Iraq was making a complementary loan of 6 million dollars to refurbish the plant, run by the state's Guinea Plastics Company. [Paris AFP in English 1331 GMT 23 Nov 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

USSR ADVISORS TO REMAIN--The Soviet Union announced on 27 November that it had recognized the new Guinea-Bissau regime. Guinea-Bissau authorities also announced that the Soviet advisors present in the country under the former regime will remain. The Vieira government reportedly requested from the United States the urgent shipment of 4,000 tons of rice in addition to the 4,000 tons already offered by the Americans within the framework of existing aid agreements. This was reported by the ANOP Portuguese press agency. The additional shipment would contribute towards alleviating food shortages. In another development, the governor of the Bissau Central Bank confirmed on Thursday that the new regime was viewing the eventuality of "introducing a private sector in the country's economy." [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Nov 80 p 3]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION AGREEMENT--It was on Sunday morning in the residence of the head of state at Yamoussoukro that an agreement for the sharing of oil production was signed between the consortium composed of Agip, Philips, Total, Sedco and Petroci [Ivorian Petroleum Company] on one hand and the Ivorian Government on the other. The signing ceremony took place in the presence of the head of state. The agreement is related to the sharing of the oil production to be obtained in an area of exploitation called Block A-1 which stretches across the continental shelf over an area of 5,500 square kilometers. The exploitation is due to last 5 years with a maximum investment of 10 billion CFA francs. The consortium is to build six oil drilling rigs on the 'field of hope' which you no doubt remember was discovered by Agip, Philips, Sedco and Petroci which were later joined by the French company Total. [Excerpt] [AB261705 Abidjan Domestic Television Service in French 2000 GMT 25 Nov 80]

CSO: 4400

THIRD JOINT FRENCH-MALAGASY COMMISSION NEGOTIATIONS

FMG 2.2 Billion

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 31 Oct 80 pp 1,2

[Text] After a few hours of delay beyond the original schedule--a quite natural development since it concerned a meeting of such importance--the Third Joint Franco-Malagasy Commission, which opened on Tuesday [28 October] in Tananarive, closed yesterday [30 October] with the official signature of the documents prepared during this session of the commission, provided for in the general cooperation agreement of 4 June 1973 between France and Madagascar. All of the declarations of intention, which were expressed during the inaugural session, yesterday [30 October] were appropriately carried out.

The French contribution for 1981--consisting solely of nonreimbursable assistance--will reach a total "never previously attained," as French Minister of Cooperation Robert Galley stated yesterday [30 October], amounting to more than FMG 2.2 billion. This confirmed certain forecasts which were made before the meeting that the assistance would open new perspectives in Franco-Malagasy relations. Before lifting the veil on what he called the "material aspects" of the session Mr Robert Galley warmly applauded the views previously expressed by Malagasy Minister of Foreign Affairs Christian Remi Richard. The latter, in effect, expressed vibrant appreciation for the "understanding" of France concerning our problems in agreeing to help us to carry out our "numerous as well as varied" projects.

Mr Robert Galley had stated that he was sensitive to the fact that Mr Christian Remi Richard placed Franco-Malagasy cooperation in a new light. This cooperation certainly goes back for a number of years, but historical developments have not succeeded in destroying it. In short, the leader of our diplomacy expressed all of his "gratitude" to France. Mr Robert Galley responded by stating that these views had gone "straight to the heart," and certainly "to the heart of President Giscard d'Estaing." All of that well illustrates the atmosphere of serenity which reigned over the work of the commission.

On Wednesday [29 October] the committee on "Cooperation" ended its discussions at about 1:00 am. Yesterday [30 October], at 2:00 am, before the departure of the plane which was to take them back to Paris, the members of the French delegation were still at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for this closing ceremony. What came out of this veritable marathon? Many things which should be credited to the Franco-Malagasy cooperation, which truly deserves to be cited as an example. "French solidarity,"

mentioned on his arrival on Tuesday [23 October] by Mr Robert Galley, was transformed yesterday [30 October] by Minister Christian Remi Richard into "the solidarity between our peoples" when the latter learned from the lips of the chief of the French delegation that, despite the present world economic crisis which does not spare a country like France, the latter is always ready to help Madagascar, "convinced that this will consolidate even more an already very old friendship."

According to Mr Robert Galley, his meeting on Wednesday [29 October] with President Didier Ratsiraka further reinforced the determination of his delegation to make this third meeting of the Joint French-Malagasy Commission a success, whatever the cost. This cooperation between France and Madagascar is therefore a living reality. France will continue--and by a long way--to be our principal partner.

In the light of everything said yesterday [30 October] at Anosy, where no one seemed in any way to be in a hurry to leave, despite the approach of the time for departure and also despite the bad weather outside, the future will be even more promising. For Rakotovao Razakaboana, minister attached to the Presidency for finance and planning, this session was nothing like a routine meeting. It permitted the beginning of a "common reflection" on solutions for the future, on major national and international projects. If the coal of Sakoa, the tar sands of Bemolanga, and all the large-scale projects which we think about are to be carried out, France has stated that it is ready, here and now, to say "yes" to our proposals. The fact that Minister Rakotovao Razakaboana emphasized at some length the unusual character of this occasion demonstrates the importance with which the two parties already regard their cooperation in these areas.

A final word? The figures speak for themselves. And based on this reality there is also this common will to ensure the success of healthy and fruitful cooperation between the two parties, where words are followed by actions. It happens--more often than one may think--that the two do not necessarily go together.

Joint Communique

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 31 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] 1) The joint ministerial organism provided for in the general cooperation agreement of 4 June 1973 met for the third time in Tananarive from 28 to 30 October 1980.

The French delegation was headed by Robert Galley, minister of cooperation. The work of the committee on "cooperation" was led by Michel Van Grevenynghe, director of cultural and technical cooperation, and the work of the committee on general affairs was led by Jean Gueguinou, deputy director of African and Malagasy affairs.

The Malagasy delegation was headed jointly by Rakotovao Razakaboana, minister attached to the Presidency for finance and planning, and Christian Remi Richard, minister of foreign affairs. The work of the committee on cooperation was led respectively by Jocelyn Rafidinarivo, technical counselor of the minister of finance and planning; Assomany, director of planning and policy of the education service; and Daniel Rakotomavo, director of program planning for problems of technical assistance, cultural affairs, and investment. The work of the committee on general affairs was led by Paul Rakotondramasy, dierctor of bilateral relations.

After having congratulated Robert Galley on his reappointment as minister of cooperation, Christian Remi Richard reviewed the friendly and fruitful cooperation bewteen the two countries and recalled the interest which the Democratic Republic of Madagascar attaches to the conference on the Indian Ocean Zone of Peace, to which the French president gave his agreement in principle for the participation of the French Republic.

Mr Robert Galley, on his part, expressed appreciation for the quality of the discussions and the cooperation between the two countries and emphasized the improved means to face in an effective way present bilateral and world political and economic problems.

Organization of Work

The following bodies were established:

1) A committee on cooperation

2) A committee on general affairs.

The committee on cooperation was subdivided into three sub-committees which met in succession: a) a subcommittee on technical assistance; b) a sub-committee on cultural affairs; and c) a subcommittee on economic affairs.

Outside the work of the commission the ministers presiding over the two delegations raised a certain number of questions concerning the two countries. The basic options available were decided on in the course of a long audience granted by the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Robert Galley was also received by the Prime Minister and Chief of Government.

2) The problems of the French community in Madagascar and those of the Malagasy community in France were the object of loyal and friendly exchanges of view.

3) French technical assistance involves nearly 600 persons, of whom about 450 are in the field of education, two-thirds of whom are in secondary and technical education and about one-third in higher education. Assistance will be more and more directed toward the training of trainers within the university to provide for the progressive replacement of French assistance personnel. (Third Level Normal Schools and the Third Cycle).

4) Scholarships and training programs will be maintained within the framework of Malagasy priorities and thus will be directed specially toward post-university study and research or toward higher educational institutions [les grandes ecoles] except for nonexisting channels in Madagascar [sauf pour les filieres nonexistantes a Madagascar].

5) In the field of higher education inter-university agreements will be used as much as possible to ensure an increasingly broad opening toward other universities.

6) On the other hand teaching "missions" of medium duration will be organized, while travel scholarships offered by France to our university students will be maintained at about their present level.

7) France will continue to provide pedagogical support for the training of trainers, within the limits of its means.

8) In the area of training of researchers the Malagasy side requested the extension of DEA-type [applied economics department] forms of applied sciences to other disciplines.

9) In the area of investments and within the framework of Malagasy priorities the two parties examined projects under way and new projects in the sectors of rural development, infrastructure, industrial and mining studies, and social and educational investments.

For 1980 14 projects totaling F 32,120,000 in non-reimbursable aid, or FMG 1,606,000,000, have been approved by the Fund for Aide and Cooperation (FAC), including:

1) An FP [sic, not otherwise identified] and pilot sawmill for pine timber (second segment): F 3.4 million.

2) Support for Malagasy capacity for cotton production: F 2.8 million.

3) Agro-industrial studies, including development of soybeans: F 1.3 million.

4) Preparations for extension work at Lake Alaotra (first segment): F 1.5 million.

5) Iron ore deposits at Soalala (first segment): F 2.5 million.

6) Aid to the LNTPB (National Laboratory of Public Works and Construction): F 3.0 million.

7) Participation in the color TV program (mobile video truck): F 720 thousand.

8) Direct investment credits: F 1.0 million.

9) Pedagogical equipment (books) for secondary Malagasy schools: F 4.5 million.

10) Agro-industrial studies (second segment) concerning soybeans, supply of rural communities, coffee: F 1.5 million.

11) Study of Point Tanio and the silting up of the port of Tamatave: F 2.0 million.

12) TV network Fianarantsoa-Fort Dauphin-Tulear: F 6.0 million.

13) Assistance to the INPF of Tananarive: F 600 thousand.

14) Aid to public health in Madagascar--radio antennas at Ambatofinandrahana and Anjanamasina: F 1.3 million.

This totals F 32,120,000 or FMG 1,606,000,000.

The agenda having been completed, the two delegations congratulated each other on the particularly friendly and warm atmosphere which characterized the discussions throughout this session.

The delegations note with satisfaction the effectiveness of the work and the positive conclusions which resulted from it.

The French side wishes to express its particular thanks to the Malagasy side for the quality of the reception, marked with friendship, which was shown to it.

FMG 7.5 Billion in Aid for 1981

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 3 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The overall total of French aid to Madagascar for 1981, as a result of the work of the third meeting of the Joint Franco-Malagasy Commission which ended its deliberations on Friday [31 October], is FMG 2.2 billion, as we reported in our last edition [of 31 October]. The latter total did not take into account assistance under the Fund for Aid and Cooperation involving development operations. To that total should have been added--something which we did not do--the scholarships, the missions of experts, the pedagogical and inter-university support [text states "intra-universitaires," but the context indicates this should have read "inter-universitaires"] to reach the "record" figure mentioned by Minister Remi Richard (Foreign Affairs) or the figure "never previously attained" as French Minister of Cooperation Robert Galley stated after him, for an overall total of FMG 7.5 billion.

To be officially adopted, the committee of the Fund for Aid and Cooperation and the French Parliament must still express their views in the coming weeks on this sum which should henceforth be called "provisional" and on its utilization. It would be astonishing for these bodies to question the decisions taken in Tananarive. Therefore, it is necessary to accept that this is a simple question of principle, since it is understood that everything which concerns public accounts, in France as elsewhere, is a matter for scrupulous computation by the responsible institutions.

However this may be, France remains our principal partner, in every sense of the word. It is France which brings us the most aid. It is with France that we have the most trade. President Didier Ratsiraka recently expressed the wish that the balance of trade between the two countries be reviewed and corrected because it is not in our favor. In other words France buys from us less than we buy from her. A proper remark--especially at the present time but which should also find an echo in terms of most of our trading partners. Thus, for example, for 1979 alone we exported a total of FMG 83,825,000,000 and imported a total of FMG 135,319,000,000. When these trading partners are examined one by one, it is still with France that our trade appears to be more or less in balance. In 1979 we imported about FMG 135 billion in French products, while France bought from us about FMG 84 billion. With the other trading partners, apart from those of the Common Market, the trade "balance" was clearly in their favor. For some of them our products are not "interesting." Even so, we buy their products. With our policy of trade in "all directions" we must also produce more.

To return to what last week constituted the principal news--the meeting of the Joint Franco-Malagasy Commission, of course--French aid to Madagascar has not ceased to increase with the years. It has gone from FMG 3.4 billion in 1977 to FMG 7.5 billion in 1981. And this does not take into account either French aid under the European Development Fund or that consisting of loans, notably through the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation or that coming from international bodies.

In 1981 France will provide us notably with her support for the cultivation of cotton in the Mahajanga and Toliara region, amounting to FMG 140 million; the restructuring of the whole "coffee" operation on the East coast (FMG 75 million); the agro-industrial studies on soybeans (FMG 65 million). Lake Alaotra, our rice bowl, will continue to benefit from French help. The French delegation went there on Thursday [30 October]. The preparations for extension activity in this region will receive an initial grant of FMG 75 million. The exploitation of the iron ore deposits in Soalala, presently being carried on by the Italian firm Italsider with the financial participation of the European Development Fund, will receive, in this category of French aid, FMG 125 million; the construction of the TV network Fianarantsoa-Fort Dauphin-Tulean will receive FMG 300 million; the improvement of the National Railroad Network [Reseau National des Chemins de Fer] will involve providing it with modern equipment to meet the ceaselessly growing needs of our national economy. Figures for this last project have not been provided, as this no doubt is a matter for the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, whose director general is expected to arrive shortly in Madagascar.

According to Mr Van Grevenynghe, director of bilateral and technical cooperation, the second-ranking French official at the recent meeting, who left Tananarive yesterday [2 November], Madagascar, after holding this latest meeting of the Joint Franco-Malagasy Commission, is among the first countries which presently benefit from French aid. It is to our credit, but also to the diligence of the "all directions" policy of President Didier Ratsiraka who, on several occasions already, has returned Franco-Malagasy cooperation to its proper place after the developments that we all know about. Today France has regained its title of the "natural friend" of Madagascar. But we should not rest there. The purpose of the "common reflection" which drew the attention of the two countries during the Franco-Malagasy summit meeting in Tananarive opens the door still further to new perspectives. A common adventure may be in sight which it is good to undertake together with the same reciprocal confidence as that which animated the work of this Franco-Malagasy commission.

The similarity of views of President Didier Ratsiraka and of President Giscard d'Estaing, particularly with regard to the new world economic order involving first the beginning of true North-South [text states "Sud-Sud," clearly a typographic error which should have read "Nord-Sud"] cooperation and then a European-Arab-African dialogue, is only after all a pious wish on the part of both of them to see a more just and more stable world emerge, especially at a time when the world is increasingly sinking into a chaos of misunderstanding and egotism. This is a world where force is being expressed in fire and blood and, soon, with so-called "economic" weapons whose principal victims will always remain the same.

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CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN DELEGATION VISIT--A Bulgarian delegation of experts, which had been in Mozambique since 6 November, returned home today. During its visit the delegation signed with the Mozambique authorities cooperation agreements in the fields of agriculture, industry, transport, machine construction, trade exchange and other economic sectors. The Bulgarian experts visited Mozambique in the context of agreements signed by Presidents Samora Machel and Todor Zhivkov during the recent visit by the Mozambique leader to Bulgaria. At Mavalane International Airport the delegation was seen off by the state secretary for the Limpopo and Incomati Valleys Development Authority, Rui Gonzales, and the ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to our country. [Text] [LD180527 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 Nov 80 LE/EA]

NORDIC ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT--Mozambique and the five Nordic countries have signed a 3-year agreement worth $66 million in credits for use in developing Mozambique's agriculture, fishing and livestock raising. Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Finland are all participating in the agreement which was signed in Mozambique by Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten. The agreement also provides for a large number of technical experts from the Nordic countries to take part in development projects in Mozambique. [Text] [Helsinki International Service in English 0930 GMT 28 Nov 80 LD]

CSO: 4420

CONSTITUTION COULD BE KEY ISSUE IN SWA TALKS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

WINDHOEK: There was an increasing likelihood that the agenda of the UN proposed pre-implementation meeting on SWA would be topped with an item to negotiate a constitution for the Territory, informed sources said in Windhoek yesterday.

The sources said there was a growing feeling that a multi-party conference, including Swapo, should first explore the drafting of a constitution before going on to implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

Observers in Windhoek said the main constitutional weakness of Resolution 435 was the Constituent Assembly which would be composed on the basis of "winner takes all."

In Zimbabwe, the constitution was negotiated among the main parties at the Lancaster House Conference before the country went to the polls to elect a government.

In SWA the Constituent Assembly will be responsible for drafting the constitution which, in practice, will be the sole prerogative of the winning party, assuming there is an overall winner.

Observers in Windhoek quoted the extreme possibility of Swapo winning an overall majority of one seat in the Constituent Assembly.

Without having to consult any of the other groups represented in the Constituent Assembly, Swapo could then, for instance, impose a one-party marxist dictatorship-type constitution on the Territory.

But, the observers added, the Constituent Assembly could also go to the other extreme.

If a far-right coalition gained the upper hand in the Constituent Assembly, the Territory's future could be determined by a rightist constitution.

It was agreed that both possibilities were extremely remotr, but nevertheless illustrated the inherent flaw in the Constituent Assembly which could widen rifts after independence in an already divided population.

If a pre-implementation meeting agenda could be agreed upon which included constitutional deliberations, Resolution 435 would require minor adaptation.

Instead of electing a Constituent Assembly — as the UN proposal prescribes at the moment — the Territory's electorate would go to the polls under UN supervision to elect a government to go to the polls under UN supervision to elect a government to lead SWA to independence and rule the Territory in terms of a constitution already agreed to at a multi-party conference.

Observers said such a constitution would be as binding on the government of an independent SWA as a constitution drafted by a Constituent Assembly. — Sapa

CSO: 4420

PROFESSOR ASSESSES NAMIBIAN SITUATION

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 8 Nov 80 p 21

[Article by Professor Gerhard Totemayer: "The Real Truth"

[Text]

This article has been written by a professor, Gerhard Tötemeyer, who is a noted authority on South African affairs. In fact, Professor Tötemeyer is a native of South West Africa.

The article was written for the Rand Daily Mail, and is reproduced in the Windhoek Observer by courtesy of the Rand Daily Mail. He has written many thesises on South West Africa, and for the residents of South West Africa it is worth perusing his thoughts.

History will yet prove a man like Professor Tötemeyer to have been totally correct in his assessment, prognosis and views on what steps should be taken to bring about a solution for so protracted an issue.

Looking at the present dispensation in Namibia, South Africa still remains the supreme controller. It retains control over foreign affairs, overall defence and security of the territory, post and telecommunications, railways, the Supreme Court and, for the time being, the position of the chief interlocutor in international deliberations concerning the future of Namibia.

South Africa is represented by the Administrator-General who heads the executive authority and the government service and acts through the South African State President. He retains certain powers such as certain legislative and constitutional authority. In terms of Proclamation AG26, the Administrator-General can detain people without trial and effectively ban them. The Administrator-General can also act as an arbiter between the different levels of government. He controls the civil service.

The Administrator-General is not in a position to alter decisions made by the Ministerial Council, the National Assembly and Representative Councils, but can refer them back for reconsidering. As intended by South Africa, the role of the Administrator-General is on the decline to increase the status of the National Assembly and the Ministerial Council.

On the lower level the Ministerial Council has been instituted with executive powers. It is composed of a chairman and 11 members elected from the 11 population groups represented in the National Assembly. The Ministerial Council operates on a "communal" or "collective" basis and not on an individual "portfolio" basis. One reason could have been that the National Assembly cannot provide the knowledgable men to head Ministries.

It is argued that the intelligensia of the black population in Namibia is not duly and proportionally represented in the National Assembly and that the majority of its members belong to opposition groups not being represented in the National Assembly, such as the NNF and SWAPO. Both refuse to acknowledge the National Assembly as a duly elected and representative body. The members of the various ethnic groups in the DTA, constituting the main component of the National Assembly, are not seen as legitimate representatives of the total population.

The DTA cannot escape the accusation by opposition forces that it is linked to divisive ethnicity politics. The DTA is furthermore accused of being a prolonged arm of South African economic and political interests in Namibia, in other words being a collaborator of predominantly white interests. The black DTA leaders also have to meet the accusation of being African traitors and quislings.

South Africa has to face the fact that as long as South African military forces and administrative officials continue to stay and operate in Namibia, that as long as no internationally supervised elections have taken place, that

as long as South Africa remains responsible for any aspect of Namibian affairs, and that as long as the National Assembly continues to exist in its present composition and function, no real independence for Namibia can be achieved.

So far the National Assembly, which together with the Ministerial Council and the central administration forms the first tier of government, has not brought about any real fundamental changes to be convincing or to enhance its credibility. What the National Assembly, which is composed of 50 members, is deliberating and what it has achieved thus far can be catalogued mainly as symbolic.

Certain laws which are still applicable in South Africa have been repealed to defuse existing and potential conflict areas, but they remain symbolic acts.

It must, however, be conceded that the repeal of discriminatory laws such as the Immorality Act, the Group Areas Act and alike, has theoretically created a situation which is different from that of South Africa where every white, whether he supports or opposes the South African Government, cannot escape the situation from still being part of the "white" system.

The National Assembly has legislative powers in most matters of national concern as well as executive powers which it exercises through the Ministerial Council. Since the inauguration of the National Assembly, Namibians are now urged to seek redress from this body. The question, however, remains whether instrumental laws, those that directly serve the economy and maintain security will significantly be changed to neutralise or even replace exploiting elements in the economy and polity, and to bring about a new socio-economic order.

According to the Namibian liberation movements, the economic and political conceptions and actions of the National Assembly have too many shortcomings to be acceptable. Although the National Assembly initiated the removal of discriminatory measures from the statute book, this has not changed the existing relationships much, especially on the social level, between black and white. Respect for human dignity is still underdeveloped in the Namibian society.

This situation will remain unaltered till the white population in Namibia realises and accepts it as a fact that it cannot continue to be the dominant group in Namibia, not even *primus inter pares*.

Most of the whites in Namibia actually fear the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 (1978), and it seems that as long as true independence according to this resolution has not been achieved in Namibia, the whites seemingly have the intention to live in a protected and privileged atmosphere. This situation of imagined security can, however, not last indefinitely. It is a false hope that South Africa will and can continue to look after the interests of the whites indefinitely.

It is therefore understandable, but not acceptable, that most of the whites and the National Assembly have no immediate interests to participate in the execution of Resolution 435 which, if applied, will change the political and socio-economic scenery in Namibia substantially. The application of Resolution 435 will undoubtedly endanger the existence of the present National Assembly. It will most probably bring it to an end.

The present political development in Namibia has continuously to meet crises of expectations. Can this sufficiently and credibly be done by the National Assembly? Can the National Assembly bring about peace, can it end the military struggle on the borders and strife inside the country, is it in a position to de-radicalise present political developments and attitudes (reactionary and radical attitudes), can it make more "white" land available to the most disadvantaged group in the Namibian society, the peasantry, and can it bring international recognition and internal harmony? Can it meet all these expectations?

Against the background of earlier comments, the answer must be in the negative. The DTA is deceiving itself when and if it believes that it can presently muster the majority support in the population. It is fighting a desperate struggle of political survival. It cannot afford to acknowledge that it operates in an atmosphere of false hopes and insecurity. It has to reassure itself continuously of its representativeness and credibility to justify its actions. If it wants to win, it has to prove that its driving force is stronger and more dynamic than those of the liberation movements. This is doubtful.

As a general assessment, it can with fair accuracy be said that if Resolution 435 is not implemented in due course, the process of polarisation and radicalisation will intensify. It may be the strategy of South Africa to prolong the process of total and internationally acceptable independence. The intention could be of withdrawing itself from internal politics and the administration of Namibia completely and to request the established Namibian army, which came into being on August 1, to be host to the South African military forces or alternatively to be invited by the Namibian Military Forces. South Africa may then argue -- since it established a Namibian Police Force on September 1 -- that it has technically withdrawn itself completely from Namibian affairs and that all the power is now in the hands of the National Assembly.

This could eventually imply that South Africa is also withdrawing as a direct negotiator in the international deliberation process about the future of Namibia by informing the United Nations that all negotiations should now be directly with the "legitimate" government in Namibia with South Africa only as an observer.

If Resolution 435 is not applied soon, and hopes are fading that South Africa and the United Nations will reach agreement in the immediate future of the implementation of the said resolution, the National Assembly may try to impose its will, most probably, if necessary, by force. The impression prevails that the DTA and the National Assembly are bargaining for time and that this can best be done by delaying the application of Resolution 435.

Both may hope that another 15-18 months may be sufficient to strengthen their position and convince the population of the tighteousness of their cause.

If that is the attitude of the two bodies, this strategy will eventually be proved ineffective. Whatever the DTA and the National Assembly intend to do, it will not show the expected results. The fear prevails that in the short run the political situation will deteriorate, that a policy of appeasement will not succeed and that ultimately the National Assembly will be forced to follow a militant policy, which could force the opposition parties to go underground. If that should be the run of developments in the immediate future of Namibia, then the future looks rather bleak and desperate, and will definitely not contribute to a state of stability.

CSO: 4420

MUDGE CLAIMS WHITE ELECTION NOT TO HAVE NATIONAL IMPACT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] WINDHOEK: The Chairman of the SWA Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said in Windhoek on Friday night that the outcome of the election for a White second-tier authority in SWA would have no effect on the national affairs of the Territory.

The SWA National Party won the election by winning 11 of the seats at stake.

Mr Mudge told a Press conference: "The outcome of the White election will have no influence whatsoever on the composition of the National Assembly or the Ministers' Council (the Territory's highest authority).

"The National Assembly was elected by the population as a whole and not by one single ethnic group."

The composition of the National Assembly could only be altered through another national election, he added.

"The people who were elected now in these elections will represent their own people in their own (ethnic) representative authorities and nothing else."

The elected majority would continue to govern the country just as it had been doing up until now.

Mr Mudge said he did not fear that the outcome of the White election would in any way influence the good relationship which existed between his party and the other population groups in the Territory.

In fact, the other population groups had informed him they now stood behind him "far stronger than ever before."

Mr Mudge said the NP had created a "race taboo" and its victory in the White election had done nothing to improve race relations in SWA.

The NP would not enjoy the support of the other population groups because of its policy and attitude.

The NP would not enjoy the support of the other population groups because of its policy and attitude.

By gaining 42 percent of the votes of the election, the RP had at least proved to the NP and the rest of the world that the DTA enjoyed "substantial" White support. There was only a difference of 2 600 votes overall between the two parties.

Mr Mudge appealed to moderate Whites in the Territory not to view the situation pessimistically or be disheartened by the election results.

"I have confidence in the future and we'll just continue with out programme," he said.

Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the SWA National Party and former South African Cabinet Minister, said in Windhoek he considered the result a decisive victory for his party, when considering that the media both in SWA and SA had been hostile of the SWA NP since 1977 when Mr Mudge broke away from the party.

He regarded the results as a clear indication of what the Whites in the Territory wanted.

Mr Du Plessis said he now wanted to make a thorough analysis of the election results before commenting further.

The SWA NP has no ties with the SA National Party headed by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. – Sapa

CSO: 4420

HERERO ELECTIONS ARE ONLY THE BEGINNING, LEADER CLAIMS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Nov 80 p 4

[Text]

THE HERERO second tier election for a representative authority are the first elections ever in which the Herero people will participate in chosing their own leaders along the lines of a Western-styled democratic process.

The 1978 general elections gave them their first taste of what it was all about, Mr Johannes Karuaihe leader of the NUDO Progressive Party of Namibia told the Advertiser yesterday, but this is the first ever Herero election as such.

The NUDO Progressive Party of Namibia is the official opposition to the NUDO Party led by Mr Kuaima Riruako, who represents the Hereros in the National Assembly for the ruling DTA.

Mr Karuaihe acknowledged that "I had to limit our election campaign according to the financial and manpower resources available and concentrate on a few key places only."

But he went on to say: "This is not the last election in which the Herero people will be involved. This is only the beginning. Riruako obviously has a better chance of winning. I grant him that. But I will be close on his heels from then on."

The NUDO Progressive Party was founded at more or less the same time as the second tier elections were announced, by Mr Karuaihe, who had broken ties with his leader in the DTA-affiliated Nudo Party of Mr Riruako in the National Assembly.

Mr Karuaihe presently sits in the National Assembly as an independent, with his former colleague in NUDO, Mr Uazukuane.

All that is known about the split in the ranks of the DTA's Nudo is that it revolves around a leadership struggle.

"We do not indulge in smear campaigns or in intimidation as is the case with others", Mr Karuaihe told the Advertiser. "We must maintain the democracy."

Asked for a forecast of the outcome of next week's elections, Mr Karuaihe replied: "I am not overoptimistic about getting a large percentage of the votes, but I will be satisfied with what we get. Remember, we are only a young party. In relation to the time at which our organisation was born, the election campaign was too short. The last two months were not easy for us."

The Advertiser asked Mr Karuaihe which policy matters he had emphasised during the course of the election campaign.

"Most of my people live in the Reserves", he replied, "so it is natural that agricultural and land questions play a large role.

NUDO Progressive therefore called for more land, more camps with which to control grazing, and more boreholes.

"We need qualified agricultural educationalists and technicians to assist us in developing our agriculture in the Reserves," he said.

"Plentiful good grazing in the east is available, but there is a shortage of water and the cattle are destroying the pasturage through uncontrolled grazing."

Mr Karuaihe also says that the system of communal tenure on the land is overloading the agricultural potential of the ground.

Private ownership outside Hereroland should therefore be encouraged, but the development of the communal system of land tenure should not be ignored because it was of great importance to the Herero people.

Besides agricultural policy, Mr Karuaihe also stressed the importance of educational upliftment of the Hereros and the development of general social services in all spheres as being equally important.

Support for the NUDO Progressive Party of Namibia was generally good according to Mr Karuaihe, and considering the disadvantages under which they operated, to his satisfaction.

Support for this party he felt to be equally strong in the towns as well as in the rural areas.

There appeared to be no significant differences between NUDO Progressive and the DTA's NUDO Party as far as policy matters were concerned.

CSO: 4420

HERERO CHIEF COMMENTS ON ROLE OF ETHNICITY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] ETHNICITY was an experimental base for future political progress and a means to an end rather than an end in itself, Mr Kuaimo Riruako, Herero Chief and Member of the Ministers' Council said this week.

Mr Riruako said he did not maintain that the recent ethnic elections could attribute a rightwing image to the DTA which might be to the advantage of Swapo in a one-man-one-vote election.

Ethnicity was overemphasised by the present policy of the DTA he said, but it had to be kept in mind that this was a mere experiment in contact between the various population groups.

Racism existed in the minds of all people, Mr Riruako said, but it was important to keep it from legislation and to educate people in accepting one another on merit.

He pointed out that Blacks were traditionally tribalists.

"This is a fact of life", he said. "One had to be realistic if you wanted to achieve your objectives."

Pan Africanism belonged to the past, Mr Riruako maintained. Mixed authorities were a reality in today's world and merit rather than colour should be the criterion. A developing country had to utilise the expertise at its disposal and people should endeavour to learn from each other.

In Africa it was unfortunately the case that defeat was not easily accepted and the people had to learn by their mistakes.

Mr Riruako said he felt the only achievements in the political development of SWA have been brought about by the DTA, such as the abolishment of the Immorality Act, the Mixed Marriages Act and racism to a degree.

Accusations to the effect that the DTA were White puppets held no ground, he said. It was important for a country in the process of becoming independent to negotiate with the colonial power, in this case SA.

The UN had 30 years to bring about change in SWA and give the country back to its people, Mr Riruako said, but they failed. Now the people of SWA were taking their future into their own hands.

The people have already experienced tangible evidence of the changes and this gave them confidence in the promises for future developments from their leaders.

Regarding the White second-tier election, Mr Riruako said it was a mistake to allow White civil servants who didn't intend staying in the country to vote in an election. He was convinced that this should not have been allowed.

He denied allegations of intimidation in the Herero second-tier election and said people were bound to get emotional about election issues and shout at one another.

CSO: 4420

EDITORIAL COMMENDS UN EFFORT ON NAMIBIA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial in column "Comment"]

[Text] United Nations Special Representative on SWA, Mr Martti Ahtissari, is to be congratulated on having made considerable progress in arranging an all-party conference to precede the implementation of UN Resolution 435.

The task has not been an easy one.

The SA Government and the internal parties have frequently accused Mr Ahtisaari of having been blatantly one-sided and this, as he told the Windhoek Advertiser, has troubled him considerably.

There has been a terrific clash of interests and the problems have been intricate.

When the UN team headed by Mr. Brian Urquhart visited Pretoria a month ago, the UN team was clearly apprehensive about both the idea and the prospects of an all-party conference.

An all-party conference was mooted by the South African side.

Mr Urquhart and Mr Ahtisaari pledged to do all possible to make such a conference materialise and indeed Mr Ahtisaari chose to visit the Frontline States immediately after the Pretoria talks to get them to accept the idea.

It would seem that he has succeeded, perhaps with the exception of Tanzania.

The SA Government and the DTA in particular have asked for a full demonstration of impartiality by the UN.

Mr Urquhart proved to be particularly reasonable in his approach in Pretoria.

Mr Ahtisaari has now taken it a step further.

True, more is still expected of the UN: Mr Ahtisaari will have to drop his role as Commissioner of Namibia; the UN will have to stop financially aiding Swapo; UN agencies will have to cease being biased for their part; and the General Assembly and Security Council will have to show an even greater change of heart.

Be that as it may, lets give credit where it is due.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SWAPO TERRORIST DEATHS--Brigadier Willie Meyer Second-in-Command of the SWA Territory Force, has announced that 39 Swapo terrorists have been killed in operations by the SWATF and the SA Defence Force, since October 30. In one of the contacts on November 7, the security forces were following the tracks of terrorists and forced them by persistent follow-up pressure to set up a hurried ambush for the Security Forces. However, the terrorists were surprised in their ambush positions and six were shot and killed. The security forces seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition and equipment. According to the Press release it is clear that the terrorists are avoiding contact with the security forces and are concentrating mainly on intimidation and terror against the local population. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Nov 80 p 2]

LUXURY PATROL CRAFT--A luxury patrol craft of R4m purchased by the SWA Department of Economic Affairs arrived in Walvis Bay last week. This patrol vessel is to monitor foreign fishing activities in SWA waters and will also be used for research purposes. A former luxury yacht, the craft was acquired by the SWA Government from Greek owners in the Mediterranean. Named the S-TO-S (a name that will be changed still), the finish and accommodation of this vessel is luxurious, with fully-carpeted cabins and private bathrooms. There are stainless fittings throughout as well as anti-vibration and anti-nose panelling. She is powered by a 1 500 KW engine and is capable of 15 knots and has a three-week endurance at sea. The extensive array of equipment includes a satellite navigator. According to a report in the Namib Times, grave doubts have been expressed about her capabilities as a patrol vessle. Apparently over the years the SWA authorities have a poor record in their acquisition of fisheries patrol craft and this one is seen as "another disaster." The suggestion has been put forward, that it should rather be used as a prestige flagship for the future President of an independent SWA for official trips to neighbouring countries, rather than trying to "play navel patrols" against faster and bigger vessels. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Nov 80 p 4]

HERERO AREA FORCE--A passing-out parade was held on Nov 6 at Okakarara for the first members of the Herero Air Force who completed their basic military training. This was announced in Windhoek this week by the SWA Territory Force. The Commander of Sector 30, Col J T Louw took the salute during the parade with the Chief of the Hereros, Mr Kuaima Riruako. A total of 80 Hereros completed the basic three-month course and they will form the nucleus of the Herero Area Force. Further basic courses are being planned to expand the Force. The member with the best results will be nominated to attend a leadership course at the Military School in

Okahandja. This unit was trained by the SWA Territory Force on request of the Herero leaders, so that they can defend the areas Hereroland East and Hereroland West. The parade was attended by hundreds of Hereros, the woman dressed in their beautiful traditional dress. This was the first military parade in Okakarara capital town of the Herero reserve. Similar parades were held this week in Epukiro and Otjinene with the aim of introducing the new unit everywhere in Hereroland. Col Theron, the Commander of Sector 50, took the salute at these parades. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Nov 80 p 5]

POLICE BRUTALITY ALLEGATIONS--Windhoek--The District Commandant of Police, Colonel Stadler, has dismissed allegations of a clash between his men and a number of Coloureds who went camping at the Dean Vilioen resort last weekend. A complaint was lodged by Mrs. Mouton, housekeeper of the Ella du Plessis High School in Khomasdal. She said that a total of 46 Coloureds, including herself, her 30-year old son and 21-year old daughter, camped at the resort. The group was singing when two Whites arrived, requesting a bit of silence. One of the group apparently made a derogatory remark directed at the two white patrons, and the police were summoned. According to Mrs. Mouton the police, on arrival, beat them with batons. She also alleged assault on her son. "He was even given boxing gloves and told to defend himself", she said. On Monday, she said, her son had to pay R500,000 in fines for illegally staying overnight at the resort. Colonel Stadler said that the police arrived in response to a call by members of Nature Conservation, and that a police officer had been hindered during the execution of his duties. He said it had now become habitual to charge the police with all sorts of misbehaviour when officers were summoned to public places where trouble had erupted. But nobody would lay a charge against the police, he said. A spokesman for Nature Conservation said that the group had had too much to drink, and they were asked to leave. Instead, however, they started cursing the officers of Nature Conservation, telling them to scoot off. The spokesman said the police were then summoned. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 8 Nov 80 p 5]

CSO: 4420

SENGHOR INTERVIEWED FOLLOWING CEAO MEETING

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 30 Oct 80 p 12

[Interview with President Leopold Senghor; date and place not given]

[Text] Before leaving the Nigerian capital, the head of State held a minipress conference with the authorized representatives of the Nigerian and international press in Niamey. Recorded here are the questions and answers that were exchanged during the meeting.

[Question] Mr President, where does the idea of a trilogue presently stand and what do you expect from it?

[Answer] For the past several years, as you know, I have been recommending a Europe-Africa dialogue. More specifically Eurafrican. In 1976, when we met in Cairo for the Arab-African submit conference, I initiated the idea of an Euro-Arab-African dialogue. The trilogue has the same goal. Thus, we maintain contact with President Giscard d'Estaing who has been promoting this idea.

[Question] What is the present situation of the Senegalese economy?

[Answer] As in most countries in the world, we are having some difficulties. I must remind you that in 20 years of independence, we have had 10 years of drought. In 1977, then in 1979, our trading deficit amounted each time to approximately 50 billion. In order to fill this gap, we were forced, this year, to request approximately 100 billion from France and certain international organizations and financial institutions. However, while borrowing from others, we have also initiated an austerity policy. Thus, we have set up an economic recovery plan and aimed at a revival of our industry. I believe that is 5 or 6 years, our situation will be far better than what it is presently.

[Question] What political role can an organization like the CEAO play?

[Answer] I have talked about development poles in concentric circles for a long time. In 1963, during the constitutive meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), certain leaders, namely Nkrumah, wanted to immediately set up an African economic commonwealth. Which was not feasible at the time.

Last year, West Africa was the first to create a commonwealth, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). However, subregional organizations

already existed prior to this. Personally, I do not foresee any political role for the CEAO. Each State must choose, for itself, its own model of political expression.

In Senegal, we have opted, since 1945, for a democratic socialism. Thus, we presently have four large political parties, representing just as many streams of thought.

The CEAO, in my opinion, must be essentially an economic commonwealth, up and above the ideological differences of the countries that are part of this commonwealth.

[Question] Mr President, a word about the ANAD (The Non-Aggression and Defence Aid Agreement) which seems to be somewhat stalled.

[Answer] We were not able to reach an agreement during the summit meeting of the Heads of State on Monday afternoon. In fact, a member country, Mauritania, raised a fundamental question. Shortly, we will once again convene our ministers. However, it is certain that several African countries have decided to negotiate and sign an agreement within the spirit that we defined. At the level of the CEDEAO, we are several states to want this.

The majority of West African countries believe that they are the object of covetousness. Thus, they feel the need to draw up a defense treaty to guarantee their safety. Senegal's wish as far as this matter is concerned is absolutely unshakable. If there are only two or three States to want this defense treaty, we will obtain it. Those countries that do feel safe are free not to join us. We are forcing no one.

9592
CSO: 4400

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR NOTES ROMANIAN-SENEGALESE COOPERATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 29 Oct 80 p 4

[Report on an interview with Mrs Olimpia Solomonescu, Romanian ambassador to Senegal]

[Excerpt] (APS) The Romanian ambassador to Senegal, Mrs Olimpia Solomonescu, who has left our country, gave an assessment of the Romanian-Senegalese cooperation in an exclusive interview with the Senegalese Press Agency.

It is not easy for the ambassador to summarize, in several sentences, the level attained by the Romanian-Senegalese relations. However, she was able to point out several of the most significant aspects of this cooperation.

"First, I would like to emphasize that the contacts, the talks and the decisions reached over these past few years during the meetings held in Dakar and Bucharest, between His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, president of Senegal, and His Excellency Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, have contributed to the favorable development of friendly and cooperative relations between Senegal and Romania."

For the ambassador, the documents signed on that occasion reconfirmed the desire of both parties to act together to reinforce, develop and diversify this cooperation.

Mrs Solomonescu believes that the agreement of mutual guarantee of capital investments, signed last 16 June in Bucharest, energy cooperation agreement which will be signed during the next official visit to Romania of Moustapha Niasse, minister of Foreign Affairs, at the invitation of the Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Stefan Andrei, will unfold large prospects of long-term economic cooperation.

In fact, she said, in the area of energy cooperation, a significant step has been taken through the participation of Romania in the electrification of certain districts of the town of Bignona.

"I would also like to mention the air agreement signed by the governments of both countries and the interest that Romania has showed in establishing in the near future the airline Dakar-Bucharest."

Prestigious Event

Also interested in the development of mutual exchange of merchandise, the two countries have manifested concern in knowing what possibilities exist in this area. Mrs Solomonescu noted with satisfaction that for the first time, Senegal participated in the international trade fair of consumer goods (TIBSO) in Bucharest, this past spring.

"I want to emphasize at the same time the participation of Romania in the Dakar international Trade Fair during the last editions and announce that this year, my country will once again be present at this prestigious event."

The ambassador expressed her conviction that direct contacts between Senegalese businessmen and Romanian business firm representatives will contribute to the development of relations in this area, as well as to this kind of event.

Within the cultural aspect of this cooperation, Mrs Solomonescu pointed out the importance of the development of cultural exchanges between Romania and Senegal, given the very favorable framework offered by our country for cultural events.

"To make an assessment of the situation without going into any detail, I cannot help but greatly appreciate the fact that the provisions of the cultural exchange protocol for 1978-1980 have been duly implemented. I would like to recall the success of several events such as the film festival, the expositions, the radio broadcasting, etc, which, in my opinion, reflect the importance and the attention that the concerned Senegalese institutions attach to relations with Romania and the desire of our people to get to know one another better."

Certainly, the signing of the cultural exchange program for 2 more years in November in Bucharest, during the visit of the Senegalese Minister of Foreign Affairs, will enhance the invaluable treasures of the Senegalese and Romanian cultures."

"If I add to this the successful cooperation of Romania and Senegal within the framework of international organizations, it will be to give a realistic picture of the close ties established between our two countries and people over these past years.

The Romanian Government is convinced that Romania and Senegal have at their disposal an important economic and human potential, which will make possible greater cooperation in the future.

9592
CSO: 4400

RENE ATTACKS INDIAN OCEAN MILITARY BUILDUP

Victoria NATION in English 8 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

PRESIDENT Albert René has again spoken of the dangers inherent in the continued military build-up in the Indian Ocean — as he promised to carry on doing as long as the threat still exists. He also expressed the hope once more that there would be a speedy withdrawal of all foreign military forces from the area.

Mr. René made his latest plea in an address read on his behalf by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jacques Hodoul, during a reception last night hosted by the Ambassador of the Soviet Union, Mr. Alexander Startsev, to celebrate the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"The Republic of Seychelles continues to view the rising military build-up in the Indian Ocean with alarm", Mr. René said. "The presence of military vessels and the proliferation of military support facilities continue to grow daily despite repeated calls of Indian Ocean states to turn the area into a Zone of Peace.

"Recent developments in the Persian Gulf have generated a renewed convergence of foreign warships on the area and an intensification of diplomatic activity as efforts to secure shore-based military facilities in the littoral states of the Indian Ocean are stepped up.

Short-term advantages

"It is regrettable to note that certain countries of the region have fallen prey to such overtures in return for short-term material advantages. Their actions can only serve to aggravate an already dangerous situation.

"On a more positive note I am pleased to note that the Soviet Union has exercised

restraint in recent months and has desisted from matching the military build-up which has taken place recently in the area. Such restraint is commendable and, hopefully, it will be reciprocated by those foreign countries which have established a military presence in the Indian Ocean.

"We hope, however, that the forthcoming conferences which will be held in Sri Lanka and in the Malagasy Republic will result in the formulation of a concrete plan of action designed to finally ensure a speedy withdrawal of all foreign military forces from the area."

The President's speech also briefly analysed the effect on the world of the Great Socialist Revolution.

"To the people of Seychelles this event has a special significance", he said. "Not only does it mark the transition of the Soviet peoples 63 years ago from a feudal monarchy to one of the outstanding socialist models of our time but it also represents the first serious attempt to evolve a system based on the principles of equality and social justice.

"Socialism, as we know it today, finds its roots in the Great Bolshevist Revolution of 1917. The shot fired from the *Aurora* in October, 1917 signalled the emergence of a new force in the world. With it the idealism which had kindled the revolutionary fervour of great social thinkers such as Karl Marx and Frederick Engels suddenly found tangible expression.

"Sixty-three years later the effects can be felt beyond the boundaries of the USSR. Many progressive Third World countries have modelled their system of Government on the principles of socialism following their liberation from colonial rule. The socialist movement grows daily in strength throughout the world. That the Soviet Union helped to pioneer the socialist movement is a historical fact of which the Soviet peoples can be justly proud.

"The Seychellois people are, therefore, pleased to join them in celebrating this happy event today."

Turning to Seychellois-Soviet relations, Mr. René said they have improved steadily during the past few years.

"Our friendship, Mr. Ambasador, is based on a mutual respect for each other's views. Our perception and interpretation of events in the world may not always coincide but we have always discussed our differences in a frank and open manner. It is our intention to pursue this policy and to continue to promote better understanding between our two peoples.

Only in this way can we ensure that our friendship develops from a sound base and that it can be sustained even through periods of adversity."

Expressing his regret for not being able to participate personally at the celebrations, President René concluded by expressing the wish that "the friendship which exists between our two countries will continue to grow in the years ahead and that from this friendship will emerge a better understanding of the aspirations of our respective peoples.

"Only by fostering friendship and understanding between nations can we hope for peace, stability and progress in the world."

Earlier the Soviet Ambassador had described the road of scientific socialism adopted by his country with the Great October Revolution as the "shortest way in history from poverty and misery to the well-being of the people as a whole".

Growing tension

Mr. Startsev said the Soviet Union fully understands Seychelles' concern over foreign military bases and growing tension in the Indian Ocean and the aspirations of the Seychellois for the future.

"This concern time and again has been spelled out by President France Albert René, and found its expression in various practical initiatives of the Republic in the field of international relations. For my part, may I say in all frankness that we do share these sentiments.

"It is widely known that the Soviet Union on more that one occasion has put forward and is ready to support any reasonable initiative aimed at achieving a durable solution to the problems of the Indian Ocean, at turning it at last into a zone of peace.

"In our view, these goals will be served by forthcoming conferences in Colombo and Antananarivo.

"The Soviet people take to heart and fully understand the aspirations of the People's Party and Government of Seychelles to consolidate independence of their young Republic, ensure its socio-economic progress and make its contribution to the solution of the most challenging tasks of the present day. "In this context, I may say that we are deeply satisfied by the fact that our approaches to the absolute majority of international issues and developments are very much alike.

"It is especially worth stressing here that this coincidence of views is determined not by any kind of dependence on each other, but by common adherence and devotion to the same ideals of justice and humanism. These common ideals we regard as the most solid foundation and pledge of further successful development of the relations of equality, friendship and mutual sympathy between our countries and peoples."

Among the guests at the reception were Ministers Guy Sinon, Maxime Ferrari, Philibert Loizeau, Ogilvy Berlouis, James Michel and Karl St. Ange.

CSO: 4420

SPPF OPENS BRANCH OFFICE IN POINTE LARUE

Victoria NATION in English 10 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE new Pointe Larue branch office of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front was officially opened on Saturday evening by SPPF Secretary General and Minister of Administration and Political Organisation, Mr. Guy Sinon.

Also present were Mr. Matthew Servina, SPPF Assistant Secretary General and Minister of Transport and Tourism, other members of the Party's Central Committee, Government officials and Pointe Larue branch members.

In his opening speech, Minister Sinon congratulated all those who had helped towards the construction of the office and added that he hoped the office would fully serve the people of Pointe Larue.

"The office cost around R. 52,000 and the SPPF gave R. 30,000," he said.

"The rest of the money has been raised by the branch and we are very happy that the people of Pointe Larue have contributed towards the realisation of this project."

Underlying the role of the SPPF office in the construction of our new society, Mr. Sinon pointed out that it is the people who decide what policy the Government should take.

"It is the people who decide their destiny and the office will enable the people of Pointe Larue to contribute fully by sharing their views".

Mr. Harry Gabriel, chairman of the Pointe Larue branch, said the office was a great step forward in the progress of the Pointe Larue community.

"Nevertheless," Mr. Gabriel said, "we have taken more

time than needed to complete the office. I think this is due to the lack of interest, responsibility, cooperation and goodwill that some of our people show."

He added that the office would also be used as an adult education centre, a place where the people of Pointe Larue would develop their craft and cultural talents, and to explain SPPF policies.

"The office will also be used as a library where the people of Pointe Larue will be able to consult documents which will be put at their disposal," he said.

The office has been built on a plot of Government land behind which the Pointe Larue sportsmen will lay out a volleyball court. There will be somebody in the office daily to meet people, take up their problems and suggestions and forward them to the SPPF central committee.

CSO: 4420

MODERN ICE PLANT TO BOOST FISH CATCHES

Victoria NATION in English 13 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

A NEW ice plant to boost local fish storage will soon be in operation at the Long Pier. Construction work on the plant is coming to an end and the contractors, Machinery and Equipment Seychelles Ltd. have this week begun installing the equipment that will make the ice lumps.

The modern automatic plant, which will help to implement the country's fisheries policies and enable traditional fishermen to stay at sea for longer periods, has been financed by a loan from the Abu Dhabi Development Fund.

It is expected to be in use in January and will have several advantages over present supplies provided by Seychelles Breweries:

● The ice will be delivered directly on to the fishing boats — this will represent a saving on transport costs and reduce the loss through melting while in transport.

● The plant will supply bit ice of three by four centimetres — this will make it more practical for the fishermen as it will do away with the need to chop down the ice blocks as at present, which sometimes bruises the fish.

● The new plant will have a production capacity of 10 tons per day with a storage capacity of 20 tons which can be doubled according to demand — this will ensure that boats are not forced to remain idle because the demand for ice cannot be met when needed.

A spokesman for the Fisheries Division said yesterday that before setting up the plant, everything had been carefully planned.

"The number of schooners using ice at present is approximately 30 and the ice produced by the plant will be more than sufficient," he added. "And since the ice will be in bits and delivered at the Long Pier it will be more practicable for the fishermen and save them time, effort and money as well as preserving the fish much better than the big chunks now used".

The setting up of the ice plant is the second important phase in the fisheries development policies of Seychelles. The third phase will be the fisheries harbour project, which is still under study.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TRADE UNION SEMINAR--The Seychelles National Workers' Union will hold a trade union seminar at Les Palmes Theatre, Mont Fleuri, beginning next week. The seminar, which will last for eight days, will be assisted by the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) and will be officially opened on Wednesday, November 19. It will go on until November 28. The seminar, which will have as its theme "The role of the Seychellois in the creation of a socialist society" will provide the basis for an analysis of the socialist society we are creating to enable the participants to realise the need for full contribution by workers in the realisation of our society's objectives. Subjects to be covered by the seminar will include a wide range of passing problems in connection with the theory and practice of the trade union movement in Seychelles. It is hoped that the official opening of the seminar will be performed by the SPPF Secretary General Mr Guy Sinon, who is also Minister for Administration and Political Organisation. The seminar forms part of the education programme of the NWU to help workers assume their responsibilities as true citizens and thus help set up the society we are trying to establish. It is of primary importance for the people of Seychelles to know the duties of the NWU so they will know their responsibility and duties towards the country. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 14 Nov 80 pp 1, 2]

KUWAITI FISHERIES AID--Seychelles has been granted R.7 million to finance two important feasibility studies in fisheries and water supply. This is the result of the visit of a five-strong mission from the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development to the Republic earlier this month. The delegation, led by Mr. Bader Al-Humaidhi, the Fund's Director of Operations, were here from October 24 to 26. The first of the studies is concerned with water supply and will examine the technical feasibility of building a dam on the Baie Lazare river to provide assured supplies of treated water in South Mahe. The current drought emphasizes the importance of this project and if the study is positive, the Kuwait Fund is expected to help with finance for the construction work. The second study is in fisheries and is concerned with the identification of viable projects to exploit the resources of the Seychelles Exclusive Economic Zone. In particular, it is anticipated that this study will identify onshore projects such as processing, freezing and storage facilities. Both these studies will start early in 1981 and are further signs of a close relationship developing with the Kuwait Fund, and of the friendly and positive attitude of the Arab world towards Seychelles in its struggle for development. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 30 Oct 80 pp 1, 2]

PAC PRAISES SA FLIGHT BAN--Seychelles has been congratulated by the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania for banning flights by South African Airways to the country. In a message addressed to President Rene through its permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr. Henry Isaacs, the PAC said the decision showed the commitment of the Government and people of Seychelles to the struggle for national liberation and self-determination in Azania. "We are mindful of the fact that the Government and people of Seychelles, under the leadership of President Rene, have continuously been reducing the economic and other ties with Pretoria, which were a legacy of colonialism," said the message. In this respect, it continued, Seychelles has not only been upholding the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity but also contributing to the cause of freedom and justice in Azania. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 8 Nov 80 p 1]

COCONUT PRODUCTION PROJECT--New agricultural machinery will shortly be helping to improve the cultivation of coconuts and the processing of by-products in Seychelles. A range of equipment, which will be used for felling trees, carting off and treating logs, clearing and levelling land, and digging planting holes, was handed over to the Department of Agriculture yesterday by the British High Commissioner, Mr. Eric Young, on behalf of the British Government. Accepting the machinery with thanks at the Grand Anse experimental station, Mr Karl St. Ange, Minister of State for Agriculture, said the coconut industry in Seychelles was now facing a re-birth. "We have in the past faced many problems in this field of agriculture, but these are being overcome, and the planting and harvesting are getting to be much easier," he said. Mr Young said Britain was glad to be helping coconut production, one of Seychelles' most important industries. Assistance also included the arrival of experts in the Republic to help combat coconut pests, find the most economical use of the residues left after the felling of palms and train operators for the machines. Some success had already been achieved, he said, with the production of coconut charcoal. [Excerpt] [Victoria THE NATION in English 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 2]

NO RICE SHORTAGE--A consignment of 2,000 tonnes of rice is being unloaded at the New Port from the ship Taipan Pride which arrived in Victoria yesterday. The ship arrived from Karachi with high-grade rice, while a second rice ship--this time from Bangkok--is also expected this week. A third ship is also on its way to Seychelles, bringing yet more rice. The Taipan Pride will be loading copra from Port Victoria on its way back to Pakistan. During the past weeks there have been rumours of a rice shortage in the country, but it has been found, however, that this shortage was artificial. A spokesman for the Seychelles Commodity Company (SEYCOM), which imports rice, yesterday declared that hidden stocks of rice had been recovered from certain merchants and there had been one reported case of a retailer selling one bag of rice for some R.200--far above the normal price! Had threre not been an artificial shortage of rice in the country, the old stock would have lasted until the end of this month, according to SEYCOM officials. With the new consignments of rice, there will now be two retail prices for this commodity. The regular grade will remain at R.3 a kilo, while the higher grade will be selling at R.4 a kilo. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 13 Nov 80 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4420

SUPERPOWERS' STRAITS OF HORMUZ PATROLLING CONDEMNED

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 14 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Mohamoud M. Afrah]

[Text]

In our Readers' Forum, a reader says that the superpowers poured sophisticated weapons in the third world countries and when these weapons are used by their clients they profess to be surprised and start thinking how to put an end to the hostilities. But the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran did not come as a complete surprise to many of us in the third world countries. Arming two neighbourly Moslem countries to the teeth using the outdated labels of «Good Guys» and «Bad Guys» whenever they deal with politicians in the developing countries confirms the superpowers position.

Iraq and Iran may fight and fight until doomsday, but what surprises us is that superpower patrol boats and destroyers have been policing traffic through the strait of Hormuz and the Indian Ocean, interrogating ships, instructing them to fly white flags and threaten to blockade those ships who refuse to do so.

Briefly, what are these superpowers, naval units and task forces upto? why aggravate the situation? They claim that their intervention is to keep the Strait of Hormuz open and ensure the flow of oil from the Gulf area. We are aware that these superpowers are pleased to see third world countries fight it out so that they will have a future market for their military hardware. But concern over why the superpowers are concentrating their navy, including amphibious ships with thousands of troops aboard in the area is very strong in the third world countries.

Press reports disclose that the Americans, the Soviets, the British and the French have several destroyers, frigates and aircraft carriers patrolling the Indian Ocean areas in order to put the littoral states into superpower orbit. Over shadowing this is the grim threat of direct superpower confrontations over future access to crucial Gulf Oil supplies. The danger grows with everyday the fighting continues and the prospect of an early peace fades. According to the Washington Post continued hostilities and turmoil in the area could raise the peril of global nuclear war to a flash point.

It is no secret that detente between the United States and the Soviet Union has been in trouble. Accusatory rhetoric has escalated on both sides, but given what we have heard from President-elect, Ronald Reagan, during his election campaign, I suspect that detente will be thrown overboard in the years to come.

CSO: 4420

FRG MAGAZINE 'NO MORE STARVATION' ALLEGATION DENOUNCED

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 14 Nov 80 p 2

[Commentary by Mohamoud M. Afrah: "Lie of the Year Exposed"]

[Text]

Normally we do not answer articles appearing in the yellow press, but the West German sensational magazine, «QUICK», in its issue No. 43 of 16th October, 1980, which carried an article entitled «NO MORE STARVATION IN SOMALIA» by its reporter, Axel Thorer, deserves our attention. The article says, among other slanted reporting, that there is no refugee problem in Somalia, and the reporter amazingly contradicts himself in his next breath and says, «aid from all over the world and especially from West Germany has worked well.» Now, did the reporter and people in his school of thought wanted the aid not to work well?

Mr. Thorer quotes a German nurse working in one of the refugee camps in Somalia as saying: «Since half a year ago there has been no malnutrition in the camps.» But he contradicts himself ridiculously again by saying that when he showed her and the other 23 DRG (German Red Cross) people in Somalia the gruesome photos which went to the press «as recent as this month,» they winked and said, «all of them are old photos. People have to see them today.» Again, the question is: did the reporter and, for that matter the sensation-mongering magazine, wanted the refugee children and their mothers to remain under malnutrition and the threat of starvation? Doesn't the editors of the magazine and its, perhaps pre-oriented reporter, understand that the purpose of the aid was to save the refugees from malnutrition, hunger and disease

Credit goes to the Somali people, the humanitarian organisations and donor governments, including the Fede-

ral Republic of Germany, that if refugees in the camps, who were in critical condition few months ago, are today looking better than before, for the aid given to them is just meant for that purpose. They do not depend on slanted reportings by sensational journalists, like Axel Thorer, acquiring rumours from the enemies of Somalia through a five-minute chat and a one-day visit to the refugee camps or the pronouncements of third rate reports prepared by fifth rate rumour mongers.

May I pause here to suggest to people like Thorer and the editor of «QUICK» magazine for ideas for new articles like «Death of Villages and Towns in Western Somalia», about «Women and Babies Slaughtered», about «Waterwells poisoned and Livestock Machinegunned» by mercenaries in Western Somalia and last but not least «Strafe-bombing Rufugee Camps and Towns inside Somalia» by Cuban piloted and Soviet-made Migs.

CSO: 4420

ITALIAN ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION FIELD

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 21 Nov 80 p 2

[Text]

Mogadishu, Thursday — The friendly relations between Revolutionary Somalia and Italy have once again and significantly been asserted, thanks to a new and enlightened initiative sponsored by Mr. Marcello Salimei, Italian Ambassador to Somalia. The Italian Government has in fact expanded the scope of its assistance to the development of higher education, to include the specialized training provided to government officials and new entrants to the civil service by the Somali Institute of Development Administration and Management (SIDAM), the sole institution catering to the training needs of Public Administration in Somalia.

To this end, the Italian Foreign Ministry has enlisted the competent services of Cotecno, a consulting firm based in Rome, which will provide teaching aids as well as lecturers in fields of special interest for the Somali Public Administration. A number of valuable books on industrial management have been presented in these last days to Jaalle Ibrahim M. Abyan, Dean of SIDAM, by Mr. Malesani, of the Italian Foreign Ministry, Department of Technical Cocperation, on behalf of Cotecno. In their talks, Jaalle Abyan and Mr. Malesani have made plans for a course on Stores Management and Procurement, scheduled to start in January 1981, with the participation of high calibre lecturers carefully selected by Cotecno for the purpose.

In view of the important role which Public Administration play in our country, this initiative is welcomed by the Somali Government, and it is cooperation may be further strengthened in the future.

CSO: 4420

FRG AGRICULTURAL, VETERINARY ASSISTANCE PRAISED

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 14 Nov 80 p 24

[Text]

Bonn (Dad) — For the past year three specialists from the West German food safeguards programme have been working in Somalia. It is a private agency closely associated with an international consultancy and mainly does contract work for the European Community and the Bonn government.

Bonn is to help Somalia set up a countrywide net-work of 35 meteorological stations and compile comprehensive data on agricultural output. The aim is to provide early warning of poor harvests and enable the authorities to take appropriate action.

That is not all the Aachen agency's experts hope to accomplish. They plan to teach Somalia's nomad cattle farmers the basics of crop farming. «It would be enough if at least fodder crops for the cattle were grown.» says Dr Ulrich Daldrup.

West German experts are also lending a hand at the new veterinary laboratory in Kisimayu, on which work began in 1977 to serve Southern Somalia as a diagnostic centre. The veterinary field service has been set up in Lower Juba region with aid and a wide range of equipment from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Vets, research scientistis and laboratory assistants are mainly concerned with combating major cattle diseases. Advisory services extend to epidemiological tests and vaccination campaigns.

Improvements in educational facilities also promise to bring long-term benefits. To relieve pressure on the State Printing Press in Mogadishu, Bonn has supplied Somalia with extra equipment to print school textbooks.

In 1978 German experts started advising their Somali colleagues who underwent training in German printing houses. The quality of Somali textbooks has since improved substantially, with millions in print runs coming off the presses.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN AIR RAID--Four Ethiopian planes attacked the city of Adado in central Somalia, killing 31 civilians and wounding 39 others, a 27 November communique of the Somali Ministry of Defense announced. Fifty houses were reportedly destroyed and damage is extensive. The communique does not specify the exact date of the attack. On Tuesday, Mogadishu had reported another Ethiopian air raid against the city of Galkaio. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Nov 80 p 3]

CSO: 4400

NATURE, EFFECTS OF CABINET CHANGES DISCUSSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 9-10 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by J-P L]

[Text] Tanzania has a new prime minister. On 7 November President Neyrere named Cleopha Msuya to this office. Forty-nine years old, Msuya was industrial minister in the preceding cabinet. The head of the outgoing government, Edward Sokoine, who is suffering from diabetes, had asked to be relieved of his functions. The promotion of Msuya puts him in a successor position, but it is still too early to evaluate his political future. Neyrere has already indicated that he will not seek a new term of office in the 1985 election. Considered the confident of the chief of state, and an efficient technician, Msuya could play a more important role than his predecessors, since Neyrere seems especially preoccupied with the direction of the party.

The nomination of Msuya is coupled with a major ministerial shake-up. More than half the posts are affected by these changes. Many of the new officials are making their debuts in government. Among the more notable changes is the replacement of Ben Mkapa in the foreign affairs office by Salim Ahmed Salim, a former journalist. Salim, 38 years old, was Tanzania's representative at the UN and was often cited as one of Waldheim's eventual successors; Mkapa will become minister of information.

Former vice president of the Republic, and several times prime minister, Rachidi Kawawa has been replaced as minister of defense. Named minister of state, he seems more or less eliminated from a position of power. He is replaced by Abdallah Twalipo, former chief of staff. The interior ministry goes to another officer, General Kimario. The appointment of two military men to these key posts is proof of Neyrere's desire to move the army closer to the affairs of state, or, in other words, to control it more closely.

9572
CSO: 4400

NEW ELECTION POSTPONEMENT

Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Oct 80 p 7

[Article: "Uganda: The New Election Postponement Reveals the Spread of Anarchy"]

[Text] Envisioned for 30 September, then for 10 December, the legislative elections have just been postponed once again in Uganda. According to REUTER, which cites diplomatic sources, they will not take place before the end of January 1981, because of the delay in opening the electoral rolls and the upsurge in violence throughout the country, including the capital, where several murders were committed in the last few days.

Eighteen months after the overthrow of Marshal Amin by a Tanzanian expeditionary corps, Uganda is experiencing total anarchy. In the northwest, looters--and not enemies of the regime, as one might have believed in the beginning--are spreading terror. Four missionaries (three Americans and one Briton), moreover, were wounded by bullets in this sector. In the northeast, where famine rages, cattle thieves this weekend killed two Ugandan servicemen. At Kampala, the military commission in power seems incapable of maintaining law and order.

Put in power by the Tanzanians, Yusuf Lule, president of the Ugandan National Liberation Front, who displeased them rather quickly was dismissed, at the end of 68 days, in June 1979. The Kampala court of appeals has just decided that Mr Lule, exiled to London, legally remains chief of state. The military commission, which turned Mr Binaisa, Mr Lule's successor, out of power, will undoubtedly hardly take this judgment into account; several of its members are at the beck and call of former President Obote, whose blunders had facilitated, in 1971, the seizing of power by Amin Dada.

The former dictator's successors have been incapable of reestablishing the state; the economy is in ruins, the administration no longer functions. To return to power, Mr Obote--who is close to President Nyerere who gave him asylum for 8 years--can count on the support of 10,000 Tanzanian soldiers based in Uganda. But the military commission is not unanimous in wishing his return to public affairs and, in any case, banditry is too developed, even within the Tanzanian and Ugandan armies, for Mr Obote to get himself elected easily.

Is Uganda condemned to swing between anarchy and dictatorship? Or could it become the theater of a new, "friendly" foreign intervention, as might be understood from the "cordiality" of the discussions which Mr Muwanga, chairman of the Kampala military commission, has just had in Addis Ababa with the Ethiopean chief of state, discussions which dealt with the "internal and external security problems of Uganda?"

9434
CSO: 4400

WARNING: SELLING FOOD TO FOREIGNERS MAY LEAD TO FAMINE

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 13 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

WOMEN who sell millet, cassava and other foodstuffs along the Kenya-Uganda border, have been warned by the local authorities. Tororo district may be faced with an imminent famine, if the local women continue selling foods to hungry Kenyan "magendoists".

In one of the local rallies in a border village, a chief was noted to have issued a serious warning to this effect. He said "food sales in open markets in Kwapa, is banned". He added that anyone who was found selling such food in these or other markets in the neighbourhood, would be dealt with by the law.

The chief noted that Kenyans were crossing into Uganda by road, to smuggle out our produce. He reminded his people about the present Karamoja famine. The same famine was experienced in some parts of Tororo where a prolonged drought gravely affected planting seasons.

Like other parts of Uganda, many Kenyans were also faced with a famine problem. The barter system has been on the increase. Kenyans exchange their fish and meat for the dear cereals and cassava.

The chief said that if the local people sold out all their food, the government would find it difficult to feed them.

Trade along the Uganda/Kenya border has been going on unhindered for ages. It has been very difficult for the uncustomed goods to be apprehended. This is so because there are many outlets across the border that are not guarded. Some of these paths have been used by smugglers.

CSO: 4420

SWISS AGREE TO 26 MILLION SHILLINGS FOR TEA FIRM

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 13 Nov 80 p 8

[Article by Sam Serwanga]

[Text] A 26m2-pact for a complete overhaul of the Salama Tea Estate factory and construction of a new one with 1.5 million kilogrammes capacity, near Mukono, was yesterday concluded in Kampala.

The chairman, and general manager of Agricultural Enterprises Limited Mr V. Edoku, and Mr F. M. Mweheire, and the director general and managing director for Teatec (U) Ltd, Mr Erwin Reichlin and Mr S. K. Tiwangye, respectively signed on behalf of the two firms.

Teatec is a Swiss firm incorporated in Switzerland and the Agricultural Enterprise is a Ugandan parastatal body dealing in agricultural projects.

Mweheire said the existing Salama Tea Factory was one of the oldest in Uganda, with an installed capacity of 0.9m kilogrammes a year.

In the last nine years its production had gone down from 771,000 kg in 1971 to 88,000 kg in 1978. There had been constant breakdowns of the obsolete machinery at the factory. This had caused work stoppages and throwing away of green leaves in large quantities.

"In 1978, the total amount of green leaves was 892,532 kg which would end up in an output of made tea equivalent to 178,506 kg. This would earn 2.5m/-.

"Todate the situation is worse. The firm can only handle 15 per cent of the 0.9m kg."

CSO: 4420

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL IN FAVOR OF GENERAL CENSUS

Lubumbashi MJUMBE: LE QUOTIDIEN DU SHABA in French 11 Aug 80 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] At its weekly meeting on 8 August, the executive council declared itself in favor of a demographic and socioeconomic census of the Republic of Zaire, which still remains one of the few countries in the world not to have available current and reliable information in figures on the vital areas of its development in general and of its population in particular. In the council's opinion, only a general census of the population in particular, carried out with all scientific and technical exactness, guaranteeing the reliability of the results, will make it possible to have available indispensable information on:

--the total volume of the population by age and by sex;

--the school-age population;

--the working and nonworking population;

--the population by profession and branch of activity;

--the volume of the rural and urban population;

--the extent of the rural exodus;

--the agricultural and nonagricultural population;

--the distribution of the population throughout the national territory;

--the extent of adult and infant mortality;

--the elimination of illiteracy and the level of education;

--vital statistics, that is, birth, death and residence; etc.

The state commissioner for national orientation, culture and art has finally announced that following a request made by the executive council, the United Nations has indicated its agreement to contributing technically and financially to the carrying out of this census.

9434
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

MILITARY COOPERATION WITH EGYPT--Military cooperation between Egypt and Zaire was the center of a discussion between General Badaoui, Egyptian defense minister, and Major General Tokoko Boteti, chief of staff of the land forces. The discussion was followed by a long meeting between General Boteti and General Abou Ghazala, the Egyptian Army chief of staff. General Boteti made a weeklong official visit to Egypt, during which he visited several Egyptian military installations. [Excerpt] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 80 p 18] 9434

STUDENTS' MILITARY SERVICE--The party in power has decreed that all first-year university students should perform 1 year of military service. This decision, which applies also to students in other higher-level educational centers, concerns students who enrolled in the month of May last. They will be able to continue their studies after their demobilization. [Excerpt] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 80 p 18] 9434

CSO: 4400

GOVERNMENT HAUNTED BY POOR ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Nov 80 p 2

[Text]

THE poor economic performance by the country has continued to have direct and adverse effects on the balance of payments, Government budget and employment levels.

As a result of this there has been a reduction in export earnings and the country has been unable to import sufficient quantities of essential commodities for both direct consumption and maintenance of full production capacity.

This is contained in the administrative committee report of inquiry into salaries, salary structures and conditions of service of the Zambia Public and Teaching Services, the Local Government, judicial, Zambia Police and Prison Services when it looked at the state of economy of the country.

It points out that Zambia's economy continues to depend heavily on copper whose demand has fallen because of world-wide recession.

"The combined effects of declining copper prices and output, have reduced the volume of the country's foreign exchange earnings and Government revenue," explains the report.

As a result of foreign exchange shortages, production in many local industries has sharply declined leading to persistent shortages, price increases and falling employment levels.

It says that the main feature of foreign exchange problems had been the worsening balance of payments position resulting in the accumulation of payment arrears which in January this year reached the peak of K517 million.

The existence of unpaid bills has decidedly discouraged exporters from extending credit facilities to Zambia thereby exacerbating shortages and inflationary pressures.

In the mining sector, the report says difficulties encountered between 1975 and 1978 were largely because of poor copper prices, transport constraints on Tazara and low production levels caused by rising production costs.

Cobalt which offered new prospects for the country has, unhappily, not been realised to the extent previously expected. The other two metals, zinc and lead suffered the same fate as copper and cobalt in terms of reduced production and sales as well as poor prices.

The performance of agriculture has been disappointing both in real terms and at current prices.

The report says because of such a gloomy situation, it is evident that any additional Government expenditure can only be met from new fiscal policy measures and savings.

It notes that incomes in the country are unevenly distributed. The richest 2 per cent of all households earn about 20 per cent of the entire national household income, the same amount as the poorest 50 per cent.

CSO: 4420

KAUNDA ANNOUNCES PLANS TO OPEN MORE MINES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

SEVERAL mines will be opened within the next four years with the help of other countries in a programme aimed at halting the nation's dependence on copper, President Kaunda announced yesterday.

The Government was holding discussions with friendly nations interested in helping Zambia exploit her natural resources like uranium, emeralds and other minerals, he said.

Dr Kaunda was addressing a rally in Lusaka's Mtendere township on the Party and its Government's programme against poverty and its offshoots of hunger, ignorance, disease, crime, corruption and exploitation of man by man.

He said these evils stood in the way of man's efforts to reach a point in time when he would love God with all his heart, soul and mind.

"The Party is determined to fight all these evils through a number of programmes which have been drawn up in all areas of human endeavour," the President said.

The Party would ensure that its programmes succeeded despite campaigns against it by the enemies.

He said when the "operation food" programme, which is one way of fighting hunger was announced, the enemies said it would never succeed.

Now that they have seen the programme getting off the ground and a number of countries sending their people to come and help, the enemies have started spreading rumours that State farms would be for leaders in the Party and its Government.

The President appealed to Zambians not to listen to rumour-mongers, assuring them that the farms were for the people.

He said: "These people are going round even now spreading these malicious rumours, but you should know that they are not our farms, they are yours," he told the rally.

Dr Kaunda said in an effort to make the country grow its food, the Party was encouraging commercial farmers in a number of ways and the recently announced concessions on seeds and other requisites were part of the campaign.

"I would like to praise their organisation for writing me a letter in which they have pledged full support for Zambia," Dr Kaunda said.

He hit out at external enemies, saying they should leave Zambia alone and that although they had failed in the past, they would continue to hatch more evil schemes against Zambia because the country has refused to be a puppet.

Penetrate

Earlier, member of the Central Committee for Lusaka Province Mr Fines Bulawayo said the area, especially Lusaka Urban, was politically strong and no enemy could penetrate it no matter what tricks he used.

He said agriculturally, the province was doing well

He told the President that the sunflower production target set for the province this year was 11,000 bags.

"We have also sold 200,000 bags of maize to Namboard, a result which we have achieved because we have pledged to eat what we produce," he said.

● The Southern Province has ordered 150 bicycles for extension workers in the department of agriculture to enable them to extend their services to as many farmers as possible.

A spokesman for the department said in Choma that since the province was determined to play a major role in the success of the current "operation food" and "lima" national programmes, everything possible was being done to improve the services of extension workers.

CSO: 4420

DECLINE OF RCM PROFITS REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

ROAN Consolidated Mines [RCM] made an after-tax profit of K11,699,000 in the three months ended September 30, 1980.

According to a statement released in Ndola yesterday, this figure was low compared with the K31,629,000 recorded in the same period of the 1979/80 financial year.

"The depressed cobalt market was the primary reason for the fall in net earnings. However, in view of the world-wide economic recession the company's performance in the September quarter is considered quite satisfactory," it said.

Meanwhile, the statement added, the outlook for metal markets remains uncertain, with no indication of an early recovery in the economies of the world's leading industrial nations.

Copper production, at 63,694 tonnes, was higher than the 61,487 tonnes produced in the September 1979 quarter and sales for this quarter of 70,364 tonnes were significantly higher than the 65,315 tonnes sold in the corresponding period of last year.

Copper sales values were K1,643 per tonne, an improvement over the K1,511 per tonne a year ago.

Cobalt production was 545 tonnes compared with 590 tonnes produced in the same quarter last year. Sales of 184 tonnes were less than 575 tonnes sold during the same period last year. "The reduced current demand for cobalt will mean further stockpiling until new sales opportunities are opened up for this metal."

The statement added that a significant addition to revenue this quarter was made by the increased values of precious metals and tankhouse slimes sold. These helped to bring the total sales income of the company in the quarter under review to K130,354,000 compared with K125,233,000 in the September 1979 quarter.

CSO: 4420

DETAILS ON MINEWORKERS UNION GIVEN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Nov 80 p 4

[Article by Terence Musuku]

[Text] Times Staff writer Terence Musuku, who until recently was a senior journalist in charge of Mufulira division and has been associated with the mining industry for 12 years, looks at the Mineworkers Union of Zambia leadership and, inter alia, discusses the union's objections to the proposed decentralisation system. Read on ...

INDISPUTABLY, Mineworkers Union of Zambia [MUZ] is the largest among the labour organisations in Zambia. Functionally, however, MUZ, in the minds of industrial scientists, is somewhat defective.

This once internationally respected organisation has lost fire-power due to a not-so dynamic leadership which, paradoxically, has been failing to deliver the goods as expected.

In like manner, let's forgive — unconditionally — the leadership of Mine Workers Union of Zambia (MUZ) for their defective and misleading kind of leadership which, paradoxically, has been failing to deliver the goods expected.

MUZ, thus, no longer win satisfying conditions of service for their 56,000-plus members who, day in day out, moil and toil for no substantial remunerations and other benefits as in the past under the reign of the late Lawrence Katilungu.

Yet the sweat and labour of the miners keep the nation's economy sustained even in difficult times as at the moment.

Katilungu's achievements for Zambian miners, during his reign as MUZ president, need no emphasis, no recitals and no re-accounting. He is long gone but his name will remain immortal in the annals of MUZ as a labour organisation.

If we are to say tersely about him regarding his leadership qualities, all can be summed up in one word — PRAGMATIC. He was a tough negotiator with a mesmerising mind.

He was unreservedly hated by all mine managements, but dearly loved by miners en masse.

Katilungu, for his unflinching beliefs and goals he had for miners, was, in true effect, a cast spectre who invariably gave mine management officials nightmares.

But, in sharp contrast, today's MUZ leadership has taken a different approach: they believe in harmonising and fraternising with their supposed "opponents" — Association of Copper Mining Employers (ACME) who represent the mining companies in negotiations with MUZ.

The harmony and fraternity extends to MUZ branch leaders at each division of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines and Roan Consolidated Copper Mines.

One can liken the relations prevailing between the two bodies at divisional level to that of two loving brothers.

Naturally, this kind of relations benefit the mine managements rather than MUZ leaders in that, during negotiations, MUZ men enter the conference room with their minds already weakened.

Example

MUZ leaders, hence, accept unwittingly the so-called mutual understanding without knowing that it was a well-calculated design by mine managements to make them or turn them into a group of "Yes, sirs."

As one glaring example, mine managements meet

residential, feeding and other costs when MUZ conduct seminars for branch officials.

At the end of the seminar, participants are treated to a life-swill with drinking/dancing parties organised at Lido Hall of Rokana Division; Chewama Hall (Mufulira); Nchanga Club (Chingola); Chaisa Hall (Luanshya) and at other divisional centres.

But, certainly how can MUZ, who earn no less than K56,000 in monthly subscriptions from the members, fail to organise a seminar out of their funds?

What overheads and other financial obligations are they committed to which make it too difficult for them to rely on their own when they organise the seminars?

MUZ, lest we forget, also generates income from the Katilungu House in Kitwe, through rentals and the Melting Pot restaurant. Known expenses are on salaries for full-time MUZ national leaders, secretaries and other workers.

MUZ is equally defective in another dimension of leadership. This is in actual negotiations.

Looking at the existing 1979 to 1982 Memorandum of Agreement, almost every "chapter and verse" stipulated in the agreement, directly or indirectly, favours the ACME or mine managements.

For reasons incomprehensible, MUZ signed the agreement without deciphering and understanding the implications.

Perhaps, ACME were too brainy and just outwitted MUZ representatives when the two groups met around the conference table to draw up and formulate the agreement covering pay scales, leave entitlement and other conditions of service.

Perhaps, tabulating a few excerpts from the agreement would illustrate my contention somewhat fully.

Under Job Grading, the agreement reads: "The grade of each job will be determined in accordance with the Joint Job Evaluation Agreement (1970) as from time to time amended by agreement between the parties.

"The rights of the companies, of individual employees, and of the union to request a re-evaluation with a view to the regrading of any job is provided for in the Joint Evaluation Agreement."

But, in practical terms, MUZ have no say nor representation when job evaluation officers are assigned to evaluate the job content of each job. So where is the Joint Evaluation system being put in practice as stipulated?

MUZ, as can be seen, in respect of job evaluation is involved only in theory.

We can cite another bone of contention, under Unofficial Strikes and Interference With Work: "The companies and the union recognise the serious and prejudicial effect that strikes, lockouts and other industrial actions on the part of employees in the Zambian copper mining industry can have on the national economy.

"They accept, therefore, that every attempt will be made to solve issues raised by fullest use of procedures for processing grievances and complaints which are laid down in the recognition agreement and that if no settlement is reached, they will act in accordance with labour legislation.

Conditions

"In the event, however, that there is any unauthorised strike or unconstitutional action, the head office officials, local officials of the union and shop stewards shall meet the following conditions:

1. Promptly order union members to return to work.
2. Refuse to aid or assist in any way such unconstitutional action.
3. In good faith use every reasonable effort to terminate such unconstitutional action.
4. Support the imposition of sanctions on employees who involve themselves in unconstitutional action."

Anybody reading this part of the agreement, as I have already mentioned, will tell in clear-cut understanding that the agreement was well worked out to favour mine managements.

On discipline, the agreement states: "The union acknowledges that it is the function of the companies to maintain order, discipline and efficiency and also to discharge, suspend or otherwise penalise employees for proper cause in accordance with the Industry Disciplinary Code and the Recognition Agreement."

This part, thus, in black and white gives almost absolute powers to managements to take whatever action against any employee charged with any kind of offence.

The question is: Why did MUZ commit or accept this kind of agreement?

Regarding the current issue — decentralisation — MUZ stands to blame. They have lamentably failed to play their cards well as from the time the Party and its Government put forward the proposal.

Better still, MUZ should have employed a more positive approach in negotiations with the Government by lobbying support in Parliament and during the National Council deliberations.

But, as judged by their utterances and threats, MUZ officials seem bent on putting their heads in the lion's mouth — Party and the Government — who they are trying to hold to a ransom.

Certainly, MUZ officials are taking workers on a fool's errand by challenging the proposed decentralisation system too late. Why did they allow the grass to grow under their feet?

Decentralisation, if implemented, will, of course, have adverse changes in the privileges miners have under the present set-up, which gives autonomous jurisdiction to mine managements in respect of housing administration.

One other consideration is that why should MUZ reject the whole decentralisation system outright? Why not only reject the part or proposal aimed at integrating the mine townships and municipal areas into one?

In their arguments, as released in their MUZ bi-annual resolutions passed in Livingstone, they feel that the integration would be to the detriment of miners generally.

They say: "The intended Local Administration Act is repealing the Mine Township Act Cap 472. This action is even worse than the integration of townships in itself.

"In addition to the above, the local government integration is aimed at depriving Zambians to exercise their rights to choose councillors since the election of Ward chairmen will only be confined to few Party cadres.

"This is a cardinal democratic principle which cannot be denied to Zambians in a democratic country like Zambia.

"It must also be noted that the decentralisation, if implemented, will place the administration of local authorities with the ruling Party, UNIP.

"Although we would be in the forefront to fight against anybody who wish to take power by force from popular elected Party and Government leaders, but this can happen.

"The conference, therefore, resolves:

(a) Strongly opposes the Bill and urges the Party and its Government to withdraw it.

(b) We further appeal to all who cherish democracy to oppose the Bill.

(c) We warn very strongly that the imposition of this Act will result in industrial action which will be too ghastly to contemplate.

(d) The conference loudly and clearly supports fully the petition by the ZCTU to high authorities on the issue.

(e) Those leaders who have participated in these local government elections should either withdraw their candidature or resign from MUZ leadership.

From the above, it is obvious that MUZ are fighting shy. They bungled from the beginning

All, however, is not lost: MUZ even at this stage must strike a balance between what is desirable and what is impossible for them to achieve.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT BANS IMPORTATION OF BEANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpt] THE Party and its Government has banned the importation of beans with effect from next year.

Announcing this, a spokesman for the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development said in Lusaka yesterday that the decision had been taken to encourage local production of the crop to avoid shortages of the commodity.

"It is, therefore, important that farmers should with effect from this season increase their hectarage of beans to meet domestic requirements," he added.

Namboard general manager Mr Daniel Luzongo has described as a "drop in the ocean" this year's maize yield to meet the country's demand.

He could not say how many bags of maize his organisation had collected from farmers nor how long the commodity would last, but warned that the nation would have to look elsewhere for survival.

Mr Luzongo said Namboard had spent K150,000 to buy only 200 bags of maize after the October 15 deadline due to public outcry. He said this was a wastage of public funds.

He cited Keembe near Chisamba as one area where it was reported that there was still much maize awaiting collection after Namboard had closed depots for this year, and his men found nothing to buy.

He attributed the poor maize output to the bad season but assured the nation that Namboard had bought every grain available.

And ZANA reports from Solwezi that only one bag of groundnuts was sold to Namboard in Solwezi during the 1979/80 season, North-Western Province member of the Central Committee, Mr Fine Liboma was told

Namboard's district manager, Mr Donald Skibell said farmers in the area were not keen on selling their groundnuts to Namboard because of low prices offered by the organisation.

Mr Liboma heard that the province produced a total of 15,543 bags of maize, 1,046 bags of sunflower, 442 bags of groundnuts Zambezi 193, Kabombo 248 and Solwezi, one.

Mr Liboma told officials at both Namboard and the AFC offices that President Kaunda would not forgive any province which did not do well in the food campaign from next season.

Meanwhile, the Southern Province Co-operative Marketing Union (SPCMU) has collected all the crops it bought from farmers this year, general manager, Mr Hasson Ramaswamy, said in Choma.

These included 1.4 million bags of maize, 98,500 bags of sunflower and 3,700 bags of groundnuts.

He said in all the cases, especially with sunflower, the yield was higher this year than last season's.

He said the union bought 54,000 more bags of maize, 48,500 more bags of sunflower and 400 more bags of groundnuts this year.

Mr Ramaswamy said all the crops from rural depots had been collected and the union was now preparing for the next season by providing farming requisites at its more than 400 depots.

Southern Province is determined to increase its maize production from the 1.5 million bags yield last season to between three and four million bags during the 1980/81 season.

And to achieve this, the Department of Agriculture in the province has called for closer cooperation, and co-ordination of work among all organisations and individuals concerned with food production.

CSO: 4420

SOKO URGES PEOPLE TO SUPPORT KAUNDA, PARTY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

IT is unbelievable that people the Party and its Government had helped to educate and rise to influencial positions should turn against President Kaunda and his leadership, Southern Province political secretary Mr Axon Soko has said.

Addressing newly elected Party officials at the Hindu hall over the weekend, he said UNIP fought for independence so that people could live in peace and harmony.

"It is therefore incredible to see the people, the Party and its Government helped to educate should now turn against President Kaunda and his Government," he said amid shouts of "shame, shame" from his audience.

Mr Soko, referring to the coup plot, said people who were giving President Kaunda headache and sleepless nights were none other than those who were eating and sleeping comfortably.

Anybody who wanted to be in power should go through the right channels and not to make short-cuts.

"By right channels I mean standing in an election and winning and not to try and grab power without the authority of the people, "Mr Soko told the meeting which was attended by Livingstone governor, Mr Mukazo Vunda and district political secretary, Mr Chicanga Mpepo.

In Kitwe, Hotel and Catering Workers Union general secretary, Mr Bob Shamusanga, urged workers in the hotel industry to be more security conscious and report people planning to subvert the Government to the police.

"Every worker should exercise a high sense of responsibility in the defence of the country," he told participants to a one-day seminar at Edinburgh Hotel.

He said members in the industry had a duty to flash out people who held clandestine meetings in hotels at which they discussed coup plans.

And in Kasama, Northern Province Member of the Central Committee, Mr Alex Shapi, has urged members of the defence force in the region to apply their energy to the food production in addition to defending the country, ZANA reports.

Mr Shapi was speaking at a pass-out parade for 80 Home Guards at the weekend.

CSO: 4420

PARTY DRIVE FACING SNAG, SAYS SIKUMBA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

COPPERBELT Province political secretary, Mr Cox Sikumba, said in Ndola yesterday that there were difficulties in the Party drive to form sections in some high cost residential areas.

He said: "We still have a sizeable number of expatriate personnel, particularly in the mine townships, occupying houses in the high cost areas and this has caused problems in forming Party sections."

Mr Sikumba was speaking when Mrs Margaret Walawalkar, information and historical research officer from the Foreign and Commonwealth office in London, paid a courtesy call on him in his office.

Briefing her on the Party machinery and organisation, Mr Sikumba said there was effective communication in the system from the section right up to the Central Committee.

He said, however, that while branches and wards were easy to form, there were problems in forming sections in some high cost residential areas which still accommodated many expatriates.

This was because one area comprising 25 houses, the required number to constitute a section, could have only three Zambians while the rest were expatriates who were exempted from acquiring UNIP membership, according to the Constitution.

Mrs Walawalkar, who deals with African countries and some Indian Ocean islands, is on a familiarisation tour which will take her to Tanzania, Malagasy and Mauritius.

Mr Sikumba told her that Zambia was very grateful to the Commonwealth for the firm stand and interest taken on the liberation struggle, particularly the manner in which it handled the talks which led to the independence of Zimbabwe.

"We have nothing but admiration for the Commonwealth for its consistency," he said.

CSO: 4420

CAUSE OF PARTY FUNDS PROBLEM REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

THE absence of an accountant at Freedom House was the main cause of discrepancies in the accounts department of the Party, Secretary - General Chona, said in Lusaka yesterday.

Had it not been for this problem, the department would not have been weak resulting in discrepancies in the Party's accounts.

The Party chief was commenting on a report by auditors — Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company that about K5,255,000 loaned to Tika Limited and Zambia National Holdings Limited had not been accounted for.

The report was sent to the Chairman of the Economic and Finance Sub-Committee, Mr Wesley Nyirenda, on September 4 last year.

The auditors indicated that the loans were unsecured and the terms of repayment and the interest rates were not clear.

They added: "Moreover, no documents could be produced to enable us to establish the circumstances under which these loans were made available to the above institutions."

The report said Tika Limited was loaned K1,500,000 and the Zambia National Holdings Limited K3,755,000.

Mr Chona explained yesterday that these details were contained in a wrong document which was included by mistake by someone in the 1979 annual report of the Party presented to the 15th National Council by him.

He said unless the question of manning the accounts department was resolved, the present backlog of work "which somebody can term weakness will always be with us."

It was anomalous that the submission made on May 8, 1979 for the employment of the accountant (salaries) had not yet been acted upon, he said.

Mr Chona said he had apologised to the National Council for appending a wrong document to the report and subsequently withdrew it and replaced it with the audited accounts of the Party which would have been attached to the report. He did not disclose details of the document.

Remove

Referring to the loans granted to Tika and ZNH, Mr Chona said these were made in 1975 and legal technicalities were being worked out to remove any

omissions made at the time of payment.

He refused to comment further on the Tika case because the matter was now in the hands of the Ministry of Mines.

"The point, therefore, is that until such time when the legal technicalities included above are finalised, the auditors should not expect to see share certificates in respect of the K3,755,000 paid to the ZNH in 1975," he said.

Loans and advances were running accounts and time would never come when these would cease to appear because they were always issued when the previous ones were cleared.

"Contrary to what is reported in the auditors' report, no salary advances were issued to officers who have not cleared the previous one, except those that are normally made in circumstances of unintentional accounting mistake," he said.

Retire

On the imprests, Mr Choma said in the past it was not possible administratively to require all the travelling Party officials to retire the imprests when they returned from their trips, particularly those stationed in provinces.

The Economic and Finance Committee has since taken a stand that no Party official would be given fresh imprest unless the previous one was cleared, and for others who might not be required to travel, letters would be sent to them to retire the imprest and this was normally done by way of filling in a subsistence allowance, he said.

CSO: 4420

NEW IDA TO GIVE INCENTIVES TO INVENTORS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE revised Industrial Development Act would give preference to investors prepared to use local raw materials, Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr Remmy Chisupa, has said.

Mr Chisupa said in an interview in Kitwe on Wednesday these investors would receive full support from the Government.

He said experts were revising the Act to cover all aspects of investment to make it effective and generate more employment.

But Mr Chisupa emphasised that the Government looked forward to new investors, particularly those making use of local agricultural materials.

"It is the intention of the Government that agricultural input should be localised and whoever produces the implements would be given more support," he said.

The minister said he could not see why industrialists, especially companies obtaining their raw materials within the country, should not double production.

He said one of the major complaints among a number of companies was the inadequacy of foreign exchange allocation. It is hoped once this bottleneck is removed industrialists would face the future with confidence," he added.

Meanwhile, Jamas milling company in Kitwe is installing new machinery worth K1.5 million to boost mealie meal and stockfeed production by about 200 per cent, managing director, Mr Michael Jamas, said when Mr Chisupa visited his mill.

Mr Jamas said the company at the moment produced 1,000 bags of roller and breakfast meal a day and two toenes of stockfeed an hour.

But when the new plant became operational at the end of this year, the company expected to produce 6,500 bags of mealie meal a day and nine tonnes of stockfeed an hour.

At Nkana milling the minister heard that the company had stopped producing chicken and stockfeeds due to alleged sporadic supply of maize by Namboard.

Managing director Mr Richard Mulenga said until the maize situation improved the company would continue to produce only mealie meal.

CSO: 4420

NEW SALARY STRUCTURE CRITICIZED

ZCTU Critical

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE new salary structure and conditions of service in the public, teaching, judicial, local government, defence, police and prison services have only increased the gap between the highest and lowest paid.

Zambia Congress of Trade Unions general-secretary Mr Newstead Zimba, yesterday urged unions affected by the White Paper to study the report in detail and make their recommendations to the ZCTU.

Mr Zimba was commenting on the White Paper released in Lusaka by Prime Minister Lusulo on Wednesday.

The ZCTU chief said from what he had read in the newspapers yesterday, the congress thought the salary structures had widened the gap between the highest and lowest paid instead of bridging it.

"At a glance, we are not bridging the gap at all. We have now made it wider. The gap is now a wider and a yawning one," Mr Zimba said.

He said the congress would make its stand known after receiving the White Paper. The unions would do the same and make their recommendations.

"We would like the four unions concerned to study in detail the White Paper and make their recommendations. Once they have given their comments, we will know what the labour movement's view will be generally," Mr Zimba said.

Essential

He was referring to the Zambia National Union of Teachers, the National Union of Public Service Workers, the Zambia United Local Authorities Workers Union and the Civil Servants Union of Zambia.

The labour movement could not rejoice now over the new conditions of service and salaries because prices of essential commodities could go up.

"We cannot rejoice today when tomorrow prices will go up. It is just as good as having nothing because the salaries will have gone back to square one. We cannot rejoice before the budget," Mr Zimba said.

Mr Ndola, chairman of the National Union of Public Service Workers, Mr John Simpito, declined to comment on the White Paper "because I have not studied the report."

The Zambia United Local Authorities Workers Union general secretary, Mr Ndawa Soko, would also not comment, and said he wanted to see the report first.

Many public workers in Kabwe applauded the new salary structure and conditions of service.

But some remained cautious and said they would wait for the arrears to be back-dated from August 1.

National Drug Company personnel manager Mr Eric Nawa praised the Party and its Government for the new salaries which he said compared favourably with those of Zimco.

Mr Nawa said the new conditions were "reasonable."

Good news

He described the increase of travelling allowance outside the country for public workers including civil servants from between K70 and K80 to between K100 and K120 a day as "good news."

"This is a great bonanza except that there are few people who travel outside Zambia," he said.

Lusaka-based unions reserved their comments on the salaries report until they have "studied it in detail."

Civil Servants Union of Zambia general secretary, Mr Alec Chirwa, said the union's negotiating committee of the national executive would meet today to discuss the report.

Zambia National Union of Teachers (ZNUT) acting general secretary, Mr Albert Chibale, said the union was studying the report and would issue an official statement later.

National Union of Public Service Workers general secretary, Mr Willie Mbewe, said he had been away in Livingstone organising a seminar and had not read the report yet.

Statistical Differences

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Nov 80 p 2

[Text]

THE central statistical office yesterday differed sharply with the Government commission on public service salaries over the definition of "low and high income groups."

In the wake of revisions in the public service salary structure, the central statistical office has started a quarterly publication called "Consumer Price Statistics" showing trends in the cost of living.

In the inaugural issue released at the weekend, the publication says: "The low income group is defined to be those urban households with gross monthly incomes of less than K150, while the high income group are those households whose incomes exceed K400 per month."

But according to the Ignatius Muchangwe salaries report released last week by Prime Minister Lisulo: "The low income group is defined as those households who, during 1974/5 were in receipt of gross monthly incomes of less than K100. The high income group are those whose households were receiving gross monthly incomes in excess of K300."

Question

Director of statistics Mr Mpafya Mulenga would not be reached for clarification yesterday, but the big difference in the statistical interpretation is expected to put into question the criterion used by the Muchangwe commission in revising the salaries.

On the basis that the high income group starts at K300 a month and not K400 as now reported by the statistical office, the salaries commission has advised the Government to increase the pay of high income earners more than the lower paid.

In their other reviews of the national economy, however, both the salaries report and the statistical office publication agree that the lower paid continue to be worse off than the high wage earners.

And Zambia's rates of inflation which were as high as 24 per cent for the low-income and 22 per cent for the high income groups in 1976, have continued to decrease.

The rates of inflation which have been fluctuating were likely to drop to less than ten per cent — much for the better.

According to a central statistics bulletin the lowest recorded rate of inflation for the low income group was reached last year at four per cent in July.

And that of the high income group only dropped to just below ten per cent. In February the rate went up from four per cent to eight per cent for the low income group while that of the other group rose to about 13 per cent.

By the end of September the rate of inflation for the high income group dropped to 11 per cent while that of the low income settled at nine per cent.

Tobacco

From the period September 1979 to September 1980 the rate of inflation in food, beverages and tobacco for the low income bracket was 12.8 per cent against 13.7 per cent for the other group.

The rates in the footwear and clothing in the same period were only 5.8 per cent for the low income compared to 8.3 per cent for high income.

Rent, fuel and lighting recorded an inflation rate of 7.2 per cent for the high income as opposed to 3.7 per cent in the other bracket.

The trend is the same in furniture, household goods with 3.6 per cent for the low income and 4.8 per cent for the high income.

CSO: 4420

MWILA WARNS OF EXODUS TO CITIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] THE gap in the standard of living between urban and rural areas is widening very rapidly and unless the nation works extra hard to arrest the situation, no one will want to live in villages.

"This will be catastrophic because it will only accelerate the exodus of the rural population into already over-crowded urban areas," Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Unia Mwila, said yesterday.

He was addressing the House of Chiefs which has been meeting at Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka for the past four days.

Mr Mwila said as minister in charge of agriculture, he was concerned about this trend.

The minister was addressing the chiefs on the need for them to be actively engaged in the "lima" programme in order to improve the lives of their people.

Frustrated

He admitted that at times, people's efforts in the field of agriculture had been frustrated by certain factors, but he assured the chiefs that the Government was doing its best to ease these difficulties.

In this respect, preparations were being made to streamline the operations of certain service organisations so that they were geared to serving the people efficiently.

Without proper supporting services, he said, the desired boost to agricultural production would not be realised.

"Hence, good marketing facilities and networks of roads are a must," Mr Mwila said.

In order to achieve these objectives, a challenge of producing stockfeed locally must be answered by the farming community.

Mr Mwila said he was happy to note that some farmers had taken up the challenge and were making use of locally available materials to make stockfeed for their animals.

He urged chiefs to encourage their people to use simple agricultural tools and animal manure instead of fertiliser to avoid high costs.

True development, the minister stressed, meant direct involvement of the rural people in production using labour-intensive techniques where the father, mother and child participated in the work of the family garden.

It was important that leaders educated people that the use of expensive machinery was not the answer to raising the standards of living in rural areas, but that with careful use of simple tools, a great deal could be achieved, he said.

CSO: 4420

UNZA AGRICULTURE COURSE EXTENDED TO FIVE YEARS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE University of Zambia has extended its academic programme in the school of agriculture from four to five years in response to the ambitious food production programme launched by the Party and its Government.

The move is aimed at orienting students toward practical agricultural work and expose them to "real difficulties and frustrations" farmers face.

This was announced at the weekend by Unza Vice-chancellor, Dr Jacob Mwanza, at a graduation ceremony officiated by President Kaunda at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall.

Dr Mwanza said the major task facing Zambia in the field of education was to consolidate the existing institutions, expand and orientate them toward solving social and economic problems.

Experience since independence had shown that the gap in the living standards of the farming communities in rural and urban areas had been widening, he said.

Dr Mwanza regretted that the demand for food for the past 16 years had been growing at an average of about 4.8 per cent while production had only increased to about 2.8 per cent.

The importation of food as a temporary relief to redress the situation was not a solution. He suggested that ways and means of increasing output of food and other agro-industrial inputs be found.

CSO: 4420

ZNS AUTHORIZED TO SUPPLY FUEL TO COOPERATIVES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia National Service has been authorised to increase diesel supplies to rural reconstruction cooperatives during the ploughing and planting season.

This follows a shortage of fuel in the centres which had been brought to the attention of the Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu.

Mr Zulu has authorised the increase in the supplies in view of the importance the Party and its Government attaches to the "operation food programme."

Meanwhile, Yugoslav agricultural experts will soon be coming to Zambia to finalise talks on that country's participation in the K400 million "operation food production" programme.

This was announced in Lusaka yesterday by Yugoslav ambassador to Zambia, Mr Radivoje Markovic, who said preparations for talks between Zambia and his country had been going on for the last two months.

The ambassador was speaking at a Press conference to mark Yugoslav's national day to be celebrated on Saturday.

In Ndola, British high commissioner to Zambia Mr John Johnson said his country had ploughed K20 million into agricultural schemes in Central and Northern provinces.

He said Britain would continue to help Zambia in development programmes, including the K400 million "operation food production" programme launched by President Kaunda.

Speaking when he paid a courtesy call on the Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Soko at his office, Mr Johnson said Britain had been helping developing nations in agriculture.

The envoy, who is on a three-day tour of the Copperbelt, said although his main interest was to inspect agricultural schemes in which Britain was involved he was visiting the province because it was the industrial centre.

CSO: 4420

INQUIRY INTO SOUTHERN PROVINCE LAND OWNERSHIP REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE land shortage in Southern Province is a result of many fertile farms being owned by a few individuals while the Government had turned large tracts of productive areas into State ranches, the commission of inquiry into the land issue in the province was told in Lusaka yesterday.

Giving evidence during the commission's first public hearing since it was appointed by President Kaunda last October, a Choma businessman, Mr Aaron Chonya, reported that some of the farms owned by a few individuals had remained unutilised despite the shortage of land in the province.

The commission, which is under the chairmanship of High Court judge, Mr Justice Ernest Sakala, was appointed to resolve the land problem in the province.

Its terms of reference include investigation and reporting on matters relating to land in the province, such as the availability of land for use by peasant farmers, methods which might be used to facilitate expeditions, acquisition of unutilised or underutilised land.

Testifying before the commission, Mr Chonya said as a result of the shortage of land, many people had migrated to areas like Mungule in Lusaka, Mumbwa and Namwala in search of fertile land for agricultural purposes.

Explaining how the unnamed people came to possess the "many farms" in the province, Mr Chonya said they were the only ones who had money to buy them off at the time when some white commercial farmers left the country.

He said: "Some of the people in the province, particularly Choma, own up to seven farms each and some of these are under-utilised."

Another contributing factor to the land shortage was that game reserves had been established in agricultural areas, leaving peasants in unproductive land.

He told the commission that lack of land had hampered village regrouping scheme in the province. "People in the province own a lot of cattle. If they have been regrouped, their animals would not have had grazing land," he said.

To alleviate the shortage of land, he suggested the few people who owned many farms should be made to surrender those they did not utilise for Government to re-allocate them to the peasants.

Asked what method the Government should use to repossess under-utilised farms since owners paid for them, Mr Chonya said the State should compensate them.

He called for abolition of forest reserves to give the land to the people.

Asked what size of land the Government should allocate to peasants, Mr Chonya said that at least 100 hectares could be enough for one family.

The commissioners observed a minute's silence in honour of Mr Kenan Nkwabilo, a divisional manager with Anglo-American Corporation who died at Lusaka's UTH on Sunday after a road accident.

Mr Nkwabilo was a commissioner in the land issue. He will be buried today.

CSO: 4420

SWEDISH AGENCY TO PROVIDE CO-OP EDUCATION AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

SWEDISH International Development Agency (SIDA) is to provide a total of K2,750,000 for cooperative education to equip personnel who would run marketing unions when they take over the bulk of Namboard's operations on April 1.

This was announced in Lusaka yesterday by Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Justin Mukando, when he officially opened the eighth general meeting of the Zambia Cooperative Federation at the Natural Resources Development College.

The minister also reported that marketing unions had now been formed in all the provinces, except for Lusaka, to take over most of Namboard's functions.

Mr Mukando urged the department of marketing and cooperatives, the Zambia Co-operative Federation and the marketing unions to start bracing themselves for bigger tasks ahead of them.

He said the role of the department of marketing and cooperatives and the cooperative federation from next April would be to ensure that funds were available in Time to the marketing unions to avert their failure and collapse and that all the money was well looked after and fully accounted for.

The minister urged the federation to set targets of the total membership that it had and share capital contribution targets that each cooperative member should pay after the 1981/82.

He said: "In this way, you can easily increase your membership from the present 100,000 to 200,000 and share capital contribution from the present K4,000,000 to K10,000,000 by 1990.

Mr Mukando reminded federation officials that most people had alleged that the Zambian cooperative movement had failed in most fields.

Meanwhile, Chief Chipepo of Kabwe Rural has called on Namboard and other businessmen with trucks to help distribute fertiliser and seeds fairly in his area.

CSO: 4420

CONSTRUCTION OF MASS MEDIA COMPLEX PUSHED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

INFORMATION and Broadcasting permanent secretary, Mr Edward Lubinda, has instructed Nissho Iwai Corporation of Japan to complete construction of the mass media complex before November next year.

He said the Party and its Government was in a "hurry" to start using the complex and there should be nothing to stop completion of the project by next November.

Mr Lubinda issued the directive yesterday when he toured the project to inspect progress. He was accompanied by Zambia Broadcasting Services director-general Mr Alport Phiri.

The Party and its Government attached great importance to the complex which would become the "ear" and "eye" of all activities, Mr Lubinda said, and called on officers who would work from the premises to make the best use of the facilities.

"Apart from that, officers should know and understand Party and Government policies. What they put out on the air or television should reflect Party and Government thinking," he said.

With new facilities available, workers would have no "scapegoat" for shoddy performance and the onus was on all of them to be responsible and take a more serious attitude towards work.

He was impressed with the progress made so far and said from now onwards Government officials, including Minister of State for the ministry Mr John Banda and secretary to the Cabinet, Mr Evans Williams, would inspect progress.

Project director, Mr Takasha Kohno, earlier urged Mr Lubinda to consider building a wall round the complex for security.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE NEEDED--The Government has been urged to establish a national employment service in view of a seriously adverse situation in the fields of manpower and employment. It has been advised to appoint a small working party to review problems which may arise in the implementation of the new salaries and conditions of service in the public sector. These are some of the recommendations of the administrative committee of inquiry into the salaries, salary structures and conditions of service in the public, teaching, judicial, local government, defence, police and prison services. The committee has noted that tardiness in implementing reports compiled and recommended by commissions has become a feature of the public service. To support this, the committee said its appointment would not have been necessary if the recommendations of the Mwanakatwe Salaries Commission on staff relations in the public service had been implemented. The committee pointed out that its appointment was made against the background of an extremely tenuous and unstable industrial relations situation. It noted that the Government had done a commendable job in promoting an elaborate and efficient industrial relations structure in the private sector. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Nov 80 p 1]

SHELL OIL PLANT READY--The Shell and BP used oil recycling section at its Kitwe lube oil complex will be commissioned this week, a spokesman said in Lusaka. The recycling plant has an initial capacity of 3,000 metric tonnes which will rise to 6,000 tonnes when used oil becomes more easily available. He said the reconditioning of used oil drums plant at the Kitwe complex was already in operation and the response was good in supplying the plant with drums. The spokesman said next year the company hoped to set up an additional plant at the complex for filling oil into small packs for retail at its petrol stations. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Nov 80 p 2]

MILNER OWNS CHILANGA FARM--Former Home Affairs minister Mr Aaron Milner confirmed yesterday that he was the owner of the Chilanga farm used by armed terrorists who planned to topple the Government last month. Although he had sold the farm to Lusaka lawyer Mr Pierce Annfield in "about April or May" this year, the lawyer had not paid for it yet. In an interview at his Makeni home outside Lusaka, Mr Milner said since he was legally still the owner, he hoped to sell the farm as soon as the present political crisis hinging on the foiled coup plot was over. Mr Annfield has since left the country and the Government has put a K10,000 prize for anybody offering information leading to his arrest in connection with the coup plot. Mr Milner returned from Zimbabwe early this month and immediately renounced his

Zambian citizenship. He said since his return police had not interrogated him but he had gone to them once at his own initiative to find out what they wanted from him. He said the Government had returned to him several guns which were seized from his house during a search while he was in Zimbabwe because he had licences for all the weapons. His Zimbabwean passport which was seized had now been given back to him, he said. Asked if he would now return to Zimbabwe, Mr Milner said: "I don't see myself leaving this country permanently for the next five years." [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Nov 80 p 1]

SUDANESE TIES HAILED--Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Wilson Chakulya has called for the broadening of relations between Zambia and Sudan to cover areas of human endeavour. Mr Chakulya said in Lusaka yesterday that relations between the two countries should be strengthened for the benefit of the people. The minister was speaking after the new Sudanese ambassador to Zambia and Tanzania. Mr Kamal El-Mekki presented his credentials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr Chakulya told the Sudanese envoy that Zambia and Sudan were peace-loving countries and it was in this they both supported the liberation struggle in Southern Africa. Mr El-Kekki assured the minister that his country would do everything possible to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries. Mr El-Kekki said his staff would cooperate with the Zambian authorities to develop a better understanding between the two countries.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Nov 80 p 5]

POLICE FORCE VEHICLES--A consignment of 400 vehicles out of the 900 ordered overseas for the Zambia Police Force will soon arrive in the country. This was disclosed by Home Affairs Minister, Mr Wilted Phiri, in Chipata when he met provincial secretary, Mr Justic Chimba, yesterday. Mr Phiri said the vehicles were already at Dar es Salaam port and were just waiting collection. He explained that the government had earlier this year ordered a total of 800 vehicles from Romania, some of which were already in the country and in use. Another fleet of 50 was ordered from West Germany, and another fleet of 50 from Britain. He pointed out that once all these vehicles arrive transport problems that have hit the force for some time now will be eased. Earlier Mr Chimba told the minister and his entourage that the police force needed adequate transport to cope with the wave of crimes in the country. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 25 Nov 80 LD/CA]

CSO: 4420

COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON BULAWAYO VIOLENCE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 16 Nov 80 p 12

[Article by Henry Maasdorp]

[Text] **LAST week, as news came of the whirlwind being reaped in the form of an outburst of barbaric fury in Bulawayo suburbs, the writer, suffering from a sinking feeling in the soul, recalled previous occasions when he had experienced this disagreeable sensation.**

One such was the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939; another an outbreak of rioting in Bulawayo in 1961, one of a series of events which put paid to hopes of co-operation by black nationalists in the process of political evolution on which white politicians had embarked; a third the unilateral declaration of independence whose 15th anniversary was last Tuesday.

Other people will have had their own black moments of this sort: these are ones that happen to stick in the writer's mind.

In each case the sinking feeling was thoroughly justified by subsequent history. The source of the dismay was an intuition that "they" (all or any people with authority or influence) had "blown it" — had shown an underlying loss of control, and made all of us hostages to fate.

In the event the unforeseen and contingent did take over in each instance, and things were never the same again.

Will history similarly justify "that sinking feeling" in the present case, or can there be the more or less peaceful recovery that is always hoped for in the wake of such a breakdown of society?

The requirements for a real and lasting recovery are demanding.

Political foray

Why did four Cabinet Ministers and five Deputy Ministers have to make a simultaneous political foray into Matebeleland last weekend — the event that touched off stoning and faction-fighting in Bulawayo's White City Stadium, and had a sequel in an outbreak of warfare between the ZIPRA and ZANLA cantonments which spilled over savagely against civilians?

A general answer, applicable to both the political parties involved, is that they do not appear to understand politics as meaning the fair representation of contending interests, in a continual debate which takes the place of warfare.

They understand politics rather, as an all-or-nothing power game which is a form of warfare.

This attitude would explain the governing party's sheer inability to live with, to leave well alone or at least tolerate, the existence in some strength of a rival black grouping.

Instead it had to challenge its rivals head-on in their heartland with the party rally in the White City Stadium; where, before the disorder began and even after it was brought under control, a string of inflammatory remarks were made from the platform — about the police ironically, the very people relied on to suppress the accompanying disorder); about a one-party State; about the rival party; about the formation of vigilante groups which should be ready to deliver blows, and about stopping the pay of former guerillas whose allegiance to the Government might be "questionable"; not to mention a threat to make the Press a Government mouthpiece.

All this spelt a reckless disregard of the probability that if politics is employed as a form of warfare, instead of as a substitute for it, warfare in the literal sense of the word will follow.

Two roads

Still less can the rank and file of the rival party be spared the judgment that they make politics a matter of warfare. A limited bout of "war to the death" is precisely what happened in Bulawayo on Sunday evening and Monday.

This is, essentially, the background against which the question of whether a recovery is possible has to be considered.

Broadly speaking there are two roads which a recovery can take, if there is going to be one. Although some degree of force would mark both of them, they can be distinguished as the relatively gentle and morally acceptable way, on one hand, and the morally and physically violent way on the other.

To embark on the gentle way all concerned would have to respond sincerely to Mr Mugabe's appeal on Monday night, an appeal summed up in his concluding words: "Pamberi nerunyararo!"

Civil war

This would entail nothing less than a thoroughgoing change of heart in men, and doubtless women, in whose souls a primitive combativeness, which came to the fore and held sway in long years of conflict, is now, it appears, being carried forward into new circumstances in which its victim will be their own society.

As for the violent way, there are models aplenty. It may entail fighting out a civil war, at whatever levels of intensity, with the usual accompaniments of material ruin and loss of liberty; and the eventual restoration of "order" on the graves of the losers in an authoritarian State with a "Redeemer" at the top.

But would that represent real recovery? Is it what we want?

CSO: 4420

MUGABE DENIES GOVERNMENT PLANS TO SEIZE PRESS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 16 Nov 80 pp 1-2, 12

[Article by Desmond Kumbuka]

[Text] **THE Government had no intention of "seizing the Press as such" and had not discussed the question of introducing a one-party state in Zimbabwe, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said in Marandellas yesterday.**

"Of course the Government is unhappy with some comments and twists that have come out in some of our newspapers," he said, "but the Government is not prepared to undertake the exercise of taking over the papers."

He was commenting on recent reports in which the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said the Government was to take measures to acquire a controlling interest in Zimbabwe Newspapers.

Said Mr Mugabe: "People must see the distinction between statements made by leaders in their capacities as individuals and those they make as representatives of the Government".

Answering questions after addressing about 200 white farmers, the Prime Minister also dissociated the Government from a statement by Senator Nkala in Bulawayo last week that in view of the Patriotic Front's recent moves, the central committee of ZANU (PF) "has to decide whether there should be a one-party state or not".

"When people make statements, we must judge whether they are making such pronouncements as individuals, party leaders or as representatives of the Government" he said.

The official procedure in Government, according to Mr Mugabe, was that Ministers could make major policy statements only on issues relevant to their specific portfolios with approval from the Cabinet and himself.

"But where this procedure is not followed," he said, the public was entitled to ignore such statements as they would not have official Government backing.

The Prime Minister said that although the Government was unhappy with some "comments and twists" that had appeared in some of the national newspapers, "I should state that we are not prepared at this stage to undertake the exercise of taking over the Press."

All that was in the pipeline, he said, was the expansion of the Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency (Ziana) as the national news service, and the introduction of provincial newspapers under the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

Addressing a ZANU (PF) rally in Bulawayo last Saturday, Senator Nkala said that in line with the Government policy of entering into joint ventures in vital industries, the Zimbabwe newspapers would have to be jointly owned as they were considered "vital instruments".

Asked whether it was true that consideration was being given to introducing a one-party state, Mr Mugabe said that although he did not personally believe such a move as anathema to democracy, the ZANU (PF) central committee had never discussed the matter.

Such a move would entail amendments to the Zimbabwe Constitution agreed during the Lancester House talks and so far, no proposals for such amendments had been made.

"In fact, we have majority in Parliament and can do whatever we want legally and constitutionally without resorting to introducing a one-party state," Mr Mugabe said.

One questioner asked what measures the Government had taken to compensate losses to farmers as a result of "terrorism".

Mr Mugabe replied: "The Government would be bankrupt overnight if it undertook to entertain the numerous claims of this nature."

Mr Mugabe also reminded the white questioner to take note of the

fact that "what was terrorism to you in the past was not terrorism to us, while what you considered to be justified was to us terrorism".

Answering another question about what the country's declared socialist ideals would mean for the private sector, the Prime Minister said that his Government would continue to recognise the private sector as an important segment of the country's economic structure.

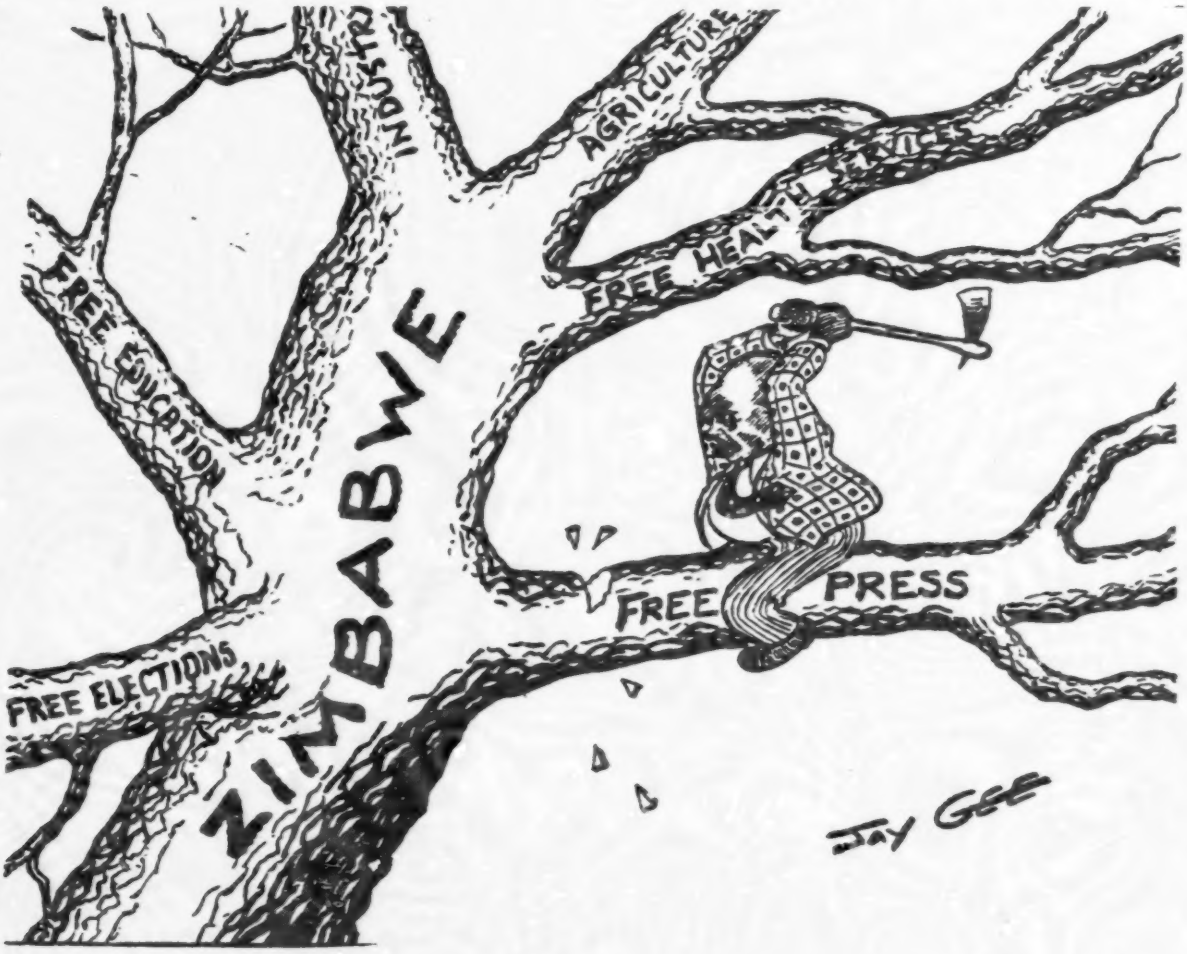
He said Zimbabwe's socialist principles were aimed basically at making the peasant sector more viable through the introduction of communalism and common ownership of the means of production.

"We are committed to socialism because we believe that people must own the resources and exploit them for their common good," he said.

It was Government policy to implement socialist ideals through the introduction of a co-operative system, provided the people accepted it. The Government would not regiment people into accepting anything against their will.

Where there was resistance, Mr Mugabe said, the Government would undertake to "educate the people into accepting the system".

He told the farmers that the Government would seize white-owned farms and redistribute them to peasants as co-operative farms.



CSO: 4420

DEPENDENCE ON SA RAILWAY INCREASED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 16 Nov 80 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text]

DEPENDENCE on the South African rail route has increased, not decreased, since independence came about in Zimbabwe. Railways on both sides of the Limpopo have denied any suggestion of lack of co-operation but there is still a sneaking feeling that all is not well.

It is admitted that bottlenecks are hitting the Zimbabwe economy, that both imports and exports are suffering, and there are reports of an unofficial go-slow down south on the handling of goods destined for this country.

A country which wants — more correctly needs — trade links with a neighbour should not kick it in the teeth at almost every opportunity and then expect sympathy and preferential treatment.

South Africa has already been warned that this country will use the vital rail link as a matter of convenience — until the alternative routes to Beira and Maputo are fully operative. Whenever that will be.

The Republic has always been in a position to turn the screws on this country and, we are convinced, did so during the settlement talks period, particularly when Kissinger was around. We do not suggest she is doing it now; rather that she is putting her own requirements on the railway system first.

We have always advocated a good neighbour policy, not interference in the affairs of another country whatever one may think of its policies. It is a "cake and eat it" situation if one side decides which links will be cut and which will be retained . . . perhaps even to the extent of writing: "Dear apartheid-ruled, racist South Africa — please send us some more trucks . . ."

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END

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16 December 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2333

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16 December 1980

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No. 2333

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CAPE VERDE-ANGOLA BARTER TRADE--28 October--Cape Verde will supply Angola with fish and will receive cement, within the framework of an accord signed between the two countries yesterday in Luanda. A delegation from the Cape Verdian Ministry of Economic Coordination went to the Angolan capital to sign the agreement, ANOP learned from an official source in the city of Praia. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Oct 80 p 8] 6362

CSO: 4401

LARA COMMENTS ON VARIOUS ASPECTS OF NATIONAL SITUATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11, 12 Nov 80

[Interview with Lucio Lara by NOTICIAS correspondent J. Branquinho]

[11 Nov 80, p 4]

[Excerpts] Today the Angolan people are celebrating the fifth anniversary of their national independence, won after more than 10 years of arduous armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism.

When the late President Antonio Agostinho Neto proclaimed independence in Luanda on 11 November 1975, the city found itself threatened, on the north and on the south, by the combined forces of the army of Zaire and the puppet FNLA group, South African troops which had moved into the country and Jonas Savimbi's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

The development of events, however, led to the failure of all of the maneuvers and the efforts of the international imperialists, through their domestic and foreign agents, to prevent the consolidation in Angola of a regime truly representing the popular will. Beginning in 1975, the MPLA, which later became the MPLA-Labor Party, consolidated its regime throughout the national territory, gradually neutralized the threat of the FNLA and UNITA puppet groups, and established the foundations for the development of the process of building a socialist society in Angola.

In honor of this anniversary of Angolan independence, we are publishing an interview granted to a special NOTICIAS correspondent who was in the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] by Lucio Lara. Due to its length, we have divided the report of the interview into two parts. In the first, which we offer our readers today, the Angolan leader describes the political process which led to the conversion of the MPLA into the MPLA-Labor Party, and the difficulties and achievements experienced since then.

Lucio Lara needs no introduction. He is identified with the history of the armed struggle of the Angolan people against colonial domination and with the process leading toward the construction of socialism undertaken by the People's Republic of Angola under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party.

Lucio Lara: You are certainly not unaware that, in an experience similar to that of the FRELIMO, in fact, the MPLA has become a party. We believe that this change, basically, was one effected in the process of the national liberation struggle.

The results were really important in developing class consciousness. Thus when we went to the congress, the conditions for the creation of a Marxist-Leninist party were established for us. The party was formed by the decision of the congress, the MPLA established itself as the Labor Party, and we, like you, continue to use the MPLA name for historical reasons. But the basic problem remained--implementing this decision in practice, truly establishing the party, and thus being transformed from a movement, we would say almost a front, into a vanguard party. We chose a process, a methodology, which we call "purification." We could have called it something else, but we call it purification because of the simple fact that it is an effort to purify the MPLA, defining which of its elements meet the minimal statutory requirements for being party members.

Many officials were subjected to this purification, many were harshly criticized, many failed to become party members and were simply accepted as supporters--some neither as candidates nor members, the two categories we have in the party.

NOTICIAS: This also happened with officials who were already members of the MPLA?

Lucio Lara: Yes. Not perhaps on the highest leadership level, but this happened with a good many on the middle leadership level.

Moreover, at this time we feel quite enriched by this purification process. It has been going on for almost 2 years and is almost complete, in the sense that merely the purification of those who are actually members of the MPLA is involved. We are not yet at the stage of accepting new members in the party. Moreover, there is great pressure and great interest on the part of the working masses in joining the party, but as they were not in the MPLA before, we have not yet reached this stage. We have made use of our own experience since the purification period began, during which, on the basis of the cells, party committees at the work sites and sector committees have been organized. The provincial and municipal committees were created from the top down, obviously. It could not have been otherwise. And the members of these committees were appointed by the Central Committee, after screening and selection from among the best militants. This really provided our organization with extensive experience, and on the basis of it we have been proceeding to draft the necessary regulations, from the operational regulations for the base organizations to those concerning the application of sanctions. We are also in the stage of regulating the future acceptance of members.

Acceptance of Members

NOTICIAS: And when will this phase begin?

Lucio Lara: After the congress. We cannot begin earlier in order to avoid a certain haste, a certain opportunism which always exists at these solemn moments for a party. With the congress, well, there are many people who . . . in a word, we do not want to do this. We want to officially close the campaign of purification, probably in October, when we will make the final assessment precisely in

order to submit an accounting to the special congress, and after the congress the cells themselves will begin to be the motive force for recruiting and enlisting the new members and for consciousness-raising. Some of them have already made suggestions and are exerting considerable pressure, but we have always tabled these until this selection of former members of the MPLA has been completed. Today we have about 20,000 party members, for we have selected from among the former MPLA members a little over 20,000. Some 6,000-plus more were designated during the purification process for the youth movement. They will not join the party but it was decided they are qualified to serve in the youth section, since our youth is party youth. This is not however a mass organization properly speaking, but party youth with rather clear party characteristics: a party reserve.

This does not mean that the youth sector will have only these 6,000 members, it will have much more. These are only those resulting from the purification process for the former members of the MPLA.

In the organizational sector, there was not--and there is not yet, to be truthful --a profound awareness of the basic organizational role in controlling the economy of the enterprise, in controlling the life of the state. This experience is still very weak, just incipient, but this concern is truly beginning to exist. This year the party is making rather profound surveys of the base organizations, the cells, to be precise, to see how the cell pursues its internal life, on the one hand, and on the other, how it checks on and works for an increase in production, the organization of the work, the improvement of the national economic system, the organization of the state, etc.

Pessimistic Conclusions

We reached somewhat pessimistic conclusions, we could say. Not exactly pessimistic, perhaps, but we did not find great work on a scientific level. There is still a lack of awareness. And then we decided to launch an immediate campaign to raise the consciousness of the base organizations. We did this beginning last year, when we started to hold regular provincial meetings of all the cells, represented by their coordinators, to study the general functioning of the cells on the provincial level. Then coordinators were elected in all the provinces, on the basis of a certain criterion, for a national gathering. We have already held two national gatherings of this type, which yielded excellent results. Today, without a doubt, there is a very great advance in the awareness the cells are gaining of their true role. The cells should not be simply a political tool for the theoretical discussion of problems, but an element in the life of the nation, useful to the life of the people, devoting attention to the entire complex of economic and social problems in their work.

Relations Between Cells and Trade Union Commissions

NOTICIAS: One question: How are the party structures related with the trade union commissions on the level of the work site?

Lucio Lara: Every cell or party committee in the production units where there are various cells is obviously in working contact with the trade union commissions. These contacts are not truly organic, it cannot be said that they are organic. Generally speaking--this was a finding of ours, although not always true--the trade

union commissions always have a good proportion of party members. Obviously, we have issued instructions to the effect that it is better to elect party members, but this was not compulsory if there were workers who were not party members but whom the working masses regarded as meeting the requirements for carrying out trade union obligations. This happens, and there are trade union commission members who are not party members. But in a general way, there are party members in all the trade union commissions, and it is through them that the contacts for the coordination of a given action in a production unit are established. This coordination exists, but it is really weak. We would say that there is not yet a total awareness of the strength this coordination can have, and we can go much farther in this regard. For example, in combating the local consumption phenomenon, one we see in some sizable enterprises, a legacy from that very difficult transition era through which we lived, when the factories were abandoned, and the workers did the best they could, appointing their workers' commissions, and in a general way mainly for lack of knowledge of how an enterprise is managed, they divided the products of the enterprise among themselves, paid themselves their wages, etc. If the enterprise produced certain goods in short supply, and there were none on the market, the workers believed that since they produced them they therefore had a priority right to these industrial goods. This happened for example with beer, mattresses, cigarettes, etc. This type of attitude, which we call local consumption, took root in certain enterprises and still survives today.

NOTICIAS: Is it a rather general phenomenon?

Lucio Lara: It is not very general, fortunately. But we would say that it still affects our production tremendously, because it is found in some truly major enterprises. We can point to some 30 enterprises in which this is seen today, and this poses the problem for us of how to combat this local consumption. Obviously here, if there were good collaboration between the party bodies and the trade-union bodies, they could even aid the party leadership and the government to wage this battle. But this awareness does not yet exist to a very great extent. And there are other phenomena inherent in our movement which prevent a very timely attack on these problems, not to mention others. For the truth is that given the high cost of living existing in the country, the lack of consumer goods, etc, this is what we still consider normal in this stage. There are very serious phenomena involving speculation, for the battle against which the state apparatus does not yet have adequate tools. And who is the direct victim of such speculation? The worker himself. And the worker defends himself, naturally. Until we succeed in organizing our own forces in his defense, to defend the workers in this respect, we cannot be surprised when insofar as possible the worker defends himself. Until we have approached this complex of problems and resolved them as they must be resolved, a frontal battle against local consumption will be very difficult. But we can wage--and we are already pursuing this path--a political battle against this phenomenon, precisely through the political and trade-union organizations in the production unit.

[12 Nov 80, p 3]

[Excerpts] NOTICIAS: Can you analyze the problem of speculation such as to relate it to the continued control of certain economic sectors by private interests, which may constitute the embryo of a domestic bourgeoisie? Do you

believe that this poses a serious political threat, and that there is concerted action against the revolutionary process in Angola?

Lucio Lara: There are two aspects here, two angles from which we can analyze this problem. The first involves the departure of the Portuguese, abandoning everything and their mass exodus--I believe that you had this same phenomenon in Mozambique, although perhaps not with the same intensity as we saw it when they departed.

Under the Portuguese colonial system the private businessman was the real motive force for everything. It was they who made their private plans, for there was no national plan. A given private businessman engaged in the purchase and sale of dried fish, and in addition to that he supplied himself with needles, buttons, kerosene lanterns and lamps, and it was he who established his own circuit, he who engaged in his own imports and determined his own exports, in coordination later with colonial organizations--unions, etc. Overnight, the distribution system disappeared, and it had to be taken over by the state, which was incapable of it, even in terms of personnel. The management of stores is a delicate matter which requires great experience, and in our almost 5 years of independence we have not yet acquired the necessary commercial experience. Our trade officials have not yet gained this experience, and some who inherited it have not yet acquired a view adapted to today's Angolan state, to the Angolan revolutionary state.

Absurd Imports

To understand this it suffices to note that many imports we are still making today are entirely absurd things in relation to our society. Sometimes articles we have imported, ordered by some official of ours, arrive here and we are amazed and wonder for whom these articles were imported. Sometimes it is not even for the petty urban bourgeoisie, more likely for a small and very privileged group within that bourgeoisie.

This phenomenon still exists, and the state apparatus is not yet experienced enough to be able to stop it immediately. This will be the product of great experience which must be acquired, and which we are in any case acquiring--the problems are being discussed, pointed out, criticized, and we are seeking to correct them insofar as is possible. But it is obvious that the apparatus is large, and a correction is made here but there are two or three other instances there offsetting all this correction.

Moreover, the small businessman is also in a certain way vital, because he aids us considerably in the distribution of goods. The stores we have created are not enough, the management of these stores is not satisfactory, and therefore this becomes a necessity.

Tendency to Become Bourgeois

This is one aspect of the problem, but there is another. There are parts and strata of our people which naturally have a tendency to become bourgeois. Consciously or unconsciously, this is their tendency. For example the produce peddler, certain fellow-countrymen who did business abroad during the war and have returned to the country today, but do not understand clearly what the country

is today, what the philosophy of the country is, and in an innocent but obviously bourgeois fashion, want adamantly to establish a shop and exploit the customer, the consumer, to the maximum. This has happened on a larger scale than we believed it could. And we do not have sufficient supervisory bodies, that is an objective reality.

All of this leads to very substantial illegal trade, quite threatening and highly speculative--we would even say shamefully speculative and extending to the point of robbery. And this phenomenon, we reiterate, is not generalized today, but there are centers of bourgeois profiteers, and not only in Luanda, of individuals who are now beginning to have political attitudes, beginning to feel that the party does not accept them. We even know of some who want to organize in associations, in cooperatives. There is this phenomenon, which I regard as absolutely natural too, and the party is vigilant, is aware, although perhaps it cannot always act with the necessary speed.

We Are at War

We have very complex problems, which have as their basic origin the war we are actually waging. We are living under a wartime regime, although it does not seem so. One cannot feel it in Luanda, but we are truly at war. For this war we must pursue, the state is prepared to spend perhaps more than 50 percent of its budget.

The Bureaucratic State

There is the bureaucracy, our own bureaucracy. We have not succeeded, for example, in destroying the bureaucratic state of the colonial era. We have not succeeded, and we say that this is a point of reference for the revolution itself. The bureaucratic state which we inherited still remains, with all its waste and all its preconceptions, with the threat it constantly poses to a revolutionary state which seeks to be dynamic and with an immediate capacity to deal with this or that situation and is incompatible with those long and conservative procedures of the bureaucratic functionary.

NOTICIAS: Can you describe this type of phenomenon in ideological terms? To what point is there evidence of the spirit of the colonial official, bureaucracy, incompetence, and on the other hand, irresponsibility and contempt for the property of the people, and what is the MPLA-Labor Party, as the leading political force, doing to put an end to this type of situation?

Lucio Lara: A moment ago I spoke of the participation of the base organizations in this whole process. I believe that I made it clear that in a first phase, the base organizations were more concerned with themselves, with their own organization and functioning, and not with the influence they must have on that which surrounds them, on their labor sites, the neighborhoods, the society immediately around them.

This awareness is just emerging today. It is obvious that the battle against these erroneous or outdated tendencies, the ideological battle, is being waged constantly, but it has still been waged in perhaps a somewhat theoretical fashion. It has been reflected more precisely in the denunciation of bureaucracy, the vices and tolerance of the petit bourgeois, the petty ambitions of the petit

bourgeois which become great ambitions, of the weight which the petit bourgeois still has in our country even on the party level.

Denunciation Is Not Enough

This denunciation is pursued constantly, but it is not enough. Words do not suffice. What is necessary really is a more efficient, more direct battle, and this battle can only be waged by the cells, by the base organizations. It has to be carried out by means of denunciation and sanctions.

In this regard, we can say that we have already won some victories, that we have already achieved something. Certain work sectors are not only detecting the errors and petit bourgeois vices but are combating them directly. It is a beginning, we would say, with the support of the party leadership itself--a short time ago we held a special session of the Central Committee to focus on the economic problems of the country. The analysis made was already excellent, and some important directives were sent to the base organizations.

Party Members and Bureaucracy

There is still an important group at the base--not a majority because we have taken care to control it--of party members linked with the administration and therefore with the bureaucracy. It is an important sector, without a doubt, in which there are excellent militants, but there are also many opportunists.

We have still not freed ourselves totally of many problems, some inherited from the colonial era, others inherent in the very society in which we life. Manifestations of a regionalist nature, of a tribal nature, and even racial preconceptions, have not disappeared from our society. Opportunism, rivalry for appointments, the tolerance characteristic of the petit bourgeoisie--these are still evident in our society.

Since the final days of leadership by President Agostinho Neto, our party has devoted great concern to these manifestations, which we regard as absolutely natural.

We deal with this question naturally, from the point of view that these are phenomena in the class struggle, phenomena which there is no way we can root out or regard as rooted out. They are normal phenomena in the class struggle, and it is necessary to find the proper means for combating them.

If it were possible to remove certain comrades, particularly the revolutionary intellectuals who are within the struggle--they are not supporting the struggle but within it, they live in it, breathe it--of the practical tasks they need to carry out, we could perhaps deal with the problem of the class struggle in our country in a more correct and theoretical fashion. This is not possible at this time, nor has it been possible. There is a specific effort, our Central Committee has instructed the Political Bureau to focus seriously on the problem, there is already a first study, a first approach to the problem of the class struggle, of the social structure of our country, which will in the future be submitted for discussion and criticism by various sectors.

The Language Problem

There is a problem which we are evaluating theoretically first of all, and which will certainly help to make language more precise. This is also a very important problem in the leadership of a party such as ours, the problem of language.

There are leaders, for example, who have not yet had an opportunity to study all the theories, or all the basic elements in Marxist-Leninist theory, who are shall we say inherently and even sometimes intuitively Marxist-Leninist. Their ideological attitudes are reflected in persistent actions which are generally correct in practice, but when it comes to theory there is vacillation, and we can even sometimes say deviation. I would place these "deviations" in quotation marks, they are deviations of language often rather than of concept. Even in issuing orders many of our leaders, naturally, because they did not have an opportunity to have the normal training, sometimes interchange this or that term which, on the close analysis in which certain theoreticians like to engage, seem to be a "deviation."

Judging by Actions

None of this has to do with our real, concrete situation.

Our people, in the vast majority, are illiterate, or have not gone beyond the fourth grade. Others never had an opportunity even to learn to read, and the great majority do not speak Portuguese. The people express these things in Portuguese, and in the national languages, the Marxist vocabulary does not yet have enough meaning to be used properly, and we sometimes see that in order to translate three words of Portuguese the interpreter must cast about and sometimes turn to a national saying to express the concept. This is the objective reality we face, and therefore the theoreticians must be very careful in their analysis, in classification.

There are for this reason these language deviations. But this does not mean that there are no real deviations: there are. We are experiencing the problem of asserting a given ideology, which not all the people accept, and which many people embrace out of sympathy for the MPLA--perhaps its banner or perhaps certain leaders. But when the orientation of the MPLA began to be perceived, many people adopted a negative attitude, they did not have the courage to say no, but they sabotaged the decisions in one way or another.

We have therefore this battle, which is a normal one. We are not worried, but we are persuaded that it is a very serious battle, the more so since we are living under heavy foreign pressure. Just a short time ago the Americans again contemplated a possible intervention in Angola. We see this pressure and we see the pressure from Savimbi, that freak of nature whom South Africa succeeded in hoisting to a position from which he could go to the United States and England to seek support, to the point that there was a candidate for the American presidency who did not hesitate to state publicly that he is prepared to support the puppets against the Angolan regime. This was a candidate who was a film actor, Reagan: he says it plainly and does not conceal it.

We suffer from this weight of very violent foreign aggression on all sides. I will not hide the fact that we are still being infiltrated from two neighboring countries. I was in Moxico a few days ago, and there were infiltrations all along the eastern frontier. And we continue to think about what is happening and what this may mean.

We sense again a very aggressive attitude on the part of the international imperialists against Angola. This is related to other phenomena of an international nature, such as the problems of Iran and Afghanistan, to the fact that we have excellent relations with the USSR and we have Soviet advisers helping to build our army, to the fact that we have on our territory the Cuban revolutionary army. These are guns which we do not conceal, and they will be there so long as the danger of total aggression from South Africa exists.

NOTICIAS: Another question: After the death of President Antonio Agostinho Neto, a tremendous movement was seen in certain sectors, with speculation about the division which it was said would inevitably develop on the level of the leadership structures of the MPLA-Labor Party themselves. Can you analyze the situation in this regard?

Lucio Lara: We can state that on the level of our party leadership, there are no problems, except for the problems resulting from a broad leadership in any party. It is obvious that with the death of President Neto, the imperialists immediately sought to derive benefit. Moreover, the resurgence of Savimbi is related to this.

But I believe that the calm and reflective way in which the Central Committee of the party found a new president, without any problem, was obvious to everyone. Really without any problem. Obviously this gave rise, before and after, to much speculation. Fortunately we moved rapidly, there were no major difficulties, and this surprised all our enemies.

As to the factionalist phenomenon, I know a bit about the life of other parties like ours, and there is none--I can state this categorically--which has not from time to time had its factional phenomena. None! The firmest communist parties even suffer this from time to time.

We in the MPLA have suffered, not often but sometimes more violently, from the factional phenomenon, because of the objective factors with which we have been faced.

It is natural that this or that militant, this or that official, will have a different concept of how our advance toward socialism should proceed. These are discussions which occur from time to time, and it is necessary to establish the right decision. We say that it is necessary for the party to speak with a single voice. This is obvious, but it is not easy.

I would answer, show me a party, a single one, which does not have these phenomena. They are natural, they are phenomena of the class struggle and particularly of a class struggle in which a Marxist-Leninist party develops to guide the process.

NOTICIAS: Therefore the class struggle, the ideological struggle, also occurs within the party itself?

Lucio Lara: Necessarily! Our party is a young party, with an organization which has chosen the ideology of the proletariat.

NOTICAS: A last question. Do you believe that the factors you analyzed, domestic or foreign, working against the process of socialist change in Angola can in overall terms thwart this process?

Lucio Lara: No. I have had the privilege of visiting all parts of the country, even the most remote. There are harsh and fierce criticisms. But this criticism in which our people are engaging and which is really very rich comes about within the spirit of combat, of confidence. It is not and never was defeatist criticism. And thus, when our people criticize, they want us to give them hoes and weapons, whatever is lacking to achieve what they have always dreamed of as the goals of the MPLA. Moreover there is nothing better for a leader than to go to these places, to make contact with the base levels of our people, to hear, to discuss, to be criticized, to accept criticism and to try to use this to correct what is wrong. This is what gives our revolution the greatest optimism and confidence: it is an indestructible revolution. The revolution is indestructible, and the process of socialist transformation in Angola is irreversible.

5157
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

PORT UNLOADING FACILITIES INADEQUATE--Table mountain and the city lights early yesterday were a welcome sight for the Indonesian crew of the partly laden grain carrier, Gurami, which had to come to the City essentially for food and fuel after three months on the Angolan coast with a grain cargo from Thailand. Food was virtually unobtainable and since the Indonesians enjoy their spices, and required meat, rice and potatoes, they were in danger of starving in Angola. Today she returns to Mocamedes to discharge the last of her maize, altogether an economic disaster for the owners since the Marx business syllabus mentions nothing about demurrage for embarrassed shipowners. The ship with her 12,000 tons of cargo had first waited a long time at Luanda for service and discharge thereafter was very slow. Lobito was a little better but Mocamedes was no good either. [Excerpts] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 21 Nov 80 p 26]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NATURAL GAS DISCOVERED--The Gulf Oil Corporation has announced the discovery of natural gas near Douala at (Manoka). This is good news, but we should not rejoice yet, for we must make sure that the otherwise large deposits of natural gas have commercial interest in its exploitation. We will know more about this in the next few days when wells will be sunk in the area. [Text] [AB281340 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 28 Nov 80]

CSO: 4400

AHMAD NASIR DISCUSSES SOVIETS, SOMALIS, ERITREAN UNITY

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 17 Oct 80 p 3

[Article: "In Press Conference After Meeting With Minister of State, Ahmad Nasir: We Are Trying to Change Soviet Position vis-a-vis Eritrean Issue; Somali Facilities for United States Will Strengthen Russia's Support for Ethiopia"]

[Text] 'Abd-al-'Aziz Husayn, the minister of state for cabinet affairs, received yesterday morning Ahmad Nasir, the chairman of the ELF [Eritrean Liberation Front] Revolutionary Council and Executive Committee, who was accompanied by 'Abdallah Idris Muhammad, the ELF Executive Committee member, and 'Ali Salih Muhammad, the ELF representative in Kuwait.

The minister of state has said that the general situation in Eritrea and the efforts being exerted to unite the revolution ranks, considering that unity is an essential and fundamental step for the revolution's triumph, were reviewed at the meeting.

The minister also said that Nasir explained to him during the meeting the full situation on the Eritrean arena and the revolution's readiness to negotiate with Ethiopia without any prior conditions in order to achieve independence.

The minister added that Nasir also explained the importance of the Eritrean people's steadfastness and firmness in the face of the threats and dangers surrounding them.

Press Conference

On the other hand, Ahmad Nasir has underlined the ELF's eagerness to form a united command, a single army and a single organization, to unite all the Eritrean factions and to realize unity of opinion. Nasir has also denied that he has held any direct meeting with Osman Saleh Sabbe.

The Revolutionary Council chairman, speaking at a press conference held yesterday morning at the Hilton Hotel, also pointed out that the Soviet Union's position toward the Eritrean issue is wrong and that the Soviet Union advances vast military aid to Ethiopia which uses this aid against the Eritrean revolution.

Nasir also asserted that there are Soviet and Cuban experts in the Ethipian army but denied the presence of armed Soviet units inside Eritrea.

Nasir further said: We are trying to change the position of the Soviets and of the Cubans instead of launching propaganda attacks against them.

He also denied the reports about past Soviet aid for the Eritrean revolution, saying: Since the inception of the revolution in 1961, they have not assisted us with a single bopeck or a single bullet. Their sole positive stance was their support for Eritrea's independence when the Eritrean issue was discussed at the United Nations in 1948.

Somali Facilities in Berbera Port

Answering a question on Somalia's granting of military facilities to the Americans in Berbera port, Nasir said: There is no doubt that the Somalis are free to establish the relations they want. If giving facilities is positive for them, we view it as negative for us because Ethiopia will continue to demand, under the pretext of these facilities, more and more sophisticated weapons from the Soviets. However, the Somali position is normal because Somalia has found itself compelled to resort to any strong country to confront an enemy supported by a major power and given all the military capabilities.

Negotiation With Ethiopia

Nasir also expressed the ELF's readiness to negotiate with Ethiopia on Eritrea's independence through a united delegation representing all the Eritrean factions.

He has said: The Sudanese have informed us recently that Ethiopia has agreed to negotiate with the Eritreans without prior conditions. We are ready to respond to this initiative. However, if the Ethiopians think of liquidating our cause militarily, they are deluded because the revolution's military position is very good and is developing constantly. Moreover, the revolution has realized political victories that have noticeably beset the Ethiopians who are now on the defensive in this regard. These successes and victories add to our revolution's strength and continuity.

The ELF revolutionary Council chairman asserted that the relations existing between the Eritrean revolution and Sudan are normal and denied that these relations have been affected negatively by the visit of Mengistu, the chairman of the military council ruling Ethiopia, to Sudan last May.

Nasir further said: The ELF welcomes Arab aid but rejects any conditional aid. As for the need for unity which is pointed to us during our visits to the Arab states, we consider this reference a service for Eritrea and not a condition imposed on it. We also consider this reference an expression of feelings that show their concern for the revolution and their eagerness for the revolution to achieve its goals of independence.

Praise for Kuwaiti Position

In his press conference, Nasir lauded the stances of Kuwait's amir, government and people. He also said that his visit to Kuwait has come within a tour he is making to a number of Arab countries in anticipation of future possibilities.

8494
CSO: 4402

CAUSES OF RIFT BETWEEN ERITREAN LIBERATION FACTIONS DISCUSSED

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 10 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Azhar al-Khafaji: "Armed Clash Between Eritrean Revolution Factions Poses Threat of Civil War; Eritrean Liberation Front Representative in Kuwait: We Have Fought Popular Front to Safeguard Our Strategic Positions; We Are Ready for Dialogue and for Unity; Clashes Will not Divert Our Attention From Liberation; Representative of Popular Front for Liberation of Eritrea in Kuwait: Clashes Stopped With Beginning of October; Commitment to non-Presence of Third Force on Eritrean Arena"]

[Text] In the past 3 months, the Eritrean arena has witnessed armed clashes between the forces of the ELF [Eritrean Liberation Front] and of the PFLE [Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea]. Some of the clashes have been violent, and have posed the threat of a civil war similar to the war that erupted in 1972 and continued until 1975. AL-QABAS has interviewed the representatives of both fronts in Kuwait to shed light on the causes and factors of these clashes out of the need to exert efforts to contain the clashes and to preserve the unity of the Eritrean revolution in the face of the Ethiopian forces.

Whereas 'Ali Muhammad Salih, the ELF representative in Kuwait, has confirmed that his front's forces have engaged in combat against the PFLE factions because the latter tried to undermine the rear lines and the strategic position of the ELF which form a vital supply artery for the ELF forces in the advance positions and whereas he has noted that the PFLE forces have also (compromised) the ELF positions at a time when the front asserts that no single grain of sand will be relinquished, 'Umar Bashir, the PFLE representative, has noted that the ELF has failed to fulfill its commitment to establish joint military coordination and has withdrawn some of its forces from the PFLE positions. He has also said that the ELF has militarily liquidated the Tigre Liberation Front and opened, at the same time, dialoque with Saleh Osman Sabbe when the October agreement concluded between the representatives of the two fronts stipulates that no third force exists on the Eritrean arena. Following is the text of the interview with the two fronts [sic].

The ELF has revealed for the first time that violent fighting has broken out between its forces--the Eritrean Liberation Army--and factions of the PFLE in a serious development in the rift between the Eritrean revolution factions.

'Ali Muhammad Salih, the ELF Kuwait office director, has said that the rear lines and the strategic rear positions of the ELF have been subjected to an extensive attack by the PFLE forces.

The ELF forces have confronted this attack which is actually posing the threat of a civil war for which the Eritrean people will pay a high price. The ELF office director has also revealed that the ELF is holding contacts with the other Eritrean parties to unite the efforts and to channel them toward the common enemy, Ethiopia.

Salih has also pointed out that since the 1970 rift, the ELF has been trying to contain this rift and has been seeking unity on the Eritrean arena but that the circumstances have not helped these efforts achieve success.

Salih has also said: Out of its faith in the unity of the Eritrean arena, the ELF is still seeking to achieve unity among the Eritrean revolution factions. In affirmation of these intentions, the ELF concluded with the PFLE in 1977 an agreement known as the 20 October agreement. As a result of this agreement, the Joint Political Command was formed to crystallize the provisions of the agreement. In fact, various political, military and information committees were formed but because of the lack of response on the part of the PFLE, these committees have not been able to carry out their tasks. The PFLE has also refused to attend the meeting of the Joint Political Command and has failed to take part in the meetings of the popular organizations (formed of both fronts) and has rejected military coordination.

Matters have not stopped with this negative attitude, which the ELF has tried to eliminate, but have gone to the point of harassing the ELF forces. Scattered clashes have taken place on the northern coast and in some other areas between the Eritrean Liberation Army on the one hand and the PFLE and the Tigre Liberation Front forces on the other.

The ELF has exerted efforts to contain the incidents. At the Political Command meeting on 15 April, a decision was taken to stop the clashes between the two sides and to form a committee to investigate their causes.

Large-Scale Attack

The director of the ELF office in Kuwait added:

Last August, the PFLE exerted concerted and ceaseless propaganda efforts to distort the ELF positions and to accuse the latter of betraying the cause and of being opposed to unity. We were surprised by this concerted propaganda campaign. However, the campaign's goal became clear when the PFLE launched a large-scale attack on the strategic positions of the ELF's rear lines with the aim of occupying these positions and expelling the ELF forces from them.

The PFLE goal became yet more evident when this front tried to change the character of the limited local clashes and to transform the confrontation into a crushing civil war that harms the Eritrean cause at a time when Ethiopia is mobilizing all its resources and its military forces to strike the Eritrean revolution factions.

Our positions in (Adubha, Zara, Shar'it, Diba and Wakr) were subjected to a broad and comprehensive attack by the PFLE forces, in cooperation with the (Ethiopian) Tigre Liberation Front.

In the face of this comprehensive attack, the ELF had no recourse but to resort to patience and to endeavors to contain the situation. But the ELF found itself facing premeditated attempts aimed at liquidating it--attempts for whose implementation all the military resources of the other two fronts had been mobilized.

So the ELF confronted the attack to defend its gains and its strategic positions which form its rear lines and its support in its confrontation against the Ethiopian forces on the frontlines. Had these positions fallen, their fall would have meant liquidating the ELF militarily by encircling the frontline forces of the Eritrean Liberation Army.

Setback for Unity Efforts

The ELF office director has also said: The ELF considers this development which has been imposed by the PFLE forces a serious setback for the unity efforts and an open backing down on the agreements existing between the two organizations--agreements that stipulate that arms may not be resorted to in settling differences.

He added: We ask the PFLE to abide by all the concluded agreements because only the Ethiopian enemy will benefit from this attrition which obstructs the Eritrean resources for confronting this enemy.

Even though the ELF forces and strategic positions have been harassed, we declare anew our abidance by the principle of unity and we warn of the dangers of the eruption of a civil war between the two organizations and of the impact of such a war on the basic national cause, the cause of liberation.

On the other hand, the director of the ELF office in Kuwait has revealed that the ELF is holding dialoque with Eritrean parties to urge them to join the unity march and that meetings and discussions are being held with these parties with the aim of including them in the Eritrean effort and in mobilizing the resources for the united action to liberate Eritrea.

Ethiopian Concentrations

On another development, 'Ali Muhammad Salih, the office director, has said that the Ethiopians are amassing their forces in the various frontline positions with the aim of regaining some strategic locations, such as the area of (Quhayin) which the ELF captured after fierce fighting during which the front seized a number of Ethiopian enemy tanks and vehicles and a large quantity of weapons and ammunition, and the areas of (Adibrah and Tamrat) which the front regained after fierce fighting against the Ethiopian forces.

Non-Monopolization of Dialoque

'Ali Muhammad Salih has described the reports speaking of the presence of an agreement between the ELF and the Ethiopian enemy to grant Ethiopia self-rule as fabricated and groundless reports aimed at distorting the positions of the ELF which has declared repeatedly that there is no alternative to the full liberation of the Eritrean soil and to imposing complete and undiminished national sovereignty over it.

The front also asserted before and is reasserting now that it will not monopolize any negotiation or dialogue with the Ethiopian regime. Should any initiative be made for talks with the Ethiopian enemy to enable us to realize our national goals, the ELF will not respond to such an initiative without the participation of all the Eritrean factions.

'Umar Bashir, the director of the PFLE office in Kuwait, has stated that the armed clashes between the front's factions and the ELF forces stopped as of the beginning of this month as a result of the contacts made with the ELF and of the demand that it stop the clashes that serve the Ethiopian enemy.

Bashir has provided a glimpse of these differences, pointing out that this glimpse may explain the background of the clashes that took place recently.

Bashir told al-Qabas: The Eritrean arena witnessed a civil war that lasted 3 years, from 1972 to 1975. The ELF declared this war to liquidate the PFLE forces.

Dialogue Committee

Even though all our appeals for putting an end to this war were met with rejection, it was evident that this war was causing a bloody drain to the revolution. The result was that the Eritrean masses moved and exerted their pressures which bore fruit in putting an end to the war. A dialogue committee was then formed of both sides and succeeded in realizing a large degree of rapprochement. However, the ELF blocked the dialogue until convocation of the second national congress in 1975.

After this congress, the ELF resumed the dialogue with Osman Saleh Sabbe on the grounds that he represents the Popular Liberation Forces (the external mission) as a substitute for the dialogue with the combatants.

Ignoring PFLE

The ELF persisted in its dialogue with Osman Saleh Sabbe which produced the 1976 Khartoum agreement.

This agreement could not realize the Eritrean aspirations for unity despite its reference to the need to hold a unification conference between the two organizations. This is because Osman Saleh Sabbe represents neither the revolution nor the Popular Liberation Forces.

This is why the PFLE demanded that the ELF engage in dialogue with it. However, the ELF persisted in its dialogue with Sabbe and supported his faction's presence in Eritrea by facilitating this faction's entry through the Kasala road which is controlled by the ELF. As a result of this cooperation, a joint delegation was formed and visited a number of Arab states in 1976.

October 1978 Agreement

Bashir added: This agreement collapsed quickly, the two sides [ELF and Sabbe] clashed in 1977 and the ELF liquidated the Sabbe group. After this development, concerted meetings were held between the PFLE and the ELF. As a result, an agreement was concluded in Khartoum on 20 October 1978 in the presence of a Sudanese delegation. This agreement calls for the formation of joint committees to coordinate the action of the two organizations in five spheres, namely: Information, political, military, economic and social spheres.

The Eritrean people blessed this step. The agreement also stipulates recognition of the PFLE and the ELF as the two representatives of the Eritrean revolution at home and abroad.

Joint Action Document

Despite the difficulties facing implementation of the agreement, this agreement was developed, after strenuous efforts, with a joint action document in 1979. A joint higher political command was formed. The document was a natural result of the strategic Eritrean withdrawal from the cities as a consequence of the unlimited Soviet support for the Ethiopians. The document came to embody a united Eritrean position intended to offer the revolution joint protection in the face of the dangers emanating from the Ethiopian aggression and from the Soviet involvement represented in aiding this agression.

The agreement also provides for defining a strategic base for the Eritrean revolution and for forming a joint military command to manage and unite the military action.

The coastal area was defined as the Eritrean revolution's strategic base--a base to be defended jointly. However, the ELF sent only one third the forces that were supposed to be sent to the coastal area. Those forces stayed on the front for 2 months and then the ELF withdrew them, justifying its action by saying that the ELF had positions that needed to be defended.

Consequently, the Ethiopians occupied the positions on the northeastern coast where the ELF forces used to be stationed. These positions were again liberated from the Ethiopians and handed over to the front [not further specified] forces in order to realize and implement the October agreements.

The PFLE representative also said: Our front agreed to grant the ELF transmission hours from its radio facilities but the ELF withdrew its representatives from the information committee. The ELF also withdrew its forces without notifying the PFLE, thus creating a gap which the Ethiopian enemy has tried repeatedly to exploit.

The ELF has also liquidated a number of our elements in (Wankalya) because of what was described as personal acts.

Tigre Front

[Question] But the ELF says that elements of the Ethiopian Tigre Front confronted its forces which were compelled to retaliate and that the PFLE supported the Tigre Liberation Front, thus forcing the ELF to confront the PFLE elements. What is the PFLE's comment on these statements?

[Answer] We meet with the Tigre Liberation Front and give it aid. We deal not only with this front but with (Aromo) and the Western Somalia [Liberation Front]. These movements fight against the Ethiopians and it is natural for us to meet with them and support them.

During its military confrontation with the Tigre Liberation Front, the ELF liquidated this front militarily and then expanded its confrontation to include our forces behind the Ethiopian enemy lines. This tendency by the ELF coincided with another tendency, namely to establish contacts and coordinate with Osman Saleh Sabbe.

No Presence for Third Force

'Umar Bashir, the PFLE representative, concluded by saying: Now that the clashes between us and the ELF forces have stopped since the beginning of the current month of October, we ask the brothers in the ELF to abide by the October unification agreement which stipulates that there is no third force on the Eritrean arena.

We also ask them to implement and apply the other provisions of the agreement which are capable of securing greater efforts for confronting the Ethiopian enemy and for reducing the time needed to achieve the final victory and full independence for our Eritrean soil.

8494
CSO: 4402

BRIEFS

DEFENSE, AGRICULTURAL TRAINING--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The training of Revolutionary Defence Squad members is continuing in several parts of the country. Forty-two Revolutionary Defence Squad members received certificates on completion of a six-month military training and political orientation course in Bekoji town of Limu and Bilbilo District in Arssi Region. Comrade Darghie Bogale, Manager of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, who presided over the ceremony presented the certificates. The Defence Squad members staged tactical show to the people attending the ceremony to demonstrate their physical fitness and combat skills. Forty-four agriculturalists, meanwhile, completed a month-long soil and water conservation course at the Wollaita Agricultural Development Unit in Sidamo Region. The trainees received their certificates from Comrade Mulugetta Bedada, the Manager of the Wollaita Agricultural Development Unit. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Nov 80 p 3]

SEMINAR FOR UNIFORMED YOUTH--Mettu--A two-day seminar on REYA for youth members of the members of the men-in-uniform in Illubabor region, opened on Monday at the assembly hall of the regional Police Headquarters here. The seminar was opened by Comrade Captain Asnake Asfaw, Head of the Military Political Affairs of the region. Speaking on the occasion Comrade Captain Asnake reminded the participants of their role in strengthening REYA by arming themselves with Marxism-Leninism and urged them to enlighten their colleagues with the knowledge they obtain from the seminar upon return to their areas of assignment. Present at the opening of the seminar were Comrade Colonel Girma Ahmido, regional Police Chief, Comrade Colonel Asrat Yulma, Assistant regional Police Chief, Comrade Major Asnake Teferra, Chief of the regional Prison Police, Comrade Lt. Adefris Aberra, Chief of regional finance Police as well as other invited guests. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Nov 80 p 6]

NEW TOBACCO MACHINE--Addis Ababa (EH)--A primary tobacco blending machine installed at a total cost of four million Birr commenced operation last month, it was disclosed here. Comrade Getachew Obse, Acting General Manager of the Tobacco and Matches Corporation, told newsmen that the newly installed machine will, undoubtedly, bring about tremendous changes in the overall production capacity of the corporation. According to the Acting General Manager, operating in two shifts at full capacity, the blending machine can process some four million kgs. of tobacco yearly, compared to the 1.4 million kgs. with the old machine. The new machine, Comrade Getachew said, will process two types of tobacco blends. The total value produced in 1972 E. C. stood at 39,219,000 Birr as against 36,290,000 Birr the previous year; and the amount of tobacco processed in 1972 E. C. was 1,409,000 kgs. With the blending machine, it is envisaged to process a total of 1.6 million kgs. of tobacco valued at 40 million Birr in 1973 E. C. The major objective of the Corporation, Comrade Getachew said, is to satisfy the domestic demand. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 6]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV AGRICULTURAL AID--An agreement for Yugoslav agro-based industries to enter into partnership with Ghanaian institutions has been signed in Belgrade between Ghana and Yugoslavia. It is expected that through the joint efforts of the institutions concerned, Ghana will have more food for both human and animal consumption. The agreement, signed by the former Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Dr Amon Nikoi, and the Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr Randoe Kontic, followed the second session of the Ghana-Yugoslav Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 24 Nov 80 p 2392]

QUAINOO DENIES INVOLVEMENT--Brigadier Arnold Quainoo, retired at the end of last year by the Limann Government from his position as Army Commander, has issued the following statement: "Ever since my so-called retirement, various serious allegations, including incitement to mutiny and even treason, have been made against me from very high government sources. At all times, these defamatory and grave allegations, always unsupportable by evidence, are given very wide publicity by the news media. The latest is the story that I am working in concert with one Mr Buller to subvert civilian rule. This story is, as usual, cruel, unfair and untrue. I find it difficult to appreciate the necessity and motivations behind these constant and relentless manoeuvres to implicate me in manufactured coup plots. "I want to reassure my friends that I am still a high-minded gentleman with principles. Since November 1979, I have been preoccupied with searches for a place to house myself and my family. My current jobless status and the unwillingness of the military authorities to pay my due gratuity are problems I consider difficult but not insurmountable with time. However, I must confess I find the vicious harassment very disturbing indeed. All I need now is the necessary peace of mind to reconstruct my life. I therefore entreat the Government, in all sincerity, to get off my back. I believe that every Ghanaian is entitled to the same peace and security as sought after by those in political leadership positions. Finally I'd like to tell all those who are responsible for this mud-slinging intrigue and all those who find themselves today in the corridors of power that they do not love Ghana more than anybody else." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 24 Nov 80 p 2390]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

JOINT FISHING COMPANY WITH USSR--Dakar, 29 Oct--Guinea and the Soviet Union will soon institute a joint fishing association, Radio Conakry reported yesterday, in a broadcast picked up from Dakar. The broadcast gave no details regarding the future association, which was decided upon following a session of the Soviet-Guinean Joint Commission on maritime fishing, held in Conakry. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Oct 80 p 8] 6362

CSO: 4401

TENTATIVE REVIEW OF COUP'S ROOT CAUSES

London WEST AFRICA in English 24 Nov 80 p 2345

[Excerpts]

IT IS NOT POSSIBLE to assess the full significance of the coup which resulted in the overthrow on November 14 of President Luiz Cabral, and the installation of a Revolutionary Council led by the Prime Minister, Major Joao Bernardo Vieira, until more is known of the personalities.

There is a strong representation of the veterans of the war for independence who have had recent cause for complaint in the direction affairs of state were taking. But that the two ministers killed were mestizos and that the new ruling group is almost entirely black confirms the significance attached, in the immedate aftermath of the coup, to the fact that those most seriously damaged by the events are the mestizos and Cape Verdeans who have for long played a dominant role in politics in Bissau. The black population has not been proportionately prominent in the seats of power in Bissau and the path to unity between Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde has not been as smooth as the leaders of the PAIGC — the party that controls both countries — would have desired.

Initial reaction to the coup would indicate that links in the PAIGC between Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau have been seriously weakened.

If the problem of unity between the two countries was an issue, it certainly cannot be considered the only explanation of the coup. The economy of Guinea-Bissau has been in considerable difficulty recently. There have been rice shortages and imported commodities appeared to have disappeared before reaching the market. It is this sort of laxity, in spite of the considerable foreign assistance that was being granted, which went against the grain for those who wished to see the tenets of Amilcar Cabral heeded.

This has been a troubled political year in Bissau. Earlier in the year some senior members of the PAIGC were put on trial, allegedly for opposing the proposed union with Cape Verde and plotting against the government.

There had also been plans for restructuring the armed forces, giving them a more traditional hierarchy, which would have run against the opposition of some of the veterans used to the system of authority developed during the years of war against the Portuguese.

Most recently, however, there has been the disputed adoption of the new constitution, a matter of days before the coup took place. Two clauses caused considerable reservations. One clause made the President also head of government. In the view of a number of members of the People's National Assembly, this was tantamount to a reduction in the role of the prime minister. The President's defence was that the clause merely formalised what had hitherto been the practice.

Another clause dealt with the question of nationality. While Cape Verde has restricted the presidency to people born in Cape Verde, the Bissau constitution did not have this stipulation.

All these factors have contributed to an atmosphere of unease in Bissau. Tension with Guinea (Conakry) merely exacerbated domestic problems. It is noteworthy that Conakry was the first country to recognise the new government in Bissau and immediately sent a senior delegation with offers of assistance, especially of food.

Whether Conakry's welcoming of the new regime is of any significance is difficult to tell. The dispute over territorial waters which contain substantial deposits of oil and which Conakry annexed in 1963, is unresolved and the case presented by the previous regime in Bissau still stands. Conakry has, in the past, suggested unity between the two countries based on pre-colonial ties between their peoples. If this issue is resurrected by Conakry, it might prove to be a diplomatic side-stepping of the oil dispute.

Bissau hinted, when the oil dispute arose, that it would be prepared to mobilise its forces. The new head of state in Bissau commands the loyalty of his troops and of the most experienced of the military leaders in Guinea-Bissau.

International reaction to the coup has been limited. In Lisbon it is well known that General Eanes, the Portuguese President, enjoyed close ties with both former President Cabral and President Aristide Pereira of Cape Verde.

President Senghor, of Senegal, has been abroad, thus preventing any statement from Dakar.

CSO: 4420

SPECIFIC DETAILS OF RECENT AGREEMENT WITH CUBA PROVIDED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] The third Guinea-Bissau-Cuba intergovernmental meeting held in our capital from 15 October until 21 October 1980, ended with the signing of a protocol of cooperation in various areas and a trade memorandum. In the 1980-1981 period, cooperation between the two countries will be consolidated and new fields of cooperation will be opened, in accordance with the wish expressed by the two parties in the final document signed by the delegation heads.

In addition, as the vice chairman of the State Committee for Cooperation, Raul Donas Santana, said, "the agreements reiterate the cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and Cuba, which has been made more dynamic and given considerable stimulus by the most recent meeting." The health, education and fishing sectors will benefit most.

"Both parties express their satisfaction with the results spelled out in the resolutions of the last meeting," stated the protocol. In the health field, the Cuban government promised to send 38 cadres (doctors and experts) in various fields. In turn, Guinea-Bissau expressed interest in keeping the present integrated brigade of 41 technicians, as well as exchanging nurses who specialized in orthopedics, surgery and obstetrics.

In this sector, it was agreed that the delegations would trade information and study the evolution of cooperation. The two parties also discussed exchanging technical documentation on health matters in general, hospital organization and administration and teaching materials for training nurses.

In the education sector, the Cuban ministry will send 15 experts to work in primary education, statisitcs and planning, secondary and adult education, among other areas.

In fishing matters, 12 Cuban specialists will provide technical assistance on refrigeration maintenance, naval electronics and power and naval operations. Departments in this sector will exchange delegations. Thus, in the first quarter of 1981, a Cuban delegation will visit Guinea-Bissau and, in the second quarter, a Guinean fishing delegation will go to the Socialist Republic of Cuba.

Cooperation in Other Sectors

In addition to the above-mentioned, Guinean-Cuban cooperation will extend to other areas. The third meeting was important because new areas of mutual aid will be opened and also because the previous stage was successfully concluded. This will provide a positive start to the new phase. Athletics, physical education, housing, agriculture, the sugar industry and communications are some areas where the two countries plan to use the available means to strengthen cooperation through specific measures.

In agricultural matters, the tobacco experiment by Cuban experts merited special attention again and the Cuban Government agreed to train four Guinean comrades in tobacco firms for 6 months. Cooperation in this area will extend to poultry raising, forestry development and the sugar industry.

In cultural and media matters, Guinea-Bissau asked that teachers for the school of music, a film editor and specialists in radio broadcasting be sent and that Guinean cadres serve apprenticeships in graphics, advertising and journalism. Thus, our country could receive items for radio broadcasts. After specific information is provided, these requests will be considered by the Cuban Government.

In addition, the Cuban party promised to consider providing the Bissau State Committee with technical assistance on municipal adminstration, architecture and urbanism, topography and training Guinean personnel.

Renewal of the Agreement in Two Years

The third intergovernmental meeting is a followup to the scientific-technical accord between Bissau and Havana signed on 21 September 1976 in Cuba. The two delegations decided to renew the accord and review it in 2 years.

According to the protocol, the fourth intergovernmental meeting will take place in Havana in September 1981. The date of the meeting will be announced by the two parties 45 days beforehand.

The trade memorandum signed between Guinea-Bissau and Cuba by Francisco Coutinho, director general of the People's Warehouses, and by Ataulfo Pichardo Galdos, legal and economic counselor of the Cuban Embassy in Bissau, in essence sums up all the salient points in the protocol of cooperation, spelling out minor details and marking the trade opening between the two countries.

9479
CSO: 4401

STUDENT REGISTRATION CONFINED TO PARTY YOUTH MILITANTS

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 7 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] "I have decided and informed the board of the Kwame N'Krumah National High School that admissions to the 10th and 11th grades have been suspended.... This year enrollment in those two classes will be limited to applicants with proof of their participation in JAAC or with a document from their government office stating they agree to work there and take courses in the country and abroad." The state commissioner of national education, Comrade Filinto Vaz Martins, announced this decision at the end of the primary school teachers' graduation in Bissau last Saturday.

This measure, approved by the commissioner of education, should now solve a number of problems created by the excessive numbers of high school students, especially at the complementary course level where there are not enough teachers to hold classes normally. By this measure, Filinto Vaz Martins stressed the need for rigorous planning to train the country's cadres.

"Obviously, education is for all, but first for those who want to work earnestly for this land, to continue our party's political line. The nation of Guinea-Bissau," he emphasized, "has the duty, consequently, to orient its action in this direction. Then the PAIGC's revolutionary political line will allow everyone to have a place and a chance in life. We cannot allow any opportunistic spirit which is contrary to our party's objectives into our structures."

The commissioner of education said many young people neglected political activities, specifically attacking those who "only because they already enjoy a much easier social situation, advance but do not commit themselves totally to the party structures or the true needs of the country." He felt those young people used the Commission of Education as a springboard for their future life.

Lack of Cadres With Will and Dynamism

The state commissioner of education expressed deep concern about the lack of cadres even to fill positions in the commissions: "Cadres with the will and dynamism to succeed in their work and advance the process of development, cadres in education to train the ever-growing number of young people who seek a place in school."

The need for cadres in education is felt even more when we learn from CEEN Planning and Statistics that, for the 1982-1983 school year, the education department will need at least 1,200 secondary school teachers, for the 5th through the 11th grades.

How can that problem be solved if many young people concentrate on intermediate and specialized courses in preparation for the advanced ones?

Comrade Filinto Martins spoke of the alternatives and prospects for training in the country--law schools, physical education and athletic training facilities, the Technical Institute for Vocational Training which this year will offer courses on civil construction, general mechanics, electronics, bookkeeping and secretarial studies, with carpentry and agricultural studies under consideration, the Chico Te Brigade which will train high school teachers, the possible intermediate nursing school for students who complete the fifth year, but are not interested in further studies, and others.

The state commissioner of national education, in a meeting with the 10th and 11th grade students stressed that no one could go on to higher studies unless he attended the intermediate schools in the country or worked in some government department or firm. Only those organizations could grant scholarships for advanced studies, taking into consideration their needs and the young person's abilities. "Only in this way can the student be sure, when he completes his studies, he will earn his living and not be unemployed," he stressed.

9479
CSO: 4401

INTEREST EXPRESSED IN OIL EXPLORATION

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Joao Rendall Piedade, manager of Atlantic Resources Limited (ARL), the office in charge of studying petroleum potential in our country, arrived in Bissau yesterday on a routine visit. During his stay in the capital, he will meet with Guinean leaders connected with this sector, for an exchange of information about the petroleum exploration project which is in progress offshore in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

Also yesterday, a delegation of the National Elf Aquitaine Society, a French petroleum firm interested in our petroleum potential, arrived in our country to discuss various aspects of cooperation.

This delegation consists of Francois Chuberre, the director of this firm for Africa, and Henri le Quese of the legal department.

Also on the same day, a delegation of Soponata, a Portuguese firm operating a fleet of oil tankers, arrived in Bissau. This delegation will study in our country the possibility of transporting oil and fuel products from suppliers to Guinea-Bissau and ways of cooperation in this field.

The visit of this delegation is the result of contacts made in Lisbon by Comrade Armando Ramos, the state commissioner of commerce, industry and handicrafts, with Soponata officials.

This mission is led by the president of the management council, Hugo de Jesus, and is made up of its manager, Silva Afonso, the administrative adviser, Larcher Ovidio, and an official of the firm, Hermenegildo Coutinho.

11635
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

GDR JUSTICE MINISTER'S VISIT--Hans Joachim Hensiger, the vice premier and justice minister of the GDR, who spent 2 days on a visit to our country, is leaving Bissau tomorrow. He also visited the sister Republic of Cape Verde at the invitation of his Cape Verdian counterpart, Comrade David Hopffer Almada; an agreement of cooperation in the field of justice was signed at the end of that visit. In Bissau, Minister Hensiger met with high justice officials, among them Comrade Cruz Pinto, the attorney general of the republic. They discussed the possibility of improving the ties of cooperation and friendship between the two countries in this field and exchanged information on the activities of their respective governments. The GDR official visited the city of Bissau and some projects in progress in our city, met with the friendship brigade of Free German Youth (FDJ) which is working in our country and also attended the solemn opening of classes at the Professional Training Technical Institute in the Bra Center. This afternoon, at about 1700 hours, he will give a speech on justice at the National Law School. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Oct 80 p 2] 11635

PORTUGUESE COOPERANT TEACHERS--Over 60 cooperant teachers have been contracted in Portugal this year. They will teach in secondary schools, mainly in the Kwame N'Krumah National Lyceum, in addition to the teachers who taught in the 1979-80 school year and whose contracts have been renewed. This information was given to us by Comrade Delfim da Silva, director of the Bissau Lyceum, who had gone to Portugal for this purpose. After a meeting at the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the teachers who signed confirmed their trip to Bissau and the final list was delivered to the Cooperation Office. Comrade Delfim da Silva pointed out upon his arrival in Bissau that he had great difficulties in contracting cooperant teachers for secondary schools. Initially about 100 teachers applied, but many withdrew at the last moment. These teachers should arrive here shortly because the beginning of the classes is scheduled for the middle of November [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 16 Oct 80 p 2] 11635

DELEGATION TO DPRK--The PAICC is represented at the Seventh Congress of the Workers Party of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea by Comrade Joao da Costa, member of the CSL [Supreme Struggle Committee] of the party and the state commissioner for health and social affairs. In addition, a delegation of the Guinea-Bissau-Korea Friendship Association, which includes its secretary, Comrade Armando Monteiro da Cruz, was invited to attend the congress sessions. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Oct 80 p 2] 11635

PORTUGUESE AERONAUTICS COOPERATION--Although there is a training center in Bissau, next to the air base, the Civil Aeronautics organization has trained some of its cadres in Portugal in cooperation with the Portuguese Civil Aeronautics and the public firm ANA (Airport and Air Navigation). During his recent visit to Portugal, Comrade Mario Mendes, the director of Civil Aeronautics, discussed with officials of these two entities the progress and possibilities of training cadres in this field. We should remember that at this time there are two young men taking pilot training, one in aeronautical information and another one in the field of fire fighting. Next week eight people will start the course of air traffic control and in November of this year another young man will be sent to train in the second stage of aeronautical information. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Oct 80 p 8] 11635

USSR DELEGATIONS--Two Soviet delegations will arrive in Bissau today on working visits: one from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa, which includes the well-known Soviet writer (Lenin Prize) Alm Fechokov, and the second from the Komsomol (the Leninist youth organization of the USSR). The Komsomol delegation will remain here 7 days, at the invitation of the National Secretariat of Amilcar Cabral African Youth [JAAC]. They will meet with party leaders, the JAAC leaders, and those of the Abel Djassi Pioneers. They will visit some regions of the interior and several socioeconomic and cultural events. This visit is within the framework of periodic exchanges of delegations between the two vanguard youth organizations, with the aim of strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 16 Oct 80 p 3] 11635

PORTUGUESE, DUTCH INSURANCE COOPERATION--The Imperio and Bonanca insurance companies of Portugal and EENIA of Holland have agreed to work closely with the National Insurance Institute and Social Security. This decision was made when comrades Voss Ribeiro and Flavio Proenca, insurance director general and deputy director general respectively, visited those two countries recently. The Portuguese companies will provide support on boating accidents all over Guinea-Bissau and the Dutch firm is considering collaborating on life insurance, mainly in the group insurance sector. In other news, we have been informed that Fire Prevention week, sponsored by the General Insurance Administration, will be held in February 1981. The State Commission of the Interior, the State Committee on the Autonomous Sector of Bissau, the Company of Humanitarian Fireman of Bissau and some Portuguese groups have already been asked to provide logistical support for this event. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Oct 80 p 2] 9479

PORTUGUESE GENERAL'S VISIT--Late Thursday morning, in his chambers in the Office of the President of the Republic, Comrade President Luis Cabral met with Portuguese General Franco Charais, a member of the Council of the Revolution, who visited our country for 2 days, at the former's invitation. During the meeting, the comrade president told this senior Portuguese Army officer about the present struggle in Guinea-Bissau for economic and social development, our problems and hopes for the future. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 11 Oct 80 p 1] 9479

ACCIDENTAL POWER OUTAGE--Once again, there was a power and water outage in the city of Bissau when a fire of unknown origin caused a breakdown in the Central Electricity Department. There was an explosion when the disaster occurred at dawn last Thursday. Flames spread immediately through the electrical installations, completely ruining some parts and causing major damage to "group four," the largest generator group. No estimate has been made yet of the cost of the damages. Moreover, it is not known how long the repair work will take. In the meantime, the "group five" generator, which was also damaged by the fire, was repaired and began working 2 days later. This single generator is providing electricity and water to the capital, through a system of supplying the city by zones, until "group four" is repaired. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 7 Oct 80 p 8] 9479

BRAZILIAN AIRCRAFT--Bissau, 27 Oct--ANOP has reported that Guinea-Bissau will order three planes from Brazil to upgrade the national airline fleet. The acquisition will be financed by a loan from the Brazilian Chamber of Foreign Commerce. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Oct 80 p 8] 6362

CSO: 4401

COUNTRY IS RESOLVED TO DEFEND ITS BORDERS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Nov 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Kenyan Somalis Must Decide Now"]

[Text] THE Government's patience with some Somalis living in this country while owing allegiance to Somalia or any other nation is running out fast. This is especially so for those Somalis living in North-Eastern Province, who are either responsible or shield the Shiftas responsible for the political violence in the area.

In this, they demonstrate unequalled ingratitude because since the end of colonialism, the Government has stepped up development in the semi-arid area by building roads, hospitals and schools. In its further commitment to help the area catch up with the rest of the country, the Government has — with increasing success — dug many bore holes to provide water, both for livestock and human consumption.

Veterinary officers are also in the area to teach the local people better husbandry methods thus improving their living standards. The depth of the Government's commitment to developing the once neglected area becomes all the more obvious when it is realised that all this has been going on at a time of severe budgetary constraints when it would have made economic sense to spend the scarce resources in areas guaranteed to bring greater and faster returns.

Some people in the area understand this and have committed their future to this country. There are others, however, still sitting on the fence waiting to see what will happen before jumping on the side that wins in the local conflict. These are the people whose actions and deeds are inconsistent. They are the collaborators who make the political violence possible by giving the Shiftas moral and material support.

These collaborators need to be told in no uncertain terms that the conflict can only end with Kenya successfully defending her territorial integrity. If they are not ready to accept that and support our stand unequivocally, then they should leave immediately, for their imagined haven in Somalia or elsewhere. Failure to do so will mean

fire next time and they should not say they were not warned.

It is quite obvious — to us even if it may not be to others — that acts of violence similar to the one in which a district officer was recently killed would not be possible if the Somali leadership did not give material and moral support to those responsible. Indeed, it would have been relatively easy to track down the killers, who fled in a Government vehicle. This would have made the killers think twice before committing such a heinous crime.

But with ready support from their brothers across the border, the killers knew too well that all they had to do was cross the border and they were safe. That is why the Somali Government must be held responsible for the killing. There had been welcome signs then of a schism in the Mogadishu leadership developing, with some members advocating a formal renunciation of the greater Somalia dream.

It now seems as though the pressure of fighting a losing war in the Ogaden region, coupled with ever desperate economic and political crisis at home, has slammed the door on any advance in this direction. This is unfortunate because the Mogadishu regime does not seem to realise that internal problems can never be solved by starting foreign adventures.

Admittedly; it is the easiest way to deal with crisis at home, but only in the short term. In the last analysis, this stop-gap strategy backfires, deepening the internal crisis. Somalia is busy shopping for friends. We hope the new friends will bluntly tell her these elementary truths. The new friends should find it easier since they are also our friends.

We are, however, aware that as a sovereign country, Somalia can disregard all advice. In that case, we would urge all the people who care for peace and the benefits that come with it to re-appraise their need of a friend who stirs trouble among neighbours when he fails to keep his house in order.

With right on our side we can not lose. It may take some time; it may disrupt our activities in other areas, but the end will be the same: The crushing of all elements bent on dismembering our country. The Government has made it clear it will not hesitate to take all necessary measures to achieve this goal, even if it means rounding up all Somalis and putting them in a village.

And the fact that a country dedicated to upholding democratic principles is willing to take this extreme step should be enough evidence that we are determined to defend our borders.

CSO: 4420

SHIFTAS POSE NEW THREAT

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 14 Nov 80 pp 9-11

[Text] INTENSIFIED acts of terrorism by shifta bandits in the North Eastern Province of Kenya in the past two weeks threatened to return the security situation in that area to the years soon after Kenya's independence, when the new-born nation found itself engaged in an all-out war with shifta secessionists seeking to break the area away from Kenya and join it to Somalia. And once again, as was the case in the 1963-67 shifta war, Somalia is believed to be behind the new insurgency in that province. In an attempt to contain the situation, the government of Kenya swiftly took a number of security measures which included the imposition of a 12-hour dusk to dawn curfew over the whole province, the sealing of the border with Somalia and Ethiopia and the mobilisation of the country's security forces in the area. If the situation does not improve, the government has threatened to put nearly 700,000 Kenyan Somalis living in the area into security villages.

The security situation in the North Eastern Province has been worsening over the past year or so as incidents of terrorism have increased. Most of these acts of terrorism were aimed at local residents and were generally considered merely criminal, rather than politically motivated, even as the government intensified its efforts to root out the bandits. As things got worse, the government reluctantly agreed to recruit and arm local residents to act as homeguards and assist the security forces in tracking down the shifta bandits. The exercise, which was to begin this month, has now been scrapped following what seemed to be a new awareness in the government that some of the local people were collaborating with the shifta.

The first indication that the terrorism perpetrated by the bandits in the North Eastern Province over the past months may not be merely criminal, but politically motivated, came two weeks ago when the bandits ambushed and killed the district officer for Dapaab in Garissa District, Mr. Johnson Welimo, and later stole a government Landrover and drove it across the border into Somalia. There is no way of physically distinguishing Kenyan Somalis from their kith from across the border in Somalia and it was the public contention of the Kenya government that some Kenyan Somalis, who owed allegiance to Somalia had been collaborating with the shifta. Soon after the killing of Welimo, the area's provincial commissioner, Mr. Ben Kaaria, gave Kenyan Somalis in the area 14 days in which to report, apprehend or help in the capture of the bandits who killed the DO. Kaaria warned that if any other civil servant was killed in the area by the shifta the government would have no alternative but to round up all the Somalis and put them in security villages and shoot on sight anyone found outside the villages. The official also warned that the government would scrap the famine relief programme in the area and suspend all development projects there until the people of the area and their leaders produced the shifta.

The echos of the threat by the Kenya government had hardly died when the shifta struck again, this time killing six people, four of them instantly. Among the dead were four civil servants. The

four were shot dead when the shifta raided a shop which is frequented by civil servants at Bura-Karatasi in Garissa town, the provincial capital, on November 9 at around 8.30 p.m.

True to its word, the government immediately mobilised security forces in the area and imposed a 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew over the whole province and declared a state of emergency. Thousands of people were rounded up by the security forces in Garissa and Wajir for screening as a massive hunt for the killers was mounted.

In Nairobi, the minister of state in charge of internal security in the office of the president, Mr. G.G. Kariuki, told newsmen that the Kenya government had declared an all-out war against the shifta. "The time has come when we should make sure that this type of situation is not repeated. . . Our security forces are determined to contain the situation," Kariuki said. And both in Nairobi and Garissa government and security officials were busy drawing up plans for the establishment of security villages throughout the province. Even as these measures were being implemented, reports, which could not be confirmed, from official sources said that shifta had raided a guest house in Garissa and killed another four people on Monday night.

While the government, together with its security forces, was trying to come to grips with the shifta menace in the North Eastern Province, Somali parliamentarians from the area were busy fighting a verbal war in Nairobi. Over the weekend, the minister for information, Mr. Peter Oloo-Aringo, castigated MPs from the province for what he termed their laxity in assisting the government eradicate the shifta. Aringo was especially concerned about the "conspicuous" absence of eight out of the nine MPs from the area at meetings which he held at Garissa, Mandera and Wajir last week concerning the security situation in the area. The one exception who attended the meetings was Mr. Sheikh Aden, an assistant minister of industry.

In retaliation, five MPs from the province, who included Aden, accused the government of deliberately keeping them out in the cold and failing to involve them in the activities to sort out the problem. The MPs said they had not been informed of Aringo's visit, either by the minister's office or the office of the provincial commissioner in Garissa. Two of them, A.M. Sheikh and A.M. Mohammed (an assistant minister of livestock development) said that they had heard of the visit while in Nairobi the day before the minister left, but were told by the minister and his permanent secretary, Mr. John Gituma, that there was no space available in the plane that was to take the minister's party. Aden and another assistant minister for agriculture, Mr. A. Hirsi, said they were in Garissa together with some of their other colleagues attending the provincial development committee and provincial agricultural board meetings, both chaired by PC Kaaria, just a few days before the minister was to arrive there, but they accused Kaaria of keeping the information concerning the visit from them. Aden, however, claims that he remained behind in Garissa when his colleagues left for Nairobi on November 5 and that he was still there when the minister and his party arrived that morning. He said he had to insist stubbornly on accompanying the minister on his tour in his capacity as the chairman of the North Eastern Province parliamentary group. Eventually, one of the officers accompanying the minister had to be left in Garissa to make room for Aden, according to Aden. The assistant minister wondered when Aringo made the reported accusations, saying: "At no time did Mr. Aringo and his two assistant ministers feel or comment about the absence of the other MPs. The minister never expressed any displeasure at any stage in his tour."

More significant, however, was the insistence by the MPs that there was no shifta activity in the North Eastern Province, in spite of the extreme seriousness with which the government and the rest of the country have taken the issue. According to the MPs, most of what was going on in the area was mere criminal banditry and could be easily contained by recruiting and arming local homeguards who were familiar with the local terrain and other conditions. The MPs conceded that there had been politically motivated terrorism in the area lately which they attributed to Sodaf, a rebel movement based in Ethiopia, which is opposed to

the current regime of President Siad Barre in Mogadishu. According to the MPs, the terrorism being perpetrated by Sodaf was calculated to trigger the hostility of the Kenya government against Somalia by making it look as if the terrorism was being carried out by shifta with the blessing of the regime in Mogadishu. All five MPs were opposed to the measures the government was taking to contain the situation in the the province and spoke out against the villagisation programme the government promised to implement if they cannot get any co-operation from Kenyan Somalis in the area. The MPs were on Wednesday joined in this stand by a former MP and Kanu leader in Mandera, Mr. D.M. Amin, who also hit out against the dusk to dawn curfew and other measures taken by the government so far, which he said denied Kenyan Somalis the right to move freely and treated them as if their citizenship were in doubt.

From the foregoing, it is quite clear that not only are Kenyan Somali leaders not in agreement with the actions of the Kenya government, but that the government can expect little or no co-operation from leaders in the North Eastern Province as it goes about implementing the current measures to contain the security situation in that province. The Somali MPs, however, seemed to have misjudged the mood of the rest of the country when, on Tuesday, they attempted to have the situation in that province discussed in parliament. The attempt, introduced by Garissa North MP, Mr. Abdi-Kadir Hassan, fizzled out when it could not get the mandatory 15 members to support it out of a full-packed house. The members felt there was little point in discussing a security matter which they felt the government was handling effectively enough.

That should probably have served as enough of an indicator to the MPs from the North Eastern Province as to the mood of the rest of the country over the issue. However, three of them, Aden, Hirsi and Mohammed, all of them assistant ministers, were reported to have threatened to quit parliament unless the shifta menace was resolved. The three were said to have issued their threat soon after parliament had refused to discuss the issue. "We cannot continue living with people who even go to the extent of creating a situation which only suits their own interests," the three were reported to have said, through Aden.

That statement seems very vague and could be open to all kinds of interpretations and misinterpretations. Already, various people are beginning to question the meaning behind the statement. Among the first to question it was a former trade union leader and ex-political detainee, Mr. Ochola Mak'Anyengo, who issued a press release on Wednesday questioning the loyalty of the three assistant ministers to the government of Kenya of which they are a part. Mak'Anyengo interpreted the statement by the three MPs to mean that they could have a better life in Somalia.

During the 1963-67 shifta war, Somalia openly backed the shifta. Somali radio and newspapers carried stories and commentaries exhorting the efforts of the shifta and calling on the rest of the Somali population in Kenya to rise against their government. The shifta were accorded training grounds in that country and allowed to use Somali soil to issue anti-Kenya government statements and other forms of propaganda. This time, however, Somalia has not yet come out in support of the terrorists and at the time of going to press the government in Mogadishu had not issued any statement in support of or against the terrorists. The Somali ambassador in Kenya, Mr. Abdurahman Hussein, has, however, said in Nairobi that his country was not involved in the current situation in north eastern Kenya.

Whether or not the ambassador is telling the truth, his sincerity stands questioned. In an exclusive interview with the *Daily Nation* on Wednesday, Hussein said Somalia could not renounce its territorial claims over Kenya because it has never claimed any part of Kenya in the past. Either Hussein was being dishonest, or he must be a most ignorant man. Somalia has not only publicly claimed the north eastern region of Kenya since this country's independence, but the Somali government has printed and distributed maps of what is now referred to as Greater Somalia which includes the north eastern region of Kenya and the

Ogaden province of Ethiopia over which Somalia and Ethiopia have been constantly at war. Kenyan and Somali leaders have held several summits over these claims by Somalia, the most memorable being on October 28, 1967 in Arusha, Tanzania, under the chairmanship of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, at which a memorandum of understanding called the Arusha Accord, was reached under which Somalia was to renounce its claims over Kenyan territory. All this is public information of which the Somali ambassador should be aware.

Perhaps he meant by saying that Somalia never claimed Kenyan territory, that Somalia still considered the boundaries of Greater Somalia *bona fide*. Hussein blamed the current situation in the North Eastern Province on an "enemy" which was neither Kenyan nor Somali, which was trying to create misunderstanding between Kenya and Somalia, but stopped short of naming the enemy.

With the deteriorating security situation in the North Eastern Province, Kenyans have become seriously concerned about the arming of Somalia by the United States, a country considered traditionally a friend of Kenya. America has been selling arms to Somalia in exchange for the military bases at Berbera and Kismayu built and left behind by the Soviets when Russia was expelled from Somalia several years back. Makueni MP, Mr. Kasanga Mulwa, on Tuesday made an appeal to the US in parliament to stop arming Somalia since such weapons could be used to attack Kenya. The US has also been seeking military facilities in Kenya and the security of Kenya's border with Somalia has been a prime factor in the negotiations. So far there has not been any word from Washington on the worsening situation in that region. ■

CSO: 4420

AMBASSADOR EXPLAINS SOMALIA'S POSITION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] **THE feelings of many Kenyans are that your country is involved in one way or the other in the current breakdown of security in Kenya's North-Eastern Province. Kenyans also felt that Somalia was involved and backed shifta activities against Kenya during the 1963-65 war. How do you feel about these accusations?**

I can assure you that my country is not in any way involved either before, or in the current situation of Kenya's North-Eastern Province. Contrary to this, in fact my government has, in the past suggested and invited the police forces from the two countries to jointly carry out boarder control and comb out criminals.

My government invited the Kenya Police Force to jointly comb the Kenya/Somalia borders, so that in the event of criminals or enemies making any mischief, the two police forces could co-operate.

With all the sincerity and trust from my government, all I can tell you right now is that I am empowered to renew this invitation to the Kenya Police, of course through the Kenya Government.

I must also point out one thing at this juncture. I have been waiting to hold official talks with Kenya Government officials before I could grant an interview to the Press. But since I had not been approached by any Government official in connection with the current situation in the North-Eastern Province, I have reluctantly agreed to be interviewed by the NATION.

But in this connection, I must also state how disappointed my government and I have been because of hostile attitude taken by the Kenya Press, and the NATION in particular towards my Head of State, government and Somalia.

A case in point here, is the NATION's editorial of October 29. To say the least I think the writer of that particular editorial forget that my President, H. E. Siad Barre, was one time Chairman of the OAU.

My President's wish is to have a united Africa and cannot be involved in dividing Kenyans.

Instructions

Let me state here that I have definite instructions from my President, and I speak with authority, that I was sent here to further cultivate and maintain good relationship between Kenya and Somalia.

Kenyans (and we are sure, this is the official stand of the Kenya Government) would like Somalia to renounce publicly her territorial claims on Kenya's land. Can you state once and for all that your country has no claims on Kenya's land?

I don't want to go into the substance of all this... To renounce a claim on something, is when one has before made such a claim. But as far as Somalia is concerned, and as far as I know it officially, my country has never before claimed even an inch of Kenya's land.

And since Somalia has never made any claim on Kenya's land, I really don't know how my country can be pressed to renounce a claim it has never made before. If I have never claimed your shirt, how can you press me to renounce a claim I have never made?

Let us get this matter right. And I hope you are not going to report tomorrow that the Somali Ambassador yesterday "renounced" his country's claim on Kenya's land. I have not done that because there is no need for me to do so since we have never claimed any part of your country.

Certain people accuse Somalia of being interested in Kenya's land, Ethiopia's land and even Djibouti. It is offensive for anyone to say that my country would like to grab land, even from Djibouti, when it was Somalia which was the first country to recognise that country's (Djibouti's) independence.

Somalia is not interested in any country's territory and will never do that.

If your country has never claimed parts of Kenya, how do you explain the existence of an official map in possession of your government showing a "Greater Somalia"?

First of all may I say I have not come across the said map you have in mind. But if you are referring to the one I know of, I must state here that all over the world there are different maps showing different features.

There are geographical maps, historical maps, educational maps etc. But we do not have the one showing Kenya's territory. So I don't know which one you are referring to.

I am referring to the one your government is currently using when teaching Somali children the boundaries of "Greater Somalia". This map shows portions of land belonging, not only to Kenya, but to Ethiopia, Djibouti etc. The map shows Kenyan land up to Meru as belonging to Somalia.

That is one of the maps I talked about for educational purposes. That map is purely for giving kids the necessary background, but I am not aware that it claims parts of land belonging to Kenya.

You mention Djibouti, Ogaden etc. I must tell you, for your information, that Ethiopia is one African country which took part in the 1884 conference for the scramble for Africa. There was no other African country except Ethiopia which sat down with many European countries to divide African countries.

Ethiopia was then just given the Ogaden like that, just as several European nations — British, Italians, Germans etc — scrambled for various African countries.

Ethiopia was then given Ogaden, and that is the background of the dispute in the Ogaden. They have been ruling that country by force against the wish of the local people there. Somalia's views on this are that the people of the Ogaden should choose their destiny.

Let them work out their self determination strategy. That is the position, but we are not interested in grabbing anybody's territory — not even Ogaden. The people will have to choose whether they would like to be governed by Ethiopians or by anybody else.

So Somalia's official stand in so far as Ogaden is concerned is that Ogaden is not yet independent, and that it is still struggling for its independence?

That is correct. Ogaden is still a colonial country, and Somalia's interest here is to help the people achieve independence, just as we have assisted many African countries achieve independence.

But how do you explain the fact that Somalia has, in the past, fought Ethiopians for Ogaden? If as you claim Ogaden people ought to choose their destiny, why did your country fight and was subsequently defeated during the 1978 war?

I shouldn't have liked to respond to this question, but anyhow since you have posed it, I do. First of all it is not true to state that Somalia suffered defeat in that war. Somalia as I have explained, likes assisting liberation movements throughout Africa attain their self determination rights.

This was the case in our involvement in the war you have just referred to. The people of Ogaden will decide what they want. Somalia then when called upon, will assist.

But, you must not forget that during the 1978 war, Ethiopia brought in a large number of Cuban soldiers and even right now they are still there as mercenaries. Now, whichever way one looks at this, it is an abuse for an African country to call foreign mercenaries to fight another African country.

Dialogue

Let me also state here that it is not the business of Somalia to say what Ethiopia does with their independence. I don't want to open up a dialogue between myself and the Ethiopian Ambassador here over this issue any more. But the fact is that they brought in over 100,000 Cuban troops who are still occupying their land.

You realise that the majority of Kenyans in North-Eastern Province are of Somali origin. What is Mogadishu's official stand over the Kenya Somalis? Could it be assumed right that your country may be dreaming to "assist" the Kenya Somalis attain self determination if ever there is such a thing?

The people in the North-Eastern Province of this country are Kenyans. I have never been there myself... although I wish it could be possible for me to meet them there and talk to them (even though it is not my official business to do that).

I also understand that the official interpretation of the philosophy Nyayo, means love, peace and unity. If that is the case, then I would say the people there too need peace, love and unity.

And please don't lead me further into this area, for I have no business with this issue. We hear that there are a lot of killings going on there. We hear also that Government officials have been killed. It ought to be established who is doing all this.

I am sure by now the Kenya Government knows who the enemy is. If it is the work of criminals, then we have had cases of this nature even taking place in Nairobi and else in Kenya. But may I say that it is wrong for people to be locked up in concentration camps even if crimes have been committed.

This is why I said earlier that my government would be very willing to co-operate with the Kenya police to effectively comb the area for the purpose of establishing and apprehending criminals.

Your people in North-Eastern Province need to be talked to in a loving way in the philosophy of peace, love and unity. Once they are treated that way, I am sure, they too will co-operate. But as I said, this is not my official business here. It is your Government's business.

What of the claims that the Somali Salvation Front (SOSAF), the organisation which is causing trouble at home in Somalia may be involved in all the trouble in our North-Eastern Province? Can you comment on this?

I don't know anything of the sort...Maybe you know better than I do. In fact I have never met and don't even wish to meet members of the so-called SOSAF.

But who is behind its leadership and is it causing trouble in your country?

I don't know. You know better than I do. Ask me another question, I don't know about that.

Still on this issue, Mr Ambassador, would you deny or confirm here that there is internal political problem inside Somalia right now?

Well, since 1962 when we attained independence, my country has always strived for development, just as it is the case in many African countries. But, somehow, the previous governments did not do much in the fields of development, so the military took over the reigns of the government and to date we are still developing Somalia.

Of course opposition in any country is a common feature, and it is not just confined to Somalia alone. There may be few dissatisfied individuals both inside and outside Somalia, but that is nothing to worry about.

My President's philosophy is to develop that country, and unite it with the rest of Africa. We are not going to be retarded in any way by our detractors.

While on development Mr. Ambassador, it is said that the US is currently arming your country to the teeth, just as it is said that the USSR is arming the Ethiopia. If this is the case, don't you believe that the involvement of the Super Powers might constitute a major danger in the Horn of Africa?

Let me tell you — and this is official, that the US have asked for ports facilities in Somalia. We have granted that to them on the account that they assist Somalia in development. We have not asked for arms from the US, and to the best of my knowledge, I am not aware of any arms from the US which have been delivered to Somalia.

As for the security of the Horn, you had better ask the same question to the Ethiopian Ambassador. Why are they receiving arms costing billions of dollars from the USSR. For what do they want to do with those arms. What good are they going to do for Africa?

If they are meant for attacking Somalia, then naturally we have to prepare. We have not received neither have we asked for any arms from the US.

Let me also state here that Ethiopia is our immediate neighbour. Our aim is not to fight them, but if they want to fight us, that is a different matter, we will have to defend ourselves.

Just for the record Mr. Ambassador, would you explain what you mean by the term "Greater Somalia"?

That is just for propaganda purposes used by our opponents. That word used to be a catchword sometimes at the UN in 1948. It was a word used by certain nations at the UN.

Yes Mr. Ambassador, but specifically what does it mean? Do you want Somalia to be referred to as "Greater Somali"?

I told you it is a word used by propagandists. To us it means nothing. It is a name you might call Kenya as "Great Kenya."

CSO: 4420

SERIOUS ACCUSATIONS LEVELED AT MINISTERS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 21 Nov 80 pp 4-6

[Text]

PRESIDENT Daniel arap Moi on Thursday last week relieved the MP for Nyeri, Mr. Waruru Kanja, of his duties as an assistant minister for local government after Kanja had made a number of serious accusations against two cabinet ministers and had called on the government to name the people who were behind the assassination of the former minister for economic planning, Mr. Tom Mboya, in 1969, and the former MP for Nyandarua North, Mr. J.M. Kariuki, in 1975.

Kanja's dramatic accusations were made in parliament on Tuesday last week in a personal statement in which Kanja sought to exonerate himself from what he claimed had been said about him by some people. Although he did not elaborate on what it was that had been said about him, Kanja went on to claim that there was a plot to assassinate him and named the minister for constitutional and home affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo, and the director of the Criminal Investigations Department, Mr. Ignatius Iriga Nderi, as the two people behind the plot. Kanja also repeated his earlier accusations of late last month that two cabinet ministers were being accorded security escorts because of their past crimes, naming the two as Njonjo and a minister of state in the office of the president, Mr. G.G Kariuki.

Kanja's contention was that only the president and his vice-president needed to be protected by armed escorts. Objecting to the provision of armed bodyguard protection for the other two ministers alone, Kanja asked, "Why are they being guarded while other ministers are not being guarded, if not for their past crimes?"

Speaking on the alleged plot to assassinate him, Kanja insinuated that the plot was being hatched to silence him the same way Mboya, Kariuki and Pio Gama Pinto had been silenced for being outspoken. "When we talk about something we are told to shut up or else face what others have faced . . . We should be free from intimidation. If I am guilty I should be hanged in public, but don't take me to Ngong (where J.M. was taken by his assassins)."

Kanja charged that members of parliament would not be free to speak out without fear as long as the assassins of Mboya and Kariuki were still at large and demanded that the murderers be named. He also called for the naming of the "the big man" mentioned by Mr. Isaac Njenga Njoroge, who was tried for the murder of Mboya, charged and sentenced to death on September 10, 1969 by Justice A. Simpson. During the trial, Njenga was said to have asked several senior policemen who arrested him. "Why pick on me? Why not the big man? We did what we were told."

Although the prosecution attempted to use this statement to prove complicity on Njenga's part in Mboya's murder, the court found it inadmissible as evidence. Kanja challenged the present attorney-general, Mr. James Karugu, to open the file on the Njenga trial and tell the nation who the big man named by Njenga was.

In the heated debate that followed Kanja's accusation, the MP was taken to task by several members of the government, notably minister for local government, Mr. Stanley Oloitipitip, and the minister for livestock development, Mr. James Osogo, and at least one backbencher, Mr. Fred Omido (Bahati) to substantiate his allegations, both on the past "crimes" on Njonjo and G.G. Kariuki and on the plot to assassinate him. After heated exchanges, Kanja was asked by the vice-president and the minister for finance, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, who is also the leader of government business in the house, to substantiate his charges or be expelled from the house for three consecutive sittings. Kanja did not substantiate and was expelled from the house for three days by speaker, Mr. Fred Mati. The following day, Kanja was dismissed from the government by President Moi, who said his appointment was "not in the interests of the nation and good government."

This was the second time that Kanja had made accusations of past crimes against Njonjo and Kariuki and called for the naming of the "big man" in the Mboya murder. The first time was late last month when parliament was debating the issue of dumping of dangerous drugs and ineffective hospital equipment in Kenya. The MP for Nakuru North, Mr. Koigi wa Wamwere, had claimed that Mboya would not have died if the American-made rescue air device used to resuscitate him had not been faulty. Kanja then argued that it was not the device that killed Mboya but the acts of those who sought to silence parliament. A heated exchange followed with the minister for energy, Mr. John Okwanyo, maintaining that the Mboya issue should be forgotten since it did nothing but open painful wounds for the members of the Mboya family and contaminated the political climate in the country. Okwanyo challenged MPs who had any information that shed any light on the death of Mboya to give it to the authorities rather than exploit the painful tragedy for political opportunism. Wamwere and Kanja argued there was nothing opportunistic in demanding that the nation be told the circumstances that led to a national leader's death.

In the climate created by the Mboya debate, the issue of the provision of armed bodyguards was almost forgotten. Last week, when Kanja repeated the charges that the two ministers were being guarded for their past crimes, however, G.G. Kariuki came to his own defence, and that of Njonjo. Kariuki denied that they were being guarded for any past crimes and appealed to Kenyans to ignore the statements by Kanja. Kariuki, who is the minister in charge of internal security, said the issue of anyone's security or protection was not a matter of parliamentary or public debate and warned that it was wrong for anyone to try to earn credit by provoking the government and resorting to mudslinging. "Anyone doing that should be ready to answer all the questions the government might put to him," he added.

Since his resignation as attorney-general to run for the Kikuyu seat in Kiambu, Njonjo has often come under attack from critics who felt that he was seeking even more political power. With the presidency filled by President Moi and the vice-presidency by Mwai Kibaki, there were speculations that Njonjo wanted the constitution changed to accommodate him as a prime minister. This Njonjo rejected noting that there was no provision for a prime minister in the constitution. It was then that another speculation began that Njonjo was now after Kibaki's job. In spite of the speculations and denial about the tug of war between the two, Kibaki and

Njonjo have, wittingly or unwittingly, clearly come out with two combative camps. And with Kibaki and Njonjo coming from the same Kikuyu ethnic group, most Kenyans have been treating the fight between the two camps purely internal matter of the Kikuyu, while among the Kikuyu themselves, the tug of war has often threatened to take the ethnic group back to the times before the death of late President Kenyatta when the Central Province was divided by political hostilities between people from Kiambu District and the rest of the Kikuyu.

In recent months, Njonjo has been on the offensive accusing some people of fighting him and G.G. Kariuki. According to Njonjo, those who have been agitating the public are those who do not want to see Moi in power and he has on several recent occasions stated that there is no vacancy for the presidency. This made little sense to most observers who did not see what connection there was between Njonjo's critics and the presidency. What did make sense, however, was Njonjo's recent charge that the agitators wanted him sacked from government by the president. Saying he had been a target for similar attacks during Kenyatta's regime, Njonjo retorted, "If I was not sacked during the late Kenyatta's time, I will not be sacked now." But even during Kenyatta's time, never before has Njonjo ever come under the kind of attack that was levelled against him by Kanja on Tuesday last week.

Whatever the truth is about the Kanja affair, the accusations by Kanja are serious security-wise and must not be taken lightly by either Kenyans or the government and need to be investigated to find out the truth. Besides the security issue involved, however, the accusations were also politically, heavily loaded. According to Kanja, the people who want to kill him want to do it because he is said to have been "corrupted so that somebody somewhere does not get the seat he has been fighting for." Kanja said the whole thing began with a statement he made at the leaders' conference held at the Kenya Institute of Administration in Kabete in May this year, which he said was interpreted to mean that he was supporting the vice-president and minister for finance, Mr. Mwai Kibaki.

Given the tug of war that seems to be going on within Kenya's political hierarchy as well as the often talked about struggle for power between Njonjo and Kibaki, Kanja's allegations have to be seen in this light and it would seem from Kanja's statement that he was convinced that the discussion of the J.M. and Mboya murders would tip the balance in favour of Kibaki and against Kibaki's opponents, whoever they are. Speaking to *The Weekly Review* on Thursday afternoon, Kanja said he had been driven to make his latest charges in parliament after he had been upset by what he considered as a threat from Njonjo. The threat, he said, had been delivered to him through the minister for local government, Mr. Stanley Oloitipitip, whom he said had been sent to him by Njonjo to warn him against continuing to raise the issue of bodyguards and the J.M.-Mboya issue in parliament.

As a member of the government at the time, the correct thing for Kanja to have done would have been to raise the matter of Njonjo's and Kariuki's with the government through the normal procedure. The same should have been done on the issue of the alleged plot by another member of the government to kill him or silence him in parliament. Failing to do this, Kanja should have done the next best thing which is to resign his government appointment before raising the matter on the floor of parliament. As it was, Kanja invited his own sacking from the president for failing to comply with normal government discipline.

But Kanja had no regrets for his actions. Addressing a press conference soon after he had received the letter from the president relieving him of his duties as an assistant minister, Kanja said, "I have a lot of respect for President Moi as man of great integrity and mercy, but I have no regrets in accepting his decision. I am not bitter . . . I thank him for having relieved me of my job."

While there seems to be a consensus among observers that Kanja's actions and statements were directly related to the reported in-fighting between Kibaki and Njonjo, Kanja's critics as well as some observers are of the opinion that Kanja was acting on Kibaki's behalf, in spite of the fact that it was Kibaki who named Kanja to be expelled from parliament. Both Kibaki and Kanja are from Nyeri and according to political observers in that district all had not been well with the relationship between the two men for a while. The relationship has, however, been reported to have been improving in the past few months. Both were also close friends of the late J.M. Kariuki, who was also originally from Nyeri, and Kibaki was the only senior government minister who attended Kariuki's funeral and gave a personal eulogy. In conclusion of the eulogy, Kibaki said, "Even if it takes 100 years, we want to know why he was killed, and by whom?"

Kanja would seem to have attempted to kill two birds with one stone when he called for the naming of the murderers of J.M. and then went on to name Ignatius Nderi as one of those to be asked in the case of his death. The people of Nyeri tended to take the killing of Kariuki as if it was more personal to them than to the rest of the country and Kanja often capitalised on this when conducting his election campaign last year. His chief opponent was Mr. Peter Nderi, a former district commissioner and younger brother of Ignatius, while Ignatius was among a number of senior police officers mentioned in the report of the parliamentary select committee set up to investigate J.M.'s death, said to have been among the last people to see J.M. alive. Kanja's critics in Nyeri argue that Kanja just dragged Nderi's name into his accusations as a political strategy, knowing the nature of the politics of his constituency. His supporters, however, argued Kanja did not need to pull such a trick with the next elections campaigns nearly four years ahead and insisted that the government should investigate the accusations by public hearings.

The issue of the Mboya and Kariuki assassinations is still very sensitive in Kenya and the government would hardly encourage a public debate along these lines. It must have been with this in mind that President Moi on Saturday warned leaders against bringing up the past "which cannot bring the peace, unity and love that is necessary if we are to forge ahead as one nation." The president has recently displayed a combative mood against "dissidents" whom he claimed were out to disrupt peace in the country. The events of the past one week if they got out of hand could easily lead to a serious breach of security, which justifies the attitude of the president. ■

CSO: 4420

STUDENTS RIOT AT KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 21 Nov 80 pp 10-11

[Text]

THIS week, angry second year students at Kenyatta University College, boycotted their lectures demanding that their allowances be reviewed. According to one of the students, the second years said that since their teaching practice period has been extended from the usual 8 weeks to three months their allowances should be increased. To make sure that their demands were met, the students formed a committee which went to the ministry of higher education headquarters on Tuesday to discuss the issue but were reportedly told by the director of higher education, Mr. J.M. Kamunge, that they should go back to the college to give the ministry officials time to convene a meeting today to consider their case.

However, when the committee returned to the campus, the students demanded that the minister should come personally to talk to them, but the minister did not turn up. The students then telephoned the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Joseph Mungai, to come and address them. Mungai reportedly promised to come on Wednesday at 10.00 a.m. but failed. The student then decided to boycott their lectures.

According to a third year studen who refused to disclose his name, t second years started being rough wi the first years in an attempt to enlist their support. The university administration then called in riot police. The riot police had to use tear gas to disperse the students from the compound after they had been given twenty minutes to pack and go. "The commotion was caused by second years, it had nothing to do with first and third years," said one student. As a result, the second year students were sent home indefinitely, while the rest of the students are expected to report to the college on Sunday, November 23.

When *The Weekly Review* arrived at the campus, the students were desperately asking for a lift and had blocked the Nairobi-Thika road with stones forcing every motorist coming from Thika to stop and give them a lift. Some of them threw stones at motorists who refused to stop. However, according to Thursday's *Daily Nation*, the permanent secretary of the ministry for higher education, Mr. J. T. Leting, in his letter to the college said, among other things, that grievances related to allowances should be communicated to the ministry through the college authorities. Besides the allowances the *Nation* said the students are also unhappy about the rumoured plan to split the allowances over three terms, so that students would get shs. 40 one term with the rest divided evenly between the other two terms. The students want the allowances split evenly over all three terms.

The *Nation* also reported that students had boycotted classes since Monday and threatened to leave the college if their grievances were not resolved by Friday. It was on Wednesday when things really got worse that Leting gave the ultimatum that students either resume classes or go home. The ultimatum failed and the students were ordered to go home. ■

CSO: 4420

GASOHOL PRODUCTION NOT EYED FAVORABLY

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 14 Nov 80 pp 23-24

[Text] OF all the papers presented at the power alcohol production symposium organised last week by the Kenya Sugar Authority and the Kenya Society of Sugar Cane Technologists, the presentation by the Kenya Chemical and Food Corporation Limited (KCFC) stands out as the most sketchy. The KCFC is currently constructing a factory on the outskirts of Kisumu which they euphemistically call a "molasses utilisation complex". The complex would appear to be more suitably described as a power alcohol distillery, since alcohol production will be, by far, the bulk of the complex's output. The government of Kenya has the controlling interest in the alcohol plant with the remaining 49 per cent of the shares held by the Madhvani Group and the Chemap Group of Switzerland.

When finished, the molasses complex is expected to produce 20 million litres of alcohol annually, of which 1.6 million litres will be comprised of potable alcohol for use by spirits manufacturers. Besides this, KCFC says, the plant will also produce 1000 tonnes of dried baker's yeast, 3000 tonnes of wet yeast, 3000 tonnes of citric acid and 2 million litres of natural vinegar per year. In addition, the plant will produce 6800 tonnes of oxygen, 7500 tonnes of sulphuric acid, 2000 tonnes of ammonium sulphate, 10 million cubic metres of methane gas and 6000 tonnes of gypsum. Besides the alcohol, the other products appear to be by-products which the KCFC finds profitable to produce. Otherwise, it appears the intention of the KCFC was to manufacture power alcohol for use as a blender in petrol.

The symposium was held to discuss the viability of power alcohol projects in the country using the sugar industry as their main source of inputs. Several participants at the symposium went further to suggest the use of crops other than sugar cane. Their recommendation was based on the opinion that the supply of molasses in the country, the proposed feed stock for the Kisumu plant and another one at Muhoroni, is insufficient for power alcohol production in the long run and that deriving alcohol from sugar cane would produce conflicts in land use.

The paper presented by the KCFC did not, as would have been expected go into the costs of realising the project. Some emphasis was placed on the production of by-products of the alcohol distillation process and the foreign exchange that the exports of such by-products would earn the country. The KCFC did not, however, attempt to indicate how much foreign exchange the export of by-products could earn the country. Instead, the paper says that involvement in the export of sophisticated chemicals would provide the country with prestige, besides the foreign exchange.

Utilisation of molasses the KCFC says, will eliminate the environmental problem of dumping surplus molasses which pollute the environment. But the KCFC has had to invest shs. 80 million in the construction of an effluent

treatment plant to treat the effluent coming off its own operations. Though the plant is expected to obtain 40 per cent of its fuel needs from the methane gas produced as a by-product of the alcohol distillation process, it will still have to depend for the rest of its energy needs on imported petroleum.

When the alcohol complex is finished, KCFC expects to employ more than 500 people. The project was initially estimated to cost shs. 560 million. So far, industry sources estimate the project to have cost shs. 1000 million or more although construction is only about half-way through. At this rate, the project is estimated to cost about shs. 2000 million to complete. Using the projected employment figure of 500 people, analysts point out that the cost of providing employment for a single worker averages out as shs. 4 million, a figure which, they hasten to point out, is completely unrealistic anywhere. Even if the project was to be completed by spending only shs. 1000 million, which is already unrealistic, the average cost of providing a job in the "molasses utilisation complex would be shs. 2 million which is still grossly unrealistic.

Using this argument, analysts point out that investing such amounts of money in food production would benefit more people than the proposed alcohol project is excepted to benefit. They add that furthermore, the power alcohol is intended to blend petrol to give it a higher octane rating but is not intended for blending with diesel which is likely to become the major fuel for motor vehicles in future.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

BITUMEN IN SHORT SUPPLY--There is an acute shortage of bitumen in Kenya. The shortfall is said to be between 20,000 and 30,000 tons a year. The most affected are new road networks and maintenance work where considerable delays have been reported. An official of the Ministry of Transport and Communications, Mr. W. T. Gasiorowski, told the NATION yesterday that only 10 per cent of the programmed maintenance work had been completed. "The situation is that bad," he said. It was not immediately known how much money has been lost as a result of the delays. But it is believed the loss will run into several million shillings. Private construction companies are among the worst hit. Most of them described their losses as "colossal". However, to arrest the situation, the Government is reported to have authorised the import of 12,000 tons in four shipments, with the last one arriving in Kenya between December and early January 1981. Because of lack of storage facilities the stocks being imported have to be in drums, making them 30 per cent more expensive than if imported in bulk. But Mr. Gasiorowski confirmed that, as soon as sufficient storage was available, the Government would consider importing bitumen in bulk. It is thought the only long-term solution lies in either the expansion of the oil refinery plant in Mombasa or setting aside substantial funds for importation. The Mombasa plant produces 25,000 tons a year. But with frequent breakdowns, the actual figure is much lower. Other reports said the Government together with the oil companies operating in Kenya, were already working on a programme to reprocess bitumen to create more oil. But there were fears the output of bitumen would fall much more sharply and could force the Government to more than double the imports. Moreover, Uganda, whose crude imports are also processed at the refinery, has reportedly not claimed its quota of the bitumen for the last nine years. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Nov 80 p 9]

CSO: 4420

DOE GIVES DETAILS OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, AUSTERITY MEASURES

London WEST AFRICA in French 24 Nov 80 pp 2347-2349

[Text]

LIBERIA is in a desperate economic plight, according to a statement to the nation by the Head of State, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe. In an effort to reduce government spending there will be no further government hiring and all wage earners will be required to lend the government money by buying national savings bonds — to the extent of two months' salary for the better paid and one month's salary for those earning less than $750 a month.

These are extracts from Master Sergeant Doe's address:

This morning, I have called you to tell you that our country is in serious financial difficulty. I want to tell you what the problems are, what has caused them, and what we think we should do to solve them.

My fellow citizens: When we took over the government on April 12, one of our most immediate concerns was to find out the financial position of the government and to get a complete understanding of the state of our economy.

On that morning, one of the first things we did was to put an announcement on the radio calling the heads of government's economic and financial institutions to report to the People's Redemption Council. When they came to the Mansion, they provided us with some important information which indicated, among other things:

- That there was only $5m. cash in the vault of the National Bank;
- That the former government owed $700m. to other governments and financial institutions abroad which the PRC government would have to pay;
- That the public corporations jointly owed $80m. to foreign financial institutions, which this government would also have to pay; and
- That the government of Liberia owed the National Bank over $20m.

From all indications, therefore, it would seem that the Tolbert government had only been surviving from hand to mouth, and from monies they had borrowed at very high cost to the Liberian people.

Traditionally, our economy has been supported mainly by iron ore, rubber and other agricultural products. Today, the high cost of production, caused mainly by the increase in the price of oil, and the low demand for steel in the industrialised countries, has significantly weakened the operations of our iron ore companies. The companies are all experiencing heavy losses.

As a result, government's revenue from the iron ore mining sector has fallen considerably. In addition, the iron ore sector has stopped providing new jobs. For example, a few years ago government received nearly $35m. annually in profit-sharing. But today, because of the recession in the steel industry, and the high cost of production, the iron ore sector contributes practically nothing to the Liberian economy.

The agricultural sector has been equally disappointing. Exports from that sector are showing little improvements. And food imports, especially rice, continue to go up because we are not working hard enough to feed ourselves. All this had led the government into serious financial problems.

It seemed even worse when we realised that the revolution, which had freed the Liberian masses from many years of oppression, suppression and exploitation, would also arouse high expectations, and raise the people's hopes for an early improvement in their standard of living and the general economic well-being of the country.

We, therefore, saw it as our first task, while securing the state, to plan and direct the economy so as to improve the terrible situation which we met.

Poor economic conditions resulting from a number of developments during the past few months have kept revenue collections below what was expected. Instead of collecting $250m. in taxes and other revenues, as we had projected, we will actually realise $201m.

Because government has been spending more than it has been collecting, it today owes the National Bank of Liberia a total of $33m. The National Bank, as a result, owes the commercial banks a total of $18m. This has consequently created a situation in which the commercial banks do not have enough money to lend the business community.

The National Iron Ore Mining Company and the Bong Mining Company are facing serious financial difficulties, and have indicated to government their plan to close down their mines. Due to inflationary and other conditions even Lamco is not making profit. You will observe that these problems existed long before the PRC government came to power.

What is distressing about the situation is that if these companies close down, it would mean the displacement of over 25,000 Liberians who are either employees or dependents living in these areas.

Another factor which has contributed to our economic problem is that since the April 14 incident last year, and in particular the April 12 revolution this year, some businesses and individuals that had funds on deposit with the commercial banks have withdrawn their monies. Total deposits withdrawn from the banking sector of the economy since April 14, 1979, were about $25m.

As this amount has not been spent or invested in Liberia, we can only assume that it has either left the country through means which by-passed the banking system, or that it is being hoarded.

While acknowledging the impact of general world conditions on our country, we must accept that several activities at home have contributed, in some measure, to the fact that the financial situation has shown no improvement. There seems to be a "crisis of confidence" which may have been brought about by random harassment of members of the business and banking communities by men in arms.

We are aware of these things, and if you want to be honest, fellow citizens you will admit that we have spared no efforts to bring these conditions under speedy control. control.

These incidents should not have been totally unexpected in the early days of the revolution, but they certainly have no place in the new society we are trying to build at this time. Of course, one or two stray incidents still occur.

Another matter which has contributed to the crisis of confidence, is the intervention, from time to time, of members of the People's Redemption Council in the affairs of business houses, public corporations, concessions, and generally, in labour matters.

Many times these interventions have over-ridden or by-passed the proper authorities or the channels established for dealing with such matters. We are not unaware of the negative effects of these actions, and we are doing everything within our capability to reduce and control them.

My fellow citizens and friends: this is Liberia today. This is where we stand, financially and economically, today. These are the problems which face us, today. The question is, what are we going to do about them? Where do we go from here?

The most urgent problem which we must tackle is that of balancing the budget. We can do this by increasing revenues or reducing expenditure. We have determined that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to increase revenues through additional means such as imposing new taxes or a higher rate of custom duties or excise taxes. We have therefore had to explore other methods for raising revenue, of which we shall inform you later in this statement.

On the expenditure side, we feel that through greater discipline and control in government spending, it would be possible to achieve a significant reduction in total government expenditure, although this will not be enough to make up the total deficit.

In this regard, I would like here to confirm the main points contained in Executive Order No. 15, which I have recently signed in connection with the implementation of the 1980/81 budget:

Due to the present deficit in the budget for fiscal 1980/81, and our commitment to the International Monetary Fund to hold the overall deficit at the level of $75m, all ministeries and agencies of government are hereby directed to desist from submitting requests to my office and/or to the bureau of the budget for additional funding, since, indeed, there are no reserve accounts in the budget from which such fundings could be provided. Under no circumstances will expenditures exceed allotments, nor will allotments issued exceed the adjusted appropriations in any budgetary account.

As an additional measure, government will now impose a severe limitation on the purchase of new equipment of any sort, during this fiscal year. Our policy shall be to "repair rather than to replace." Only in extreme circumstances, and only after full justification has been made, through the proper channels, will government approve the purchase of new equipment.

None of the above measures will be enough to reduce the level of government expenditure to one which would enable our income to cover our expenses. We have therefore considered several other alternatives.

We considered the possibility of across-the-board retrenchment of up to one-third of government salaried employees. But we dismissed this idea because of the serious economic difficulties that the retrenched persons would face in these hard times.

We also considered the possibility of reducing everyone's salary by a certain precentage, but we abandoned this idea because the effect would have been carried over to the next fiscal year, when perhaps some of our problems would have been solved, and then we would have the additional problem of raising everyone's salary again.

Another suggestion considered was that workers in government and the private sector would be required to make mandatory contributions to government, but this reminded us too much of the unfair practices of previous administrations, where people got 11 months' pay for 12 months' work. We do not wish to be associated with this form of forced labour.

We have therefore made two decisions: The first is that, effective immediately, there will be a total freeze on government hiring. This includes agencies, and public corporations.

Secondly, we have decided that we will borrow from all salaried employees certain specified portions of their annual income which government will repay in a number of years, with interest. Under this arrangement, every wage-earning Liberian citizen will be required to make a compulsory purchase of what will be known as National Savings Bonds.

As you are aware, I and the members of the PRC have already donated to government our salaries for the months of August and October, to assist in the financing of the free education programme.

In this same spirit of sacrifice and commitment to the cause of our people, we have again agreed to donate our salaries for the months of March and May of next year. We are not lending our salaries to government, neither are we using them to purchase bonds.

All Cabinet Ministers, their deputies and assistants, civil servants, members of the armed forces and security agencies, employees of public corporations, government financial institutions, as well as all Liberian employees of concessions and other private companies, who are presently earning $750 per month gross salary or above, will be required to follow our example and forego two months net salary to be applied against the purchase of National Savings Bonds.

All Liberians earning less than $750 per month will be required to forego one month's net salary, to the similarly applied against the purchase of National Savings Bonds.

CSO: 4420

TECHNICAL, POLITICAL LEADERSHIP ARE COMPLEMENTARY

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 26 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Mia Couto: "Have the Technocrats' Attempts Died Completely?"]

[Text] What is the use of party cells, production councils of the production units and other basic entities of the ODM [Democratic Mass Organizations]?

One could say that this is a ridiculous question, but it is a question that in practice some officials of factories, enterprises and production units are beginning to ask. For these officials the party cells and the basic organs of the ODM are resource organs that are "of use" in certain circumstances. They are remembered when there is a difficulty, when there is need to make some guideline from the top reach the workers. For the directors of some factories and production units political organs of their sector are only consultative appendices.

In some cases it is a mistake that is easy to correct. However, in other cases it is a conscious action aimed at changing the management of a firm into a purely administrative and technical action. Thus an attempt is being made to "institutionalize" the production councils, the other mass organizations and the party cells. A challenge difficult to meet at short range and impossible at medium range. This is so because the nature of grass-roots political organizations is very different, it is: to conduct political work, promote mobilization and education of workers, without which the enterprise or factory will not be able to function properly. The task of technical management and political management are not antagonistic, they complement each other. Even if the machinery and technical possibilities of a factory are improved, this will mean little (even in terms of output and efficiency) if the workers are not mobilized to understand the importance of their participation in the work. And when there is talk of "participation in the work" this does not mean only greater improvement in the execution of productive tasks. The objective of political work is precisely to free the workers from being robots and make them participate in the struggle for control over their working and living conditions.

The temptation of technocrats has still not died completely. Their capacity to resist is only in inverse proportion to one factor: strengthening grass-roots political work in the places of work and residence.

11634
CSO: 4401

SLOW PROGRESS, INDIFFERENCE OF PRODUCTION COUNCILS CITED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 26 Oct 80 pp 22-27

[Article by Luis David: "Production Councils, Abandon Snail's Pace"]

[Excerpts] For 3 days of intense work, about 300 workers who came from the most diverse points of the country discussed reports from 10 provinces and from 10 branches of activities. At the same time, marking the fourth anniversary of their creation, the production councils made a review of the work conducted thus far. The councils indicated that although the organization has grown and has spread to all provinces and has been organized according to branches of activities, it did not succeed in achieving the deep transformations seen on the political and economic fields since 1977.

It was up to the Political and Organizational Offensive to show that the production councils did not keep pace with this transformation. "We have strayed from the fundamental purpose. Our organization spread to the entire country and covered all the most important sectors of economic and social activity, but it was not capable of introducing new working and management methods."

The final communique said that "the reports that we heard during this meeting confirm this conclusion."

In addition to more or less common aspects, such as the lack of raw materials and replacement parts and the participation of workers in political and cultural activities to celebrate commemorative dates, the reports of some of the sectors also showed how the workers have succeeded in overcoming some of the difficulties by recovering old materials, manufacturing parts, and by participating in training courses. That is, they have demonstrated how the offensive was taken on by ousting the enemy from the top and by abandoning work at a snail's pace.

However, in other sectors "lack of movement and apathy persist. Working methods from a past phase of our revolution still remain."

Therefore, there is unequal growth and "when this happens, the march is difficult," as Minister Mario Machungo said. It becomes necessary for the production councils to introduce, in extension and depth, conditions for achieving an equal growth level that would allow the creation of labor union centers, a new type structure, a socialist structure.

However, what can be seen even today is that in some sectors the production councils do not come from the grass roots. This makes it possible to understand the lack of data which characterized some of the reports, and the difficulties some of the delegates had in replying to the questions raised by other participants. Symptomatic of this situation is also the fact that some of the reports limited themselves to pointing out the situation existing in the province or in the branch of activity without providing any initiative that had been developed to overcome the situation or presenting any proposals for the solution.

The qualitative jump to be given toward the formation of labor unions also needs the correct understanding of the role of the party in relation to the production councils in the present conditions of our country. The production councils, as was clearly explained, are an arm of the party, the leading force of the state and society and the main instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, the party is the guiding force and points out the tactics and the weapons to be used at any moment in the struggle for building a socialist society.

This aspect is also directly related to the type of relations that must exist between the production councils and the management of enterprises. In many factories "the power that we have established is ours, it is a socialist power. It is not our understanding that our relations should be those of collaboration, of cooperation with the director, the representative of our people's state. The power that is attributed to the director is balanced by the support he receives from the workers, by the popularity of his decisions.

That this type of collaboration does not exist in many cases is also evident, and can be reflected in the operation of the enterprise as well as in the type of relations that must exist between the production councils and the workers.

On the other hand, there is also another type of action that makes the work of the production councils difficult in some sectors. These are cases of persons at the level of state apparatus who do not understand or value the work of the production councils. On the contrary, they try to hamper their activity or to remain outside their operations. Here too it is necessary for the production councils to take on their role as an arm of the party in the execution of actions which implement the aspirations of the working and peasant classes.

In this framework, to bring the Political and Organizational Offensive to the production councils means to put into practice new working methods, fight ignorance and lack of movement, unleash a battle at the level of minds and raise political and professional awareness of every worker.

For this it is also necessary to remember the past. To be aware that, in many cases, the absence of a labor union tradition in our country--since few Mozambican workers at any time had access to colonial labor unions--is reflected at the present time. To this situation should be added another factor whose understanding helps to perceive the enormity of the work to be carried out: It is that the great majority of the Mozambican workers are of peasant origin who still carry with them feudal ideas which it is necessary to fight and destroy. In many cases the fight is internal and personal, without which it will be impossible to raise political awareness and achieve the victory of new ideas and the victory over underdevelopment.

Production Councils' Tasks

The final communique of the meeting which outlined the context in which the production councils were created, reviews the work carried out and indentifies errors and successes, exhorts the workers to "prepare outselves to fulfill the tasks that the party outlines for us to achieve victory against underdevelopment. Let us create the conditions for the establishment of socialist labor unions in our country."

Also, the communique states: "To achieve this we must:

--"Create production councils where they do not exist and root them and consolidate them where they already exist;

--"Change the production councils into a true Democratic Mass Organization, so that all patriotic workers participate in our activities;

--"institutionalize work collectives at all levels of our enterprises, thus insuring the workers' participation in the management of the economy;

--"Apply on all levels the principle of economy, fighting waste and producing more with less materials;

--"Increase the level of technical and scientific knowledge of workers by making them participate in literacy courses and professional training courses;

--"Purge our organization of the load of impurity that it still has by modifying our work style and assuming the offensive."

The 10 Branches of Activity

At the closing session of the National Meeting of Production Council which, as at the opening and one of the working sessions, was presided over by the member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and the minister of planning and minister of agriculture, Mario da Graca Machungo, various documents were approved by acclamation, among them one concerning the integration of branches of activity.

According to this document, 10 integrated branches of activity will now exist instead of the previous 22, covering the following sectors:

1. Metallurgy, Metalmechanics and Energy--Sectors of steel, electromechanics, metalmechanics, precision industry and electric energy.

2. Chemicals, Rubber, Paper and Lumber--Sectors of chemical industry, fuels (gasoline and gas), rubber and plastics, manufacturing of paper and graphics and lumber cutting and manufacture of furniture.

3. Cement, Civil Construction, Glass and Extractive Industry--Sectors of cement and ceramics, civil construction, glass and extractive industry.

4. Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Shoes--Sectors of weaving, clothing, tanning and manufacture of shoes.

5. Public Operations--Sectors of health, education, ministries and services.

6. Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Various--Sectors of banks, associations, cooperatives, places of entertainment and contract workers.

7. Hotel and Tourist Industry--Sectors of hotels, boarding houses, beer halls, bars, cafes, domestic workers and tourism.

8. Food, Beverages, Vegetable Oils and Soaps--Sectors of milling, breadmaking, food factories, beverages, vegetable oils and soaps.

9. Cashew nuts, Sugar, Agriculture and Livestock, Aviculture and Fishing--Sectors of shelling and preparation of cashew nuts, planting and manufacture of sugar, agriculture, livestock, aviculture and fishing.

10. Transportation, Garages and Communications--Sectors of highways, railroads, maritime and air transportation, travel agencies, tariffs, garages and communications.

11634
CSO: 4401

SISAL PRODUCTION DECLINING WHILE PRICES RISE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Nov 80 p 3

[Excerpts] The production of sisal, one of the national assets destined for export, is showing a sharp decline in the province of Zambezia, and is characterized by the low quality of the product currently being sold. As a result of this situation, which has continued for several months, a sizable volume of bundles of sisal fiber and twine have been rejected by some purchasers.

Despite the studies made some time ago with a view to the possible expansion and diversification of sisal-growing activity in Mozambique, for the double purpose of improving the profitability of the enterprises and being able to carry out the industrial processing of all of the sisal produced in our country, which would be reflected in a substantial increase in the volume of foreign exchange brought into the country, a lack of sufficient organization in this important sector for these goals to be made a reality continues to be seen.

The most serious problems arise at the plantations where there is almost no supervision of the tasks. Often a manpower shortage has occurred during peak periods. This situation is general throughout all the sisal production units in the province of Zambezia, which have fallen far below fulfillment of their goals for quality products for export this year.

The Most Flagrant Case

Mocuba Sisal, a production unit which at one time was one of the largest national producers of sisal fiber, actually mirrors the picture in the deteriorating sisal enterprises in Zambezia. Both in the farm sector, with a plantation of about 3,000 hectares in sisal, and in the industrial sector, where there are two shredding installations, one of which has broken down, the production indices are very low and far from meeting national and foreign orders.

According to Dinis Nandupale, a section chief at Mocuba Sisal, these difficulties are developing at a time when the price of sisal fiber is profitable for the producer. Despite the constant ups and downs characteristic of the international market, our sisal has been earning a minimum of $720 CIF during some months of this year, which is double the price obtained last year.

5157
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

PRODUCTION COUNCILS DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--A delegation representing the production councils, led by Augusto Macamo, member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and director of the National Commission for Implementation of Production Councils, left Maputo yesterday for the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The visit is at the invitation of the Central Council of Bulgarian Unions, pursuant to the accords signed in Sofia during President Samora Machel's recent visit to that socialist European country. Seeing Macamo and his delegation off at the Mavalane international airport were members of the National Commission for Implementation of Production Councils and the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Mozambique. Macamo and his delegation will make a stopover in Berlin, capital of the GDR, where they will also make contacts with the GDR General Federation of Free Unions. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Oct 80 p 1] 6362

FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR WEEK--Mozambique-Soviet Friendship Week will be celebrated from 1 to 8 November. Organized by the Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples and by the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the friendship week is within the framework of the celebration of the 63d anniversary of the October Revolution. A delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations, led by the president of the GOSKINO of the Ukraineian SSR, is expected to arrive in Mozambique to take part in the festivities. Among the programs to be presented during Friendship Week is a performance by a Russian folk dance group and the opening of an exhibition of Soviet art. [Maputo] [NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Oct 80 p 1] 6362

YOUNG BULGARIAN AGRICULTURAL COOPERANTS--A group of 27 members of the Dimitroviana Bulgaria Communist Youth arrived in Maputo early this afternoon. The group is part of a Bulgarian youth volunteer labor brigade, which is coming to our country to work for 2 years on the Angonia Agroindustrial Complex. The brigade members were met at Mavalane Airport by officers of the National Secretariat of the OJM [Mozambican Youth Organization] and by Vladislav Videnov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria accredited to Angola. The leader of the brigade, who is also assistant director of the Department of Field Youth, of the Dimitroviana Bulgara Youth Central Committee, told our reporters that his brigade hopes to conduct a model operation in our country. The young Bulgarians are here as a result of the decisions of the Mozambican-Bulgarian Joint Commission regarding cooperation in the development of our country's agriculture. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Oct 80 p 2] 6362

CSO: 4401

EDITORIAL CAUTIONS AGAINST ESCALATION OF CONFLICT

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 22 Nov 80 p 10

[Editorial: Don't Be Lulled Into More Dreams"]

[Text]

The virtual military defeat of SWAPO's guerrillas, who suffered tremendous losses, has caused a certain bluntness in political thinking and, as a result, it has had its influence on political decisions.

There is no denying that, militarily, SWAPO poses no threat, for its mechanised adversary has changed its tactical and operational policies. No longer is it a question of just hunting an elusive guerrilla, but of striking with murderous effect across the border to exterminate whoever provides succour to SWAPO, or even tacit assistance.

The good life back in Windhoek's recreational places has cast an impenetrable shadow over the minds of certain people. Unfortunately, those people are the policy-makers, albeit in the form of directives from Pretoria.

The position is more grim than it ever has been. Being of the type given to doing homework, this newspaper is not ill-informed about the thinking outside the Pretoria quarters.

Has it ever dawned on these people that the amended tactical operations of the massive strike forces in the north have also caused those immediately north of us to start re-thinking militarily? Luanda knows that any major and successful SWAPO operation inside of South West Africa triggers an invasion of the south of Angola. She has nothing in her hands to even remotely stop the South Africans. What she has to weigh up against the South Africans is confined to the midlands and to the larger centres such as Luanda.

Down south there are no supply depots or communication and, as a result, a total lack of logistics.

Thus, a stop-gap has to be devised by Luanda because of the fluid and uncertain political situation.

Consequently, the Luanda government is at the moment strengthening the air defences of the mother country with the most sophisticated material.

It is estimated that by 1983 nothing in the air will be able to venture too deeply over Angolan air space. It is potentially a dangerous situation for, in the game of war, the players at the board are aided by various fortunes, allies and advisers, and who for every move, have a counter-move in the form of new weapons and new tactics.

And remember -- fortune is the guiding angel of war.

We are currently busy with a delaying tactic, instigated by Pretoria. Our country's real citizens are being misled and are being told political lies daily. The truth of the matter is that all politicel parties in South West Africa, even the one-man alliances and coalitions, will be on a par the moment United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 is implemented.

The only party fighting the South African forces is SWAPO, and she has a right to claim that she and South Africa alone can put an end to the bloodshed. Most of the other political leaders take to bed at night, heady with wine in some cases, and totally oblivious to what politics mean. It is the South African soldier and the SWAPO guerrilla who are battling, and it is the SWAPO political leader and the Pretoria political leader who must put an end to this horror of unnecessary death in the north.

How long can we hope to get away with lies?

A ceasefire, which only these two parties can agree to, will immediately trigger the situation of placing all parties in the country on a par and of starting the machinery to implement internationally supervised elections so as to put an end to the current political circus and lunacy.

CSO: 4420

ANALYSIS OF MUDGE VICTORY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Nov 80 p 13

[Article by Peter Kenny: "Mudge Will Have to Move Fast"]

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — On paper at least Mr Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance came out tops in last week's South West African ethnic elections by winning three of the five contests.

But the losses in the white election to the National Party of SWA and in the Damara election to Chief Justus Garoeb's Damara Council were a heavy blow to the DTA.

Many whites voted for the NP hoping the abolition of apartheid could be reversed. But the NP has been put into the unenviable position of having a mandate from the whites that it cannot implement.

Of the 95 770 votes cast last week, the DTA obtained 64% of the votes to 36% gained from the unco-ordicated anti-DTA opposition.

Although the Republican Party, the white component in the DTA, lost 11 of the white Legislative Assembly seats to the NP and gained only seven, it gained 42% of votes cast. The NP gained 48% and the ultra-right Herstigte Nasionale Party captured 10% of the white vote.

Ironically, the loss of the RP to the NP might mean the DTA can increase its rather suspect credibility with the black electorate in SWA.

But Mr Mudge will have to move fast, and it might be too late under the present circumstances in the turbulent territory.

At least Mr Mudge is not hamstrung by having to pander to a mandate from a conservative white electorate, and the NP, whose national electoral front, Aktur, is not in control of the National Assembly where the decisions concerning overall national importance are taken.

After his defeat Mr Mudge made it quite clear that there would be no turning back on the abolition of apartheid in the territory and that efforts towards an internally acceptable settlement for SWA would have to be speeded up if black aspirations were to be met.

"The people of South West Africa want independence and not self government," he said impassively when discussing the DTA's white election defeat.

Observers have rightly pointed out that the majority of white temporary personnel in the civil service, police, prisons and army voted for the NP, and inevitably they will one day cross the Orange River back to South Africa.

The NP also received many special votes from former civil servants who have already returned to South Africa but were still eligible to vote under the one year's residency qualification.

The DTA was hoping that Chief Justus Garoeb might join their side if his party won the Damara election, but Chief Garoeb said he had no such intention. He also said he did not see Swapo as an enemy, although he disapproved of their methods of operating.

The Damaras are the third largest ethnic group in SWA after the Owambos (47% of the one-million population) and the whites (11%). The estimated Damara population is 86 000, about 9% of the total population.

If the Damaras decided to back Swapo in a United Nations-supervised election, this would without doubt seal a Swapo victory, as the Owambos will probably back Swapo en masse.

Now that Mr Mudge does not have the support of the majority of whites he must look to serving the interests of his black electorate who put the DTA into power in the National Assembly in the non-internationaly recognised one-man-one-vote elections in 1978.

Mr Mudge's only hope of survial is to show he sincerly wants a genuine multi-racial state that is not a disguised form of apartheid.

To do this he will have to drastically increase the amount spent on black education and genuinely increase job opportunities for blacks in the territory.

With a sizeable number of whites backing the moderate policies of his DTA, Mr Mudge said his party had shown it had stuck to its principles and had not watered them down even though they showed to be unpopular with the majority of whites.

As Mr Mudge cannot look to the white right for support he must look leftwards to his black constituents.

Miracles rarely happen, and Mr Mudge will have to hope he can achieve one in the short space of time before a UN election.

Black aspirations will have to be met speedily if Mr Mudge is to survive at the top.

Not having to pander to the whims of the white electorate, the NP victory might be a blessing in disguise for the farmer who is at the helm in SWA to satisfy black aspirations.

Trying to speed up the start of the UN election could help the DTA or, if the cause is already lost, it could speed up its ousting from power.

The next few months will show the trend, with or without a UN election.

CSO: 4420

SWAPO D LEADER CLARIFIES HIS POSITION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Nov 80 p 4

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The leader of Swapo D, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said in Windhoek yesterday that a number of issues concerning the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim's proposal for an all-party conference on SWA remained unclear to his party.

One of the most confusing issues remained the composition of the proposed all-party conference, which will precede implementation of the UN independence plan for the Territory.

"We are still not sure how we will be represented at such a conference, but one thing is sure — we will not attend the conference as part of a South African delegation," Mr Shipanga told Sapa.

"We want to attend as a independent delegation.

"We are not South Africans, we are not part of South Africa. . . we are Namibians and want to attend the conference as Namibians," he asserted.

Another matter that perturbed Swapo D was SA's statement that it would not participate directly in the proposed multi-party conference.

It was imperative that SA be directly involved in the round-table talks on the territory's future, because only SA was qualified to discuss certain unresolved military matters with UN officials, Mr Shipanga said.

These included implementation of a demilitarised zone along SWA's northern borders during the run-up to independence, he added.

Mr Shipanga said he would prefer more time to study Dr Waldheim's proposal in full before commenting further. — Sapa

CSO: 4420

ARTICLE DEPLORES STATE OF FISHING INDUSTRY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Nov 80 p 7

[Text]

THE WESTERN Districts Development Advisory Committee (WDDAC) has expressed its disappointment at the Central Government's inability to achieve concrete progress with the implementation of the 360 km fishing zone off the SWA coast.

Mr Eric Meyer, chairman of the WDDAC is reported to have said that he and his committee feel like onlookers in the whole affair.

In reply to written representation to the AG and the Secretary of Economic Affairs, the committee was assured that the matter was continually receiving attention at the highest level.

This highest level refers to SA's representation at the International Conference of South East Atlantic Fishing (ICSEAF).

It is indeed noteworthy that SWA does not have independent representation on ICSEAF, although not at all surprising in view of our adolescent constitutional status.

Significantly, however, SA has increasingly come to be seen as the main culprit for the demise of the SWA fishing industry when it would otherwise have been expected that SA should be the guardian.

When SA declared its 360-mile fishing limit off the Republic's coast in 1977, the massive buildup of foreign flag vessels along the south coast thinned out and retreated northwards to SWA waters.

Whereas in 1974-5 there were an estimated 30 to 40 foreign trawlers off the SA and SWA coasts, there were in June 1978, 172 foreign fishing vessels off the SWA coast alone, of which 29 were processing ('factory') vessels.

All but 48 flew the Russian flag.

The displacement of foreign vessels from the newly-declared SA 360 km zone was not solely responsible for the increase in foreign activity in SWA waters.

The trend had already been observed in 1975 (significantly the year of the Turnhalle Conference) when various foreign countries were inflating the presence of their vessels along the SWA coast in order to qualify for higher ICSEAF quotas.

For political reasons, SWA remains to this day one of the few if not the only country with a 19 km fishing limit off its coast.

For political reasons also, SA negotiates with the international fishing community the distribution of quotas in the south east Atlantic in which zone SWA fishing grounds lie.

AG 32/79

It should be borne in mind that AG 32/79 concerning the declaration of a 360km fishing zone off the SWA coast is nothing more than enabling legislation. This was confirmed by the then Director of Economic Affairs, Mr Piet Kruger, in Windhoek earlier this year.

The balance between East and West Bloc countries in ICSEAF is a precarious one. Countries involved in that conference and who qualify for quotas in the south east Atlantic include the following: Bulgaria, Cuba, East Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Poland, Portugal, SA, Spain, USSR, Angola, France, Rumania.

The chances of SA negotiating an international recognition of AG 32/79 have obviously to be considered in the context of the international parameters of the decolonization of SWA which means they cannot be judged favourably.

A unilateral declaration of a 360-mile zone for SWA is as dangerous a move as a UDI by the National Assembly.

Taking into consideration the 90 percent or so SA shareholding of the SWA fishing industry, the implementation of AG 32/79 can only result in increased profit-taking by SA trawlers in these waters.

The indirect benefits accruing to SWA from the largely SA – dominated fishing industry are of course not to be overlooked but these boil down to very little namely, labour opportunities and the spin-off to Walvis Bay's domestic economy.

Bearing in mind that Walvis Bay is constitutionally incorporated in the Cape Province, revenue in the form of taxes on fishing profits accruing to SWA itself are marginal.

Although it must be granted that, some of the holding companies controlling factories and fleets in Lüderitz and Walvis Bay, have registered as SWA companies since 1975.

RESOURCES

It is widely known that SWA'S reserved fish stock has dwindled to a miserable fraction of what it was in 'the good old days.'

Actual landings within allocated quotas of pilchards, once the pride of SWA fishing, dropped from over 200 000 tons in the early 1960's to 16 800 tons in the early 1970's.

The locus of responsibility for this condition can only be laid at the feet of the SA fishing authorities on both political and economic grounds; and not at those of the Red Bear.

It has been fashionable to point fingers at the Red pirate deep-sea trawlers and processing craft harvesting unlimited crops while unconstrained by annual quotas which were applicable and enforced on locally-based fleets only.

SA authority in SWA waters is said to be restricted by technical factors such as unsophisticated monitoring capabilities in relation to high-powered radar equipped deep-sea trawlers of the advanced fishing states.

Occasional boardings of foreign vessels by SA sea patrols were unable to detect any fish in those holds which were not supposed to have been caught according to ICSEAF regulations.

Local fishermen in Walvis Bay are sceptical of such non-findings.

It is pointed out that countries much less powerful than SA in naval terms are quite capable of guarding their fish resources against foreign exploitation.

Iceland successfully waged a fish war against Great Britain's pirate vessles in Icelandic waters without firing a shot in the early 1970's.

The tiny north Atlantic island of Farao confiscates any foreign craft catching without permission in its internationally recognized zone, with the aid of two tiny launches.

On the other hand, SA – owned fishing companies operating from Walvis Bay in SWA waters have netted millions of rands worth of fish since the industrialisation of the fishing sector in 1950.

Today, some of these companies have moved to South America where the pelagic fish crop still harvests formidable returns. In certain cases these companies have stripped their Walvis Bay factories of the necessary processing equipment, shipped these across the Atlantic, and installed them in their new factories in Peru.

When the long-awaited commission of enquiry into alleged irregularities in the SWA fishing industry finally materialises, some revelations might see the light of day.

In the meanwhile, demands for an internationally recognized 360 km fishing zone for SWA should not be seen as the be-all and end-all of the underdevelopment of the Territory's fishing industry.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DEFENSE FORCE PROMOTIONS--The Second-in-Command of the SWA Territory Force, Brig Pieter Bosman, would take over command of Natal Command as from January 1 next Year, SWAFT Headquarters has announced. SWATF also announced the following promotions and transfers with efrect from January 1, 1981: Col JA Klopper, promoted to the rank of Brigadier and transferred from Walvis Bay to HQ, SWATF in Windhoek as Chief of Staff. Cmdt WTD Murray promoted to Colonel. Cmdt L Oickers promoted to Colonel. Cmdt D Radmore promoted to Colonel. Comdt CJ Saaiman promoted to Colonel and transferred to Pretoria. Cmdt JW Sonnekus promoted to Colonel and transferred to Sector 10. Temporary Cmdt D Jelliman promoted to Commandant. Maj JV Bothma promoted to Commandant. Maj APJ Estheruizen promoted to Commandant. Maj A Fouche promoted to Commandant and transferred from Pretoria to HQ, SWATF. Maj FE Meyer promoted to temporary Commandant. Maj C Muller promoted to Temporary Commandant. Maj M Oosthuizen promoted to Commandant. Maj HG Pretorius promoted to Temporary Commandant and Maj PJ Swanepoel promoted to commandant and transferred to Pretoria. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Nov 80 p 6]

OWAMBO NEGLECT--The north has been neglected in the past and development in Owambo was of primary importance, Mr Peter Kalangula, new President of DTA said in an interview with the Advertiser yesterday. Mr Kalangula said if Owambo was further neglected, the situation could deteriorate and spread through the rest of the country like an epidemic. This could affect the lives and future of all the people in the country. "If Owambo were to go, all would be gone," he said. He pointed out that unemployment in Owambo created a situation where it was easy for Swapo to recruit fighters for the war in the north. Referring to the proposed preimplementation conference, Mr Kalangula said it would be meaningful to talk to Swapo directly. This would help to smooth out many misconceptions and put an end to the speculation about matters concerning the future of SWA. Mr Kalangula said it was too early for him to point exact areas he regarded as important in his new position as President of the DTA and he wouldn't consider propagating any policy changes before the matter was discussed with the Executive of the DTA. At his stage he could only point out areas where he has noticed specific needs. He regards it as important to talk to people irrespective of their political affiliations, in looking for a solution for the country. This applied to internal development as well. It could only have positive results if the opinion of all was asked and respected. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Nov 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

REACTION TO ELECTIONS IN UNITED STATES PUBLISHED

Shagari Congratulates Reagan

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

PRESIDENT Shagari has sent a message of congratulations to Mr Ronald Reagan on his election as the next president of the United States.

Speaking to mass media executives at the end of a luncheon in Lagos, he said that, as he had indicated in reply to a question his recent visit to the United States, he and the people of Nigeria would respect the decision of the American electorate.

Asked whether the defeat of President Carter had not rendered useless the impact he made on the American president during his visit to Washington, he said: "Whatever impact I may have made was not directed to Mr Carter as a person, but to the American people. And they are still there".

In reply to another question as to whether he had any misgivings on the outcome of the election in view of Mr Reagan's anti-African statements, President Shagari said that it was too early to judge Mr. Reagan.

"Promises and statements made during election speeches should not be taken too seriously," he added.

He said that his government would continue to apply pressure on the United States to adopt a positive attitude to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism. "Whoever is president in the United States cannot ignore those pressures," he added.

'It Matters Very Little'

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Reagan In, Carter Out"]

[Text]

AMERICAN commentators saw Reagan's landslide victory as Jimmy Carter's personal humiliation — not a victory for the Americans. Such is the degree of their disillusionment caused by the narrow choice afforded them by the system. Surely the Americans have every reason to be sceptical about the prospects ahead when Reagan enters the White House in January.

Mr. Reagan may soon discover what incumbents feel when they get to the White House. One sure thing is that there is a world of difference between soapbox rhetorics and the realities of both domestic and international affairs. At home it is doubtful if Mr. Reagan possesses the kind of magical wand with which to wave off all the ills plaguing American economy. Outside, he may get his fingers burnt in trying to renegotiate

SALT II. But his moves in the Middle East would be watched with more than the usual interest.

As we have said [NN 7/10/80] it matters very little whether it is a Republican or Democrat who is in the White House. Indeed, with Reagan in Washington, Africa knows it is dealing with a man who wouldn't care a hoot about African aspirations. The factor of deceit and subsequent hurt is, therefore, absent. Such a thoroughbred is easier to handle than a half-committed incumbent.

For us, there is no slackening of efforts towards, freeing the rest of southern Africa from the domination of Reagan's racist cousins. All pious hope for a smooth sail will not take Africa anywhere. There is not a more fitting welcome to the field of diplomacy to a novice than by reiterating our stand over Namibia and South Africa by both words and deeds. In so doing, of course, Africa shall have to bear in mind Reagan's determination to reassert American supremacy the world-over.

UPN Leader Message

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

CHIEF Obafemi Awolowo, leader of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) has sent a message of congratulations to the victorious Republican Party's candidate, in the United States presidential election, Mr. Ronald Reagan.

In a cablegram despatched on Wednesday, Chief Awolowo commended Mr. Reagan on his landslide victory. The UPN leader also praised Mr. Reagan for his party's wrestling of control in the Senate for the first time in 26 years.

Chief Awolowo pointed out that contemporary Republican presidents have often 'made outstanding contributions to world peace and security through bold and courageous policies aimed at establishing new frontiers of international co-operation and friendship.'

The UPN leader requested the US president-elect to forge a vigorous African policy, capable of eliminating poverty and squalor for all time while restoring human dignity and equality to the continent, particularly in Namibia and South Africa.'

Concern About Racism Shown

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 7 Nov 80 p 3

[Editorial in the column "DAILY TIMES Opinion": "America's New President"]

[Text]

THE people of the United States of America have chosen former actor, Ronald Reagan, as their 40th chief executive. Reagan's election is hardly surprising though it might not have been expected by some observers.

On the other hand, Mr. Reagan defeated an opponent whom Americans have so often been told was a mediocre and whom the world had sometimes seen falter when he should have been firm.

The election of a new president in America has so much significance because of the influence which that nation can wield and does wield in the world. Americans may be considered immodest but certainly not incorrect when they call their president the most powerful man in the world.

Who is Ronald Reagan, and what prospects have the world with Mr. Reagan as the most powerful person in it? His opponent in the presidential contest attempted to characterise him as a war-monger in a campaign which seemed to degenerate at its tail end. Mr. Reagan on his part made efforts to portray himself as a peace-loving person who only wanted to see America return to its rightful place — in spite of his previous utterances.

We hope the true President Reagan will emerge from between these extremes of campaign rhetorics. While not suggesting that he should do anything against the genuine interests of his own country we hope that he will always consider the overall interests of the world before making decisions.

Ronald Reagan's success might be attributed to the fact that he raises in the hearts of Americans, nostalgic visions of power and grandeur. A powerful America might contribute to world peace by deterring ambitious expansionism elsewhere, but a belligerent America might prove a threat to itself and the rest of the world. Humanity may not survive another cold war.

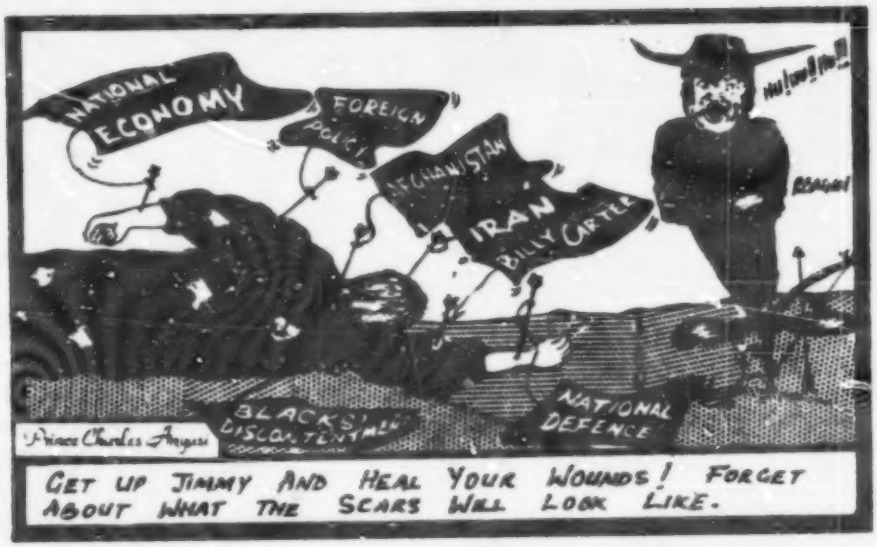
The new president's African policy has the potential for being the first area of disagreement between him and Nigeria. Mr. Reagan's government would be making a grievous mistake if it does anything that seems to suggest support for Africa's enemy, South Africa. Even a conservative government must recognise the dangers of supporting unbridled racism and oppressive minority domination. The pragmatist, that America's new president is reputed to be, will ensure that the advances achieved by his predecessor are not undone.

On the whole, although Nigeria's Foreign Minister has suggested that this country would prefer Carter to Reagan, the new man in the White House should not find it difficult to reconcile the interests of his country and ours. We ask only that the world should have peace and that Africa should have freedom.

Cartoon View

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Nov 80 p 10

[Text]



Maintenance of Cooperation Expected

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 10 Nov 80 pp 2, 14

[Editorial in the column "Comment": "The President-Elect"]

[Excerpt]

NATIONAL elections usually concern only the people of the country involved. They will choose their leader as they please. But the world today has become so complex that what goes on in one corner of the globe is likely to affect the affairs of another country, in another sphere, in no small way.

NATIONAL elections therefore are no longer the exclusive concern of particular countries. Elections in certain countries like the United States generally assume extraordinary importance to all for the mere reason that as world power, a policy tilt either way can have far-reaching repercussions on many nations.

THAT is why the Carter-Reagan race for the presidency was followed with keen interest around the world. Ronald Reagan, the president-elect, as a super Republican conservative, frightened many. Our Ishaya Audu is on record as preferring a Carter victory.

THAT was some diplomatic gaffe. But, perhaps, with good reasons. Many other countries — The Soviet Union, People Republic of China, Egypt and so on — expressed themselves in favour of Carter. However, the overwhelming majority of American voters whose direct business it was, made their free choice for Reagan.

JANUARY 20 next year when the president-elect assumes office, is just around the corner. But, already, Ronald Reagan has assembled a foreign policy panel to advise him and has in addition, re-stated his position on

a number of world and local issues.

THE foreign policy of the coming Republican presidency is something that will be of profound interest to us in Nigeria, and elsewhere. In the United States, the presidency and the Senate now to be controlled by the Republican Party, make foreign policy.

NIGERIA and the United States can be truly described as partners in progress. We have a huge trade surplus with America. Our exports of crude yield some eleven billion dollars. We have cooperation arrangement covering many other fields including technical education and agriculture with America.

THESE efforts were begun in the Nixon era and continued by Gerald Ford. To his eternal glory, it was President Jimmy Carter who in four years enabled the spectacular expansion of the base of mutual cooperation between our countries. The expectation therefore, is that the Reagan presidency will not only maintain this cooperative effort but, will also, consciously address itself to further broadening and tightening the ties that bind us.

Warning to Reagan

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 10 Nov 80 p 2

[Commentary by Sam Chike in the column "Political Diary": "Reagan vs Africa"]

[Text]

ISHAYA Audu is my man. And my kind of man. He is courageous, bold, outspoken, sincere. I do not know about his being undiplomatic.

Diplomacy has to do with the dictates of the times. It is not all about speaking with tongue in cheek.

A good diplomat must know when to launch a vicious attack, when to blow as he bites, when to be nice, gentle and reconciliatory.

The media last week were full of noise and nonsense over the statement credited to my man Audu expressing his preference of Jimmy Carter as the white House lord for the next four-year term.

They shouted that Ishaya had put Nigeria in a fix; that he ought to have lied about his prefrence of Carter in the US Presidential race It was the business of Americans, they felt, to make known their preferences on an American Presidential election.

They are a trifle right and a great deal wrong. They are right about Americans' right to choose who rules them. But they shot too wide when they inferred that the US presidency is the sole business of America.

Here are my reasons: America is a superpower whose sovernance casts waves that sweep across the entire world. A reckless American President can trip off an Armageddon capable of of consuming the world. And our beloved Nigeria is in the world and is not too anxious to be destroyed.

Assuming that Armageddon is a remote possibility, don't you know how much freedom means to Sam Chike as a true Nigerian? Who is not yet well convinced of Nigeria's commitment to freedom in Southern Africa?

Jimmy Carter was already doing good political and economic business with Africa. We were assured of American support in the campaign for majority rule in South Africa and Namibia. Carter had cleared the path for serious talks on a new world economic order which would be just to developing countries.

And now Carter is out and Reagan in. Reagan had better tell himself that White House is no Holly wood. There is a whole world of difference between taking up a star role in a film and being the real President of the United States.

And somebody had better tell him that as president of America, he cannot afford a conflict with the force that are the nations of the Third World.

CSO: 4420

SPECULATION ABOUT MUHAMMAD AL-QADHDHAFI NOTED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 7 Nov 80 p 3

[Commentary by Kayode Soremekun: "What Is Gaddaffi Up To?"]

[Text]

MUHAMMAD Gaddaffi President of Libya is a man who views the world in absolute terms. To him things are either black or white. No grey. And that's not saying much for him. In the world of diplomacy there are no extremes. You do not feel so strongly about a particular cause, such that you will want to impose it on others. At best you will be rebuffed politely, and if you push too hard war will ensure.

Gaddaffi is one man who has not allowed such consequences to bother him. He is so passionate about Pan-Arabism — that Libya has virtually turned into suitor-wooing one country or the other for a merger.

With remarkable consistency he has failed with countries like Egypt, Tunisia, and Algeria. Meanwhile he has just hatched one with Syria. Given the country's immense oil wealth it seems inexplicable that many Arab countries have continously rebuffed his moves. The real point is that Gaddaffi's taciturn personality turns one off. Little wonder, many of the Arab leaders have made him a target of their searing rhetorics:- Sadat says, "He is a mad man and a lunatic" Nimeiry of Sudan points out that "he has a split personality both of them evil"; while the late Shah of Iran has tersely described him as "crazy"

Views

These are very extreme views, and do not accurately portray the man called Gaddaffi. The safest thing that can be said about him is that he is unusual. He stands out a mile from other world leaders. Some of his own views amply bear credence to this unorthodoxy. Hear what he says on majority rule — "majority rule is a dictatorship imposed on the minority". On referendum, "referendum is the cruellest form of dictatorship where people can not say why they voted yes or no, on certain issues"

Certainly, Gaddaffi is a wearisome fellow, but he begins to constitute himself into a worry through his intermittent forays into Africa. In the last bloody conflict in Uganda, Gaddaffi was there In the boiling zone called Chad Gaddaffi is there again. Meanwhile our government has hardly thought it fit to do anything about it. This is long over-due or is Africa no longer the centre-piece of our foreign policy?

Ironically Libya's 2.6 million people have hardly hesitated as regards having a collision course with Nigeria. Sometime last year, it was reported that the Nigerian Embassy in Tripoli was under the surveillance of Gaddaffi's security men. When this newspaper did so much as to raise its voice on the issue, the Libyan Ambassador did not hesitate to hand verbal vulgarities by way of explanations. Again very recently, Libyan planes were caught violating our air-space. In the light of all these there is the compelling need for a heart to heart talk with Gaddaffi to ask him about what he really wants of Nigeria. The way the matter has been handled leaves much to be desired. Certain pertinent questions ought to be asked. Where were the planes going? Where were they coming from? What was the nature of the cargo? So far the public is in the dark about all these.

Various rationales have been suggested for Gaddaffi's out of turn postures. Some usually point to his age. By the time he came to power he was 26 years old, a mere boy. But people often forget that this is 1980 that Gaddaffi is no longer 26, but nudging 40. Consequently, one finds it difficult to write off his brashness as mere youthful exuberance. At 37, he hardly needs to be told that power should be tempered with responsibility. Others have pointed out that with so much money at his

disposal about 12 billion dollars in 1979 from the sales of oil) and having to contend with a small population of 2.6 million) he has the financial largesse to finance extraneous ventures. Little wonder, almost every liberation movement in the world has found financial succour on the door-steps of Libya. These range from the ultra-radical Palestinian groups to Moslem guerrillas in far away Phillipines. Even the Irish Republican Army is not left out in terms of fiscal refurbishment from Libya.

But it needs to be pointed out that despite the country's wealth the country is still in the throes of certain problems.

Libya's terrain is so arid that 90 per cent of the people lives in less than 10 per cent of the total land area. Moreover, Libya is not sufficient in many kinds of foods. It is these kinds of problems that should really engage the attention of Gaddaffi.

In this respect, he only needs to borrow a leaf from his arch-enemy Israel. In 1948 Israel was mainly a desert. But thanks to massive irrigation schemes. Israel succeeded in freeing a large chunk of her land mass from aridity. Secondly, it will not be out of place for him to revolutionize the agricultural sector. It still holds true that any nation that depends on outside sources for a necessity like food is only revelling in the illusion of political independence. For in the long run, self-sufficiency in food goes a long way to shoring up a forceful posture. Moreover, Gaddaffi needs to know the obvious. That oil is a wasting asset, and as such every attempt should be made to diversify this resource base.

Or does he want to be a rich man today and a poor man tomorrow?

In fairness to Gaddaff however, his record is not one of unbridled militancy. Indeed, the likes of him has some reliance in a world like ours. With characteristic candour, he did not hestitate to ask the British and the Americans to dismantle their military installations. Hitherto, Libya has been a playground for different shades of neo-colonialism. But Gaddaffi put a halt to this. He has also gone down very well in the area of oil policies. He happens to be the standard bearer within the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Unlike other OPEC countries that give huge concessions to a single oil company, Libya granted concessions to many companies of different nationalities. Thus he was able to strengthen his hands with these oil companies. Again in 1970, Libya was the protagonist against the oil majors. Gaddaffi forced then to concede increases on the posted price of oil. Such a thing had never happened before. Indeed, Libya's action impelled other OPEC members to join in an onslaught on the oil companies. Hitherto, the oil majors had been regarded as sacred cows. But Gaddaffi shattered this myth. And he has been so successful that "the oil majors have been dislodged from their dominant position in the oil industry.

So what does all these add up to as regards the man called Gaddaffi? Obviously it looks as if he knows his unions on the domestic scene and in his relations with blood-suckers like the multinationals. In his country right now poverty is unheard of, serfdom in the form of slaving away for another person is no more. Every man is entitled to decent shelter. But he cuts a sorry sight on the international scene. And the reason is not far to seek. Gaddaffi sees international issues in the same way that he perceives domestic issues. On the domestic plane, it was pretty easy for him to have his way. Just through sheer force and will, he was able to revolutionize his country's socio-economic structure. Having attained his objectives with such ease, he has proceeded to do same on the external front. But then international realities, have frustrated him repeatedly. To his extreme nature, he cannot understand why the state of Israel should exist. But then, that is a reality he can always acknowledge while fighting.

CSO: 4420

POLITICAL ACTIVITY BAN LIFTED IN KANO

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Nov 80 p 24

[Article by Abdulhamid Babatunde]

[Excerpt]

THE ban on political activities in Kano has been lifted and the city's political life began throbbing last Wednesday evening.

First to mount the soapbox was Malam Aminu Kano, the Leader of the PRP who addressed a mammoth rally organised by the state directorate of the party at Shahuci ground in the city.

In his address, Malam Aminu expressed disppointment with the near dormant economic life in the state which, he said, had made people who once sold clothes to change to selling sugarcane.

He lamented that the executive in the state had deviated from the coerous task of redeeming the masses and were now wasting time and money in propagating rancour.

He explained that he had ignored all the provocative statements being made by the dissidents in the party because the plight of the commonman and children who still live in abject poverty and neglect was foremost in his mind.

Malam Aminu Kano called on PRP supporters not to take the law into their hands but to report to the police any provocation because they should not be seen as trouble makers.

The deputy governor of the state, Alhaji Ibrahim Bibi Farouk, was another prominent speaker. In his message to the thousands of people at the rally, he pointed out that his stand on the on-going crisis in the party was determined by the high regard he had for Malam Aminu Kano, who had consistently demonstrated the virtues of patience, tolerance and discipline.

He added that there could be no success in any endeavour which was not guided by respect and discipline. He urged all supporters of the party to rally round the leader and guard against being hired away with promises of contracts and other material benefits.

Alhaji M. B. Suleiman, the state secretary of the party, told the crowd that the rally was being organised as a farewell message from the party leader who was proceeding to Enugu for a national directorate meeting.

He called on the police to be up to the task posed by the changing climate in the political scene of the country because "when the masses are disenchanted there can be no stopping them."

Earlier, the Chairman of the Kaduna State Youth Wing, Alhaji Awwal Mujibur Rahman, accompanied by about 2,000 supporters, had paid a solidarity call on the Deputy Governor of Kano State Alhaji Ibrahim Bibi Farouk, where they congratulated him for being steadfast in supporting the leadership of the PRP.

In another development, the sale of alcohol has been banned in the Bichi Local Government area of Kano State.

The order which took effect from October 30, this year, was aimed at preventing further addiction to alcoholic drinks in the area, a report from the information office there said.

The report said members of the public had been urging the local government to make such a move in view of the increased indulgence in alcoholic drinks.

CSO: 4420

NPN CONGRESS IN ENUGU DRIVEN FROM MEETING HALL

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 20 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

SOLDIERS in Enugu last Friday lost their patience with the delegates to the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) Congress and flushed them out of the Soldiers Club, Enugu where the Congress was scheduled to take place.

It all started when the whole forum was thrown into confusion as the delegates could not reach compromise on which candidate should be allowed to vie for nomination into various party positions.

Mr C. C. Onoh fielded Mr G. O. D. Eneh for the party chairmanship. Others allegedly vying for the same position and whose supporters also went wild included Sir Joseph Nwankwu, Mr Mbazulike Amechi and Mr B. B. O. Emeh.

As the tension mounted, the delegates resorted to verbal warfare, ultimately degenerating to physical assault. The soldiers guarding the Soldiers Club threatened "to make a report" if the delegates continued the "free-for-all fight" but the soldiers threat was to no avail. Eventually, the soldiers alerted the commander of the 21 Armoured Brigade.

The commander acted immediately. Troops soon filed into the compound. Lieutenant Adamu, who led the flush-out campaign, disclosed to the delegates that there had been an order from Lagos that military grounds must not be used for political rallies.

Just as some party stalwarts who were less disorganised were trying to plead with Lt Adamu to be allowed to continue in the venue, about 40 more soldiers, apparently more furious, rushed into the compound and the delegates fell into a stampede.

Some abandoned their brief cases, many others scattered their files as they struggled to avoid confrontation with the soldiers.

After the fiasco, some leaders converged and insisted on continuing the meeting but at a different venue.

A group that assumed to have constituted a "quorum" met at Nike Hall near Enugu but no decisions were reached.

Addressing the delegates earlier at the Soldiers Club before being driven out, the NPN Director of Strategy, Mr A. Mbazulike Amechi (The Boy Is Good) had regretted that the party had remained disorganised because of its defeat in Anambra State in the last elections.

He lamented that "the disorganisation had affected the morale of the party adversely as it had led to accu-

sations and counter-accusations, which culminated in a crisis of confidence within the leadership of the party".

Mr Amechi added that the situation had continued to deteriorate while "our political opponents were consolidating their position".

By this, the Vice-President could appear to have decided to make good his threat contained in his letter as published in our issue of November 8, 1980 in the following words:

"Smuggled out and delivered to us by an NPN insider who became disenchanted and revolted because of his party's crude tactics in Anambra State, the plan contained a naked threat of a change in the leadership of the State Executive of the party, should the fortunes of the NPN fail to experience an appreciable change in the next six months."

The Vee-Pee's appointees for the positions met with stiff opposition, hence the confusion.

Full text of Mr Mbazulike Amechi's address to NPN leaders will be published later.

CSO: 4420

CONTEMPORARY CHANGES IN ISLAM EXAMINED

Paris LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE in French Nov 80 p 36

[Article by Guy Nicolas—passages between slantlines originally published in italics]

[Text] The Muslim community of Nigeria, with its nearly 40 million adherents, is the biggest Islamic group south of the Sahara (1). This community, however, has to coexist with several other confessional communities: in 1963, in this very populous country (80 million inhabitants) (2), the Muslims represented 47.2 percent of the populace, the Christians 34.5 percent, and the practitioners of traditional worship 18.4 percent (3). If Islam and Christianity are growing to the detriment of the ancestral religions—still practiced by 34 percent of the populace in 1953 --the former is on the point of reaching the status of a majority in the country, due to the strength of its roots in the north, the growth of the Islamized population, and its present expansion toward the south. A large number of the leaders of the country, including President Alhasi Shesu Shagar himself, are of the Islamic faith.

The different religious groups are not implanted uniformly. Up until recent times, the Islamic religion was especially widespread in the north of the country, and the southern regions escaped its influence. Even today, it is preeminent north of the Benoue, extends to the west of the Niger delta, but is not yet solidly rooted east of it. On the other hand, Christianity, nonexistent in a large part of the former region, is preeminent in the southeast and holds a strong position in the southwest. The recent regrouping of the Nigerian federation into 19 states has somewhat modified the assumptions of the problem by breaking up the old regional entities. However, increasing citizen mobility favors the diffusion of religious beliefs and practices.

Islam was introduced north of present-day Nigeria at the instance of shephards, merchants, missionaries, and immigrants Islamized elsewhere. But its expansion was above all effectuated by means of the dominant warrior aristocracies of the well-organized states built up at the outlets of the Saharan [trade-] routes. As early as the Eleventh Century, Islam became the official religion of the Kanem-Bornu empire seated on the banks of Lake Chad. Starting in the Fifteenth Century, it inspired the rulers of the Gao empire, at the top of the bend of the Niger river. The influence of these two states helped to propagate Islam in the Hausa kingdoms situated between Niger and Chad. Freed from the hegemony of their neighbors to the west and the east, because of Gao's conquest by Morocco and the Turkish move into

Tripolitania and Fezzan, these kingdoms were enriched by trade with the Mediterranean world, then later with the European settlements in the Gulf of Guinea. They were opened to Islamized immigrants coming from the West and to the influence of Maghreb merchants. The Islamic religion assumed the status of a state religion in their royal courts, though local princes may have continued to sacrifice to other cults, and though the great mass of their subjects remained faithful to their traditional beliefs, fundamentally polytheistic.

This situation, the pressure of the Saharan shepherds and the divisions between these kingdoms, led to the success of a "holy war" /(jihad)/ preached in the early Nineteenth Century by a cultured Muslum: Usman dan Fodyo. The latter was a member of an ethnic group of immigrant livestock-raisers (peule [translation unknown] formation) who came with their flocks from Senegal. Assimilated into the Hausa ruling class as a tutor to the princes of Gobir, one of the principal Hausa kingdoms, he nevertheless benefited from the support of the members of his ethnic group when his reformist demands ran into rejection by local sovereigns. With their help, he overthrew the Hausa dynasties and founded a huge empire, the Sultanate of Sokoto (4), which extended from the Niger to the Adamaoua, and from south of the Adar to Ilorin. This new state, which termed itself Islamic, propagated the Koranic religion in its territory, not without running into many instances of local resistance. At the end of the Nineteenth Century, it welcomed the survivors of two great empires --the Mahdist empire on the banks of the Nile, and the Tijani empire on the Niger, which had long held their own against the European conquerors before falling before their blows, to the east and west. So it became a kind of ultimate Muslim bastion opposing the "infidel" conquerors. However, its cohesion and power had considerably declined, and it foundered in 1903 before British troops.

As for the Bornu empire, after having rebuffed the attacks of Sokoto in 1808 and 1812, it was also broken under the assault of Arab immigrants pushed out of Fezzan by the Turks, then by a conqueror coming from the east: Rabah, who had been defeated by French troops at Kousseri, in 1900. The English next endorsed the restoration of the Kanemi dynasty, which the latter had successfully undertaken.

Decolonization and Regional Conflicts

As soon as it had established its control over Sokoto and Bornu, Great Britain began working to utilize the political and administrative structures of the local states to ensure its authority more easily over a vast and populous region that was poor in resoruces (5).

Following World War II, when the new coastal elites began to take up the banner of pan-Africanism, nationalism, and democratic debate, and were demanding ever more strongly the departure of the colonialists, the latter tried to keep alive, for their own benefit, the cleavage between the parts of the country thus constituted. On the one hand, the colonial power refused to dissociate the north or to introduce there any modern institutions; on the other hand, it worked to keep apart the various elements of this region educated along western lines from their southern counterparts, above all through the use of a Hausa-language press organ in the north: GASKIYA (6). This old instrument of war propaganda gradually dissociated from the administration was the crucible of a regional elite devoted to the unity of the north, the Islamic religion, defense of the Hausa language, and a Muslim political authority legitimzed by the /jihad/. Similarly, British researchers from the Zarya school revitalized the theme of the "holy war" and the memory of the defunct empire.

At the same pace as the decolonization movement in Nigeria unfolded, a sort of connivance was established between the colonial power, the emirs and intellectuals of the north who ruled a rural mass kept in subjection to the values of "tradition," at least of that tradition born of the "holy war." For most of the inhabitants of the northern region, independence could only mean domination by the southern elites, Christianized or "pagan," hostile to the traditional environment and representing in their eyes the march of barbarism. The only conceivable "civilization" being Islamic, seen in the nostalgic light of the /jihad/. So a northern "moral rearmament" took place, which expressed itself in the creation of a regional party: the Northern People Congress (NPC). Founded by members of the aristocracy and the "men of the /Gaskiya,"/ this "northernist" party was dominated from its creation, 1949, by the personality of the sardauna [translation unknown] Malam Adamu, a descendent of the founder of the Sokoto empire. The adversaries of this "strongman" claimed he intended to pursue the aim of his ancestors by carrying the banners of the /jihad/ all the way to the ocean. In fact, elected prime minister of the northern region (by the terms of the Lyttleton Constitution of 1954, the "regions" of the Nigerian Federation enjoyed great autonomy), the leader of the NPC followed a dual strategy of strengthening the independence of the north and of winning power at the federal level.

Quite fascinated by the Pakistani secession, he did not altogether put aside the idea of building an Islamic state corresponding to the old "protectorate of the north." Also, he worked at basing the authority and legitimacy of his government on Islam, increasing the number of Islamic institutions, supporting the application of Muslim law /(sharia)/, strengthening the worship of the founder of the /jihad/, even going so far as to try to create a new Sufi brotherhood: the Usmaniya. On the other hand, he wanted to increase the influence of the NPC at the federal level, where an alliance with the NCNC [National Council of Nigerian Citizens], the eastern party, made it possible for one of his lieutenants, Sir Abubakar Tafewa Balewa, to become prime minister of the Lagos government. Rejecting any thought of partitioning the region over which it reigned, the NPC did however move in with its ally the NCNC to dismember the western region, where its principal adversary, the Action Group (AW) of Obafemi Awolowo, was especially strong. Under these conditions, the regional conflicts at that time were to take on the character of religious conflicts. And the hegemonism of the northern party appeared to its adversaries as a new avatar of the "holy war." Nevertheless, this "politicization" of Islam involved only part of Nigeria's Muslims.

In the very heart of the northern region, the policy of the NPC ran headlong into the autonomist demands of the emirate of Kano (7), whose origins went back to the last century, (starting in 1983, the emirs of Kano were freed from the tutelage of Sokoto, of which the government at Kaduna, capital of the north, was heir) but which was reinforced by the forceful interventions of the regional government. This demand was the doing of both a local political party of "progressive" leaning: the Northern Elements Progressive Union (NEPU) and of an Islamic reformist current affiliated with the branch of Tijaniya founded in Senegal by Sheikh Ibrahim Nyass. These two distinct bodies joined in a common denunciation of the corruption of dynasties in power and, by reference to Nineteenth Century interpretation of "holy war," saw itself as a revolutionary movement aimed more at a change of regime than at the religious conversion of its adversaries. This conception was to be further developed after the eviction of the emir of Kano, Mohammadu Sanussi, by the prime minister of the north in 1963 (8).

In the coastal zone, however, the western region was experiencing very rapid expansion of the Islamic religion (9). This had been brought there by Hausa merchants coming from the north who settled down in the principal towns. Also, Muslims from other continents, especially Indo-Pakistanis coming from the British Empire, had introduced a type of Islam completely different from that found in the north. Among these proselytes were missionaries and adepts of the Ahmadiya sect of Pakistani origin (10). They established schools providing western-type education and thereby produced a new elite, very different from the Sudanese aristocracy. Because of this, the Islam that one finds in this region, peopled mostly by the Yoruba, is hostile to any effort by the latter to perpetuate its privileges by means of religion. The spreading of Islam in the western region was so extensive that the Hausa merchants of northern origin, fearing to lose their trade monopolies and being unable to assert their ethnic distinction, for fear of being sent back to the north, converted in great masses to the Tijaniya brotherhood (11), during the Fifties, so as to avoid being submerged by the local Muslim community.

The regional conflicts of the first republic led Nigeria to the edge of the abyss. The military coups of 15 January and 28 July 1966 changed things. The principal leaders of the NPC having been eliminated, the old regions were dismembered, the regional political parties banned; for 13 years an authoritarian regime undertook to modify profoundly the situation of the country. Their policy was assisted by the development of oil production and the experience of the long civil war that, from the pogroms of 1966 to the surrender of Biafra, in 1970, profoundly affected the Nigerian people. But the commentators at the time who talked of a "religious war" did not see that their frame of reference was obsolete: a large part of the federal troops, as well as Col. Gowon, the chief of state, were of the Christian religion. The disappearance of the NPC leaders and a new economic, political, and national dynamic had altered the assumptions. The task of national reconstruction to which all Nigerians were urged to contribute required tolerance and secularism.

In 1978, the military government, headed by a new team of "incorruptible" captains (Murtala Mohammed, Obasanjo), committed itself to a path of return to democracy: the constituent assembly which met at its behest elaborated a new federal regime. During this time, however, the demand by certain Muslims for a special supreme tribunal for Muslims (the court of appeal of the /sharia/), extending throughout the whole of the federation measures hitherto reserved to the north, unleashed passions. Some saw in it the omens of a new period of chaos. But the majority of the assembly and the military government ignored the boycott of deliberations staged by its supporters, and tempers cooled. The new political parties allowed to run candidates in the 1979 election had to establish themselves on a federal basis, without reference to any kind of ethnic affiliation, or regional or confessional membership. They all recruited members from different faiths: thus one factor for politicization of religious beliefs disappeared.

On 1 October 1979 the military government, in a totally voluntary action, turned over the leadership of the federation to new elected leaders. The constitution of the second Nigerian republic, which is inspired in large part by the constitution of the United States, establishes separate federal and local authorities, the later corresponding to 19 "states" headed by an executive and separate legislative bodies (13). Recruitment in most organs of the government of the country must

respect state-by-state quotas. Because of this, Muslims and members of other religions are constantly required to work together. The first conflicts within the new regime were basically about economic and political questions, without religious implications. However, as the corruption and criminality resulting from uncontrolled development linked to the oil boom mounted, so today there is rising a wave of religiosity which is affecting Muslim circles as well as Christian. The beginnings of division between "progressive" and the "moderate" blocs can be discerned. This cleavage affects all the confessional communities. A general determination to build a united and coherent nation seems to be stronger than any factors for intolerance and discrimination, on whatever basis they may rest.

In reality, the Nigerian Islamic community, which has committed itself totally to this effort, is divided. And it is so despite the establishment of joint official Islamic institutions: the Superior Council of Islamic Affairs (headed by the Sultan of Sokoto), the Office of Pilgrimages, the Islamic judicial organization, the Association of Muslim Students of Nigeria, the Association of University Teachers and Administrative Personnel, etc. These divisions are linked to the stratification of modern Nigerian society into opposing or different interest groups (the peasantry, the leadership, the merchant class, the wage-earners, business circles, intelligentsia, the new technobureaucratic class, the urban proletariat, etc.), to a cleavage between the common people and the cultivated, to divisions between [illegible] brotherhoods, even though they no longer wear the same political aspect they did 15 years ago, to a sectarian split (the position of the Ahmadiya, considered heretical by the Sunnites), etc.

One of the most striking changes to the community is the appearance of a new generation of Islamic cadres coming from the new intelligentsia and who at all levels of decision-making are taking the place of the sultans, emirs, and traditionally clerical cadres...This transfer, which confirms the alteration made since 1966, overthrows the bases of Islamic power and opens up new prospects for Islam (14). The present political system gives a considerable electoral power to the Muslims, since each party must have a federal constituency, and because the system of equalization between states is extended to most federal institutions. Now the Muslims constitute more than half the electorate in 12 states, whereas the Christians are a majority in only 5, all in the eastern part of the country. At the individual state level, the situation varies according to whether the population is predominantly Muslim or Christian (traditional religions are more and more in the minority). It happens that some state assemblies take discriminatory measures (forbidding alcohol, games of chance, private schools, etc.) which the minority immediately denounces as manifestations of religious intolerance. But such measures are quite rare, where the unanimous support of the members of the faith the one benefit from these laws is not forthcoming. Sometimes, also, the Muslims of one state favor one of the political parties or are wooed by one of them, and the manipulation of religious symbols is one of the familiar strategies of the politicians.

Some religious cleavages could also be at the origin of the demands for dismembering the existing states. Some non-Muslims sometimes express their anxiety about the privileges enjoyed by the followers of Islam in certain domains, the most striking being the place which the pilgrimage to Mecca holds in the life of the country, one month out of each year. There were 24,000 pilgrims in 1970, 51,000 in 1974,

101,000 in 1978. Their numbers were reduced to 50,000 in 1979, and some candidates at that time promised to increase them. The government of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) brought it up to 60,000 this year, in order to keep its commitments. Some Christians are asking that just as much importance be accorded to their own pilgrimages (to Lourdes, Jerusalem, etc.). Similarly, non-Muslims deplore the perversion of the principle of the secularity of the state by the recognition of Islamic law and judicial authorities solely for followers of Islam. But these recriminations are generally not made very bitterly, and they are marked by signs of tolerance. For their part, the followers of Islam in general take pains to avoid going in directions that might jeopardize the cause of national unity. Transgressors are frequently called down by their own coreligionists.

The Test of Modernity

Under these conditions, Islamic proselytization, carried on by elites new to power but still according to traditional dignitaries an important representational role, is taking flight anew. As the beneficiary of Arab or Pakistani assistance, it is using the most modern means of mass communication (radio, television, the press, etc.). It is even exploiting reactions to the unfortunate consequences of an anarchic economic regime where corruption, criminality, and materialistic aspirations are exacerbated. This new initiative is deliberately outside the realm of politics.

The strictest Muslim leaders, such as Mr Aminu Kano, president of the People's Redemption Party, which was associated with reformed Tijaniya, reject any mingling of politics and religion, and reinterpret the /"holy war"/ of the last century in terms of economic struggle. Also, a work of "purification" of popular beliefs and practices, aimed at substituting a "standard Islam", directly inspired from the sacred texts, for the vestiges of an Islam weighed down by tradition and history, is under way at all levels. It is cultivating the usage of the Arab language, not understood by most local Muslims, and the spreading of basic texts; it clears up misunderstandings and popularized the basic notions of the Islamic religion. In doing this, it may be guilty of certain departures from pure Sunnite doctrine, such as the world-vision of the Ahmadiya. Jurists or theologians coming from the new institutes of Islamic studies, and members of a Muslim aristocracy having accomplished a spectacular /aggiornamento/ [translation unknown] are making efforts to discredit "superstitions," the high-handedness of ignorant priests, the corruption in certain religious quarters, whereas official discourses unceasingly attribute the evils of the day to the loss of a feeling for the divine.

A certain Islamic populism is thus developing, which aims at creating a national unity of believers around a certain number of criteria and spontaneous reactions. The nationalist ideal here is more to the point than the idea of the /Oumma/ or Islamic nation. But the impact of these currents on the mass of the populace is far from being guaranteed in every case. And the gap which continually grows larger between the people of the countryside and suburbs, and the "political class", could take on the aspect of a return toward an Islamic "tradition" less scrupulous about its orthodoxy than about its moral and material security. At present, however, the Nigerian followers of Islam seem to be committed to a path which is more and more divergent from that of the Islamic Arab republics, as well as from the Iran of the ayatollahs. This orientation, after all, which today accords with

a tendency widespread in sub-Sahara Africa, could correspond to the affirmation of a distinctively African Islamic initiative.

FOOTNOTES

1. Cf. G. Nicolas: "Islam et constructions nationales au sud du Sahara" in LE MOIS EN AFRIQUE, September-October 1979, Paris.

2. Cf. G. Nicolas: "The Nigerian Federal System," LE MOIS EN AFRIQUE, June-July 1980, No. 174-175.

3. Cf. J. M Cuoq: "The Muslims in Africa," Maisonneuve et Larose, Paris, 1975.

4. Cf. S.J. Hogben: "The Muhammadan Emirates of Northern Nigeria," London, 1938; D. Muray-Last: "The Sokoto Caliphate," Ibadan, 1967; G. Nicolas: "Vers une renaissance du processus de "guerre sainte" au sud du Sahara?" CIVILISATIONS, Brussels, XXVIII, 1978 and XXIX, 1979.

5. H. Laroche: "Nigeria," P.U.F., Paris, 1968.

6. /Gaskiya/ (truth) is a Hausa word. The complete formula was (and remains): /Gaskiya ta fi kwabo/ (the truth is worth more than a penny). The newspaper was sold for a penny.

7. Cf. J.H. Paden: "Religion and Political Culture in Kano," University of California Press, 1973.

8. The province of Kano was to be an autonomous state under the subsequent military regime.

9. CF. T.G.O. Ghadamosi: "The Growth of Islam among the Yoruba," Ibadan History Series, Longsman, 1978; A. Cohen: "Customs and Politics in Urban Africa: a study of Hausa migrants in Yoruba towns, Routledge and Kegan Paul," London, 1969.

10. The Ahmadiya sect was founded in the Punjab by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (1893-1908), who proclaimed himself the messiah of Islam. The sect is open to the modern world and to other religions.

11. The Tijaniya Sufi brotherhood, established in the Maghreb by Ahmad ben Mohammad at Tijani at the end of the Eighteenth Century, underwent great expansion in West Africa during the last century. It was propagated particularly by [the efforts of] Al Haj Omar, founder of the Segou empire.

12. CF. A.J.N. Kirkgreene: "Crisis and Conflicts in Nigeria," Oxford, 1971; G. Nicolas: "Crise de l'Etat et affirmation ethnique en Afrique noire contemporaine," REVUE FRANCAISE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE, Paris, XXII, 1972; J.O. Ojiako: "13 Years of Military Rule, 1966-1979," a Daily Times Publication, Lagos, 1979.

13. Cf. G. Nicolas: "Evolution of the Nigerian Federal System," in LE MOIS EN AFRIQUE, June-July 1980, No. 174-175. Most of the data used in the following lines are drawn from the Nigerian newspapers, notably: DAILY TIMES, NEW NIGERIAN, NATIONAL CONCORD, PUNCH, NIGERIAN STATESMAN.

14. The move of very many southerners, particularly Yourba, to the north, were they replaced the Ibo after the exodus of the latter in 1966; the very great regional, ethnic, and confessional mix that has come about in the 13 universities of the country; as well as the general openness of the intelligentsia to "modernity," in an atmosphere of accelerated development, have also favored the expansion of the southern Islamic current in regions previously closed to it.

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CSO: 4400

OBASANJO'S NEW BOOK GETS HEAVY CRITICISM FROM ENUGU

'Public Outcry' Against Obasanjo

Enugu WEEKLY STAR in English 9 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Cyprian Madu]

[Text]

The former Nigerian Head of State, General Olusegun Obasanjo has been in the news again. His appearance this time after handing over power to an elected democratic government 13 months ago was met with banter and criticism from eminent citizens of this country.

The bone of contention is a book he wrote on the account of the Nigerian civil war titled "My Command" which was launched for public consumption a few days ago.

Punches came from right and left and the General had consistently maintained that he was responsible for everything he wrote in "My Command". He seems to have forgotten that it was a calculated attempt to reopen the healed old wound of the civil war.

Brigadier Benjamin Adekunle (Black Scorpion), a former general officer commanding the 3rd marine commando division of the Nigerian Army expressed the fear that General Obasanjo's book "My Command" was like a time-bomb which when exploded may set this country ablaze because the account of the conduct of the civil war given in the book was "a bundle of lies and an instrument of blackmail".

The Black Scorpion wondered why the book was allowed to see the light of day since such books by Brigadier David Ismihewon himself was stopped by the Gowon regime.

Brigadier Adekunle dealt extensively on the watered content of the book and concluded that the General wrote the book to make money and a false name for himself and had thus commercialised the blood and sweat of those who laid down their lives and lost their limbs in the 30-month civil war.

Be that as it may, General Obasanjo's 'My Command' was not the 'type of scholarly and investigagive literature that will go down well in the interest of well-meaning Nigerians because it contained a one-sided story of the events capable of reopening the old wound of the brutal civil war.

For instance, could the former head of state tell us what he meant by Aburi fails and Nigeria, Ojukwu set for war as well as his so-called strategies for the war.

One could have expected that General Obasanjo could sit quietly and enjoy his private life as a "farmer" or come out and propose ways in which President Shagari including state governors and the legislators could pilot the affairs of the nation.

Successfully thus resorting to discussing delicate and military confidentials to the public in this peacetime of the civilian regime is to satisfy his selfish ends.

Most of us are witnesses of this war and could not swallow hook, line and sinker blatant lies about one sided story of the civil war. In fact the lies tantamount to touching the tail of a leopard as our saying goes.

Every Nigerian including the 'rebels' and the federal loyalist were the casualties of war because everyone was equally affected directly or indirectly.

It will be in the interest of the public if the federal government banned the book from further circulation if peace is to reign.

Reminder of War

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 18 Nov 80 p 9

[Article by Pal Okafor: "That 'My Command' and the People of Eastern Origin"]

[Text] The recent booklet entitled "My Command" by the former Head of State Gen Obasanjo should not come as a timely mistake to any Easterner but as a timely reminiscence of the war to any Igbo, Efik or River Line areas of Eastern Nigeria.

Irrespective of our politicial believes now history or culture has shown that the Calabars have got natural links with Arochukwu in Igbo land, the Rivers people have their blood relationship with the Imo State and since the Imo State is regarded as the heart of Igbo land, "My Command" by the former Head of State should be regarded as a timely reminder of the tragedy to all Easterners. It is true that many of us have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing if not, why should the former Head of State of Nigeria ever launch a book to remind the Easterners how they were slaughtered during the war.

Remembering how the war started it is on record that the Easterners were asked to pull out of the federation of Nigeria, it is on record that all the Eastern army officers were murdered in cold blood in some parts of Nigeria, history has shown that defenseless civilians were also mercilessly butchered in some parts of Nigeria. All these things forced the Easterners to decide on managing their own destiny but the black forces around the world helped Nigeria to subdue the Easterners irrespective of all their unhuman treatment and barbaric act towards soldiers of Eastern Nigeria origin. The former Head of State of Nigeria not minding the thousands of Easterners that died during the pogrom in Nigeria or the civil war, chose this time to reveal to the world that the conquest is yet to be completed.

The conquest is yet to be completed because under the leadership of Gen Obasanjo the mighty Nigerian army was political. The mighty Nigerian army under his command broke the Nigerian Constitution which makes it impossible for Nigerians to acquire property anywhere in Nigeria. The former Nigerian Head of State failed to resolve the issue of abandoned property in the Rivers State. The former Head of State failed to resolve the imbalance of manpower in his civil service commission. He also failed to decentralize industries under his command. The politics in the Nigerian Iron and Steel industry is still in our memory. The siting of the biggest oil refinery in Kaduna with a big oil pipeline flowing from East is a good command from the former Head of State.

The establishment of numerous universities and teaching hospitals with expatriate staff to run them is also a good command. The establishment of international airports to congested areas in Nigeria is also a good command. The total neglect of all parts of Eastern Nigeria should have been a very good command that is expected to be published by the former Head of State.

And this is why I say that this is a timely reminder of all those mixed blood of Eastern Nigeria to read the hand writing on the wall and see the footprint on the sand of time.

It is very unfortunate that his administration helped to divide the country he never helped to build, and that his command destroyed the image of the country leaving despicable chronicle for generations yet unborn. A good command indeed.

CSO: 4420

PROBLEMS AT AJAOKUTA STEEL POINTED OUT

Irregular Payments at Ajaokuta

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Olu Omole, Biola Ajoni]

[Text]

IRREGULAR payment of salaries and salary arrears have been uncovered at Ajaokuta Steel Company.

Officers who were promoted but whose promotions were nullified by the acting Minister of Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele, were discovered to have been paid salaries attached to their unapproved scale in addition to the arrears.

Some of the affected officers were promoted from salary grade level 08 to 10; GL 09 to 14 and GL 10 to 14.

According to New Nigerian investigation there was an assessment exercise in the company between May and July. The result of the assessment was released on August 18 and promotions were announced.

The promotions announced were, however, opposed by majority of the workers who petitioned the acting Minister of Steel Development and the General Manager of the company, Dr. F.R.C. Ezemenari.

In a memo dated October 7, to all his staff, Dr. Ezemenari said that in view of the "extraordinary large number of protests and petitions" against the promotion exercise it had been cancelled.

Despite Dr. Ezemenari's memo, the accounts department went on to pay salaries for the nullified promotions to the affected officers with arrears with effect from July.

Some of the beneficiaries were understood to have collected arrears of salary of between 400 and 2,000 Naira.

Contacted in Lagos yesterday, the acting Minister of Steel Development, Malam Ali Makele, confirmed the detection of irregular payments.

He said, however, that he had ordered the recovery of the irregular payments to all the affected officers.

In addition the minister said that he had discussed that all officers found to be responsible for the irregular payments be disciplined.

Malam Makele said the promotion exercise which led to the payments were approved by the management of the company when it had no board.

According to him, such a situation would not be in the overall interest of the nation's steel industry.

Malam Makele said that the panel he set up would determine the right officers to be promoted and to what post or salary grade levels.

Malam Makele Called Obstructionist

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Ajaokuta Is Drifting"]

[Text]

IF former Steel Minister, Mr. Paul Unongo, opened his mouth too wide against Ajaokuta Steel Project deal which bred suspicion and led to his reassignment, he had at least one or two things to his credit. He had a clear understanding of what the difficulties of the project were. Above all he shared in the commitment, or at least he appeared so, of the 1983 deadline for the commencement of the production of steel at Ajaokuta. These two things endeared him to the people on the site. We are not so sure of Malam Mamman Ali Makele, the acting Steel Minister. His apparent inability to make a positive impact on the move towards the attainment of the 1983 deadline has made him to be part of the problem. This is a tragedy.

The checkered history of the Ajaokuta Steel Project is now common knowledge, although the details of why it is so are well outside the realm of common knowledge. It is Shagari's administration that is seeing the project off to a start—much to the chagrin of the obstructionists and diversionists, especially in the Federal Ministry of Works who had acted as temporary foster parents to the project. But recent developments suggest that the obstructionists have regroupped. It is as if Malam Makele is swallowing any advice emanating from the ministry and implementing them without thorough evaluation of the implications of such advice. At best, this will make him look like a man who doesn't do his homework well. At worst, however, it portrays him as one being part of the obstructionist move that had curtailed the progress of the project for years.

Secondly, the manner in which the Ajaokuta Steel Company — a limited liability — is being handled suggests that it is being tied down to the civil service structure, especially the salary aspect of it. Although steel won't roll off until 1983 [?] the foundation for this next-to-miracle has to be laid now. The one-step-forward and two-backwards movement at Ajaokuta cannot lead to the realisation of this objective even in 1987. We are aware that there are plans to take the Ajaokuta Steel Company out of the civil service orbit but this doesn't have to wait until 1983.

Thirdly if the proposal to site a metallurgical school at Ajaokuta is dropped, as we hear it is being mooted, the consequences will be enormous for the project. It seems also the once bossy and obstructive role played by the Ministry of Works has now been taken over by the Inter-ministerial Committee of the Steel Development Department in the Executive Office of the President. For example, circulars emanating from this source portray disguised intentions. They, naturally, highten suspicions. Malam Makele must be seen to be doing more than merely listening to his advisers. He must evaluate any advice. Ajaokuta needs an accelerated programme. For that it has to have a dynamic, intelligent and, above all, fully committed man behind it. If that means appointing a new person to that job every six months the president should not regard it impossible to do so.

Intrigues Said Hampering Work

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Text]

IT is unlikely that the Ajaokuta Steel Project will be commissioned in 1983 as scheduled.

Already, the project is three months behind its slated take-off time and it may take another 3-6 months to provide the necessary foundation for its take-off.

Experts on steel engineering have also predicted that none of the rolling mills under the project would be completed before 1986 if the present trend and pace of work were not checked by the Shagari administration.

A follow-up investigation conducted by the New Nigerian revealed that the situation at Ajaokuta was bred by the recent reversal of certain vital and far-reaching decisions by the acting Minister for Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele.

Our investigations also revealed that the project is suffering as a result of political intrigues and manoeuvres of a political party in collusion with top functionaries of the Ministry for Steel Development as well as senior management staff of the steel project.

Informed sources at Ajaokuta told New Nigerian that the problem which the project is now saddled with began following the exit of the former Minister of Steel Development, Mr Paul Unongo, whose absence had been taken advantage of by some top functionaries of the ministry not interested in the realisation of the project.

The sources disclosed that on assuming office last year, the former minister appointed a general manager and a deputy general manager for the project in the persons of Dr F.P.C. Ezenemari and Alhaji Idris Attah, respectively.

He also appointed a three-man task force on the advice of the general manager to design a new organisational structure based on the Aladja one, for the Ajaokuta project which had been working on the civil service structure since its inception.

We gathered that the task force was to look into the issues of promotion of staff in the company, prepare fresh organisational chart, and make necessary staff changes and reassignment to bring about efficiency in the new organisation.

The directives to this effect were contained in a letter of April 14, 1980.

Accordingly the task force, headed by the then deputy general manager of the project, Alhaji Idris Attah, went into action and assessed all the staff of the company and made recommendations for their promotion and reassignment in accordance with the directives of the minister. The task force also designed a new organisational chart.

We also gathered that the recommendations of the special committee were forwarded to the minister in a letter dated August 4, 1980.

Our investigations revealed that the recommendations of the task force were approved by the former minister excepting minor changes in specific cases. The minister also endorsed the entire report and the approved staff list.

On assuming office in September, this year, the acting Minister of Steel, Malam Mamman Ali Makele, was shown the reorganisation chart and assessment exercise. He consented to the report and made some changes verbally, giving directive to the general manager to effect the changes from July 1, 1980.

Accordingly the general manager wrote letters to all the workers affected by the changes informing them of their promotions and or reassignment as the case might be.

The accounts department was also informed to proceed with payment of salaries to staff on the basis of the new salary structure with effect from July, 1980.

However, some members of staff whom the changes did not favour resorted to writing series of petitions to both the general manager and the acting minister. This subsequently led to the suspension of the payment of the new salaries as well as the new organisational structure on the directives of the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Steel Development.

Our correspondent who visited the project site at the weekend reports that as a result of the confused situation at Ajaokuta the workers morale is very low. Many of them were absent from their places of work as no one seemed to be in charge of any thing. Some are even said to be reporting at month end only to collect salaries.

The only activity going on at the site was the ground levelling exercise which would form the basis of the foundation of the project.

It is not yet known how the workers would be paid their salaries next month, because although the new salary structure was dropped, it was not made clear whether the workers would be paid on the basis of their former scales. However the letter suspending the payment said those who were paid on the new scale should pay back the arrears they received within 6 months, beginning from this month.

Probe Called For

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Nov 80 p 13

[Text]

PRESIDENT Shehu Shagari has been called upon to set up a high powered panel of inquiry to investigate allegations of "intrigues and manoeuvres" aimed at undermining the completion of the Ajaokuta Steel Project on schedule.

The House Committee Chairman of the Kaduna State House of Assembly, Alhaji Dahiru Maigana, made the call on Monday in a release.

He said that the inquiry was needed to bring to book those responsible for such unpatriotic activities, in view of the priority position of the project.

Alhaji Dahiru also urged President Shehu Shagari to take a closer look at those close to him and examine the quality of advice he received from them, adding that "it is my belief that certain people around the presidency are only busy serving their own interests."

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FARMERS TO BE COMPENSATED FOR LAND LOST TO DAM

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Salisu T. Waziri]

[Text]

THE Sokoto Rima River Basin Development Authority (SRRBDA) has made available the sum of 361,244 Naira for the payment as compensation to farmers whose land were acquired by the authority for the construction of a dam in Goronyo town of Sokoto State.

This was made known by the authority's General Manager, Alhaji Muhammadu Arzika, while addressing a press conference yesterday.

The money, he said, had already been handed over to Sokoto State Government who would in turn arrange payments direct to the farmers in assistance of the farmers' local government officials.

The area which the authority was paying for, the general manager said, covered about 881.5 hectares and was intended to be used for the building of the dam, staff houses, workshops and other services connected with the dam.

He said about 1,445 farmers were affected by the acquisition and the amount was made up of 96,783 Naira for economic trees while 264,449 Naira was for crop compensation.

Already, the state government, he explained, had made available plans to check fraudulent elements and make sure that only genuine land owners covered by the area received the compensation.

The general manager also disclosed that the authority had already signed a land tenure survey contract with an indigenous firm of surveyors, North Point (Nig) Ltd., in the sum 850,000 Naira, for surveying about 20,000 hectares for the proposed reservoir of the dam.

The contract, he said, include the demarcation of the reservoir boundry, identification and recording of existing farm plots, preparation of registers and identity cards for the land owners, the study of the size of population and buildings in the area to be flooded and socio-economic study of the villages in the area.

Speaking on the progress of the authority so far made on the Bakolori Project, Alhaji Mohammadu Arzika said all was now peaceful and the authority had successfully cropped various items during the last rainy season.

He said about 5,480 hectares would also be ploughed on the dam project during this dry season to grow wheat, maize, cotton, cow peas, tomatoes and other vegetable crops by irrigation system.

He also commended the attitude of the neighbouring farmers for their positive co-operation with the authority by reporting some mischievous elements alleged to be inciting the farmers to make illegal claims from the government.

CSO: 4420

CORNFLAKES FACTORY PLANNED FOR KADUNA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Owen Anikwue]

[Text]

LARGE scale production of a made-in-Nigeria brand of cornflakes is to be embarked upon by the National Grains Production Company (NGPC) next year in Kaduna.

The construction of the processing plant estimated to cost over one million Naira is to start this year.

When fully established, the Kaduna Cornflakes Factory which is the first of its kind in the country is expected to process 300 kilegrams of corn per hour to produce 600 tonnes of cornflakes annually.

The Chairman of the National Grains Production Company (NGPC), Alhaji Kasimu Aliyu, disclosed these facts yesterday in an interview with the New Nigerian.

Alhaji Kasimu Aliyu said that in 1977 alone Nigeria imported about 2,950 tonnes of cornflakes, adding that at that moment, the country needed about 3,000 tonnes of the breakfast delicacy annually.

The Kaduna Cornflakes Factory, Alhaji Kasimu explained, is a joint venture between the NGPC and a British firm which has 20 per cent shares while the NGPC has 80 per cent.

The establishment of the project had also been included in the 1981-85 development plan. The Federal Government was therefore expected to assist in financing the project, the NGPC Chairman said.

One of the factors that had influenced the decision to establish the cornflakes factory, Alhaji Kasimu revealed, was the encouraging results of the NGPC's pilot flour mills plant in Kaduna, which, he said, had been producing successfully, 500 tonnes of guinea-corn and corn flour packed in polythene bags, daily.

Another major project to be embarked upon next year by the NGPC, is the semi-processing and packaging of raw rice, harvested at Mokwa mechanised farm. The rice, he said, would be contained in small paper packets, ready for cooking.

Among other good grain production planned by the NGPC, Alhaji Kasimu said, are the establishment of 4,000 hectares of mechanised farm to be located in each of the 19 states of the federation, with the capital base of each farm fixed at one million Naira, he said.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CROP INCREASE PROGRAM--A programme aimed at assisting farmers throughout the country to produce large quantities of rice as well as other food crops has been worked out by the National Cereals Research Institute. Already, the programme has been submitted to the Federal Government and if approved, it would involve the training of 500,000 farmers to produce rice and other food crops within the next two to three years. This was announced by the chairman of the institute, Mr Akin Abolarin, while exchanging views with the acting Governor of Niger State, Alhaji Idris Alhassan in Minna, yesterday. He said that under the programme, which would be known as Small Holders Agricultural Extension (SHARE), other food crops which would be cultivated include maize, soyabeans and beans. The chairman explained that during the programme, the institute intended to supply each farmer with adequate feeds, plant and cultivate the products of such farms with the assistance of farmers. This, he explained, would be carried out for a period of two to three years so that in the end the technology of modern farming would have been successfully transferred with minimum difficulty to each farmer. [Ibrahim Ahmed Biu] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Nov 80 p 24]

HAUSA-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER--Another Hausa language newspaper has been launched--this time in Kano. The newspaper, "Maganar Kano" (Kano Talk), is a weekly published by Sarkimedia Limited in Kano. It is printed in Zaria by Gaskiya Corporation. Speaking at the launching on Friday, Alhaji Sabo Mohammed, editor of the weekly and Sarkimedia chief executive, pointed out that the paper was determined to be influential, though unbiased reporting of events. He said by laying emphasis on Kano State activities, 'Maganar Kano' would correct the 'negative publicity' which other papers give the state. He added that no political interest would be favoured by the paper except the interest of objectivity. Alhaji Sabo Mohammed hinted that the Emir of Kano was invited to launch the newspaper as a sign of the respect which the paper accorded traditional rulers in the political set up. The Emir was represented by the Dan Iyan Kano, Alhaji Abbas Sanusi, who read an address on his behalf. He commended the initiative taken by Sarkimedia and urged that the paper be firm in its objective reporting. He noted the paper's name was apt in view of the fact that politics bring a lot of talk. Two issues of the paper had been on the market at 15 kobo per copy. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Nov 80 p 3]

STRIKE HALTS 'DAILY TIMES'--The Production Department of the Daily Times has been on strike for the past two weeks. As a result, the Daily Times newspaper and the Sunday Times have not been in circulation for the period. It was not clear what

has caused the strike but informed sources said the technical workers could have been protesting against the new technology (web off-set printing equipment) recently acquired by the company. It should be recalled that the junior workers of the Daily Times were on strike last April over wage demands which was later resolved without disrupting the production of the company's publications. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 24 Nov 80 p 2393]

TAX ON RENTED BUILDINGS--The Ondo State Government is to introduce 12 percent property tax on rented and leased buildings and other revenue yielding property in the state. In a new tax drive, the state government is also introducing special taxes on items sold in supermarkets and hotels in the state. The state commissioner for Finance, Chief Famuyide Fasoranti, explained that tenants would be required to pay the tax directly to the state government to avoid sabotage by landlords. He announced the setting up of more revenue collecting offices, the establishment of a state-owned bank and insurance company and several other measures aimed at improving the state's revenue, including a review of the state's register of taxable adults. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 24 Nov 80 p 2394]

LOW COST HOUSING--A total of 130 towns and villages will benefit from the 3,000 housing units being built in Kwara State by both the federal and state government. The project is estimated to cost ₦8.5m. The state governor, Alhaji Adamu Atta said the project was in fulfillment of his party's election promise. He explained that the houses were low cost, designed with the common people in mind. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 24 Nov 80 p 2394]

STEEL PRODUCTION BY 1983--An eight hundred million naira contract has been awarded for steel development in Nigeria. This revelation was made in Lagos at the weekend by the acting Minister for Steel Development, Malam Mamman Makele. The minister disclosed that Nigeria would be sure of steel production in 1983. Outlining the project, Malam Makele said that by October 1981 President Shehu Shagari would commission the steel plant at Warri, where a total of about 5,000 workers would be employed. He said that the Oshogbo and Katsina plants would be ready in 1982 while the Ajaokuta complex would commence production in 1983. He pointed out that already Russians were submitting drawings for the machinery. On Ajaokuta, the minister said that development there was in progress. He added that a training school was being built, and contract for 6,000 houses would soon be awarded. He further said that Iron Ore, Lime stone and Clay would be needed for production. He added that coal was the only problem, but would be imported in the first two years until suitable coal was discovered in Nigeria. Malam Makele made these known to a six-man delegation of Iron and Steel Workers Union of Nigeria when they paid him a courtesy call. In his speech, the secretary of the union, Mr Ademola Ajayi, told the minister that politics should not be played with economic development. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Nov 80 p 5]

URANIUM MINING--Nigeria will soon introduce another item into the world market when the Nigeria Uranium Mining Company takes off properly. This revelation was made by Alhaji Ibrahim Hassan, Minister of Mines and Power while performing the inaugural ceremony of the Nigeria Uranium Mining Company (NUMCO) in Bauchi. Alhaji Ibrahim said that NUMCO is charged with the responsibility of selling, exploring, exploiting and development of uranium and other related minerals in all parts of the country. The Minister recalled that the search for uranium commenced during

the last administration, and deposits were discovered in Dange, Sokoto State and Gombe area of Bauchi State. Through recommendation a French uranium mining company, Minatome S.A. in conjunction with the Nigeria Mining Company (NMC) are to start work in those two areas soon. Uranium is used for the generation of nuclear energy and the production of nuclear arms. It will be recalled that Professor Ishaya Audu, Minister of External Affairs warned that Nigeria may join the nuclear club because of South Africa's participation in the production of such arms. [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 11 Nov 80 p 16]

SECRET NPN, PRP MEETING--A secret meeting in London between key officials of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) and the Aminu faction of the Peoples Redemption Party (PFP) has surfaced as a plot to sell-out the PRP. According to Chief Michael Imoudu, the London caucus struck an alliance which saw the PRP as a baby of the National Party of Nigeria. The meeting among other issues, said Chief Imoudu witnessed a financial deal between both party agents to make the alliance stick. Chief Imoudu who was similarly addressing a caucus of the party's national directorate in Port Harcourt hinted that Malam Aminu and Mr Ikoku picked a quarrel at Churchill Hotel in London after a disagreement on financial disbursement. Their disagreement, he added was settled in Lagos later. Also contributing to Chief Imoudu's address, Governor Abubakar Rimi maintained that the NPN was purely responsible for the financing of the London caucus. He inferred that the NPN was now enjoying its secret marriage with Malam Aminu and Mr Ikoku, and questioned the creditibity in offering Malam Aminu presidential treatment at the Enugu convention on the order of the federal authorities. [Egwu Egbunike] [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 20 Nov 80 p 1]

SCIENTISTS DEPLORE FOOD IMPORTATION--Nigerian scientific agriculturists are very sad over the importation of some basic food into the country in large quantity. The Assistant General Manager, National Root Crops Research Institute, Umudike Mr John C. Obi made this known in a key note address delivered at the School of Agriculture, Umudike Silver Jubilee celebration. He said that this practice was detrimental not only to the country's balance of trade, but also to its economic and political independence. The assistant general manager said that scientific agriculturists were sad because Nigeria as an agricultural country with a populous and hardworking agrarian society, should be able to feed herself and still have considerable surplus, if all the developed agricultural technologies could be applied at the farm level. He said that there were 18 agricultural research institutions in the country working on different crops and animals. Mr Obi, whose theme in the address was "Technological possibilities in Nigeria," admitted that Nigerian Agricultural Research Institutions had made significant breakthrough in production-oriented research in the attempt to increase food production in the country adding that what was most probably lacking was researches on management and sociological aspects of technological change. [Henry Arukwe] [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 20 Nov 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN MINISTER ON ARAB SUMMIT, REGIONAL PROBLEMS

LD261205 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 22 Nov 80 p 3

[Yunis Muhammad Ishaq report on interview with Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre by ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, in Jidda--date not given]

[Text] Jidda, ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Bureau--Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre has told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the forthcoming Arab Summit Conference will discuss the document on Arab economic and military strategy which was reached during the meetings of the seven-member committee, as well as the report which was prepared by this committee.

The Somali minister expressed his hope that all the Arab states will attend the summit conference, that Arab disagreements will disappear and that Arab solidarity and unity will be restored. He said that his country is averse to disputes or issues that intensify these disagreements. He added: We are now in dire need of joint arab action and we hope that the resolutions which will be reached by the kings, leaders and presidents of the Arab states will be commensurate with the events and the current phase through which the Arab world is passing.

The Somali minister denied that his country had asked for $40 million in return for granting facilities in Somali territorial waters to the United States. He said that his country had simply agreed to grant these facilities to the United States in return for an American offer of $40 million. He added: It is true that this sum is meager and does not meet our requirements, but the United States promised to help us and so we agreed to give it the facilities.

Abdurahman Jama Barre emphasized that his country has not offered the American administration any bases in Somalia. He only mentioned "facilities." He added that Somalia does not agree to give bases on its territory to any power but, as far as facilities are concerned, we grant these to any country with which we have strong relations, particularly our friends. He said: To be frank, our country has until recently been the only country in the Horn of Africa which did not provide military bases or facilities at a time when some states had bases in neighboring countries. However, because we desire to defend our sovereignty and dignity against the threats of certain major powers and their allies, we have been compelled to grant the United States these facilities in return for military aid. Asked if Somalia has received any consignments of this military aid promised

by the United States, Barre said that Somalia has not yet received any aid of this kind. He added that the aid, which is in the form of weapons, is for self-defense. He said that Somalia has no other sources to supply it with weapons.

Asked about Arab aid to Somalia and whether it is true that this aid is meager, Abdurahman Jama Barre said: Very regrettably, the Arab states have done nothing so far to bolster the Somali economy. We hope that these states will contribute to bolstering Somalia. He appealed to the Arab states and Arab capital to invest in Somalia which has agricultural, livestock, fish and mineral resources. He said that these resources are sufficient to meet the requirements of the Arab community.

The Somali minister accused Ethiopia, together with its Soviet and Cuban allies, of being behind the war in Ogaden. Abdurahman Jama Barre said that his country is not a party to the Ogaden war and does not wish to enter this war. He added that this war is between Ethiopia and Ogaden.

The Somali foreign minister explained his country's role in this war as one based on supporting and bolstering the Ogaden Liberation Front politically. He added that Ogaden (western Somalia) does not need armies to fight alongside it or any country to fight for it; it only needs arms.

He went on to say that the Ethiopians are trying to push Somalia's name in this war as a means of propaganda, in an attempt to portray the war to world public opinion as a conflict between the two countries. The Somali minister said that the best solution to this tragedy is for Ethiopia to recognize the rights of the Ogaden people. He added that the Ethiopians should realize that the time of colonialism has ended. He said: It is very regrettable that the Ethiopians do not wish to recognize this fact; having failed to confront the Liberation Front, they resorted to attacking Somalia and to making others believe that this is a Somalia-Ethiopian war. We believe that when Ethiopia changes its colonialist concept and erroneous political views, this war, which can have no positive results, will end and we will then be able to restore relations between the two countries.

The Somali foreign minister described the Soviet Union's intervention in the regional war as aimed at changing the map of the area and gaining strategic advantage. He said: While helping the people of Ogaden, we were not aware that the Soviet Union would openly intervene in this war. We did not intervene in this war directly. We undertook to help the Ogaden Liberation Front as a reaction to direct Soviet intervention with all its forces, under the command of the number-two man in the Soviet armed forces. He added: Ethiopia is now claiming that it [presumably Somalia] is strong by the presence of foreign forces on its territory. They imagine that Somalia will devour Ogaden, forgetting their own domination and war in Eritrea.

Abdurahman Jama Barre described his country's relations with Kenya as "good despite some differences" which, he believed, will disappear because we, being friends, will resolve them despite our disagreement on certain matters.

CSO: 4402

BRIEFS

GENERAL MUSUGURI TO TANZANIA--Major General Musuguri who has been the Commander of the Tanzanian Peoples Defense Forces (T.P.D.F.) in Uganda, left Entebbe last Saturday to take up his new appointment in Tanzania. The Major General was promoted last week by President Julius Nyerere to be the Chief of Tanzania Defense Forces. His replacement in Uganda will be Brigadier Walden who is already in the country. Major General Musuguri left Uganda on Saturday in the company of Mr Paulo Muwanga, the Chairman of the Military. Commission, Brigadier Oyite Ojok and Dr Albert Owiny, the Minister of Regional Cooperation. Mr Muwanga and his company were also expected to visit Zambia. [Text] [Kampala THE CITIZEN in English 12 Nov 80 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4420

NEED TO INCREASE FOOD OUTPUT SEEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] **BULAWAYO. ZIMBABWE will have to double its food production over the next 15 years to keep up with rising consumption, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, said last night.**

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Bulawayo branch of the Institute of Bankers in Zimbabwe, Senator Norman said: "In the next five to 10 years, food could well overtake oil as the most important commodity that we need."

The Minister said increases in food consumption in 1980 had been "astronomical".

Although this was partly the result of rising incomes in some sectors of the economy, it was important to realise that agriculture was crucial to the future well-being of the country, he said.

"It is essential to realise that home-grown food is the cheapest food," Senator Norman said.

This country was paying farmers $135 per tonne for A-grade wheat. The latest imported price from a neighbouring country was $250 per tonne.

Despite the needs for vastly increased agricultural production the Minister said he was confident Zimbabwe could again become an exporter of food to the many countries bordering it.

CSO: 4420

INCREASED FUEL PRICES ANNOUNCED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] **THE price of petrol and blend fuel goes up by 6c a litre today. The move is part of measures to reduce the Budget deficit and to start releasing funds blocked in the country for the past 15 years.**

This was announced last night in a statement from the Ministry of Finance. The full text reads:

"The Minister of Finance today announced certain measures to increase income for Government revenue and borrowings, and thus to contribute to the financing of the 1980-81 Budget deficit, and at the same time to make progress with the release of funds blocked in Zimbabwe over the past 15 years.

"First, the Minister announced that the duty on motor spirit has been increased with immediate effect.

"As a result, the price of motor fuel (that is, petrol and blend) has increased today, Friday, November 28 1980, by 6c a litre. The prices of other petroleum products including aviation fuel, diesel fuel and paraffin are unaffected by this decision.

"Second, it will be recalled that in the Budget speech in July this year it was mentioned that the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe was working on the problem of releasing blocked balances which had accumulated over the past 15 years, while bearing in mind the country's balance of payments limitations.

"It has now been decided that with effect from Monday January 5 1981, a number of measures to release funds will be introduced. With one exception they involve the use of the six-year bond procedure and will therefore generate an immediate flow of funds to central Government with the subsequent repayment and transfer to the beneficiaries taking place over a period of six years.

"As an initial step the Reserve Bank will now receive applications for the release of blocked dividends, interest and other income which accrued during the years 1965 to 1973 to companies domiciled in previously designated countries.

"The relevant income will, however, only be considered for release over a six-year period through the medium of special 4 percent Government of Zimbabwe blocked bonds.

"Similarly, the Reserve Bank will consider applications for the release through the same bond procedure of 50 percent of branch profits that accrued during the same period to head offices situated in former designated countries.

"These concessions do not apply to insurance companies and their branch operations whose position is still under consideration.

"Never-resident individuals, and former residents who emigrated prior to January 1 1980, who have assets blocked in Zimbabwe with an overall cash value not exceeding $1 000 may apply for the immediate release of such funds.

"Similar individuals with blocked cash assets of more than $1 000 but less than $3 000 may also apply for the release of these funds through the six-year blocked bond procedure.

"With a view to promoting local participation in foreign-owned companies operating in Zimbabwe, applications for the remittance of disinvestment proceeds will be considered within predetermined limits.

"Where such authority is granted the relevant funds will only be transferable through the special six-year 4 percent Government bonds.

"All inquiries and applications must be directed through the applicants' local bankers," the statement said.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO INCREASE BEEF PRODUCTION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] **THE Government is considering measures to help revive the cattle industry in Matabeleland, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, said in Bulawayo yesterday.**

"The cattle industry is very much in the doldrums, but I have the firm conviction that these measures will assist us to regain our place as exporters of quality beef," he said.

Senator Norman, who was speaking to Bulawayo Rotary Club, said the news media tended to overplay certain aspects of Zimbabwean life and society, and to overemphasise things that had gone wrong or were at the point of going wrong.

"On balance I believe that more goes right and that more will go right than will go wrong.

"The Government has been in power eight months. There have been hiccoughs, anomalies and mistakes, but we are still intact which, on this continent, is quite an achievement.

"People talk about the instability of the Government. I know there are factions, and I know there are people, who are anxious, for whatever reasons, to achieve power.

"But under our present leadership, I believe we have political stability."

He said a year ago the country was losing 80 people a day in vicious war. There was still a small element of banditry continuing around the country but he was confident the Government would get on top of it "eventually".

The net loss due to stocktheft had dropped to 33 last week, compared with 4 200 in the first week of January. But this success, he said, was being offset by poaching being carried out on a massive scale.

"It is beginning to outrage the population as a whole, because of the suffering the culprits leave behind," he said.

Senator Norman said that following two years of drought the country had low maize stocks. He was confident that given a good rainy season, the country would recover from this situation and become a major food exporter.

Referring to the increased petrol price as being an inhibiting factor to travel, he said: "We will have to put up with further increases if we are going to pay our way."

CSO: 4420

EDUCATION MINISTER ANNOUNCES SWEEPING CHANGES

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] **EDUCATION Minister Dzingai Mutumbuka yesterday announced sweeping, radical changes to give another 60 000 children the chance of a secondary school place next year.**

His ambitious plans include "hot seat" learning — having two shifts a day in each school — and a massive, around-the-world recruitment drive for teachers.

There will also be bigger classes and the part-time use of some primary schools by secondary pupils.

The aim of the far-reaching reforms is to increase the number of Form 1 pupils from 20 000 to nearly 90 000.

Mr Mutumbuka said that a mere 10 percent of black youngsters make it to Form 1 — the first year of secondary school.

"We are going to ensure that this imbalance changes as soon as possible," he said in a special statement.

A big teacher recruitment drive has been launched overseas, mainly in Britain and Australia.

Ministry officials are already abroad laying the groundwork for a huge influx of teachers.

The Minister is personally overseeing the provision of proper housing for teachers sent to rural areas.

The classroom shake-up is to affect all but "independent" schools.

The changes in the Government sector, which is mainly urban and has a Grade 7 enrolment of 27 000 pupils, will be that:

Group B — formerly all-black — secondary schools will have 42 pupils in each Form 1 class and will introduce double sessions for Form 1 classes — one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

They will continue to draw their pupils from the usual "catchment" areas.

Group B primary schools not already having double sessions will vacate some of their classes for the use of Form 1 secondary pupils.

Group A — former all-white — high schools which are under-used will be filled up.

At first they will draw pupils from their normal "catchment" areas. Any vacancies after that will be filled by children from other areas.

There will be up to 36 pupils in each Form 1 class.

The changes in the private sector, which is mainly rural and has a Grade 7 primary enrolment of 70 000, will be that:

- Form 1 classes will each take up to 42 pupils.
- Double-sessioning will be introduced in Form 1 wherever possible.
- Secondary boarding schools will be expected to open one or more additional Form 1 classes especially for day scholars.
- Potential Form 1 boarders who live less than five kilometres from their secondary school will attend as day scholars.
- Form 1 classes will be introduced at primary schools.

If necessary, primary classes will have to have double sessions to make way for their newly established secondary wing. And from the beginning of next year new conventional day secondary schools will be attached to the already established primaries.

Mr Mutumbuka said he understood the "magnitude" of the exercise.

He added: "It is our Government's policy that as many children as possible will be able to enjoy the benefits of secondary education.

"For without a high level of academic and technological education we cannot hope to develop Zimbabwe along the lines which would be of most benefit to the people."

CSO: 4420

PHINEAS SITHOLE SACKED FROM UNION LEADERSHIP

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] **ZANU chairman Phineas Sithole was last night sacked as general secretary of the United Textile Workers' Union.**

But the long-time union man dismissed the decision as illegal — and threatened to challenge it in the courts.

He said the move was politically inspired by ZANU (PF).

Union branch chairmen from around the country met at Hartley and decided to kick him out. They are furious at his repeated allegations that the Government is scheming to turn the labour movement into a ZANU (PF) puppet.

The move to fire the veteran union leader has been brewing for weeks.

Mr Sithole, a ZANU MP during the Government of National Unity, is expected to fight his sacking.

His national executive was also dismissed.

ZANU (PF) activist Mphego Soko was appointed in his place and Mr John Mutemi was made president.

The union bosses are now to appeal to the Labour Ministry to recognise the new leaders.

Zimbabwe's strife-torn trade union movement was also rocked yesterday by a power struggle raging in the Post Office.

A long-established trade union is being challenged by a resurrected radical workers group.

The established union is the Post and Telecommunications Union of Zimbabwe, which was set up more than 50 years ago.

The rival group is the Zimbabwe Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Union, which was launched in 1971 but which has been dormant until this year.

It is affiliated to the Zimbabwe Trades Union Congress, which has been accused of being an arm of ZANU (PF).

The ZPTWU is fighting hard to "poach" members, especialy among the lower grade workers.

ZPTWU president Lovemore Matombo, who is a PTC senior assembly assistant, said the old union was a white-run organisation which had only begun admitting blacks nine years ago.

The ZPTWU is not registered with the Labour Ministry and is not recognised by the PTC management.

Another union under threat from a ZTUC-inspired rival is fighting back.

The General Engineering and Metal Workers' Union is battling to stop the unregistered Zimbabwe Engineering and Iron Workers Union poaching members.

National organising secretary Joe Chinoperekwei accused the ZTUC of interference.

He also said Webster Gwekwerere, organising secretary of the Government-formed Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, was causing chaos.

"He has only just returned from abroad after many years and doesn't fully understand the situation here.

"He is certainly not qualified to interfere."

CSO: 4420

CHIRAU DESCRIBES VITAL ROLE OF CHIEFS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] Zimbabwe's chiefs must now act as a vital link between the Government and the people, the president of the Council of Chiefs, Chief Jeremiah Chirau, said last week.

The chiefs' new role was essential because of the introduction of party politics into local government.

With different parties controlling councils throughout Matabeleland and Mashonaland, the Government could find itself effectively denied access to the people in some areas.

"The chiefs will have to become the Government's eyes, ears and mouthpiece. They must also become its channel of communication with the masses," he said.

Chief Chirau urged all the country's chiefs to direct their people towards only those goals which created one harmonious and united nation.

In an interview at his rural home in the Chirau TTL almost 30 km west of Sinoia, Chief Chirau said his plea was directed to all chiefs in Matabeleland and Mashonaland.

The Chiefs' Council president said as the traditional "fathers" of the nation, "chiefs should not so much be concerned with the politics of the country as with the spiritual, social and economic health of its people who are our subjects".

At the same time he urged the Government to make full use of the institution of chiefs to mobilise national unity.

He appealed to the Government to keep intact and united the Zimbabwe Council of Chiefs, and to utilise it for Shona and Ndebele unity.

Discussing the role of chiefs in the new Zimbabwe, Chief Chirau said if the plan was accepted the Government and the chiefs could hold periodical "indabas" to uphold the interests of the Government, the people and the country, and to keep open the channel of communication between the masses and the Government in all areas.

He said: "The role of the institution of chiefs should not be underrated. Its destruction could pose a very real danger to national unity.

"Chiefs could be used as an important instrument and a vital arm of the Government in the new situation where different parties will be controlling sections of the country through their elected councils.

"Relying on political influence alone could be disastrous, indeed suicidal, if the chiefs were not placed under the arm of the central Government."

In fact, he said, in Zimbabwe's new situation, politics tended to divide the people not only politically, but also geographically and regionally, rather than to unite them.

Two different political influences were operating in the two major regions making up Zimbabwe.

"There is ZANU (PF) dominating Mashonaland and ZAPU (PF) dominating Matabeleland. That alone demonstrates the makings of division. The council elections will come up with the same structure--ZANU(PF) councils in Mashonaland and ZAPU (PF) councils in Matabeleland.

"It is an unfortunate state of affairs brought about because politics, division politics, has been introduced in local government affairs. It can have far reaching results, very serious ones indeed."

If the chiefs fell under the control of the councils, they would have to team up with the party controlling these councils. The party could then effectively deny the Government access to the people of that region.

He said it was important that chiefs maintain their traditional powers.

If the government gave more powers to councils than to the chiefs, then in some area, the Government itself would virtually lose all its powers and control, he said.

He said: "My fear is that if the chief becomes a servant of the council, it will mean that Matabeleland chiefs become servants of ZAPU (PF) and Mashonaland chiefs servants of ZANU (PF).

He said "indabas" between the Government and the chiefs would be held to assess interests, events, successes and failures and to determine new directions for better progress and advancement for all.

CSO: 4420

TEACHING OF MINORITY LANGUAGES BACKED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] BULAWAYO.

MANY minority groups in Zimbabwe were being culturally deprived because their languages were not taught in schools or used in the mass media, a leading linguistics expert said yesterday.

Professor Brian Annan, Professor of Linguistics at the University of Zimbabwe, said in an interview that one of the most urgent tasks of his department was to look at the problem of a "mother tongue" in Zimbabwe.

"We want to try to inculcate a respect for each individual's own spoken language," said Professor Annan, who was here to deliver his inaugural lecture.

"Take the Batonka of the Zambezi Valley or any of the other smaller groups. Many of these people don't speak Shona or Ndebele.

"They are being deprived of education and they are being culturally deprived by not being taught in their own language."

Another problem area was the Chishona language itself, he said.

It was "very much a pseudo form" in that it had been to some extent artificially created rather than evolving as a standard dialect.

Written Shona was really created by the researchers of the early decades of this century, in particular Professor C. M. Doke, who based the written language on a fusion of Karanga, Korekore and Zezuru.

Although, for example, the development of English as a standardised language involved the submergence of several other languages in the British Isles, the written language was based on the spoken language of a particular group of people.

This was not the case with Shona, Professor Annan said.

"Shona is almost as bad as Esperanto. Ndebele is in a better position than Shona, in that the standard dialect has a central core which is related to the language of a particular group."

He believed it was important for a written language to evolve directly from a particular spoken dialect if it was to be effective.

This was why Esperanto and the other attempts at an artificial international language were doomed to failure.

The Chishona situation was further complicated now, Professor Annan said, by the extensive incorporation of English construction into the language.

This was particularly true in the Salisbury area, where linguistics experts had jokingly renamed the dialect Chiharare or Chihighfields.

He delivered his inaugural lecture, first given in Salisbury in August, at the National Museum last night.

Although he has been running a linguistics department at the University since 1974, the professorial chair was not created until January 1 this year.

In the lecture, the professor said English would continue to be used as the medium of national unity and international currency in Zimbabwe.

"An introduction of any other language as the major medium of communication at this stage of our development would be ill-advised for the economy of the country," he said.

"This is not to say, however, that indigenous languages have no place in the development of Zimbabwe: On the contrary we believe that a greater pride and interest in all the languages of Zimbabwe should be promulgated."

CSO: 4420

DETAILS ON UMTALI'S FIRST BLACK MAYOR GIVEN

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] UMTALI

ULULATING women and clenched fist salutes greeted the appearance in the Umtali Council Chamber yesterday morning of Zimbabwe's first black mayor in his red robe and chain of office.

He is Councillor Davidson Jahwi who was elected a city councillor last Sunday for Ward 2 (Sakubva) by a majority of 923 votes.

The council chamber was packed when the 12 councillors — eight of them black — took their seats for the first time for the formal installation of the new Mayor, following the valedictory address given by the retiring Mayor, Councillor Max Phillips.

Among the guests were MPs, Senator Ken Fleming and the Catholic Bishop of Umtali, Bishop Donal Lamont, at his first civic functions since his return to Umtali.

Councillor S. Mhaka proposed Councillor Jahwi as Mayor and this was seconded by Councillor J. N. Munowenyu. The Deputy Mayor is Councillor Roy Truscott, who held the same position in the last council.

Thanking councillors after his election as the first black Mayor of Umtali Councillor Jahwi said it was an honour to join the long line of mayors preceding him.

"I am aware that the office of a councillor is a most responsible one," he said. Although he and the other councillors were untried they would at all times occupy the office "with dignity and awareness of the need to serve in the best interests of Umtali and all its citizens".

In his valedictory address, Councillor Phillips said he regarded the introduction of political councils as a retrograde step.

"Councils, of course, must follow overall national policy, but political councils, instead of concentrating exclusively on the interests of their citizens, are apt to follow meekly the party line instead of challenging Government decisions where these are contrary to their city's interests," he said.

● Que Que's first black Mayor and Deputy Mayor—Councillors Lameck Chaunoita (32) and Tinarwo Dandadzi (28) — will be installed at a special meeting of the town council tomorrow.

They were elected on a ZANU (PF) ticket in the local government elections last Sunday.

Both were born in the Gutu district near Fort Victoria. They have been deeply involved in ZANU (PF) activities since 1971 and have lived in Que Que for at least 10 years.

The new Mayor, Councillor Chaunoita, became involved in politics at Dadaya Mission, influenced and inspired by former Prime Minister Senator Garfield Todd, who was restricted to the area.

After secondary education at Dadaya he went to Que Que in 1969 where he taught briefly before joining Sable Chemicals as a laboratory assistant.

Councillor Dandadzi became secretary of ZANU (PF)'s Mbizo district last year. He took his "O" levels at Gutu Secondary School. In 1971 he joined Sable Chemicals as a distribution clerk, and was promoted to despatch supervisor last month.

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT ISSUES 'REVOLUTIONIZE THE CHURCH' PLEA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] GWELO.

"THE wineskins in which the wine of the Gospel came to Africa are too foreign and outmoded to be able to contain the new ferment of total liberation. They must now be relegated into the archives of history."

This was said by President Banana when he addressed a graduation service at the Baptist Theological Seminary near Gwelo yesterday.

In his address the President returned again to the theme he has been propounding on several occasions in recent months: The need for change in the Church.

He went on: "This may sound painful to those members of the Church who have a nostalgic hankering after the fading Church shrines and structures. The national life of this country has undergone a revolution. The Church must be revolutionised, reform falls short of the demands of that justice upon which alone an authentic national identity can be founded."

The President said the Church had to knock down the old edifice of a colonial Christianity that was responsible for legitimising a master-servant mentality, and evolve a new and compelling theology, a theology that held out promise of the eschatological (doctrine of death, judgment, heaven and hell) potential of man, a guarantee of the restoration of the ideal man.

"The church needs to join forces with the resurgence of national consciousness for the purpose of reappraising Zimbabwean culture and gearing the Gospel to addressing itself to people in forms native to that culture," he said.

"A cultural revolution piloted by the church will give the Gospel teeth as well as roots in the lives of Zimbabwe's peoples."

Earlier in his speech President Banana said that reconstruction referred not only to the rebuilding of the physical landscapes of the country but to the reconstruction of broken lives, resulting in a new people with new attitudes and new forms of relationships based on mutual respect.

"The greatest challenge facing all Zimbabweans is to live together as friends and comrades, otherwise we run the risk of perishing as isolated fools and criminals," he said.

"We have to cross the bridges of tribe and race to become truly human and truly Zimbabwean. The philosophy of (sons of England) must give way to the philosophy of (sons of Zimbabwe). The accident of your birthplace should not be used to claim a false sense of superiority."

He said the churches were challenged to supplement and reinforce the progressive policies of the people's Government and cautioned the new young ministers not to be intimidated by the magnitude of the task to the point of wanting to hide behind their youth and inexperience.

"Youth and inexperience are not valid excuses for refusing to engage enthusiastically in the search for a national identity, and do not forget that it was the youth of our country who bore the brunt of our national liberation struggle," he said.

"Meaningful change in the Church will equally have to be championed by our young and forward looking theologians and you will no doubt meet with stiff resistance from certain quarters," he said. "One of the ironies of history is that there is always a group of people who will fight against their own freedom."

He told the graduates they were not going out as experts above reproach and it was important that they should tap the resources of non-commissioned members of the Church in the task of interpreting the implications of the Christian message.

CSO: 4420

RESERVE BANK STATEMENTS PUBLISHED

As of 24 Oct 80

Salisbury ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 7 Nov 80 p 1059

[Text]

General Notice 1017 of 1980.

RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [*CHAPTER 173*]

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

IN terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [*Chapter 173*], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 24th October, 1980, is published in the Schedule.

D. W. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Treasury.

7-11-80.

SCHEDULE

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 24TH OCTOBER, 1980

Liabilities	$	*Assets*		$
Capital	2 000 000	Gold and foreign assets		204 615 067
General Reserve Fund	6 000 000	Loans and advances		52 571 201
Currency in circulation	159 463 148	Internal investments—		104 417 371
Deposits and other liabilities to the public	189 804 965	Government stock	19 469 060	
Other liabilities	80 174 127	Other	84 948 311	
		Other assets		75 838 601
	$437 442 240			$437 442 240

As of 31 Oct 80

Salisbury ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 14 Nov 80 p 1087

[Text]

General Notice 1045 of 1980.

RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [*CHAPTER 173*]

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

IN terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [*Chapter 173*], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 31st October, 1980, is published in the Schedule.

D. W. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Treasury.

14-11-80.

SCHEDULE

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1980

Liabilities	$	*Assets*		$
Capital	2 000 000	Gold and foreign assets		193 545 683
General Reserve Fund	6 000 000	Loans and advances		51 481 201
Currency in circulation	167 885 827	Internal investments—		96 304 144
Deposits and other liabilities to the public	177 036 939	Government stock	21 605 833	
Other liabilities	78 600 593	Other	74 698 311	
		Other assets		90 192 331
	$431 523 359			$431 523 359

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

HERBALIST SUPPORTS ZINATHA ELECTION--A Salisbury spirit medium, Mr Josiah Toto, said yesterday the leadership of the Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers' Association was popularly elected. Voicing his support for the Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze, who on Wednesday demanded an end to the bickering in the Zinatha leadership, Mr Toto said ngangas from all the five provinces elected Dr Gordon Chavunduka as president. The election took place in Salisbury on September 7. But a Salisbury herbalist, Dr Kenneth Gombera, is disputing Dr Chavunduka's leadership. The Ministry of Health says Dr Chavunduka was properly elected. Dr Gombera said recently he planned to call a rally for ngangas to resolve the row once and for all. Mr Toto, who is a member of a 17-man steering committee that drafted the Zinatha consitution, said: "At the election people said that they wanted to vote by a show of hands. "Every one raised their hands, some both hands, and others still even raised their legs to vote. "Those who were defeated should do what whites do. If a white man is defeated in an election he telephones the winner to congratulate him." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 80 p 17]

GOVERNMENT OFFICE BUILDING--A contract for a 20-storey Government office block was signed in Salisbury yesterday by the Minister of Works, Mr Clement Muchachi, and the managing director of Roberts Construction, Mr D. A. Evans. The building which will be on Central Avenue between Fourth and Fifth streets, Salisbury, will cost more than $12 250 000, the biggest contract yet awarded for a Government building. Its 20 floors of office accommodation will have a ground floor car parking area and entrance level, with services room on the basement and one on the top floor. Roberts Construction will begin work in the new year and it is expected to take about 3 1/2 years to complete. Mr Muchachi said yesterday that the new building will accommodate Government ministries and will be similar to the Earl Grey building. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 80 p 17]

YUGOSLAVIA PLEDGES SUPPORT--The Yugoslav ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Vojislav Vujovic, says his country will co-operate with Zimbabwe in the fields of reconstruction and development. Speaking at a ceremony held to commemorate the national day of the Republic of Yugoslavia at the embassy in Highlands, Salisbury, yesterday, the Ambassador said it was significant for the people of Yugoslavia to celebrate their first national day in an independent Zimbabwe. "After what we have gone through together it is really a pleasure to be able to celebrate this day in your independent country and I would like to share with you the day--37 years ago--when we struggled for racial and social liberation." He paid tribute to the late President Tito of Yugoslavia and said it was sad he was not alive to witness the

independence of Zimbabwe. The function was attended by members of other diplomatic missions and several Ministers, including the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Edgar Tekere. Mr Tekere said in his reply: "The people of Yugoslavia are the kind of friends who understand that ours was a revolution. We emulated Marshal Tito and we must continue to emulate him if the revolution is to continue." He said Yugoslavia had helped Zimbabwe during the struggle by giving arms of war and now it should help in the new course of the revolution. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Nov 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420 END

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16 December 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2334

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16 December 1980

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No. 2334

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ACTIVITIES OF LIBYANS NEAR CHAD CAPITAL

Support Base in Douguia

LD021013 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Nov 80 p 8

[Report by Jacques Isnard: "Tripoli Setting Up Base 60 Km From Ndjamena"]

[Text] Libyan troops are at present setting up a logistical base at Douguia, 60 km north of Ndjamena, the Chadian capital, making it easier for them to help the People's Armed Forces [FAP] commanded by Goukouni Oueddei in their battle against FAN leader Hissein Habre's supporters. According to information obtained in Paris the Douguia base, which has a runway capable of taking the Libyan Hercules aircraft, is the most forward-based of Tripoli's military installations on Chadian territory.

Since the Libyan offensive in Chad the presence of regular forces under Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's orders in Ndjamena has not increased, contrary to reports from a foreign source. Libyan technical advisers are training units loyal to Boukouni Oueddei in the Chadian capital and only two Libyan commando units each with around 30 men have been located in Ndjamena. However, 2,000 Libyan soldiers and volunteers from several Arab countries which support the Tripoli regime are now massed in the northern Aouzou strip and around Faya-Largeau.

These Libyan forces are equipped mainly with large numbers of Brazilian-made Cascavel tanks, British-designed ferret automatic machine guns and Soviet troop transports. They need a large flow of regular logistic support from Libyan garrisons on the Mediterranean coast.

Before a possible operation to conquer Ndjamena or, more probably, to support FAP units with their heavy equipment, the Libyan troops are at present setting up an intermediate base at Douguia, some 60 km north of the Chadian capital. This base can receive the Hercules transport aircraft (arms, munitions, gasoline, food and troop reinforcements) bought from the United States, but it will probably not be able to receive the Soviet-made Tupolev-22 fighters which the Libyan air force is capable of suing.

The Douguia base has been prepared, if necessary, to receive 2,000 men selected from the garrisons in the north of the country or sent as reinforcements direct from Libya.

According to information gathered in Paris, the FAP units in Ndjamena have considerable amounts of individual and collective weapons: 81-mm French, SOP and U.S. mortars, recoilless 57-mm guns mounted on jeeps, 14.5-mm machine guns mounted in pairs on land rovers, Soviet RPG 7 antitank rocket launchers and multiple rocket launchers (Stalin's organs).

New Developments

LD021105 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Nov 80 pp 1, 8

[Philippe Boggio dispatch: "Libyans in Chad"]

[Text] Ndjamena--The war in the Chadian capital has once again changed in appearance. It is no longer colored solely by the desert, by the fratricidal struggle between the men of the north. Since 21 March when Hissein Habre mounted an "armed rebellion," according to his adversaries, against the National Unity Transition Government [GUNT], only the People's Armed Forces [FAP], President Goukouni Oueddei's troops, had been fighting in the city.

It is now the "southern" soldiers of Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue, GUNT vice president, who are occupying the government positions on the frontline of the former presidency, destroyed by the FAN's 120-mm shells. Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue told us Sunday 23 November that he had taken command of the coalition forces in the capital.

The first signs of the change can be seen at the Chari Ferry, which is the only means of crossing from Cameroon to the "government zone" of Farcha, a village on Ndjamena's northwest outskirts. The interminable discussions with the canoe operators on the Cameroon side amid the gasoline barrels, bags, automobiles and ambulances waiting to cross can only succeed if you are dealing with the vice president's men.

In the absence of President Goukouni, at present in Conakry, the government representatives are reticent because "there are too many problems with journalists." Transport Minister Ramat Alkhaly, who was himself preparing to cross the river in a canoe, assured us that he could "do nothing for us."

As soon as we finally arrived in the city, Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue welcomed us, surrounded by "southern" ministers and senior officers from the old Chad army, in the "villa mobutu."

"It is true," he explained, "that I am responsible for coordinating military operations in Ndjamena. The coalition forces' methods are too diverse, and that is giving Hissein Habre an advantage since he is leading one army which obeys one leader."

Although the FAP fighters are courageous and seasoned, the "southern" officers remarked, they know nothing about the position warfare into which the Ndjamena conflict has sunk. They fall back after an attack, often because they have not been given fresh supplies of ammunition. The FAN can therefore recapture a villa or administrative building lost the previous day without having to fire a shot.

Since mid-October the Chad Armed Forces [CAF], trained by the French army, have replaced the FAP elements on the front "in order to launch a new offensive against the strong bases."

Division of Tasks

So what has happened to the bulk of Goukouni Oueddei's troops? Officially they are still stationed at Farcha, theoretically under the coordinating vice president's supreme command. "You will see them in action if there is an attack," we were assured. Meanwhile a division of tasks seems to be emerging, despite the difficulty in obtaining reliable information in Ndjamena: the FAP seem to be in action in the far north of the capital, essentially on the access roads and on the main road to Abeche, a city in the northeast which is still being used as a FAN supply base. They are apparently also occupying cities in Borkou, Ennedi and Tibesti--Chad's northern provinces--and forward positions in the center of the country. According to some reports obtained in Kousseri, a Cameroon border village where observers and diplomats have taken refuge, this division of tasks could, however, conceal "a degree of exhaustion" in the FAP over the past 3 months. One rumor, which obviously cannot be checked, states that Goukouni Oueddei may have lost up to 40 percent of his troops stationed in the capital either in the fighting or through desertion.

"U.S. Fable"

According to some people their move northward could be seen as an attempt to cut off access to Douguia, which is situated 60 km from the capital, where the Pentagon believes it has detected the presence of more than 3,000 Libyan Islamic legionaries. Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue showed some irritation on this subject. The "U.S. fable," as the "southern" officers call it, is irritating him. "Nobody has seen these Libyans in Chad," the vice president explained to us. "All I can tell you is that we have asked for material aid from that country since the other governments are doing nothing to help us. I have not heard talk of anything else."

[Question] What about the Tupolev-22 fighter-bomber which bombed FAN positions in the capital at the beginning of the month?

[Answer] It is a mysterious ally. We do not know who is sending it to us.

[Question] What about the Chinook helicopters which are transferring the CAF to the north?

[Answer] I do not bother to find out who is piloting those helicopters. I merely ask the government for a helicopter. [Answer ends]

Moreover Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue does not know whether--as has been rumored--the FAN have captured some 10 Libyan soldiers. "How can they be recognized?" Nor does he know whether an agreement was signed between Chad and Libya in June. "I was in Paris and when I returned I had not time to discuss things with the president."

With the support of these invisible Libyans, whose presence is nonetheless confirmed by other sources, fighting is continuing in the capital with machinegun and

heavy artillery fire, although the shooting is not as intensive as it was in spring. An average of 15 seriously wounded people arrive each evening at the two field hospitals which have been set up in Cameroon.

Ruined Site

We were able to tour the "government" positions. In some sectors, near the post office or along the river, the adversaries are dug in less than 100 meters apart. Hissein Habre's snipers, armed with French MAS 36 rifles, wait for hours in a tree or behind the ruins of a wall for the shadow of a CAF soldier to appear. A FAN group has been surrounded for 2 days in the old Sudan Embassy. The government forces may take a week to oust them. "The use of light artillery is very difficult," an officer told us, "because the two armies are fighting in very limited space and we are in danger of shelling our own positions."

The city is unrecognizable. All the downtown administrative buildings have been partly destroyed by heavy artillery. The Place de l'Independance is now nothing more than a huge area pockmarked with holes. All that is left of the cathedral is the facade. When the antiaircraft guns are not pulverizing the houses, the fighters on both sides are digging routes through gardens, enabling them to avoid the streets.

Since last weekend the CAF have been systematically machinegunning the river at night to prevent Hissein Habre's canoes from crossing, since he too has a point of access on the Cameroon side. This is a dangerous operation: as soon as a boat leaves the Kousseri bank a 12.7-mm machinegun, whose "impregnable" emplacement the CAF officers proudly showed us, opens up. Tracer bullets disappear over the lagoon, which flows into the Chari. If the moonlight is not good enough to show up the target, the sentries send up flares and the gunner can adjust his aim just as in an exercise.

CSO: 4400

PRESIDENT SENGHOR INTERVIEWED ON TALKS WITH KING HASSAN

LD291604 Rabat MAP in English 1211 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Feb 29 Nov [as printed] (MAP)--President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal, left here Friday following a four-day stay in Morocco, during which he participated in the works of the second session of the Academy of the Kingdom of Morocco, of which he is an associate member.

In a statement to Moroccan News Agency MAP, President Senghor said he had very cordial talks with King Hassan II of Morocco. The talks, he added, centered on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the invasion of Chad by the Libyan army.

Concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict, President Senghor affirmed that "slow progress is being made in spite of all." He precised that during the socialist international congress held in Madrid from November 13 to 16, he met with PLO representative Mr. Sertani and Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres. From these meetings, went on President Senghor, "I learned that we are moving towards what I call 'dynamic compromise.' I would say no more, but I have talked about it at length with His Majesty King Hassan II after having talked about it to President Al-Sadat of Egypt."

Concerning the Libyan invasion of Chad, President Senghor said it was related to massacres of black Mauritanian prisoners by the "Polisario."

Affirming that Mr. Hissan Habre of the Armed Forces of the North (FAN) will sign the cease-fire agreement already signed by Chadian President Goukouni Ouddei, President Senghor indicated that the committee on Chad will meet at the level of heads of state to spare Chad from being colonized by Libya.

He expressed optimism and faith in the future because "there is an awakening of African conscience, and unity of thought and action between (?north and) south of the Sahara. I believe more than ever in Afro-Arab cooperation. This is the essence of the talks I had with His Majesty King Hassan II."

He then added that "You Moroccans have the great chance of having one of the most cultivated and lucid heads of state."

Speaking of the works of the Academy of the Kingdom of Morocco, the Senegalese president underlined that the second session did some very good work, adding that "I have the impression that Morocco is setting a cultural model valid not only for the Maghreb but for black Africa as well."

CSO: 4420

ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE COOPERATION AGREEMENT RATIFIED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Yesterday in Luanda there was an exchange of documents ratifying the general cooperative agreement existing between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cape Verde, signed on 15 December 1976 by the late Comrade President Agostinho Neto and Cape Verdean President Aristides Pereira.

The agreement calls for cooperation in the political, cultural, economic, financial, judicial, technical, scientific, transportation, communications, diplomatic, consular and security areas.

Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs Paulo Teixeira Jorge, who represented our country at the ceremony, said that this event exemplified greater cooperation in those areas between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cape Verde.

Paulo Jorge also stated that this agreement reflects the confidence both countries have in wanting to increase and harmonize bilateral relations in order to find ways and means to extend those cooperative relations which will be of mutual advantage.

Joaquim Pedro Silva, plenipotentiary ambassador from that friendly country to Angola, pointed out that the implementation of the ratified agreement will indicate a higher level inthe traditional relations existing between our two peoples and countries. He also emphasized that those relations had been molded by the common struggle of the two vanguard parties, the MPLA-Labor Party and the PAIGC. He also stressed the dynamic role played by the joint commission which had made the arrangement for sectorial cooperation possible, especially in the commercial and cultural areas.

8568
CSO: 4401

OFFICIAL STRESSES UNITY BETWEEN ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] In the reciprocal analyses of our development processes, we concluded that our options have been transformed into specific actions. Today Angola and Mozambique are raising high the banner of socialism, certain that our workers have found their respective vanguards, which will lead them to more profound achievements." According to Lucio Lara, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, this was one of the conclusions reached during the Maputo meeting between the vanguard party of the Angolan people and the FRELIMO Party.

Lucio Lara, who led an MPLA-Labor Party delegation to Mozambique, made the statements to the national news media yesterday, moments before returning to his country.

The Angolan high official reported that the objectives of his 4-day visit to our country have been achieved, within the framework of strengthening the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, which are currently facing new problems as the governing parties of the respective states.

"In effect, the delegation came with the mission of reaffirming the close cooperation between the two parties and analyzing the present status of their relations, which are excellent," Lara said. He continued: "We can say that the labor class here in Mozambique is asserting itself more and more as the bulwark of the socialist revolution in southern Africa."

Regarding the way in which the MPLA-Labor Party views the efforts being developed to find a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem, Lara declared that since the days of the late President Agostinho Neto, Angola had done everything in its power to bring about a peaceful solution. "However," he added, "we are familiar with the nature of imperialism, of which the South African regime is a specific and mo savage expression. Nonetheless, we are convinced that the basic steps have been taken and that a prospect for a peaceful solution is appearing on the horizon, welcomed by our people with great enthusiasm."

Seeing the Angolan delegation off at the Mavalane international airport were Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO-Party Central Committee, and Julio Carrilho, of the FRELIMO Central Committee.

6362
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE AFRICA LEADERS MEETING--Luanda, 2 Dec (AFP)--The heads of state of Cape Verde, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and Angola began their meeting on Tuesday to examine the situation created by the 14 November coup in Bissau. Mr Aristides Pereira, president of Cape Verde and secretary general of the PAIGC (African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde); Mr Samora Machel, president of Mozambique; Mr Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of Sao Tome and Principe, and Mr Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of Angola are taking part in this meeting. According to ANGOP (Angola news agency), Mr Eduardo Dos Santos, in opening the meeting, regretted the absence of Guinea-Bissau at this meeting and added that Angola is sure that it did not shut the door on the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. The Angolan president also recalled the friendly relations which unite the Portuguese-speaking African countries and emphasized that the Luanda meeting does not constitute interference in the internal affairs of a foreign country. Mr Jose Eduardo Dos Santos added, however, that events in Guinea-Bissau affect the life of the PAIGC and can have repercussions on relations between the former Portuguese colonies in Africa. Finally, he expressed the hope that in spite of everything, unity of these countries will be strengthened. [Text] [AB022050 Paris AFP in French 1733 GMT 2 Dec 80]

SA OFFER TO MAURITIUS--Port Louis--South Africa has undertaken to give credit guarantees worth R14-million to Mauritius to help mend its cyclone-torn economy. But, because of pressure by the leader of the opposition marxist Mouvement Militant Mauricien, Mr Paul Berenger, the offer has not yet been accepted by the Mauritian Government. The credit guarantees "without strings" were proposed by South Africa to finance a housing programme for middle-class people and to promote the tea industry. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Nov 80 p 7]

CSO: 4420

DOS SANTOS COMMENTS ON DIFFICULT LIVING CONDITIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

[Address by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to the people of the Funda Commune, date not given]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades and countrymen of Funda Commune:

About 6 months ago, we paid a visit to Luanda Province, and at that time we planned to come here to talk with the comrades and to bring up some ideas that might enable us to solve some of the problems that concern you.

Unhappily, we had to cut our visit short. We went directly from Icolo and Bengo to Luanda, without stopping by Funda. The comrade minister of agriculture has told me that the comrades were unhappy at that time, and obviously rightly so. We had urgent problems to solve, so we had to return to Luanda, but we also said on that occasion that we would find a better opportunity to come here and learn about the problems, not only here in Funda Commune but throughout this area, and here we are. We are here after visits to various locations in the two provinces.

I can say that we are satisfied. We are satisfied because we saw comrades working, working under difficult conditions. We encountered comrades and countrymen who had come from the central and southern part of the country, who are working here with virtually no place to live. They all sleep in a large dormitory. They have problems getting food, but they work. They are aware that their work is the most important thing.

We also observed that there are enthusiastic comrades, who want to take part in national reconstruction. We have seen comrades enrolled in the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women], Pioneers enrolled in the OPA [Organization of Angolan Pioneers] and, above all, everywhere we visited, we saw that the people greeted us with great affection, great happiness and attentiveness, and this pleased us. I would like right now to thank all the comrades, all the countrymen who organized this warm reception for me and the delegation accompanying me. I would like to thank the people of Funda Commune, who received us very warmly, who waited many hours here in the sun to meet with us and have this conversation with us.

We know how the people of Luanda have suffered for lack of water, especially in the city of Luanda. There are areas today where the water supply is insufficient and has been insufficient for a long time, for many years. This is unhealthy for our people, who cannot prepare their food properly, who cannot--well, take care of their hygiene. We are going to make every effort to see that this project is completed by December. The comrades in the Building Ministry initially planned to complete this project by March or April 1981. We think we should have more workers, to move up the schedule, and we have made this decision. We have requested a bid from the Cuban enterprise, we are hiring more workers, and now the comrades say that the project will be completed this December, and then Luanda can see its water problem solved, for the most part. It will be more satisfactorily resolved when we complete the water towers that are also to be constructed in the city of Luanda, two towers that will make it possible for potable water to reach the top floors of the highest buildings in the city of Luanda.

So we are making this effort, and we are sure we will be successful, and one more problem will be resolved. During this year we have partially solved the public transportation problem in Luanda Province. Now we are working to solve the water problem.

Another serious problem is that of nutrition. Every morning we visit some poultry firms, enterprises that produce eggs and chickens in Luanda Province. These companies have some problems that are easy to solve; others are not so easy. For example, there is a feed shortage; we have to solve this problem. There is the shortage of water. We are also visiting agricultural enterprises. We observe some difficulties there, too, and the major problem we notice is the diet and living conditions of the workers. This means we must take some steps to feed the farm workers better and to improve their living conditions, to improve the housing these workers live in. After we solve these problems, we are sure we can increase production here, in tomatoes, potatoes, beans, onions and even cassava. This will largely resolve many of our nutrition problems.

We Cannot Solve Everything Alone

Now, after this state visit, we are going to have some meetings with the comrade officials to find the quickest way to solve these problems we are confronting. I am sure that the comrades of Funda Commune and other municipios and communes that we have visited will give us their help. We are the leaders. Our mission is to guide, to draft the guidelines to resolve the problems, but we cannot solve everything by ourselves. We draw up the guidelines, and someone has to carry them out. Someone has to go into the field to put in practice the guidelines drafted and passed on by the party and government. These are the comrades who are going to put them in practice, who are going to work in the agricultural enterprises, the poultry concerns and so on. Well, some of them are here among you, and I hope the comrades understand the effort we are making, and that they will support us, that they will help us revolve the problems experienced by all of us, felt by all of us.

Well, I will not go on any longer. I think this first meeting was more for us to get to know each other. This is the first time I have come here as president

of the party and the republic. I have been here before as a member of the Political Bureau or the Central Committee and the government, so it was natural that the comrades would want to see me personally and see the comrade members of the Central Committee and Political Bureau who accompany me. We are already acquainted.

Long live the MPLA-Labor Party!

Long live the People's Republic of Angola!

Long live the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party!

Long live the Funda Commune!

Long live the Angolan People, from Cabinda to Cunene, one people, one nation!

The Struggle Continues! For People's Power!

Victory Is Certain!

6362
CSO: 4401

FAILURE TO ACHIEVE MANUFACTURING GOALS DISCUSSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Task for All the People"]

[Text] Of the basic documents to be submitted to the First Extraordinary Party Congress, which are now being discussed among the rank and file, the analysis of activity in the manufacturing industry merits special attention, since this is an important segment of the sector defined as decisive for the country's economic development, and is responsible--along with agriculture and animal husbandry--for the production of many of the most basic consumer needs of our people.

In the critical judgment we must make of the activity developed by the manufacturing industry in the 3-year period from 1978 to 1980, the characteristics of the active labor force and the stage of development of awareness in the labor class, as the most representative group in this important sector of the nation's economy, represent an influential factor.

Suffering generally from the same shortages and problems that confront most of the other sectors of the nation's life, the three branches of the manufacturing industry (food and light and heavy industry) have not succeeded in achieving the goals established by the first congress in 1977 for the succeeding 3-year period. In effect, with regard to the economic goals established for the manufacturing industry, the overall rate of achievement averages around 50 percent, with rates of 45, 66 and 40 percent for the food industry, light industry and heavy industry, respectively.

Still, we cannot fail to note the success of the Angolan workers in recovering most of the industrial park abandoned by the colonialists, including units destroyed by sabotage. This immediately suggests to us that there is an appreciable revolutionary awareness in the labor class, specifically in the manufacturing industry sector.

Let us look at some examples of the activity in this sector during the 3-year period, and also at the major problems that have not been overcome and that are responsible, to some extent, for the low rates of production and productivity that have been recorded.

In the food sector, during the 3-year period it was necessary to resort to importing raw materials, since domestic agricultural and livestock production was not even sufficient for direct consumption, and these sectors began to deliver surpluses to industry only this year. Even resorting to imports, in 1979 the corn and wheat mills did not exceed 60 and 49 percent, respectively, of the goals established at the first congress. These low production levels had noticeable repercussions in the bread baking industry. Struggling with internal problems as well, the industry could not satisfy consumer needs. There were also low production rates for vegetable oils, margarine, sausages and preserved meats, fruits and vegetables.

As for beers and beverages, production levels in 1979 were 41 and 51 percent, respectively, of the goals set, while the sugar industry, where large investments were applied to mechanize production, did not reach 50 percent of the 65,000-70,000-ton goal set by the congress.

Results were no better in light industry, which also depends on imported raw materials. Despite the reorganization effort throughout the 3-year period and the existence of a plan to build new units (of which only Africa Textil in Benguela was completed), production in this sector remained at very low levels, necessitating imports of large quantities of finished products, specifically textiles, shoes and clothing.

With respect to heavy industry, major efforts during the 3-year period were concentrated on measures to organize, recover and maintain various units.

We note, for its strategic importance, the Alto Catumbela cellulose plant, recovered in July of this year and already showing excellent prospects for production. Encouraging results were also obtained in the manufacture of dry cells, batteries and tires. Results were not significant in metallurgy and metalworking, with low production rates for machetes, hoes and plow-shares, indispensable tools for agricultural development.

It is also noted that very little was accomplished in the subsector of Freezing and Refrigeration, where we have not recovered or maintained most of the existing facilities and have not gone beyond the planning stage for the installation of a new national cold storage network.

Of the major problems and difficulties that held back development in the sector during the 3-year period, one on the greatest was the irregular supply of raw materials, both domestic and imported. Weak domestic production and unsatisfactory coordination and functioning in the import sector caused numerous disruptions in supply, leading to frequent and rather prolonged idleness in some industrial units. Other unsolved problems in the 3-year period included poor maintenance, lack of technical assistance and irregular supplies of parts, fuels and lubricants.

The shortage of cadres, namely technicians and administrators, was one reason for the lack of organization and control of production and poor enlistment and management of the labor force, estimated at about 57,000 workers, including 22,500 in the food industry, 19,500 in light industry and 14,500 in heavy industry.

Of the manufacturing units, 72 percent are state run, 3 percent are mixed, and 25 percent are private; they are responsible for 50, 14 and 30 percent, respectively, of the overall volume of production in the first 6 months of this year.

Thus we see it as undeniable that during the 3-year period from 1978 to 1980, despite efforts in various areas, the manufacturing industry did not meet most of the guidelines of the first congress, which will generally remain in effect for the next 5-year period.

It is feasible to meet these guidelines within a short time.

The Struggle Continues!

Victory Is Certain!

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CSO: 4401

MAJOR RESOURCES DEVOTED TO MILITARY GOALS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] We are a little more than a month away from the convening of the First Extraordinary MPLA-Labor Party Congress, the major purpose of which is to analyze the degree to which the guidelines established in 1977 by the First MPLA Congress have been met, with respect to the social and economic development of the People's Republic of Angola [RPA].

The meeting of the highest body of the party will also take up other questions related to party life, in particular, and to the life of the country, namely, appointments to vacancies on the Central Committee, analysis of the political military situation and the social composition of party and government structures, as well as the international situation, with particular emphasis on the situation prevailing in southern Africa.

The success of this impressive undertaking requires that all the Angolan people take part, particularly the party membership, whose responsibility it is to discuss, analyze and present opinions on the documents to be submitted to the congress, so that the resolutions to be approved will truly reflect the wishes of the party rank and file, and hence the interests of the country's working classes.

In effect, an analytical accounting of the 3-year period from 1978 to 1980 requires an in-depth study of the causes and effects of factors that, in one way or another, have influenced the development of the country.

To this end, the various preparatory committees and subcommittees began several months ago to compile studies, conducted by sector of activity, interpreting the reports and analyses ofthe respective ministries, and these studies will constitute the basic documents for discussion by the party members.

Although economic problems will constitute the major topic of the first extraordinary party congress, the delegates should give no less attention to discussion of other important issues, such as the defense and security of the RPA.

In effect, ever since independence, because of our geographic location, our socialist option and the resulting practice of proletarian internationalism, as well as the Western powers' support [to South Africa] and a certain "passivity" by some African countries, the People's Republic of Angola has been coping with an undeclared war, imposed by the most backward regime known to mankind: apartheid South Africa.

For this reason, the need to defend at all costs our sovereignty and territorial integrity has meant that a large part of our economic and financial resources, as well as a large segment of the active labor force, namely our youth, have been diverted from other sectors.

Our economic and financial resources are basically used to strengthen our defense capability, to modernize and expand our technical-military means and to raise the technical-military, political and cultural level of the troops, to improve the level of their combat training.

For the reasons cited above, and also to maintain constant and intensive combat against internal reactionaries and puppets, the state security and domestic order sectors absorb a considerable part of our resources.

Hence, it is extremely important to examine to what extent the willing sacrifices by the nation as a whole have led to a proportional improvement in the organization of our defense and security forces.

To discover the mistakes, to examine the causes and find the solutions to improve the situation are thus pressing tasks for all the members of these structures and agencies, and particularly for the party members themselves, so that the First Extraordinary Party Congress can outline the necessary directives.

Since the defense of our sovereignty, our territorial integrity and our independence as a people and as a nation is also a form of struggle for our economic independence, let us work to see that this set of problems is suitably resolved.

Let us, therefore, contribute actively to see that the First Extraordinary Party Congress drafts the indispensable guidelines for the resolution of the people's problems.

6362
CSO: 4401

REPORTS OF SWAPO ABANDONMENT DENIED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] Lisbon, 1 Nov--The Angolan news agency ANGOP denied today that the Angolan authorities are prepared to meet with the South Africans to discuss future relations between the two countries.

"It is unthinkable that, in exchange for understandings with the South African Government, Angola would stoop so low as to betray those who have taken up arms, with harsh and painful sacrifice, to gain their right to independence," the agency declared, and described the reports about the negotiations as a "provocation against the Angolan people."

Such provocation, ANGOP said, is not beyond certain Portuguese political forces that have never concealed their distaste for the free and independent Angolan state, nor their support for the puppet Savimbi, who has long provided their militia in Angola.

According to the reports, Angola would withdraw its military support to SWAPO, Namibia's liberation movement, and South Africa would stop supporting the puppet group UNITA.

The contacts between the Angolan and South African authorities were said to have been reported to ANOP [Portuguese News Agency] by a diplomatic source in Bissau. Later, both the Cape Verde Ministry of Foreign Affairs (some contacts were said to have taken place on Ilha do Sal) and the Angolan Embassy in Lisbon denied the report, which was also disseminated by the Portuguese news agency. For their part, the South African authorities refused to make any comment whatever on the matter.

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CSO: 4401

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL PRAISES DOS SANTOS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] In its last work session which was concluded yesterday afternoon, the Revolutionary Council approved the issuance of a vote of confidence to Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, given verbatim below, for the superior manner in which he has directed the party and the state.

"In consideration of the worthy, courageous and militant manner in which Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has directed the affairs of the party and state;

In consideration of the manner in which Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has sought to carry out the revolutionary legacy of the late Comrade President Antonio Agostinho Neto, establishing himself as the most outstanding and worthy militant among us;

In consideration of the steadfast and exemplary leadership Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has given the country's workers, party militants and government officials;

The Revolutionary Council approved a motion in its last meeting expressing its complete confidence in Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the certainty that under his enlightened direction we shall build socialist Angola."

The struggle continues!

Victory is assured!

8568
CSO: 4401

DOS SANTOS WARNS CABIRIANS AGAINST TRIBALISM, SUPERSTITION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Nov 80 p 3

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos during visit to Cabiri commune: date not given]

[Excerpts] During a meeting with the people of Cabiri, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos gave the following extemporaneous speech:

We have come here for a short visit. Why have we come?

First, because we wanted to know the comrades who are working here, on this Cabiri project. Second, because we wanted to have direct, personal contact with all the people of the Cabiri commune.

But first, I should like to offer you my personal revolutionary greetings and the greetings of our Central Committee.

Well, comrades, I have the impression that we are all pleased. The entire delegation accompanying me is quite content, for we see broad smiles on the faces of our comrades; we see much gaiety.

We Are All Angolans

We are all Angolans; and now, in all parts of Angola, we find a mixture of individuals. In Luanda we have comrades and fellow countrymen who have come from all parts of Angola. We have married couples; some are from Luanda, men who have married women from Cabinda, Huambo, Benguela or Mexico. We have women, some from Cunene, who have married men from Luanda, Malanje and the like. What I am saying is that we are all one big family. A large and single family: the Angolan family.

I do not know if our Cabiri comrades agree with this. I have the impression that they do. Here live comrades from Huambo; can it be that comrades who have come from Huambo or other parts of the central and southern areas cannot marry with the ladies of Cabiri? (They can, the crowd answered.)

Then why was it said here that there was a president for just the comrades of Cabiri and another president for the comrades of Huambo?

I believe that those words should not be spoken by any of us. We are all Angolans. Comrades from Huambo and other central and southern provinces who meet here in Cabiri are in their own country. In like manner, if Cabiri comrades should go to Benguela, Huambo, Cunene or Cabinda tomorrow, they will also be in their own country. Therefore, Angola is for all Angolans, from Cabinda to Cunene. We must not be divided for tribal or racial differences. Quite the contrary, we must live ever more united, and our unity must be molded in work.

I am quite pleased to hear from the comrade minister of agriculture that Huambo comrades are working in Cabiri, working a lot. I believe that this example should be followed by our Cabiri comrades, since, after all, the comrades who came from Huambo are working, producing potatoes and tomatoes in Cabiri, and everyone eats those items. Would it be fair for some to work and others to take advantage of that labor? (No, the crowd answered.) Would it be fair for those who do not work to eat? (No, the crowd answers again.) Therefore, those who do not work should not eat. (They should not eat, the local people shouted.) Does this mean that the Cabiri comrades do not like to eat?

Comrades, I believe that we should all work. For if we all work together, there will be greater production and we shall all be able to eat more and better. And afterwards, we shall be able to live better, for there will be a division of labor. Some will work in agriculture, others in construction; still others will work in the mechanical trade repairing cars or planes. Others will work as teachers in the schools. But all of us, each in his own place, must work. That is the only way we shall be able to develop and escape from the misery we are now experiencing. We can see before us comrades who are ill-clothed. Certainly, there are comrades who have little money with which to buy food. We must all work; each one must contribute; and, gradually, if we all work, we shall overcome our present difficulties. That is why I wanted to make this appeal to our Cabiri comrades--to strengthen our national unity, the friendship we all share.

To Carry Out the Guidelines of Our Immortal Leader

Moreover, our immortal leader, the late President Agostinho Neto, left us many guidelines, many lessons. From the time of his youth, when he began the struggle for our national independence, he made it clear that it was necessary to combat tribalism, racism and regionalism. All Angolans, from Cabinda to Cunene, must appear as a single bloc, a single people, a single nation, for we still have many enemies. If we tell ourselves that the Huambo comrades have another president and the Moxico comrades still another, we shall be making it possible for our enemies, those who have weapons and come from South Africa, to penetrate our territory and occupy our country. For divided, we shall not be able to fight enemies who are very strong.

In addition, this year we are making preparations for the establishment of the Popular Assembly. I have the impression that the Cabiri comrades will also be taking part in the election of provincial deputies--the individuals who were chosen by the comrades themselves to represent the people of Luanda Province at the Provincial Assembly--to defend the interests of that people.

In the Provincial Assembly we have comrades from all parts of the country. And those comrades will not defend just the interests of the area in which they were born. If a Cabiri comrade was a deputy, would he defend only the affairs of the

Cabiri people? (No, the crowd answered.) If the South Africans got in but did not penetrate as far as Cabiri, would the Cabiri comrade not go to fight because the enemy had not reached Cabiri? (No, the crowd answered.)

Therefore, I am strongly insisting on this point, for we have been concerned upon learning that our comrades here have tried to become disunited. We have been greatly concerned. And now we feel much better, for this problem has finally been resolved in a friendly manner, among citizens of a single country, a single nation. And if we continue to work in this way, that is, to discuss our problems and arrive at mutually acceptable solutions, we shall be strengthening our country and, especially, our party.

We Alone Must Resolve Our Problems

We must not think that all our problems will be resolved by others. We alone must resolve those problems. And one of the most serious is that of fetishism. Some comrades believe in fetishism; others do not. And we must be very careful, for those who believe in fetishism often mistrust other comrades, other fellow countrymen who have done nothing. When someone dies in their house, they immediately think the neighbor is responsible, that the neighbor has cast a spell. At times the neighbor is not to be blamed.

Therefore, we must be very careful. Then too, there are soothsayers or witch doctors to whom sick people sometimes go for help. And those individuals give the names of persons living in the commune among the people as being sorcerers. But sometimes those fellow citizens are not sorcerers. The names might have been given through intrigue or jealousy. Therefore, we must be very careful not to let ourselves become divided. In my opinion, when a person is sick, it is better to look for a nurse or doctor first. And, in addition, we know of many beneficial herbs. It is always possible to go to a witch doctor to discover the identity of a sorcerer. The best witch doctors are those who do not reveal the identity of a sorcerer but who give us herbs, or the solutions prepared with those herbs, to treat our illness. Therefore, I am asking our comrades to be very cautious, very careful not to create enemies among ourselves, among the inhabitants of a given commune. We must all be brothers and sisters, all friends, and strengthen our national unity.

A final bit of advice I should like to give our comrades. There are persons here who are older than I. But even though I am young, I am aware of the responsibility you comrades have given me, and I should therefore like to offer some advice.

I believe that it would be well for the party comrades here to mix more with the workers engaged on this project, particularly with those who have come from other parts of the country. We have our traditional dances, our traditional songs. Why not, on weekends or at least periodically, organize cultural meetings in which we can demonstrate our dances and sing our songs? Songs which speak of national unity, of our struggle, of our difficulties in resolving the people's problems. We have young people, pioneers among us. Many must know how to play soccer or engage in other activities. The comrades might think about establishing arenas here where various sporting events can be held.

8568
CSO: 4401

DOS SANTOS REPUDIATES 'BLACK SOCIALISM' THEORY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Oct 80 p 3

[Text of address by President Eduardo dos Santos, in Menongue, date not given]

[Excerpts] During his visit to Kuando-Kubango Province, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, presided over a popular rally in 1 August Square, in the city of Menongue. On that occasion he delivered the following address:

Comrade members of the Political Bureau,
Comrade members of the Central Committee,
Comrade members of the government,
Comrade coordinators of the party Provincial Committee and Provincial Commission of Kuando-Kubango,
Comrade officials of the party and government in the province,
Beloved comrades and countrymen,

First, I would like to express very sincerely my great pleasure, and that of the delegation accompanying me, at the warm reception shown us on our arrival at the airport.

We have come to the province to carry out a decision of the Revolutionary Council. As the comrades know, our beloved and Immortal Guide, Comrade President Antonio Agostinho Neto, was here in this lovely city about a year ago, leading a very important party and government delegation. During that visit, after our beloved president held several discussions with members of the Executive Commission of the party Central Committee and members of the provincial secretariat, a work program was drafted to resolve the problems of the people in this province. The program was approved by the Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council. We have now been given the responsibility of coming here to see if the central organs, the organs of the central government and our party leadership, have provided the necessary and sufficient support to implement the programs that were established. Now, what idea will we taken away with us?

Just Criticism

After our discussions here, we can verify that only part of the program has been carried out. The central structures of the government, and even of the party, have

not given the necessary attention to this province. This is a just criticism, offered by the comrade officials of Kuando-Kubango Province. There are, however, sectors in which something has been accomplished, and we cannot miss this opportunity to congratulate the comrades in the transport sector, who have made every effort to see that the Mocamedes train makes a stop here in Menongue.

We must also pay great homage to the heroic soldiers of our armed forces, that is, the comrades of the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola], the comrades in Security and the ODP [People's Defense Organization], who have struggled courageously to defend our people and the integrity of our national soil. We must also give very special emphasis to this aspect of defense and security, in this province above all. The racist South Africans there in Namibia are training puppet gangs; using lies and terrorism, Savimbi is tricking some of our young people into going to Namibia, where they are trained by South Africa, by the soldiers of the racist South African army, which oppresses the heroic people of Namibia. They are giving weapons to these Angolans. They provide transportation and money and make up propaganda for them, and send them into Angola to attack our people.

And then they say they come here to create a "Black Socialist Republic." But the most absurd thing is that South Africa will not allow Namibia to become independent. This black socialism cannot even be established in Namibia, so why would the South Africans allow it to be implanted here? I think our people are intelligent, and understand these lies of the South African lackey Savimbi. In the end, socialism cannot be black or red or white. There is only one socialism, scientific socialism.

On the other hand, if we were to build a black socialism, does this mean we would have to compete with the whites or those of mixed race in our country? What would we do with those Angolans who are white, or of mixed race? Would they have no right to live in their country?

So we say that these are imperialist maneuvers. Savimbi is a lackey of imperialism, and his masters order him to talk this way in Angola, to fool our people. When he speaks of black socialism, he is seeking to divide the people, and we cannot allow our people to be divided. Ever since the MPLA was founded, we have always fought for the unity of the Angolan people, for national unity. To win our independence, we had to unite all Angolans, all Angolan patriots, into a single organization, to fight against Portuguese colonialism. The comrades can see how our party leadership is constituted. They can see how the FAPLA is constituted. We have members of all races. We have members of all the tribes of Angola. We have members with different degrees of culture and education. This is precisely what gives us the strength to resist the enemy aggression. United, we are strong. If we were divided, we would be weak. We cannot allow the imperialist lackeys to divide us, so we must redouble our vigilance, we must improve our defense and security forces, to insure stability, to guarantee the protection of our people and to enable our people to work to resolve their problems.

We were very pleased here when the comrade province officials spoke to us and proposed that we consider Kuxi as the base for the agricultural development of the province. We will take the proposal back to the higher organs of the party and

government, and I think the proposal will be approved. Then we will have to make a greater effort to really develop agriculture and animal husbandry in the province.

We cannot think that imports alone will resolve our problems. Today we import many things. We even import tomatoes, and we have already imported cassava flour. Can it be that we cannot produce this in our country? Can it be that we cannot develop our agriculture to produce more corn, cassava, potatoes and rice?

Do the comrades believe we can, or not? (The crowd responded: "We can.") So what is needed? It is essential that we keep in mind that we are [responsible for] ourselves; we are Angolans, and it is up to us to resolve our own problems.

Well, we are studying these problems and we have made some decisions. The major decision is that we must quickly draft an integrated plan to be implemented within 2 years. We are going to mobilize the central agencies to provide support, but the comrades in the province must also engage in production, in the work required to execute this plan. I have noticed the lively enthusiasm in the province. We were in Missombo and were very well received by the people there. In other words, the people stand behind the party and the party is with the people, so we must go forward together and really solve the problems that remain.

Victory Over Puppets and Imperialists

I would like to take this opportunity to express the satisfaction of our Central Committee at the way in which the comrades have prepared and carried out the tasks for the institution of the provincial assembly. We hail this further victory over the puppets and imperialists.

Dear comrades, as I said, we now have our provincial deputies. The deputies are the comrades or countrymen who were selected to present the people's most troublesome and distressing problems to the provincial assembly.

The comrades and countrymen who are deputies must keep well in mind the importance of their mission. They cannot be preoccupied with their personal problems. First of all, they must be concerned with the problems of the community, the problems of the people.

Dear comrades, we do not want the comrades and countrymen who are deputies to think that, now they have been elected to the provincial assembly, they should vie for a better car, a better house or more privileges. This is not the way, comrades!

This is an evil we are experiencing now in our country. Many comrades, when they are appointed to positions of responsibility, put their own concerns first. We want these officials to make the people their first concern. They must make sacrifices, they must expend an effort, they must struggle to improve the living conditions of our people, from Cabinda to Cunene.

I think the comrades of Kuando-Kubango, and particularly in Menongue, recall what Comrade President Agostinho Neto said here: that it is the fundamental interests of the labor and peasant classes that guide our action. Hence, the party members

must work diligently to see that, when we choose among the members of the party, we select as leaders those who can insure the continuity of our policy and our revolutionary line, those who will guarantee the building of socialism in Angola.

Let us not forget, comrades, that we have internal enemies. We have the imperialist puppets, organized in armed gangs, but we also have those who pass themselves off as defenders of the people, which they are not. We have individuals who impede the progress of national reconstruction, who are more sympathetic with the petit bourgeois way of life, who perhaps wish to see Angola take a different path, the capitalist path. We must be on guard against the petit bourgeois sectors that do not observe party directives, sectors that we have considered reactionary sectors of the petite bourgeoisie.

And now I would like to end, comrades of Kuando-Kubango Province, by wishing for your very good work, very good health and, above all, for your great effort, so that we may consolidate our national unity and make steady progress in building socialism.

Long live the MPLA-Labor Party!
Long live the People's Republic of Angola!
For People's Power,
The Struggle Continues!
Victory is Certain!

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USSR ADVISORS THANKED AT GRADUATION OF OFFICERS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Huambo (ANGOP)--The fourth Armed Forces Officers Training Course, which began in July in Juambo Province, ended Thursday in this city with a ceremony led by Lt Col Domingos Magalhaes Paiva (Vunda), alternate member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and assistant political director of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola].

The course, which was attended by many FAPLA majors, was offered pursuant to a resolution of the first MPLA congress, to increase the technical and scientific knowledge of the military cadres to expand the country's political-combative and defense capability.

Lieutenant Colonel Paiva first reviewed the history of the development of the armed forces in Angola. He noted that high-ranking officers should receive good political and combat training so that they can instill conscientious discipline in the troops.

"It is impossible to organize and develop our army without a large number of trained, firm and ready officers," the FAPLA political officer stressed. He added that military cadres must be suitably trained for greater engagement in the tasks of the party and the armed forces in building socialism and in strengthening the country's defense capability.

Paiva said that "to create and consolidate our army, we will need tens of thousands of new men of all social origins, thus realizing the ideal of beloved President Agostinho Neto, who said that "every citizen is, and must necessarily see himself as, a soldier." Paiva added, however, that these new men "must be duly recruited, helped to understand battle phenomena, to complete their training and find their place among the popular masses in the defense of the interests of the classes that endured centuries of exploitation."

Maj Evaristo Domingos Kimba, director of the fourth course for superior officers, read a report informing that, during the course, the program determined by the armed forces leadership was met, as were the standards established by the directorate of the school, and that the students maintained a dedicated attitude and a satisfactory level of discipline.

The report further indicated that, on the basis of the positive results obtained during the course, it can be assumed that the armed forces has a new group of superior officers, equipped to contribute effectively in raising the country's defense capability.

Kimba thanked the Soviet teachers for the selfless way in which they passed on scientific and technical information and their advanced experience in the organization and direction of an armed force.

Attending the ceremony were Lt Col Andre Pitra (Petroff), chief of the Soviet military mission in Angola, and other officials of the party and government in the province.

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YOUTH LITERACY BRIGADES IN WAR-TORN AREAS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Under the present conditions of our revolution, party initiatives aimed at minimizing some of the principal difficulties still impeding our country's development are extremely important and are becoming increasingly necessary. One of the worst evils standing in the way of a people's march toward the discovery of new horizons is undoubtedly that of illiteracy and all its disastrous consequences, such as alienation and obscurantism. Moreover, keeping the African peoples in that abyss was and continues to be the principal weapon of imperialism aimed at destroying our national unity.

A serious shortage of teachers is continuing to be felt throughout the country, particularly in the provinces where there are still tensions of war incited against us by international imperialism through its launching point, the racist Republic of South Africa.

The JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], in a praiseworthy and exemplary initiative, has established a brigade of militant youths from that party organization, called Commandant Dangereux Youth Teaching Brigade. This brigade of young people, aged 16 to 21 years, is composed of more than 300 members scattered throughout the provinces of Kuando-Kubango, Cunene, Bie and Moxico. They come from the provinces of Luanda, Uije, Malanje and others, and their mission is to teach elementary pupils from the first, second and third grades and simultaneously teach adults how to read and write. In Kuando-Kubango Province 80 youths have been sent to the province's cities and communes, demonstrating their support for the watchword, "Teaching Is a Revolutionary Duty," in the certainty that through our own efforts we shall wrest our country from the state of underdevelopment and cultural backwardness to which it was subjected by colonialism for almost 5 centuries of unbridled exploitation.

In fact, this altruistic iniciative by the JMPLA received a public eulogy by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the party and president of the republic, when he asserted in a meeting in Menongue with a delegation of 80 brigade members sent into Kuando-Kubango that iniciatives of that kind should be encouraged, since they indeed put into practice our watchword, "Teaching Is a Revolutionary Duty."

More than anything else, the JMPLA has, in fact, shown that it is able to guarantee a continuation of the justness of the party's political line just as it knew how to participate in the defense of our territorial integrity against the invaders and mercenaries sent by the imperialists and against the Angolan puppets in the pay of multinationals and South African racists. However, it is now important for party and government organizations to take advantage of the good will of our youth, giving them the necessary support and encouragement inasmuch as the mission of that youth is among the most honorable that the country has ever known. The youth are willing to agree to any sacrifice; it is really important--we wish to emphasize--to give them the proper support.

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BIE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT SHOWS PROGRESS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Oct 80 p 2

> [Excerpt] "The cooperative movement in Bie Province is gradually assuming a relevant weight in the political, social and economic development of the province," declared Ernesto Chicucume, provincial director of the DNACA [National Directorate for Development of Agricultural Cooperativism], in a recent interview with CAMPO magazine.

According to the official, the peasants of Bie Province are showing strong support for collective work, accompanied by an increasingly strong cooperative movement, thanks to intensive organizational work by the provincial structures of the DNACA, assisted by the party, government and mass organizations.

Initiated in 1977, the associative movement in the province now has about 300 associations, with over 34,000 members, producing rice, corn and beans on a collective area of over 700 hectares.

"Their work shows high productivity rates, but to achieve higher profits and a larger volume of production, we are seeking to divide the member peasants into brigades of 30. The brigades are divided into subgroups of six individuals, whose tasks are rationally distributed," Chicucume said, in reference to the work system.

"These measures," he added, "have enabled us to eliminate any lack of work discipline almost entirely, since they enable those responsible for the association to exercise greater control, and so we have good results. For example, the corn crop was previously too small to meet expenses, let alone to distribute among the associates. Today, the situation is quite different."

Government support to this large-scale movement is vast. In effect, the government agencies have provided great material support to the rural workers in setting up the infrastructures for the actual operation, supplying a range of products from hoes and spades to manure, seed and fertilizers.

Regarding the marketing of surplus production from the cooperatives, Chicucume stressed that "although the provincial office of ENCODIPA [National Company for Purchase and Distribution of Agricultural Products] has difficulties moving the products, because of the large workload of the agency, the situation is being overcome, thanks to the high degree of organization that is increasingly evident in the area of cooperative development."

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PARTIAL TRADE UNION, SECTORIAL ACTIVITY SURVEY REPORTED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 9 Nov 80 pp 27-29

[Article by Jose Wolo Kossi: "Developing Our National Resources Through Our Own Efforts"]

[Text] Day by day, the workers of Angola are gradually heightening their consciousness with a view to fulfilling the tasks of national reconstruction.

The National Union of Angolan Workers (UNTA) has already organized three socialist emulation plans since independence. The first was carried out in 40 production units; the second was carried out in 80 national enterprises; and the current plan--a more comprehensive plan--involves 375 work centers. Approximately 100,000 workers are participating in this important plan for strengthening the national economy.

In carrying out their tasks, the workers are facing difficulties of various kinds, notably the shortage of raw materials and spare parts and problems with respect to energy and fuel. None of this, however, makes it impossible for the workers to fulfill their tasks in connection with the effort to increase production. Despite the innumerable deficiencies, an average production of 87 and 17 percent of the production goals established by UNTA for the second stage of socialist emulation (the month of June) was achieved, compared to 81 and 13 percent, respectively, in the first stage.

The third emulation plan was initiated in February of this year. A total of 170 workers were considered and enrolled, and 92 enterprises distinguished themselves as well. In the course of the same month 220 days of volunteer work was performed, with the participation of 20,390 workers.

The Agostinho Neto Column, which comprises a large number of workers, recently rebuilt the city of Mongua, which had been destroyed by the South African racists.

The participation of the workers in the fish products processing industry is also well known. The production of dried and semicured fish was the object of special commendation by the First Congress of the MPLA.

Production in this sector increased from 19,000 tons in 1977 to approximately 23,000 tons in 1979. Restoration of production in this sector has been slow: production in 1979 was 54 percent of the figure for 1973. The first half of the current year recorded a relative improvement over the same period of the foregoing years, with production at 41 percent of the figure for the year 1973.

The fishing sector comprises approximately 20,000 workers. This represents an increase of 30 percent over the figure for 1976--the year the sector was reactivated--and 67 percent of the total number of workers during the colonial period. Fifty-two percent are employed in catching the fish and in ship repair. Sixty-four percent are associated with the state-owned sector; 7.5 percent with the private sector; 1.2 percent with the cooperatives. There are 5,000 artisanal fishermen, of which total only 7 percent are organized into cooperatives.

The fishing sector is striving to implement the directives of the First Congress. Two centers were accordingly created: a retraining center in Luanda and a vocational training center in Mocamedes. The Helder Neto Intermediate Institute was created by the minister of education; it is training specialized cadres for the fishing fleet and for the onshore supporting activities. A total of 108 scholarship holders went abroad to take intermediate, basic and advanced courses of study.

In the agricultural and stock raising sector the production of cassava, fruits and vegetables, and sweet potatoes increased during the 3-year period from 1978 to 1980. The outlook for this year is for a substantial increase over the figures for last year. Based on the data and forecasts for the second half of the year this will be possible, even though production is still below the goals established by the First Congress.

The corn milling industry is also functioning. Its production last year, for example, achieved 60 percent of the goal of 80,000-90,000 tons that had been established. An increase of 18 percent over the 1979 production figure is forecast. For the period from the First Congress through 1979 the increase was 105 percent, and a 142 percent increase by the end of the current year is forecast.

Taken together, these illustrative data provide a general idea of the participation of the Angolan workers in the process of national reconstruction, and testify to the effort by the workers to carry out the policies and directives of the MPLA-Labor Party.

10992
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REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT GIVEN

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 9 Nov 80 pp 28-29

[Article by Ambrosio Clemente: "Agricultural Cooperatives: A Leap Forward"]

[Text] The most profound transformation in the domain of agricultural cooperation took place this year with the creation of the provincial farmers' unions--higher forms of agricultural cooperative organization--in Malange, Uige (northern Angola) and Kuanza Sul: Angolan regions which are basically agricultural.

This new impetus provided within the sphere of agricultural cooperation by the farm population has as its object the introduction, within the rural regions, of new production relationships--relationships that do not involve the exploitation of man by man.

This experience (the first in Angola) is an outgrowth of the steady increase in the level of organization of the farmers' associations and cooperatives already in existence in the nation and opens up prospects for a rapid--and more certain--development of agriculture in the coming years by means of agricultural collectivization.

The 3,521 farmers' associations and the 296 first-class agricultural production cooperatives scattered throughout the nation, and the three farmers' unions that have been organized, make it possible today for the Angolan farm population gradually to achieve higher indices of production and productivity in agriculture and thereby to minimize the multiple socioeconomic problems which the nation faces in this phase of national reconstruction.

The fact that Angola boasts farmers' associations that have more than 417,815 members and first-class cooperatives that have more than 50,811 members is an indication that the cooperative movement has made substantial progress just in the 5 years since the proclamation of independence.

Relying mainly on their own experience, the Angolan farmers--supported by various government entities--are orienting their activities basically toward the goal of making agriculture capable of supporting Angolan industry, which is categorized as the decisive factor in national development.

The cooperative movement is, moreover, closely linked to the literacy campaign now in progress. Thousands of Angolan farmers are learning to read and write in

worker-farmer elementary schools that have been created throughout the national territory, so that in the rural regions they will be able to utilize modern labor techniques, perfect their own organization and increase their administrative and managerial abilities.

"There can be no socialist revolution without the farm population." This tenet--a legacy of the late President Agostinho Neto--has served as a source of inspiration for all the action designed to improve and consolidate the cooperative movement in the rural regions, where the overwhelming majority of the Angolan people live.

In Angola special attention is given to the rural regions because of the fact that the decision made by the Angolan people to build a socialist state requires that there be a profound change in the economy--a change brought about through planned economic development based on agriculture.

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CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

POOR RESULTS IN FORESTRY--A general forestry sector meeting between ENPROF and the National Directorate for Preservation of Nature began yesterday in Luanda, with a ceremony presided over by Manuel Pedro Pacavira, minister of agriculture and member of the party's Central Committee. Opening the meeting, the agriculture minister first referred to the low rate of implementation of plans and guidelines drafted for this sector, owing to the "Let it be" spirit that still prevails among some officials. "Very few steps have been taken to improve the forestry sector. Our forests are still being decimated by the charcoal dealers, and there is not serious attempt by the monitors to control them," the official declared. Pacavira urged the participants to exercise strict supervision to protect the country's environment. The agriculture minister stressed that the reserve parks are in the same condition. Their present status is a good indication of how little effort has been expended in this area. "In environmental protection," he added, "we are witnessing a power struggle, which is simply a reflection of the petit bourgeois pretentions, lack of discipline and disorganization in this sector." In conclusion, the official praised Graciano Mande, vice minister of agriculture for forest resources, for the dynamic way in which he has carried out the tasks assigned to him. Germano Gomes, vice minister of agriculture, attended the opening session. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Nov 80 p 2] 6362

NEW ENTERPRISES--A joint decree of the Ministries of Planning, Finance and Industry, signed by the respective ministers and published in the BOLETIM OFICIAL, determines the creation of LIMOCA, or Coffee Processing and Milling Enterprise. In addition to processing [?freeze drying], roasting and grinding coffee, LIMOCA could engage in other technologically related activities. The decree also provides that LIMOCA incorporate only the goods, assets and rights resulting from the confiscation of the following firms: Casa de Cafes Limitida, LIANGOL (Companhia de Liofilizacao de Angola) and SOMIL (Sociedade Ultramarina de Empreendimentos). According to an ANGOP wire, the new company will be under the Ministry of Industry. Another joint decree of the abovementioned ministries creates DECORANG, Paints and Adhesives Company of Angola. The company will produce paints, varnishes, adhesives and related products. A state economic unit, DECORANG is a result of the confiscation of the goods, assets and rights of the following firms: Colas AMEBA, FERCOU Ltd, and Fabrica FERCOU. DECORANG will also be attached to the Ministry of Industry. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Nov 80 p 2] 6362

LUANDA JMPLA STATISTICS—The First Provincial Meeting on Supervision and Statistics of the JMPLA-Party Youth, which began last Tuesday in the meeting hall of the Luanda Provincial Party Committee, ended yesterday morning with a ceremony presided over by Sebastiao Muzumbi, member of the Party Executive Committee and coordinator of the Luanda Province DORGAN [Department of National Organization]. The meeting was chaired by Jose Maria, provincial first secretary of the party youth organization, and dealt with various issues pertaining to the internal life of the organization. The need was noted for greater dynamism in the implementation of the guidelines emanating from the first and second national meetings with respect to the system of control and statistics within the organization. A statistical accounting of the membership in Luanda Province was presented during the proceedings. The party youth organization has 8,447 members in this province, including 1,304 young women, organized in 476 cells and 110 work place committees. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Nov 80 p 2] 6362

POLITICAL ENLIGHTENMENT CAMPAIGN--Henrique Santos (Onambwe), secretary for juridicial affairs of the MPLA-Labor Party's Central Committee and deputy member of the Politburo, advised the country's news media today about plans to carry out an extensive program to publicize and explain the country's constitutional and electoral laws. This program is aimed at carrying out a directive issued by the Secretariat of the MPLA-Labor Party's Central Committee and the guidelines put out by the First Congress of the MPLA during the phase of the establishment of the People's Power organizations and the creation of the Popular Assembly. Henrique Santos (Onambwe) said that this program is being initiated to explain the country's laws in a simple and clear manner, using pedagogic and educational methods to stimulate people's interest and provide a better understanding. The enlightenment programs pertaining to the constitutional and electoral laws will be conducted by legal experts from the ministries of Justice and Interior. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Nov 80 p 2] 8568

ZAIRE PROVINCE HEALTH PROBLEMS--Mbanza Congo—In a recent rally in this city, Mendes de Carvalho, minister of health and alternate member of the party Central Committee, called the health situation in Zaire Province "lamentable and disturbing." The official led a Health Ministry delegation to Zaire Province to observe at first hand the difficulties the people in that area are experiencing, specifically with regard to health and social welfare. During the popular rally, Carvalho pointed out that when some of our health specialists refuse to work in the provinces, it is because they lack understanding, and he added that his ministry will make every effort to alleviate the health problems in Zaire Province. Regarding the inaction of some provincial officials in carrying out party directives, the health minister said this situation is because of a lack of political courage. Sometimes, he said, the fault does not originate in central structures, but lies with the local structures themselves. During his stay in Zaire, Minister Carvalho met with all the provincial health officials. They discussed the health sector in some detail, the central topic being trypanosomiasis, commonly known as sleeping sickness, which severely affects the municipios of Mbanza Congo, Noqui and Cuimba. The official also met with delegates of ministries stationed in the province and with local health workers, with whom he examined the major problems impeding the development of tasks inherent to national reconstruction in this province. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Oct 80 p 2] 6362

CUBAN MEDICAL MISSION CONFERENCE--A scientific conference of the Cuban Medical Mission working in the People's Republic of Angola today opened in Luanda with the participation of 250 delegates. Agostinho Mendes de Carvalho, minister of health of the People's Republic of Angola, and Rafael Francia Mestre, Cuban ambassador to that African country, inaugurated the conference which also is being attended by many specialists from Angola and socialist countries. In his opening speech, Francia Mestre referred to the importance of the scientific conference which will help the future Angolan population to grow and develop under public health conditions equal to the socialist revolution. The papers presented at the scientific conference of the Cuban Medical Mission in Angola include results of research work and numerous methods of treatment and observation of symptoms of various ailments. [Text] [FL032038 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2005 GMT 3 Dec 80]

MESSAGE TO KOMSOMOL--The National Committee of the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and the Organization of Agostinho Neto Pioneers sent a message of congratulations to the Central Committee of the Leninist Komsomol on the 62d anniversary of the founding of this communist youth organization in the Soviet Union. The message, signed by Bornito de Sousa, first national secretary of the JMPLA, reaffirmed the desire of our country's youth to strengthen brotherly relations between the two organizations "in the interest of the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism, apartheid and Zionism for the people's true independence and for general and complete disarmament." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Oct 80 p 2] 8568

MILITARY PERSONNEL PRAISE PRESIDENT--Officers, sergeants, soldiers and civilian workers of the Military Attorney General's Office of the Armed Forces met on 2 November to analyze the speech given by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola and commander in chief of the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola], at the conclusion of the 40th and last session of the Council of the Revolution. At the end of the meeting the participants approved a motion expressing solidarity with the Council of the Revolution through a vote of confidence directed toward President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and pledged greater effort in their combative task--namely, the fight against crime--and in the enforcement of legal procedures within the armed forces on behalf of the revolution and the construction of scientific socialism in Angola. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 1] 8568

NEW DEPPI RADIO PROGRAM--Huambo--A new radio program devoted to party activity carried on in the province was recently started in Huambo, according to a communique issued Tuesday by the Provincial Department of Political Education, Propaganda and Information (DEPPI). According to the communique, the program entitled "Party Life" consists of three parts--namely, explanatory or educational, informative and questions and answers. This program is replacing another radio program which "simply concerned itself with news about the correctional movement." In addition, two work committees of the OMA (Angolan Women's Organization) were recently set up in Kaala to assist workers of the Deolinda Rodrigues and Linhas Coroas production centers. These committees were set up during two meetings conducted by OMA's municipal coordinator, Laurinda Chuombo, and also attended by members of the Municipal Secretariat of that organization. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Nov 80 p 2] 8568

PCP LEADER'S VISIT--Blanquio Teixeira, member of the Politburo of the Portuguese Communist Party, arrived in Luanda yesterday morning to meet on behalf of his party with leaders of the MPLA-Labor Party. Upon his arrival at the 4 February Airport, Blanquio Teixeira was welcomed by Afonso Van Dunem (Moinda), secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party's Central Committee, who was accompanied by Antonio Lengue, director of the party's department of foreign affairs. Approached by the news media, the PCP member indicated that the purpose of his visit to our country was to strengthen the ties of friendship existing between the MPLA-Labor Party and the Portuguese Communist Party. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Oct 80 p]] 8568

FOUR DEATH SENTENCES CONFIRMED--Luanda, 4 Dec (AFP)--It was learned on Thursday that the Luanda Appeal Tribunal has confirmed the death sentences pronounced last Monday by the session of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal in Kuito (Bie Province, Central Angola) against four members of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], which is headed by Jonas Savimbi. Romeu Braga Cangombe, Gabriel Braga Sapato, Paulino Nganza and Jorge Manuel are therefore to be shot. Three of the six other members of UNITA who were judged at the same time were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 12 to 16 years, while the other three were acquitted. In passing its judgement, the Appeal Tribunal made special reference to a statement made by Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos on 11 November 1979 in which he said that the revolution can never be defended without repression, without exercising democratic revolutionary dictatorship against saboteurs, bandits and counter-revolutionaries. These appeal sentences come at a time when four other members of UNITA network in Lobito (Benguela Province, Atlantic Coast) have been on trial since Wednesday. They are charged with planting bombs on the train that runs between Lobito and Benguela, in a freezer manufacturing factory and in several hotels in Benguela, as well as in a service station in Caala (near Huambo). [Text] [AB041656 Paris AFP in French 1120 GMT 4 Dec 80]

RELEASE OF JAILED PORTUGUESE--The Angolan authorities will shortly release six Portuguese citizens detained before Angola became independent and accused of membership in the FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front]. This news was conveyed yesterday afternoon to President Ramalho Eanes by a special envoy of the Angolan president. The head of state asked the special envoy to convey to Jose Eduardo dos Santos his thanks for this gesture of good will. An act of good will, indeed; it is yet to be extended to many other Portuguese detained in Luanda jails. [Text] [LD031438 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1300 GMT 3 Dec 80]

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

FRENCH LOAN TO CAR--France has granted a loan of 1 billion CFA francs to the Central African Republic. This loan, which was granted by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, is for the acquisition of tankers for the transportation of liquid fuels from Kinshasa and Brazzaville. It was also agreed in principle that a French aid of 450 million CFA francs be granted the CAR to buy equipment for the maintenance of the Berberati-Carnot-Baoro road, measuring 202 kilometers. Other agreements were reached for the granting of more loans to cover different development projects in the country: 25 million CFA for the modernization of Bangui-Mpoko airport and 580 million for the rehabilitation and development of river transport. It has been agreed that the rehabilitation of the telephone network in the Bangui area be postponed and finally a consensus was reached on the need to give periodical technical assistance to cater to the training of Central African cadres. [Paris AFP in French 1752 GMT 3 Dec 80]

POLITICAL ACTIVITY INABILITY--Sangui, Central African Republic, 1 Dec (AFP)--President David Dacko said Sunday night that the Central African Republic was not yet ripe for political and electoral activity. Speaking on the anniversary of the founding of the republic, he appealed to all those who may have political ambitions of one kind or another to be patient, control their appetites, and wait for the proper moment to campaign for votes. Any social or political agitation at the present time would compromise the chances of building a workable democracy and could lead to dictatorship or civil war, Mr Dacko said. He said the government was responsible for setting up democratic institutions, which in turn would draw up the ground rules for political activity. The president said he hoped the country would not fall victim to hegemonic and destabilizing intentions, which are coming to light in Africa in general and in the subregion of Central Africa in particular. [Text] [AB011010 Paris AFP in English 0710 GMT 1 Dec 80]

AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE--On the occasion of the official visit to Bangui--from 27 November to 2 December--of Mr Robert Galley, the French minister of cooperation, two agreements were signed on Tuesday between France and the Central African Republic. In a communique the Ministry of Cooperation states that one of the agreements--worth 6 million francs--will serve to buy medicines whereas the second--worth 2.5 million--will serve to cover scholarships for Central African students in Paris. Mr Galley is expected to leave Bangui on Tuesday for Paris. [Paris AFP in French 1150 GMT 2 Dec 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

PROSPECTS FOR CEASE-FIRE REPORTEDLY DIM

AB011027 Paris AFP in English 0715 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Article by Patrick Van Roeckeghem]

[Text] Ndjamena, 1 Dec (AFP)--Gloom outweighed optimism here following the one-sided signing of a cease-fire to end Chad's civil war.

The cease-fire text was negotiated by an Organization of African Unity (OAU) commission in Lome, Togo.

It was signed on Friday by Goukouni Oueddei, president of Chad's transitional government, but was spurned by the other main belligerent, former Defense Minister Hissein Habre, whose armed forces of the north (FAN) are fighting against a coalition of troops backing the president.

Observers here were skeptical that further negotiations could lead Mr Habre to sign the cease-fire before December 15, when shooting is supposed to stop.

The FAN high command was defiant in a broadcast during the weekend, saying it would agree to no cease-fire until President Goukouni condemns Libya's invasion of Chad.

A FAN spokesman said on Sunday that Libyan troops with heavy equipment had taken up positions at the town of Mongo, 450 kilometers (about 300 miles) east of here in central Chad, to reinforce the transitional government's troops and cut FAN units off from their main rear base.

The rebel forces also accused France, the former colonial power in Chad, of plotting with Libya to divide the country into two spheres of influence--the south for France, and the north for neighboring Libya.

A spokesman for the government said the forces supporting President Goukouni were prepared to observe the scheduled cease-fire, but there were also indications of a hardening line if the rebels would not come to the negotiating table.

The Chadian press agency (ATP), which reflects the government's point of view, said on Sunday that from now on, if the rebels refuse to talk, the force of legitimacy will impose a military defeat on them.

And the progovernment daily INFOR-TCHAD editorialized that the transitional regimes conciliatory and responsible attitude is not a sign of weakness, but rather confirms solemnly the desire to respect any step towards restoring peace.

Meanwhile, in the field, some fighting continued during the weekend. Heavy artillery and light automatic fire was heard here intermittently on Saturday and early Sunday morning. Government forces fired on pirogues paddling across the river frontier between Cameroon and Ndjamena districts controlled by the FAN.

The battlelines in the capital did not appear to have changed, however.

In another dispatch, the progovernment press agency, reporting the stationing of four French Jaguar fighter-bombers in the Gabon capital of Libreville on Saturday, accused France on Sunday of reverting to a dead-end policy for Chad.

At Libreville, the French now seem determined to implement their belligerent designs against the Chadian people ATP said.

The agency said that France had been frustrated by the Lagos conference last spring which set up the transitional government and called for the withdrawal of French troops from Chad.

France has never forgiven independent Africa for having shown its political maturity, ATP said.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT AIDE DENIES LARGE LIBYAN INVOLVEMENT

LD021005 Paris LE MATIN in French 25 Nov 80 p 10

[LE MATIN interview with Chadian Front for Joint Action Foreign Relations Chief Thiam Tidjani: "Scarcely 1,000 Libyan Advisers in Chad, N'Djamena Official Tells LE MATIN"--date and place not given]

[Text] Thiam Tidjani, foreign relations chief of Ahamet Acyl's Front for Joint Action, the most pro-Libyan faction in the coalition formed around Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei, regards the information given by the Pentagon about the presence of 3,000-4,000 Libyan soldiers some 50 km from N'Djamena as "completely unfounded."

Thiam Tidjani: Of course, Libya is giving us considerable aid in the form of food, medicines and equipment. There are also Libyan fighters, several hundred advisers helping us. However, they number less than 1,000. Hissein Habre has Egypt behind him and two Egyptian aircraft land at Abeche Airport every day. He asked for Israeli aid 2 months ago and was granted it. Why should we not appeal for help from Libya? How can anybody blame us for doing so?

LE MATIN: But does Libya not have designs on Chadian territory?

Thiam Tidjani: It is true that Libya is occupying part of our territory--the Aouzou Strip. However, at present the priority is not Aouzou but our country's unity which is being threatened by Hissein Habre; our people's liberation from the neocolonialist yoke which Hissein Habre represents. However, we are jealous of our independence and once the problem of Hissein Habre is settled we will deal with the Aouzou Strip. We are obliged to act in that way.

LE MATIN: Is there a danger of the conflict being internationalized?

Thiam Tidjani: The game which is being played is beyond our control. However, I can tell you that at present there are no East Germans or Palestinians in Chad, as has been claimed. There are only Chadians with Libyan instructors. The Libyan military forces must not be turned into a bugaboo. There are, I think, 35,000 soldiers in al-Qadhdhafi's army and only 5,000 are operational. Libya has always helped us. There are 1.5 million Chadians living in Chad. It is they who, having realized that the country's unity is threatened by Hissein Habre, have come to help us. They have assumed their responsibilities and are fighting energetically at our side after receiving training in Libya.

CSO: 4400

KAMOUGUE INTERVIEWED ON COUNTRY'S FUTURE STRUCTURE

LD241029 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 14 Nov 80 pp 1, 5

[Apparent excerpt from an unattributed interview with Chad leader Colonel Kamougue published in the "First Edition" of the new "African" Paris daily newspaper LE CONTINENT: "We Have Knocked at the Devil's Door"]

[Text] LE CONTINENT: In your opinion, in what form could Chad become a viable state?

Kamougue: We must admit that our attempt to create a united and centralized Chad has failed. A federation could represent another solution but, in my opinion, this would constitute a grave danger because some of our neighbors would certainly try to entice regions with which they have affinities. A final dismemberment of our country would follow.

A secession--and we have always opposed any secession--would soon lead to the demise of the Chad state.

We believe that the creation of a unitary decentralized state which would let all regions develop in accordance with their wishes is the only possible solution as far as the immediate future is concerned. The south has been accused of seizing power and keeping it for 19 years. We no longer want power; we want to restore peace in the country. We base our judgment on the fact that the "BET" (Bourkou, Ennedi and Tibesti) has been outside the central government's control since 1978. Since 1979, every region has been more or less self-governing. These are facts. Without calling Chad's unity into question, political leaders should be bold enough to create an organization of a kind which would grant power to the inhabitants of respective regions with a view to ensuring their development.

LE CONTINENT: You have just returned from Cairo. What was the purpose of your visit?

Kamougue: I had received information that Egypt was supplying equipment to Hissein Habre through Sudan. My Egyptian interlocutors assued me that Egypt is in no way seeking to intervene in Chad by either sending equipment or in any other manner.

LE CONTINENT: During your visit to Paris you met the minister of cooperation. What was the purpose of the meeting?

Kamougue: As you know, there are now several hundred French people in Chad's southern region. They work for various companies which have continued with their economic activities. Now the economic life which we are trying to sustain could well disappear for lack of resources and bank help. We have renewed our request for the opening of a bank in the south to stop the complete strangulation of our region.

LE CONTINENT: What are the French authorities' views on Libya's entry into Chad territory?

Kamougue: The French authorities' attitude to the Chad conflict is this: they intend to maintain strict neutrality.

LE CONTINENT: Do you not believe that Libyan presence has altered the premises of the problem?

Kamougue: Yes, obviously, but it seems that this has not aroused any special reaction here.

LE CONTINENT: Why has your government asked for Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's forces' intervention?

Kamougue: In Tombalbay's time Chad asked France for help. Today, after knocking at all doors, we have, in fact, been forced to go and knock at the devil's door.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

PORT DEVELOPMENT FINANCING--Brazzaville, 2 Dec (AFP)--Congo and France have concluded an agreement under which France will provide 3.7 million francs ($920,000) to help build a port at Oyo, on the northern part of Congo's Atlantic coast. The agreement was signed yesterday. Construction is to include erection of housing, a fuel depot and other installations. Pointe Noire, Congo's main port and railhead, is near the southern border with Angola. [Excerpt] [AB022039 Paris AFP in English 1501 GMT 2 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

'RECONSTRUCTION' TO BE PUT BEFORE 'DEMOCRACY'

LD021203 Paris LE CONTINENT in French 19 Nov 80 p 2

[Interview with Equatorial Guinea President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo by Farida Moha in Paris: "Political Divergences are Incompatible with National Reconstruction"; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Obiang] "Our country has been ruined by the former regime and national reconstruction is our most important task. Therefore, we are determined to combat any political or ideological divergence. It is impossible to do two things at one and the same time--rebuild the country and establish democracy."

The problem of political exiles, who remain numerous in Europe and Africa, rather appears to surprise President Obiang. "We have launched," he stated, "a general appeal, inviting all refugees, many of whom are in Spain, Gabon, Cameroon and Nigeria, to return home. We have given all necessary assurances and provided all the necessary facilities to enable these Guineans to participate in the task of national reconstruction. All the Guineans who were abroad have returned hom [as published]. Those who remain abroad have done so either for personal reasons or to study or to work."

Under Spanish colonial administration Equatorial Guinea was completely isolated from the rest of the world. No information leaked through a "curtain of silence" which existed for many years. The dictator Nguema's regime increased its isolation even further and contributed to its gradual immuring.

Foreign governments were no longer represented there, and controls carried out by the security services discouraged even the boldest travelers. The country is now gradually emerging from its isolation and lethargy. The head of state had embarked on tours of foreign countries. His official visit to France has followed similar visits to Spain and Morocco. He seems confident and has described the results of his 4-day working visit to Paris as excellent. A certain delay occurred in the implementation of cooperation agreements signed in November 1979 but, he said, "our concern was soon dispelled." Hitherto the country's main supplier and customer was Spain, because language and cultural links have drawn the two countries together. The joint communique published in Paris emphasizes "a strengthening of relations between the two countries." France has decided to finance the building of a hydroelectric power station and will back and support the country's efforts aimed at reconstruction.

However, the private visit which the head of state, accompanied by a large delegation, is to pay to Germany indicates a desire to pursue an even more obviously open-door policy. Some encouraging signs with respect to oil prospecting represent a considerable advantage for Malabo.

"We are ready to cooperate with any country in the oil sphere," Colonel Obiang told us. "We have signed agreements with France and Spain providing for oil prospecting, and we have received proposals from the United States. As for oil exploitation, we are waiting for EEC experts to prepare a law on which they are now working."

Relations between Equatorial Guinea and other African countries are being gradually normalized. Relations with Gabon, where many emigres lived, are excellent, the head of state told us. African countries have been supporting Equatorial Guinea's efforts aimed at national revival, and Equatorial Guinea is an OAU member. The country has established economic cooperation with Gabon, Nigeria, Morocco, Guinea and Cameroon. With reference to recent events in Guinea-Bissau, President Obiang stated that "one of the principles of my foreign policy is noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries."

CSO: 4400

PAPERS VIEW ECONOMIC SITUATION, THREAT OF INSTABILITY

AB031658 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The PEOPLE'S EVENING NEWS describes the revised prices of certain commodities announced by the Prices and Incomes Board as an exercise in futility in view of the empty shelves in the stores. The paper thinks the board is not being realistic since goods must be available before prices are fixed. It is the opinion of the paper that governments since 1966 have used wrong methods in their attempts to solve the country's social and economic problems. The EVENING NEWS calls on the government to adopt more positive approaches to solve the present economic mess.

On the topical issue of the devaluation of the cedi, the EVENING NEWS thinks the government should be firm and resist any pressure from foreign financial institutions which use devaluation as a base to grant Ghana loans. The paper recalls that any time the currency is devalued, the government loses its grip on the market and it brings unpleasant consequences to the government and country as a whole. The EVENING NEWS observes that as a result of current rumors of an impending devaluation, prices of the few things have already started shooting up. The paper urges the government to dispel these rumors.

Writing under the heading "Coups in Ghana," the BELIEVER shares the view that nobody in Ghana would want to see a coup d'etat any more. The paper however observes that whenever a coup takes place, it is the political and economic developmental patterns of the country that are the ultimate cause. These developments are characterized by a deterioration in the social standing in all sections of national life. The BELIEVER attributes such causes to the recent coups in Guinea-Bissau and Upper Volta and thinks Ghana could take the same (?process) if conditions remain as they are.

The paper notes that despite the PNP's [People's National Party] campaign promises of having people with proven ability, the party had to rely on outsiders for key ministerial positions. The BELIEVER sees this as an indication that the PNP cannot fulfill its promises without outside help. The BELIEVER thinks the recent cabinet reshuffle is a portrayal of political immaturity and the 2-year agricultural program a failure. The paper therefore says that in order to gain stability and credibility, Dr Limann should portray dynamism and resourcefulness in the handling of national affairs, because a hungry population is an angry one.

In its second editorial, the BELIEVER comments on President Limann's disclosures on the circumstances surrounding Flight Lieutenant Rawlings' visit to Libya. The paper thinks the allegations made by the president are of such a serious nature that if there is indeed evidence to support them, the president should not keep it to himself. The BELIEVER is of the view that when Rawlings was invited to Libya, it was no secret when he returned. It was also made public. There should be no noise about it. The people are hungry, says the BELIEVER, and want to know how they will be fed. This should be the first priority of the Limann administration instead of indulging in words which do not interest the people.

CSO: 4420

LIMANN'S PROMISE 'FROM WORDS TO ACTION' PRAISED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Limann appears to be a different man. Some African Heads of State are noted for their sensitivity to criticisms — especially when they border on their poor performances.

The Government announced a two-year agricultural programme somewhere along the line; the Government realised there was big difference between statements made on platforms at rallies, and the practicability of the statements.

Now we are told it is no more a two-year programme but a short-term one.

Then came the amorphous cutlasses imported from China. Not only were the cutlasses too heavy to lift, they were unsuitable for anything related to agriculture.

We thought that was a lesson, learnt and never to be learnt again. But we were soon to be told that one hundred out of a number of fishing nets imported into the country were highly unsuitable for local fishing.

So all along, as the President rightly said, we had been content with WORDS not ACTION. We are happy that the President has himself realised the short comings of his Ministers, Principal Secretaries and other officers as far as the agricultural programme goes.

We are again happy that he has come out with a pledge to the nation that he has moved from words to action. We tell him, however, that the movement from words to action should not only take place within the agricultural sector. All sectors need this movement which is long overdue.

CSO: 4420

NORTHERN MINISTER SETTLES ETHNIC GROUP VIOLENCE

AB031605 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Newsreel]

[Excerpts] Newsreel now throws light on the recent settlement of the conflict between the Gonjahs and the Bators reached after 3 hours of talks between the two groups and the northern regional minister, Alhadji Haruna. Due to transportation and communication difficulties, correspondent Peter (Kurba) has now only been able to come through with this report:

The conflict erupted 3 weeks ago when the Gonjahs, the traditional occupants of the area, called on the Bators, who travelled from the Volta region, to find out why they disobeyed to give part of their fish catch to the Gonjah chiefs, as demanded by custom. This call was on several occasions turned down, with the messenger of the last message beaten up and wounded with gunshots from the Bators. This took place in the Salaga District and exchange of fire left several hundreds wounded and many others killed with their residences burned.

Prior to the 3 hours of talk between the two factions at Damango, the northern regional minister, Alhadji Haruna, addressed the settlement Durbar. He said the government is saddened with the confrontation and explained that he had to step in because of reports that the Gonjah chiefs are further preparing a general mobilization of their forces to attack the Bator settlers along the Volta Lake extending from Makango in eastern Gonjah to Buipe and Bamboi in the west. He said the customary law provides and protects the rights of a citizen and also has provisions for breaches of custom. In a rather mournful voice, the regional minister advised the two sides to settle their disputes at the right forum since he was not there to apportion blame.

[Begin Haruna recording] Sovereign nations with greater coercive or resisting powers than our traditional communities have often submitted their claims to the jurisdiction of the international court, and there should be no reason why our people should not be able to do likewise, that is, to submit their grievances in such matters to the government or the courts for arbitration. Settlement of differences by the force of arms is now outmoded in our present time. We are under the rule of law, and all our actions must be governed by law.

I am here this morning not to apportion blame but confer with you, the chiefs, as to how to avoid the recurrence of such an unpleasant situation. At this point,

however, I would like to remind the chiefs and people of the Gonjah traditional area that Ghana remains one united country notwithstanding its ethnic and tribal diversities. Her people have the right of free movement from one end to the other, either in search of jobs or in search of gainful economic activities. These are freedoms guaranteed by our constitution. [End recording]

Alhadji Haruna also advised the chiefs to protect the lives of all settlers within their jurisdiction, just as the Gonjahs elsewhere are protected. He also advised the Bators to conform to and respect the laid down norms and customs pertaining to their area of settlement. The regional minister noted that the government's attention is immediately diverted and distracted from its peaceful planning for development if any part of the country is engulfed in conflicts and skirmishes.

CSO: 4420

FIRESTONE EXPATRIATE, LOCAL MANAGEMENT DISPUTE

Clash Averted

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] A timely intervention of the Member of Parliament for Wassa West, Mr Ronald Atta-Kesson, has averted what could have been a bloody clash between the top expatriate management and the senior Ghanaian management staff of the Firestone (Ghana) Limited factory of Bonsaso.

Reliable sources told the Ghana News Agency reporters who went to the factory at the weekend that since the Ghanaians called for a probe into the distribution of tyres by the company, they had become a target of undue threats and victimization by the expatriate management staff.

The sources said the top management of the company last week issued dismissal letters to some active members of the Ghanaian Senior Staff Association for allegedly absenting themselves from duty "although they were given excuse duty by the company's doctor after reporting sick."

On October 9, the Senior Staff Association, calling for the probe into the distribution of tyres produced by the company, alleged that their poor conditions of service had not only adversely affected morale but had led to low productivity.

They alleged that in the past the factory produced 38,000 tyres a month but at present could hardly produce 24,000.

They also called for the dissolution of the company's board of directors since only one Ghanaian was serving on it "to the detriment of the nation."

Following Mr Atta-Kesson's intervention, the top management staff had withdrawn all the dismissal and suspension letters to avert an attack on the management by the workers wielding cudgles and stones.

Meanwhile, the production of lorry tyres from the factory has dropped from 1,400 a day to only 300.

This was disclosed by the Senior Management Staff Association of Firestone and Ghana Rubber Estates Limited (GREL) at an executive emergency meeting at Bonsaso at the weekend.

Clash Denied

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 15 Nov 80 p 8

[Article by Frank Otchere, Takoradi]

[Text] The Senior Ghanaian Management Staff Association of the Firestone (Ghana) Limited Tyre Factory at Bonsaso in the Western Region has categorically denied the eruption of any clash between its members and the top expatriate management.

The association also denied the reported intervention of Mr Roland Atta Kesson, Member of Parliament for Wassa West, which allegedly averted a clash between members of the association and the expatriate management.

Denial

Mr S.K. [word blurred] chairman of the association, who came to the Times office here yesterday with the denial was emphatic that there had never been any clash between the association and the expatriate management.

On Mr Attah Kesson's recent visit to the factory, the chairman indicated that he went there in his own capacity to settle a misunderstanding between some of the senior Ghanaian management staff and the expatriate production manager, Mr Ken Gerhadt.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CONFIDENCE IN ECONOMY EXPRESSED--The African Development Bank (A.D.B.) and the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) have expressed confidence in Ghana's economy and their determination to help develop the country's vast resources. According to a Radio Ghana bulletin this was stated by officials of the two bodies at a dinner held in their honour by the Western Regional Minister, Mr Sam Cudjoe, in Sekondi. The officials were in the region to re-appraise projects being undertaken with loans from the A.D.B. and the E.E.C. as well as to identify possible areas for new projects. The E.E.C. has granted loans to Ghana totalling about 25 million dollars covering mainly small-scale rural projects, some of which are in the Western Region. Speaking at the dinner, Mr Cudjoe said the region had vast mineral deposits such as gold, manganese, bauxite and iron ore, as well as agricultural potentials which were yet to be fully exploited and utilized. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 20 Nov 80 p 8]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

LIBYA RECOGNIZES NEW LEADERSHIP--Bissau, 2 Dec (AFP)--Libya has recognized the new regime that took power in Guinea-Bissau on 14 November by toppling Mr Luis Cabral's government, the Guinea-Bissau National Agency has announced. The Libyan recognition is contained in a message sent by the Libyan head of state, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, to General Bernardo Vieira, president of the Guinea-Bissau Revolutionary Council. It has been learned from informed sources that a Libyan delegation will arrive in Guinea-Bissau on Tuesday afternoon with another message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. [Text] [AB022056 Paris AFP in French 1519 GMT 2 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

REPORT CLARIFIES VICE PRESIDENT SELECTION PROCESS

AB261314 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Henceforth, the vice president of the Republic of Ivory Coast will be chosen by the president of the republic, and it is this vice president who by right will become president of the republic in the event of the post becoming vacant or of absolute hindrance of the president. This is contained in a bill adopted by our parliamentarians last night. Thus, in the event of the post of president becoming vacant as a result of death, resignation or absolute hindrance, it is no longer the speaker of the National Assembly who by right will become president of the republic, but a vice president who will be chosen by the president and who will be elected at the same time as the head of state. Why was this new measure taken? Following is the explanation given by the government's commissioner, Mr Camille Alliali, who presented the bill to the Ivorian parliament:

[Begin recording] New situations have developed in our country's political life which necessitate a new adaptation of our national constitution. The free choice by the people of their representatives at all levels is going to entail the renewal of our institutions, which are organized on the principle of a balance of powers and of the strict separation of the executive, legislative and judicial powers. Since the executive power is retained exclusively by the president of the republic, who is elected by the people, logic demands that his succession should be ensured by a vice president chosen by him. The president, therefore, proposes to solve the problem of the continuity of the executive by deciding that the vice president, chosen by the president of the republic and elected at the same time as he, should by right become president of the republic in the event of the post becoming vacant or of absolute hindrance. That is the purpose of this bill, the effect of whose adoption will be to fully give to our political regime its true image of a democratic presidential regime because it is freely established by the people in accordance with the principle of strict separation of powers. [end recording]

CSO: 4400

'LIBERATION ARMY' OFFICER DISCUSSES STRATEGY AGAINST JONATHAN

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Nov 80 p 6

[Text]

A SENIOR officer of the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) told the Rand Daily Mail at a secret meeting in the Maluti Mountains this week that the country's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, was "on the run" and it was only a matter of time before his government was overthrown.

The meeting, on the Lesotho border with the Free State, was the first contact between the LLA — the military wing of the opposition Basotholand Congress Party (BCP) — and a South African newspaper.

The political commissar of the LLA, Mr Naleli Ntlama, likened Chief Jonathan to the former Zimbabwe-Rhodesian leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

"He claims to have the support of the people, but if a general election were held, he would be wiped out."

Mr Ntlama said recent hints by Chief Jonathan that he was considering calling elections were attempts to fool his economic backers, who were anxious for a return to democracy.

The LLA was established in 1975 — a year after BCP leaders fled the country because of an abortive coup. It has been responsible in the past years for sporadic attacks on police stations and government forces' patrols.

Mr Ntlama claimed widespread support for the LLA, which, he said, was operating all over Lesotho. He rejected government allegations that the LLA was assisted by the South African Government.

"If we were supported by the South Africans, or any other foreign power, we could crush Jonathan's illegal regime in a matter of hours," he said.

The LLA either bought weapons from private gun runners or "gangsters" and smuggled them into the country, or captured them from government forces, Mr Ntlama said.

The guerrillas operated entirely from bases in Lesotho.

"We are fighting the war on our terms. We attack Jonathan's forces at will. He does not initiate contacts. He even admitted in public recently that he sometimes has to travel by alternate routes to avoid possible LLA ambushes.

"The situation is very different from a year ago when he tried to ignore us and claimed to have wiped out the LLA in a single battle."

Chief Jonathan was in a "no win" situation, Mr Ntlama said — he lacked popular support, and even with the powerful para-military police mobile unit he would eventually be defeated, as had happened to Bishop Muzorewa.

Mr Ntlama slammed BCP members within Lesotho who were talking of reconciliation with Chief Jonathan.

He accused a group, led by Mr Matela Thabane and claiming to be the BCP executive committee, of being "Jonathan's puppets" used in an effort to fragment BCP support.

"In their statements, this group refers to Leabua as 'Prime Minister', which the BCP has never done. He is only the de facto Prime Minister heading an illegal regime."

Mr Ntlama described the group, and other individual BCP officials who have joined the Jonathan Government, as "dissidents", and not leaders of factions of the BCP as sometimes claimed.

The true leader of the BCP was Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, exiled in Zambia, said Mr Ntlama. He was the supreme commander of the LLA, which he had created under the party's constitution in an effort to save the BCP and liberate the country.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ANGLICAN PRIEST PROHIBITED IMMIGRANT--An Anglican priest, whose hand was blown off by a parcel bomb intended to a South African political exile in Maseru last year, has been barred from returning to Lesotho. Father John Osmers, 36, went to East Germany a week ago for medical treatment. Yesterday Radio Lesotho announced that he had been declared a prohibited immigrant and would not be allowed back. No reasons were given for the ban. A government spokesman said in Maseru that it had "something to do with security" but could not elaborate. Sources in Lesotho said the action had jolted the exiled community, who had no idea why Father Osmers had been thrown out. It was believed in some quarters that the move was linked to the improving relations between the Governments of Lesotho and South Africa, sources said. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Nov 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

HEALTH OF M/SGT DOE--Doctors at the JFK Medical Center in Monrovia have declared that head of state Doe is in good physical health and fit for normal duties. This was declared today by Dr (Olio Bullerkari), chief medical officer at the center, after the head of state underwent a 2-hour medical checkup. Dr (Bullerkari) said the checkup was necessary to determine Master Sergeant Doe's health. He added that it would be appropriate if the head of state would undergo periodic checkups. The private physician to the head of state Doe, Dr (Riley), and Health Minister Dr Kate Bryant were among other medical specialists who attended the master sergeant. [Text] [AB042037 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 4 Dec 80]

AEROFLOT FLIGHTS--Arrangements have been concluded in Monrovia for the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, to begin flights between Moscow and the Roberts International Airport early next April. The (?commercial handling) agreement for the flights was signed on Monday in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation. [Text] [Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 1755 GMT 26 Nov 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE CALLS FOR GREATER AUSTERITY

AB011356 Paris AFP in French 1026 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Antananarivo, 29 Nov (AFP)--In a communique issued by the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution (FNDR), the Malagasy people have been called upon to accept increased austerity efforts in the national interests in order to attain a self-sufficient, surplus-producing and unalienated national economy.

In this communique broadcast on three occasions since Friday, THE FRONT (supreme political organ of the republic of which the head of state, Mr Didier Ratsiraka is also the president) considers that the economic crisis in Madagascar is connected with the rise in import prices and the fall in export prices.

Coffee production has increased and its export prices have fallen by half, the fall in clove production has deprived the country of 240 million francs, the oil bill has increased by 280 million francs and the rise in imported products has increased by 20 percent on the whole, the communique adds.

THE FRONT has published the following principles: Rely only on your own strength and over-produce. The priority of priorities, the communique goes on, has been given to essential products. The Malagasy people have been called upon to control the distribution of local products, such as meat, sugar, salt and to counter the black market, the fraudulent maneuvers and all kinds of sabotage from the reactionaries and enemies of the revolution.

Mentioning, moreover, the current protest movement in higher institutions, THE FRONT recalls that it is a domain in which the enemies of the revolution are fond of working in order to undermine the morale of the population and that a step towards the final settlement of the problems posed by education is the establishment of regional university centers in each province.

The situation demands personal discipline, solidarity, concern for national interest as against petty rivalries which agitate revolutionary organizations, and cooperation, for the each-for-himself principle is no longer applicable, the FNDR communique concludes.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE--Bamako, 2 Dec (AFP)--Five convention worth 525 million Malian francs were signed in Bamako between the French and Malian governments, it was learned on Tuesday. They will serve to finance small dams in the Dogon region, programs for human and animal health care, the building of a center for geological and mining documentation and the managing of the Hotel de L'amitie in Bamako. The conventions were signed on the Malian side by Mr Moktar Diallo, director of International Cooperation at the Foreign Affairs Ministry and on the French side by Mr Jean Patriat, head of the Aid and Cooperation Mission in Bamako. [AB051410 Paris AFP in French 1200 GMT 2 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

REAGAN ELECTION DISCUSSED--Saint Denis de la Reunion, 20 Nov (AZAP)--In an interview he gave to the Reunion Island's newspaper, Mr Gaetan Duval, leader of the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] said he was convinced that the Republican Party does not limit the Indian Ocean affair to the problem of the Diego Garcia base alone. The Indian Ocean comprises South Africa, Mauritius and Reunion as well. (...) with Reagan, the French and the Americans, who are the representatives and the defenders of the West in this part of the world will be able to act more efficiently, the leader of the PMSD added. According to Mr Duval the placing of the American base in Diego Garcia is irreversible because the Americans continue to reinforce this base. But he feels that Mauritius should benefit more from the consequences in order to develop and equip the island to prevent it from becoming communist and at the same time to strengthen Diego Garcia's position. In regard to South Africa Mr Duval feels that Ronald Reagan's victory is very important for that country. He further asserts that for South Africa to continue to exist and to conserve its strength it must make concessions especially in the normalization of the situation of the blacks. [Text] [AB201456 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1130 GMT 20 Nov 80]

CSO: 4400

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION 'BREAKTHROUGH' TO EASE SHORTAGE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Beira, 24 Oct—To ease the housing crisis in Manica Province, a pilot project has been in progress in the city of Chimoio since the beginning of this year, aimed at increasing the real property of the APIE [Administration of State Lands and Property]. In its initial phase, the project consists in building 30 dwelling units of the light prefabricated type, also known as "Sandino."

The project was awarded to the Construtora Integral de Manica, and involves an investment of 9 million meticals. According to our information, the homes are the result of a technological innovation in civil construction, one which has proved to be highly practical, simple and economical, both with respect to the materials used and the construction itself. The project is expected to be continued next year, with construction of 60 more of these dwelling units, 90 in all, which will also be provided with their own infrastructures, such as sewers, water lines, sidewalks and other basic requirements.

"The Provincial Directorate of Housing and Public Works in Manica is aware that this is the boldest venture undertaken to date in the capital of Manica Province after national independence, in the area of civil construction and environmental improvement. By its nature, and considering its size and scope, the project should greatly alter the appearance and contribute decisively to the social and economic development of a vast area of the city, which is still filled with poorly alined, unfit dwellings," we were told by an individual connected with the Manica Province Directorate of Housing and Public Works.

6362
CSO: 4401

EXPANDED MEDICAL COOPERATION WITH ITALY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] A delegation from the Health Sector of the Department of International Cooperation, of the Italian Foreign Affairs Ministry, retured to Rome last Saturday, following a working visit to our country looking to expand medical and health cooperation between the RPM (People's Republic of Mozambique] and Italy.

During its stay in Mozambique, the delegation studied with our Ministry of Health the implementation of a program providing technicians to assist at the Maputo Central Hospital, specifically in pediatrics and gynecology. Pasquale Murino, chief of the delegation, told us they will study ways of assisting a provincial hospital, consistent with our country's needs.

Medical and health cooperation between the RPM and the Republic of Italy began in 1976, when various doctors and health technicians began to come to our country under the provisions of agreements signed between the two governments and, particularly, as a result of the cooperation that has existed between FRELIMO and the Reggio Emilia and Brescia Communes since the time of the armed struggle for liberation. The cooperation is basically in three areas: 1) support to the Maputo Central Hospital; 2) volunteer doctors (18) to serve in the districts, in a medical program for outlying areas in Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Zambezia and Nampula; 3) a cooperation project in the areas of food and water sanitation.

The delegation gave consideration to a new cooperative program, which is already defined for the next 2 years. According to the program, doctors with university accreditation will soon arrive in Mozambique. In addition to operating a clinic in the Maputo Central Hospital, they will also participate in the training of Mozambican cadres at the Eduardo Mondlane University School of Medicine.

6362
CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

FARMS TO PRIVATE SECTOR--Beira (Bureau)--Nine farms located on the outskirts of the capital of Sofala Province have been turned over to the private sector and another two have gone to the cooperative sector, according to data supplied by a source connected with the Agricultural Office of the Executive Council of the city of Beira. With the exodus of their former owners, some of the production units have been abandoned for some time and others have been underused as a result of mismanagement by the individuals who occupied them or by the sectors responsible for keeping them operative and profitable. With assistance and proper guidance, it is expected that these units can soon contribute to supplying the city of Beira with essential products, and could later go into regular production of vegetables, fruits (oranges, bananas and papayas), eggs, chickens, ducks, rabbits, goats and hogs. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Oct 80 p 3] 6362

DPRK WHEAT DONATION--Kim Il-Song, president of the DPRK, recently offered our country a donation of 3,000 tons of wheat to assist the victims of the drought affecting large portions of our country. The offer is in response to the appeal launched by the highest leaders of our party and government to the international community for its help in mitigating the effects of this natural disaster. Since the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee launched its appeal for assistance to our drought victims, over 2 million meticals have come into the Office of the Governor of Manica, the result of contributions from communities, workers, state and private companies and individuals. It is an example of the way in which national and international solidarity with the disaster victims is growing day by day. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Oct 80 p 1] 6362

FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR--"Our conversations with the Soviet Association of Solidarity and Peace have greatly contributed to strengthening our relations of friendship and cooperation. We also exchanged views with those counterpart associations regarding the development of relations between our associations," reported Abner Sansao Mutemba, director general of the Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples [AMASP], in an interview with the national news media. The secretary general was recently in the Soviet Union, leading a delegation of members of the National Secretariat in the AMASP at the invitation of the sister associations in that socialist country. The visit was within the context of strengthening the friendship that has existed between the two peoples since the armed struggle for national liberation. Referring to his discussions with the Soviet associations, the AMASP secretary general reported that, as a result of those contacts, a protocol for mutual cooperation will soon be signed in Maputo, during the visit by a

Soviet delegation to our country, scheduled for 31 October. Mutemba added: "Starting on 31 October, a group of artists from the Ukranian SSR will be in our country for 2 weeks, during which they will perform Russian songs and dances for the public in Maputo and Beira. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Oct 80 p 3] 6362

STATE SECRET SEMINAR--Government cadres at several levels are taking part in a seminar that began yesterday in the nation's capital, a basic objective of which is to organize a system to insure the inviolability of state secrets. The opening session of the conference, the first of its type in the country, was chaired by Jacinto Veloso, president of the Commission for Implementation of State Security. As Veloso explained at the opening session, organizing a system to guarantee the security of state secrets means imposing work methods to reduce the possibility that an enemy of the Mozambican revolution could gain access to a particular type of information. Referring further to the need to protect state secrecy, the high party and government official declared that achievement of this goal is a great responsibility for the directors of sensitive organs or agencies, because if the enemy succeeds in obtaining classified information, he could use it against us. Created last year, the Commission for Implementation of State Security is chaired by the minister of security and comprises representatives of party and government structures and of the mass democratic organizations. Its duties are to submit, for approval of the president of the republic, proposals for bills and other legislative measures and standards pertaining to security, and to supervise the strict observance, by the party, the government and the mass organizations, of the measures adopted for protection of classified information. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Nov 80 p 1] 6362

PORTUGUESE OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Lobo Coelho, Portugal's assistant to the secretary of state for information, has been in our country for several days establishing contacts with our Ministry of Information. The purpose of the visit is to define possible areas of bilateral cooperation in the area of information, an important sector for the development of relations between the two countries. Coelho has already visited some sectors linked to information during his stay here. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Nov 80 p 3] 6362

POSSIBLE COOPERATION WITH INDIA--The areas for cooperation between Mozambique and India are extremely broad. Specific areas of cooperation have already been found in the railway, agricultural, naval construction and navigation fields. Relations between the two countries could be further extended to health, civil construction (in a general way) and other sectors. In summary, these were some of the points noted by Alcantara Santos, minister of ports and surface transportation, who returned to Mozambique yesterday after a working visit to the Republic of India. "India made an offer of rice and medicines for the drought victims in our country," Santos said further, adding that, as a result of this trip to India, a delegation from that Asian nation will visit Mozambique for a joint study of the areas of cooperation and of the forms in which it will be carried out. It is of particular significance that India will attend the Maputo Transportation Conference, to be held soon in our country as a result of the Lusaka meeting. During its stay in India, the Mozambican delegation made contacts in various areas under consideration, namely agriculture, ports and railways and construction. The possibilities were studied for the training of Mozambican cadres in India, and an agreement was signed

between the Mozambican and Indian railways. The delegation also visited factories manufacturing locomotives and railway coaches. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 4] 6362

ITALIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION--"In our visits to factories and other production centers, we observed great dynamism, enthusiasm and a lively awareness among the Mozambican workers. We were very impressed." So said Pietro Verzelletti, leader of a delegation representing the Italian Federation of Metalworkers. The delegation has been in our country for 12 days at the invitation of the National Commission for Implementation of the Production Councils. Verzelletti said that "Mozambique is the most internationalist country in the world," and that he was impressed with the determination of our people, who have recognized the meaning of the expression: "The struggle continues." His statements were seconded by the other member of the delegation. The Italian Metalworkers Federation signed a cooperation accord with the National Commission for Implementation of the Production Councils in 1979, and this visit to Mozambique is pursuant to that agreement. Within this framework, Mozambican workers will be sent to Italy to attend courses in theoretical and practical training. The above-mentioned course will begin next January in Brescia, in northern Italy. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 November 80 p 1] 6362

PCP LEADER'S VISIT--Blanqui Teixeira, member of the Political Commission of the PCP Central Committee, arrived in Maputo yesterday. The purpose of his visit here is to hold discussions with the FRELIMO Party leadership within the framework of existing interparty relations, and to analyze issues related to the international revolutionary movement. At the Mavalane International Airport, the PCP officer, who is also Central Committee secretary for party organization, was welcomed by Joaquim Chissano, member of the FRELIMO Party Permanent Political Committee and Central Committee secretary for foreign relations. Also present were PCP representatives in the People's Republic of Mozambique. "When the FRELIMO Party was created, our relations remained as they had traditionally existed, and were even further strengthened, because we feel the FRELIMO Party is our brother party," Teixeira said. The PCP officer added that the victories achieved by the FRELIMO Party and the progress it has made on the path to socialism "are an indisputable confirmation of correct and creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of Mozambique." [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Nov 80 p 1] 6362

PRC DELEGATION ON AGRICULTURE--Mozambican and Chinese delegations began talks yesterday centered on strengthening the existing cooperation between the two countries in the field of agriculture. The Mozambican and Chinese delegations are headed by Rui Ribeiro, national director of animal husbandry and by Zhao Xiu, Chinese vice-minister of agriculture, respectively. It is expected that the meeting will culminate in the signing of an agreement which will define concrete support programs for the development of green zones [large state farms]. China will send technical experts to our country. The two countries will also sign another agreement aimed at creating pilot agricultural cooperatives close to state farms which will serve as examples to future cooperative workers. [Text] [LD022116 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 Dec 80]

CSO: 4401

REACTIONS TO SENGHOR'S DECISION TO RESIGN

Party Leaders' Comments

AB021915 Paris AFP in French 1614 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Dakar, 2 Dec (AFP)--The imminent resignation of the Senegalese president, Leopold Sedar Senghor, had not as yet been officially announced on Tuesday in Dakar, where it has given rise to sharp reactions from the opposition parties.

After President Senghor's statement, "I am going at the end of the year," published by the French daily LE MONDE on Monday, no official confirmation has been obtained, and none of the Senegalese media--radio, television or the daily newspaper LE SOLEIL--has mentioned it.

Many Senegalese, on hearing the news, mostly through foreign radios, said they were surprised to have received the news in that way. Some regret the departure of the old man (affectionate term in Senegal); others are happy or think it will change nothing.

The youth anticipate new blood in politics with the accession of Mr Abdou Diouf, prime minister, to the high office. According to the constitution, the prime minister automatically becomes president if the latter resigns.

Others also say that the choice of Mr Diouf is a good one, for he already knows the job, having been prime minister for the past 11 years.

Sharper reactions have come from the political parties. Mr Abdoulaye Wade, secretary general of the Senegalese Democratic Party called in a statement to the press for elections under the control of the army. He explains privately that he does not trust the administration, and that is why he called for the army. Mr Wade, whose party holds 17 seats out of the 100 deputies and is the only political party represented at the National Assembly, demanded that all parties be allowed to operate.

For the moment only four parties are authorized to operate: Liberal, Conservative (Mr Wade's party), Socialist (in power) and Marxist, and it is compulsory for them to keep their labels.

Finally, Mr Wade is opposed to the article of the constitution which makes Mr Diouf the heir apparent. The same view is shared by Mr Boubakar Gueye, a lawyer like Mr Wade, former minister, former deputy and leader of the Senegalese Republican Movement, conservative.

In an interview with AFP, Mr Gueye said: President Senghor, who enjoys a lot of prestige abroad for his intellectual balance and his seriousness, thinks his people are still immature because he has not entrusted them with choosing his successor, as he allowed them to choose himself five times in 20 years. He did not think about the Senegalese people's reaction, nor that of his own party and that of God. It is also very annoying that 6 million Senegalese should learn of the news from foreign media.

Finally, Mr Majhemout Diop, leader of the African Party for Independence, the fourth legal party, (Marxist) told AFP: the time has come for popular forces to set up a strong, well structured and well managed front capable if not of winning victory now, at least of constituting counterbalance that could block the way to blind repression and the voting of (?doubtful), unpopular and antiworker laws.

A roundtable conference of all opposition parties, legal or illegal, is expected to take place in Dakar on 13 December, it was learned from opposition circles.

'LE SOLEIL' Confirms Decision

AB041748 Paris AFP in French 1143 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Dakar, 4 Dec (AFP)--President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal will give up his functions as the head of state at the end of the month of December, the government-oriented Dakar daily newspaper LE SOLEIL confirmed on Thursday.

In a six-column banner headline in large black characters underlined in red, LE SOLEIL announces to the Senegalese people: President Senghor Departs. Under this title, a large photo of the Senegalese head of state at the tribune of the National Assembly is featured with the shadow of his future successor, Mr Abdou Diouf, now prime minister, behind him.

Mr Senghor had wanted to announce his decision in his traditional 31 December message to the nation. But, LE SOLEIL explains, through the indiscretion of the French daily newspaper LE MONDE, with one of whose contributors the head of state held a conversation not meant for publication as an official declaration, the Senegalese president was forced to confirm the decision now.

Mr Abdou Diouf will take the oath of office immediately after the resignation of Mr Senghor, the Dakar newspaper continues. Since the revision of the constitution in 1976, it is the prime minister who succeeds the head of state, in case he resigns, to complete the later's normal term of office. This term comes to an end in April, 1983.

However Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor, who has been the Senegalese head of state since 1960, will remain at the head of the ruling socialist party, which he will represent at international and inter-African socialist meetings.

Soon after his resignation, Mr Senghor will leave for a few weeks' rest, thus leaving the new president to constitute his team and to organize his work.

Senegal is widowed, writes the director general of LE SOLEIL, Mr Bara Diouf, who stressed that Mr Senghor, the first African head of state to hand over power freely, has established the foundations of a new philosophy of power.

Here, people assassinate to live long in power, he writes; there, the elections are falsified; elsewhere, armed and bloody coups d'etat are organized; but here, he is telling us simply that one must learn to leave the table without returning.

LE SOLEIL praises the capacity to renounce, the ability to desanctify the honors and functions of President Senghor, who, it says has constructed a strong and stable nation, endowed with a multiparty democracy and a spirit of tolerance.

The big question, writes Mr Bara Diouf, the great challenge that the people of all continents are throwing at us is to know whether the lesson has been well assimilated.

Evoking the great task awaiting Mr Abdou Diouf, the prime minister and successor, the paper adds: here he is face to face with history; he has to assume the most difficult heritage at a terrible and uncertain time. Can he count on the assistance and the support of all our fellow countrymen to stand the test and win?

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

WORKERS IN FRANCE--Dakar, 2 Dec (AFP)--Senegal and France have signed an agreement under which Senegalese immigrant workers in France are to be offered job training as an inducement to go home. There are about 30,000 Senegalese workers in France, which is responding to growing unemployment by trying to reduce the number of foreigners in jobs there. Under the agreement, Senegalese workers who want to return are to be trained in fields that will allow them to fit more easily into the economy of their home country. Many of the Senegalese in France work in unskilled occupations. An informal working group is to meet soon in Paris to examine the conditions that will be offered Senegalese immigrants to return, an official statement said here after a meeting of the French and Senegalese delegations. [AB022039 Paris AFP in English 1427 GMT 2 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

WOMEN'S DELEGATION TO PRC--A delegation from the Somali Democratic Women's Organization (ODDS) left for an official visit to Peking in the People's Republic of China. The delegation is headed by the wife of the SDR president, Comrade Khadijah Mu'allim Isma'il. On the eve of departure, the delegation met with the chairman of the foreign relations department of the Central Committee of the SRSP, Comrade Warsame Ali Farah, who spoke of the strong and friendly relations between the SDR and the PRC. The delegation will have a series of meetings with the Chinese women's organization. [Text] [Mogadishu HORSEED in Italian 21 Nov 80 p 1]

CSO: 4404

PRESS COMMENT ON IMPLICATIONS OF REAGAN ELECTION

'THE STAR' Editorial

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Nov 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Right On"]

[Text]

ONE of Mr Reagan's policy directions is of immediate interest to South Africa. His administration, says the president-elect, will play down the human rights line that was such a feature of American foreign policy under Jimmy Carter. Human rights — shorthand for the basic freedoms of the individual against the State — are of course a most desirable objective to work for. A country which prizes them highly, such as the United States, is entitled to expect the rest of the world to do likewise. It can even use political leverage to spread its moral example.

Unless that leverage is both effective and determined, however — and consistent, as Mr Reagan points out — the policy tends to rebound. The human rights rhetoric had little noticeable effect on a hard case like Russia. And even with a somewhat more malleable subject like South Africa, the effect of constant needling was to produce more irritation than results.

The West is rightly concerned about apartheid and its daily violations of individual rights. We trust it will continue to make its views known to Pretoria, through various appropriate means — but as a pitch conducive to communication, receptiveness and hard bargaining over realities.

'DIE BURGER' Comment

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 14 Nov 80 pp 20-21

[Translation of 'DIE BURGER' editorial: "Mr Reagan and South Africa"]

[Text]

It is possible that South Africa will get on better with the Reagan administration. But it is not at all certain. Moreover, what has happened in the United States now is not as important to South Africa as what is happening and is going to happen here.

The Carter administration, in its approach to South Africa and Africa as a whole, created the impression that it did not want to see reason. It made it an aim to ascribe what it called credibility to Africa and for this purpose it did everything in its power to oblige the Black States in this part of the world, also in their feud against South Africa. Whether this brought about anything tangible is to be doubted. Nothing that has happened up till now has created the impression that the Carter administration has gained friends for the United States in Black Africa who would stand by it in unfavourable circumstances — rather the opposite. A striking example is the way in which Nigeria with its oil only the other day tried to blackmail the United States to force it into further action against South Africa.

This extortion will not lessen when Mr Reagan is in power. It could even become worse and United States dependence on Nigerian oil could even make it necessary for the new regime to take account of the demands of this country and other black states in Africa, even if it is not quite as indulgent.

One area where the Reagan administration could be expected to act differently from the Carter administration is the Soviet Union's attempts to suck Africa into its sphere of influence. The Carter administration did little to counter this; the Reagan administration, reinforced by the changes in congress, could exert itself more strongly.

At this moment one can only speculate over the details of the stand which the new regime will take towards South Africa. It would be foolish, however, to expect a basic change, and moreover, it is not something on which South Africa should place its hopes. Even if the United States should get a government overflowing with good-will towards South Africa, it wouldn't help one iota to solve the problems facing this country.

Only South Africa, all the people of South Africa, can ensure the future of South Africa. If they cannot agree with one another, if they cannot create a basis for orderly co-existence, peace and prosperity, nothing that happens or is done anywhere, can save them. What can be hoped for is that the Reagan administration will be less meddlesome and more prepared to give the people of South Africa an opportunity to work out their own salvation.

Cape Town A — November 6

'THE CAPE TIMES' Comment

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 17 Nov 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Reaction to Reagain"]

[Text]

MORE THAN a week after the event, world reaction to Mr Reagan's electoral victory has become clearer. The first reaction was surprise, the surprise shared by the pundits, experts and public-opinion pollsters whose predictions of a neck-and-neck photo-finish were so spectacularly wrong. After the initial shock first impressions have been modifed and the opinion in most countries is that American foreign policy in the next four years will be directed far more from the centre than from any hardline right wing. The announcement of Mr Reagan's advisers has been reassuring. They include men of reputation and quality, unlikely to sacrifice pragmatism to ideology. Senator Jackson, for instance, a possible choice for Secretary of State or Minister of Defence, is a Democrat who has consistently rejected the naive near-isolationism that has weakened the United States.

Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, expressed widely-held opinion when he said he expected a difference in emphasis but not a revolutionary change in foreign policy. He believes that vigorous statements made in electoral opposition seldom coincide with explicit decisions come to with governmental responsibility. And, as a practical matter, Mr Reagan did not have the ambassadors' secret reports, the sources of expert information and analysis, that must determine explicit national policy. This is not to say that a change of administration, any change, does not introduce an uncertain factor in a world situation that for decades has not been as difficult, dangerous and complicated as it is now.

The Reagan administration faces massive problems. After Afghanistan, Salt II has run into the sands but control of the nuclear horror is still the world's top priority. It has still to be seen whether the Russian response to Mr Reagan's offer of a Salt III will enable something to be saved from the wreck. The initial failure of the Madrid conference on the Helsinki treaty to get off the ground — although there are now some signs that it may be doing so — was a setback to what remains of detente. What is to be done about the hostages, with two acceptable and two unacceptable conditions stated by the Iranians? Can the Camp David process for the Middle East survive? Poland has within it the seeds of international tragedy. Mr Reagan's pledge to increase defence spending by five percent could gravely strain the Nato alliance, committed to spending another three percent, but with Britain and West Germany already in difficulties and Belgium, Denmark and Holland having long since given up.

CSO: 4420

'DIE BURGER' COMMENTS ON TRIBAL CLASHES IN ZIMBABWE

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 12 Nov 80 p 7

[Translation of 'DIE BURGER' editorial 11 November: "Ethnic Clashes"]

[Text]

THE bloody clashes of the past few days in Zimbabwe between Zipra and Zanla supporters offer no reason for malicious joy among South Africans. But it does serve to emphasize a new certain African truth that is too easily ignored, by super-idealist armchair liberalists.

The outburst in Zimbabwe — almost purely according to ethnic divisions — was not unexpected. All the elements have been there for a long time.

If even highly developed Western countries experience serious problems after a long war in "deprogramming" their ex-soldiers from war machines into law-abiding citizens, how much more difficult would it not be in a country like Zimbabwe? Thousands of black bush-fighters who were taught nothing else but to terrorise and kill, are now herded together with no prospect of work. Add to this that they are still armed to the teeth, and one has a recipe for an explosion, with the tribal friction between the Shonas and the Ndebeles as the natural fuse.

Then there are still those who believe or pretend to believe, that South Africa's problems will be solved by the establishment of a so-called black majority government. Repeatedly it has been emphasised that in this country there is no black majority group, only various minority groups.

Even certain black leaders concede this. Last month the Ciskeian Minister of Agriculture and Forestry told representatives of French Protestant Churches in Paris that in South Africa a black majority simply does not exist. When years ago he was a founder member of the ANC, the election of officials time and again resulted in a deadlock because the Zulus, the Xhosas, the Tswanas, the Sothos etc. all voted only for those nominated from their own tribes. "The ability, leadership qualities or status of the respective candidates were not taken into consideration at all".

As far as Zimbabwe is concerned, South Africans can only hope that matters will not get out of hand irretrievably, for chaos on the northern border would certainly be to the detriment of the southern neighbours as well. In addition, it would almost inevitably lead to a massive white exodus from Zimbabwe, which would only result in that country's reverting to the jungle.

CSO: 4420

JOHANNESBURG COLORED LEADERS SEEK GREATER ROLE

City Council Membership Issue

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Sean O'Connor]

[Text]

THE hotly-contested issue of opening the Johannesburg City Council to members of the Coloured Management Committee (CMC) flared again yesterday, amid new demands that coloureds be given direct participation in the city's decision-making process.

Earlier this week the CMC unanimously voted to press for representation in the council and the right to have a coloured representative at all Johannesburg management committee meetings.

But Mr Francois Oberholzer, Johannesburg's management committee chairman, stuck to his guns yesterday, saying he was not prepared to consider coloured representation in the council.

"I don't believe it would be of benefit to them or to us," he said.

He added that even white city councillors were not permitted to attend Johannesburg management committee meetings unless they applied to be present when a specific item was raised on the agenda.

However, he said, when an issue arose which concerned the coloured community, the matter was immediately referred to the CMC and was not discussed by Johannesburg's decision-makers.

But the vice-chairman of the CMC, Mr Ralph Peffer, said yesterday it was essential that his committee be permitted its own representative at Johannesburg management committee meetings.

At present, Mr Peffer said, their interests were conveyed to the city management committee by the council's director of housing, Mr Mathys Wilsnach.

"Although we have nothing against the individual, his first loyalty must obviously be to the city council — it can't be possible for him to have dual loyalties," Mr Peffer said.

Mr Oberholzer said the coloured management committee, like Johannesburg's management committee, had representation at State Committee meetings and was given an opportunity to make points on issues which concerned it.

At last month's council meeting, Mr Oberholzer lashed out at calls by the opposition councillors for CMC representation in the council, saying the "salvation" of the country was embodied in the local government system, "and each to his own".

If this was not the case, Mr Oberholzer said, "you cannot survive — you will have majorities bullying minorities". And there would be such a degree of friction that the Government would not be able to function efficiently, he said.

His angry outburst in the council was triggered by a speech by Progressive Federal Party councillor, Mrs Janet Levine, who wanted it pieced on record that the PFP found the system of coloured and Indian management committees "iniquitous and unfair".

Protest Against Rent Changes

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 80 p 9

[Text]

The adjustment of rents for council housing schemes from January was totally rejected by Johannesburg's coloured leaders yesterday.

Coloured Management Committee members objected to the fact that they had not been consulted about the rent changes, and had only been sent the revised rents "for information".

They said this was another example of how the city council "rides roughshod over our people" and did not consult CMC leaders before making decisions.

The meeting yesterday was characterised by anger and frustration the way the council's management committee seemed to ignore CMC recommendations and often did not consult coloured leaders.

Leaders were particularly bitter about the fact that the management committee had without consulting the CMC overruled its objections to the sale of business sites in Klipspruit West to the Development and Finance Corporation (formerly the Coloured Development Corporation).

The council approved the sale at its last meeting.

CSO: 4420

PAPERS DISCUSS TREURNICHT'S VIEW ON COLORED REPRESENTATION

'DIE BURGER' Comment

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 21 Nov 80 p 5

[Translation of 'DIE BURGER' 20 November editorial: "A More Meaningful Dispensation"]

[Text]

ELSEWHERE in this issue we publish a report of a difference between Beeld, sister paper of Die Burger in the north, and Dr A P Treurnicht, leader of the National Party in the Transvaal, with reference to an opinion of Dr H F Verwoerd on the future political rights of the brown people.

In a letter which Dr Verwoerd as prime minister wrote in 1960 to the Australian premier of the time, Sir Robert Menzies, he held out the prospect of direct representation for coloureds in Parliament. Dr Treurnicht's objection is that it "is not a reliable rendering of Dr Verwoerd's standpoint on the matter" and he referred to statements which Dr Verwoerd subsequently made in public.

It is often possible in politics to carry on an entire debate with quotations from the past that are without rhyme or reason. What is, however, significant in this case is what Dr Verwoerd wrote privately in a letter as the political future of the brown people, in sharp contrast to the policy that was pursued in practice at the time.

It is of essential interest to remember that the National Party later abandoned that practice as inadequate. And the road that was followed with the brown people afterwards, also came to a dead end. Nothing came of the high expectations of the Coloured Representative Council, which is a tragedy, for the coloureds might otherwise have progressed much further in the political field.

Who and what were responsible for these failures is not the point now? What is necessary is to search urgently for alternative ways to make provision for white and brown in a common father land. And then it is of more than academic interest what alternative Dr Verwoerd already saw in those days.

But let us go further. Apart from what Dr Verwoerd or anybody else said in the past, South Africa must find answers that are relevant to the present in which it finds itself as well as to the future for which it is inevitably heading. This means another, more meaningful dispensation for brown political rights than anything tried in the past.

Direct representation for the coloureds in Parliament is one such possibility. After all, it is unthinkable and unrealistic to expect that the President's Council will not consider this possibility with the greatest earnestness.

'THE CAPE TIMES' Comment

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 21 Nov 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Nationalist Quarrel"]

[Text]

THE HOSTILITIES which have broken out in the National Party of the Transvaal appear to be in deadly earnest. The struggle is complex and subtle with all kinds of rivalries and undercurrents. But it is the question of coloured political rights which could bring matters to a head in the new year, once the President's Council has made its recommendations. The long-heralded Nationalist split may be closer than is generally realized. It may be noted that the current round of in-fighting originated in a deliberate flushing-out operation mounted by P W Botha loyalists to counter the ascendancy of anti-Botha forces in the party structures in the Transvaal, where Mr Pik Botha himself cannot even secure election to a senior post in the provincial hierarchy.

Now the newspaper Beeld has succeeded in getting no less a fish than Dr A P Treurnicht himself to rise to the bait. Dr Treurnicht, while choosing his ground with care, appears to be taking a stand against direct coloured representation in Parliament — on the grounds that Dr Verwoerd had opposed such representation in principle. The Beeld, which is owned by the Cape-based Nasionale Pers, had pointed out that Dr Verwoerd, in a private letter, said in 1960 that this form of representation was certainly an option for the future. In singling out the coloured vote, Dr Treurnicht has chosen his ground well. There is a considerable body of Nationalist opinion which will find it difficult to swallow a restoration of the coloured vote in Parliament in any meaningful form. But Dr Treurnicht's stocks are not particularly high at present, even among hidebound conservatives. He has sat uneasily on the fence in the National Party for much too long — ever since the Hertzogite breakaway in the late 1940s, when many people thought he would follow Dr Albert Hertzog into the wilderness. Dr Treurnicht has temporized for so long that his credibility as a potential leader has faded. The Botha plan is to ease out Dr Treurnicht without precipitating a serious split in the party, which may be more easily said than done. Against this background, there is no longer much doubt that a split in the Nationalist leadership is close to the surface. The outcome of this struggle for the soul of Nationalist Afrikanerdom could have a critical influence on South African history in the decade ahead. Direct representation on a separate roll falls rather short of the coloured leaders' demands for common-roll rights on a basis of equality with whites. But direct representation is only a start. If it is too much for the Treurnichtites to accept, and Dr Treurnicht decides to kick over the traces, there could be spectacular ructions in the party.

CSO: 4420

BLACK COMPULSORY EDUCATION RAISES COMPLEX ISSUES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Nov 80 p 9

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

THE announcement by the Department of Education and Training that a start will be made on the phasing-in of compulsory education for blacks next year contains an element of irony.

It comes at the end of a year characterised by sporadic but recurring stay-aways in black schools throughout the country and by a sustained boycott in the Western and Eastern Cape, where secondary schools were closed by the department in September.

Since the September closure, the boycott has spread to primary schools in the two Cape regions. The number of schools which have been closed officially has risen from 77 to 84 and the number of scholars affected has increased from 38 000 to 40 000.

The department has tried to minimise the extent of the boycott-inflicted crisis by stressing that only 4% of the total number of pupils and teachers are involved and a mere 1% of the schools.

Even allowing for the department's perspective, the spectre of empty classrooms is hardly an auspicious sign against which to initiate a programme for the gradual introduction of compulsory education in the black community.

In theory the two events — the boycott of schools in some areas and the decision to introduce compulsory education in other areas — may be related: redundant teachers from troubled areas may be shifted to stable areas and thus provide sufficient teachers to make compulsory education practical.

The troublesome areas would be punished — or would punish themselves — whereas the stable, low-sliding areas would be rewarded with the realisation of the oft-repeated black demand for free and compulsory education.

But the situation is not as simply as that: most teachers in the troubled areas have not been transferred. Moreover they have warned that they will resign from the department if any attempt is made to relocate them en masse.

Observers point out, however, that the prospect of making education compulsory in selective areas will polarise the black community on a geographical basis into areas favouring and opposing boycotts as a weapon for obtaining redress of black grievances.

Another division may emerge in response to the introduction of compulsory education: parents, who generally favour making use of the education system, however imperfect it may be, may find themselves pitted against their children, who have repeatedly reverted to boycotts as a means of protesting against the black man's lot.

Compulsory education may shift the role of controlling restless black youth from police to parents, a possibility which seems plausible when the enabling section of the Education and Training Act is examined.

Section 37, which empowers the Minister of Education and Training to making schooling compulsory for children up to a specified age in a defined area, puts the onus for ensuring school attendance on parents and guardians.

Failure to do so means a fine of up to R10 or imprisonment of up to one month for a first offence. For a second offence punishment is maximum fine of R40 or imprisonment for a maximum of two months.

There is a third potential advantage for the authorities. It will give them an additional legal weapon with which to combat boycotts. Not only will parents be vulnerable to official action, but anyone obstructing the work of attendance officers will be liable to.

a fine of R20 or imprisonment for one month.

But Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, a senior liaison officer with the department, presented a perspective which is free from the manipulative connotations of realpolitik associated with the above view.

There is, he stressed in an interview, nothing sudden or opportune about the decision to initiate selective introduction of compulsory education next year. It is a move by the department to honour a commitment to make education free and compulsory for blacks as well as whites, he added.

Nor, he said, was there any question of cynically using black adults to control black youth, as the areas where compulsory education will be introduced are areas where the black community has pressed for it.

By the same token, black parents are unlikely to feel pressured by the department, or to come into conflict with it on compulsory education, as they will come from areas where "90% of the parents are already sending their children to school voluntarily".

Mr Engelbrecht saw the scheduled start to compulsory education as a major step toward fulfilment of offical pledges to the black community to "equalise education" between South Africa's races. Since education is compulsory for whites, equalisation implied making it compulsory for blacks, he reasoned.

Professor Michael Ashby, dean of the education faculty at the University of Cape Town, disagreed that compulsory education is a top priority in the present situation, particularly in the context of the unresolved grievances underlying the boycott.

He said compulsory education should not be introduced until about 90% of the children concerned are at school and only a "fringe group" needs to be brought in.

Instead of making education compulsory in the present unsettled climate and thereby risking "political confrontation" with those sections of the black community who see the present education system as "Bantu Education" by another name, the department ought to concentrate on "building up the infra-structure".

Improvements to the infrastructure would include repair to schools damaged during the unrest, building of new schools and classrooms, elimination the double session and platoon systems, increasing the supply of teachers and raising the level of their qualifications, and reduction in the high drop-out rate.

The shortage of school accomodation and the make-shift measures of the double session and platoon system are interlinked problems.

Double sessions (one teacher uses one classroom to teach two sets of classes in succession) and the platoon system (two sets of teachers and two sets of classes use one classroom at different times) were introduced in response to the shortage of classrooms.

In June last year the then Minister of Education and Training, Mr "Punt" Janson, told Parliament 7 000 additional classrooms would have to be built to eliminate double sessions in black schools.

The problems of the supply of teachers relative to the number of pupils and of teacher qualifications generally are implicit in figures quoted in the 1979 Annual Survey of Race Relations.

The teacher-pupil ratio in 1979 was 1:47.5 compared to 1:19.6 for whites. The proportion of black teachers whose teaching certificate was based on Standard Six was about 15%. These graduating from a teacher training course on the basis of a Standard Eight certificate accounted for just over 30%.

Figures collated by the institute's research department highlight the drop-out problem. Of the total number of black pupils who entered Sub-A in 1967, only 15% reached Form Three in 1977. To put it differently, 85% dropped out along the way.

These figures bring Prof Ashby's fear that compulsory education may divert attention from more urgent needs into sharp focus. They also raise the question of whether the money and talent would not be better directed in combating the drop-out rate before Standard

LATEST STATISTICS ON BLACK EDUCATION

Per capita expenditure 1979-1980:

	Including Capital Expenditure	Excluding Capital Expenditure
White	R724.00	R640.00
Indian	367.15	297.31
Coloured	228.04	197.20
African	71.28	68.15

Percentage GNP spent on education for calendar year 1978:

	Percentage	Amount R-million
White	2.82	1 008.9
Coloured	0.51	196.7
Indian	0.25	95.2
African	0.66	253.8

Source: Institute of Race Relations.

Right — whether the priority should not be keeping those at school there longer rather than bringing more into schools?

A statement issued by the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Fanie Hartzenberg, in September at the height of the boycott crisis in the Cape, puts the situation in a different light.

Dr Hartzenberg was convinced that objective analysis would prove that his department was undertaking far-reaching reforms which held out the prospect of equalising education for the races and which laid the foundation for the introduction of compulsory education.

He stressed the increased financial input to black education both in proportional and absolute terms: his department's budget rose by 37% in the latest financial year against an average departmental increase of between 11% and 13%; in money terms it rose from R27-million in the financial year 1972-1973 to R268,3-million in 1980-81.

One benefit was expansion in school buildings: from April 1979, when the department received Cabinet approval to erect its own schools, 77 new community schools (equivalent to 1 040 classrooms), and 814 additional classrooms were built.

Dr Hartzenberg added: "In the present financial year no less than 78 schools, consisting of 1 488 classrooms, and 1 701 additional classrooms at existing schools (giving a total of 3 187 classrooms) are being erected."

The Minister went on to refer specifically to compulsory education and to list the steps which he believed made its introduction possible.

They included: lowering the age of admission to school from seven to six, reduction of the teacher-pupil ratio from 38:1 in 1980 to 35:1 in 1980, provision of "sufficient classroom accommodation" and, consequently, near "elimination" of double sessions, and supply of free textbooks.

The reduction of the teacher-pupil ratio is quoted by the department as evidence of the increasing supply of teachers. There are presently seven teacher training colleges in white-designated South Africa. Two more are scheduled to open next year.

The rising number of black matriculants is cited as a hopeful sign, the presumption being that a fair proportion will end up as teachers. The number of matric candidates rose from 675 in 1955 to more than 43 000 in 1980.

From the welter of argument and counter-argument the complexity of the debate on whether the introduction of compulsory education is appropriate in the present climate is evident.

But amidst the controversy — and black education is controversial subject — one point seems to be clear: blacks have a strong and apparently ineradicable suspicion of a racially separate educational system.

As Dr Franz Auerbach, a prominent scholar of black education, pointed out in a perceptive article last year, blacks equate separate education with Dr Hendrik Verwoerd and his "infamous 1954 Senate speech," in which he said: "There is no place for the native in the European community above certain forms of labour."

Dr Hartzenberg was warned last month by a delegation from the the South African Council of Churches that his attempts at reform would have a negligible impact as long as blacks were offered racially separate education.

More than 25 years have passed since Dr Verwoerd's speech on the new system of Bantu Education, but the bitter suspicion of separate education, however it may have changed, lives on.

To quote Dr Auerbach: "Subsequent improvements cannot erase the memory of a system that deliberately lowered the quality (of education) to get more educational activity from the same sum of money."

CSO: 4420

BLACK EDUCATION IN CAPE AREA HAS GLOOMY PROSPECTS

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 20 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

WITH the new school year approaching, there is growing concern about the future of black education in the Cape Peninsula after a year in which schooling in the townships ground to a halt.

At this stage, neither the education authorities nor parents or pupils know whether or when schools will reopen.

And if schooling is resumed, no one knows whether the pupils will return.

There also is a possibility that pupils over 18 will be declared adults and not readmitted to the high schools.

It is not clear either how the education process would cope with the backlog.

Whatever the reasons behind the school boycotts, school closures and the cancellation of examinations, thousands of black pupils have lost a year of education which many will never make up.

More than 11 000 pupils were affected by the September closure of the ten African higher primary schools and four secondary schools in the Peninsula, while attendence at most lower primary schools fell below 50 percent.

The Minister of Education and Planning, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, has still to make a decision on whether to reopen the schools.

This could be any time within the next two months, according to the department's deputy chief public relations officer, Mr J A Schoeman.

And the go-ahead depends on the "co-operation of parents and willingness of pupils", he added.

Interviewed by the Cape Times this week, both Mr Schoeman and the Cape director of the department, Mr D H Owens, anticipated accommodation problems if schooling was resumed.

The worst-hit would be the Std 3 classes — the entrance level for higher primary education.

With this year's pupils having to repeat, schools would have to contend with pupils having completed lower primary education.

To cope with this, Mr Owens said, the department was considering the introduction of a platoon system in which classes would be held twice a day.

Mr Schoeman said a possible solution to overcrowding in the higher levels was that pupils over the age of 18 would be declared "adults" and would not be readmitted to school.

Those affected could complete their education at the department's "adult education training centres", one of which was the Langa Centre.

Miss Nombeko Mlambo, who is involved in a community education research project by the University of Cape Town's Department of Extra-Mural Studies, said yesterday she could not predict what the pupils' reactions would be if the schools were reopened.

Several pupils spoken to this week said they would not return unless their grievances were met by the government, and the detention of pupils had only served to strengthen the pupils' determination, they said.

Miss Mlambo said their "animosity" had been sharpened by the government's failure to make "a committment" and the community had little hope that their demands would be met.

The school issue had resulted in heightened awareness by the pupils of their position, and not only in the area of education. But she predicted a large number of "drop-outs". "Some are already working and they won't go back to school."

Most pupils had been idle since September, she added. The education gained in cultural activities by some was "a drop in the ocean".

On the situation generally, she said the pupils were becoming more and more militant, parents were divided and teachers were caught in the worst position of all, "rejected by pupils and pressurized by the authorities."

CSO: 4420

'WHITE HOMELAND' ORGANIZATION CONTINUES PLANNING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Nov 80 p B3

[Text] The "Orange Society" (Vereniging van Oranjewerkers) claims to be making good progress with plans for a white homeland and hopes to establish its first exclusively white settlement next year.

The society is strongly sponsored by the Verwoerd clan, with at least four relatives of the late Prime Minister and high priest of separate development, Dr H.F. Verwoerd, actively involved in its organisation.

His widow, Mrs Betsie Verwoerd, is honorary president; his son, the Rev H.F. Verwoerd, is general secretary; his son-in-law, Professor C.W.H. Boshoff, chairman of Sabra and head of the Broederbond, is a committee member, as is his daughter, Mrs Anna Boshoff.

Mr Verwoerd has resigned as a Dutch Reformed missionary to take the post of general secretary.

Interviewed on his society's plans, Mr Verwoerd said the aim was to first establish exclusively white growth points. Areas likely to be considered include the Orange River region, the Vaal River and, possibly Oudtshoorn.

These areas would serve as a heartland for whites, with no people of other races allowed to live or work there. These would be gradually extended into whole regions where only whites would be allowed, he said.

The organisation's head committee would meet before the end of the year to consider which area would be best suited for the purpose, he said.

Implication

Some farmers had already expressed interest in the scheme, he said. This would mean they would have only white farm workers, but other possibilities that could be considered included greater mechanisation, ploughing or cultivating their lands on a cooperative basis, or having students and pupils work on their farms, he said.

Mr Verwoerd said the society preferred not to refer to the scheme as a "white homeland" as this could be seen to imply that whites were relinquishing their claim to the rest of the country.

The society is continuing with its plans in spite of firm rejection of the idea of a white homeland by the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha.

CSO: 4420

VORSTER WARNS AFRIKANERS TO PRESERVE IDENTITY

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 7 Nov 80 p 4

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — The former state president, Mr B J Vorster, last night warned Afrikaners that if they sacrificed their identity in liaising with other groups over South Africa's future, they were doomed.

Addressing members of the Afrikaanse Skakelkommittee at the Parkheuwel Ned Geref Kerk Hall in Port Elizabeth, Mr Vorster said that South Africa had put its language problems behind it.

"But other problems lie ahead."

The Afrikaans cultural organization invited Mr Vorster to unveil a plaque to commemorate his and Mrs Vorster's contribution to the Afrikaner cause in Port Elizabeth during their brief residence in the city from 1939 to 1941.

The plaque is to be erected at the Harmonie Building where Mr Vorster was employed by a legal firm.

Mr Vorster, apparently referring to the quest to find a new constitutional dispensation in South Africa, said that if it was to be successful, the problem had to be dealt with in the same way that the English-Afrikaans language issue was resolved.

"We decided, as civilized people, that as we were to live together, each language group must have the right to retain and protect its own identity.

"This question that lies ahead of us must be treated in the same way. If you sacrifice your right to your own identity, then you sacrifice your very existence."

While liaison must take place, liaison should not be allowed to lead to loss of identity.

"There must be a place in the sun for all. But you must be sure there is a place left in the sun for yourself too.'

CSO: 4420

'MUSLIM NEWS' CONDEMNS PARTICIPATION IN UNREPRESENTATIVE 'COUNCILS'

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 31 Oct 80 p 20

[Editorial: "Reject Racism"]

[Text]

Every Azanian is prepared to rid himself of all traces of racialism and not work in the direction whereby his actions would only benefit the particular ethnic group he represents. Yet, the chairman of the South African Indian Council, Mr Y S Chinsamy, had stated that he expected the Council to become a fully-elected body by October or November next year.

Even the occupiers of the 'paper palace', members of the former Coloured Representative Council, have discarded intentions of being party to a council whose powers are minimal compared to the weight of words wasted as they discussed items that could never be projected into reality.

Like the Coloured Representative Council, the Indian Council will be elected by a minority of those whom it purports to represent.

It is obvious that dummy representatives are not accepted by the majority of Azanians. Members elected to the Coloured Representative Council and those that will be elected to the Indian Council, were and will be elected by non-whites — a term of contempt used by Azanians towards those eager to wrap themselves in ethnic clothing.

There is no place in our society for an Indian Council. What is demanded is full citizenship and all the rights normally accorded to a citizen.

Being an Azanian does not mean the negation of a group's culture. But group culture would not be exploited to result in the domination of one group over others so that the dominant group could enrich itself at the expense of the rest. The main thing is that one would be an Azanian with full human rights not to be

supressed, by repressive laws enacted by the dominant group.

As Allah says in the Holy Qur'an:

O mankind! We created you from a single (pair) of a male and female, and made you into nations and tribes, that you may know each other (not that you may despise each other). XLIX: 13

Here we are reminded that it is our common origin that is important and not 'cultural' or 'ethnic' identities.

This also brings to mind the reported statement by Johannesburg's Chief Rabbi, Dr B M Casper, who said that apartheid fostered the Jewish identity. Of course, it is this type of thinking that gave birth to Zionism.

Muslims cannot reason in the same manner as the Chief Rabbi. If they do, they are rejecting a fundamental Islamic principle. Islam does not need apartheid to act as a crutch. On the contrary, the spirit of Islam sincerely upheld cannot but destroy apartheid.

Rather than accepting an ideology that has caused so much tumult and oppression as a blessing, Allah asks the Muslims:

And why should you not fight in the cause of Allah and of those who, being weak, are ill-treated (and oppressed)? - Men, women and children, whose cry is: 'Our Lord! rescue us from this town whose people are oppressors; and raise for us from Thee one who will protect; and raise for us from Thee one who will help!' IV: 75

CSO: 4420

AZAPO OFFICIALS ARRESTED IN NORTHERN TRANSVAAL

Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 12-18 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

IN AN apparent move to completely eradicate the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) in the Northern Transvaal, the two remaining executive members of the Seshego branch were last week detained under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Harry Madikoto (secretary), together with treasurer Mr Sello Rasethaba, were picked up at their place of employment in Pietersburg.

They were then driven to their respective homes where they collected their clothes.

According to Mr Rasethaba's detention warrant, he is being held at Victor Verster Prison, in Paarl near Cape Town.

His detention period expires on April 30, 1981.

The Seshego Branch chairmen and his vice Mr Mamabolo Raphesu, and Mr Moses Moalusi, respectively, are believed to be held under section six of the Terrorism Act.

Together with them are five members of the Lingenye Branch near Tzaneen in the Northern Eastern Transvaal. Only one member in Mahwelereng, near Potgietersrus, is also being held under section six.

Last week four members from the Mahwelereng branch were so said to have been detained.

The four are Miss Mapula Mogodi, Perry Kekana and Holly Kekana, who at the time were busy with their final matric examinations.

They were attending school at the local Gojela High School.

The fourth is Mr Jan Thobejane.

According to their relatives they were also asked to take along some of their clothes and books.

The detentions are seen as an attempt by the authorities to curb the activities of Azapo in the Northern Transvaal.

The boycott against Lebowa Transport buses, now in its 13th week in Seshego, and eight in Linyenye, is being spearheaded by Azapo together with the Seshego Village Committee.

The workers in both areas have since demanded that the Government-owned buses, (Lebowa Transport), be replaced by Black-owned ones.

In Seshego commuters use the Black-owned "Hamba Buya", and these buses do not operate in the townships.

For a month now commuters could not hold meetings as these were being banned every weekend by the Lebowa Government.

Also detained under section six is Seshego Village Committee chairman and "Mayor", the Reverend M P Malatji.

In Linyenye commuters travel long distances outside the township to board Black-owned buses.

CSO: 4420

'THE CITIZEN' DISCUSSES CONSTITUTIONAL REFERENDUM IDEA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Dec 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Referendum?"]

[Text]

IN NORMAL circumstances, we would say the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is right to put any drastic constitutional problems to the country in a referendum.

Supposing, in any case, that what emanates from the President's Council justifies such action.

And supposing, as the Prime Minister, Mr Botha implies, the policy is to have Whites, Coloureds and Indians in the same political structures (the suggestion being, according to Nationalist newspapers, that there should be a single Parliament with White, Coloured and Indian Chambers).

But there are some overriding questions. For example, can anybody really anticipate what the President's Council might propose?

Surely, if it is to be independent, it should have the right to bring forward ideas that are not necessarily canvassed by any party or section of a party?

Next, we must be satisfied that a referendum is not just a means for overcoming the ruling party's internal problems.

The argument against this kind of action is as follows:

The conservatives have made it clear that they are against any dispensation which will bring the Coloureds back into Parliament.

They want Parliament to remain White and the White man's sovereignty to stay untouched.

Verligtes are urging a three-Chamber Parliament in which White, Coloureds and Indians will be represented.

That is a radical departure from accepted Nationalist policy, though in keeping with the spirit of change that is abroad.

With the Transvaal firmly in the hands of the conservatives, as shown by the elections at last Saturday's head committee meeting, Mr Botha can either resolve the issue within the party, which is the democratic thing to do, by taking up the conservative challenge and beating them on the issue, or take the matter beyond the party to the nation.

One can assume that by addressing a national audience rather than just a party one, the Prime Minister would be able to get a favourable decision.

The NRP would no doubt welcome the suggested changes.

The PFP would not be able to boycott a referendum, as it did the President's Council, but would be forced to take a positive stand (or would it advise its members to say "no" to the proposals, or to abstain, which would finish it off completely in White politics?)

So we now get to the situation where the Prime Minister, who has tended to bypass National Party congresses, which have not had a say in recent political changes, will bypass the party and the House of Assembly by going straight to the country in a referendum.

We wonder whether the tenuous National Party unity could be maintained with such a manoeuvre.

In the circumstances, therefore, the Prime Minister might be better advised to push the three-chamber idea within the party itself, using his considerable power and prestige as Prime Minister to convince as many people as possible within the party that there must be such a change — and that it is justified.

At the same time, he should tackle the conservative revolt within the party, which is mainly confined to the Transvaal, by spelling out in detail his 12-point programme, so that there can be no confusion over what he means.

Then, instead of being able to say, "Well, we support the Prime Minister's 12 points, which are traditional National Party policy, so you can't accuse us of opposing the Prime Minister," the conservatives would have to accept the policy as defined by Mr Botha or follow their own personal inclinations.

What should not be allowed to continue unresolved is an incipient revolt in which one section of the party whispers against the policy that the Prime Minister is following, while at the same time paying lip service to party unity and to the Prime Minister.

That way, nobody knows where he stands. And not just the party, but the Government, which is more important, suffers.

Our own view is that there must be change, but that the National Party must be strong enough to bring that change into force, since a weakened Government cannot act decisively.

Against this background, the referendum appears to be only a way of sidestepping an issue which the National Party itself must resolve.

Therefore, on balance, we would say that a referendum would not be wise.

However, if a referendum is held, we hope that it will be for constitutional changes which are pertinent, acceptable to other races as well as Whites, and capable of setting South Africa on the road to a new dispensation and a peaceful future.

Let there be no mistake about this:

Whatever happens, South Africa cannot go back to the time when apartheid reigned supreme.

Nor can it maintain the status quo.

Nor can it avoid making the changes that the times in which we live demand.

Therefore, the National Party must move forward, whatever the consequences for itself, because, without change, South Africa cannot survive.

That, referendum or no referendum, is the clear warning.

CSO: 4420

PFP APPEALS TO KOORNHOF ON PRETORIA PARKS ISSUE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

THE Northern Transvaal branch of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) has called on Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, to take a public stand urgently on the petition which some Pretoria city councillors are circulating for support to have the city's parks closed to blacks.

A spokesman for the branch, Mr Eberhard Bertelsmann, said in a letter to the Minister that the parks were opened to all races during the South African Games in 1973 — an action which was acclaimed worldwide as a forward step.

And he reminded the Minister that he had associated himself with open parks.

"Since then you have indicated that you are a supporter of a speedy elimination of unnecessary and irritating discrimination," the letter said.

"We can scarcely imagine a more serious example of offensive petty apartheid than the action of Councillor Denyschen and his supporters in circulating the petition."

Mr Bertelsmann said this was not only because the whole motivation was racist. It could only give the impression to black citizens that there was an attempt to introduce again the crassest forms of apartheid — and the issue could again make South Africa the skunk of the world.

Mr Bertelsmann said Dr Koornhof had been asked before to comment publically on the issue, but had not done so.

"We want to express our concern over the action of Pretoria's city fathers — and the quiet approval of the city's MPs — and ask you in the interests of South Africa to act to stop this obvious disservice to our country."

In a letter to Pretoria city councillors, Mr Bertelsmann said there were no reasons for again closing the parks to blacks — it appeared there was a resurgence of old-time apartheid.

To close the parks would lead to a further deterioration in race relations, Mr Bertelsmann said — something which South Africa could ill-afford. There was no alternative but to allow working blacks to use public parks and squares.

CSO: 4420

PRESS COMMENT ON KOORNHOF'S REFORM BILLS

'THE CAPE TIMES' Comment

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 5 Nov 80 p 12

[Editorial: "The Koornhof Bills"]

[Text]

WHILE Dr Koornhof's reform bills are receiving close attention from interested parties, it remains to be seen how the new legislation will be received in the black community, the people most directly affected. The success of these measures will depend on the measure of support Dr Koornhof is able to muster among blacks, once they have digested the proposals and put forward their comments. The bills are avowedly designed to ease the intolerable burdens which, it is widely agreed, have weighed heavily on blacks in recent decades, particularly the pass-law measures which have broken up black families and prevented blacks from selling their labour and skills in the best market. If Dr Koornhof can convince blacks that his bills are in their interests, and they pledge their co-operation, this will be progress indeed. If he cannot secure such support, he would be advised to take his bills back to the drawing board and start again.

An urban élite

Without anticipating black reaction, which will speak for itself, there are aspects of this legislation which may be pondered by the whole community, not only by blacks. In the first place, it appears that the thrust of this legislation is to divide the black community, creating a privileged urban elite, a black middle class, whose lot will be significantly improved by the Koornhof bills. The others, blacks who do not qualify, such as the unemployed and unhoused masses in the rural areas and elsewhere, will find the odds heavily weighed against them. The poor and unemployed will find influx control being applied with renewed vigour and increased penalties. The tightening of the influx control screw, thrusting the unemployed masses out of sight, is not likely to work all that efficiently. Desperate people whose children are hungry are highly resourceful in

circumventing restrictions on their movement and employment. It is a matter of life and death. But the influx control axe will nevertheless fall heavily on the rural poor, many of whom will have no choice but to stay put and fend for their families as best they can.

This course offers a number of drawbacks. To tolerate the existence of a large pool of unemployed rural poor, and to keep them in this state by strictly enforced controls, is a procedure fraught with risks. From a security point of view, this will provide the water in which the guerilla fish will be able to swim at will. In this dispensation, the rural areas will be ripe for destabilization by committed revolutionary cadres from over the border.

Secondly, it seems inescapable that police harassment of blacks will continue if not intensify under the new system. If a punitive system of influx control is to be enforced, there is no other way of doing this effectively. The requirement that blacks must produce passes or reference books on demand by the police and other officials is an essential part of enforcement. Unless police have this right, and exercise it, there is no watertight way of enforcing influx control. But this is the aspect of the system which causes most grief and resentment — the summary arrest of pass offenders. If the new, amended system does not do away with summary arrest, it will be of marginal value. But without such arrests, can there be effective influx control? Dr Koornhof's dilemma is manifest. Should he not consider the benefits of taking the plunge, applying the free market philosophy and scrapping controls?

What needs to be considered is the possible consequences of black disillusionment if the new bills, as finally enacted, do not measure up to black expectations. A pending reform of discriminatory legislation had been announced with great fanfares. But will these bills do? Will the black political leadership accept the principle of establishing an urban black elite at the expense of the impoverished masses? Is this principle a wise one? In the light of national security? Are not the drawbacks of abolishing influx control vastly outweighed by the benefits of abolition? In terms of improved morale and goodwill in the black community?

'THE VOICE' Comment

Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 5-11 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Dompas Trick"]

[Text]

THE SOUTH African Council of Churches has hit the nail on the head when it says that Dr Piet Koornhof's new draft legislation is in line with the Government's "total strategy".

We take the matter even further by suggesting that the overriding concept in the Minister of Development and Co-operation's "new deal", is that of divide and rule.

Unless otherwise persuaded, we suspect that the creation of a kind of privileged Blacks buffer also falls in perfect line with the total strategy of divide and rule.

If this is seen in the context of the creation of the President's Council which only includes Whites, the so-called Coloureds and Indians, then the whole thing begins to make sense.

Part of the total strategy seems to be that of weakening and undermining Black unity as much as possible.

We maintain that if Dr Koornhof was sincere in eradicating apartheid, and, thereby embarking on a deal era for the hitherto voiceless Black masses, he would have done this with (and not for) authentic Black leaders.

We however, seriously doubt whether Dr Koornhof, in his capacity as Minister, has any power to deviate from the stated Nationalist Party policy of apartheid. Good intentions he might have, but as long as he is with the Nationalist Party, he has absolutely no room for any independent manoeuvre.

He simply must toe the line.

'RAND DAILY MAIL' Editorial

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Nov 80 p 12

[Editorial: "The Illusion That Apartheid Is Dead"]

[Text]

WE want to see peaceful progress in South Africa. We want, that Nationalists to get a move on and bring about racial change. When they do so, we are glad to applaud them and to support them. We are desperately conscious of the need for change if conflict and catastrophe are to be avoided.

But it must be real change and it must be honest change. It must certainly not be the pretence of change contained in the Black Community Development Bill.

At the end of last month, when Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Cooperation and Development, announced this Bill and two others, he presented them as a major step forward in giving blacks a new deal. They were seen as extending significantly new freedoms to city blacks. Even while Dr Koornhof acknowledged that the planned legislation was not perfect, he described it as part of the process of reform.

But a close look at his key Bill reveals an entirely different picture. The detailed assessment we published yesterday shows that little of substance is in fact being extended; whereas, on the other hand, a great deal that is repressive and objectionable is being retained or introduced.

As the main conclusion of the assessment stated:

- The situation of blacks who already qualify to be in the cities is barely altered. There is no major, fundamental improvement for them.
- Life is going to be tougher for those in the rural areas who want to get to the cities.
- The *dompas* will continue, if only in another guise. So will legal sanctions against offenders.
- The Minister, officials and policemen will continue to wield their vast powers.

None of this can give heart to blacks that improvements lie ahead for them. None of it can persuade anyone that the Nationalists actually mean to put into practice their words of glowing promise.

Indeed, to attempt to pretend that the planned legislation represents any kind of a new deal is iniquitous. It arouses hope where there is no hope. It arouses expectations which are going to be drabed when people suffer the actual consequences of the legislation.

How did Dr Koornhof come to perpetrate this planned legislation, and to surround it with so much glitter? Is it conceivable that he simply did not understand the complexity and tangled language in the Bill?

Whatever the answers might be, the overriding point is that he should not proceed with the legislation. If he insists on doing so, he must drop the pretence that it is progress. He cannot now avoid acknowledging it for what it is.

He cannot bluff people that apartheid is dead when legislation of this sort proves that is it alive, and well.

CSO: 4420

KOORNHOF ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

LD021456 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] The establishment of a committee for the joint promotion of community development among the black peoples of South Africa has been announced by the minister of cooperation and development, Dr Pieter Koornhof. Dr Koornhof told a news conference in the city of Pretoria that the committee would consist of 16 members. They would represent the Department of Education and Training, the Department of Health, Social Welfare and Pensions, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information, the Economic Development Corporation, the Bureau for Economic Research, Cooperation and Development and the Council of Chairmen of Administration Boards.

The Council of Chief Ministers of the National States has been invited to nominate three representatives to serve on the committee. Three chairmen of community councils and four members of the Department of Cooperation and Development will also serve on the committee.

Dr Koornhof referred to the government's attitude towards the importance of the private sector in the development of Southern Africa and the establishment of a multilateral development bank in Southern Africa and a development corporation for small businessmen. He said community development and the method of development was closely linked to this trend.

Black communities in the national states and urban areas outside the national states have to take the initiative to speed up their own development. However, it was necessary that the authorities should take steps to promote the community initiatives and to support them. Dr Koornhof said the committee would probably be established early next year.

The report of the committee investigating community development was also released at the news conference. The committee recommended among other things that the administrative setup in urban areas inside the national states should receive serious attention and that viable projects for community development in black urban areas should be investigated.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER REVIEWS MANPOWER STRATEGY FOR CONSTELLATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Nov 80 p 8

[Article by Johann Kloppers]

[Text]

THE Department of Manpower Utilisation was busy with a comprehensive manpower strategy as part of a total strategy for South Africa — and eventually — a Southern African Censtellation of States, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha said yesterday.

Officially opening the Manpower 2000 convention in Pretoria, he said the administrative and organisational infrastructure required for this had already been developed to an important extent through:

- The reviewing of legislation;
- Rationalisation of the civil service;
- The introduction of a National Manpower Commission;
- The introduction of an industrial court; and
- Launching of the Manpower 2000-project.

"I am thankful to say that I and my department, in co-operation with the private sector, has been working for some time now on such a strategy," Mr Botha said.

"Without going into too much detail I want to give you the assurance that the following programmes specifically were on vital importance to the manpower strategy:

- The training and retraining of managers, labourers, matriculants and jobless people in a variety of careers. "I hope to make some more announcements in the near future in this regard."
- The co-ordination of training and the maintaining of standards. The national training board would play an important role in this regard.
- The creation of job opportunities. The NMC had in co-operation with the Prime Minister's economic advisor already begun with an investigation in this regard and further investigations were under way.
- The improvement of productivity. The national productivity institute would play an important part in this regard.
- The provision of more effective job reservation services to joboeekers of all races. The necessary legislation in this regard would be tabled early in 1981.
- The maintaining of labour peace. This programme also provided among other things for the training of people to
- The maintaining of labour peace. This programme also provided among other things for the training of people to become acquainted with labour relations.
- Co-operation between South African and the self-governing independent states on the manpower terrain, especially with regard to the training and retraining of people with the eye on labour relations.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE, INCLUDING DEFENSE, HIGHER THAN FORECAST

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 Nov 80 p 19

[Article by Harold Fridjhon]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT expenditure for the first seven months of the current fiscal year is running nearly 22% above the total for the comparable period of last year — in spite of Senator Horwood stating in his Budget speech that the 1980-81 spending would be only 14% higher than last year.

Total payments made by the Exchequer in the seven months were R7 863-million compared with R6 453-million last year. If spending were proportional over the period the seven-month expenditure should have been R7 [illegible]-million.

But expenditure does not occur evenly over each month of the fiscal year and during the next five months it is possible that the rate of spending will slow down and that the outcome might be closer to Senator Horwood's Budget of R13 143-million.

Numerically the biggest excess in expenditure was in the Defence vote. In the seven months to October, issues to Defence amounted to R1 [illegible]-million against R1 [illegible]-million last year — an increase of 31%.

Expenditure by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries was 64% more in seven months this year than last year with a total of R275-million.

Commerce and Consumer Affairs have topped their last year's spending by 32% and Community Development is 54% up with a total of R142-million against R92-million in the first seven months last year.

Indian Affairs is 33% up and police expenditure at R268-million is running 48% higher than last year for the first seven months.

Education and Training at R147-million is 33% above the last year's figure.

The higher Defence figure is understandable in the current climate and so are the increases in Community Development, Coloured Relations (up 18%), Indian Affairs and Education. These increases suggest that the Government is putting its money where its mouth is.

With total expenditure at R7 863-million and total revenue during the seven months amounting to R6 946-million, there is a deficit of R917-million. Net borrowing totalled R798-million, leaving a bottom-line deficit of R119-million.

But the Treasury had R2[illegible]-million cash in hand. This suggests that the Exchequer did not have to look for additional finance from the banking sector which might have aggravated the money supply position.

CSO: 4420

NEW WEAPONS ON SHOW AT BOTHA FAREWELL PARADE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Nov 80 pp 10-11

[Text]

MEMBERS of the public on Tuesday saw for the first time some of the latest additions to South Africa's military muscle-power during a mechanised march past at a farewell parade for the former Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha.

All the vehicles and weapons on parade were developed and made in South Africa by Armscor.

The new additions are: the 155 mm G5 field gun, the 127 mm artillery rocket system, a range of military vehicles named the Samil (SA Military) and a new tank named Elephant.

The rocket system, which has been called South Africa's "Stalin Organ" surpasses its Russn counterpart in striking distance, accuracy and fire-power.

Both the G5 field gun and the Samils were designed in South Africa with local conditions and our type of warfare in mind.

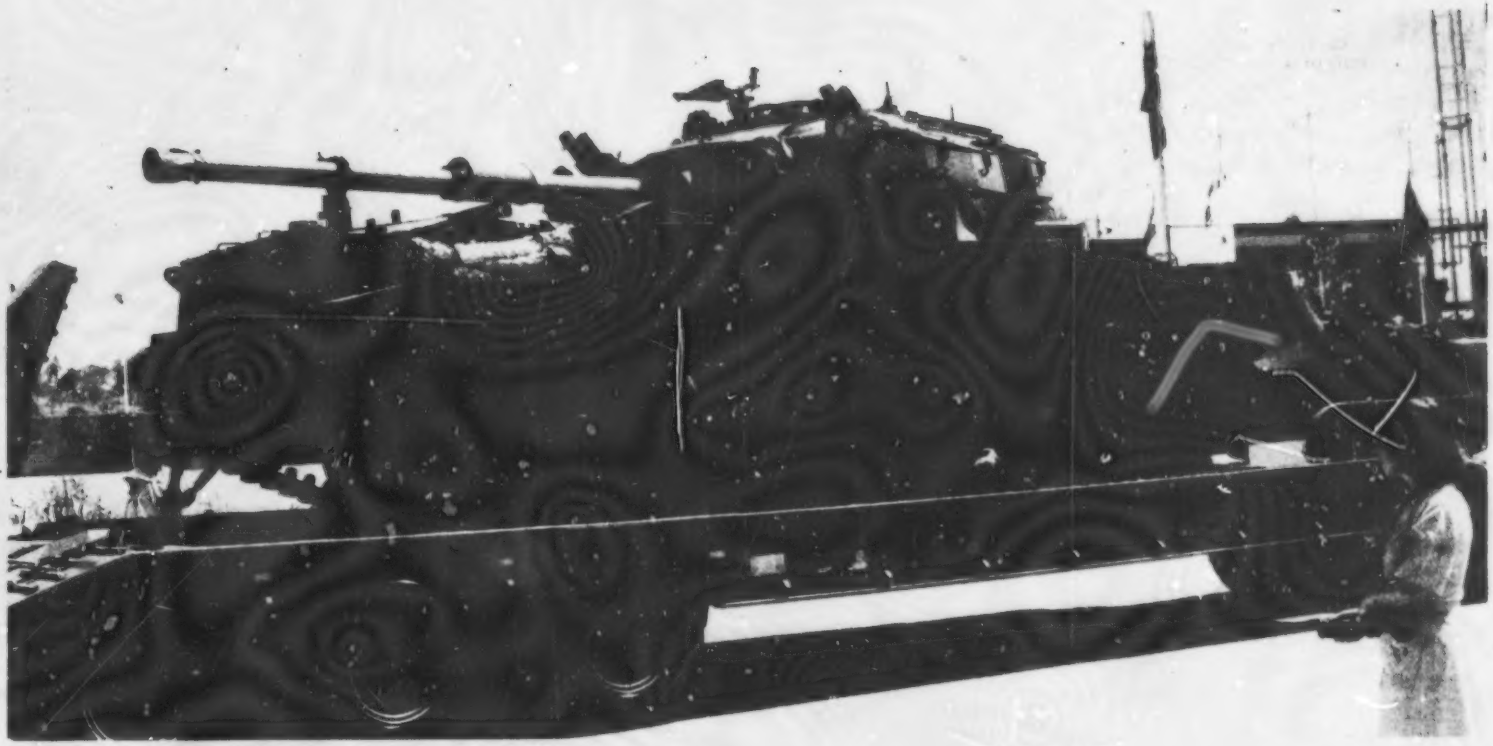
Other locally made weapons on parade included the Ratel infantry combat vehicle, the Ratel armoured car, the new generation R4 rifle and the Cactus missile system.

The Elephant tank is to replace the British-made Centurion tanks.

"For its internal security," the new Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday, "South Africa no longer has any need of armaments from outside and, in this respect, our country can no longer be isolated by arms boycotts.

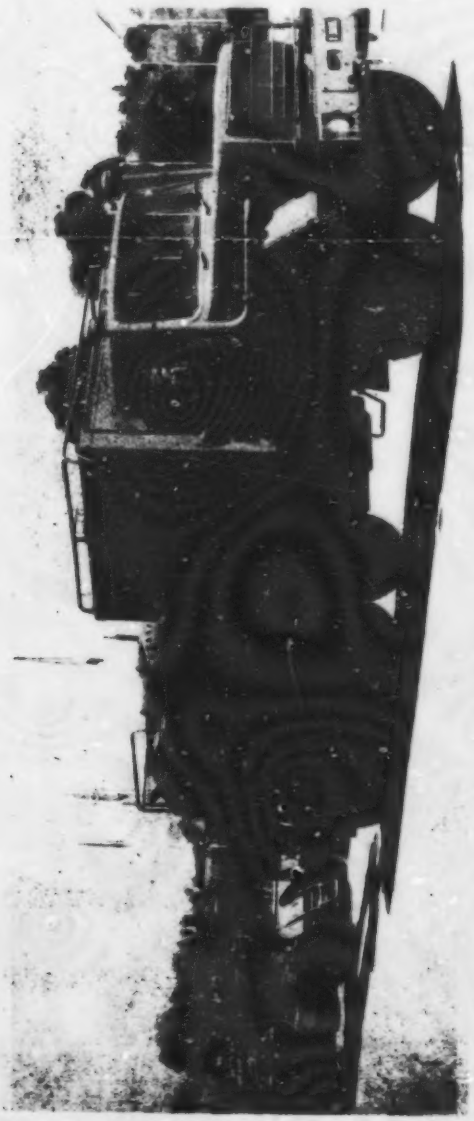
"South Africa is today, thanks to Mr Botha, not only independent as regards to its basic armament needs, but has even entered the export market," he said.

The chairman of Armscor, Commandant P G Marais, said that South Africa had succeeded in neutralising the arms embargo to a very large extent and that the SADF was far better equipped today than it was before sanctions were imposed against South Africa.



The new Elephant tank which packs a powerful punch was also displayed for the first time yesterday.

The new Samil gun tractor towing the locally designed G5 field gun.



The new generation South African-designed and manufactured troop carriers — SAMIL — drive past the dais in the amphitheatre in front of the Voortrekker Monument.

Two trucks equipped with the new multiple 127mm artillery rocket system which were shown to the public for the first time yesterday. The rocket launching system is another new South African development which has been designed and developed over the past few years. It is South Africa's answer to the "Stalin Organ" which was used during the Angolan War by the enemy.

CSO: 4420

SHORTAGE OF CIVILIAN, MILITARY PILOTS DISCUSSED

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 12 Nov 80 p 13

[Text]

CIVILIAN pilots who learn to fly at their own expense and constitute a potential reserve of combat aviators can be regarded as "a dwindling and endangered national resource", according to a contributor to Militaria, the official professional journal of the South African Defence Force.

The "continually escalating" cost of flying lessons "has effectively put pilot training out of the financial reach of many would-be airmen, while at the same time making it extremely costly to the qualified pilot to maintain his wings", says Lieutenant E H Ward SAN in the latest edition of the journal.

Lieutenant Ward's article suggests that the Defence Flying Club, a recreational private club, should be used as a "supernumerary squadron" to build up the country's reserve of operationally trained pilots.

According to Lieutenant Ward, most Western air forces are experiencing a "critical shortage" of qualified pilots, and at the same time aircraft have become so much more complex to fly that a pupil pilot can no longer be brought to a state of operational efficiency by a mass-production crash course.

It was obvious, therefore, that air forces would have to be able to draw on "substantial" reserves of trained airmen in order to cope with "the exhausting demands posed by potential combat situations".

This was why the SAAF had part-time squadrons consisting of ex-military and civilian pilots. But there were fewer and fewer civilian pilots left, "and the question is, can any air force afford to lose this potential reserve?"

The Royal Air Force, Lieutenant Shaw noted, was fighting a pilot shortage by sponsoring 18 university air squadrons (UAS), manned by full-time RAF instructors and operating 81 BAe Bulldog training aircraft which provided training for 600 students — "the largest flying training organisation in the RAF".

According to Lieutenant Shaw, there are two categories of UAS members:

- Undergraduates who wish to fly, and may eventually join the RAF — a group constituting more than half of the UAS membership.
- RAF-sponsored university cadets.

The UAS flying syllabus allows for 55 hours' training over three years, all of it up to RAF standard.

The result, according to Lieutenant Shaw, is a supply of potential entrants with a thorough academic and aeronautical background, and also "a reserve of military-oriented pilots" on which to draw in an emergency.

It was not practical to start a similar scheme in South Africa at present, thanks to the "astronomical financial implications" and the critical shortage of manpower and military aircraft, Lieutenant Shaw said, but added that certain measures could be applied to the Defence Flying Club (DFC).

This was a purely recreational private flying club for off-duty SADF personnel, who could train as pilots and then take courses in advanced navigation techniques, advanced aircraft handling and instrument flying.

The DFC received no official support except an annual grant from the Defence Sports Club and the use of hangerage and runways at Swartkop Air Force Base; for maintenance and the purchase of fuel, aircraft and spares it had to rely on its own resources.

According to Lieutenant Shaw the recreational nature of the DFC's flying indicated that its value as a potential reserve pool had been overlooked.

"Surely if courses in the operational flying of light aircraft were to be offered to the members of the club, these pilots could be used to fly the many light aircraft communications flights during any operation, thus releasing the highly trained regular pilots for other operational duties.

"Further, if the SADF was to make fuel and maintenance facilities available to the DFC at Swartkop at SADF tariffs, the club would be able to reduce the cost of training offered, thus making it available to a greater number of potential pilots at no extra cost to the SADF."

CSO: 4420

MINERAL SALES EXCHANGE EARNINGS SHOW INCREASE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Nov 80 p 28

[Article by Geoff Shuttleworth]

[Text] Foreign exchange earnings from mineral sales have surpassed the R10 000m mark, rising to R10 192m for the first three quarters of the year and handsomely surpassing last year's total of R8 500m.

When local sales are added in, the nine-month total for 1980 rises to R11 351m compared with the whole of last year's R9 768m.

Export sales in September amounted to R1 231m compared with R1 135m in August but fell short of July's record total of R1 424m.

Sales for the final quarter of 1980 should make certain that the Minerals Bureau's projections of a R14 500 to R15 000m 1980 total will be comfortably exceeded.

The increase in the September sales was almost entirely due to gold which fetched R967m compared with August's total of R876m.

Significantly, diamond sales have continued to decline since July. The September total was R48,4m against August's R55m and July's R77,1m. Latest sales, are, however, higher than the rockbottom sales of R12,7m in May this year.

Sales of antimony on export markets were R66 622 in September compared with R313 902 in August and confirm the gloomy picture painted by Cons Murchison when it suspended part of its mining operations.

Nickel sales were sharply higher at R15m compared with only R6,1m in August and R1,1m the month before. Copper also rose significantly to R19,8m from R9,4m in August and R12,3m in July.

Sales of coal and anthracite fell to R53,5m in September from R60,6m in August and R52,3m in July.

Manganese sales fell sharply to R7,4m, nearly half the August total of R14,5m and compared with July's R13,1m.

CSO: 4420

TRANSKEI ECONOMY VIRTUALLY STAGNANT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Nov 80 p 31

[Article by Pieter de Vos]

[Text]

Transkei seems to have little to offer to industrialists. While South Africa has experience one of the world's highest growth rates this year, its economy was virtually stagnant.

No figures are available, but growth was "very low," according to a Government spokesman.

Though Transkei has the agricultural potential to become the pantry of Southern Africa, farming generates very little wealth. In fact, there is a shortage of food with some essential like vegetables, milk and even maize being imported from South Africa.

The rolling hills are defaced by donges caused by erosion of the fertile farming soil.

Animal husbandry practices are of a poor standard. Animals are allowed to roam free with fencing only around the small patches set aside for household vegetable gardens.

About 90 percent of agricultural production is for subsistence purposes alone. The major cause of Transkei's ailing economy seems to be an ancient system of land tenure, with virtually no private land ownership.

Jobless

The country's employment potential seems to be dismal. Annually about 25 000 people enter the labour market, but most must find work in the Republic. The country has a potentially economically active population in excess of 1-million people, but there were only 122 000 jobs created by the private sector, public authorities and Government by 1977.

Two thirds of all males under the age of 65 were registered as migrant labourers in 1977. Paid employment in Transkei accounted only for 13 percent of the labour force while the remainder was engaged in traditional agriculture.

The earnings which migrant labourers send back home account for more than half of Transkei's net national income. Its domestic labour force is largely untrained, while illiteracy among adults is still a problem.

Surprising

It is therefore with surprise that one learns that the Transkei Development Corporation is currently investigating 29 new projects from various industrialists — most of them South African — who wish to establish industries in Transkei. Of these, 12 are expansions to existing industries involving an estimated R13m.

There is also a strong interest in Transkei from Taiwanese businessmen. By May next year, it is expected that five Taiwanese industries will have been established in the country.

Transkei's head of state, President Kaiser Matanzima, says he would like to open another area for industrial development — on the Transkeian side of the border near Queenstown.

There are at the moment four industrial areas in the country: two at Umtata and two at Butterworth.

A total of almost 100 industries has already been started in Transkei with the assistance of the Transkei Development Corporation.

The basic task of the Corporation is to develop the economy of the Transkei, including the planning, financing and implementation of undertakings.

Incentives

It draws industrialists to Transkei with some strong incentives. These include:

- The Corporation will erect a building to the specifications of the industrialist, who leases the building. The annual rental for the first ten years is 5.8 percent of the construction cost. After the ten-year period the Corporation may increase the rental at its own discretion.
- The Corporation can finance up to 50 percent of the capital required for machinery, equipment and working capital. The annual interest charged during the first ten years is 2.8 percent. After expiry of this period, this may be increased at the discretion of the Corporation.
- Altogether 30 percent of the value of the manufacturing machinery and equipment and 50 percent of the wages paid to Transkeian employees in the first seven years after establishment can be deducted from tax payable. If the industry is not liable for tax during the initial years of operation, these amounts can be claimed in cash.
- The Corporation makes housing available to key personnel at an annual rental of 2.5 percent of the cost of the dwellings.
- An industrialist who relocates his factory or part thereof from the PWV or Durban-Pinetown area will be fully compensated for the direct costs.
- A railage rebate of 40 percent is offered on goods manufactured in Transkei and railed out of the area and a rebate of 50 percent is offered on manufactured goods shipped from East London harbour to other South African ports.
- In respect of projects involving a total investment of more than R3m, concessions will be considered on merit.

The Transkei Development Corporation has made significant progress with the industrial development of the Transkei in the past year, says Mr Roy Gammie, managing director of the Corporation.

Optimistic

A total of 14 new industries representing an investment of R15.6m have been established. About 1 000 job opportunities for Transkeians have been created.

Mr Gammie is optimistic that more South African and overseas investors will in the near future invest in Transkei as a result of the upturn in the overall economic conditions in Southern Africa.

Recently I visited some of these pioneer industries in Transkei.

They represented textile and clothing, woodwork, engineering and agricultural factories, started by Taiwanese, German, Italian and South African businessmen.

Mr Andrew Ou, a Taiwanese industrialist, pointed out that the tax concessions were highly competitive compared with concessions granted in other regions in the world earmarked for development.

President Matanzima points to three advantages which the Transkei offers:

- Ample labour
- Ample water and electricity
- No trade unions.

"We," he says, referring to the Transkeians, "live a very normal life."

However, some exporters appear to be battling against the rising value of the rand (which means that their exports earn less overseas) and the lack of export incentives. Export incentives only apply to South African exporters.

Mr Cecil Kessler, owner of the Chet group of companies with most of its interests in Transkei, threatens to stop exports of a R30m West German order by March next year should he get no relief.

Another problem is the high rate of personal tax for people in the higher income groups. "It is killing," says Mr Gammie. It keeps managerial talent out of the country.

These industries, which have mushroomed from the veld in recent years, could be but the beginning of industrial development in Transkei.

But without development of its own resources such as agriculture, regional growth seems set to remain patchy, its workforce largely dependent on the South African labour market, and its industrial growth the result of subsidised investment.

CSO: 4420

FURTHER PROPOSALS OF WIEHAHN COMMISSION ON LABOR RELEASED

Details of Recommendations

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Nov 80 p 7

[Text]

FAR-REACHING recommendations relating to the employment, social security and the health of workers in South Africa are contained in the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Labour Legislation (parts 3 and 4) released in Pretoria yesterday.

According to an accompanying white paper to the Wiehahn Commission report, the Government is in earnest in its efforts to bring about the required changes by means of the necessary legislation as soon as possible.

"An attempt will be made to have as much of the legislation as possible ready for tabling during the 1981 session of Parliament."

Sheltered work

Part three of the report deals with the existing sheltered employment schemes, the wage subsidy schemes, the question of subsidising workshops for the blind and the position regarding the employment of handicapped persons.

Part four also contains far-reaching recommendations relating to the amendment and remaining of the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941, its consolidation with the Shops and Offices Act, 1964, and the provision in the new Act for the safety aspects relating to wiring and wiring work in regulations under the Act.

Regarding part three, the Government has accepted that:

- There should be an improvement in the quality of employment and vocational guidance services.
- The Government accepted this recommendation, but stressed that the rate at which this development would take place would be determined by the availability of funds and accommodation.
- There should be an investigation by the National Manpower Commission into the system of employment in South Africa.
- There should be compulsory registration of work-seekers and utilisation of employment and vocational services.

The Government also accepted a recommendation that there should be a utilisation of employment services by the public sector, except that the South African Police, because of its particular staff needs and suitability requirements as well as the security screening that has to be carried out before employment, will have to continue its own recruitment efforts.

The South African Defence Force at present also has its own recruiting offices throughout the country, and the Government has decided that these should also be continued.

The Government also accepted a recommendation that the existing sheltered employment scheme should be expanded, but pointed out that the rate at which implementation could take place would depend on the funds available and on orders for work which could at present be received only from State and State-aided institutions and provincial administrations.

As insufficient orders for work were received from this source the possibility of carrying out work for private undertakings in sheltered employment factories would have to be investigated.

The Government further accepted that:

- The sheltered employment scheme should be modernised and reviewed;
- control of the sheltered employment scheme should not be enforced by legislation;
- the wage subsidy scheme should be reviewed and modernised to cater for all population groups;
- the wage subsidy scheme should continue to operate and be controlled by the Department of Manpower Utilisation;
- serious consideration should be given to improving the present rates of remuneration;
- the present procedures relating to workshop for the blind be retained, but that the subsidisation by the Department of Manpower Utilisation be extended to all workshops for all population groups;
- legislation should not be introduced at this stage to compel employers to employ a certain percentage of handicapped persons, but that attention should be given to the provision of appropriate incentives to encourage employers to employ handicapped persons in large numbers;
- the position in regard to the employment of handicapped persons should be constantly monitored with a view to the introduction of suitable legislative provisions should these prove necessary;
- the social security schemes negotiated under the auspices of industrial councils should continue to operate and should be strongly encouraged, and that;
- all population groups should be represented on unemployment benefit committees.

On the recommendation by the commission that the abolition of the wage ceiling be examined by the Unemployment Insurance Board, the Government said it was doubtful whether this was desirable, but the Government had no objection to such an investigation.

The Act in any case makes provision for the wage ceiling to be amended.

The government also agreed that:

- The introduction of contingency schemes to alleviate unemployment be given top priority by the Unemployment Insurance Board in conjunction with the National Manpower Commission; and
- the various administrative problems and other matters raised be attended to by the Unemployment Insurance Board.

The Government accepted a recommendation that all population groups, as well as appropriate specialists, be granted representation on the Unemployment Insurance Board, subject to the proviso that the specialists as recommended, like actuaries and economists, would only take part in proceedings of the board in an advisory capacity when this was considered necessary and that they would not be entitled to vote because the composition of the board is based on equal representation of employers and contributors.

The Government rejected as undesirable the commission's recommendation that a Workmen's Compensation Board consisting of all population groups and appropriate specialists be established to exercise functions in respect of the act similar to those of the Unemployment Insurance Board in respect of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

It also rejected recommendations that:

- The Workmen's Compensation Board be entrusted with the hearing of appeals and objections, and
- The Workmen's Compensation Board continuously review the practical administration of the Act and the compensation payable in terms thereof.

The Government accepted recommendations that:

- In order to rationalise the efforts regarding occupational health and safety, a Directorate of Occupational Health and Safety be established within the Department of Manpower Utilisation to take over and control as much as possible of the existing State machinery at present engaged in this task and to coordinate the efforts of other organisations.

Control of Migrant Workers

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Nov 80 p 6

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

NEIGHBOURING states are certain to resist South African plans to deport migrant workers who take part in illegal strikes, Dr Deon Geldenhuys, of the Institute of International Affairs, said yesterday.

His prediction was given immediate backing yesterday when Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and leader of the Inkatha movement, condemned plans to apply a similar policy to South Africa's black homelands.

Dr Geldenhuys made his forecast in response to intended changes in South African labour legislation which the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, outlined to newsmen.

A key point related to migrant workers from neighbouring states and homelands.

The right of migrant workers to participate in trade union activities would be enshrined in law, but in return, South Africa wants to persuade neighbouring governments to agree that migrant workers should not take part in illegal strikes — and if they did, they should be deported.

Dr Geldenhuys said: "If the neighbouring states enter into the proposed agreements, it will imply approval of South Africa's labour legislation, which is seen as a vital element in the socio-economic order."

Rather than confer "legitimation on South Africa's labour legislation", the neighbouring states — Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and Zimbabwe — would resist attempts to persuade them to sign formal agreements, he predicted.

But he conceded that, to the extent that they depended on South Africa to provide work for their growing populations, they would be vulnerable to South African pressure.

However, these states had participated in moves to set up a counter-constellation to South Africa's proposed "Constellation States", he said.

Dr Gavin Maasdorp, of the University of Natal, described the relationship between South Africa and neighbouring suppliers of workers as one of interdependency, which meant the states could counter moves to get them to sign unwanted labour agreements.

Though there had been a sharp reduction in South Africa's dependence on foreign labour since the mid-1970s, it still relied on some foreign workers — particularly skilled Lesotho migrants on the mines, said Dr Maasdorp.

According to figures quoted by Dr G M E Leistner, of the Africa Institute, there were more than 327 000 registered foreign black workers in South Africa in 1978, of whom more than 208 000 were in mining and quarrying.

In briefing newsmen, Mr Botha made it clear that it was the intention of his department to seek the same sort of "illegal strikers" agreement from leaders of South Africa's "homelands".

He has had a rebuff from Chief Buthelezi.

"I have espoused the formation of black trade unions, but under no circumstances will I be a party to any agreement which makes punitive deportation of members of these unions a matter of agreement between me and the South African Government," said Chief Gatsha.

"No member of any other race group is subject to deportation, and I do not see why Africans should be singled out for this kind of arbitrary action by the Government.

"It is iniquitous to try to use blacks who are heads of their governments against their own people . . . the deportation plan is a sting in the tail which will not help South Africa against the worldwide trade union movement."

CSO: 4420

NEW LAWS PLANNED TO CURB ILLEGAL STRIKES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Drew Forrest]

[Text] The Government is drawing up tough new laws to curb the wave of illegal industrial strikes.

Also planned are reforms to make union registration and the official bargaining system more palatable to black unions.

The proposed changes--announced by the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, in a policy speech in Johannesburg yesterday--will form part of a single consolidated law on labour relations to be introduced during the next parliamentary session.

Details of the legislation were still being sifted by the National Manpower Commission, Mr Botha said.

He told a large group of top businessmen that the Government had to uphold the "principle of order and discipline in the manpower field." To this end legislation curbing illegal strikes would have to be introduced.

The Government would seek bilateral agreements with independent black states providing for the immediate deportation of contract workers from these states.

Tighter controls would be imposed on union strike funds, he said.

The "subsidisation of strikes by external forces and bodies" would have to stop.

The Government was considering ways of extending control over strike ballots so that ballots could not be conducted by those who instigated strikes. Although he did not give details, the Minister said that measures aimed at curbing union political activities were likely.

New laws would also take account of the views of some black unionists and progressive employers who felt that the current framework of labour law was too restrictive.

Among reforms envisaged are:

--The right of unions to set conditions for membership and the appoinement of executive members. At present unions need ministerial permission to register on a non-racial basis.

--An end to the discretionary powers of the Minister and the embodiment of trade union rights in law.

--The extension of registered union rights to foreign contract workers.

On the issue of whether employers should deal with unions which reject registration, Mr Botha said unions would not be forced to register. But he made it clear that in the interests of "good order" all unions should be brought "under the discipline" of the proposed law.

Employers should use their "leadership qualities" to guide unions to registration, he said.

CSO: 4420

CISKEI DENIES CRACKDOWN ON TRADE UNION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Chris Freimond]

[Text]

TWO trade unionists detained in the Ciskei this week were arrested because of alleged involvement in student unrest and not for union activities, the secretary of the Ciskeian Intelligence Service, Brigadier Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

The men, both senior officials of the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU), are Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the national organiser, and Mr Sifa Njikalana, secretary of the East London branch.

Brig Sebe denied yesterday that the detentions were part of a crackdown on the union by Ciskei authorities.

"Their arrest has nothing to do with trade unionism. They are involved in student protest in the Ciskei. We are up to our necks with student protest in the Ciskei," he said. Their activities were being investigated, and it was possible they would be charged.

Brig Sebe attacked "Marxist" agitators, whom he claimed were using the students ostensibly protesting against "Bantu education" — to cause civil unrest.

"We are prepared to clamp down on any Marxists. Change will not be brought about by Marxists, but by the internal people."

He said his government's attitude to trade unions had been spelt out in the past, and he was not prepared to repeat it.

In February, Mr Gqweta was refused permission to open a union office in the Ciskei.

An appeal to Brig Sebe for assistance was turned down, and Mr Gqweta claimed that he had said that he and the Ciskeian Government were against unions in the homeland.

Brig Sebe later denied this, but was quoted as saying he believed trade unions in the Ciskei were "redundant".

The general-secretary of the SAAWU, Mr Samuel Kikine, denied earlier this week that Mr Gqweta was involved in student affairs.

Mr Gqweta's devotion to his union duties left him no time for student politics, Mr Kikine said.

CSO: 4420

NEW ORGANIZATION FORMED TO PROMOTE TRADE WITH PORTUGAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Nov 80 p 8

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text]

ALTHOUGH unofficial estimates place the number of Portuguese-speaking residents in South Africa at 600 000, there has until now never been a Portuguese-South African Chamber of Commerce and Industries.

With the assistance of the South African Ambassador in Lisbon, Mr W Maian, and Mr Orlando Damasio, SAA's Sales and Administrative Officer for Portugal, this major gap has now been closed.

The new chamber, which has already signed up 200 members in Portugal, faces a formidable task.

Despite the strong person-to-person links between the two countries, the trade connection has remained singularly static.

According to Safto in 1979 South Africa imported a total of R14,1-million worth of goods from Portugal, while South African exports to that country stood at R57,6-million.

According to the National Statistics Institute in Lisbon, South African imports represented a mere 0,53 percent of total Portuguese imports; while Portuguese exports to South Africa represented 0,4 percent of total Portuguese exports.

Mr Damasio, who came to South Africa to complete the formal arrangements for the new link-up on this side, said that while South Africa had concentrated heavily on trade links with Latin-American countries in recent years it had tended to neglect Spain and Portugal.

"Through the new chamber we hope to correct that. We will conduct information campaigns in both countries. We will maintain regular contact with both the South African and the Portuguese governments and with Assocom, the Handelsinstituut and other important groups in commerce and industry.

"We also intend to arrange for the exchange of trade missions, visits of prominent people in both the commercial and industrial sectors and to organise conferences.

"Through its information services the chamber will acquaint members of import-export opportunities, of exchange control requirements in both countries and transport facilities.

"One problem in particular we wish to tackle as soon as possible is customs tariffs. Customs duties on both sides are at present prohibitively high in many categories."

Mr Damasio said the chamber would exhibit at the Portuguese Pavilion at the next Rand Show; and, for the first time in many years, South African industrial and commercial firms will be represented at the Lisbon International Fair, to be held in June next year.

The address of the Portuguese-South African Chamber in Portugal is Ninth Floor, 182 Avenida da Liberdade, Lisbon 1000.

CSO: 4420

RE-REFINEMENT OF USED OIL SAVING MILLIONS OF LITERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Nov 80 p 21

[Article by Gordon Knowler]

[Text]

ABOUT 45-million litres — 70 percent of used oil in South Africa — is re-refined by the country's seven private refineries.

Biggest among the users of the re-refined product are the State, mining houses and transport companies, according to Nick Kruger, general manager of Chemico, the largest of the refiners, with factories in the Transvaal, Cape and Natal.

He said the other 30 percent of the oil was mainly held by the farming community and the "do it yourself" motorist and this was the sphere from which any additional used oil had to come.

Offence

At present the use of re refined oil in this country represented a saving in foreign exchange of about R7-million. The collection of used oil had been had been helped by the promulgation in July this year of an act making it an offence to waste or burn used oil.

A new nationwide collection organisation, Oilkol, has been formed to assist with the collection of used oil, acting on behalf of the refineries.

Collection

Mr Kruger said Chemico had three refineries in the group, and the other four were Transvaal Oil, Condor and Durol in the Transvaal, and Lubex Oil in Natal.

Farmers could assist with the collection of used oil by delivering it to their co-operatives where it would be collected by the collection agencies.

Mr Kruger said about 30 percent of the oil was lost during the processing. This necessitated first dehydrating the oil to remove the water, followed by an acid clay treatment to remove the old additives, filtering and then the re-blending process.

Refiners were paying up to R12 for a 200 litre drum of used oil but, said Mr Kruger, transport cost was high. Supermarkets were also playing their part in the collection of oil.

CSO: 4420

PRODUCERS CAUTIOUS ON COAL EXPORTS TO TAIWAN

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Nov 80 p 15

[Article by John Mulcahy]

[Text]

SOUTH African coal producers obviously welcome any new demand for coal from Taiwan or anywhere else, but they are inhibited by the shortage of handling facilities, and on the other hand will be reluctant to put all their eggs in one basket.

Taiwan's Deputy Minister of Economics, Mr William Wei, announced this week that South Africa and Swaziland had agreed to export more coal to the Republic of China for power generation.

The Taiwan Power Co, the major coal consumer in that country, is negotiating with mines in South Africa for supply on a regular basis.

The Republic of China will require at least 30-million tons of coal annually within a decade.

South Africa's target export quota for coal is 44-million tons a year from 1985. The programme is for 27-million tons in 1981, 28-million tons in 1982 and further increases from 1983 to 1985. Maputo's coal export handling capacity is being increased to 8-million tons a year.

It is likely that a part of South Africa's exports is exported from Maputo, but there is not a significant amount of capacity available for further exports until the enlarged infrastructure is in operation.

The overseas coal market has been developed by SA producers over many years and any immediate increase in supplies to one customer would require a reduction in exports to others, possibly comprimising hard-won relationships.

The latest Government commission into the coal industry is expected to report early next year, and its findings will probably relate more to the problems faced by individual producers than to the overall view, which is seen by some producers as inadequate.

Further exportable coal production is expected to come on stream in Australia soon, and if this happens, the advantages for Taiwan in terms of transport savings alone are obvious. It is easier to leave a market than to regain one, and South African producers will undoubtedly look for strong guarantees before reducing sales to traditional markets to satisfy increased demand from Taiwan.

CSO: 4420

SAFETY OF CAPE VERDE AIRPORT QUESTIONED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Nov 80 p 7

[Article by David Douglas]

[Text]

RUMBLES of what happens at Sal Island have been reaching AIR SPACE recently, and in the light of what a City businessman said about South African Airways using a foreign landing facility which was not equipped to handle large-scale aircraft emergencies.

Answering the complaint, a spokesman for SAA said that the airfield in question was no worse than most on the African mainland used by airlines flying to and from the Republic.

The businessman, who preferred to remain anonymous, was on a SAA jumbo jet which had to return to Sal Island airfield soon after take-off because its port inboard engine had caught fire.

The man said that the aircraft had just taken off from Sal when the captain said calmly: "There has been a small technical problem." It meant they would have to turn back and dump 84 tons of fuel.

The man went to watch the fuel streaming out of the wings and saw sparks coming from the port inboard engine. The captain said that a landing would be made at Sal in 10 minutes and that there was danger of fire.

"There was a deathly silence in the aircraft," he said.

The captain made an "incredible landing — he seemed to touch down like a feather". After a 12-hour delay, the journey was continued.

While he had only praise for the pilot and the cabin crew, who worked non-stop for 30 hours, he was worried about the lack of disaster facilities.

Several fire tenders had been present but only one had come to meet the aircraft, and "there are no rescue or medical facilities. At one stage there were three SAA jumbos on the tarmac. How can we allow such huge human cargoes to go through Sal without proper facilities?"

A spokesman for SAA said that any airline would prefer to have the most modern facilities wherever its aircraft landed, "but often one has the situation where an airport authority or government controlling a foreign airfield has gone as far as it can".

SAA had been using Sal since 1963, "and in this time we have found we can provide quite a high standard of safety and economy there.

"One thing we have adhered to is that we would not use airfields without safe facilities."

Sal did not possess many emergency facilities, but in time of need such facilities could be speedily flown in from neighbouring areas.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MITCHELL'S PLAIN COMMUNITY LEADER--The Western Cape region of the South African Society of Journalists (SASJ) yesterday protested against the banning of the Mitchell's Plain Community leader Mr Johnny Issel. A statement issued by the SASJ vice-president, Mr John Battersby, referred to Mr Issel's work as a full-time organizer of the community newsletter Grassroots and said the society regarded the banning as "an arbitrary and vindictive action." "In the absence of any explanation it must be seen as an attempt to cripple an important and widely respected publication. The society notes with alarm the history of banning and detention that Mr Issel has been subjected to. [Excerpt] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 24 Nov 80 p 13]

FATTIS, MONIS UNION RECOGNITION--One year after the Fattis and Monis strike and boycott ended, the firm has recognized the workers' unregistered union and negotiated an agreement with them. In a statement issued at a press conference in Cape Town yesterday, Mr Jan Theron, secretary-general of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union and the Food and Canning Workers' Union, praised Fattis and Monis, and particularly Mr Peter Moni, for their "brave step" in recognizing the union. The statement said the agreement placed the pasta firm in the vanguard of progressive employers. It recognized the union as spokesman of the coloured and African workers at the company's Bellville plant, the site of the original dispute, and at Isando, Johannesburg. "No distinction is made between the registered union, legally for 'coloureds' only, and the unregistered union, for Africans--a division forced upon the union by the segregatory labour laws." The first part of the agreement, a recognition agreement of indefinite duration, provided facilities for the union and for the recognition of a union committee elected by the workers under the auspices of the union. The committee would have regular meetings with management instead of the discredited liaison and works committees. The second part related to wages and conditions of work, to apply at both factories. "The minimum wages for a general worker from November 1 will be R45 and in case of women R40 a week. [Excerpt] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 15 Nov 80 p 1]

PRIEST FLEES TO BOTSWANA--Gaborone--The banned rector of St. Mary's Anglican Church in Orlando East, the Rev. Drake Tshenkene, has arrived in Gaborone after fleeing South Africa. He left the country two weeks ago by skipping across the border into Lesotho and from there flew straight to Botswana. His family--a wife and two young children--went straight to Gaborone from Johannesburg. Mr Tshenkene was detained during the South African Police crackdown on Black Consciousness groups in October 1977 and spent about 13 months in jail. After his release he was banned to the

Johannesburg district. He is to continue his studies at the University of Glasgow and is awaiting a visa from the British authorities. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Nov 80 p 3]

MATANZIMA WARNING TO STUDENTS--Umtata--The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday urged all Transkeian students who left the University of Fort Hare during this year's class boycotts, to re-apply for admission to the university for 1981. Chief Matanzima also directed a stern warning to Transkeian students at Fort Hare to abide by the rules and regulations of the university to avoid being dismissed. "I have no doubt that the University of Fort Hare will show the same benevolence in this matter as in the past and will favourably consider the applications for re-admission. "The schools unrest which flared up in many areas in South Africa, and particularly at Fort Hare, during 1980 ruined the academic careers of many Transkeian students, some of whom were Government bursars. "Government funds cannot, however, be expended on futile exercises," he said. Chief Matanzima said it was appropriate to reflect on the problems of 1980 and to instil new attitudes in the country's youth for the year 1981. His government had made available every year a large number of bursaries for fulltime study at various South African universities in an endeavour to improve Transkei's human potential.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Nov 80 p 8]

TRANSKEI RELEASE 'POST' JOURNALIST--The Post journalist, Mr Marcus Ngani, who was detained last week in Transkei, was released yesterday and immediately deported to South Africa. Mr Ngani, who was based in Umtata, was arrested on Wednesday last week and held incommunicado. He was the fourth journalist to be detained in Transkei this year. All four have all been released without being charged. Mr Ngani was declared an undesirable person under the Transkei Aliens Act and an order for his deportation was signed in Umtata yesterday by the Interior Minister, Miss Stella Sigcau. His Transkeian citizenship papers were also withdrawn by Miss Sigcau. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Nov 80 p 3]

UNION LEADER MPETHA DETENTION--The Attorney-General, Mr D.G. Rossouw, this week confirmed that investigations were in progress concerning Mr Oscar Mpetha, 71, the detained national organizer of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union. However, he said no decisions had yet been made on what might happen. There were a number of matters that had to be followed up. He confirmed that part of the investigations involved the Terrorism Act, but as far as he knew, no charges had been laid. Mr Mpetha, chairman of Nyanga Residents' Association, was detained on August 13 with the vice-secretary of the NRA, Mr Leon Mqhakayi, a day after he made a statement to the press that the confrontation of the police with "pirate" taxis sparked off the violence near Crossroads in August 11. [Excerpts] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 22 Nov 80 p 3]

FOUR ANC MEN JAILED--Pretoria--Four members of the banned African National Congress (ANC) have each been sentenced to six years' imprisonment with four years suspended for five years, in the Odi Regional Court for being in possession of illegal ANC pamphlets. Alpheus Mathope, 23, Karabo Madiba, 19, Gerald Seobela, 21, and Emmanuel Madiba, 29, all of Ga-Rankuwa, pleaded not guilty before Mr P.W. van Niekerk. The court heard that during July in 1979 at or near Ga-Rankuwa in the district of Odi, the four were found in possession of pamphlets which propagated the aims of the banned ANC. [Text] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 22 Nov 80 p 5]

PETROL BOMB INCIDENTS--A petrol bomb exploded in the Pretoria suburb of Erasmia early today damaging part of a shopping complex. The explosion, at about 4 am, damaged the exterior of a supermarket but quick action by police and the fire brigade prevented the blaze from spreading. The owner of the complex, Mr Fon Koutzayiotis, said today's attack was the second in 15 days. Another shopping complex nearby was damaged two weeks ago when a petrol bomb was placed on the roof during the night. "Somebody is out to get me. I have been in this area for eight years now and I own both shopping complexes. "I don't know who the attacker is, but I think he is white," Mr Koutzayiotis said. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Nov 80 p 3]

BOMB AT DRIVE-IN THEATER--The Police Directorate of Public Relations said yesterday that it was too early to tell if the White Commando had been responsible for the blast at the Baragwanath drive-in cinema at the weekend. A spokesman said the investigation was still in its early stages and it was not possible to say if the commando, which had claimed responsibility for a bomb blast at Pretoria University, was responsible. Afternoon newspaper reports said the White Commando claimed responsibility for the blast in the projection room of the drive-in, which had recently been opened to all races. Meanwhile Colonel Hennie Muller, Security Police chief for the Witwatersrand, confirmed yesterday that explosives were used in the blast. He said the police were still investigating and could not reveal the origin of the explosives. The explosion occurred early on Sunday morning. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Dec 80 p 2]

SUSPECTED TERRORIST IN SHOOTOUT--Johannesburg--A suspected terrorist blew himself up with a Russian hand grenade and a child was wounded by a bullet during a wild shootout with police at a Soweto house. The Cape Times was asked by police to withhold publication of the incident, which occured on Friday, because of weekend follow-up operations. Police swooped on the house in Chiawelo about 4 am on Friday. They knocked at the door and moments later a gun battle between them and the suspected terrorist broke out which lasted for almost 10 minutes. [Excerpt] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 24 Nov 80 p 1]

CHINA AWARDS--The State President has approved acceptance of foreign awards of honor as indicated: Willem Pretorius, "The Order of Brilliant Star with Grand Cordon" (Republic of China); Col William Proctor Sass, "The Medal of Special Cravat of the Order of Cloud and Banner" (Republic of China). [Summary] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 31 Oct 80 p 22]

BROADCASTS TO LATIN AMERICA--Radio listeners in South America will soon be hearing the sound of the bokmakierie--call sign of the external service of Radio South Africa. Radio RSA is forming a staff from both South Africa and Spanish-speaking South America for its expanded international service. The inclusion of Spanish will bring to 11 the number of language broadcast by the service overseas. Transmission of the 2-hour daily broadcasts is expected to begin next June. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 14 Nov 80 p 3]

'THE VOICE' EXEMPTION--The Voice newspaper has been exempted from being boycotted by Black readers and that its staff members take part in the present labour strike by the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, against English newspapers. One reason for the exemption is that The Voice is entirely a Black effort. That

it is, wholly owned and controlled by the Black people themselves. Mwasa took the decision on Monday after having invited all media workers to join in the national strike. It has also called upon the Black readers not to buy any White-owned newspapers during the strike. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 12-18 Nov 80 pp 1, 5]

INDIAN NAVAL TRAINING--Durban--Compulsory training for volunteer Indian national servicemen to the South African Navy will be extended from 11 months to two years from the beginning of next year. The two-year training is a prerequisite for those wishing to make a career in the Permanent Force, and apart from other routine tests applicants must have a minimum academic qualification of a standard seven certificate. Revealing details for the recruitment of Indians into the navy, Commander I. Manning of the Naval Corps in Durban said the intake would be restricted to about 225, and those between the ages of 16 and 21 would be eligible. "I want to assure prospective applicants that once they qualify for the Permanent Force they could rise to the highest rank in the navy." While Indians wanting to make a career in the Permanent force can rise to the highest rank in the Navy, those with inclinations for the other branches of the armed forces are prevented from joining the Army or the Air Force through government legislation. However, Commander Manning said, those in the Permanent Force undergo the same training as their white counterparts and enjoy the same facilities both in Durban and at naval headquarters in Simonstown.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Nov 80 p 8]

MULDER-HNP CONTACTS--The Herstigte Nasionale Party and Dr Connie Mulder's National Conservative Party have progressed towards an election pact for the coming by-elections. Dr Mulder has twice met the HNP leader, Mr Jaap Marais, to negotiate the pact, says Pretoria sources. It seems that the two parties will not oppose one another in any of the by-elections expected to take place in March or April next year. But the number of seats to be contested by the HNP will far outnumber those contested by Dr Mulder's party. The spokesmen said they expected the pact to take the form of an understanding rather than written agreement. "It could be expected that some HNP members would not want to vote for Dr. Mulders' party, and vice versa," one spokesman said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Nov 80 p 9]

THIRTEEN SCHOOL COMMITTEES DISBANDED--Port Elizabeth--The Department of Education and Training has disbanded 13 school committees at boycott-hit schools in the Eastern Cape and will hold elections for new committees here on November 30. The Port Elizabeth circuit inspector of Education and Training, Mr Steve Buys, said yesterday that the committees of schools in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Grahamstown had been disbanded so that new ones could get a new mandate from parents to negotiate with the department on educational matters. Pamphlets had been distributed in the townships advising parents that they could participate in the elections at the schools where their children were enrolled. The chairmen of some of the committees said that they had received letters from the department saying that the committees had been disbanded with effect from November 13. Two weeks ago they had received letters saying that the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, might disband the committees "as a result of the events which led to the closure of your schools." [Text] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 19 Nov 80 p 2]

FARMER PRICE INCREASE DEMANDS--Farmers will be clamouring for even bigger price increases next year to compensate for what are expected to be record production cost levels, a South African Agricultural Union spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday. This year the prices of fertilizers, animal feeds, vehicles and vehicle parts, seed and other production-linked costs rose by a conservative 18%, and farm requisites by 26%. Demands for increases in Government-administered food prices will be lodged in the first half of next year by maize, dairy, wheat and other producers--and it is certain their demands, at least to the limit of higher costs, will be met. The SAAU spokesman said on a base of 100 in 1970, agricultural prices had risen to 274.9 on the index last year. Farm requisite prices rose to 331, while between 1975 and 1979 producer prices rose by only 44%, and farm requisite prices by 68.9%. The SAAU food basket for August--it includes grain products, all meats--including poultry, cooking oils, dairy products, fruit and vegetables--for an average white home cost R149.60. Of this amount the farmer got an estimated R80.92--54.1% of the family's expenditure. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Nov 80 p 3]

SHIP REPAIR INDUSTRY--Despite a 15 percent increase in repair costs in South Africa in the past few months. Durban and Cape Town are still recognized universally as the cheapest marine repair depots in the world. The main competitor is Singapore, since prices at Taiwan increased 47 percent in the same period to make them comparable with Hong Kong. A new wage determination influenced prices in South Africa in the past year but the level of repair costs here is still about 60 percent below that of Britain and Europe. The flow of repair contracts through South Africa is likely to increase as a result of the competitive prices. South African depots have been hard-pressed in recent weeks to provide reasonable service to clients because of the acute artisan shortage, however. The snowballing of industry and the number of other jobs which offer continuity of employment compared with the feasts and famines of the ship repairers leads to problems when port facilities are under pressure. The R300 000 bottom repair contract in the dry dock to the Norwegian liner Thor 1, and the R600 000 refit to the rig tender Dave Dodge have drawn heavily on available artisan resources and the two main complexes are sharing burners and welders. [Excerpts] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 11 Nov 80 p 6]

ZIMBABWEAN TOURISTS, IMMIGRANTS--South Africa was swamped with Zimbabwean visitors last August, making up more than a third of total tourists, according to the Department of Statistics in Pretoria. There were 20 880 visitors from Zimbabwe out of a total of 61 109. Zimbabweans topped the immigration stakes, too, with 1 266 of the 2 824 total helping towards South Africa's net immigration gain of 1 790 people. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Nov 80 p 19]

AGREEMENT ON LAND MOVES--Senior South African Government officials and the Government of the Ciskei are in general agreement on the Van Der Walt Commission's proposals on Ciskeian land consolidation. This was announced by the minister of cooperation and development, Dr Piet Koornhof. The statement was issued by the

Borough Council of King William's Town, a white town which, in terms of the proposals, is to be incorporated into the national state. It was the first time that the level of agreement between South African Government officials and the Ciskeian Government on Ciskeian land claims was made public. The land claims formed one of the cornerstones of the Ciskei comprehensive independence plan for the area. The statement said that the Southern Regional Committee, the Federal Consolidation Committee, the Commission for Cooperation and Development and the Ciskeian Government had reached unanimity with regard to proposals. Dr Koornhof emphasized that the South African Government had not yet made a final decision in this regard. He said that to speed up the final decision the Van Der Walt Commission would now be giving priority to further consultation with all those involved in the consolidation plan. He said that the 1980 Van Der Walt Proposals could as a result be considerably amended. [Text] [LD021102 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 2 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER REMARKS--Dar es Salaam--The foreign minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim, has said that Tanzania was looking forward to successful talks between racist South Africa and SWAPO on Namibia's independence to be held in Maputo. Speaking at a farewell dinner in honor of the outgoing Belgium ambassador to Tanzania, Mr Eric Kobia, Ndugu Salim expressed his optimism that the talks would end up with free elections in Namibia, paving the way for the country's independence. The minister called on all peace-loving nations to cooperate on the issue and urged apartheid South Africa to leave Namibia to allow for free elections and later independence to the United Nations trust territory. He said that Tanzania believed that Namibia's independence was not very far as a trend has already been set with the independence of Zimbabwe, which has been a joy to the international community as a whole. On relations between Belgium and Tanzania, the foreign minister said that there was great potential ahead for better bilateral relations. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam Radio in English to Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 28 Nov 80 LD/EA]

END

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22 December 1980

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2335

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INTERVIEW WITH CEAO SECRETARY GENERAL

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French 3 Nov 80 pp 22, 23

["Exclusive interview" with CEAO Secretary General Moussa N'Gom after closing of CEAO Summit Conference, by Assane Sadou: "Our Austerity Budget Answers the Economic Conditions in Each State"]

[Text] [Question] Mr General Secretary, what are the most important decisions which have marked this Sixth CEAO [West African Economic Community] summit?

[Answer] Before answering your question, I wish to thank the media who covered this event. I thank you in the name of the Community for giving the people an opportunity to experience this conference.

To answer your question, I shall say that this summit is important because the heads of state have decided to continue. They have decided to continue at a time when one could have doubts about pursuing this small experiment of six states meeting in the CEDEAO [West African States Economic Community] and meeting again in the African Common Market after the Lagos summit. And it is significant that the last word at the Conference has been what President Senghor told me, "we shall pursue our effort." Until now, this effort has been measured in concepts, in intentions. Now, each state is able to measure what the Community can give to it immediately and in the near future. This, thanks to a quantification of exchanges. It has become possible to measure the impact of the implements of customs cooperation on the volume of our exchanges: it increased by 241 percent between 1977 and 1979. It is now possible for each country to measure what it can expect from the CEAO by looking at the first economic development operations which have given priority to the water. In fact, water supply is the priority of priorities in the five Sahel countries. It is now possible for each country to measure what it can expect from the Community because, for the first time, thanks to our community educational institutions, we are about to master our future development by educating--on our soil, with our own resources, in our environment--the future managers of the various sectors of our economy: underground, water resources, atmosphere, etc.

This is why we have firm hopes that we shall soon achieve a true community, at the conclusion of the second stage in the progress of our institutions, which shall start on 1 January 1986.

[Question] Mr General Secretary, could you be more precise concerning the decision on the free circulation of goods produced in the Community, without any restrictive quotas?

[Answer] Our objective--to create a customs union--supposes the free circulation of goods, the free circulation of individuals and property, the free circulation of services. Until now, our primary objective has been the free circulation of goods, so as to establish commercial exchanges which would provide us with resources for our development. This was made possible by the regional cooperation tax which, when granted to a product and to a company, makes it possible for this company to export to the other countries and makes it possible for the exported product to be regarded as a product of the community, i.e. to be subject only to a regional cooperation tax and no other, except for internal taxes.

In certain sectors which are highly sensitive to inter-community competition, especially the textiles, we noticed that protectionist reflexes would occur here and there to answer well-defined national needs resulting from economic conditions.

For some time now, disputes have been examined bilaterally and more and more frequently they are settled by mutual agreement. However, we do not wish to progress from agreement to agreement until Article 5--guaranteeing the free circulation of goods-is emptied of its content. This is why there has been a firm reminder that, if the Community is going to continue, we must maintain the fundamental principle of the freedom of exchanges. Agreements can be tolerated but the states must come back to the orthodox text and take the necessary steps. We all know that this depends mainly on differences in development policies. As long as our investment codes and internal taxation systems have not been harmonized, there will always be a disposition of global taxes. This is why these agreements can still be understood even though not justificatory.

It has also been requested that exchange evaluation be improved by a census of national statistics departments which must make it possible to get a clear picture of exchanges and to make all commercial surveys necessary to improve the regional cooperation tax and the Community development fund.

Finally, 1 January 1986 has been maintained as the deadline to arrive at a customs union, i.e. a common external tariff. Any product which would enter the Community's customs territory would have to pay the same tax at all points of entry. Inside the Community the taxes would be the same.

[Question] Mr General Secretary, the Council of Ministers has recommended that the Secretariat no longer grant compensatory settlements to the states who have not paid all their dues. What are the states and the amounts involved?

[Answer] At the level where I am, I do not have the figures. First, let me state the problem. You know that our Community lives only from its resources which are the Community Development Fund and the operating budget.

The economic conditions which have prevailed in the past two years have hardly induced the states to pay their dues on time.

President Kountche, with his usual severity, has made a point of reminding the states--which should pay their dues on time--to take the necessary steps. Besides, this will enable them to receive compensatory payments. Until now, we did not look whether a state had paid its dues before paying back to it the deficit amounts, i.e. the "two thirds," but the state of our finances is making these gestures of solidarity increasingly harder, and we have started to put some pressure to arrange for these payments to be made first to those who have paid their dues.

You will readily understand that I cannot tell you that such and such a state have not paid their dues.

No state likes to be at fault, it is just a result of economic conditions. A schedule has been set for the payment of the dues.

[Question] The Conference has adopted an austerity budget. Why?

[Answer] It is an austerity budget because it corresponds to present economic conditions in each of the states and because, for the past three years, we have had budgets which have enabled us to determine what our actual requirements are. This budget has been submitted by the general secretariat. It is a result of the new flowchart which we have adopted this year and which had been under study since 1978; its objective was to rationalize the activities of the general secretariat by ensuring a certain interpretation of the structures, comparing them to the various sectors of activity: development, exchanges and management.

Through this budget, we want to show that we are decided to live through the same difficulties as the national administrations.

The budget includes several elements:

There is the operating budget, amounting to nearly 800 millions. There is the equipment budget which covers property, and finally the investment budget which covers the one third of the Community Development Fund devoted to community action and projects. The last part of the budget covers compensatory payments. These are said to total 8 billions.

[Question] Mr General Secretary, what are the actions of the Community that will affect the rural world during the coming years?

[Answer] We have a first program which deals with water supply to villages and pasture land. Then, we deal with several sectors of development which affect the rural world. For storage, we have a project in progress, in cooperation with CILSS [Inter-State Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel], to improve the storage of crops. We also have a program for agricultural mechanization to improve production conditions, and also a program dealing with seeds. We have therefore covered all four main production factors: water, seeds, tools and fertilizers.

The rural world will thus receive some assistance in two important fields. In the field of health we shall promote the traditional pharmacopeia, traditional medicine. Finally, we must develop the cultural and geographical resources of the rural world by developing tourism. Therefore, we are going to initiate touristic cooperation.

Essentially and in the near future, these are the various sectors for our activity in the rural world.

But we know that, while the rural world represents about 90 percent of our people, 90 percent of all profitable activitites are exerted by the urban population. This is why we must already now start working toward the final objective of our cooperation, namely industrial integration.

In Niamey, we have just adopted the guidelines for our first industrial integration program which, with the assistance of UNIDO [United Nations Industrial Developemtn Organization] is covering all sectors where industrial cooperation is feasible. The exploitation of our energy resources and the transformation of our crops, livestock and fishing production into an agricultural industry, both in the form of units, of small and medium-size enterprises, and also as regional units which will remain open to neighboring countries, especially this regional solar energy research and production center.

These are the activities on which we have been asked to orient most of our efforts, without neglecting other, auxiliary, sectors such as information, education, continuing education of cadres, as well as other operations of a national character in which FOSIDEC [Solidarity and Action Fund for the Development of the Western African Economic Community] should participate. You know, as the latest slogan will have it: "Small is beautiful." We must start with small actions before performing big ones.

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CSO:4400

CILSS SECRETARY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON SAHEL PROJECTS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 6 Nov 80 p 3

[CILSS Secretary's Press Conference on Sahel Projects: "We Are Looking for Money"; date and place not indicated]

[Text] On the occasion of the meeting of the executive committee of the Agrhymet program, the executive secretary of the CILSS [Inter-State Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel], Mr Seck Mame N'Diack, held a press conference during which he developed several themes concerning Sahel countries' priority projects. He also discussed the decrease in the international aid to Sahel countries and in the financing of some projects which are stagnating.

[Question] Mr General Executive Secretary, you have mentioned first-generation projects which have been financed to 40 percent. What are those that have been completed, and what are those that remain?

[Answer] These projects are extremely varied. I told you that, strategically, we have several priority sectors, especially agriculture. Agriculture includes the irrigated sector and the fluvial sector, it includes livestock farming, fishing, water supply to the villages and to pasture land, education, health; all these sectors, taken as a whole, cover about 620 projects in all. In each sector, two or three projects have been financed...

We have prepared documents showing all the projects that have been financed, those that have not, those in progress and those nearing completion. They only represent a sprinkling of the whole lot.

[Question] Mr Executive Secretary, when discussing the question of food in certain Sahel countries, one mentions projects for the construction of hydroagricultural dams which are now in progress and will both help solve the water problem and produce electricity. What would be the CILSS's participation in the financing of such projects?

[Answer] In agriculture, the CILSS's priority of priorities is to gain control over the water. As we have said, in the Sahel countries there is no longer a lack of water, just a lack of control over it.

Our objective is to give greater priority to irrigated crops which alone can protect us against climatic variations, and to let fluvial crops regress because they remain vulnerable to the whims of dry weather.

In gaining control over the water, dams are an essential element and, in fact, our major projects now involve river basins.

Certain very important dams are under study; others, on the other hand, are at the ground-breaking stage.

However, only water-controlling dams require enormous amounts of money. This is why we are asking for the assistance of donor countries to stress the idea of financing studies for these projects.

Unfortunately, we must recognize that our irrigated cultures have been marking time for some time, the financing of our irrigation projects has been marking time at the expense of CILSS countries.

Secondly, lacking means, the CILSS has taken again its steady amount of dossiers on an international scale; we are going around the world: Mexico, United States, United Nations, Canada. The incumbent president and myself went to Rome.

We are now going to Kuwait especially to mobilize all of the donors, and later on we shall go to The Hague, to the World's Food Conference.

The CILSS is getting active to face certain climatic hazards. And especially so with respect to planned irrigated cultures, to [solve] the problem of agricultural technology.

[Question] During your trip to Rome, the incumbent president made a plea to donor countries. What have been the results of this plea?

[Answer] The results have been very encouraging. I told you that financing had been stagnating and that assistance had decreased; this is because we had noticed some lack of interest from donor countries. We are now seeing again some international and general awareness concerning the problems of the Sahel.

With respect to food assistance, we have received assurances in Rome, and the donors are ready to face the situation. In other words, internationally, people have become increasingly conscious and, as far as food assistance is concerned, we [as published] are lavishing advice.

[Question] Could you remind us of the needs?

[Answer] I shall take last year. We had a deficit of 890 million tons. These 890 million tons were covered only to 19 percent. This year, estimates have not yet been made; we have asked to have them made as soon as possible so we can express our needs.

In view of the present situation, only Niger has had relatively normal rainfalls, the other countries have not been that lucky: i.e. the rains came early; at any rate, generally speaking, the situation is rather difficult.

[Question] What do you think of artificial rains?

[Answer] These are still at the experimental stage. They have been tried in some countries but the results were not conclusive because this science has not been mastered yet.

[Question] Mr Executive Secretary, could you tell us if the expansion of the Agrhymet Center has been adopted during your first working session? If it has, exactly what do you plan to do?

[Answer] The expansion work of this Center is one of the mainstays of our discussion. It is very likely to be adopted; it will have to go to the coordination committee and to be approved by the Council of Ministers to be held soon at Praia (Cape Verde).

[Question] Finally, Mr Executive Secretary, could you tell us if the Agrhymet Center is open to other countries, which do not belong to this sub-region?

[Answer] Yes, this Center is open to other countries, which do not belong to this subregion. We have accepted students who are not from CILSS countries, for instance from the Ivory Coast.

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JOINT ZAIRE-CONGO COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

LD012340 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1800 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Dec (AZAP)--At the invitation of his brother and friend, Comrade Denis Sassou-Niguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the republic, head of state, chairman of the Council of Ministers, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, founder-president and president of the Republic of Zaire, chairman of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR], paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of Congo on 29 November 1980.

On his arrival at the International Airport of Maya-Maya, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko and his entourage were greeted by Comrade Denis Sassou-Niguesso.

During his visit, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko and Comrade Denis Sassou-Niguesso had important discussions which concerned the relations of bilateral cooperation between the two countries and international issues.

Those who took part in the discussions:

On the Zaire side: Inonga Lokongo L'ome, Central Committee member of the MPR, political commission of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation; Seti Yale, special adviser; Nimy Mayadika Ngimbi, director of the Presidential Bureau; Ikolo Mboloko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zaire in the People's Republic of Congo; Mbamba Ganga, counsellor in the bureau of the founder-president, president of the republic; Opango Ibombo, director of the Africa Directorate in the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

On the Congo side: Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau, in charge of foreign relations, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Francois Xavier Katrali, member of the Political Bureau, in charge of security, minister of the interior; Camille Bongou, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, secretary general in the presidency of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party; Emmanuel Yoka, minister, director of the cabinet of the head of state; Frank Gaston Tsikabaka Lupey, diplomatic counsellor to the head of state; Jean-Marie Ewengue, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Congo in Ziare; Emmanual Ngouelondele, counsellor in the presidency.

In their discussions the two presidents took stock of Zaire-Congo cooperation and noted with satisfaction that various special commissions of the grand joint commissions were regularly held, entrusted with examining specific problems of cooperation between the two countries.

In addition the two presidents instructed their respective delegations that the ninth session of the grand joint commission should take place in January 1981 in Brazzaville.

Examining the international situation, the two presidents paid particular attention to the urgent problems of the day. They expressed their desire to see a peaceful solution found for all the situations of conflict that are shaking the world.

On the issue of Chad in particular, the two presidents, intensely concerned by the aggravation of the situation in that country, reaffirmed their will to do everything possible in order to bring back peace and concord to the people of Chad and on that account support all initiatives connected with this.

On their level they have agreed to take parallel initiatives in view of helping towards the solution of the Chad crisis.

The discussions between the two heads of state took place in an atmosphere of brotherliness, cordiality and mutual understanding, with a concern to take cooperation to a higher level.

President Mobutu Sese Seko thanked President Denis Sassou-Niguesso as well as the Congolese people for the warm reception and the brotherly hospitality shown to himself and his suite during their stay.

President Mobutu Sese Seko invited President Denis Sassou-Niguesso to visit the Republic of Zaire at a date which will be fixed later by diplomatic channels.

This invitation was accepted with pleasure.

[Signed] Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire; Denis Sassou-Niguesso, People's Republic of Congo, on 29 November in Brazzaville.

CSO: 4400

TOGO-NIGER JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 14 Nov 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] Within the framework of periodic consultations between the leaders of the two countries and in keeping with the policy of good relations followed by Togo and Niger, Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and chief of state of Niger, went to Togo on 12 November 1980 for the purpose of a visit of friendship and work to his brother and friend, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, president and founder of the Rally of the Togolese People (RPT) and president of the republic.

The two chiefs of state were accompanied during their talks by other officials. Representing Niger were Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Garba Sidikou, minister of higher education and research, and Jean Poisson, chief of staff of the president of the Supreme Military Council. The officials from Togo were Ayite Gachin Mivedor, member of the Political Bureau and permanent director of the RPT, Yaya Malou, member of the Political Bureau of the RPT and director of the Police School, Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe Lacle, member of the Political Bureau of the RPT and minister of interior in charge of information, Barry Moussa Barque, member of the Political Bureau of the RPT and minister of mines, energy, hydraulic resources and public works, and Boumbera Alassounouma, member of the Central Committee and minister of third and fourth degree education and scientific research.

Presidents Eyadema and Kountche engaged in a lengthy discussion of the state and prospects of development, bilateral cooperation between the two countries and the major international problems in the world.

Bilateral Cooperation

Concerning bilateral cooperation, the two leaders expressed their satisfaction over the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries and reaffirmed their firm determination to work tirelessly to strengthen them.

Presidents Kountche and Eyadema agreed to take all necessary measures in order to bring the Niger and Togolese peoples closer together and ensure their general well-being. They decided to call a ministerial meeting as soon as possible in order to examine the ways and means to ensure better circulation of persons and goods between the two countries. In this connection, the two leaders examined possibilities of intensifying their scientific, technical and cultural cooperation. With regard to the examination of international issues, it led to overall agreement, particularly on African problems such as the situation in Chad.

Chad

President Eyadema informed President Kountche of the recent work of the OAU ad hoc committee on Chad. President Kountche congratulated the OAU ad hoc committee under the leadership of Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema for the courage, devotion, patience and self-denial it has demonstrated in its many efforts and attempts to reach a peaceful settlement of the fratricidal war that has already caused so much loss of human life and material damage in that country. The Niger chief of state emphasized the fact that the different meetings of the OAU ad hoc committee have taken place in Lome, bearing witness to the determination of the Togolese chief of state to do everything possible to see that the opposing parties accept a ceasefire agreement in order to put an end to the suffering of the Chadian people.

Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema then congratulated the Niger chief of state for his neutrality as a signatory to the Lagos agreements and for the efforts he has made in order to make a contribution to the search for a solution to this grievous problem. The two chiefs of state are firmly convinced that only an African solution will make it possible to reconcile the opposing sides.

Actually, the two chiefs of state believe that the procedure for the ceasefire recommended by the OAU ad hoc committee is the best way to bring peace to Chad. They are therefore issuing a solemn appeal so that everyone will make a cooperation effort so as to facilitate the task of the OAU ad hoc committee. They reaffirm their conviction that the Lagos agreements constitute the proper framework for any lasting solution of the Chadian problem. They urgently ask all countries to abstain from any attempt to interfere or intervene in any way.

Western Sahara

Concerning the Western Sahara, the two chiefs of state recognized the need for the two parties involved to begin negotiations as soon as possible in order to put an end to the conflict.

Decolonization of Namibia

Col Seyni Kountche and Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema congratulate the secretary general of the United Nations for the tireless efforts he has made in order to bring about the decolonization of Namibia. They urge the Western powers to bring pressure on the racist authorities in South Africa so that they will understand that the time has come for Namibia to have independence and so that they will cease their dilatory maneuvers aimed at hindering the irreversible process of the decolonization of that part of Africa.

ECOWAS

The two chiefs of state noted with satisfaction the positive evolution of the activities of the Economic Community of West African States. Once again, they reaffirmed the confidence and hope they place in this regional organization which is called upon to play a prime role in the evolution of West Africa.

OAU Economic Summit Conference

The Niger and Togolese presidents appeal to all chiefs of state within the Organization of African Unity to coordinate their efforts and aid the secretary general of the OAU to find the ways and means of carrying out the proposal of the first economic summit conference of the OAU which met in Lagos, Nigeria, on 28 and 29 April 1980, to gradually establish an African common market.

International Problems; Iraqi-Iranian Conflict

The two chiefs of state expressed their great concern over the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. They joined together in examining the effects of the war on the world economy and the economies of their countries. They appeal to these two countries to put an end to the conflict. They welcome the efforts at mediation undertaken by nonalined countries and the Islamic conference in order to halt the fighting.

Situation in Afghanistan

Once again they condemned the intervention of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, intervention which constitutes intolerable interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign nation and a flagrant violation of human rights and the rights of nations to determine their own fate in keeping with the UN Charter.

North-South Dialog

The two chiefs of state deplored the manifest bad will of certain wealthy countries. The establishment of a new economic and social order is a matter of justice and equity between nations. The continuation of the North-South dialog appears necessary to the two chiefs of state in order to avoid a general conflict between the rich and the poor and in order to ensure peace among the world's nations.

President Seyni Kountche thanked his brother and friend, President Gnassingbe Eyadema, the Rally of the Togolese People and the Togolese Government for the very warm and fraternal welcome reserved for him and his aides in Lama-Kara.

Lama-Kara, 12 November 1980
Colonel Seyni Kountche
President of the Supreme Military Council
Chief of State of Niger

General Gnassingbe Eyadema
President-Founder of the RPT
President of the Togolese Republic

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CSO: 4400

CONGO'S SASSOU-NGUESSO MAKES 'BUSINESS TRIP' TO ANGOLA

Brazzaville LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE in French 6-12 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] On 25 October 1980, Sunday, the Congolese Chief of State, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso made a brief business trip to Angola, invited by the President of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

The communique which announced this visit stresses the identity of points of view of the two Chiefs of State, concerning all problems discussed.

After a "long exchange of points of view about the experiences of the MPLA-Labor Party, Congolese Labor Party, the two parties agreed to research ways and means of reaching continued and harmonious development of our bilateral relations, based upon settled agreements."

The two parties "are engaged in continuing cooperation and strengthening the defense and security of common borders."

Analysis of the international situation has allowed President Sassou-Nguesso to become informed about the latest violations of Angolan territory by the South African Army and to condemn these acts. This analysis has also caused the two Chiefs of State to be concerned about what is going on in Namibia: The development of discussions between the UN Mission and the South African regime.

"In this crucial period of the Namibian people's fight against the outlaw South African, the two Presidents reaffirmed their support of SWAPO, the one and only legal representative of the Namibian people."

Concerning Chad, the two parties expressed their opinion on the Lagos agreements and manifested their concern in the face of a renewed outbreak of hostilities. They expressed their support of the National Union Government led by Mr Goubouni.

The two presidents also "reaffirmed their support of the right of the Saharian and East-Timor people to self-determination and their support of the fight of Palestine's Arab people.

The two Chiefs of State wish that the Iraq-Iranian conflict is solved by "peaceful means, in accordance with UN's and the Independent Movement's principles."

Talking about the new international economic order, President Dos Santos and President Sassou-Nguesso expressed their wish that it will be "progressist, free of exploitation and founded on the rights of the people to the protection of their natural resources."

Trade increase, technical, cultural and scientific cooperation, such are the wishes expressed by the two Presidents, in the frame of Inter-African cooperation.

9626
CSO: 4400

CONGOLESE DONATION TO ALGERIAN EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

Brazzaville LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE in French 6-12 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] The earthquake which put the Algerian Republic into mourning constituted one of the important items on the agenda of the Council of Ministers, presided by the Chief of State, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso. An aide has just arrived from a visit to the Al Asnam disaster victims. The government spokesman presented the following report:

"The Council has decided to send the sum of 1 million dollars to the brother-government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, that is, 210 million CFA francs. This modest sum, very modest indeed when viewed as a contribution to mass disposition, in view of the pending aid to Al Asnam disaster victims. This Congolese donation, despite its small amount must be perceived as the token of solidarity which has always marked and characterized friendly, fraternal and active camaraderie relations between the Congolese and Algerian peoples.

"This active solidarity, which has always borne fruits in normal times, in times of happiness, has never been forgotten in times of sadness and tribulation. The Congolese and Algerian people have wept in one breath and with the same emotion for Presidents Marien Ngouabi and Houari Boumedienne.

Today the Algerian mourning is also felt by Congolese masses. The Congolese people were stunned by news of the tragic event in Al Asnam. Despite geographic distance the Congolese people resolutely stand at the side of the Algerian people in this hour of grief and tragedy. The people remained attentive during all phases of the event and seize upon this occasion to renew their sympathy to their Algerian brothers.

9626
CSO: 4400

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVED BY KEREKOU, MAKES PRESS STATEMENT

AB041305 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] President Kerekou this morning received the GDR foreign minister, Comrade Oskar Fischer, who is heading his country's delegation to the People's Republic of Benin. Later, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the East German minister signed a protocol accord between the German Democratic Republic and Benin. After the signing ceremony, he made the following statement to the press on the purpose of his visit:

[Begin recording in German with subsequent translation] Allow me to tell you that I was very happy to have the opportunity to meet this morning your respected president, Comrade Kerekou, with whom I had a thorough and cordial exchange of views. I also had the opportunity to deliver to him a personal message from Comrade Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Germany and president of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic. And I can tell you that Comrade President Kerekou received the message with great pleasure.

As I told you on my arrival, the aim of this first visit to the People's Republic of Benin as foreign minister is to deepen political cooperation after holding more consultations. And I can now assure you that we have been very successful in this field. We have already had a thorough exchange of views on international matters and all the talks were held in a frank and constructive atmosphere

Taking part in these talks were, of course, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, the minister of trade, the minister of public works, housing and construction, the minister of popular justice, the minister of information and propaganda and the minister of higher education and scientific research. It was a regular exchange of information and experiences, an exchange which is quite natural and necessary between countries that wish to build something new and progressive.

The German Democratic Republic is a socialist state with a solid anti-imperialist tradition. The recognition of the GDR policies in the Republic of Benin gladdens our heart. The German Democratic Republic supports all those who militate and fight for peace, freedom and independence. [sentence indistinct] Since the People's Republic of Benin is an emancipated and anti-imperialist state, nothing can be closer than this great cooperation between

our two countries. I can also assure you with pleasure that bilateral relations between our two countries are developing steadily; this can be seen in political, cultural and economic cooperation as well as in other fields of intergovernmental cooperation.

Concerning the relations between the Socialist Party of Germany and the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, I could say that they played the role of a locomotive engine. [as heard] As far as the tangible results of this visit are concerned, we today signed a working plan between the two governments concerning cooperation in the cultural, scientific and technical fields for 1981 and 1982 as well as a protocol on the first session of the joint commission which met within the framework of the GDR-Beninese trade agreement. I think these documents and the exchanges of opinions and experiences which have taken place can further develop and perfect our relations.

Concerning international politics, we have noted a certain number of tensions caused by [word indistinct] policies. [sentence indistinct] We were of the opinion that efforts should be continued in favor of peace, disarmament and detente. We also agreed that the anti-imperialist solidarity should be strengthened. In this connection, I can tell you that as in the past the German Democratic Republic will ever remain a reliable partner. We are leaving your country with a feeling of satisfaction and I am anxious to wish the Beninese people new successes in the construction of their new life. [end recording]

CSO: 4400

FAN SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES SITUATION AFTER LIBYAN INTERVENTION

Dakar LE SOLEIL In French 7 Nov 80 pp 1, 10

[Interview with Mahamat Saleh, minister of finance and commissioner for foreign relations of Command Council of the Armed Forces of the North of Hissein Habre by Babaca Touri: "We Are Fighting the Regular Libyan Army"]

[Excerpts] "We are facing not the Chadians but the Libyan occupation army, of which 3,000 troops have invaded Chad since 19 October 1980."

This was an exclusive statement to LE SOLEIL made by Mahamat Saleh Ahmat, minister of finance and foreign relations commissioner of the Command Council of the Armed Forces of the North of Hissein Habre. Following his arrival in our capital last Wednesday, Hissein Habre's deputy, accompanied by Michel Froud, director of political affairs and information commissioner of the CCFAN [Command Council of the Armed Forces of the North], was received yesterday by Prime Minister Abdou Diouf.

[Question] The military situation in the northern part of Chad seems to have experienced changes in favor of FAP (People's Armed Forces) commanded by Mr Goukouni, according to sources of the National Union Government (GUNT). Do you confirm this change, particularly in Borkou, Ennedi and Tibesti provinces and Faya Largeau Prefecture?

[Answer] The situation in the north does not make us face the Goukouni forces but the regular Libyan Army which invaded Chad on 19 October 1980. The invasion occurred in three specific areas:

1. An initial contingent of 850 Libyan troops helicoptered from Sebha (Libya) were dropped 60 kilometers away from N'Djamena.

2. Other elements of the Libyan army attacked Faya Largeau from Libyan bases located on Chadian territory in Wour, Bardai and Zouar (BET).

3. The third point of penetration was Oumchalouba-Kalaide, in the northeastern part of the country.

There, the Libyan presence, which has been mentioned for some time, is quite factual. We have come here to bring proof, all the necessary specific, tangible and irrefutable proofs of the presence of 3,000 soldiers of the regular Libyan army which invaded Chad on 19 October. However, despite this direct and massive war declared by Libya, no changes on the terrain have taken place.

[Question] According to some sources the FAN seemed to be losing momentum in N'Djamena as confirmed by the strengthening of FAP cadres by mercenaries and the fact of Libyan intervention.

[Answer] I have already told you that we continue to maintain our position of strength on the military level, both in N'Djamena as elsewhere in the country. In N'Djamena itself the 850 Libyan soldiers who attacked the capital on 19, 20 and 21 October were thrown back and defeated by the FAN with the support of the population. The 6 October general offensive enabled the FAN to assume control over the gendarmerie, the air force area, and the airport sector, i.e., the key positions of the N'Djamena coalition. Furthermore, our forces have encircled the old French base in Farcha. We have not only retained these gains but have consolidated them since then. Everything I am telling you has been noted by the press. That is why the imaginary victories announced by the coalition do not excite us. Their purpose is, rather, to promote confusion and doubt concerning the Libyan presence in Chad. We left N'Djamena on 24 October and at that time there had been no changes in the northern part of the country or in N'Djamena.

[Question] In your view, what is Qadhdhafi looking for in Chad or in Africa? What could the result of the Goukouni-Qadhdhafi alliance be?

[Answer] We have always said that what Qadhdhafi wants is to occupy Chad, set up a puppet government and, using our country as a base, implement his dream of founding the "United States of the Sahel." As far as Chad in particular is concerned, Qadhdhafi would like total control over its considerable ground resources. We are certain, however, that this target will never be reached, for we are enjoying in our fight the total support of the population and we are certain of the victory of our struggle for the liberation and total independence of Chad.

[Question] What do you think of the recent charges leveled by Qadhdhafi against Niger and Mali?

[Answer] I would have preferred not to answer this question. Qadhdhafi is engaged in a diversion. He had already leveled the same charges against Chad. Once again, it is a diversionary maneuver aimed at concealing Qadhdhafi's basic target. By this means he hopes to mislead public opinion in order to be able to pursue his plan which, I repeat, is the military occupation of Chad and the conquest of the Sahel with our territory as a starting point. As to Goukouni, it is obvious that he is pro-Libyan. However, above all, he is a puppet in Qadhdhafi's hands. Without him he is nothing, he can do nothing. The proof is that he called for Qadhdhafi's troops as a result of our 6 October offensive.

[Question] Following the two Lome meetings, what point has been reached on the political level in the search for a negotiated solution? Could Lome II be considered a failure?

[Answer] The second Lome meeting was not a failure. The ad hoc committee of the OAU is continuing in the Togolese capital to make considerable efforts to restore the peace in Chad. The parties to the conflict also have their delegations in Lome. However, we must strongly emphasize that it was the very day of the second Lome meeting, i.e., of 15 October, that the Libyans mounted their action in Chad.

This clearly indicates that the coalition and its master do not want peace in Chad. Nevertheless, the efforts in Lome are continuing with our support. The key to peace in Chad, however, does not depend on us alone.

[Question] What is the specific reason for the obstructions which hinder the efforts of the OAU ad hoc committee on the Chad?

[Answer] The main obstacles blocking the peace are mainly three:

1. The legitimacy of the Chadian government based on the Lagos accords. This legitimacy is exclusively based on the acceptance of the various currents which were represented in the conclusion of the Lagos accords. No other interpretation is possible.

2. The role played by Benin, both as member of the control commission and as a country which could provide the neutral force in Chad, as stipulated by the OAU. We reject Benin which has officially opted in favor of the coalition. We shall accept Benin neither as member of the control commission nor as part of the neutral OAU force, for one cannot be both judge and plaintiff.

3. Libya, whose definitive condemnation we have demanded, for by massively and directly intervening in the Chad, it violated both the spirit and the letter of the Lagos accords and the OAU charter.

[Question] Therefore, what conditions would be required for a new basis for national reconciliation in Chad?

[Answer] The only solution to the Chadian drama is political. In order to achieve a political solution it is necessary, first of all, for the fighting to stop and a cease fire respected by all to take place. Then, all the signatories of the Lagos accords should consult with a view to finding a definitive solution.

Such a solution should eliminate any direct or indirect foreign interference in Chad. In our view, this is the way to be followed by all Chadians who want peace, freedom, and the preservation of the national integrity of their country. In other words, we must achieve the unification and reconciliation of all Chadian patriots in order to build a united and strong Chad.

[Question] It is said that following his latest tour of Africa, Hissein Habre has had difficulties in returning to his headquarters in N'Djamena. According to some sources he is blocked in north Cameroun and unable to cross the Chari River . . . .

[Answer] Should I bother to give you an answer? This should not even be asked, for it is a question, no more and no less, of imaginary rumors which, in fact, are proof of pure intoxication. Let me assure you that I entered N'Djamena with Comrade Hissein Habre and that it was he personally who directed our victorious offensive in the capital on 6 October. Actually, everyone knows that we can move in and out of N'Djamena at will and at all times.

[Question] What are the results of Hissein Habre's tour?

[Answer] The purpose of the trip was one of information and promotion of awareness. It was constructive and definitely consolidated the position of the patriotic forces abroad. It seems to us that the state of the Chadian drama, which is that of the Balkanizing and destabilization of the Chad, has been better understood by the African states and African public opinion. The number of such missions will be increased to the extent of our possibilities, involving both Comrade Habre and other officials. We believe that the drama experienced by Chad is not one of its people only but also the drama of Africa which has experienced unfortunate adventures such as those of Biafra and Katanga, for example.

5157
CSO: 4400

REPORTS OF 'SECRET' ETHIOPIAN-ERITREAN TALKS

Negotiations Reported in Damascus

LD011551 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 21 Nov 80 p 13 LD

[Report by AL-WATAN correspondent: "Secret Talks in Damascus Between Eritrean Revolutionary Council and Ethiopia"]

[Text] London--Well-informed Western sources said here that secret negotiations have been taking place in Damascus for the past 3 days between representatives of the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF] (the Revolutionary Council) and representatives of the Ethiopian regime. The sources said that the ELF wants to end the prolonged war against Col Mengistu Haile Mariam's regime, which is backed by the Soviet Union.

But the same sources said that the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front is not represented in these negotiations and is still opposed to a cease-fire and to negotiations with the Ethiopian regime. The sources add that some Revolutionary Council members who want to carry on with the war have recently joined the Popular Front.

The sources add that the reason for the Revolutionary Council's desire to negotiate with the Ethiopian regime is the losses its fighters suffered as a result of clashes throughout last month with Popular Front fighters.

Only 2 weeks ago Popular Front troops attacked one of the Revolutionary Council's major bases in the mountains north of Barentu and killed a large number of council forces. Two officers who were in the camp--(Muhammad Muhammad Dad) and (Fayi Shiklay) escaped to Sudan after the attack.

The Revolutionary Council delegation that went to Damascus for negotiations consists of Council Chairman (Ahmad Nur) and his deputy ('Id al-Idris). The Ethiopian regime is represented in the talks by two members of the ruling dergue.

Western sources add that officials from South Yemen and the CPSU attended the first meeting. In addition, the meeting was attended by Gian Carlo Pajetta, in charge of foreign policy affairs for the Italian Communist Party. Pajetta was holding contacts with the parties concerned with a view to ending the conflict.

The sources say that the proposed peace treaty provides for Eritrean fighters to hand in their weapons to the Ethiopian Army on arrival at specified assembly points

(as has happened in Zimbabwe). As for the Eritrean fighters who are in Sudan, they will be allowed to return to their homes after reporting to assembly points. All Eritrean prisoners, including the Popular Front fighters, will be released if they accept the peace treaty.

Under the proposed political settlement of the problem, the Ethiopian authorities will give the Eritreans the local administration of towns and villages but will not grant them political or military autonomous rule.

Eritrean Front Denial

LD221206 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0827 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Nov (KUNA)--One of the two largest liberation fronts in Eritrea has today denied reports which said that it is having secret negotiations with the Marxist Ethiopian Government with the Soviet blessing. The Eritrean Liberation Front, through its spokesman, said: "These claims are false and without any foundations of truth and are the concoctions of imperialist quarters and plotting elements."

Their spokesman was commenting on press reports from Khartoum that a delegation from the front left for Damascus to hold secret negotiations with representatives of the Ethiopian Government with the blessing of the Soviet Union which backs the government and with the participation of two representatives from the Italian Communist Party and the Government of South Yemen.

The spokesman stressed the aim of the Eritrean revolutionaries, who have been fighting for 19 years for the independence of Eritrea from Ethiopia. He said: "The Eritrean Liberation Front will not (?relinquish) in any event the national cause for complete liberation of Eritrea and will not exchange the national target of liberation and independence with any forms of political solutions which will not comply with the full and complete aspirations of the Eritrean people."

CSO: 4402

MENGISTU SPEAKS ON 'EXPANSIONISTS, SECESSIONISTS'

Strengthened Ties With Neighbors

LD292057 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam today said that our revolutionary army would go to the extent of sacrificing lives to ensure proletarian peace and has lived up to this noble aim in the past 6 years of bitter struggle.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commission for organizing the party of the workers of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, said this in an address he made while presenting awards and ranks to cadet officers who have completed their advanced military training.

In his address, the comrade chairman noted that our revolutionary army is advancing from one victory to the next on all fronts, adding that the doomsday of expansionists in the south and east and of secessionist bandits in the north is approaching and that the prophesied hopes of imperialism in Ethiopia were getting daily fainter. Hence, the comrade chairman said, the present weeks and months could be described as a period of mourning for our enemies.

The comrade chairman also stressed that our revolutionary army would take unwavering revolutionary measures against individuals taking bribes, robbing, cheating and committing subversive activities against the workers, and against imperialist agents and so-called heroes.

Noting that peace is among the basic principles of our revolution, the comrade chairman said the atmosphere of understanding with Sudan, Kenya and Djibouti is being strengthened after great efforts to live in peace and good neighborliness with countries surrounding us. In addition to this, he noted that steps are being taken to make possible cooperation in the fields of development that are of common interest to those peoples.

Relations With Somalia

LD251404 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Interview with Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of Provisional Military Administrative Council; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Comrade Chairman Mengistu has described the good relations linking the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, the Republic of Kenya and Socialist Ethiopia as an embryo or example and as constituting a first step for the other countries of the region.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, said this in reply to questions put to him by journalists of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan who had accompanied his excellency President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and of the SSU and commander in chief of the country's armed forces, on his visit. Comrade Chairman Mengistu noted in his statement on the strengthening of relations among the three neighboring countries that the application of tripartite relations at ministerial level was in response to the strong desire of the countries concerned. He expressed the hope that this desire on the part of their people would soon be realized.

Replying to a question on the prospect of improving relations between socialist Ethiopia and Somalia, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that there is no doubt that the peoples of Ethiopia and Somalia wished to live peacefully together, in a friendly manner. However, members of the Somali ruling class did not have this kind of goodwill.

The comrade chairman added that prior to the occurrence of misunderstandings between the two countries, many alternative methods and steps had been taken by Ethiopia in its genuine search for peace. But Somalia's answer, he said, had been aggression and war.

He went on to say that as a result of the erroneous line pursued by the Somali ruling class, the peoples of the two countries had been dragged into a fire they did not want. Although damage was suffered by both, it was greater for the Somali people, he said.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that socialist Ethiopia had shown its wish to co-exist peacefully with Somalia by taking the necessary steps, without plans to avenge the wrongful steps the Somali ruling class had taken in their bid to implement their illegal expansionist aims, in violation of international agreements they had entered into.

The communist leader said that members of the Somali ruling class are even now committing acts which had catastrophic consequences for the peoples of the two countries.

He explained that they are not only worsening relations between the two countries, but also creating a dangerous situation for world peace by selling Somalia's territory to American imperialism.

He confirmed that Ethiopia would be ready for peace whenever Somalia created legitimate and favorable conditions for it.

Six Somali 'Bandits' Surrender

LD292036 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Six fully-armed Somalis, who had been among the bandits taking military training under the Somali ruling clique with the intention of disturbing the peace and realizing its expansionist aims in revolutionary Ethiopia, have surrendered this week to the Diredaw, Isa and Gurgura provincial administrative headquarters after escaping from their training camp.

The individuals affirmed that they had surrendered after realizing that the aims of the Somali reactionary ruling clique were futile and detrimental to the oppressed Somali masses.

Receiving these individuals, who surrendered peacefully, Comrade Abera Kebede, administrator of Diredaw, Isa and Gurgura Province, pointed out that the major aim of the revolutionary government was to administer the masses in a just, egalitarian, peaceful and democratic manner and accordingly to receive and welcome all those who want to live in peace and give support to them.

For his part, Dejazmatch (Ugal) Hasan Hirsi, chief representative of the Isa nationality, said that these and other individuals who had previously surrendered to the Ethiopian revolutionary government, were at present making a living leading stable lives without fear.

CSO: 4407

ELF LEADER REJECTS INTERNATIONAL REFERENDUM ON ERITREA

LD301334 Kuwait KUNA in English 1058 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Kuwait, 30 Nov (KUNA)--A revolutionary organization fighting for the independence of Eritrea Sunday rejected a proposal announced by a rival faction to settle the Eritrean problem through an internationally sponsored referendum.

The leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front, Ahmad Nasser, in a statement to Kuwait News Agency said that his organization was not consulted about the proposals. These contain a seven-point plan announced by the People's Front for the Liberation of Eritrea in Khartoum a week ago.

He explained that the liberation front is not against a peaceful solution for the 20-year long Eritrean crisis. But it asks for negotiations with the Ethiopian regime without pre-conditions and not through a referendum.

Nasser accused the people's front of launching a major offensive against the liberation front's forces in cooperation with another faction fighting against Ethiopia, the People's Front for the Liberation of Tigre.

The people's front forms together with the liberation front the two strongest revolutionary groups struggling for the independence of the strategic region of Eritrea on the Red Sea.

The people's front had called on its proposals for holding a referendum in the region under the auspices of an accepted international committee granting the Eritreans the right to choose between full independence from Ethiopia, uniting with it or autonomy rule.

The proposals also included an item calling for a cease-fire before the referendum under the supervision of a committee formed by either the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the Arab League or the non-aligned movement.

Nasser told KUNA that these proposals completely destroy the Eritrean revolution's representation of the Eritrean people.

He said "we refuse to have any referendum under any supervision except that of the Eritrean revolution."

He added "we are not against negotiating with the Ethiopian regime with a unified delegation representing the Eritrean revolution with no preconditions from either party. Representatives from the U.N., the Arab League and the Organization of African Unity could attend as observers," he said.

CSO: 4420

ERITREAN WORKERS HOLD SECOND NATIONAL CONGRESS

Casablanca L'AVANT-GARDE in French 20 Sep 80 p 10

[Text] The General Union of Workers of Eritrea held its Second National Congress on the liberated territories of their country 18 to 22 August.

The imperatives of the people's fight against colonialism dominated the congress. This was reflected in the final resolution which stressed "the necessity to continue the liberating battle and to sabotage all the plots aimed at continuing Ethiopian domination."

The congress recalled the fact that "The General Union of Workers of Eritrea has since its creation worked unremittingly towards national unity which is still the essential condition for winning the just and legitimate battle of the Eritrean peoples."

This congress, which was held on the eve of the 19th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle against the colonizer, adopted other resolutions supporting the peoples' fighting for liberty and social progress. Among others, it paid tribute to the action of the working class of Morocco and its organization, the UMT (Moroccan Labor Federation), in favor of the struggle of the Eritrean people.

After the working sessions, the congress conducted an election of a central council of 25 members, 9 of which form the executive bureau.

The executive bureau is composed of the following members:

Secretary General: Ibrahim Mohamed Kamad
Secretary of International Relations: Ahmed Cheikh Ismail
[Title missing]: Idriss Osman Hachkab
Secretary of Education and Information: Abderrahim Abou Bakr
Secretary of the Treasury: Dhahai Kalaat
Secretary of Social Affairs: Yassine Ali Jami
Administrative Secretary: Kabroum Mahri
Secretary: Takhali Kalaat
Secretary: Ali Moussa

9128
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

SOVIET DOCTORS RELEASED--Khartoum, 21 Nov (SUNA)--Sudan's good offices for the release of two Soviet doctors held by guerrillas in northern Ethiopia came to a success. Nikolia Gergori (41) and wife Lidia Georgovia Igodry were abducted from an Ethiopian Government hospital in the town of Axum last July by the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF). The two doctors left Khartoum early today on board of a Sudanese military plane for Addis Ababa where they will be handed over to the Ethiopian Government in presence of Sudanese President Numayri, now visiting Ethiopia. President Numayri had made a personal attempt for the release of the Soviet doctors. [Text] [LD211138 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 21 Nov 80]

GDR ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETING--The fourth meeting of the Ethiopia-GDR Joint Economic Commission, which was held in Berlin beginning on 27 November 1980, has produced satisfactory results to strengthen and further consolidate cooperation between the two countries in the economic and commercial fields. This was stated by Comrade Hadis Tedla, member of the standing committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, deputy chairman of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia executive committee member, upon his return here today after attending the Joint Commission Meeting, leading a high-level Ethiopian delegation. Comrade Hadis said that a protocol agreement was signed on the basis of the outcome of the fourth meeting of the Ethiopia-GDR Joint Commission, to expand and strengthen economic cooperation and trade relations. Comrade Hadis explained that the annual joint commission meeting between the two countries played an important role in enhancing cooperation and relations in the industrial, agricultural mining and other fields. [Text] [LD042101 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 3 Dec 80]

SOVIET NAVAL VISIT--Units of the Soviet Naval Forces arrived for an "official visit of friendship" from 10 to 15 September in the port of Massaoua. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 80 p 20] 9128

OAU: ETHIOPIA OWNS OGADEN--The OAU in Lagos has recognized the Ogaden--a region which for several years has been the origin of the conflict which opposes the governments of Addis Ababa and Mogadishu--as an integral part of the Ethiopian Territory. The ministers reviewed the "fundamental principles" of the OUA Charter and in particular the resolution in which the member states agree to respect the frontiers as determined on the date of their independence. With respect to this resolution, they recognized the fact that the Ogaden is an "integral part of Ethiopia." [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 80 p 20] 9128

NAVY DESERTERS--Three navy petty officers who deserted in Asmara went to the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] where they asked for asylum. The men are: Shimelis Gizaw, Gadisa Agere and Tewodros Gebre Mikael. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 80 p 20] 9128

CSO: 4400

BONGO CALLS FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

Libreville L'UNION in French 7 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] At a recent Cabinet meeting, President Bongo told members of the government of his "disappointment over the fact that he was too often required to solve all problems, small or large, urgent or unimportant, by himself." This sad observation caused the chief of state to send to the prime minister and all other members of the government a circular, whose reception they must acknowledge, reminding them of his disappointment and asking them to assume more responsibility.

Aware that "such stewardship does not always follow," the chief of state nevertheless deplores the fact that "the lack of mobilization and failure to accept responsibilities are increasing within the government."

President Bongo sees three reasons for this lack of "diligence, rigor and efficiency" and explains the "demobilization" as follows:

"First of all, there is, we must admit, the indolence and more generally, the probable lack of awareness on the part of some. Then there is a certain discouragement due to the fact that people may sometimes have the impression that objections raised or problems brought up two or three times give rise to no reaction, even though these things are deemed serious. Finally, there is a certain feeling of helplessness when, with respect to problems having financial consequences, it is feared that the Ministry of Finance, which may not have responded to previous requests, might not approve.

"I believe that these last two justifications might cause some individuals to let situations get worse and to follow the 'policy of the abyss,' believing that when things are indeed worse, the chief of state will find or impose a solution, even if it implies the immediate release of large sums not included in the budget.

"This is obviously a poor policy. It is not only the 'policy of the abyss,' but that of 'forward flight.' It overloads me and often does so abruptly.

"In order to remedy this state of affairs, I have decided that interministerial meetings, even if very limited in scope, will be held more frequently, at the rate of two a month, so as to handle certain matters within their competence or to propose solutions.

"These meetings will be presided over by the prime minister and will bring the ministers who handle money (Finance and Planning) together with other ministers involved.

"The minister secretary general of the Office of President, the minister counselor to the president for economic and financial coordination, and the minister secretary general of the government must always be asked to attend these limited interministerial meetings.

"The prime minister will forward reports on these meetings to me as rapidly as possible and the proposed solutions he will have found will enable me to see how certain problems develop and to envisage a final solution at my level in a more rational fashion."

11,464
CSO: 4400

COMMENTS ON FUTURE OF U.S. ELECTORATE

Libreville L'UNION in French 6 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Daniel Okale]

[Excerpt] There is a tendency now to criticize Jimmy Carter for his election tactics. The President had in fact tried to "demolish" Ronald Reagan by striking out at him. He presented him as a frightening spectre, irresponsible, a dangerous cowboy too quick to draw and too tempted by the use of force. Many observers believe that this method finally turned against Carter, pointing up his weaknesses when a large proportion of average Americans were looking for a saviour, a strong man.

Could Jimmy Carter have done otherwise — that is, wage a positive and concrete campaign, revealing his vision of America and describing a precise program? His apprenticeship completed and unbothered by any worry of reelection — a president cannot be elected to more than two terms — Jimmy Carter wanted to make certain major decisions and take on the fight with Congress to impose certain key ideas. Was it perhaps that he was too afraid to go against the current and thereby forge an inevitable defeat? This would explain why he did not choose to unveil such a program, choosing to wage a personal fight against his adversary, denying his ability or qualities for toverning. But we shall never know whether Jimmy Carter had a vision of America and whether history would have remembered him, after his second term, as a great president.

In contrast, Ronald Reagan, without proposing any real detailed program either, did speak loudly and evoke grand memories. But in the corridor, his entourage and advisers hastened to explain, mainly to the press, that Reagan is above all pragmatic, that words are one thing and action another, that there was no reason to have such fear of an aging Republican coming to power. As proof, they pointed to his administration of California for 8 years, which was generally satisfactory but scarcely in keeping with his initial program.

One therefore has to regret that the two candidates did not fight it out on real programs and that the long election campaign turned into a personal rivalry, a matter of charm and charisma, with great use of television. Is politics becoming a great game of chance in which, in order to win, one dares not say what one thinks, do what one says, and in which one conceals one's real intensions. In order to win, has one but to flatter?

Is the electorate a kind of wild dog that must first be petted and tamed before the collar is slipped on? One that the master may treat as he wishes once it is firmly in hand? And what is to be done with it later?

Will it be trained to be a guard dog, but a well-fed, sociable doggie-woggie that gets on well with children and the neighbors? Or is it to be turned into a fearful cur whose master can scarcely keep it in check and which is not content to bark, but rather, likes to sharpen its teeth on anything that moves?

11,464
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

FRG BANK'S TRANS-GABONESE LOAN--On Friday, 31 October, a loan agreement was signed at the Ministry of Economy and Finance by the Gabonese Government and the West German Development Bank (KFW). The Gabonese Government was represented at the ceremony by Jean-Pierre Lemboumba, acting minister of economy and finance, accompanied by Albert Keba, general director of the Autonomous Amortization Fund. The West German bank was represented by its proxy, Werner Sahulte. The German loan, for a total amount of 1.6 billion CFA francs, is for 5 years. It will enable the Gabonese Government to finance the work on the Transgabonese Railroad, or more specifically, the sections completed by the two German companies, HP Gauff GMBH [expansion unknown] and GERI Consult GMBH, to wit: Booue-Mbongo Badouma and the Liyami variant. It was to finance these projects that Gabon requested financial aid from the KFW. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 3 Nov 80 p 1] 11,464

CSO: 4400

COOPERATION WITH USSR NOTED IN COOPERATIVES FIELD

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 24 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] The international cooperative movement, grouping hundreds of millions of men and women, is now an influential social and economic force. It makes an important contribution to the fight for peace, the democratization of international relations and their liberation from inequality and political and economic dictates.

The 27th Congress of the Cooperative Alliance (ACI), held in Moscow, reaffirmed the determination of cooperative members from all continents to participate actively in the solution of the basic problems of contemporary times, to increase the contribution of cooperation to the establishment of a more just and solidary community of men and to fight to extend and strengthen relations between nations.

Meeting with the APN correspondent, Zakaria Traore, general director of cooperation, made the following remarks: "The cooperative movement in our country is still young, but we attach great importance to its development. For us, cooperation is an effective means to improve the standard of living of the rural population of Mali, to liquidate the shameful heritage of the colonial past in economic, social and cultural life."

Mali considers its participation in the work of the Moscow congress as an important boost to the country's cooperative movement, a perfect possibility to learn about achievements in this domain by countries belonging to the ACI. The African nations welcomed the decision of the Alliance to open regional ACI offices for the countries of West Africa, which will definitely help to spread the cooperative movement in the region and make it possible to make broad use of its development experience in other countries.

Concerning Mali, Traore emphasized that we have already achieved some success in this field thanks to the close and fruitful contacts established between our leaders and Centrosoyouz, the Organization of Soviet Cooperatives which has been a member of the ACI since 1921. It should be noted that cooperation with Centrosoyouz is planned. Since 1978, it has developed on the basis of protocols on joint activities, including exchanges of delegations and the participation of Malian cooperative members in regional seminars organized in the USSR within the framework of the ACI program of aid to developing countries.

National leaders of cooperatives in the Republic of Mali and Centrosoyouz officials will soon sign an agreement on cooperation between cooperatives in the two countries.

Centrosoyouz is helping Mali train cadres for its national cooperatives. Dozens of Malian citizens are now enrolled in Centrosoyouz educational establishments.

Many Malians have completed 10-month training programs at cooperative study centers in the USSR.

"Cooperation between Malian and Soviet cooperative members is going smoothly," Traore emphasized, "and has promising prospects. In this connection, it is significant that the chairman of Centrosoyouz, A. Smirnov, in speaking before the 27th ACI Congress on development and cooperation of socialist nations by the year 2000, said that the cooperative organizations in socialist countries were optimistic about the possibilities of developing cooperation with cooperative organizations in developing countries."

11,464
CSO: 4400

COMMENTARY ON UPCOMING NAMIBIAN CONFERENCE IN MAPUTO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Dec 80 p 4

[Column by Bill Hulme: "Firing Line..."]

[Text] FOR THE Great Pow-wow on Namibia, the date is set, Wednesday the 7th of January 1981.

But that, unfortunately, is about the sum total of what is certain about it at this stage.

HARD

The only other snippet of hard information, is that UN Assistant Secretary General, Brian Urquhart, is to be chairman.

VENUE?

Not even the venue is certain. It seems the UN intends to hold this conference in either Lusaka, or Maputo, with the latter capital being tipped as the stronger possibility.

(There is, however, some difficulty with Maputo as venue, partly because of the food shortage in that part of the world, and also because of society reasons as the place is reportedly teeming with East Bloc spies!)

The South Africans surely will prefer another venue such as Mauritius, but whether that is to become a reality, is very much in doubt.

Up to a few days before the "conference" starts there is bound to be a lot of doubts even about such basic things as the venue, and the parties attending, and, you've guessed it, about whether the "conference" will come off at all.

NAME?

There isn't agreement on a name for the "conference", for instance.

It's been called "pre-implementation talks," and "all-party conference", a "multi-party conference", a "Namibian Lancaster House conference", and the "conference of credibility".

Well, what's in a name?

But, in this case a lot depends on the name agreed on for the Great Pow-wow.

It will, for instance, be an indication as to the parties which should be attending and to their status at the meeting. Also, it will be an indication as to what should be discussed... and which parties should be talking to one another.

AGENDA?

Needless to say, with so much still in the air at this stage, there is no certainty as to the status of the parties, or the agenda.

Strong presssure has been asserted to get the discussion of a constitution onto the agenda, but so far both Swapo and the UN have been firm in their protestation against that. (Part of the reason being, of course, that a dicussion of that kind can drag on for a hell of a long time!)

WHAT HAVE YOU?

So you've got a meeting, conference, talks, whatever, without an agreed venue, or name, or agenda, and the greatest possible doubt about who will actually be recognized as "parties".

Only Swapo and South Africa?

Or Swapo, South Africa and the DTA, the governing party in the Turnhalle?

Or Swapo, South Africa, the DTA and the other parties in the Turnhalle?

Or Swapo, South Africa, the DTA, the other parties in the Turnhalle and all the other parties and factions of parties, many of which are in existence on paper only.

WHO'S SAYING WHAT?

Now, Swapo's saying it is only talking to South Africa!

South Africa is saying it isn't talking to Swapo!

The DTA is saying it is talking on behalf of the nation, even if included in the South African AG's delegation!

The other parties and factions are saying that they won't be talking at all if not invited by the Secretary General himself!

And the UN is saying that it agreed with South Africa that the latter will be talking to Swapo, AND that there will be talks between the two of them ONLY!

ARE THEY SERIOUS?

We've got some sort of a "conference," without an agreed venue, name, agenda, or list of participants.

Hilarious... no, it's not!

This Great Pow-wow on Namibia can be a total disaster, or it can be a major propaganda coup for someone. Unfortunately, that someone is at this stage likely to be Comrade Nujoma!

WELL...

For some odd reason, the DTA apparently agreed to go to Maputo as part of a South African delegation, led by the AG, Mr Danie Hough.

WORLD MEDIA

Now remember, the world media will be congregating in Maputo, or wherever the "conference" is being held... and all the dear Comrade needs to do is to point is finger at Mr Hough's "South African" delegation and shout: "I told you so! There they are, the bunch of colonialist puppets! There you can see for yourself who they are... and what they are."

REFUSE

After that all he needs to do is refuse to talk to the DTA representatives and the "conference" is torpedoed. (See, the South Africans are insisting that the "representatives of the democratic parties" should do the talking).

That way, Comrade Nujoma is going home with a major propaganda coup in the bag!

He knows South Africa wants the DTA to talk to him, and he isn't going to allow that to happen. Why should he? It will simply take Swapo down a peg or two in status and there is, for him, very little to be gained.

In other words, one doesn't really need to be a political genius to predict that if the dear Comrade does go to Maputo knowing this, his strategy will be to try his damndest to make the DTA look a stupid and insipid puppet of the South African AG.

With things loaded against the DTA the way it is, that won't prove too difficult, even for Comrade Nujoma!

BRILLIANT

One never knows what people have up their sleeves going to the great diplomatic pow wows...

But, this time its not all that difficult to see that it will take some really brilliant manoeuvring to avert a bad blow for the DTA.

By the way, the last word on this we've had from the South African Government is from its UN ambassador, Mr Koedoe Eksteen: He does not see serious problems at the "conference" concerning the status of the democratic parties.

Its an opportunity to cut Swapo down to size, the ambassador said.

That remains to be seen.

CSO: 4420

USTN SECRETARY GENERAL DISCUSSES UNION'S ROLE

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 7 Nov 80 p 2

[Article signed K.Y.]

[Text] Yesterday morning, the president of the Supreme Military Council, Head of the State, received in audience the board of the USTN [Trade Union of Nigerian Workers]. The minister of Public Service and Labor, Mr Issoufou Mayaki, was present at the conversations which focused on the participation of USTN to international meetings, on labor problems in Niger, on the meetings which will be held in Niger by the OATUU [Organization of African Trade Union Unity], and on the measures which could improve the safety and working conditions of workers.

"The new awareness of the unions must extend to all that has to do with the economy, for national development requires us to unite our efforts."

This statement of the USTN's general secretary summarizes the objective of USTN in organizing a high-level national economic seminar.

The national economic seminar, organized by USTN and the Afro-American Center for Labor is now in its fifth day. On Wednesday, the 23 participants heard an account of the farmers' cooperative movement in Niger. This came at the right time because "the cooperative movement and the trade-union movement are brothers," Mr Boureima Mainassara told us. "They are two associations which have become aware of their weakness."

The dynamics of the new USTN (a union which still suffers from the lack of a national basis) is to go beyond the industrial sector, i.e. the sector of salaried workers, to include the rural sectors of development, i.e. the cooperatives. Is it not the rural sectors which satisfy the food requirements of the people?

Therefore, they must be organized, for we must not forget that cooperatives are one of the pillars of our future development society. For its part, the USTN has already thought of these fields of activity to help farmers take better care of their interests. First of all, when it comes to setting agricultural prices.

"When the union is allowed inside the price-setting commission, it will be able to help the farmers' action to obtain better prices," the USTN secretary general said.

In arranging for the presentation of this account of the farmers' cooperative movement in Niger, the USTN's intention was to sensitize future union leaders to the future orientations of our country. The seminar participants will get additional information on these orientations tomorrow, when the national president gives an account of the installation of the development society.

Yesterday afternoon, union member heard a conference on the economic situation in Niger.

Therefore, this seminar will cause the participants to become aware of development problems and to reflect on the future of the country.

To this end, the USTN, which has advocated "responsible participation," must reorganize its affiliated unions, "unions which ignore all of the problems of their members." Before the end of the year, the USTN will have reduced the number of its affiliated unions from 22 to 15. This will be done by merging trade unions of the same nature or belonging to the same ministry (e.g. the agriculture, the livestock farming, the water resources and forestry unions, the UNCC [Niger Credit and Cooperation Union]) which, at present, have one general secretary each. The USTN will, therefore, organize union federations which will have a greater influence on grassroots union members.

The USTN, which has just been elected assistant general secretary of the OUSA (Organization of African Trade Union Unity) which is to be host to the OAU union council meeting during the second half of April, and which will hold its national week from 24-30 November, is now getting reorganized to perform its functions to the fullest extent.

9294
CSO:4400

COOPERATION WITH FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES ESSENTIAL

Paris LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE in French Nov 80 p 29

[Article by Marie-Claire Debackere]

[Text] Both the civilian and military governments that have held power in Nigeria since independence have always cherished the goal of "Africanization" of the petroleum industry, that is the gradual transfer of all oil operations to the state. In the implementation of this policy, the authorities have generally shown themselves to be pragmatic. Also, despite its increasingly marked nationalistic bent, Nigeria continues to call on the services of the international oil companies, at least in some fields. Their activities are apparently indispensable, given the size of the investments at stake, the experience and technical resources at their disposal and the random character of the discovery and commercialization of oil.

Confronted with the dilemma of many developing countries--attracting oil companies and interesting them in oil exploration and development, while continuing a long-term policy aimed at the establishment of a national oil industry and even at taking charge of all the oil installations--the government alternates between periods of imposing more strict conditions on exploitation, and periods of flexibility and encouraging the pursuit. In reality, Nigeria has two major trumps: on the one hand, the quality of its oil, light and with low sulfur content, out of which comes a crude that is much sought after on the western market; on the other hand, a better geographical position than the Middle East countries (proximity to primary consumers and security of maritime routes). So it has been able to profit handsomely from recent fortuitous developments in the oil situation.

Even before it joined OPEC in 1971, the state had acquired a 35-percent share in all of the concessions of SAFRAP, a subsidiary of the Elf group, then a 33.3-percent share in those of the AGIP-Phillips group. The same year, anticipating other members of OPEC in this respect, Nigeria created its own company, the Nigerian National Oil Corporation (NNOC), which in 1977 following its placement with the federal ministry of oil resources, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), a state company intended to participate as a majority partner in all sectors of oil activity.

The following year, in 1972, the government announced that it would no longer grant new concessions to foreign oil companies, NNOC being the only entity vested with the power to hold mineral rights; however, the concessions granted before

that date remained valid. In 1973, it was the Shell-BP group, the principal producer and entrepreneur of the first deposit discovered at Oloibiri in 1956, that was to cede a 35-percent share to NNOC, soon to be followed by Mobil and Gulf. In 1974, this share was increased to 55 percent, despite the previous accords. On 1 July 1979, the government decided that NNPC would henceforth hold 60 percent of the capital of all the producing companies, namely, in order of [descending] importance: Shell-BP, Gulf, Mobil, Agip-Phillips, Elf and Texaco-Chevron. In August of the same year, the nationalization of the assets of BP in retaliation for its deliveries of oil to South Africa brought to 80 percent NNPC's share in the capital of the local Shell-BP company.

Profits Judged Inadequate

Parallel to the taking over control of the majority of production, the Nigerian authorities implemented with no delays the successive price increase decided by OPEC, following the lead in this respect of the hard-line countries, and in particular those of the Mediterranean area. Very constraining fiscal measures were also implemented: a rent tax of 20 percent and an 85-percent tax on the gross profits of the companies. Nigerian crude thus became one of the most costly and the margin of profit of the companies was reduced to 50 cents per barrel, a level comparable to that in the Middle East, where the conditions of exploitation are much easier. But the results were not what had been expected: in 1976, exploration was down considerably, and production declined in 1978, entailing a disturbing decrease in oil revenues. Fiscal measures were taken in 1977 in order to encourage the oil companies operating in Nigeria: improvement of amortization terms, handling of exploration costs through imposts, the growth of the profit margin. The effects made themselves felt rapidly: seismic work resumed, and 114 wells were drilled in 1979.

Subsequently, the government announced that "new type" contracts would be accorded for the development of the NNPC reserve territory to "companies of good repute." To date, only three companies have signed contracts: Agip and Elf, both state companies, and one independent, the American company Nigus Petroleum. Though the zones offered may be attractive, the terms proposed, service contracts and a share of production, leave only a small volume at the disposal of the exploiting companies, and the risks incurred seemed to them disproportionate. NNPC recognizes that these new conditions have attracted fewer takers than expected, and that a larger share of the benefits, in the form of oil, must be granted in order to attract the companies.

One might however ask today whether this policy of openness will really be pursued. The accusation brought against the three main production companies--Shell, Gulf and Mobil--in the recent oil scandal--"Oilgate," as it is dubbed by the press across the Channel--could jeopardize relations between the companies and the state. The affair started with the "disappearance" of $5 billion in the accounts of NNPC over the period 1975-1978. The commission of inquiry told to look into this "scandal," while reproaching the Nigerian company for its lack of organization in the way it keeps its books, also accuses the 3 companies of having despoiled the state by keeping 183 million barrels which should have gone to the national company and which at present prices represent about $6.5 billion. The companies protest their good faith and give to understand that NNPC failed to sell the oil it was getting (55 percent at the time, compared to 45 percent for

its partners), because its price was excessive in comparison with competing crudes. Negotiations are presently in progress between the government and the companies, but the latter are still quite cautious about [predicting] their outcome.

In the refining sector, since the nationalization of BP's assets, NNPC controls both the refineries presently in operation, with the exception of a 20-percent share still held by Shell in the Port-Harcourt refinery. Construction of a third refinery at Kaduna by a consortium of Japanese companies will enable the NNPC, when it becomes fully operational, to begin processing domestically all the crude it needs for the internal market, and also to free up a surplus of products for export. Construction of a fourth refinery is even envisaged in the fourth development plan.

Continuing its policy of direct exploitation of all sectors of the oil industry, the state has not neglected the sector of distribution. Beyond the shares it holds in the subsidiaries of the foreign companies--Mobil, Agip, Elf and Texaco--the state company itself distributes products through Unipetrol, bought from Exxon in 1976, and holds a share in African Petroleum (ex-BP).

Beyond Extraction Activities

Plans to exploit another great Nigerian resource, natural gas, are also progressing. Starting on 1 January 1984, the flaring of associated gas--as it has been done since production started--will be prohibited. A gas supply agreement has been signed between the Bonny L.N.G. company (NNPC 60 percent, Shell 10 percent, Phillips 7.5 percent, Agip 7.5 percent, Elf 5 percent) and a European consortium that includes Gaz de France, SNAM (Italy), Distrigaz (Belgium), Gasunie (Netherlands), Enagas (Spain) and 3 German companies (Thyssen Gas, Ruhrgas and Brigitta). Implementation of this contract will require the construction of a factory with 6 liquefaction lines; 16 methaniers [translation unknown] each 130,000 cubic meters large will effectuate the transport.

A petrochemical project basically intended to supply local industry is also in the design stage. It will enable the state to control the oil chain all the way from extraction to the most diversified and profitable uses.

It is obvious, on the other hand, that Nigeria will benefit from the present situation to make the most of the assets it has. The largest producer of oil on the continent, the country also has significant reserves of natural gas (2,000 billion cubic meters) which make it potentially a major supplier to Europe and the United States.

In the short term its especially good geographic position, in light of the Iraq-Iran conflict, should enable it to increase its revenues, which are already estimated at $25 billion for 1980. Revenues which are indispensable to the economic growth of this country of more than 80 million people the development of which can only be assured through oil.

9516
CSO: 4400

VERGES ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE IN BERLIN

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 28 Oct 80, 29 Oct 80, pp 8, 9

[28 Oct 80 pp 8, 9] [Text] Party's International Position Analyzed

> The International Scientific Conference, organized by the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] of the GDR ended in Berlin on Friday. The topic of the meeting was "The Common Struggle of the Worker Movement and the National Liberation Movement against imperialism and for social progress." In the name of the SED Political Bureau, Herman Axen during the closing session on Friday presented the overall review of the activities that took place during 5 days of discussion. In the afternoon, Erich Honecker, SED Secretary-General, gave a reception for the particpants. We recall that Reunion was represented at this conference by our comrade Paul Verges and by Marcel Soubou, president of the UGTRF [General Union of Reunionese Workers in France], mandated by the FRAPAR [Anticolonialist Front for the Self-Determination of Reunion].

The Berlin Conference is original for several reasons. It is characterized by its broad range and by the diversity of the revolutionary forces from the five continents who were represented there.

116 Delegations Present

There were 116 delegations present. The three components of the revolutionary movements (the socialist countries, the progressive movements in the capitalist countries, and the liberation movements) were widely represented. FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front], MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], the PLO, and POLISARIO [Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro], considered among the most representative and the most powerful liberation movements, attended the work of the conference.

Following the opening session on Monday, the participants were subdivided into three committees. The first one took up "The Struggle for Peace and

Socialism" and "The Struggle for National Independence"; the second one addressed itself to the "Struggle for a New International Order"; and the last one took up the topic of "Experiences and Problems in the Fight for National and Social Emancipation." All in all, there were 196 speakers. This means that everybody had a chance to speak in his own name.

The conference which did not come up with a final document, nor with a definition of a line committing the various parties--which is something new--thus was an opportunity for a broad and free exchange of views. The transactions were conducted in a spirit of wide-open approach, as well as equal rights for every participant. They enabled certain people to introduce different interpretations which were recognized as such.

During the opening session on Monday, Erich Honecker spelled out the meaning and objectives of the conference. The meeting, he said, offered a possibility for an exchange of views in a great spirit of comradeship on a large number of issues concerning our respective struggles. Following the collapse of the colonial system, he added, "worldwide developments are increasingly determined by the forces that want to change the world in the direction of progress and wellbeing of humanity."

Convergence of Interests

During the opening session, Boris Ponomarev presented the viewpoint of the CPSU on the development of the relationship of the international forces through specific examples backed up by statistics; he showed that it is the socialist countries and not the multinational corporations which enable the underdeveloped countries to equip themselves in various key sectors. Following him, Maxime Gremetz, speaking in the name of the PCF [French Communist Party], emphasized that the presence of a large number of representatives of parties and movements from the various corners of the globe was a "sign of the profound agreement of interests and actions of the revolutionary forces." The French representative more specifically reviewed his party's thinking regarding the fundamental demand for the construction of a new worldwide political and economic order.

Sergio Vieyra, of FRELIMO, presented the case of a country--Mozambique--which, after having defeated Portuguese colonialism, is now facing the problem of building a socialist society.

These three presentations to some extent were designed to serve as guidelines for the work of the committees and to get the debates going. It would be difficult for us here completely to review the questions and problems taken up. We would simply like to note that subjects such as "How to Speed up Decolonization," "Concrete Solidarity for the Peoples of the Developing Countries and the Working Classes in the Capitalist Countries" were examined.

Speaking in the second committee, Paul Verges delivered a very remarkable address. In his closing remarks on Friday, Hermann Axen outlined the lessons which the SED was drawing from this meeting. We have a whole series of materials here--he said--which should help in the political and theoretical thinking of all of us. This is an effort which must necessarily be continued according to suitable methods.

Hermann Axen indicated that the development of such a meeting is a source of mutual enrichment because it brings out the desire to take joint action, the need for exchange of information on the experiences of each and every one, their difficulties and their successes. Mutual understanding should thus promote joint action against imperialism.

As far as the SED leader was concerned, the meeting showed that, in spite of different conditions and methods of struggle, the fight against imperialism has gained experience, breadth, cohesion, and influence. Although no common line was drafted, the meeting showed that there was a desire and a capacity for together accomplishing the biggest tasks, primarily ways of fighting for disarmament and for a new economic order, in order to check the imperialist designs.

Text of Speech by Paul Verges

Comrade President,

Dear Comrades, Dear Brothers and Sisters:

The delegation from Reunion must first of all express its satisfaction over the fact that such a conference is being held and that it is participating side by side with almost 120 delegations who have come from all over the world.

The fact that such a conference is indeed being held on "the common struggle of the worker movement and the national liberation movement against imperialism" is in line with a real need. For that, the SED Central Committee and the management of the new international magazine deserve our thanks.

The format adopted--a vast exchange of opinion where everybody can express himself without any plans to put out a final document--seems to us to be particularly suited for the purpose we pursue.

But the very success of the conference confronts each delegation with an evident difficulty: Due to the extraordinary broad range of the problem on the agenda and the large number of participants, each delegation consequently and with good reason has a relatively short time for its remarks.

This is why our delegation chose to speak out in the second of the three committees, the committee on "The Struggle Against Neocolonialism for a

Democratic Organization of International Economic Relations" and we ask you to excuse the perhaps simplifying character of our presentation.

Dear Comrades,

We would like above all to confirm that, while the situation on the Island of Reunion, which we represent here, is one of considerable complexity, Reunion is definitely the very type of a neo-colony and, in spite of enormous difficulties in one field or another, it is a microcosm of all of the fundamental contradictions of countries which we list among the Third World.

This rather well characterizes the context of our struggle.

Let me add only two points:

The influence of the Communist Party and the other organizations of the "Anticolonist Front for Self-Determination of Reunion" is considerable.

The French Government several years ago established bases on Reunion where it is stationing almost 4,000 men from various strategic strike force units; there is talk of reinforcing these forces with other troops currently based on Dijibouti. This is a serious threat to the people's struggles on Reunion and to the anti-imperialist forces, whether they are in power or not, on the neighboring islands or on the African continent and there is no need to underscore their role in the current accelerated militarization of the Indian Ocean.

Dear Comrades,

When we place our struggle within the framework of the general struggle against neocolonialism, the current struggle and the struggle yet to come, we start with a certain number of facts which are essentially in our view.

(1) The current crisis of the capitalist system will be long and will characterize the decade of the Eighties.

The disorder in the monetary system established at Bretton Woods, the instability of the dollar, rising inflation, spreading unemployment, the redeployment of monopolist capital in search of maximum profits throughout the entire world, with industrial reorganization and the growing role of the multinational corporations, the ever higher cost of energy--all these represent the inability of the capitalist system to resolve its contradictions; but as far as the peoples of the capitalist countries are concerned, this is also expressed by increasingly difficult living conditions.

The socialist countries must face the consequences of this crisis in one or another field of their activities.

This crisis is of an economic, financial, social, political, and cultural character; it will be a long crisis and it will shake the very structures of imperialist exploitation.

(2) The arms race is being speeded up and the danger of war keeps growing.

Imperialism is dreaming of escaping from its contradictions and regaining lost ground through a policy of tension in all parts of the world. This is a policy that is dangerous to peace in Europe, in the Middle East, in Asia, as well as in Africa, Latin America, and in the Caribbean.

(3) The crisis of the capitalist system has its most disastrous consequences in the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

The countries of these three continents were parts of the great colonial empires established between the 17th and 20th centuries by the big countries in Western Europe and Japan. The crumbling of the Japanese, British, French, Dutch, Belgian, Portuguese, and Spanish colonial empires in Asia and Africa, together with the victory of the revolution in China in 1949 and the rebellion in Cuba in 1959, brought about the greatest historical change of this century, following the October Socialist Revolution and the birth of the international socialist system.

But political independence did not all at once wipe out the heritage of many decades and sometimes centuries of colonial exploitation.

Within arbitrarily drawn boundaries, social structures were made to disintegrate, cultures were denied and downgraded, self-sufficiency in terms of food was compromised, and all economies were turned outward to the exclusive profit and satisfaction of the needs of the colonizing home countries. We must never forget that those countries achieved their accumulation--as the foundation of their industrial development today--due to the overexploitation of their proletariat on the one hand, and the pillage of the colonial peoples and countries, on the other hand.

I would like to concentrate my presentation on Africa but the profound trend, which emerges from this analysis, in our view, also applies to Asia as well as Latin America and the Caribbean.

I would likewise like to introduce some perhaps numerous statistics and I would like to ask your pardon for this but I want to emphasize that all of them are official figures.

The question facing us is this: How could countries and entire continents, under the conditions of the last two decades of the 20th century,

overcome the obstacles on the way to their economic and cultural development? The situation they find themselves in is historically without precedent.

Centuries of colonial exploitation caused the economies of the colonized countries to become part of an international capitalist division of labor. Those countries had to supply one or more basic products on the world market dominated today by the powerful multinational corporations. Although independent, the countries of Africa and the other two continents are subjected to the prices imposed on the world market or on markets organized by the industrialized capitalist countries.

Inequality of Terms of Trade

Sugar accounts for 90 percent of the export earnings of the Island of Mauritius; copper accounts for 84 percent of the export earnings of Zambia; peanuts and peanut oil account for 85 percent of the export earnings of Gambia; and I could go on giving you examples like these.

In half of the developing countries which do not produce petroleum, more than 50 percent of the export earnings come from one or two agricultural or mineral products.

Now, these prices are unstable and they are determined by commercial and financial circuits dominated by the multinational corporations. The exporting countries presently get less than 25 percent of the final consumer price.

The developing countries are therefore forced to step up their exports in order to get foreign exchange and by the same token they become increasingly integrated into the capitalist world market. At the same time, inflation in the developed capitalist countries weighs increasingly heavily on the price of imported equipment and manufactured products.

The result of this inequality in the terms of trade is the measure of the degree of colonial exploitation maintained over the nondeveloped countries. The socialist president of Senegal, Senghor, declared that this kind of trade was even worse--because of its consequences for Africa--than the first kind of trade--the slave trade.

Indebtedness

To cope with the consequences of this system, the undeveloped countries are going into debt with the governments and banks of the developed capitalist countries and, in the end, it is the World Bank and the IMF who dictate terms to them.

This cumulative indebtedness of the undeveloped countries keeps growing: $87 billion in 1971, 180 in 1975, 334 in 1978, and 391 in 1979; the figure will be far beyond $400 in 1980.

I would like to compare this figure to the $400 billion in armament expenditures for the year 1979 alone to underscore the obvious relationship between the struggle for disarmament and the struggle of the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America for their development. Here is another comparison: Public aid from the 17 most highly developed capitalist countries, grouped within the OECD, to all of the undeveloped countries in 1972 came to $22.3 billion or less than 6 percent of their foreign debt.

Finally, let me make one specific point on this subject: In the beginning of the Seventies, the credits of the private sector represented one-quarter of the debts of the undeveloped countries; today they represent one-half.

This is the characteristic feature of the way in which direct domination by international banking capital over those countries is being strengthened.

If we look at the statistics on the balance of trade and the balance of payments of the undeveloped countries which do not produce petroleum, that is to say, the vast majority, if we examine the decline in their food output, and if we then look at their per-capita domestic gross product, we can see that, with a few exceptions, all of these countries are experiencing growing dependence.

Permanent and Generalized Famine

Compared to the capitalist countries of the West, they are in fact on the road of relative underdevelopment.

The social consequences of this excessive exploitation are staggering because population growth gives them a new dimension. That brings up the problem of hunger, of health, of education, of urban development in the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. This brings us to the problem of the life and survival of hundreds of millions of people whose lives are indeed at stake.

While the OECD announces a figure of $7 million unemployed in the nine countries of the Common Market and 23 millions in the 17 countries of the OECD--which reveals the seriousness of the crisis--Africa, with much less population than those 17 countries, starting in 1973, according to the ILO, had a total of 10 million unemployed and 53 million seriously underemployed.

Over a period of 10 years, from 1962 until 1972, food imports in West Africa went up 35 percent while per-capita output declined by at least 4 percent. The situation has gotten worse since then.

The statistics for the entire continent are just as alarming. Although it had been exporting cereals half a century ago, although it was

self-sufficient in 1950, Africa today suffers from a growing shortage: 10 million tons in 1975, 12 million tons in 1978, and 45 millions over a period of 10 years.

Considering the shortages in Asia and Latin America, these quantities could not be obtained on the international level and that causes permanent and general famine.

Public opinion in the West is shaped by the big information media which are dominated by the reactionary powers; public opinion is not familiar with the famine in the countries of Asia or Africa, except now and then. But it is unaware of the fact that undernourishment and malnutrition each year kill more than 50 million persons in the underdeveloped countries. That is as much, each year, as the total losses during World War II in Europe. That represents one Hiroshima every two days.

[29 Oct 80 pp 8, 9]

> [Text] In yesterday's edition, the Tuesday edition, we published the beginning of the important speech by our comrade Paul Verges at the International Scientific Conference in Berlin. Unfortunately, numerous mistakes (phrases cut off, typing errors, etc) marred it because of the late hour at which this speech reached us. We are sking our readers to excuse us. Below we present the continuation and end of this address. Talking about permanent and general famine, Paul Verges recalled that more than 50 million persons die each year of malnutrition and undernourishment in the underdeveloped world. As many, each year, as all of the casualties during World War II in Europe. This represents one Hiroshima every 2 days.

The Situation Will Get Worse

This situation is going to get worse rapidly because population growth, as we said before, lends a new and historically unprecedented dimension to all of these problems.

Africa has about 340 million inhabitants as of 1980. Within 20 years, it will have 600 million inhabitants.

In 1940, the world's population was 2.3 billion, including 36 percent in the developed countries and 64 percent in the undeveloped countries.

Today, 40 years later, the world has something like 4.4 billion inhabitants, including 27 percent in the developed countries and 73 percent in the developing countries.

In other words, an additional 2 billion inhabitants in just 40 years--almost as much as for the preceding hundreds of thousands of years.

Two Billion Inhabitants More in 20 Years

UN estimates for the year 2000 raise the current figures to 6.5 billion inhabitants, including 22 percent for the developed countries and 78 percent for the developing countries.

In other words, 2 billion inhabitants more in just 20 years.

And that means tomorrow.

At that rate, the world of the poor, the world of the undeveloped countries, will represent 80 percent of humanity by the end of the century and 90 percent by the end of the next century.

This population growth problem seems to us to be underestimated in terms of the consequences which it implies in the analyses of the Communist Movement; nevertheless, some statistics among hundreds of others are quite eloquent!

China grew from 650 million to 970 million inhabitants between 1949 and 1979, in other words, 300 millions more in 30 years.

India grew by 13 million inhabitants per year and will reach a figure of 900 million inhabitants within 20 years.

This phenomenon is general in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Tanzania, which presently has 18 million inhabitants, will have 36 millions within 20 years and 87 millions in another two generations.

And what can we say about this rapid urban growth, without simultaneous industrialization, as in Europe about one or two centuries ago?

Mexico [City]: 15 million inhabitans today, 30 millions in 20 years.

Cairo, Calcutta, Seoul, etc., between 15 and 20 millions in the year 2000.

Abidjan grows by 200,000 inhabitants each year.

Colonial Heritage

Within 20 years, the majority of the big metropolitan areas will be located in the undeveloped countries and that will pose many almost insoluble problems.

Now, we know that population problems cannot be controlled in 10 years and that their consequences are making themselves felt over a spread of several generations.

These consequences are countless in all fields.

I would like to mention only the statistics on the food shortages in the developing countries because those shortages reveal the dramatic character of the colonial heritage and the responsibility of the colonizing countries.

The cereal shortage in 1970 came to 15 million tons.

It is 80 million tons today and it will be 94 million tons in 5 years, if international economic trends continue. It will be impossible to cope with this food shortage.

Also please keep in mind that the international wheat price rose from $63 per ton in 1970 to $154 in 1979.

In 1976, the undeveloped countries--excluding the petroleum-producing countries--spent more than $10 billion for their food imports alone, and that was equivalent to 80 percent of internationalist aid for development during that same year. The situation has gotten worse since then.

No Historical Precedent for Reference

Dear Comrades,

We think that humanity is in the midst of the greatest change in its history. This change is taking place before our very eyes.

There is no historical reference precedent. We must, I believe, tackle this phase with the awareness of the immense dangers of catastrophe but also with confidence as to the outcome of the struggle.

The reactionary powers in the West are increasingly afraid of this evolution. They want to maintain the old order of things.

They caused the failure of the sessions of the UNCTAD at Manila and of the UNIDO in New Delhi as well as the recent special session of the UN on development.

Social democracy is assigning increasing importance to these problems and has taken numerous initiatives.

The Lome II Convention, linking the nine countries of the European Common Market, including the old colonial home countries, on the one hand, and the 60 countries of Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific, the former

colonies, on the one hand, is an example of the way in which new relations are being set up to arrange the old colonial order.

But at the same time we can detect the outline of the logical framework of the alliance between the Worker Movement of the Europe of the Nine and the anti-imperialist forces of the 60 ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific Countries].

Dear Comrades,

We must be more on the offensive.

In a world as unstable and dangerous as this one and in an evolution as accelerated as this one, in the face of the inability of the capitalist system to solve the problem of the life and survival of hundreds of millions of people, it is up to us to make sure that this change in the history of humanity will take place under the influence of a worldwide and powerful socialist system and that, by virtue of this fact, real independence for the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America can be achieved only the socialist way. There is no other solution to the alternative facing us.

But the struggle and success in that struggle are possible only if the establishment of a new worldwide economic order is conceived as process of rupture and not a process of arrangement; this implies the realization that the worldwide economic order cannot be separated from a new social order on a worldwide scale but also and above all in each country.

A new economic order, a new cultural order, a new moral order must be established. On this latter point we must be aggressive, concerning, for example, the struggle for human rights. The first right is the right to life and that right is denied the majority of humanity by imperialism.

New Mental Order

But this exalting revolutionary perspective must not cause us to fail to see the countless and enormous problems to be solved.

We must break away from the Eurocentrism of some and the narrow vision of others. We must ourselves set the example for this new order which we want and which implies also a new mental order.

Dear Comrades,

A new internationalism must be born,with a degree never attained so far.

It must create much closer ties in the struggle of the revolutionary forces of socialism and of the international workers movement and those of the national liberation movements.

A French revolutionary, during the Grand French Revolution of 1789 proclaimed that happiness was a new idea in Europe and that this idea of liberty turned Europe upside down, then we think that today the idea of equality of all men and all peoples is a revolutionary idea which will sweep the majority of mankind along.

Movement of Nonaligned Countries--A Symbol

In the struggle to get out of the current barbarism of imperialism, which kills scores of millions of human beings each year, and to establish a system of real equality among men and peoples with socialism, the movement of the nonaligned countries, with differences of all kinds among its members, is today the symbol of that struggle of the undeveloped countries.

The vast regions of Asia, Africa, and Latin America will experience considerable changes in the next 20 years. The objective conditions forcefully pose the need for strengthening the alliance of those peoples with the international worker movement.

If we work together, we shall win together. If not, the failure will weigh heavily on the struggle of the others, very heavily.

Will imperialism, in the current stage of human history, succeed in replacing the old colonialism with a new type of colonization on a worldwide scale or will it, on the contrary, see its plans frustrated by the common struggle of the worker movement and the national liberation movement?

It has been said that the current history of mankind if the history of the transition from capitalism to socialism. We are experiencing this transition. Let it be the fruit of our common struggle.

Dear Comrades,

This is our modest contribution to the discussion. We ask you with respect to examine it, to criticize it, or to enrich it.

Maloya for Liberty

"Maloya for Liberty" was introduced and applauded in Berlin. The delegations were put up in three different hotels. The delegation from Reunion was lodged in the "Hotel of the Party."

On Wednesday evening, a movie showing was organized in the latter hotel. It was commented on by Paul Verges himself. The film by Jacquelin Meppiel was a definite success. Paul Verges was warmly congratulated by numerous delegations. Others, who were unable to attend the showing for various reasons, were sorry that they were unable to be present. The FRELIMO delegation ordered a copy for showing in Mozambique. Finally, "Maloya for Liberty" will be shown at the Leipzig International Festival.

5058
CSO: 4401

BARRE ON BASES, REGIONAL TIES, ETHIOPIA

LD011641 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 24 Nov 80 p 7

[Interview with Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre by Taha an-Ni'man in Abu Dhabi on 23 November]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President. I find that the easiest subject with which to begin this interview is the issue of the military "facilities," which has been preoccupying the Arab and foreign press recently. In an interview with an Arabic paper, you said that "there is no American presence in Somalia" and that the Americans have asked you "if their ships and planes could possibly be supplied with fuel from your ports and airports whenever they needed it," but that you have "not given any bases." Will Your Excellency be kind enough to give us a detailed explanation of the difference between "bases" and "facilities" in the political and military sense? Does not Your Excellency believe that both serve the same purpose in the end--the purpose of getting forces and vehicles to the field of operations at the required time?

[Answer] First, I would like to emphasize first of all that every independent country has the right to establish relations and conclude agreements which it believes serve its aims and interests. This is one of the sovereign rights which must not be disputed. We deal with other states on this basis and we do not interfere, either by word or by deed, in what other states do in this connection.

Second, the Somali republic is known in the international, Arab and African forums to be against the establishment of foreign bases on its territory. Somalia has often stressed this point, and we are emphasizing it again today.

Third, for a long time now, Somalia has been subjected to regrettable propaganda campaigns aimed at distorting our position and our international and Arab relations. The talk that is going on in many places and in foreign and Arab newspapers is contrary to the truth.

We have invited many press and information quarters, Arab and foreign, to come and see things for themselves on the spot, although we know that this is none of their business. However, we only wanted to give them a chance to see at close range the falsehood of the unjust campaign to which Somalia is being subjected.

We say frankly as we said openly from the beginning that we have given the United States port "facilities" and that we are used to giving such facilities owing to

our special position with regard to international air and sea traffic. The United States is not the only country which finds such facilities in our country. We have given such facilities because we believe that national exigencies demand that we do so. Everybody should know, however, that by doing so we are not compromising our principles, viewpoint or sovereignty.

And we are confident that those abroad who are saying that Somalia had turned its territories into bases for the Americans will one day discover the bare truth.

We also know and we are fully aware that the Americans have an interest in our country, just as they have an interest in all or most Arab countries, because there is another big power, the Soviet Union, which has acutal and direct presence as well as "bases," and not only fuel and water supply facilities, in other Arab and African countries.

I would like to emphasize also that under the concept of national sovereignty and should our security situation and national interests make it necessary--we hope that this will never happen--we will not be afraid to give even "military bases." I am saying this only to reply to those who are talking in such a way as to distort the real stand of Somalia and who are portraying our country as one that has been turned into an American colony. Those who have foreign military bases and forces on their own territories, which everybody can see, have no right to talk about others. A thief should not turn himself into a judge to judge others. This is a ridiculous situation, really.

As for the difference between "bases" and "facilities," "facilities" expresses a friendly relationship which does not jeopardize independence or detract from sovereign rights. As for foreign "military bases" in the true sense of the word, this means giving or ceding part of its land and subjecting it to the sovereignty of another country. States which give bases to another country are practically and legally renouncing the land on which the base is established.

[Question] How do you view the future of the people of Western Somalia, within the context of the present international and Arab circumstances, and the issue of the unity of the Somali regions?

[Answer] I would like to assert first of all that the Somali Democratic Republic has no ambitions of any kind in another country. However, there is an issue represented by the presence of a people, the people of Western Somalia, who are fighting to liberate their country just like any other people who have struggled to achieve independence. This is their legitimate right, they have been struggling for a long time and they will continue to struggle until they attain their legitimate rights. Their enemy, represented by Ethiopian colonialism, is trying to intimidate them and working to perpetuate the wings of the empire.

As for us we have supported the movement for the liberation of Western Somalia and we will continue to support it, just as we support any other liberation movement; except that the people of Western Somalia are closer to us.

[Question] But Mr President, when I visited Somalia when the Ogaden war was at its peak, I felt that the issue was a national one as far as Somalia and the Somalis were concerned and not just one of support for a national liberation movement.

[Answer] The fact is that there are two aspects to the matter: the origin of the inhabitants is one aspect. The people of Western Somalia are Somalis, originally. However, we do not decide their fate. They alone decide their future relationship with the Republic of Western Somalia [sentence as published]. If they opt for unity voluntarily, they are welcome, for we are part of them and they are part of us. But if they choose to live independently, we will not intervene to force them into joining us. That is what we did in Djibouti, which chose to be independent and to continue its friendship with France. We neither objected nor interfered. We will not change our stand.

[Question] Somalia is one of the few states which expressed reservations about the strong denunciation of As-Sadat's initiative and his visit to Jerusalem while it is under occupation, as well as of the Camp David accords. Two years after the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, what is your assessemnt of the results of Camp David, especially in relation to the Arab situation and Arab rights?

[Answer] If you want to learn the truth about the Somali stand, I will tell you. What prompted us to adopt a special stand on Camp David is the fact that we do not only look for interests. There are other considerations which fall within the priorities that determine the stands and crystallize the decisions. It is in this context that the question falls of the age-old relationship, that dates back thousands of years, between the Egyptian and Somali peoples. That is what made us adopt our stand. It is a fact which we never forget. Furthermore we believe, as I have already told you, that every state has the right to conclude any agreement which it believes serves its interests and the interest of its people.

As for the effect of the Camp David agreements and the reaction of some Arab states to it, I say that, as far as we Somalis are concerned, we do not join nor cooperate with those who jeopardize Arab unity. That is our line of action. To whoever wishes to learn about the Somali personality and Somali policy we say that we are for united Arab action and Arab solidarity and that we do not interfere in Arab disputes or support any one side in disputes among Arabs. When members of the same family quarrel, it is wrong to support one member against another. I believe that no one understands this aspect of Somalia's policy.

I again say that we are free, just as every country is free, to choose our relations and friendship. We have said openly and forcefully from the beginning that we support the Arabs' right to liberate the occupied territories, and we have called for complete Israeli withdrawal from these territories, including Jerusalem. We also clearly and strongly support the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

[Question] Do you believe that it was the situation that evolved in Ethiopia following the downfall of Emperor Haile Selassie and the new regime's inclination toward Moscow that prompted Somalia to mend its fences with the West, particularly the United States. If so, does this mean that ideological values no longer constitute a sound basis for the adoption of stands in international politics and that only tangible interests dictate the policies of states?

[Answer] In the past we used to believe that ideologies dictated the policies of states. Regrettably, however, after going through the corridors of international politics and playing the game of relations among states, it became apparent to us

that states, particularly big states, do not recognize ideological values or principles. Their interests alone dictate their actions.

Our problem with the Soviet Union is primarily one of conflicting interests; our problem with Ethiopia is one of colonialism. I tell you frankly that in the present circumstances we cannot agree with the Ethiopians because we are a progressive democratic force and the Ethiopians are a colonialist force, whatever slogans they raise, be they red, black, progressive or otherwise.

We have always called for a peaceful and political solution to the problem with Ethiopia, because we believe that guns and uniforms do not solve the problem. We advocated this during Haile Selassie's days and we are still advocating it. A military solution is not the way to end the problem. We do not want or seek problems but, when problems are brought to us by others, we cannot but confront them. I believe that this situation will not last long. In any case, our aim will always remain the attainment of a peaceful and just solution to the problem of Western Somalia.

CSO: 4402

BRIEFS

FRG COOPERATION, PORT LOAN--From 3 to 6 November 1980, the government sent a Togolese delegation to Bonn, headed by Koudjolou Dogo, member of the Political Bureau and minister of planning and administrative reform. In the German capital, the delegation discussed financial and technical cooperation between the two countries over the past 2 years. Both sides noted the smooth completion of the program drawn up in 1977, a program covering agriculture, the rural water supply, the economic infrastructure, livestock raising, and so on. They proceeded to sign the loan agreement for the Lome Port project (fourth phase of construction for 50 million German marks (about 5.5 billion CFA francs). The delegations exchanged views on future financial cooperation between the two countries beginning in 1982. Actions will deal with sectors of rural development, the economic infrastructure, renewable energy, and so on, while the technical cooperation program will be accelerated. Negotiations took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The next negotiations between the two governments are planned for the spring of 1982 in Lome. [Excerpts] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 8] 11,464

CSO: 4400

AGREEMENT REACHED ON BORDER MEETINGS WITH SUDAN

LD231526 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] A member of the military commission and deputy minister of defense, Col William Omaria, has expressed the need for good-neighborliness along the Uganda-Sudan border. The minister, who was speaking at a meeting on the Uganda-Sudan border conflict, expressed concern over the recent incidents in West Nile and Madi Districts, which resulted in heavy loss of life and property and displacement of local population. He expressed satisfaction at the measures to be taken by the Ugandan and Sudanese governments with regard to the border meetings and international law.

In reply, the Sudanese delegation, led by the state minister, member of the Central Committee of the SSR and commissioner for Eastern Equatorial Province, Mr (Balasia Aloro), assured the minister that Sudan had no hand in the [word indistinct] incident that took place in West Nile and Madi in October this year. He reaffirmed his government policy of good-neighborliness and noninterference in the internal affairs of neighboring countries.

In a statement issued after the meeting, both sides agreed that regular meetings be convened between the two countries by administrators of both sides, preferably every (?3) months. However, in any case of emergency, this can be called any time, but appropriate measures should be taken to contain and eliminate the practice of cattle raiding by tribal elements on both sides of the border.

The Sudanese authorities will continue to resettle and repatriate Ugandan refugees in accordance with the international convention and through the office of the UN High Commission.

The property belonging to either government or individuals in either country be recovered and returned through proper channels.

The two countries endeavor to keep all communications between them as free as possible and Uganda Government undertakes to facilitate passage of goods detained in Sudan after appropriate procedures have been worked out and that both sides devise ways and means of stamping out poaching along our common borders.

The ceremony, which was held in a frank and friendly atmosphere at (Chobe) Safari Lodge, was attended by the Sudanese ambassador to Uganda, Mr Muhammad Abdallah 'Uthman; the Sudanese military attache in Uganda, Colonel Isma'il (Zayday); the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Prof Samwire Karugire; the army chief of staff, Brig David Oyite Ojok; the commander of the northern province, Lt Col (Sumayt Opori); Capt (Opor) of general headquarters; the district commissioner, Arua, Mr Opika-Opoka; the district commissioner, Gulu, Mr Peter Teko; and other government officials.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS MADE--The military commission has appointed a new president of the court of appeal and chief justice. The new president of the court of appeal is Mr Justice Saulo Musoke with Mr Justice David (Muzogo) as vice-president of the court. The new chief justice of the high court is Mr George Masika. A statement signed by the chairman of the military commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, was issued in Kampala yesterday, adds that the former chief registrar of the court of appeal and the registrar of the high court shall proceed on leave until the judicial service commission recommends they should be the registrar of the court of appeal and chief registrar and deputy registrar, respectively, of the high court. [sentence as heard] [Text] [LD021400 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 2 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

UNDP AID--Mr Michel Doo Kingue, deputy director general of the United Nations and UNDP regional director for Africa has informed the First State Commissioner, citizen Nguza Karl-I-Bond, of the decision that the UNDP board took at its June 1968 session to increase the contribution of this organization to the development of Zaire the planning figure of which has risen from $36 million for 1977-1981 to $79 million for 1982-1986. UNDP investments in developing countries, Mr Doo Kingue explained, after the audience the coordinator of the executive branch granted him on Tuesday, involve the fields of technical assistance and preinvestment and aim at helping these countries consolidate their national and collective autonomy. The UNDP regional director was on his way back from the Maputo conference on the economic development of southern African states. [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1038 GMT 3 Dec 80 AB]

UNDP COOPERATION AGREEMENTS--Three new cooperation agreements for the training of personnel of the Water and Power Distribution Administration of Zaire, the study of the transport system of Zaire and the setting-up of a working group in charge of defining a future policy for the promotion of small and medium-scale enterprises were signed on Tuesday at the Department of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation between Zaire and the UNDP. [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1137 GMT 3 Dec 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

END

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23 December 1980

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No. 2336

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No. 2336

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'LE MONDE' UPDATES CHAD WAR DEVELOPMENTS

LD121345 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Dec 80 pp 1, 5

[Dispatch by Philippe Boggio]

[Text] Ndjamena--How disconcerting the Chadian conflict is! Almost 8 months after the beginning of the fighting for control of the capital the two camps, the National Unity Transition Government [GUNT] allied forces and Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces [FAN] still maintain that they are waging "total war." According to them the time is no longer right for negotiation but for a "struggle to the death," from which a victor and a vanguished must necessarily emerge. Attempts to reach a political settlement have been exhausted. Mediation is pointless. The promises of a "multiple and unified" Chad have been forgotten. It is time for fighting. Only a military solution, they say, is capable of changing things in a country which has been torn by hatred and split for 2 years by religious, ethnic and political antagonism and by rival territorial sovereignties and conflicting interests.

However, in the past few weeks the fighting has been sporadic and the combatants have shown no real determination. In the capital, attacks have been rare or have resulted in the derisory capture of a villa or a garden. The heavy weapons fire stops, without apparent reason, after 10 minutes. A silence which sometimes lasts several days is established after the deafening fury of the mortar shells fired randomly at one district after another. The conflict stops for tea, lunch or dinner. Whether because of the gunners' bad luck or deliberate calculation, the respective headquarters, which have remained unchanged for months and whose location is known to every Chadian, are never hit. The Ndjamena electric power station, an important strategic target, has been miraculously spared.

Could there be a shortage of munitions? One of the warring sides at least--the allied forces--has considerable firepower thanks to Libyan aid. In any case it is enough to attempt to "physically eliminate" Hissein Habre, as GUNT Vice President Colonel Kamougue has admitted he wished to do. Despite constant increases in armament, the government is waiting to launch its "big offensive," thought to be imminent and announced 10 times but looking more like an African Arlesienne [allusion to Bizet opera character who fails to put in an appearance] each week.

"Total war?" Never! When you know the difficulties of staffing the Chadian factions it is hard to understand the coalition leaders' repeated absences. During the last week of November, President Goukouni Oueddei was in Lome; Colonel Kamougue, who had been appointed coordinator of military operations in Ndjamena 1 week earlier, had left again for a tour of inspection in southern Chad; Acyl Ahamat, leader of the Joint Action Front [FAC] and foreign minister, was staying in Tripoli. No less than seven ministers and six top officials from the united general staff were occupied...abroad.

"These warring sides gave the impression that they were tearing each other apart." The opinion of the Chinese diplomat who regularly comes to follow the progress of the Chadian conflict from the Cameroon bank of the Chari, illustrates the observers' general feeling. This war does contain an element of acting. It is a free and whimsical adaptation of somebody saying: "Restrain me or I'll hit somebody." Indeed it is increasingly apparent that the two sides, despite the arrogance of the statements and the triumphalism of the communiques, do not seem very anxious to conclude their military engagement rapidly.

Caution predominates. Each of the main factions is aware that it is difficult, if not impossible, to wipe out his adversary. It is better, the Chadians say, to "fix" the enemy in Ndjamena rather than be drawn into a desert war which has been unsuccessful in the past under President Tombalbaye's and General Malloum's successive regimes. "Chad is too big," one of President Goukouni Oueddei's advisers confided in us recently. "Even if he is defeated in the capital, the enemy will still be able to flee into the desert, regroup, and reappear within a few months." That probably explains why, while announcing a victory in the near future, the armies are all planning for a possible defeat and are carefully and meticulously maintaining their normal retreat routes. The war in Ndjamena cannot be total war because the Chadian capital is too far away from the native areas of the sides fighting there.

The two camps might also have different reasons for moderating their military ardor. For instance, Hissein Habre certainly does not have the means of launching a blitzkrieg. He is officially receiving no overseas aid and is still largely equipped with weapons captured from his adversaries. The equipment which passes through Sudan is apparently paid for with funds collected by Chadians in Saudi Arabia. The defense minister is also regarded, on paper, as the weakest since his men—who do not number more than 7,000--are fighting in a ratio of one to five.

The FAN, however, seem to think that this sporadic war is in their interests. By merely resisting the most violent attacks and digging into their positions they are testing their adversaries without revealing their real strength. The FAN's main virtue is their sense of military secrecy.

"Hissein Habre is waging an urban guerrilla war whose main factor of success is time," a French military expert explained to us. A long war without any major immediate risk above all enables the defense minister to channel his efforts into obtaining support for his cause among the Ndjamena civilian population and, more especially, among the few hundred thousand Chadian refugees in Cameroon, Nigeria and Central Africa.

In fact Kousseri, the border city, and Maroua and Garoua, cities situated in northern Cameroon, are "FAN sympathy areas," according to the restrained expression used by a Dutch diplomat. Hissein Habre's official organ AL-WATAN (THE NATION) has a wide distribution there.

The defense minister enjoys a much wider audience than the government as well as the goodwill, discreet of course, of the Cameroon authorities. The stray bullets and shells which explode in Cameroon are, 9 times out of 10, fired from the allied forces' positions. A large number of civilians also die in the FAN camp or on the section of the river which they control.

The defense minister's adversaries are also growing accustomed to this insidious war. None of them conceals the fact that the struggle against Hissein Habre is the only thing holding their alliance together. If the FAN leader were killed and the war won, the allies would quickly return to their former rivalries, poor north against opulent south, Muslims against Christians, "pro-Libyan supporters of Acyl" against "nationalist supporters of Goukouni."

The Libyan—The 'Worst Ally in the World'

Some people close to the leaders of these factions make no secret of the union's fragility. There are numerous cases of friction. Road blocks give rise to interminable quarrels. Not all the passes have the same value. As soon as the president goes away the vice president is accused of hatching a plot. Acyl Ahamat, nicknamed the "treasurer-paymaster" is suspected by the two others of distributing the Libyan manna unevenly.

On the allied side the "total war" is more an affair of mutual surveillance. The structure of the government, which was already precarious before fighting broke out, now survives in appearance only. Each of the allies has his own diplomacy and a separate headquarters.

The appeal which the coalition made to Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan military intervention have further accentuated those discordant notes. For instance, according to some officers the Chadian Armed Forces [FAT] and, more generally, the "southerners," especially the intellectuals and cadres, are finding it difficult to accept this massive Libyan presence on the national territory. Their camp needed material aid, not "this outright interference." Colonel Kamougue himself told us recently that he did not know of the existence of a Chadian-Libyan treaty signed 15 June.

The pact with Tripoli is having a dangerous influence on the most nationalist part of the alliance. Therefore, Goukouni Oueddei is already paying for his request for aid from Libya. Several hundred People's Armed Forces [FAP] fighters have preferred to desert or request postings to garrisons far away from the capital rather than fight alongside the "Islamic legions." "The Libya is the worst ally in the world," one of Goukouni Oueddei's loyal supporters was quick to say, bearing in mind that the Chadian National Liberation Front [FROLINAT] from which the FAP was formed always had tricky relations with Tripoli in the past. "Al-Qadhdhafi always accompanies his dinars with military interference." Many fighters remember the two battles

at Faya-Largeau during summer 1978 between the FAP and 1,000 Libyan soldiers who had entered Chad officially to transport heavy weapons.

Indeed the government coalition's pro-Libyan clan boils down to the FAC and a few of the head of state's advisers including Ibrahim Youssouf who signed the 15 June treaty on Chad's behalf. According to reliable sources, the president himself only accepted Libyan aid under extreme pressure after his own troops in Ndjamena became exhausted in the spring. According to some people he may also have been overconfident: accustomed to regularly defeating Libyan soldiers or Acyl Ahamat's "columns," the FAP are still convinced that they will be able to repel attempts at interference when the time comes.

This optimism is not spared by everybody. The Libyan army's discretion in the fighting in the past few weeks lends some credibility to the theory held by those in Chad who think that Tripoli has already taken its allies in, and that Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi is more anxious to gain a foothold in the north and center of the country than in directly helping the allied forces.

Did Hissein Habre sense that the Libyan army's intervention would spark off a new split in the government camp? The defense minister is stepping up his efforts to reach agreement with some officials, former ministers and liberal figures who are natives of the south. "Behind Kamougue there are Chadians," he confided in us. The dispute with the latter is based on disdain and misunderstanding "maintained by the FAT," he said, a good image and a code too strongly marked by Islam, a personality unanimously deemed too intolerant.

Hissein Habre is seeking to reduce the fear he has inspired in the south since the first war in February 1979. To do this he is increasingly playing down his leaning toward a Muslim revolution and is trying to play on nationalist feelings in Chad's southern zone.

Several civilian figures whom he met in Maroua respond rather favorably to this unexpected proposal of a holy alliance. A former finance minister, conscious of the defense minister's diplomatic isolation in Africa and especially in France even proposed to plead the FAN's cause in Paris. "I did not like Hissein Habre," he explained. "I thought he would never win support among the southerners. However, present events show that he is the only Chadian politician with national stature. He is the only politician, although this may seem paradoxical, who is inspired by nationalist feeling and the only one not prepared to sell off Chad."

CSO: 4400

ANGOLAN SOLIDARITY WITH CAPE VERDE ON BISSAU COUP

AB261234 Paris AFP in French 1111 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Luanda, 26 Nov (AFP)--The MPLA-Workers Party of Angola has sent a message of solidarity to Mr Aristides Pereira, President of the Republic of Cape Verde and Secretary General of the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] following the coup that occurred in Guinea Bissau on 14 November, the official news agency ANGOP announced in Luanda on Wednesday.

The agency stated that Mrs Antonio dos Santos Franca (NDALU) and Alfonso van Dunen (MBINDA), members of the Angolan official delegation that went to Cape Verde on Saturday, delivered that message to Mr Pereira.

The message expresses the MPLA-Workers Party's concern over the risk of disunity within the PAIGC (the political party of both Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau) as the result of the coup in Guinea. It adds that Angola is ready to contribute to defending the unity of the five former Portuguese colonies in Africa, that is Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde and Angola.

ANGOP sources also say that the MLSTP (Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe) has also sent a message of solidarity to Mr Pereira.

CSO: 4400

DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE FINAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD929024 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 29 Nov 80 EA

[Text] A final communique on the Second Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC], which lasted for 2 days, has been issued in Maputo.

The communique referred to initial promises of financial support put up at the conference, amounting to $650 million for the next 5 years. In addition, the communique said, certain governments and international agencies had given clear indications of additional support in the near future.

The final communique of the Maputo Conference stated that in the first instance a great deal of money would be employed for transport and communications, which the conference had recognized as a necessary condition for commerce.

The communique added that a promise had been made of technical and financial assistance including consultation services, to manage the commission of transport and communications of Southern Africa, in order to implement the regional programs for food reserves and energy planning.

The communique went on to say that governments of 21 countries, the African Development Bank, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the World Bank and the EEC had made promises of support for the objectives of the SADCC. The European Investment Bank, the Kuwait Development Fund, FAO, OPEC, the International Development Fund and the UNDP had also made declarations of support for the objectives of the SADCC.

The action program, defined by the nine southern African countries, foresaw accelerated economic and social development, regional self-supporting production and the reduction of economic dependence, particularly on the Republic of South Africa, said the communique.

CSO: 4401

JOINT CONGO-ANGOLA COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT END OF LARA VISIT

LD281218 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 28 Nov 80 EA

[Summary] An Angolan delegation led by Lucio Lara, an MPLA Political Bureau member and organizing secretary of the Party Central Committee, visited the People's Republic of the Congo [PRC] from 25 to 27 November. They had discussions with a delegation from the Congolese Workers' Party and met President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, to whom they handed a message of friendship from President Dos Santos. A joint communique was issued at the end of the visit, saying, among other things:

"The two delegations have resolved to commit themselves to the active promotion of the continuous and harmonious development of cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola and the PRC, such cooperation being in the interests and for the mutual benefit of the two parties.

"Having analyzed in depth the defense and security of the Congolese and Angolan revolutions, both delegations resolved to cooperate in these fields in order to strengthen defense and security along the common border.

"On international issues the two delegations voiced concern over certain current international developments which are a threat to man's right to freedom of action and progress. Both sides condemned South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and its delaying tactics meant to frustrate rather than implement the UN plan. They declared their support for the UN plan for implementation of Resolution 435 on immediate dependence [as heard] for Namibia and reiterated their unswerving support for SWAPO as the sole, legitimate and authentic representative of the Namibian people."

"On the Middle East situation, the two delegations reaffirmed their vehement condemnation of the Camp David agreement and reiterated their unwavering support for the PLO and the Palestinian people's right to build an independent and sovereign nation.

"Analyzing the Chadian drama, the two delegations expressed grave concern over the conflict and firmly supported the resolution on Chad adopted at the 17th OAU heads of state and government summit in Freetown of 1-4 July 1980 and expressed their support for the government led by President Goukouni Oueddei.

"The two sides expressed grave concern over the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, calling on these two brotherly nations to find a rapid solution through negotiation."

CSO: 4401

MUGABE HITS AT SOUTH AFRICA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] **SOUTH AFRICA was daily promoting subversion against the Government of Zimbabwe so that apartheid could last a little longer, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said last night.**

Saying there were still more than 5 000 dissident recruits from Zimbabwe in the Transvaal, Mr Mugabe added these "aggressive antics" would not deter Zimbabweans from their "noble responsibility" to work for the freedom of Namibia and South Africa.

"The South African regime has with impunity and arrogance erected itself as this region's aggressor, from the Indian to the Atlantic Oceans. Daily it is promoting the subversion of our democratic governments so apartheid can have a longer lease of life," he told a dinner in honour of President Nyerere.

Mr Mugabe demanded that the proposed conference on the independence of Namibia be held with a definitive view to working out the necessary means for implementing United Nations Resolution 435.

"As far as we are concerned, the chief negotiators are SWAPO on the one hand and South Africa on the other. We hail SWAPO for adopting a most reasonable posture in agreeing to the inclusion, by South Africa, of puppet representatives in the latter's delegation."

The Prime Minister expressed the hope that the U.N. Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, was ensuring that both the parameters and composition of the proposed Maputo conference on Namibia would be correct in terms of structural relationship.

Welcoming Dr Nyerere's message to Zimbabweans to remain united, Mr Mugabe pointed out that in the circumstances in which the enemy was trying to destabilise Zimbabwe, "It would be extreme folly for anyone to cherish divisive schemes and designs".

Reconciliation could not be a one-way endeavour, he said. "Loyalty is the key to the sustenance of our peace and independence, while disloyalty is not only incompatible with that peace, but also anathema to it."

In keeping with the policy of reconciliation, it was imperative that Zimbabweans ceased dwelling on the past, its evils and contradictions, and worked together for the furtherance of independence in the spirit of oneness.

In thanking Tanzania for its military, political and diplomatic support during the independence struggle, Mr Mugabe said Dr Nyerere's visit enabled the two countries to work out a joint economic programme.

"Our political struggle is only partially won unless the independence it bequeaths can translate itself into more tangible economic goods and benefits for the masses than the mere political freedoms and civil liberties enshrined in our constitution."

The Prime Minister spoke of Zimbabwe's satisfaction in being associated with other SADCC members in their effort to achieve economic inter-dependence and co-operation.

Turning to the State visit, Mr Mugabe said the people of Zimbabwe had sought to demonstrate the sincerity of their warm feelings and appreciation of friendship and solidarity which had grown between them and Tanzanians.

They had also tried to show by their welcome their sincere gratitude for the "immense assistance unstintingly given by Tanzania" for the prosecution of the armed struggle.

They had also paid tribute to Dr Nyerere as a person and had done so in the joy and realisation of the unity that had been forged between the two states.

Zimbabweans look upon the Mwalimu not as a mere visitor but as one of them. "They hold you dear, in both your capacity as the President of Tanzania and as the father, now perhaps the grandfather, of the revolutions and struggles that have brought and continue to bring winds of political change to East, Central and Southern Africa," the Prime Minister told Dr Nyerere.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MAPUTO ROUTE TRAFFIC--Zimbabwean exports through Maputo are not expected to increase much above the present 2 200 tonnes a day until the Mozambique Railways receive the diesel locomotives it has on order. A National Railways of Zimbabwe spokesman said yesterday that since early October, when the first train from Zimbabwe since February 1976 had gone to Maputo, an average of one train a day had been running to Chicualacuala (formerly Malvernia). There it was picked up by a locomotive of Mozambique Railways and taken to Maputo. "On occasions, we run two trains a day from Rutenga to Chicualacuala, but this depends on the traffic available. "The frequency is dependent on the capacity of Mozambique Railways to clear the traffic from Chicualacuala. It would be in the interests of export-importers and the railways to use the Mozambique route to the coast, the spokesman said. It offered a quicker turn-round of wagons and was much cheaper than the route to South African ports. Exports being carried on the direct line to Maputo are mainly steel, asbestos and sugar. Return trains carry anhydrous ammonia and fertilisers. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 80 p 4]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SABOTEURS SENTENCED TO DEATH, JAIL--Yesterday the Peoples Revolutionary Tribunal of Luanda Province, sitting in Bie, condemned Romeo Braga, Gabriel Braga (Japau) Paulion (Nganga Iafina) and Jorge Manuel to death by firing squad for having committed serious crimes and for belonging to the Bie Province bombing network. The defendants Inacio Fortuna, Daniel Costa and Jose Eduardo (Cachissinga) were sentenced to 12, 14 and 16 years imprisonment with hard labor respectively. Mateur Eduardo (Uiaia), Martinho Santos (Chingalessi) and Goncalves (Chicala) were acquitted by the Peoples Revolutionary Tribunal for lack of evidence. They were released. The sentences have already been handed over to the Review Tribunal, which will meet shortly to consider the sentences to be applied to those found guilty. The judges of the Peoples Revolutionary Tribunal of Luanda Province will shortly try four more bomb planters who were captured in Benguela Province. [Text] [LD021344 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 2 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

BASSON APPEAL REJECTED--Gaborone--The Botswana Appeal Court yesterday turned down an appeal by former Rhodesian pilot Johannes Christoffel Basson against a seven-year jail sentence imposed for assault with intent to do grievous harm. Basson has already served one year of his jail term. Evidence at the trial was that Basson had landed his light aircraft in a restricted zone in Botswana during the Rhodesian war. He was arrested by two Botswana police. He later shot and injured them. He then hijacked the police van in which he and two female companions were being taken to a police station. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

POLITICAL BUREAU COMMUNIQUE HITS ANTI-GABONESE ACTIVITIES

AB291150 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Final Communique issued in Libreville on 27 November Following Meeting of Gabonese Political Bureau Central Committee--read by Political Bureau spokesman]

[Excerpts] [Begin recording] Final communique: The political bureau of the Central Committee of the Gabonese Democratic Party met this day, 27 November, 1980, at 0900 hours at the Renovation Palace, under the high patronage of His Excellency el-Hadj Omar Bongo, founding secretary general of the Gabonese Democratic Party.

It then proceeded with a broad review of current issues in Africa and the rest of the world. Thus, special emphasis was laid on relations between Gabon and the other African states. Concerning Gabon, the Gabonese people, the Gabonese Democratic Party and the government of our country, under the enlightened leadership of the great Comrade el-Hadj Omar Bongo, have always founded these relations on the basis of the intangible principles of the UN Charter and the OAU Charter on the respect of the sovereignty of each country. Unfortunately, one cannot help observing that certain countries, jealous of our political stability, jealous of the national unity and the cohesion of the Gabonese people, jealous of the prosperity and happiness of Gabonese men and women, persist in a shameless, mean and hypocritical manner, in soiling the good name of our country through a systematic campaign of disparagement. These countries dare describe Gabon as the lackey of certain powers whereas it is notoriously known that these very countries behave towards these powers as veritable footmen. They even go as far as to worry about the economic and financial health of our country, which, as every one knows, is by far the best in the continent, as proven by the good report of the International Monetary Fund on our country.

In reality, the ultimate objective aimed at by these countries is the destabilization of the renovation regime using all means including especially, enrolling of young people and engaging them in special militia and commandos for subversive activities directed against Gabon.

The political bureau once again denounces these vile, odious and retrograde maneuvers. It warns these troublemakers that they would do well to get busy with the development problems of their own countries, which, we know all too well, subsist on alms and wallow in misery. [Few words indistinct] consequently, the political bureau requests its government and more particularly, the Minister of National Defense and the Minister of National Orientation to intensify the measures of the surveillance of the national territory and to systematically repel all foreign nationals who are suspect and lack the required documents for entry into our country and to expose publicly from now on, any foreigner accused of any subversive acts and all the material proof supporting the case.

CSO: 4400

'PUNCH' REPORTS LIMANN INTERVIEW ON EXPULSION OF LIBYANS

AB281715 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Press Review]

[Excerpt] The PUNCH has a report on its front page of an interview with President Limann in which he talks (?fully) of the reasons behind the expulsion of Libyan diplomats from Accra. According to the PUNCH Dr Limann reveals that, in view of the economic constraints, one of the conditions for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries was an initial arrangement for the accomodation of diplomats by the host countries.

The president is however reported to have said that the Libyans came unceremoniously and made their own accomodation arrangements without consultations. This he noted was done without the normal protocol and diplomatic [word indistinct].

The PUNCH says President Limann charged that while in the country the Libyan diplomats has been dealing directly with private persons and subversive organizations whom he said were known to be totally opposed to constitutional rule in the country. Dr Limann is reported to have specifically mentioned the invitation extended to the Chairman of the erstwhile AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to visit Libya. The PUNCH quotes the president as saying that there was evidence from what is referred to as our Togolese counterpart that Flight Lieutenant Rawlings clandestinely passed through Togo where finance for creating confusion and establishing a moslem state in Ghana was granted. The paper further reveals that President Limann was particularly sore about the way Colonel al-Qadhdhafi snubbed Ghana's ministers by refusing to see them or [word indistinct] while he rolled the red carpet for private individuals from Ghana. This he sees as a serious affront for the Ghana Government.

The PUNCH also quotes the president as declaring that Ghana is not faced with an economic crisis that is so serious as to warrant what President Limann refers to as a political disaster of devaluing the Cedi. The president criticized foreign experts who offer wrong economic prescriptions that vary in the local situation.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

PAPER AGAINST CURRENCY DEVALUATION--The ECHO comes out against any devaluation of the Cedi as a cure for the country's ailing economy. It says although economists and financial experts pounce on devaluation as a panacea for the weak economies of Third World countries, their prescription has turned out to be wrong. The ECHO observes that while its worth in the industrial countries is to attract more markets by devaluing, developing countries gain little from it because they are still tied to the apron strings of their ex-colonizers. They dictate the price for raw materials from the Third World countries and manipulate the prices to their disadvantage. Devaluation therefore tends to harm their import oriented economies. The ECHO cautions the government that before it devalues the Cedi, it should weigh the political consequences carefully. It says the president should not be deceived to take that action, because at a time of low productivity very little will be gained from it. The ECHO reiterates that the task facing the nation is great, but the temptation to take short cuts is dangerous. It goes on to suggest that more enthusiasm should be put into export promotion of nontraditional goods. The ECHO adds that with the drop in the price and the reluctance of the United States to join any cocoa price stabilization scheme, the country should intensify its efforts in other areas. [Excerpt] [AB301217 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 30 Nov 80]

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR DEVALUATION--The President, Dr Limann, has made it clear that there is no need to devalue the Cedi. He said Ghana is not faced with the threat of any imminent economic earthquake that could warrant any government rush into the political disaster of devaluing the Cedi. The president, who was speaking in an interview with the PUNCH [newspaper], said the country's most immediate problem now is how to get the factories working again in order to produce at full capacity to boost exports instead of devaluation. Dr Limann noted that devaluation was never part of the PNP's [People's National Party] commitment and promise to the electorate during the last election. In any case the government does not consider the review of the exchange rate of the Cedi a priority at the moment. The president referred to the Tanzanian cold war with the International Monetary Fund. He said his government cannot [few words indistinct] of unacceptable and unrealistic obsolete economic theories from outside. Dr Limann criticized foreign economic experts who offer wrong economic prescriptions that are totally at variance with our local situation. [Text] [AB281410 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Nov 80]

CSO: 4420

NEWSPAPER UPSET WITH FALLING COFFEE PRICES

AB111845 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 11 Dec 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Unfair Situation"]

[Text] The prices of coffee are now at their lowest level in 4 1/2 years. They have fallen by over 30 percent since the beginning of this year.

The economies of most African countries are, therefore, suffering from rough treatment and these countries cannot do anything about it.

The coffee trade, which is the world's most important market of food products, should be beneficial to both sides.

It is, therefore, a pity to observe once again that the consumers be bent on disregarding the real problems of the producers.

This is the first time, it must be recalled, that the prices of the two principal produce of most of the African countries, cocoa and coffee are simultaneously suffering from a severe fall.

The situation is all the more serious since it weakens the economies of these countries immediately and could create, in the short term, unbearable living conditions which breed disorder and rebellion. As was said by the head of state in his address to the nation on 6 December, "Do the United States and their allies not understand all too well what we keep repeating to them, namely, that we are not asking for charity."

"As for those of us who are lucky to work and produce, what we want is simply more fairness to be able to achieve for all a suitable living standard that will generate social peace."

This statement by President Houphouet-Boigny is even more important as the effects of a deteriorating exchange rate are felt. The weak are being exploited today even more than ever. No, the consumers must be more fair; the interests of all are at stake.

CSO: 4400

MOI COMMENTS ON REPORTS OF UGANDA STOPPING GOODS SENT TO KENYA

LD301544 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 30 Nov 80 EA

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi has said that Kenya was studying reports from Zaire and Rwanda, that Uganda had blocked their goods destined for Kenya. President Moi, who was addressing a mammoth crowd at Kabarak high school during the funds drive in aid of the school yesterday, said he was closely studying the situation and would take appropriate action. President Moi said that Kenya allowed smooth transportation of Uganda goods from Mombasa, because Uganda was a landlocked country, saying that Kenya was committed to maintaining friendly relations with her neighbors.

President Moi called on the local press to desist from publishing stories by nationals of neighboring countries living in Kenya that were critical of their government. He warned such nationals to stop using Nairobi as a launching-pad for attacks against their home government.

President Moi also hit at the Kenyatta University students for boycotting lectures, demanding that the government increase their allowances. Saying that he had been taken aback by their ridiculous demands and their unruly behavior, the president recalled that it was only recently that he increased their allowances. The president said that while the country is faced with a shortage of qualified teachers, he wondered why the students did not accord respect to their principals and other senior college officials as they accorded him as their chancellor.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH EGYPT--Kenya and Egypt today signed an economic and technical co-operation agreement. Commerce Minister, Mr Eliud Mwamunga, who signed for the Kenya Government, said that the volume of trade between the two countries is remarkable but noted that there is still room for expansion. He said Kenya would like to share Egypt's advanced knowledge in irrigation and water so as to expand her economy. In reply the Egyptian ambassador to Kenya, Mr Nehad Askalani, who signed for his government, said Egypt is ready to share her experiences with the less developed countries, especially those of Africa. He expressed Egypt's deep respect for the leadership of President Moi. The ceremony was also attended by the Permanent Secretary in the Commerce Ministry, Mr Shamalla, and officials from the Ministries of Economic Planning, Foreign Affairs and Finance. [Text] [LD290516 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 28 Nov 80 LD/EA]

CSO: 4420

PRC TO SPEAK THROUGH CHAIRMAN DOE ON POLICY

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 18 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] "From now on, the People's Redemption Council will speak with one voice on matters of policy through its Chairman," the Head of State and Chairman of the PRC M/Sgt. Samuel K. Doe declared yesterday.

"All letters coming from the Council on matters affecting the operation of government business, commerce, investment and labour will carry my signature, approving same in my capacity as Chairman" M/Sgt. Doe said.

He said the Council was the highest decision-making body in the country, and the move to speak with one voice was necessary to restore confidence of the business community and foreign investors in "our economy and how to manage and regulate same to our mutual benefit."

M/Sgt. Doe said it was essential to define and qualify the role that the PRC, collectively and individually, "is expected to play in leading us in this era of redemption and reconstruction."

He said the Council was the only body empowered to make and amend laws of the country.

Head of State Doe reminded members of the PRC that they are motivators and crusaders of the revolutions as well as protectors and guarantors of the rights and freedom of the Liberian people.

"We will therefore continue to participate actively in programs designed to solve problems affecting our nation," M/Sgt. Doe pointed out.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER PRAISES 'NEW LIBERIAN,' 'REDEEMER' NEWSPAPERS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 21 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] The Minister of Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism, Gabriel Nimley, has said that the people of Liberia have every right to know what is happening in their country and therefore must be properly informed accordingly.

He said the practice of hiding from the people the truth of existing situations is often counter-productive, and such a trend, he said, has been responsible for the downfall of many a government, the erstwhile TWP administration being a typical case.

Answering questions during ELBS 'Meet-the-Press' program, on ELTV last Sunday night Minister Nimley emphasized that a free press is what a healthy nation needs, adding "I will do everything in conjunction with the PRC to achieve this goal."

He said the policy of the PRC government as regards the dissemination of information is not to encourage undue praises heaped on it, but rather to urge journalists to be objective in their news coverage and freely present facts as they are.

Minister Nimley denied that there are plans to introduce censorship, particularly so in the case of the foreign press. "There has been no talk of censorship," he said, "but we require that journalists must be responsible for what they say or write."

On the question of whether Government, as the owner of the NEW LIBERIAN, usually pressurize the NEW LIBERIAN into being its mouthpiece, Minister Nimley said this is not the case. He referred to the Esther Doe case as an example of the freedom the NEW LIBERIAN and the REDEEMER newspapers enjoy, and also cited the Readers' Forum in the papers as an outlet for the people to talk to the PRC.

Taking the opportunity of the program to acquaint the Minister with the state of affairs as affecting the NEW LIBERIAN, Editor-in-Chief, Lamini A. Waritay, who was one of the panelists told the minister of the need to make the paper autonomous, so that it will be in a much better position to acquire the facilities it so badly needs.

Mr Waritay regretted that the national newspaper of NEW LIBERIAN's stature, cannot boast of basic transportation facilities, or a much more conducive environment

to work in. He appealed to the Minister to make a representation to the PRC on their behalf.

Minister Nimley promised that he would do his best to see to this. He praised the editors and reporters of the NEW LIBERIAN/REDEEMER newspapers for what he called "their very good performance in adequately informing the people and the Government."

He said the papers are now correctly serving as the channel of communication between the PRC Government and the people which, he said, is a healthy exercise.

CSO: 4420

FRG AID TO FORESTRY INDUSTRY, AFFORESTATION NOTED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 21 Nov 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] Bonn (DaD)--Forestry in Liberia in the past 15 years has progressed considerably. The number of wood concessions and options rose from six to over 50, annual felling from 30,000 to 600,000 cubic metres and state income from forestry rose from 0.1 to about seven million US dollars per annum.

It would hardly have been possible to cope with such rapid growth without help from outside. The purpose of the exercise was to keep the use of the woods under control and at the same time to implement a national afforestation programme. Furthermore forestry administration had to be reorganized and extended.

Despite considerable wood reserves forestry had previously played a comparatively minor role in the Liberian economy.

This changed after Liberia, with aid from the Federal Republic of Germany, had implemented its wood inventory Liberia project (1960/67), which was followed in 1972/75 by the "forestry counselling programme."

In 1975 the Liberia Afforestation programme began, which Bonn is backing with funds and personnel until 1981. Furthermore the World Bank, the US Peace Corps and other organisations are contributing to the development of the country's forest and wood industry.

In the implementation of the programme the West German advisers cooperate closely with the Liberian Government. As a member of the national afforestation committee, thy German project leader works closely with the university and the wood research institute attached to it.

Outside work is concentrated in the south east and north west areas. In the Zwedru/Grebo national forest region the exploitation and thorough rejuvenation of the natural forest has priority. In the Bomi Hills/Cape Mount region the unproductive secondary woods are being transformed into fast growing, productive fibre wood plantations.

Some results of cooperation: 3,000 hectares reafforested and thus 1,000 jobs created. Forestry officials, fellers and specialists have been trained, better

working methods have been introduced and the cultivation of native woods has begun in two forestry schools.

The estate and land cars from West Germany as the well as short wave radios [as published] performed sterling services as did forestry equipment, emergency generators, equipment for workshops and offices. Bonn is investing over DM3,600,000 in afforestation and will also aid the build up of the wood industry.

CSO: 4420

COCA COLA WORKERS TO BE REPLACED IF STRIKE CONTINUES

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 18 Nov 80 pp 2,8

[Article by T. Maxson Teah]

[Text] The Labour Ministry has threatened to replace workers of the United States Trading Company (USTC) Coca Cola Plant if they do not resume work by today.

Labour, Youth and Sports Minister Fred J. Blay said his Ministry would send a truck load of job-seekers to take over the duties of the striking workers because they have not heeded appeals by government.

He said since Friday, his Ministry has been doing everything possible to negotiate with the angry workers in order to have them return to work.

The Minister said that while the People's Redemption Council (RC) decree number 12 which put a ban on all strike was still in effect, the workers of the plant had vowed not to return to their jobs unless their demands were immediately met.

This act, Minister Blay said, tends to affect the economy of the State. He cited as an example the acute shortage of soft drinks on the local market as a result of the workers' strike action.

He said that his Ministry would continue to adhere to the existing labour laws in order to guide the nation's economy.

In this respect Minister Blay therefore warned any group of workers against acts not compatible to the labor laws of the country.

Workers of the Coca Cola plant last Friday put down their tools and demanded the reinstatement of 40 of their colleagues who were declared redundant by the management of USTC and immediately replaced by casual workers.

Coupled with the demand, the workers called on management to provide medical and transportation facilities.

They also demanded the abolition of casual labour employment and payment for extra time spent on job during 'lunch period.'

The Spokesman for group, Mr James Kollie, said he has appealed to the workers to return to work, but they continued to maintain that their problems /must be solved before they resume work.'

He said the workers have, however, said they would return to work if management could guarantee that their requests would be looked into without delay.

Mr Kollie explained that in 1978 the workers at the plant filed a complaint with the Labour Ministry against management's policy of recruiting casual labourers to replace employees.

This complaint, he said, was investigated by the Government and the USTC management was asked to desist from said practice. Instead, they have continued to ignore the ruling of the Ministry, he said.

Last September according to the spokesman, the workers again filed same complaint with the PRC Chairman on Labour, Youth and Sports, but "nothing has been done...."

Efforts go get in contact with the Chairman on Labour, Youth and Sports to clear the air as regard the workers' allegation did not materialize up to press time.

Early yesterday, the Assistant Minister for Labour Standards at the Labour Ministry, Mr Menyongar, appealed to the workers to return to their jobs, promising them that everything would be done to have their demands looked into.

However, he warned that if the appeal was not heeded to, the workers will be fired and immediately replaced.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FRG LOAN, U.S. LOAN--The Federal Republic of Germany is to make available to Liberia, $25 million over the next two years, Head of State Doe disclosed yesterday in a major economic speech to the nation. M/Sgt. Doe said $15 million would be in the form of soft loan to be repaid in 20 years, while the remaining $10 million would be in the form of grant. He also disclosed that the Government of France had agreed to resume plans to finance the expansion of the Free Port of Monrovia and the Butuo Palm Project in Sinoe County. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has also said it would stand by its commitments to the stabilization program approved for Liberia over the next two years provided Liberia demonstrated sound financial management, M/Sgt. Doe also disclosed. He however commended friendly countries and international financial institutions that continue to help Liberia revitalize its economy, citing particularly the United States of America which, he said, had given the PRC Government more direct financial assistance than it gave to the previous administration during the whole of last year.--LINA [Text] [Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 18 Nov 80 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FRENCH AID TO CEAO--The French Aid and Cooperation Fund has just given a grant of 75 million CFA francs to the West African Economic Community, CEAO, to help implement the project of construction of the school for senior cadres of the textile industry to be sited in Mali. The financial agreement was signed this afternoon at the CEAO General Secretariat in Ouagadougou. [AB072110 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 6 Nov 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

CHISSANO NOTES CHANCE OF JOINING CEMA

LD292016 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 29 Nov 80 EA

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique Minister of Foreign Affairs, has said that the sanctions against South Africa should be applied in the first instance by all the countries who have economic power inside that country.

Speaking to reporters who had covered the Maputo conference, Chissano added that the connections which Mozambique maintains with South Africa are physical and geographical, while in relations with Western countries Mozambique's ties are economic.

The head of the Mozambique Foreign Service said that Sweden has given an example in the struggle against apartheid. He advised other Western countries to desist from investing in South Africa. Sanctions mean struggle and a struggle demands sacrifices, said Joaquim Chissano, adding that some countries are not prepared for these sacrifices.

On the question of Mozambique not being a member of the Lome Convention, Joaquim Chissano said that our country needs time to study the advantages (?to make a decision). Mozambique thinks that there are many other ways of cooperating with the EEC and its members.

Meanwhile, he said that there are possibilities of Mozambique becoming a member of CEMA, which would permit it to be directly connected to the socialist countries.

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

SWEDISH COASTAL SHIPPING CONTRACT--The Swedish Thun concern which at present specializes in coastal and inner-sea shipping has received a task from the Government of Mozambique of solving the problems of that country's coastal shipping. This shipping, of high importance to the country's communication system and trade, is not functioning satisfactorily. Therefore, the Thun concern has had three men at work down there doing preliminary survey and the reorganization is expected to take a couple of years. The Swedish airline company, Linje Fly, has also a similar contract as consultants for the Mozambique Government with the aim of improving the country's civil aviation situation. [Text] [Oslo NORWEGIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND SHIPPING in English 13 Nov 80 p 30]

CSO: 4420

COMMENTARY EXAMINES LIBYAN 'UNDIPLOMATIC BEHAVIOR'

AB031130 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi has said Libya is not involved in the war in Chad. He said he would commit Libya if he is asked to. He gave no reason, however, for his admission about the presence of Libyan guards and military personnel at the Presidential Palace in N'Djamena. His silence on that aspect leads to one or two assumptions. The Libyans were invited. That is probably since they are appearing on the side of the government. It is possible on the other hand that Col Al-Qadhdhafi offered like Nyerere did in Uganda, but unlike the Russians in Afghanistan. Such response to a proper invitation to help dislodge [words indistinct] is challenging a legally constituted government who is host in this instance as seen from the outside. Without that interpretation, the OAU charter and international law would say Libya is guilty for interfering in Chad.

But cases against Libya from elsewhere support their meddling. In addition, there are the recent admissions by Al-Qadhdhafi himself and President Senghor about the dangers of colonization of Africa by Africans plus a ready catalogue which reads: The Gambia, Ghana, Senegal and Gabon. All of them have in succession broken off relations with Libya and expelled their diplomats for undiplomatic behavior within a month. Nigeria has threatened similar action for just about the same accusation, except in one detail. This is that the Libyans are buying large quantities of food from Nigeria without license. That tiny detail is intriguing because it appears to suggest answers to two significant questions.

One is about Libya itself. Until currently, Libya's green revolution was being praised as the latest North African economic miracle which, in fact, some people had urged Ghanaians to copy. Alas! Where have all the super harvests gone to necessitate shopping for food in Nigeria? The most reasonable explanation leads to the second puzzle: might they be sending the food to Chad? The Nigerian warning said so. The inference from the Nigerian opposition is that they do not wish to be involved directly or indirectly in the Chad war.

On its own, Nigeria has good reasons to resent Libya. It is or must seem obvious to Nigeria that their earlier [word indistinct] efforts to settle the Chad dispute were frustrated by Libya. One suspects that the [word indistinct] succession of OAU mediation and settlement plans failed the same. That suspicion has a foundation which is a triangle. At the base, on one leg is Al-Qadhdhafi's own internal troubles with latent discontent at home

being (?run) by academics inside and political exiles. He needs a diversion. The external is the best. On the other foot at the base is his ambition to lead the Meghreb--the Arab North--and Islam, ultimately using anti-semitism to win a following. Both have failed.

The apex of this tripod is the other aim to lead the Afro-Arab nonaligned movement in a shift to the political left. In other words, Al-Qadhdhafi firmly believes like Cuba's Fidel Castro that the nonaligned movement's content is inherently anti-imperialist. That principle and interest impel nonaligned countries to forge a natural alliance with the communist world. Incidentally, that idea was rejected at the summit in Havana last September 1979.

Meanwhile, something has been happening throughout the world. Russia's invasion of Afghanistan, the death of Tito and Poland have forced the United States to redraw their global strategic map while the Cubans who have been Moscow's proxy in Africa had not made any more headway since Angola, which was itself now asking for good relations with the West. It seems it was at this stage that both Havana and Moscow picked up Al-Qadhdhafi, friendly all along, instead of busy Colonel Mengistu of Ethiopia to replace them in Africa. He was a good choice since he is ruthlessly in control at home and has the petro-dollars to cover up the funding. [as heard] [sentence indistinct] one by one, Al-Qadhdhafi's revolutionaries were exported to Africa disguised as diplomats, ardent Moslems, philanthropists and [few words indistinct] All are being sent back post haste. Apart from the rebuff to Al-Qadhdhafi, the ejections are also a warning to Moscow directly and indirectly to the others that undiplomatic behavior is more than [words indistinct] Africans could bear.

CSO: 4420

ISSUES ON REVENUE ALLOCATION DEBATE SPELLED OUT

AB021934 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Station Commentary]

[Text] It was only to be expected that the issue of revenue allocation would arouse keen public interests and generate widespread discussions which might bring out some divergence of views. After all, the revenue to be allocated is the means for providing social services and carrying out development projects. All citizens therefore have a stake in the system used to share the revenue accrued into the federation's account. They might naturally be tempted to speak in favor of much money being made available to the sector where they stand to benefit most.

It is because of this vested interest that the question of sharing funds from the nation's account has always generated controversy. The bill now before the national assembly is based on the white paper of the Okigbo Commission, which was the fourth attempt toward finding an acceptable formula for revenue allocation. Naturally, the same criteria, such as the principle of equality of the component parts of the federation and that of derivation, population and need, have always formed part of the report of the various panels, though with modifications. Each time there has always been controversy over the criteria. Today, however, it is comforting to realize that with regard to the bill now before our legislators, the area of controversy has been considerably reduced in comparison to previous occasions. The criteria for allocation have not at all been the target for criticism, except of course for a few critics of the principle of derivation.

The main issue has been the proportion of allocation to the three tiers of government, that is those at the federal, state and local government levels. Under the proposals in the bill before the national assembly, the federal government is to have 55 percent from the federation account, while the state government will get 34.5 percent and the local government 8 percent. Two and a half percent will go to the initial development of the new federal capital.

The bill specifies that the 34.5 percent put down for the states will be subdivided to give up 30 percent to the state and 4.5 percent to a special fund which will take care of awards on the basis of derivation and other continuing ecological problems.

The main center of controversy has been the amount of allocation to be made to the federal government on one hand, and the state and local governments on the other. In this regard, it has been suggested that the state and local governments should have more than the allocation proposed for them, while the share of the federal government should be reduced. The main argument is the claim that the state and local governments have more to do directly for the people than the federal government. Besides, the fear has been expressed that the federal government would be too powerful.

One important impression emerges from all these differences of opinion. It is the feeling that there is a wish at the various levels of government to render as much service as possible to the people and to fight for the means to do so. The minister of finance, Professor S. M. Essang, in a statement, draws attention to reduction of about 20 percent with the present figure representing the allocation to the federal government as compared with its share in previous years. Any proposal for a further cut would therefore appear not to have taken into account this reduction already effected.

The fear by some people about the federal government becoming too strong runs counter to an accepted principle of federalism. In any viable federation, the federal government must stand capable to act as a government of the last resort, always ready to bail out state and local governments which may find themselves in economic difficulties.

CSO: 4420

OBASANJO SAID ADVISED TO WITHDRAW BOOK

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] A FORMER Governor of the defunct Western State, retired Major-General Adeyinka Adebayo, has advised General Olusegun Obasanjo to voluntarily withdraw his book 'My Command' from circulation.

Retired Major-General Adebayo threatened that if the author did not withdraw the book he would appeal to 'some other quarters.' He did not elaborate.

He described 'My Command' as a provocative book which should have not have been written by someone like General Obasanjo, who knew the background of the civil war.

The retired major-general, who claimed to be the most senior Nigerian army officer living, said that 'a lot of water passed under the bridge' during the 30-month Nigerian civil war and that 'nobody should claim credit for anything.'

He expressed the opinion that the history of the civil war should be left to historians.

'As a matter of fact,' he said, 'Professor Ade Ajayi and others have been commissioned to write the history of the civil war and some of us have made materials available to them.'

The former governor said that General Obasanjo should have passed the book's manuscript to people like him for vetting before publication so that he could give him the correct perspective.

Talking about the inadequacies of the book, General Adebayo stated that General Obasanjo did a lot of things which he did not include in 'My Command.'

For example, he disclosed, General Obasanjo did not include the historic battle of Ore which he led and lost.

Major-General Adebayo is the fourth retired high-ranking officer of the Nigerian Army to criticise General Obasanjo's book.

CSO: 4420

IMPORTS REPORTED 100 PERCENT OVER LAST YEAR

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Nov 80 p 7

[Article by Moses Olorode]

[Text] **NIGERIA's Import Bill now stands at 1,200 million Naira per month, the Minister of Finance, Professor Sunday Essang disclosed yesterday.**

This, the minister said, represented a 100 per cent increase over last year's figures.

Professor Essang made this disclosure while testifying before the Senate Joint Committee on Finance and Appropriation, Commerce and Industry currently meeting to consider the 1980 finance bill.

In view of this high import bill, the minister noted, it would be wrong to accuse the Federal Government of planning too many obstacles in the way of importers.

Explaining the implications of this high import bill on the nation's economy, the Governor of the Central Bank, Mr. Ola Vincent who accompanied the minister to the meeting noted that when considered along with Nigeria's economic strength, there would be no cause for anxiety.

He told the committee that the nation's economy had improved considerably in the past months, adding that the rate of improvement would have been faster if debates on the 1980 appropriation bill had not been so protracted.

Mr. Vincent disclosed that there was considerable reduction in the amount of money going out of the country, thus strengthening the nation's foreign reserve position.

On the controversial form 'M', Mr. Vincent said that it was not true that the CBN was making it unnecessarily difficult for prospective importers to obtain the forms.

On the benefits of form 'M', Mr. Vincent said that the system had saved for the country 111 million Naira of foreign exchange since January this year.

Through the system, he added Nigeria had been able to obtain goods at prices different from what other OPEC countries paid for the same goods.

He said that the government was planning to break the monopoly now being enjoyed by the company appointed to inspect goods imported into the country to minimise delay encountered by importers.

At the moment only one company, Societte Generale, is responsible for inspecting all goods coming into the country.

He said that three companies were being considered by the Ministry of Finance for appointment.

At this point, Professor Essang cut in to say that a memorandum was already before the Federal Executive Council to consider breaking this monopoly, and noted that a bill to that effect would soon come before the National Assembly.

On the controversy over the importation of rice, the minister said that the issue was not whether rice was staple food or not but whether it was wise for Nigeria with "an agrarian revolution and plenty of land to rely so much on outsiders on matters of food."

CSO: 4420

OIL PIPELINE REPORTED BLOWN UP; THIRTEEN ARRESTED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Friday O. Paul]

[Text]

From FRIDAY O. PAUL, Ahoada

THIRTEEN persons, including a traditional ruler have been arrested in the Rivers State for allegedly blowing up an oil pipeline and causing a major oil spillage.

The incident occurred at Odemerenyi near Ahoada in Ahoada Local Government area of the state.

Among those arrested are nine women. The suspects were alleged to have blown up the oil installation in order to create a disaster and make claims for the resulting damages.

The spillage polluted farms and lakes, destroyed marine life and is now causing economic hardship to fishermen and other inhabitants in the area.

The blown-up pipeline runs through Odemerenyi and terminates at an oil well belonging to Elf Nigeria Limited — an oil prospecting company.

The names of the suspects are still being withheld by the police, but a police source told the New Nigerian that the incident had been thoroughly investigated.

The police and the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) were also understood to be currently investigating another oil spillage which occurred at Ekpena near Ahoada, recently, to ascertain the causes of the spillage.

Police sources said that there were reports that incessant oil spillages in the area were being caused by "unscrupulous elements" and some prominent chiefs in and around Ahoada had been questioned on the issue.

Contacted, the Divisional Police Officer for Ahoada (DSP), Mr. Joe Biovo, did not deny the story but said: "I don't grant any press interview, I have always told you, I am not in a position to speak to the press. Go to Port-Harcourt and meet the Police Public Relations Officer."

And contacted yesterday, in Lagos, NNPC Public Affairs Manager, Mr. Alex Nwokedi said they had not got the report yet but it could be true because people in that area were in the habit of blowing-up oil pipelines so as to cause spillage and claim compensation.

CSO: 4420

OGHORODE PORT, BENDEL STATE, TO COST OVER 49 MILLION NAIRA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Nov 80 p 13

[Article by Andrew Isibor]

[Text] THE new port under construction at Sapele in Bendel State will cost the Federal Government over 49 million Naira when completed.

This was disclosed by the Minister of Transport, Alhaji Umaru Dikko when he laid the foundation stone of the port at Ogherode near Sapele.

Alhaji Umaru Dikko further said that the amount did not include the necessary equipment, which would enable the port become operational.

He expressed the hope that the port would be ready within a period of two years, adding that when completed, it would be commissioned by President Shehu Shagari.

The minister deposed that the contract for the construction of the port was awarded to a competent firm — Julius Berger. He added that geographical consideration had compelled the Federal Government to seek a better site for the new port, which would have a total quay length of 1,183 metres, with five berths of 200 metres each.

He said that the land on which the new port was going to be constructed was already the property of the Nigerian Ports Authority, adding that the problems of land acquisition and payment of compensation had been eliminated.

Alhaji Dikko said that the new port would be of great advantage to importers and exporters by making evacuation of cargo easier and faster.

Earlier, in his welcome address, the General Manager of the Nigerian Ports Authority, Alhaji B.M. Tukur, noted that other ports had been commissioned in Warri and Calabar.

He expressed the hope that the new Sapele Port, when completed, would tap the water resources in the delta areas and also help to boost the Green Revolution programme of the Federal Government.

He said that the port would be provided with facilities such as transit sheds, a warehouse, an administrative block, offices for shipping agencies, customs office and a police station. Others are a staff canteen, engineering workshop and an emergency clinic.

CSO: 4420

TIGA DAM EXPENSES SAID ONE-HALF MILLION NAIRA ANNUALLY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Nov 80 p 15

[Text]

ABOUT half a million Naira is being spent annually by the Hadejia—Jama'are River Basin Development Authority to maintain the Tiga Dam in Kano State.

This was disclosed by the secretary of the authority, Malam Usman Alhaji, while speaking at the launching ceremony of the Kano River Project Co-ordinating Committee, which took place at Kadawa near Kano.

According to the secretary, the authority was faced with the problems of land acquisition from farmers for its development, adding that only through the monitoring of such problems that the authority would be able to solve them.

He further said that the authority's ultimate objective was to establish farmers' co-operative society to enable the authority to procure bank loans for the farmers in the state.

The secretary revealed that plans were under way for the authority to import machinery for the tomato processing industry at Kadawa, which he said, would take off next year.

He said the authority had plans to set up an action committee to monitor its activities and also to influence the establishment of the proposed farmers' co-operative society.

Commenting on farm products, the secretary said that the authority had advised farmers not to plant guineacorn during rainy season.

Some of the products, he said, were perishable ones and the authority would not encourage farmers to plant them in large quantities without adequate plans made for their storage.

He then announced that the authority has set up a marketing department for the various products.

On the construction of dams in the state, he revealed that the authority had at one time or the other, been severely criticised over the amount of money being spent on dams and appealed to the news media in the state as well as the state's legislators to help the authority in educating the public on the importance of dams.

CSO: 4420

IMO STATE REPORTED PLANNING FULL INDUSTRIALIZATION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Nov 80 p 9

[Text]

THE Imo State Government has announced plans to fully industrialise the state, beginning from the 1981—85 fourth national development plan period.

Under the programme, various industries are to be established in parts of the state.

Governor Sam Mbakwe announced this while laying the foundation stone of an industrial complex being undertaken by a private company — Margil Industries Limited — at Atta in the Mbaitoli/Ikeduru Local Government area of the state, last week-end.

He named as some of the industries to be established a flour mill, a vehicle assembly plant, a brewery and soft drink plant, a corrugated aluminium factory, a paint factory and an iron and floor tile industries.

He, however, refused to disclose the sites for the proposed industries, saying 'that is my secret'.

In order to further boost the economy of the state, he said that the state government encourages private, enterpreneurs to set up industries and expressed happiness that the message of industrialization was being gradually received by some businessmen in the area.

Mr. Mbakwe saw all efforts towards industrialization by indigenous industrialists as a justification of the nation's strategy of indigenisation.

In a welcome address he read earlier, the Chief Executive of the company, Mr. E.C. Iwuanyanwu described the ceremony as a fulfilment of the continuing desire of his company to vitalise the rural economy.

According to Mr. Iwuanyanwu, the effort to set up the complex was in recognition of the crying necessity to ebb the increasing flow of young people to the urban cities in the state and keep them gainfully employed in the rural areas.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

RECONCILIATION, REVENUE ALLOCATION--The DAILY STAR focuses on the activities of the present federal administration and commends its efforts in the area of national reconciliation. The paper points out that the Federal Government has been responsive to the governments of the [civil] war-affected areas and hopes that it will continue in this direction in order to quicken their reintegration into the country's social and economic mainstream. The STAR makes a general appraisal of the achievements of the federal administration in this regard and urges it to extend its magnanimity toward the members of the armed forces and prison officials who were affected by the war. The Nigerian CHRONICLE reflects on a statement credited to a senator that the principle of derivation in revenue allocation contributed to the civil war, as well as the threats of secession in some regions. The paper disagrees with the senator, pointing out that there are other overriding political reasons which led to the crisis. It argues further that it would be unfair to the mineral-producing states to be denied the principle of derivation in allocating revenues. The CHRONICLE contends that what the states request of any allocation formula is compensation for ecological disturbances. Still on revenue allocation, the Nigerian HERALD says that in arriving at a formula, members of the House of Representatives should consider the need to keep the country as a corporate body. The paper recalls that under the old regime, the Federal Government had 75 percent of the total revenue and thinks that a drastic reduction would threaten the existence of the country as a federation. The HERALD warns about the dangers of having a poverty-stricken center when the states thrive in opulence. The paper believes that the center must have a reasonable share of the revenue to execute all the responsibilities which the constitution lays on it. On allocations to local governments, the HERALD feels that they must be sufficiently funded to improve their efficiency. [Excerpt] [AB041644 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 4 Dec 80]

REDUCTION REQUEST FOR ABUJA--The acting Governor of Niger State, Alhaji Idirs Alhassan Kpaki, has said that the state's request for a reduction in the size of the new Federal Capital, Abuja, should not be seen as an opposition to the project. Rather, he said, it is in the interest of the Abuja indigenes, who formed 80 per cent of the population of the displaced persons in the territory. Speaking while receiving the presidential committee on the new federal capital in Minna, the acting governor said that though the state would want the federal capital to move to Abuja, the displaced persons should be allowed to decide where to re-settle. He said that the problem of rehabilitation and re-settlement was enormous and required assistance from the Federal Government. Responding, the Chairman of the committee, Senator Ahmed Rufai, said that members were committed to finding the best way of making the Abuja project a reality. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Nov 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

COMMENTARY ON ETHIOPIA'S INTERNATIONAL AIMS

LD041624 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 3 Dec 80 EA

[Text] The visit of Mengistu to Kenya is part of the Addis Ababa regime's plan to fan the flames through the region. This is the topic of our commentary tonight, written by Abdi Idris Dualeh and read by Mustafa Abd al-Rahim Shafi.

From the archaic kingdoms which founded Abyssinian imperialism up until today, in order to get help and assistance for their expansionist and colonial policies, the Abyssinian leaders have always run around the world with baseless lies of external invasion. The Abyssinians swaying and leaning to the colonialists made of each successive Abyssinian ruler a colonial tool and a stepping-stone for the division of the continent of Africa and, in particular, of the neighboring countries of the region.

Since the acceleration of the liberation struggle by those it colonizes and the Abyssinian people fighting against the misguided revolution, the Abyssinian regime has exerted pressure to make the world believe that it is Somalia that is waging war against Abyssinia. This was aimed at covering up the internal crises.

In months past, the Abyssinian regime dispatched various high-level delegations to various parts of the world. These delegations' missions completely failed to make the world believe that it was Somalia who was the aggressor. The failure of these delegations did not satisfy Mengistu so this forced him to go to Moscow personally to take fresh orders and plan a new strategy.

Well-informed politicians in the Horn of Africa report that the new planning strategy comprises:

1. Strengthening the Russian forces in this region. This was clearly indicated by the defense pact signed by the PDRY and the Addis Ababa regime after Mengistu returned from Moscow.

2. The strengthening of the Kremlin's forces in occupation of the PDRY's island of Socotra and the Eritrean Dahlak Islands colonized by Abyssinia.

3. It is also believed that part of the plan was to launch an offensive against the Somalia Democratic Republic, this being clearly shown by the assembling of arms and troops in the border areas--Abyssinian Army forces combined with those of their backers.

4. The land and air invasion of the Somalia Democratic Republic following Mengistu's visit to Moscow.

5. It is believed, moreover, that the plans Mengistu brought back from Moscow included creating crises and misunderstandings among the countries of this region, particularly between Somalia and Kenya.

6. The sole purpose of Mengistu's visit to Sudan was to do everything he could to damage relations between Somalia and Sudan.

7. Mengistu has started sending mercenaries to Kenya's north-eastern region in order to create tension between Somalia and Kenya.

8. Mengistu's present visit to Kenya is in further pursuit of his plan to create tension between Kenya and Somalia. As has been clearly stated by the president of the Somalia Democratic Republic, Challe Siad, the Somali government has warned the Kenyan government about the wicked plans to damage relations between the two governments.

The Somali government has done everything in its power to establish meaningful relations with Kenya, but reports from Nairobi say that Mengistu is putting heavy pressure on the Kenyan government and people to adopt a hostile attitude toward Somalia.

We ask: Who stands to gain if relations between Kenya and Somalia are restored on the basis of mutual respect? There is no doubt that the peoples of the two countries, Africa as a whole and other peace-loving peoples will. Conversely, the confusion, crises and tensions Mengistu is stirring up in Nairobi will benefit neither the two countries nor the region in general. Only the enemy of the region, who is manipulating Mengistu and his country stands to gain. We therefore advise the Kenyan government and people carefully to scrutinize the baseless lies and fabrications Mengistu is trying to spread between the two countries. Kenyans must realize that their real enemy is the Abyssinian regime, which is responsible for all the problems, crises and tensions affecting their country.

CSO: 4420

PHATUDI REPORTS ON EUROPEAN ATTITUDE TO SA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

DRAMATIC and rapid changes in South Africa are essential if this country is not to lose the support of European leaders, Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa said yesterday.

Speaking at a Press conference at Jan Smuts airport on his return from an extended tour through Europe as a guest of the South Africa Forum, Dr Phatudi said South Africa still had friends in Europe.

"However they more than once said the moves away from apartheid were too slow and unless changes were instituted more quickly, their support for South Africa would be rendered less effective," he said.

Dr Phatudi was a member of a South African delegation which also consisted of Dr Dennis Worrall, chairman of the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council; Mr Bill Sutton, chairman of the New Republic Party; Dr Alex Boraine, deputy leader of the Progressive Federal Party; Professor Willie Esterhuizen, professor of philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch; Mr I Mayet, chairman of the Indian Council; and Dr F Quinn, a Coloured educationist.

Although the group was "a rather mixed bag", Dr Phatudi said each member was able to express his individual point of view on the South African situation to leaders of parties represented at the European Parliament in Strasbourg — except the Socialists who refused to meet the South Africans — leaders of Nato in Brussels, members of the Conservative, Labour and Liberal parties in Britain, and German politicians.

All these people had agreed that any changes made must come about from within South Africa and that while the question of sanctions had not been specifically discussed, Dr Phatudi said he gained the impression that European leaders were not at all in favour of sanctions.

"They realise that South African and European interests are intertwined and they cannot impose sanctions without harming themselves. They also emphasised the strategic importance of the Cape sea route."

One issue which had been extensively discussed was the question of the President's Council and why Black leaders, in particular, had rejected it.

"My reply to these questions was that Black leaders want one citizenship for all South Africans. The arrangement of a Black sub-committee is unacceptable because it gives the impression of the other groups 'ganging up' against the Blacks. We don't want to be secondary — we don't want things done for us, they must be done with us," Dr Phatudi said.

His suggestion that a federal arrangement as the only system which could "accomodate the realities of South Africa" appeared to be fully acceptable to the overseas leaders.

"They were also interested to hear that the two largest homelands, KwaZulu and Lebowa, are not prepared to opt for independence and that we in Lebowa, are trying to correct the mistakes of separate development and encourage changes.

"Many industrialists expessed an interest in the possibility of investing in Lebowa and said they would like to come out here to investigate the possibilities further," he said.

CSO: 4420

BOTHA PROMISES REFERENDUM ON ANY DRASTIC CHANGES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

LADYSMITH. — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at the weekend pledged to call a referendum should the President's Council propose any drastic changes in the country's constitutional dispensation.

Addressing a National Party rally in Ladysmith, Mr Botha said voters in the last general election and National Party congresses had approved the party's policy platform for accommodation of Coloureds and Asians.

They had accepted the proposal for an executive State President elected by an electoral college representing Whites, Coloureds and Asians and the Government still stood by this proposal.

The country had also approved the proposal for assemblies for Whites, Coloureds and Asians and a consultative cabinet committee of members of all three.

Mr Botha said that if proposals by the President's Council deviated in minor detail from the National Party proposals, the Government would deal with them.

If however, they deviated on matters of principle he would have to go back to NP congresses.

"And I will have to accept their decisions and I expect others to do the same.

"If drastic changes are proposed by the President's Council I will call a referendum to let the nation give its verdict in the matter."

Mr Botha said if he encountered opposition he would have the issues tested and would accept it if he were rejected.

He was not in favour of a unitary or a federal system of government for South Africa.

A one-man-one-vote system would simply bring to South Africa the same misery and strife it had brought to many other African countries.

South Africa was made up of various ethnic minorities, each of which deserved the rights to self-determination and the opportunity to develop to its fullest potential.

"The fight is not between White, Black and Brown, but between the forces of stability, economic development and progress on the one hand and Marxist democratisation."

Whites, Coloureds and Asians could not have their own separate states as the Black nations could, but they could have separate residential areas, schools and cultural regions.

A political system had to be developed through which these issues could be solved and through which there could be consultation concerning common interest. —

CSO: 4420

NATAL NP ELECTS PARTY OFFICERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Dec 80 p 7

[Text]

THE Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, has been elected vice-chairman of the National Party in the Transvaal.

At a chief executive meeting of the party in Pretoria at the weekend, Mr De Klerk was elected to succeed Mr Braam Raubenheimer, who is now a member of the President's Council. The two other vice-chairmen, Mr Fanie Botha and Mr Hendrik Schoeman — both Ministers — were re-elected.

At the meeting a motion of full confidence in the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and the chairman of the National Party in the Transvaal, Dr A P Treurnicht, was adopted. Also, full support was given to the principles of the NP and the 12-point plan of the Prime Minister.

The chief executive also unanimously adopted a motion regretting the confusion concerning NP principles cause by some newspapers.

In Ladysmith, Mr Renier Schoeman, private secretary of the Minirter of Finance and leader of the NP in Natal, Senator Owen Horwood, was appointed the party's provincial secretary.

His appointment was confirmed by the full head committee of the party in Natal at a meeting in Ladysmith at the weekend.

Mr Schoeman (35), who had been private secretary to Sen Horwood for the past eight years, replaces Mr Niel Rossouw, MPC for Umlazi, who announced his resignation as secretary earlier this year.

The post, which was widely advertised after Mr Rossouw's resignation, drew a field of 17 candidates. This was narrowed down to two — Mr Schoeman and an unnamed party organiser from the Cape who eventually withdrew his application in favour of Mr Schoeman.

— Sapa.

(News by R Jackson-Smith, 85 Field St, Durban).

CSO: 4420

KOORNHOF DISCUSSES COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Dec 80 p 11

[Article by Johan Kloppers]

[Text]

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday that community development was regarded as the cornerstone of healthy national growth and that communities themselves should become actively involved in it.

Addressing a Press conference in Pretoria, he said community development as a means of achieving development tied in closely with the announcement of a multilateral development bank of Southern Africa and a development corporation for small business concerns.

His department wanted to give a helping hand towards community involvement and said a 16-member committee had been established for the overall promotion of community development.

"Mr Gilles van de Wall, an experienced director in the Department, who is thoroughly conversant with the principles of community development is the chairman," he said.

"The committee will co-ordinate the functions of the various directorates within the Department insofar as they affect development."

The following Departments and Government bodies have been invited to nominate representatives to serve on the committee:

Education and Training, Health Welfare and Pensions, Foreign Affairs and Information, the Corporation for Economic Development, the Bureau for Economic Research Co-operation and Development, Council of Chairman of Administration Boards.

Dr Koornhof said the Council of Chief Ministers of the national states has been invited to appoint three people to the committee and three chairmen of Community Councils have also been invited to serve on the committee.

Members

"The committee will comprise of four members from the Department, three from other Government Departments, three from Government bodies, the three nominees of the Council of Chief Ministers and the three chairmen of Community Councils.

"The Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill that was recently published in the Government Gazette, provides that the Development Boards, which are to replace the Administration Boards, must each establish a regional and planning committee.

"These committees are expected to include Black leaders from the Community Councils as members.

"They will inter alia be responsible for the promotion of community development in their respective regions, and will provide the logical regional links for the overall promotion.

Keen

"As far as the national states are concerned, the community development function in their areas obviously rests with them."

Dr Koornhof said that the facilities of the overall promotion of community development in the Department were at their disposal as a supporting function, and they were free to make the fullest use of them.

"The leaders of the national states are very keen on the promotion of this aspect of development," he said.

"The Department therefore anticipates that the offer will be taken up, and that the national states will also establish their own local co-ordinating committees where necessary, with which liaison can be established in this connection."

He said the decision to lift community development out and give it very special attention, follows inter alia on the receipt and consideration of the final report of the Committee on Community Development (Kigo).

Pleased

"The Department is very pleased with the Kigo report and wishes to express its thanks to professor R D Coertze, of Pretoria University and the members of his committee.

"What is now being envisaged, a more scientific application, and a quickening of pace in the process of the self-reliant development of the Black people themselves."

Dr Koornhof said community development had always been the background philosophy of the Department.

"What is now being envisaged, with reference to local communities, is a new dedication, a more scientific application, and a quickening of pace in the process of the self-reliant development of the Black people themselves," he said.

Important

Some of the more important recommendations of the final Kigo report were that:

- The implementation of a community development approach should be proceeded with, taking into account and guidelines laid down by the committee.
- The administrative arrangement in urban areas within the national states deserved urgent attention, and
- The promotion of community development required the attention of an expert stimulatory body.

With the adjustment of the administrative arrangements in the national states, the report recommended that:

- No new legislation was necessary. A clear policy statement was sufficient.
- The inhibiting effect of existing legislation must be judged by the district co-ordinator.
- New personnel was not needed. It only required the inclusion of a district co-ordinator.
- Effective co-ordination on different levels was required.
- The ability of the authority to react speedily to requests for aid was important. An adjustment in the budgetary structure was therefore recommended.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER MEETS SOWETO COMMITTEES ON COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Dec 80 p 10

[Text]

THE MINISTER of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said in Johannesburg this week that relations between his department and those Soweto school committees which had rejected the introduction of compulsory education in their areas would continue as usual.

"These schools will continue to receive assistance from my department. I do not intend compelling Black schools to introduce compulsory education against their will," he said.

Of 24 suburbs in Soweto, only two — Jabulani and Klipspruit-Pimville — have accepted compulsory education from next year to be introduced in sub-A classes.

The 3½-hour meeting Dr Hartzenberg held at the Johannesburg City Hall on Monday night with Soweto school committees, revealed that most schools were in favour of the introduction of compulsory education.

Out of 287 school committees which attended the meeting 144 accepted compulsory education. Eighty-three sent their views in writing.

But the Department of Education's difficulty in carrying out the wishes of the consenting ones, is that Dr Hartzenberg has ruled that all schools in an area or suburb have to agree to the introduction of the system. Smaller towns have one school to deal with.

Soweto has 24 suburbs comprising about 20 000 families each, with more than 10 schools each.

For Soweto Dr Hartzenberg has ruled that all schools in a suburb have to agree to the introduction of compulsory education in their area.

Because one of two schools have objected to the compulsory education system, most suburbs cannot be accorded it.

Another obstacle was that in some suburbs, though lower primary schools had accepted (they are the ones to be affected by the system first), their secondary schools had objected.

About 57 school committees were declared undecided because they had not held meetings with parents to hear their views. Parents had failed to attend meetings when called.

Dr Hartzenberg told a Press conference that areas with mixed feelings were still free to hold meetings until all the committees had agreed to the system.

But because time was running out, areas deciding later to accept would be accommodated in 1982 as compulsory education areas.

Objections raised by schools which have rejected compulsory education were:

- Prosecution of parents of truant children.
- Acceptance of compulsory education would be tantamount to an acceptance of the "unpopular Bantu Education system."
- A demand for one education system for all races.

CSO: 4420

TWO PARACHUTE BATTALIONS RECEIVE COLORS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Andre de Bruyn]

[Text]

AT a parade at Voortrekkerhoogte yesterday, the Prime Minister presented Colours to No 2 and No 3 Battalions of 44 Parachute Brigade.

"Just as some of our weapons were made and developed in South Africa, this group of men is unique for its training, knowledge of war and combat experience," said Mr P W Botha.

It was the first time in the history of the SADF that Colours were presented to two battalions at the same parade.

The parabats also for the first time were their new maroon cravats and shoulder flashes on their combat "browns" on parade. They sang their marching song "Bearers of the Red Beret" during the march-past when Mr Botha took the salute.

Every member on parade were the Pro Patria medal for the combating of terrorism and there were several silver Honoris Crux decorations for exceptional bravery to be seen.

The relatively new brigade's battle honours include the Angolan war and the airborne raid on Cassinga, Angola in May 1978.

Commandant Monty Brett commands No 2 Battalion and 3 Battalion is commanded by Commandant G J Steyn. The Brigade is commanded by Colonel Jan "Bruinman" Breytenbach.

The motto of 2 Battalion is Caedes de Caelo (Death from the Sky) and the battlecry and motto of 3 Battalion is "Strenue", the nearest Latin word which could be found to mean "Vasbyt".

"These soldiers can be compared with the best in the world," said Mr Botha. "They have taken on the enemy in well dug-in positions while outnumbered ten to one."

CSO: 4420

MANIFESTO OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY PUBLISHED

Kampala THE CITIZEN in English 18, 24 Nov 80

[18 Nov 80 pp 3, 6-7]

[Text] The Democratic Party (DP) was founded in 1954 and made its first public appearance at a rally held in 1956 at the "tree of liberty" (currently Nakivubo taxi park), Kampala. In April 1960, the party published its first manifesto, "Forward to Freedom," this being the first manifesto to appear in Uganda. In 1961 the DP won Uganda's first nation-wide General Election and formed the country's first African Government headed by our beloved late leader, Benedicto K.M. Kiwanuka, who successively became Chief Minister and Prime Minister. The DP Government led the way in negotiating for Uganda's independence from Britain; and it was during the party's tenure of office that agreement was reached at Lancaster House, London, to grant independence to the country on October, 9th 1962.

The attainment of national independence was a major objective of the Democratic Party. But the Democratic Party never looked to independence as an end in itself in independence, among other things was, to be a measure of security, respect and dignity for the individual, and a means to social justice. It is a matter of serious regret that for the lot of our people these twin fundamental objectives, without which life becomes meaningless, are as distant today as the stars.

Since independence, Ugandans have been oppressed imprisoned, murdered in cold blood, and defrauded without any hope of redress. They listen daily to the chorus of violence and blood-shed; they helplessly watch the corruption and injustice and the complete erosion of their cherished institutions and accumulate their impotent resentment. Two dictatorial regimes have been removed from office by force yet violence continues. Ugandans everywhere feel and are indeed extremely insecure, deprived, degraded and humiliated. The root cause of all such suffering has been a succession of undemocratic regimes motivated by personal interests.

In this, our plight, the Democratic Party now remains the country's main hope for security and justice, for democracy and probity, and for development and prosperity.

The Democratic Party is Uganda's main hope because, firstly, it is a party which has proved most consistent in pursuing democracy. The DP has, for the greater part of its life, been grappling with tremendous odds but has always emerged stronger and more committed to democracy. The DP was systematically persecuted throughout the 1960's and banned and its leadership imprisoned in 1969 but only to resurface

stronger and more committed than before in 1971. Throughout Idi Amin's reign of terror Democrats, rank and file, were imprisoned and such as was the fate of its leader, Chief Justice Benedicto Kiwanuka, murdered, but these traumatic experiences notwithstanding the Democratic Party, has reappeared and made its mark on the politics of post-Amin Uganda.

Secondly, and more particularly, the Democratic Party remains Uganda's main hope for security and justice because it is a party whose policies and programmes are ultimately based on a well-thought out theory of human nature and society.

The Democratic Party believes in certain universals about human nature and builds on these to evolve policies and programmes which help bring about genuine unity, brotherhood and cooperation between all our people across diverse tribes and religious affiliations. No wonder the DP enjoys far greater internal unity than any other Ugandan party can rightfully claim.

The Democratic Party believes in man's abilities to think and act rationally and to exercise his free will. For this reason the party pledges itself to liberate the individual, and to establish and encourage political, economic and social institutions in which the individual can participate actively and autonomously rather than passively under tight direction and control from above.

The Democratic Party believes in man's social nature, and therefore pledges itself to endeavour to formulate policies and set up and promote programmes which foster peace and communications between the individual and his fellow men. In this regard also, the Democratic Party is committed to a policy of promoting good relations between all officers of the State, particularly members of our disciplined forces, and the ordinary civilians.

In 1961 and 1962 most Ugandans went to the polls to vote for independence. In this election of 1980 most Ugandans ought to vote for security of person and property, and for a just government. Ugandans will be voting for democracy and peace. These are the cardinal ends to which your Democratic Party is committed.

SIGNED
Paul K. Ssemogerere,
PRESIDENT GENERAL

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to the party ideology as defined in the foreward, the policy of the Democratic party is to create and develop a democratic state based strictly on parliamentary democracy. The party's vision is based on the following principles:

1. Principles:

a) Every citizen has the right to life, dignity, and respect as ends in themselves.

b) All human beings are entitled to equal opportunity.

c) Every citizen has the right to freedom of expression, of movement, of religious belief and conscience, of owning property, and association within the context

of the established law and without infringing on the rights of other citizens.

d) The individual has the right to receive from the state protection of his life and of property.

e) Every individual has a birth right to occupy, till or otherwise make use of any portion of the land upon which he has been placed by nature without hindrance from the state or his fellow citizen so long as his occupation, tillage or use of that portion of the land does not in anyway infringe on the rights of others.

f) All Ugandans together own all the mineral resources in the country.

g) Every citizen has the right to participate fully in Government from the grassroots up to the apex.

h) The state is charged with the duty of facilitating the right of every citizen to participate in the Government.

i) Religious bodies have a role to play in the moral and spiritual rehabilitation and or development of the citizens who believe in their doctrines and have the freedom to educate and guide such citizens to live according to the doctrines.

j) It is the responsibility of the state to plan, coordinate, and oversee the overall economic development of the country to ensure equitable distribution of the country's resources.

2. Aims and objectives:

For the purpose of implementing the foregoing principles the Party pledges to:

a) Transform Uganda into a united state in which people are entitled to equal opportunity and live in harmony without fear, want, or discrimination of any form based on tribe, religion, sex, class or race.

b) Maintain a parliamentary democracy.

c) Protect this state as an independent sovereign country and the freedom of the peoples who reside in it.

d) Maintain unscrupulously the rule of law based on the recognition and respect of human rights.

e) Create facilities whereby every individual can attain the benefits of all social and utility amenities.

f) Re-organize and improve upon the education and training of our disciplined Security Forces.

g) Preserve, promote and develop our indigenous languages.

h) Continue to use English as the official language and to encourage the

teaching and learning of Kiswahili in order to promote better understanding and unity in the country and with our neighbors.

i) Promote our African Cultural heritage.

j) Promote a mixed form of economy.

k) Direct the economic development of Uganda through the diversification of production and increasing the purchasing power of the population to establish a system of fair remuneration for workers as well as fair distribution of goods and services throughout Uganda, and to eliminate current malpractices in the economic system.

l) Cooperate fully with and assist, all liberation movements in Africa engaged in the battle for decolonization.

m) Cooperate with and support all Human Rights Organizations throughout the world. Support the O.A.U. the Commonwealth, the non-Alligned Movement, the United Nations Organization and other International Organizations.

n) See that Uganda prospers and advances in all spheres and attains a dignified position in the civilized community of the world.

The Democratic Party Government will ensure that these aims and objectives are fulfilled and adhered to so that the people in Uganda may live in love, peace, tranquility and prosperity.

[24 Nov 80 p 2]

[Text]

II. POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

The Democratic Party believes in a man-centred society in which the individual is recognized as a human being with a soul, conscience and free will with all the attendant rights, hence the party's support for sacred and inviolable human rights.

The party also believes in the communal nature of mankind. Man is, by nature created to live, not alone, but with others either in stable communities, as in the African village or in a dynamic way in social and functional organizations of various types. This belief leads us to support local and functional autonomy.

The Democratic Party, therefore, accepts the challenge to devise ways and means whereby individual human rights and social rights can both be upheld and promoted and at the same time so related as to encourage harmonious relationships between the individual person and society.

The Democratic Party believes that the citizens are supreme and that they should be involved as much as possible in the decision making processes of government through direct and democratic representation or referenda. The people should participate in their government at the various strata of representation as this is a basic requirement of a democratic society.

The Democratic Party Government will work for the estqblishment of a better local government system beginning with a Parish Council to the District and Urban Councils.

1. The Constitution:

The country has no constitution generally acceptable to the people. The Democratic Party will therefore, undertake to set up a constitutional review commission at the earliest opportunity to deliberate on the mechanics and issues of the Constitution acceptable to the people of Uganda. This Commission will consider such issues as:

a) The powers of the President.

b) Tenure of presidency.

c) Division of powers between the central and local Governments.

2. Political System:

The country has experienced systematic violation of human rights and gradual elimination of political choice through the establishment of political monopolies of an imposed one party system in which and the development of a personality cult under the pretext of fostering unity. The recent political history of Uganda shows how easily an imposed one party system breeds dictatorship.

The D.P. Government:

4) Pledges to safeguard freedom of association and expression including the notion of political choice through the multi-party system and other devices.

5) Rejects the personality cult concept such as the "Father of the Nation" and indispensibility of the individuals.

6) Insists that the life of Parliament is five years at the very maximum.

7) Will ensure that members of parliament who cross from one party to another should first resign and seek a fresh mandate from the electorate in their parliament and respective constituencies.

8) The Presidency:

The Democratic Party advocates for an executive presidency whose powers as provided for in the Constitution. We believe in a parliamentary democracy and it is through this arrangement, that a strong and effective government can be ensured.

The President shall not serve for more than two consecutive terms. The President will have the power to appoint Cabinet Ministers but before such appointment is published it will first go the Central Executive Committee of the Party for scrutiny and approval.

9) The Rule of Law:

Since independence this country has witnessed gross abuse of human rights and

decency by leaders. Arbitrary arrests, and detentions and executions without trial carried out by security agencies on behalf of the executive authority have become common.

Disappearances of persons and illegal acquisition of property by officers of the state have not been uncommon. This is an alarming situation, and the Democratic Party is determined to promptly and firmly restore the rule of law in this country by ensuring that:

a) Punitive measures are administered only after the due process of the law.

b) Judicial powers are not usurped by the executive authority.

c) Emergency powers are not allowed to become a constitutional conduct of despotism and suppression of human rights.

d) Justice is done and is seen to be done through open trials in courts of law or judicial tribunals assisted by the jury system if need be.

e) Those who cannot afford to get private legal representation are accorded legal assistance by the state and that nobody is denied legal assistance.

f) The legislature shall be the supreme law making body.

10) The Judiciary:

The judiciary has often been abused and by-passed in the past by the Executive. Accordingly the judiciary has not always been the respected arbitor bet between litigants as it should be.

The Democratic Party attaches great importance to the judiciary and promises to reinstate its status and function by:

a) Jealously safeguarding its independence and security.

b) Ensuring that corruption does not erode it.

c) Making the courts of law the guardian of the Constitution and freedom or liberty of the individual.

CSO: 4420

OBOTE: DEMOCRATIC PARTY SPLIT INTO TWO FACTIONS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 20 Nov 80 pp 1, 8

[Article by (Editor) Ilakut Ben Bella]

[Text]

THE Democratic Party (DP) leadership is split, Dr Milton Obote disclosed here today.

He said one faction was being led by Dr Paul Kawanga Semogerere, the president general of the party, and the other by Mr Francis W. Bwengye, the secretary general.

"There is division in the DP," the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) president declared in the first of five rallies he is scheduled to address in Mpigi and Masaka. Tomorrow he addresses another rally at Kanoni in Mpigi West.

Obote then asked the DP members in the Central Mpigi Constituency to re-examine the quality of their leadership.

He said the issue in the December 10 national elections was about the peasant's house — not State House, Entebbe.

Semogerere has been telling his supporters that he would meet them at State House after December 10.

Obote pleaded: "The issue of the elections is about the peasant's house. The issue is to give a decent house to the peasant not the big man's house at Entebbe.

"The UPC promises to stock the people's houses with salt, sugar, cooking oil and security," Obote declared.

He went on: "My interest is one — for the people again to live well and secure.

"I am pained when I hear somebody's home has been burnt down. I am pained when I am told that someone has been killed.

Obote also disclosed that some relatives of the chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, had been killed in cold blood by unknown gunmen. He did not elaborate.

The UPC leader also said that he did not mind increasing the price of coffee two or three-fold, if only it helped Ugandans lead a decent life.

He promised that if the UPC came into power farmers would be paid their money on the day they delivered their produce. "Chits will stop on December 12."

Obote challenged the Baganda to come forward to rebuild the economy of Uganda and to play a key role in nation building.

"The Baganda have the greatest number of educated men. They have the greatest number of businessmen and technicians.

"Now that the Asians are no longer here, let Baganda experts take over."

Obote warned that if Semogerere's DP was voted into power the people of Uganda would be "forgotten."

"Semogerere has forgotten Yusufu Lule. Lule is a distinguished Ugandan. He was a minister during the colonial era. He was the principle of Makerere University (in 1960s), he then joined the Commonwealth secretariat in London, later becoming the head of African Universities before taking over Uganda's presidency in April last year.

"If the DP can forget Lule what about you — the peasants, the workers, the youth.....?"

Obote cautioned Ugandans against wasting their votes on the Conservative Party (CP) and the Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM).

He said the two parties were non-starters. For any party to form a government it needed 64 seats, in parliament, he said.

"I have not seen the CP in western, northern and eastern Uganda.

"As for the UPM, only five delegates from each district could manage to attend delegates conference.

"The UPC had 15 delegates from each parliamentary constituency — not from the district."

Obote also criticised the CP chief, Mr Mayanja Nkangi, for uttering that Uganda had not been liberated. He said the removal of dictator Idi Amin from Uganda was a major action in the liberation of this country.

Mayanja probably does not see this because he took no part in last year's war that drove Amin out of Uganda.

"Where did Mayanja and Semogerere fight Amin," Obote asked.

He told the Baganda to vote for UPC, because the ballot would be secret. He said those who intimidated his supporters would be dealt with later — meaning after the elections.

Anybody who propagated that the Baganda should not vote for the UPC because its leader came from the north was mistaken, Obote warned.

This is an apparent reference to leaders like Semogerere and Mayanja Nkangi who appear to be whipping tribal sentiments to win votes.

The DP split came on to the surface over the issue of ballot boxes.

While Semogerere would want to go along with four boxes as stipulated by the law the Bwengye group has been pressured by the UPM to boycott the elections altogether.

The Bwengye group is reportedly firmly under the thumb of Yoweri Museveni, and this explains the recent press conference at which Bwengye and Bonafice Byanyima declared that the DP would boycott the elections over the ballot box issue.

Semogerere was not allowed by the two men to attend that press conference, but reporters were horrified when they saw Semogerere being led into a side room and guarded there by the DP militants.

The UPM is clearly pitted against the elections probably because it sees itself unable to win any seats at all.

An extra-ordinary delegates conference for the DP was scheduled for this weekend, but Radio Uganda yesterday announced that the meeting had been called off.

If this is the case, then the Bwengye-Byanyima axis has had the upper hand — and the DP could be doomed, observers said.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SUPPLIES TO FAMINE AREAS--Ouagadougou, 4 Dec (AFP)--The Military Committee of Redress for National Progress (CMRPN), which has been in power in Upper Volta since 25 November, has decided to send immediate relief supplies to the people of three regions hit by famine, it was learned from the Upper Volta capital on Thursday. This decision was taken during a meeting of prefects held in Ouagadougou on Wednesday. Drought was hit hard in three regions--the Sahel, the north central and the northern--and villagers are deserting their villages to look for food in towns. According to the minister of rural development, Upper Volta currently has 13,000 tons of cereals, donated by the Federal Republic of Germany, in stock. It is estimated that Upper Volta's food deficit for the year 1981 will be about 100,000 tons. The annual production and foreign aid yet to be delivered is about 1.2 million tons, while national needs--annual consumption, replenishment of reserves, food for live stock--is estimated at 1,315,200 tons. A conference of Upper Volta leaders and representatives of international specialized agencies is scheduled for next week. [Text] [AB041949 Paris AFP in French 1456 GMT 4 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

COPPERBELT CURFEW--Reports from Ndola say the restriction of movement imposed on the Copperbelt by police in October in order to curb crime in the province still remains in force despite the lifting of the curfew by President Kaunda on Sunday this week. Copperbelt deputy police chief Mr Levy Bwacha confirmed in Ndola today that the 2300-0500 restriction of movement by people in the province is still in force in order to combat crime. Mr Bwacha said that the curfew imposed by President Kaunda on 23 October is not connected with the one enforced on the Copperbelt and announced by the Copperbelt police chief, Mr Julius Zulu, on (?7) October. He said the restriction of movement by people between 2300 and 0500 in the province is still in force, because that was intended to curb the rising crime wave. Mr Bwacha said those who were loitering without proper reason after 2300 will be picked up by police, adding that the police will not [words indistinct] without proper cause. He said that people should not connect the curfew imposed by the president with the one the police imposed, because the aims of the two were different. Announcing the Copperbelt curfew, Copperbelt police chief Mr Zulu said due to public outcry the police were being [words indistinct] by the alarming crime wave (?and had) found it necessary to impose the measure. [Text] [LD101208 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Dec 80 CA]

CSO: 4420

BEITBRIDGE, GWANDA POLLS POSTPONED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] BULAWAYO.

ELECTIONS for the Gwanda and Beitbridge district councils have been postponed indefinitely, the Matabeleland South Provincial Commissioner, Mr P. L. Butchart, has announced.

Nominations for both local authorities closed on Wednesday with the Patriotic Front unopposed in 25 of the 28 seats in Gwanda, and no ZANU (PF) nominations in Beitbridge.

The only announcement made by the district commissioners in each area was that the elections had been postponed.

The District Commissioner of Gwanda, Mr I. A. Matheson, said yesterday: "Obviously we can't make any announcement when the elections have been postponed."

In both areas the elections had been scheduled for January 31.

The District Commissioner of Beitbridge, Mr Lew Watson, said 16 nominations were received for the council's 13 seats. He would not say which political parties had candidates unopposed.

The Patriotic Front administrative secretary for Beitbridge, Mr Jeckonia Nare, said: "We registered 13 candidates, and we also had a few reserves in case of mishaps, but these were not registered.

"There were no ZANU (PF) nominations. The ZANU (PF) chaps were there with us at the district commissioner's office and they told us they had caused the elections to be postponed."

"They said they had done this because in this area their supporters were not free. We replied that we could not accept this allegation as Patriotic Front supporters are in the majority here and there is no intimidation. We said we could not understand the allegation," Mr Nare said.

Repeated attempts to contact ZANU (PF) officials in Beitbridge and Gwanda were unsuccessful.

Neither the Minister of Local Government and Housing nor the Deputy Minister could be contacted.

The decision to postpone the elections was sent to the Provincial Commissioner for Matabeleland South by telex on Tuesday. No reason was given in the message.

Arrangements for elections in Plumtree, Matobo, Mzingwane and Insiza during January remain unchanged, Mr Butchart said.

In Mzingwane (local authority area Essexvale) the District Commissioner, Mr Tony Hunt, announced when nominations closed on Wednesday that the 20 seats had been won by 20 Patriotic Front candidates who were returned unopposed.

"I made the announcement in terms of the relevant Government notice and duly declared them elected," Mr Hunt said.

Nominations for Bulalima-Mangwe District Council (Plumtree) close today. If a poll is necessary, it will be held on January 12, the District Commissioner, Mr Dale Curtis said.

Nominations for the Insiza Council close on December 9. Elections for 18 councillors are scheduled for January 20, 21 and 22.

CSO: 4420

INSTRUCTIONS SOUGHT ON POLL DATE MIX-UP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Provincial Commissioner for Matabeleland South, Mr Peter Butchart, said yesterday he had asked for instructions on whether a new nomination date was to be set for district council elections in Gwanda and Beitbridge.

The gazetted closing date was Wednesday December 3, but the Government has postponed the elections. They were due to be held on January 31 1981.

Mr Butchart was asked to comment on a claim by the ZANU (PF) political co-ordinator in Matabeleland South, Mr John Mbedzi, that nominations had not closed and that ZANU (PF) were still registering candidates.

Mr Butchart replied: "I have asked for further instructions and am awaiting them."

Mr Mbedzi said there was widespread intimidation of ZANU (PF) supporters in Beitbridge and Gwanda "but the police have made no arrests".

It was because of the intimidation of his party's supporters that he had asked the Minister of Local Government and Housing to postpone the elections, he said.

ZANU (PF) supporters were "running scared" in the two districts, he claimed. Houses had been stoned, windows shattered, and people stoned and beaten. Some even had guns fired at them, he said.

He recalled that on November 20 the ZANU (PF) offices in Beitbridge has been damaged by an explosion.

Police in Gwanda and Beitbridge were asked if there was widespread intimidation. They said both districts were quiet.

"We can confirm two instances: the blowing-up of ZANU (PF) offices in Beitbridge last month, and the stoning of one house in Gwanda," a police spokesman said.

"Police reports indicate that the areas are quiet. If people are being intimidated, would they please report this to the police, who will investigate the incidents, arrest the culprits, and let the law take its course," he said.

When nominations closed yesterday in the Bulalimangwe district, 27 Patriotic Front candidates were unopposed in the 34-seat District Council.

CSO: 4420

REID-DALY APPEALS OVER 'BUG' RULING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] **THE former commander of the Selous Scouts, Lieut.-Colonel Ronald Reid-Daly yesterday appealed against a High Court ruling that it has no jurisdiction to adjudicate in a damages claim against former army commander Lieut.-General John Hickman and six soldiers and former soldiers.**

At the end of the day's hearing in the Appellate Division of the High Court, Salisbury, the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Fieldsend, reserved judgment.

In July Mr Justice Waddington upheld a special plea in the General Division of the High Court by General Hickman and the soldiers that the colonel could not sue them in the High Court.

Colonel Reid-Daly was claiming a total of $53 000 from the army commander, the soldiers and the then Minister of Defence for tapping his office telephone, surreptitiously removing and copying military and personal documents from his safe and monitoring his movements.

The judge said Colonel Reid-Daly did not deny that the acts of the army officers were to investigate whether he or members of the Selous Scouts were involved in poaching, or smuggling ivory or arms and ammunition.

The colonel had filed an amendment to his plea — that the investigation was done for personal reasons.

Mr Justice Waddington said it was "an almost inescapable conclusion" that in providing special redress procedures in the discipline regulations, the legislature must have intended army officers to be restricted to that procedure.

Appearing for Colonel Reid-Daly Mr Adrian de Bourbon said the regulations did not preclude the civil court from considering the issue.

DISPUTES

"The civil courts have the jurisdiction and the power arising out of disputes between military personnel from actions arising within their duties and it is the civil courts who must determine whether what they did was lawful in terms of those duties or whether they were acting in excess of the powers or without power.

"If you are acting lawfully the other party has no right to claim damages, but it is the civil court who has to determine that issue and the mere fact that the parties are military ones does not preclude the civil court from looking into the issue."

He said section 28 of the discipline regulations did not preclude the civil court from considering the matter.

If it was accepted that General Hickman and the soldiers were acting lawfully then there would be no claim, said Mr de Bourbon, but it was for a trial court to decide this.

"Our contentions is: There is no principle of law and there is nothing in the statute to preclude recourse to the civil courts to deliberate on the factual dispute.

"We ask that on the facts before you you find that we have the right in law to persist in this litigation and are not precluded by section 28 of the discipline regulations from applying for redress to the civil court," said Mr de Bourbon.

Appearing for General Hickman and the soldiers, Mr Richard Jagger said Colonel Reid-Daly was "justifiably annoyed" when he became aware of the surveillance device on his telephone because as he said, he had men on operations in foreign countries whose lives it placed in jeopardy.

The commander and the Selous Scouts had some sort of immunity from investigation to prevent compromising their activities, Colonel Reid-Daly had said.

"The military had reasons to believe that some sort of unlawful activity was going on. The appellant's attitude was 'I have nothing to hide. Please come and see what is going on in my unit'.

"Now he claims immunity on the grounds that any order to survey him and his unit is unlawful and he brings up on appeal that the safety of the lives of his men were endangered and that there was total immunity for him and his unit from investigation," said Mr Jagger.

Colonel Reid-Daly "must surely" have understood that his immunity only extended to cover his military actions, he said.

CONFUSION

He conceded that evidence as to who had ordered the placing of the telephone bug was "confusing" and he had difficulty in determining whether it came from General Hickman.

Mr Jagger said permission to tap a telephone could only be granted by the Postmaster - General acting under a Presidential order within the terms of the Posts and Telecommunications Act and disclosure of that permission was not permitted.

If the military authorities had reason to believe that a unit with a great deal of autonomy was abusing that privilege, on examining the PTC Act they would find themselves in a predicament because of the time factor involved in acquiring bugging authority.

"In my respectful submission, the authorities have the right to assume

whatever means possible to check a criminal matter of a grievous nature — that of ivory smuggling and gun-running."

He said he considered Mr Justice Haddington's ruling to have been the correct one in the circumstances because the military code provided the method of redress which "military men subject themselves to when attested and they confine themselves to this mode of redress.

"In colloquial terms, military do not air their dirty linen in public."

He added: "That is why the legislature lays down that the military should deal with domestic matters rather than going through the civil courts."

The Chief Justice sat with the Judge President, Mr Justice Lewis and the Judge of Appeal, Mr Justice Goldin.

Mr de Bourbon was instructed by Coghlan, Welsh and Guest, and Mr Jagger by Mr Allen Mollat of Gill, Godlonton and Gerrans and Mr Terry Scott of Surgey, Pittman and Kerswell.

CSO: 4420

STARVATION AREAS REPORTED, MAPPED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 80 p 9

[Text]

MATABELELAND south is the area worst affected by, under-nourishment, according to research by the Ministry of Health.

An emergency feeding programme for about 170 000 children with arm circumferences of less than 12,5 cm was launched this week by the Ministry.

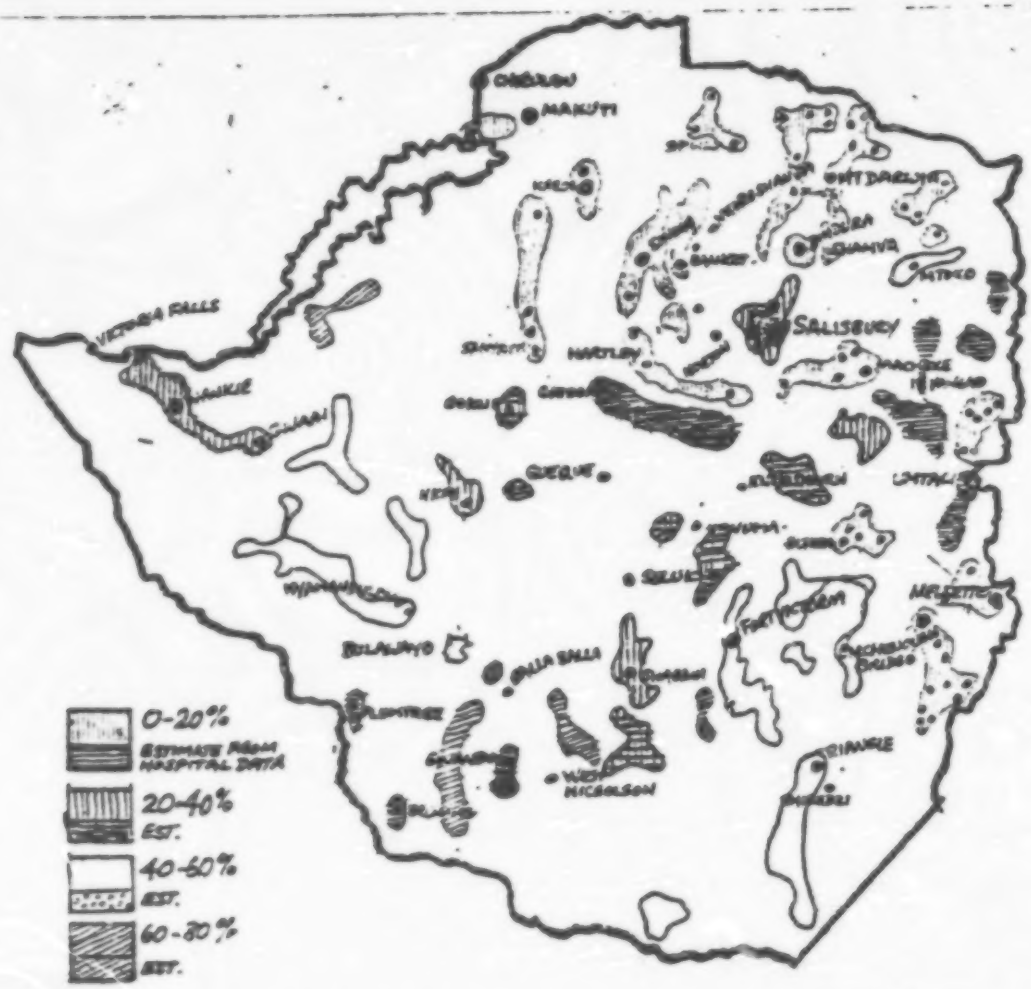
The man responsible for collating the research at the Ministry in East Grey Building, Salisbury, Mr Norbert Mugwagwa, said that eight teams comprising four health officers each, did their research in the provinces during September.

The data was collected by questioning the people —in villages, around clinics and food distribution centres — on the availability of food and an estimate of how long stocks would last.

Mr Mugwagwa said that in some areas of the Victoria province under-nourishment could be ascribed to dietary imbalance.

In the north of the country, the picture on the map showed widespread cases of less severe under-nourishment due probably to high population settlement.

"The impact of the war," Mr Mugwagwa said, "was more on the children than on anybody else. They were bound to suffer since they could not look after themselves."



A MAP showing the areas most affected by under-nourishment.

CSO: 4420

SWEDEN SEEKS WAYS TO HELP NATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Dec 80 p 7

[Text]

THE Swedish Minister of Housing, Mrs Birgit Friggebo, assess how best her Ministry can help this country and close ties Sweden formed by supporting the liberation struggle.

In an interview in Salisbury Mrs Friggebo (39) said she would meet the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, and the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, during her four-day stay in Zimbabwe.

She also plans to have talks with the Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, and to meet Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of the Prime Minister.

Earlier this year Sweden launched a programme to help with refugee rehabilitation in Zimbabwe, and yesterday Mrs Friggebo saw the work being carried out at the Camp Haven refugee camp in Shamva.

PLANTED TREE

She also planted a tree, saying she was acutely aware of the importance of afforestation.

"In Sweden our two biggest natural assets are our forests and our minerals," she said.

One of five women ministers in Sweden's 21-member Cabinet, she represents the Liberal Party in the coalition Government.

A former local government employee, Mrs Friggebo was appointed Minister of Housing in 1976. She has been a member of the Liberal Party's youth group since 1958.

"We were actively engaged in supporting the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe by raising money and through other channels for many years, so now we in Sweden are very happy to be able to visit an independent country," Mrs Friggebo said.

She said the main purpose of her visit was to examine problems and determine the best way her Ministry could help Zimbabwe as well as strengthening her country's close links with Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4420

COMMERCE OFFICIAL ADVOCATES SINGLE BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

A SINGLE business association to represent all Zimbabwean businessmen should be formed as soon as possible, the Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Moses Mvenge, said yesterday.

Addressing a meeting of local businessmen in Fort Victoria, he said his Ministry tried to help businessmen in every possible way, but this was very difficult if their representatives behaved irresponsibly.

There were a number of these associations which claimed to represent Zimbabwean businessmen, but their executives tended to speak with a number of voices.

This made it very difficult for his Ministry to find out the true feelings of the country's businessmen as it did not know which association was truly representative.

Some of the officials of these organisations had been saying they were officially recognised by his Ministry and that he himself had helped them become established, said Mr Mvenge.

This was not true. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry did not officially recognise any of these organisations and he himself was not in any way connected with any of them, he said.

"Unless there is one single association which is truly representative of the businessmen of Zimbabwe and which could speak to the Government as the voice of the business community, the interests of the individual businessman will suffer," said Mr Mvenge.

It was his intention that such an association would be formed as soon as possible.

Speaking about small-scale and rural businessmen, Mr Mvenge said the Government knew they lacked money and business knowledge. The Government had set up organisations to deal with both these problems, but were hampered by a lack of finance.

Much depended on people like the small businessman in the economic struggle.

"You as individuals can develop upwards by working hard at your businesses, expanding them when you are able to and, above all, by setting an example to others and showing them what can be achieved by hard work and initiative," said the Deputy Minister.

CSO: 4420

UTUC ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF ZCTU FAVORITISM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

THE United Trade Unions of Zimbabwe yesterday accused the Government of manipulating the trade union movement in favour of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions.

In a statement issued after a three-hour meeting in Salisbury, the UTUZ said that while it fully supported the formation of a trade union congress, it should not be politically inspired like the ZCTU.

"We full support the formation of a national trade union centre and we possess the nucleus of such a body composed of elected officials under the Industrial Conciliation Act of Zimbabwe."

The UTUZ said the present co-ordinating committee — set up by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai to work for the formation of a control union organisation — had not made "any attempts to hold discussions with us and our affiliated trade unions".

"The co-ordinating committee has deliberately ignored the Minister's terms of reference at its inaugural meeting in August."

The statement said the UTUZ had volunteered to help the Minister create one centre, suggesting that the co-ordinating committee include representatives from other centres.

"We find that the chief industrial relations officer insists on putting people who do not come from our centres on the committee.

"He also insists that the Minister is the only one who has the right to nominate people to serve on this committee."

The UTUZ also claimed the co-ordinating committee had never held a full meeting since its formation.

TRAGIC

"We deplore with all our might the recent attacks on well established and recognised trade unions of the United Trade Unions of Zimbabwe — especially by persons appointed by the Minister. It is tragic that these individuals are claiming the support of the Minister and the Government in their actions.

The UTUZ pledged its support to "those unions who deserve the Minister's help to expand their membership in their efforts to look after the workers' interests."

It claimed that the recent seminar in Salisbury held under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation was attended by unregistered trade unions selected by the Ministry of Labour.

"No bona fide trade unions from UTUZ attended the seminar."

The statement said the UTUZ would continue to affiliate trade unions to it, as freedom of association was a principle of the ILO and Industrial Conciliation Act

CSO: 4420

RESERVE BANK ANNOUNCES ACCEPTABLE CURRENCIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] Only 17 nominated foreign currencies will be accepted in payment for goods bought from Zimbabwe.

A revised guide to export controls and formalities, drawn up by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, also says that exports sent to 50 specified countries must be paid for in advance.

Alternatively, they must be covered by an irrevocable letter of credit issued or confirmed by "a reputable overseas bank".

In the nine-nation Southern African economic grouping, locally issued irrevocable letters of credit in Botswana and Malawi do not need confirmation by an overseas bank, says the guideline.

But letters of credit are required from Zambia, Angola and Tanzania.

Mozambique is not included in the revised guide because, say banking sources in Salisbury, that country's economy will become buoyant once the ports of Mapouto and Beira start functioning at full stretch and once the oil starts flowing through the pipeline from Beira.

When that happened Zimbabwe would "have nothing to worry about" in terms of payment for its goods, the sources said.

Also excluded from the guide are Lesotho and Swaziland, which are "part of the South African monetary area".

Kenya, Zaire, Ghana and Nigeria are among the other African countries that must provide letters of credit.

Most European currencies, Canadian and United States dollars and Japanese yen are acceptable as payment.

When the guide was first drawn up about six months ago Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho and Malawi were listed as being creditworthy.

CSO: 4420

EXISTING EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS TO BE MAINTAINED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] **ZIMBABWE'S existing high standards of education would be maintained at all levels, but privilege would be abolished in future, the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, said in Salisbury yesterday.**

In an interview, Mr Mutumbuka disclosed that:

- His Ministry was in the process of changing school zoning laws, but these would not be completely scrapped.
- The fee structure in all but the private schools was now under consideration.
- The school calendar would remain unchanged.
- He would issue a directive on the future of community schools before the start of the January term.

To redress what he termed "the imbalance of facilities", Mr Mutumbuka said all new secondary schools would in future be built in rural areas.

Referring to his weekend announcement that Form 1 enrolment would be quadrupled at the beginning of next year to enable more of the 97 000 children presently completing their final year of primary school to enter secondary schools, the Minister said there were no plans for "busing" pupils from one area to another.

"Busing has unfortunate emotional connotations. We will find methods of transporting children to school and home where necessary, but there are no plans for organised busing."

It was the policy of his Ministry that children living in Harare or in Highlands should attend schools in their home areas.

"Existing zoning laws will be amended, but to scrap them completely would result in chaos. Only where there are vacancies or where classes are being underutilised will these be filled by children unable to find places in schools where they live," Mr Mutumbuka said.

Stressing that in future there would be no discrimination in any school, he said all pupils entering secondary schools in any area would be expected to meet the educational qualifications, wear uniforms and pay fees.

"But we are now taking a serious look at the fee issue which is under active consideration."

Defining "independent schools" as those established with private funds, and mission schools in rural areas, the Minister said they were protected under the Constitution against interference by the Government.

Asked about the future of community schools, he said:

"I shall be issuing a directive about their future before the start of the January term."

To meet the proposed double-sessions of Form 1 classes, 800 teachers sponsored by the Australian Government were now being recruited.

"Teachers will also be coming from Britain. None is coming for a stipulated period and we hope many will remain and settle here."

There was no justification for changing the school calendar at this time.

Describing curricula as "a constantly changing phenomena in any part of the world", the Minister said erroneous facts would be deleted from school history books when they were brought up to date.

"We cannot delete the period of colonial rule—it is part of our history. There are aspects which we find offensive and unpleasant, and if we are to be objective we must teach our children the truth. Mistakes have been written in the past which we will correct for them in the future."

To realise his ambition of having every child in Zimbabwe attending school, he needed teachers, buildings and equipment. More young people were undergoing technical training outside the country than inside but this position was slowly changing.

CSO: 4420

BUTCHERS COMPLAIN ABOUT QUALITY OF BEEF

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

SALISBURY butchers have complained to the Cold Storage Commission about the quality of some top-grade frozen beef issued in the past week.

Mr W. H. Lashbrook, chairman of the association of meat traders, said that Salisbury butchers had lodged "numerous complaints" with him about the condition of some of the supplies.

"Many of the butchers have said the beef is not good and some have refused to accept it from the commission," he said.

He said that complaints had been taken to the management of the CSC, who investigated the problems.

Several butchers interviewed in the city said they could not sell the meat as top grade because of its appearance.

"It just doesn't look nice, the customers won't accept it," one butcher said.

Another said: "It looks terrible. It'll taste like blotting paper.

"It's grey in colour and when you break it down it goes all mucky. After a few hours on the counter, it turns black."

Asked to comment, a spokesman for the CSC said frozen beef did not look as attractive as the chilled beef customers are used to in this country.

"It is also appreciated that it is more difficult for butchers to prepare frozen beef into the various cuts," the spokesman said.

He said the frozen beef complained about had been examined by an independent expert from the staff of the Department of Veterinary Services. He said the beef was perfectly fit for consumption.

The spokesman said some butchers had asked the commission to sell the frozen beef at a reduced cost, but the commission had refused.

"This was because of the already low wholesale price for beef and general shortages," he added.

The commission could export the beef at substantially higher prices but this would result in drastic cuts in rationing to butchers and therefore to consumers, the spokesman said.

Frozen beef is included in each butcher's allocation of supplies for the week and the percentage varies according to the amount of beef purchased.

CSO: 4420

TASK OF RESTORING, IMPROVING ROADS SEEN AS 'FORMIDABLE'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 80 p 14

[Editorial: "Road Links"]

[Text] THE Ministry of Roads faces a formidable task in trying to restore and improve the country's road network before increasing use leads to even quicker deterioration.

Deciding what takes priority must be a major headache for Ministry officials. Some road is always more important to somebody than any other, but in the overall scheme it might be last on the list.

There is also the extent to which the foreign currency-earning tourist trade should influence the road programme as opposed to less romantic minor roads that people need.

It is gratifying that the Ministry is giving attention to what it calls farm-to-market-type roads. With more emphasis on new farming areas, growth points and other rural development the importance of such roads cannot be overstressed.

Figures between $100 million and $200 million have been quoted as the amount needed to get the country back on its wheels. At this juncture, whatever is available for immediate or longer term use is bound not to be enough.

This is where some hope must be placed in international aid following the deliberations in Maputo of the Southern African Co-ordination Conference. There was much emphasis on the need for better transport, particularly in respect of railways and harbours.

Zimbabwe is considered a major food producer in the region. But if countries that need the food cannot get it in good time, much effort — and perhaps actual food — will be wasted.

On these grounds alone Zimbabwe has a good case for outside aid in restoring and building roads. We have the expertise, but on our own cannot be expected to succeed fully in time to satisfy all our commitments.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SURVEY ON CURFEW--Although most people interviewed in a snap survey this week said the curfew here should remain in force, leading community members in the western suburbs expressed concern about continued restriction on free movement. Most residents said it would be premature to lift the curfew now, while traders said it was crippling business. Curbs on movement at night were imposed in the western suburbs last month in the wake of disturbances which claimed 58 lives. Police said the situation was under constant review. Residents, a spokesman said, would be informed when the curfew would be lifted. Residents felt there was still an air of insecurity and suggested that the curfew be kept in force for the next two months. Some called for the intensification of police patrols. A police spokesman in the office dealing with curfew regulations said a special unit was checking reports that firearms had been distributed in civilian homes. Passes had been issued to people working at night to enable them to move in curfew suburbs, and more applications were being received. The secretary of the Bulawayo branch of African Chamber of Commerce Mr Allison Makubire, said the curfew was crippling business to the extent that some traders may fail to pay their annual rent and insurance commitments. Business in the western suburbs was only profitable in the evenings when workers return from industrial sites. A former member of the Advisory Board, Mr Abisha Mutasa, said the curfew was "horrible" as it had whittled away people's rights to free movement. "The freedom of the public has been taken away," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 80 p 2]

'BAN BEERHALLS' BACKLASH--Salisbury's man in the street yesterday hit back at the Deputy Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Naomi Nhiwatiwa, for saying beerhalls should be closed. Dr Nhiwatiwa suggested on Thursday that beerhalls be closed "to curb permissiveness among male Zimbabweans." She also criticized Zimbabwean society for being restrictive against women and permissive towards men. But men interviewed in beerhalls around Salisbury yesterday said Dr Nhiwatiwa was venturing into a subject she did not understand. "I think she and her imported ideas are going too far. She must never equate our situation with that of the Western countries," said Mr J Chivasa from Seke. Women could not be put on the same footing with men, he said, because men paid lobola to get them. If women were allowed to drink and do whatever they liked, then the family life and the society itself would be ruined. "Women play a sentimental role in looking after the children and therefore should always be with the children," said Mr Inos Chatiza from Highfield. Mr George Chawafambira from Highfield said the fact that many women did not frequent the beerhalls did not mean they did not drink. "Most of them send their husbands or children for

some." Mr Herbert Maposa, also from Highfield said: "All women who come to the beerhall do so because they want some money from the men. I don't see any reason why my wife should come here when I provide for her and the children." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 80 p 5]

MULTILINGUALISM URGED--The Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, called last night for Zimbabwe to become a more multilingual society. "It makes no sense for a Zimbabwean to speak only one language," he said, adding that lack of communication was preventing the people of Zimbabwe from growing together. He condemned those who felt it lowered them to speak another language, saying, "you can't be more ignorant than that." The Minister was speaking at the prizegiving of the Rhobank Senior Schools Essay Competition. He praised the bank for going out of its way to encourage the development of language and suggested that next year the bank might choose themes with a more Zimbabwean emphasis. The competition was won by Claver Chitambo (18) of Mufakose High School, Salisbury, who wrote on the theme, Why I want to be a doctor. Second prize in the competition, which had entries from more than 25 schools, went to Leigh Cremer (16) of Marandellas High and third prize went to Robert Manhundu (18) of Holy Cross High School. The first prize was $100, the second $50, and the third $25, which was given by the bank towards the pupils' education expenses. A corresponding amount was given to the schools of the prizewinners from library books. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 80 p 2]

ZCTU CONGRESS--The publicity secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr E Soko, yesterday said his organization was planning to hold its first congress in February after uniting all splinter groups in the trade union movement. "We hope to achieve unity among all splinter trade union groups by that time. After this is achieved we will invite the top brass of these unions to the congress to elect their leadership." Mr Soko said so far they were making "tremendous progress" in uniting the unions. He attacked Mr Phineas Sithole, who was recently dismissed as president of the United Textile Workers' Union, for alleging that ZCTU was politically inspired. "ZCTU officials are not politicians. They are trade unionists who are working for the interests of the workers." The ZCTU is expected to hold a Press conference in Salisbury on Sunday where wide-ranging issues affecting workers and trade unions would be spelt out. "The Press conference will explain the position of splinter unions and the system and methods of merging them," a ZCTU spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 80 p 4]

ILO MISSION ENDS--Two representatives from the International Labour Organisation in Geneva left Salisbury yesterday after three days of talks with the Ministry of Labour on matters affecting workers in Zimbabwe. Mr C. Rossillon and Mr N. Rubin arrived on Monday to see how best the ILO could help Zimbabwe on labour matters. "We had very good talks with the Ministry of Labour and we are impressed by what the Government is doing to eliminate discriminatory features in the legislation," Mr Rossillon said. He said they discussed at length future job opportunities for Zimbabweans of all races. "We reviewed the whole situation in depth and made our suggestions which we hope will help Zimbabweans a great deal." Mr Rossillon said their suggestions would be studied by the Ministry as well as the trade unions and employers. "The labour movement in this country needs more assistance and ILO is prepared to do so. There is a real need to strengthen the trade union movement in Zimbabwe," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 80 p 5]

AUSTRALIAN TEACHERS--The Australian Government is sponsoring 100 teaching jobs in Zimbabwe and has received 500 applications from Australian teachers. Altogether the Zimbabwe Government wants 500 Australian teachers and teacher trainers to boost its secondary education and train more local teachers. With teacher unemployment in Australia nudging 20 000, the two-year Zimbabwe contracts are attracting a flood of applicants. The Australian Development Assistance Bureau is providing nearly $1,7 million to bring salaries for the teachers up to Australian levels. This grant will cover 100 jobs. Nigeria is also trying to recruit Australian secondary school teachers but it is not receiving Australian Government help. A Development Assistance Bureau spokesman said the Zimbabwe Government could be planning to hire the rest of the teachers it needs without Bureau aid. The new teachers will start work in Zimbabwe in January. A Melbourne professional recruitment firm, Skilled Engineering, is handling the recruitment of local teachers. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Dec 80 p 7]

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29 December 1980

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2337

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DISCUSSION ON ZAIRE-ZAMBIA BORDER DISPUTE SCHEDULED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] ZAMBIA and Zaire are to meet soon to discuss the Kaputa border dispute, Minister of Foreign Affairs, MR WILSON CHAKULYA, announced in Parliament yesterday.

Mr Chakulya was replying to a point raised in a speech by MP for Chisamba, **Mr Saul Chipwaya**, moving a motion that the report of the committee on foreign affairs, of which he is chairman, be adopted.

Zaire is flying its flag at Morilo in the Kaputa area and has set up customs and immigration posts about 19 kilometres in Zambia claiming that it was their land.

Mr Chipwaya said to the best of the committee's knowledge, the Kaputa problem had not yet been resolved and there were no indications it would be resolved although Zaire was flying its flag in the area.

"Besides this, matters relating to the infux of aliens from neighbouring countries and smuggling on borders by both aliens and Zambians remained unsolved," he said.

Disregarded

He called on the Government to solve the problem early.

Mr Chakulya told the House the Government had not disregarded the Kaputa problem because Zambia had no land to give away and she did not intend to claim any from her neighbours.

"We are doing everything in our power to settle the Kaputa problem and the matter is being handled on a very high level. No country has refused to meet the other," the minister told the House.

Mr Chipwaya said the country's foreign policy must be to make decisions which would not be laughed at later.

The 1968 recognition of a secession in an African country was a mistake which should not be repeated and that the country should take more care in recognising liberation movement.

He criticised the buying of property by missions abroad which, he said, was done in an unacceptable way. He charged that the purchase of property for the high commission in Salisbury was suspect.

Tendency

Seconding the motion, Kafue MP **Mrs Bathsheba Ng'andu**, said Zambia had a tendency to criticise other countries over certain issues while it kept quiet when other nations took the same actions.

"If it was a Western country which did what the Soviet Union did in Afghanistan, we would have gone on the anthill to condemn this action," she said.

She said the much-talked about career foreign service should be introduced soon to have the right calibre of personnel in foreign missions.

She was supported by chairman of the Social and Cultural Sub-Committee of the Central Committee, **Mr Elijah Mudenda**, who said the situation in the world was now complex and required people with the right calibre to understand it.

Mr Mudenda paid tribute to the Lusaka Commonwealth conference which brought about the independence of Zimbabwe.

Mwinilunga West MP **Mr John Kalonga** said when Zambia respects neighbouring countries, these should reciprocate by respecting Zambia instead of claiming Zambian territory

CSO: 4420

NYERERE PREDICTS HARD TIMES, URGES SHARING

'Independence a First Step'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] **ZIMBABWE must guard against falling into the abyss of corruption, tyranny, exploitation and laziness rampant in some independent African countries, President Nyerere warned yesterday.**

Speaking at a rally in Rufaro Stadium, Salisbury, Dr Nyerere told more than 40 000 people that Zimbabwe was now faced with an even harder struggle — that of economic liberation and bringing freedom and justice to the people.

The Tanzanian leader, who ends a five-day State visit today, said political independence achieved this year only marked the beginning of a new struggle — "it is the first step without which justice and freedom of exploitation cannot follow".

"But freedom and justice for the people and progress of the people do not come automatically with independence."

Urging his audience to consider the situation in some independent African countries, the Mwalimu went on: "Look at tyrants and killers like Bokassa and Amin: look at the corruption which exists in Africa where a person who lived on a few dollars a week becomes in a few years one of the richest people in the world."

This was achieved by "stealing the wealth of his country" and using a position of trust to amass personal wealth instead of using it for the people's interest.

"Look at the rich elite in independent Africa and at the condition of the rest of the people who continue to be exploited," he said.

"These things, brethren, have happened in free African states. They are not what the people fought and died for."

As the huge crowd cheered him, President Nyerere said Africans fought for independence not only to get rid of the pinpricks of colonialism and racial discrimination, but they also wanted independence so they could get rid of poverty.

They wanted to have a government responsible to them and which could fight for their interests and in order to live as Africans.

Stressing that true liberation was a long process, Dr Nyerere reminded Zimbabweans that for them it meant making sure that white exploiters were not just replaced by black exploiters.

"We have too many part-time ministers in Africa — too many people who use the people's offices to amass private wealth," he said.

Independence meant ensuring the wealth of the country did not flow out for the benefit of people in Europe and America or elsewhere.

It meant guarding the wealth in a country and making it work for the benefit of the people.

Dr Nyerere pointed out that the next struggle facing Zimbabwe depended for its success on co-operation between the people and their government. That co-operation had to be founded on unity.

He warned ordinary people that freedom did not mean an end to hard work. The farms, factories and businesses in the country had to be kept going.

The services of experts, engineers and technicians would still be required, he added.

Although there had been "a lot of exploitation" in Zimbabwe that was no reason for destroying the foundation for economic progress that had been laid.

"I have been very impressed by what I have seen in the last few days. I am impressed by the seriousness of the new Government, by the planning of the Government and by the Government's commitment to serving the people."

Dr Nyerere also said he had been impressed by the degree of unity and the amount of peace in the new state of Zimbabwe.

Nyerere Says Share

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 80 p 3

THE people of Zimbabwe should share with the rest of Africa the benefits of the strong economy they had inherited, President Nyerere urged yesterday.

Because of the developed base this country had, it could help strengthen other African countries. When one of them was weak, then the whole continent remained weak.

Addressing a ZANU (PF) rally attended by more than 20 000 cheering people at Umtali's Sakubva Stadium, the Mwalimu said Zimbabwe was lucky to have inherited a highly developed mining, communications, industrial, commercial and agricultural set-up.

"But what you have inherited is not only for you, but for the whole of Africa," he told the crowd, which chanted revolutionary songs in his praise and hoisted banners thanking him for Tanzania's contribution to Zimbabwe's liberation struggle.

He said his country was, at independence, a backward country.

In this respect he said, Zimbabwe was luckier.

He called on Zimbabweans to remain united so that they could strengthen their economy further. Zimbabweans of all tribes and races belong to this country and must work together for its good.

Talking of Tanzania's assistance in Zimbabwe's liberation struggle, Dr Nyerere said this was borne out of the conviction that if one part of Africa was not free, then the rest of the continent was equally not free.

This was the basis for the decision by the OAU to back the liberation of those countries under colonial rule.

"We did that because we wanted our own freedom to be complete. It was not because of charity," he said.

He repeated that he was here to thank the people of Zimbabwe for making Tanzania "freer than before".

In his introductory remarks, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said the people of Umtali had turned out in their thousands to show the Mwalimu their gratitude to him for his support in the armed struggle.

He also said that all the people of Umtali were a solid united unit and there were no contradictions "such as those in other places".

He said that Tanzanians and Zimbabweans were one people.

Hundreds of school children lined up along the whole route from Umtali Airport to the rally site. Traditional singers and ZANU (PF) provided entertainment at the stadium.

There were deafening roars from the crowd as Dr Nyerere and Mr Mugabe were driven in an open jeep around the stadium.

They later wrote their names on about four placards carried by school children from the nearby Sakubva Secondary School.

Some of the placards described President Nyerere as the "mastermind of Southern African independence" and "the catalyst of freedom from Cape to Cairo".

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TANZANIAN-ZIMBABWEAN ACCORDS--The governments of Zimbabwe and Tanzania yesterday signed five co-operation agreements that will strengthen ties between the two nations. They are the friendship and co-operation agreement; the economic, technical and scientific accord; the air services treaty; telecommunications and trade agreements. The signing ceremony, which took place in the Cabinet Room of Milton Buildings, Salisbury, was the climax of talks with Tanzanian leaders over co-operation issues. Speaking at the ceremony, Mr Mugabe expressed the hope that the accords would be fully implemented for the benefit of all peoples of the two nations. In reply, Dr Nyerere said he hoped the two countries would build on what had been achieved and that the agreements would not merely by paper treaties. The Tanzanian [word indistinct] speaking during a State banquet he gave in honor of President Banana last night, thanked all Zimbabweans for what he had seen during his five-day visit. He alluded to the "surprise" he had found in attitudes of the whites in Zimbabwe who had been "extremely friendly and courteous" during his tour of the country. He urged white Zimbabweans to visit Tanzania to see for themselves what that country could offer, instead of listening to foreigners who painted a bad picture of Tanzania. And President Banana thanked the Tanzanian leader for visiting the country, saying his message of unity to Zimbabweans would be "digested and cherished" for a long time. Earlier, President Nyerere had received a number of gifts at State House from President Banana, who said they were a small measure of thanks by Zimbabweans. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 80 p 1]

ZAIREAN SHOT IN ZAMBIA--Lusaka--The Permanent Secretary in the Zambian Ministry of Home Affairs, Mr Phenius Musukwa has confirmed that Zambian security forces have shot dead a Zairean soldier at Konkola in the Copperbelt province bordering on Zaire. According to official Zambia News Agency reports, the soldier was in the company of other soldiers when he was shot.--Ziana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 80 p 6]

LIBERIA TO ECOWAS SUBCOMMITTEE--Liberia has been elected a member of the subcommittee of the mutual defense pact of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS. Defense Minister Samuel Pearson disclosed this today when he addressed some top army officers at the Defense Ministry on the first conference of the defense pact council of the community held recently in Lome, Togo. Mr Pearson and Armed Forces Commanding General Samuel Quiwonkpa represented Liberia at this conference. Minister Pearson said it was Liberia's first participation in a mutual defense pact conference since the council was formed about 2 years ago. [Text] [AB011936 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 1 Dec 80]

ZAMBIAN PASSPORTS' POLICY--People wishing to visit neighbouring countries like Malawi, Zimbabwe and Botswana are not entitled to five year term passports. Minister of Home Affairs Mr Wilted Phiri said this when he toured immigration and passport offices in Chipata on Tuesday. He was speaking when the regional immigration officer, Mr Clever Mtale told him that his office was being called names because it refused to issue people including Government officers travelling to neighbouring countries with five years-term passports. But Mr Phiri emphasised that those travelling to neighbouring countries whether Government officers or not should be issued with emergency travel documents. He said five year term passports should be issued to people in Government and public undertakings who travel overseas on business. These too, he added, needed to show proof that they were going overseas on duty or study tours. The Minister warned that Government officers who get the five year term passports on pretence that they are going on study tours abroad are contravening passports regulations. This, he warned, should stop at once.--ZANA [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Nov 80 p 3]

GUINEA-BISSAU DELEGATION TO GUINEA--Dakar, 4 Dec (AFP)--A delegation of the Revolutionary Council, which has the reins of government after the overthrow of President Luis Cabral on 14 November, and led by Mr Victor Saude Maria, vice president of the council, was yesterday received in audience by President Sekou Toure of Guinea. This is reported by Radio Conakry monitored in Dakar. According to the radio, talks between this delegation and the political bureau of the Democratic Party of Guinea were militant and fraternal, and were centered especially around questions of mutual interest. The radio indicates that the Bissau delegation amply briefed the political bureau of the Democratic Party of Guinea on the current situation in Guinea-Bissau. The delegation of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau is made up of six members including Mr Manual Saturnino and Mr Iaiai Camara (members of the council) as well as the state attorney general of the republic, Mr Joao Cruz Pinto. Guinea (Conakry) was the first country to recognize the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau and offered substantial quantities of foodstuffs to the new authorities in order to overcome the food shortage. [Text] [AB041434 Paris AFP in French 0631 4 Nov 80]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

BOKASSA TRIAL IN ABSENTIA--Bangui, 10 Dec (AFP)--Former Emperor Bokassa will be tried in absentia by a criminal court in Bangui on 19 and 20 December, it is learned from official sources in the CAR capital. According to the criminal court, the former CAR monarch is accused of the assassination of CAR citizens, concealment of corpses, beating up and wounding people intentionally, misappropriation of public funds, cannibalism and offenses against the individual freedom of the people of the Central African Republic from 1974 to 1979. Well informed sources in Bangui have indicated that the CAR Government decided that the former head of state should be tried by a criminal court (and not a special court) in order to clear the atmosphere and to have a legal ground for the future recovery of part of the former emperor's properties which he stole from the CAR people. [Text] [AB101141 Paris AFP in French 1003 GMT 10 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

MASSIVE WESTERN DEVELOPMENT AID ADVOCATED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Attoh Quarshie]

[Text] **A CAREFUL study of the political climate in the country today shows that all is not rosy for the Limann Administration. So the earlier the President and his team put their feet down to find practical solutions to the country's problems the better it would be for all of us.**

The ¢12 minimum wage for workers which was agreed upon between the Government and the Trades Union Congress (TUC) and the Ghana Employers Association (GEA) is likely to create a number of economic problems.

As expected, prices have begun heading for the upward trend. With this, there seem to be intermitent confrontations between traders on one hand and their customers on the other thus making the government the target of attack by both parties.

The Government must know that increase in wages bring in its wake increases in prices of goods and services. For this reason, the government would have to find money through taxes or resort to the printing of more money. Whatever the Government does to generate funds there would be problems for the government to solve.

Those to be called upon to pay more taxes would definitely not be happy while the printing of more currency would aggravate the already precarious inflationary situation in the country. For this reason, there is the need for the Government to seek massive loan from Ghana's friends abroad to back the Cedi.

And in my view, the real friends of the Nation are those developed countries with whom Ghana shares every thing in common and not those who would wish to load us with "ideological phraseologies".

We should therefore either use Britain to ask for massive aid from the Commonwealth; or go independently to our friendly countries like Canada, West Germany or even France for massive aid to help solve our problems.

With the massive aid we would be in a position not only to strengthen our cedis but we would also be able to finance the importation of spare parts to salvage our broken down vehicles; we would be in a position to rehabilitate our factories some ground to a halt and others producing at half capacity; we would also be in a position not only to repair our roads but we would as well be in a position to construct ever lasting roads like the Tema Motor Way and the Ring Road.

It is noteworthy that the West Germans after the Second World War went for a massive aid to rehabilitate their economy.

Cuba today lives on aid; Poland is now asking for 300 million dollars to finance the importation of grain from the United States of America; Zaire also went for aid to be able to raise its standard to the present level.

In the case of Ghana, like West Germany, we have the infrastructure and manpower resources. What is needed is the inputs, and if we don't go for massive aid from the West the East might not grant us aid and we would have to remain in our present condition, losing our skilled manpower to the neighbouring countries till such time that there would be nobody to govern.

When people complain about the present state of affairs, what we keep hearing from certain political circles is that "the PNP knows what it is about: "We will soon solve the problems".

These words keep pouring in and even though they seem to have got Ghanaians to "hold their horses" things are still getting worse and it would soon get to a time when our patience would run out.

Since this fear is hanging over us, Dr. Limann and his benchmen should now enter into a military pact with the western world so that they can intervene to promote democracy, whenever military adventurists attempt to destroy any help they might give to the government. After all, we now abhor coups and want to live peacefully.

I am not a prophet, but only a political analyst yet, my predictions have almost always come true.

I wish to refer to my prediction in the "Beliver' on January 10 in which I said emphatically that war would break out if power is given to either Robert Mugabe or Joshua Nkomo. Today, all that I have said have come to pass. Zimbabwe has been torn apart in conflagration between Mugabe and Nkomo's factions.

There is a bitter struggle in Zimbabwe between Mugabe's faction and that of Nkomo. Perhaps, each faction wishes to claim superiority over the other.

Please, the economic situation in the country is such that government must make a grim choice; Limann has proved to be a good democratic leader but he has to go for massive aid from our western friends or allow the country to plunge into chaos.

CSO: 4420

STATISTICS SHOW USSR IS LARGEST COCOA IMPORTER

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The Soviet Union has taken over as the top importer of Ghana's cocoa.

According to the list of shipment of cocoa and local deliveries during the last main and mid-crop seasons--from July last year to May 31, this year--just published in Accra, the Soviet Union imported 35,500 metric tonnes, which represented 21.07 per cent.

Total shipment during the period was 136,462 metric tonnes and local deliveries, 32,018 tonnes.

Holland, West Germany and the United States have been Ghana's leading cocoa purchasers.

The second top importer on the list is Holland, with 24,265 metric tonnes, representing 14.40 per cent, the United Kingdom, 19,970 tonnes or 11.85 per cent, West Germany, 16,590 tonnes or 9.85 per cent and Japan, 11,700 tonnes or 6.94 per cent.

New Zealand imported 3,800 tonnes or 2.26 per cent, United States of America, 3,500 tonnes or 2.08 per cent Spain, 3,477 tonnes or 2.06 per cent.

People's Republic of China took 3,000 tonnes or 1.78 per cent. Eire (Ireland) 2,785 tonnes or 1.65 per cent, Norway, 2,600 tonnes or 1.54 per cent and France, 2,150 tonnes or 1.28 per cent.

Of the deliveries to local factories during the period the Cocoa Products Factory, Takoradi, had 13,087 tonnes which represented 77.7 per cent. GNA.

CSO: 4420

ECONOMY VIEWED AS MIX OF SOCIALISM, CAPITALISM AND TRADITION

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 27 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Charles Quist Adade]

[Text] Dr Kwame Safo-Adu, a member of the Council of State, has declared that the current debate over the need for an ideology for Ghana is irrelevant and futile because the Third Republican Constitution has already prescribed one for the nation.

This ideology is a marriage of ideas that are part socialist capitalist and indigenous traditional systems and thought, he said.

Dr Safo-Adu, who is also a leading member of the Popular Front Party (PFP), was speaking at the opening of the 1,300 anniversary exhibition of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Accra last Tuesday.

He noted that the present Constitution adequately represented the political and social aspirations born out of the failures and achievements of Ghanaians for the past 22 years.

Dr Safo-Adu said the Constitution had attempted, with "considerable success, to build a conceptional political framework from the realities of Ghanaian history and character and has wisely avoided the temptation of building a future on an untried and alien ideology".

He noted that Ghana's present problem was, therefore, not ideological. The real task, Dr Safo-Adu said, was to erect an economic system based on the political philosophy of the Constitution.

He said that the first year of experiment with the Constitution had shown that its political thinking was sound and that it had great potential for a free and civilized society.

Dr Safo-Adu, who is also a private medical practitioner, called for a firm economic foundation to consolidate the political stability the country had enjoyed in the past year.

To achieve this goal, he urged, the PNP government must initiate a crash rescue mission to arrest the fast deteriorating situation.

Achievements

He was glad to note that the economic achievements of Bulgaria in about 30 years had been very impressive. Bulgaria, he said, reached its present status by hard-work, and commitment to a great vision.

In his speech, the Bulgarian Ambassador to Ghana, Mr Kostadin Ghisourov, hoped the friendly ties between Bulgaria and Ghana forstered by the visit of the late Osagyefo Dr Kwame Nkrumah in 1961 to Bulgaria would continue to flourish in the years to come.

He said his country's co-operation with others was based on the principles of equality, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage in all spheres of the political economy and cultural life.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NO DECREASE IN OIL CONSUMPTION--Ghana's petrol consumption has not decreased, according to statistics compiled by oil companies operating in the country. As a result, it has become necessary for the Government to take measures to conserve petrol through the rationing system. This was disclosed in Accra on Wednesday to the Parliamentary Subsidiary Legislation Committee considering the sale of Petroleum Products (Control) Regulation 1980 referred to it by Mr A. Appiah-Korang, an official of the Ministry of Lands Natural Resources, Fuel and Power. Mr Appiah Korang told the committee that the measures were necessary because of the experience the country had when there were increases in price of crude oil in 1979. He stated that instead of the consumption coming down, it had slightly increased, and his Ministry was yet to assess the effect of the latest price increase on the consumption pattern of vehicle owners. He said in order to ensure equitable distribution of petroleum products throughout the country, the rationing system would be necessary to ensure that regions or places far away from regional capitals got their fair share of the products. He added that steps would be taken to make coupons readily available to motorists at vantage points.--GNA [Excerpts] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Nov 80 pp 1, 3]

BRITISH LOAN--The British Government is to give Ghana an interest-free loan of ten million pounds sterling. This was disclosed by the British Minister for Overseas Development Mr Neil Martins, when he called on the President Dr Hills Limann, at the Peduase Lodge yesterday. Mr Martins said details of the loan agreement would be worked out when the British team visits Ghana next January. The Minister assured the President that Ghana had a fund of goodwill and support in Britain and his country would do all within its limited financial resources to help Ghana solve her problems. Mr Martins also disclosed that spare parts ordered through British assistance for the Kumasi water project were on the way. He said further that his government would continue its assistance programme to the Medical School at the University of Science and Technology. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 26 Nov 80 p 1]

INDIAN LONG-TERM CREDIT--The Bank for Housing and Construction (BHC) and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited (ICICI) yesterday signed a agreement in Accra for a 25 million US dollar long term credit to Ghana. Mr Yaw Osafo-Maafo, Acting Managing Director of BHC signed for the bank while Mr Suresh S. Nadkarni, Deputy Managing Director of ICICI signed for his company. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Nov 80 p 8]

MORE HALF-ASSINI OIL FOUND--Philips Petroleum Company yesterday announced that it has drilled the country's best oil well so far off the shores of Half-Assini. This was announced by the senior Vice-President of the company Mr Haas at a meeting with the Western Regional Minister, Mr Sam Cudjoe and representatives of oil companies in the country, at Sekondi. Mr Haas said after drilling to the depth of 11 thousand feet the company is very optimistic about oil deposits in the area. He said a series of tests would soon start on the finding and by the end of December it will be possible to determine the real oil prospect of the area. Mr Haas said it would require between 100 thousand and 150 thousand million barrels of oil discovery to commercialise the drill. He said no matter the outcome, the company will open more wells next year and provide funds for geological and geophysical surveys. He said so far the company has spent 60 million dollars on its activities in the country and it would commit 10 million dollars more to the exploration. Mr Haas said his company has confidence in the future and will do everything it could to make its dreams come true. He said what the country needs most is foreign capital. Mr Cudjoe hoped that Philips Company will therefore assist Ghana in her development efforts. [Excerpts] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Nov 80 p 8]

CSO: 4420

TOURE, SRV'S GIAP EXCHANGE SPEECHES

AB041920 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party, PDG, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, supreme leader of the revolution, held a training meeting for the cadres of the state on 4 December 1980 at the September 28 Hall of the Palais du Peuple in Conakry. During the training conference, the supreme leader of the revolution was accompanied by the members of the high-powered Vietnamese delegation led by Gen Vo Nguyen Giap which is on a friendly visit to our country.

In his speech to the conference, the supreme leader of the revolution said the Guinean people are comforted by the visit of the Vietnamese delegation led by an outstanding freedom fighter. He underlined the identity of objectives of the Vietnamese people, who fought for 40 years in order to recover their independence, achieve national unity and establish a new society based on socialism.

In his reply to the head of state, Gen Vo Nguyen Giap paid tribute to the immortal Ho Chi Minh. The first vice president [as heard] expressed satisfaction over his visit to Guinea, which falls within the framework of the implementation of the desire of President Ho Chi Minh. He commended President Sekou Toure and the Guinean people for their constant support for the Vietnamese cause.

After the two speeches, the head of state, Comrade Sekou Toure, the supreme leader of the revolution, awarded General Giap the great Cross of National Orders. Following this highly significant political act, General Giap promised to live up to the importance of this high merit.

It is worth mentioning that the Vietnamese delegation led by the vice premier arrived in Conakry on Wednesday, 3 December, at 1300. The delegation was welcomed at the international airport of Conakry by an official delegation of the party-state led by Dram Lansane Diane, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of the People's Army, and including Comrades Mamady Keita, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of higher education and scientific research, and Mr Daouda Courouma, our ambassador to Vietnam.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

LIBYAN DELEGATION--Bissau, 4 Dec (AFP)--A Libyan delegation led by Mr Mahmed el Houdiri arrived in Bissau on Wednesday night to deliver a message from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Maj Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Revolutionary Council. The contents of the message from the leader of the Libyan revolution were not disclosed. Libya, it will be recalled, sent a first message to Bissau earlier in the week indicating that she recognized the Revolutionary Council. [Text] [AB041710 Paris AFP in French 1504 GMT 4 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTRY TO RECEIVE EUROPEAN ARMORED VEHICLES

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 2 Dec 80 pp 1, 3, 7

[Article by T. Max Teah]

[Excerpt] Meanwhile, Minister Pearson told top military brass in his office that the Defence Department expects shortly some armored vehicles valued nearly $2,245,000 from Europe to buttress the power and efficient operation by the Armed Forces of Liberia.

He regretted that nearly 95 per cent of armored vehicles currently in use by the Liberian Army do not receive routine maintenance due to unfair contract with the manufacturers drawn eleven years ago.

He believes that the new arrangement with new manufacturers will enable the army to possess a few amphibious and additional surface fleet that will make military operation more accurate and efficient.

Minister Pearson said that two experts from the manufacturing company in Zurich are already in the country to assess the operational capabilities of amry vehicles and they hope to report the result of their assessment by next Monday.

The new purchases of military arsenal exemplify the efforts the People's Redemption Council government is making to modernize the Armed Forces of Liberia.

CSO: 4420

COLONEL ALLISON RATED HIGHLY DURING LEAVENWORTH TRAINING

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 1 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] The United States Army Command and General Staff College in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas State, has rated the performance of Lt. Col. Gray D. Allison as "highly superior" during his training at the College.

Lt. Col. Allison, who did a one-year course in 15 academic and military disciplines at the College, was referred to as an "exceptionally capable and dedicated officer who used his academic year to maximum advantage".

In its academic report released recently, the College also referred to Lt. Col. Allison as an energetic and articulate officer who was "polished in manner and military appearance".

The report said Col. Allison demonstrated "keen insight into sophisticated problems of politics, social and economic development, human relations, and African affairs," during his studies.

Col. Allison, who is Deputy Information Minister for Administration, was commended in the report for being "exceptionally effective in attache or liaison positions involving contacts with United States personnel, among others".

The report recalled that Lt. Col. Allison prepared and presented and outstanding program entitled "Know Your World Liberia" that was well received in Marshall auditorium in the United States by an audience of both military and civilians.

He was presented a ring by the College in appreciation of his academic standard.

Lt. Col. Allison entered the United States Army Command and General Staff College in July 1979 until last June.

He was appointed Deputy Information Minister immediately upon his arrival here in June after the April 12 Coup.

CSO: 4420

DOE BACKS REACQUISITION BUREAU AGAINST PRC, MILITARY

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 4 Dec 80 pp 1, 7

[Article by Sam H. Johnson]

[Excerpt]

HEAD of State, M/Sgt Samuel Kanyon Doe, has appealed to members of the People's Redemption Council (PRC) to refrain from acts that would hinder the operation of the Bureau of Re-acquisition which is entrusted with the management of confiscated properties.

Head of State Doe, reacting to reports of conflicts which have arisen between the Bureau and members of the Council, said in a letter this week to the PRC Committee on Re-acquisition that he had "directed the Secretary-General of the PRC to immediately issue a circular notice to all members ordering them to refrain from taking actions" that would undermine operation of the Bureau.

A similar directive was also given to the Minister of Defense, "warning officers of the Armed Forces of Liberia against ... acts of indiscipline."

The Committee on Re-acquisition had in a letter earlier to the Head of State complained of problems facing the Bureau in managing properties confiscated and "those under suspect" because "certain members of the Council and other high ranking military officers have been separately taking actions affecting properties.

"On many occasions this has caused conflicts between the Bureau and PRC members," the Committee said.

"To remedy this situation and for the Bureau to operate effectively", the committee recommended that all matters pertaining to confiscated properties be referred to the committee through the Bureau and that all assets and information received be sent to the Bureau for documentation and safe-keeping.

Meanwhile, an official of Re-acquisition Bureau has strongly warned the public against impersonating as representatives of the Bureau.

Reacting to reports of intimidation and threats of residents by masqueraders during an interview, recently, the Bureau assistant chief, Mr. J. Yanqui Zaza, said his Bureau would not condone unscrupulous acts and that perpetrators found would be arrested and prosecuted.

All bona fide representatives of the Bureau have been accredited with valid identification cards, he said.

Speaking of an incident in which a number of unauthorized soldiers had forcibly evicted occupants of a house which was not on the confiscation list, assistant chief Zaza asserted strongly that "the rights of all Liberians must be respected, regardless of who he or she might be."

"Soldiers sent to inquire at suspected confiscated houses would always be accompanied by accredited representative of the Bureau," Mr. Zaza added.

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENTIAL AIRCRAFT TO GENERATE FUNDS FOR AIR LIBERIA

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 5 Dec 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] The management of Air Liberia and a senior member of the PRC have respectively confirmed that Air Liberia's Boeing 737 aircraft will not be sold.

Speaker J. Nicholas Podier of the People's Redemption Council said yesterday that the aircraft, owned by the government of Liberia, would continue to operate with the corporation.

He said the aircraft will now be maintained to generate funds for Air Liberia.

Recently, a special committee headed by the Minister of Finance, Major Perry Zulu, recommended that the presidential aircraft be sold because of financial problems facing Air Liberia.

Meanwhile, the manager of Air Liberia, Mr. Thomas Wede Dueh Harris, said to sell the aircraft means an increase in unemployment because trained Liberian aviation personnel would be dis-

He said Liberia would have faced "foreign drain" in local currency were the committee's recommendation accepted by the PRC because it will mean that "official visits will depend on airlines of other countries".

The General Manager, therefore, said the commercialization of the aircraft would increase government revenue, develop human resources and provide easy movement of citizens.

Mr. Harris, said commercialization of the presidential aircraft would also add to the aviation industry in Liberia.

CSO: 4420

TWO MINISTERS TESTIFY AT CONFIRMATION HEARINGS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 5 Dec 80 p 6

[Text] Confirmation hearings of officials of the Government of the People's Redemption Council continued recently with Planning and Economic Affairs Minister, Dr. Togba Nah-Tipoteh, and Finance Minister Perry G. Zulu appearing.

Dr. Tipoteh in his declaration said he owned personal effects valued at $6,170 including five acres of land in Niffu Township, Sasstown Territory.

He said he owed utility bills to the Liberia Electricity and the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporations because both corporations erred in billing him.

Dr. Tipoteh said he earned from April 12 when he was appointed Planning and Economic Affairs Minister to November this year, $19,327.14.

According to him, this included his salary, as well as fees paid to him as member of the Providence Shipping Corporation Board of Directors, Lamco Board of Directors, National Housing Authority and Savings Bank Board of Governors.

Dr. Tipoteh, however, said he had spent over $17,800 out of his total earnings to contribute to self-help development projects in Bong, Nimba, Grand Gedeh and Sinoe Counties.

The Planning Minister said he had also contributed to relatives for construction of their living quarters, and the up-keep of dependents.

He said he had also assisted Liberians who completed their studies abroad and returned home recently to seek permanent employment with public and private organizations.

On his political activities, Dr. Tipoteh said he had chaired the coordinating committee of the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA), which, he said had been a liberation movement in Liberia for seven years.

Appearing later, Finance Minister Perry Zulu, told the PRC that he owned $500 at the Liberia Trust and Finance Corporation (LTFC), and owned one small Honda car valued at $3,200 which

he uses for his private purposes.

In addition, he said he owned a lot in Paynesward which he was about to develop, and two lots in Grand Gedeh County.

Minister Zulu is married with three children.

On his achievement as Finance Minister, Major Zulu said since he assumed the ministerial post, he had travelled in cooperation with other members of government to secure aid, loans and grants from foreign governments and donor agencies.

The Finance Minister said Liberia's present economic situation was due to the failure of the last government to properly inform the nation about shortcomings that had adverse effects on the country.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER DENIES DISMISSAL OF DARPOH, MERGER OF TWO PAPERS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 5 Dec 80 p 8

[Excerpt] Deputy Information Minister for Administration Lt. Col. Gray D. Allison has dispelled rumours that Mr. *Rufus Darpoh* had been dismissed from the NEW LIBERIAN and REDEEMER NEWSPAPERS as supervising editor.

Speaking in an interview with LINA in his office yesterday, Deputy Minister Allison said his ministry's decision to appoint a new supervising editor resulted from Mr. *Darpoh's* recent request to work with a private newspaper as from January next year.

On the Ministry's decision to merge the two papers, Minister Allison said efforts would not be duplicated with the running of only one paper.

He said beginning next January, only one paper will be produced daily if possible.

The outgoing *Supervising Editor, Rufus Darpoh* told LINA that he requested to work with a private paper because he felt it is good for the nation to have independent papers to complement the efforts of government owned newspapers.

He said local newspapers usually accentuate government efforts and it was necessary to have another paper that would look at "other things" to ensure balanced reporting.

CSO: 4420

FIRST LADY RECEIVES 'ROUSING WELCOME' ON VARGUEN TOUR

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 1 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Rachel O'Connor]

[Excerpt] In her continuing effort to meet and identify with the people, the First Lady, Mrs. Nancy B. Doe, last Friday paid a one-day visit to Varguen, Grand Cape Mount County at the invitation of the residents and their local Lands & Mines representative, Mr. Siah W. Nyoun.

En route to Varguen Town, Mrs. Doe made a brief stop in Tubmanburg, Bomi Territory, where she was accorded a rousing welcome by a large crowd of cheering school children, market women and other residents, led by their mayor Thomas Louis, and Bomi Territory Superintendent, Staff Sergeant Thomas Challah.

In a brief welcome address, Superintendent Challah thanked the First Lady for taking time off to visit their area.

He said the people of Bomi Territory would strive in every way to give full support to the PRC Government in order to achieve the aims and objectives of the Revolution.

Responding, Mrs. Doe thanked the people for the spontaneous warm welcome accorded her, she appealed to them to continue to work diligently and selflessly in the interest of the masses who had for so long been neglected.

In Varguen Town itself, a special welcoming program was organized at which the First Lady was gowned and given gifts for her dedication to the welfare of the people.

Superintendent Nyoun who introduced the occasion noted that the First Lady's concern for the people and the courage she had shown for the Revolution, had won for her a firm place in the hearts of the Liberian people.

The people went on to acquaint the First Lady with their problems which included the lack of a school, clinic, and a healthy water system.

Mrs. Doe promised to bring the problems to the attention of the government, assuring the people that the PRC administration would spare no effort to improve thus living conditions as soon as the country's economic situation improved.

CSO: 4420

ALL PARTY TALKS SCHEDULED FOR JANUARY 7

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Dec 80 pp 1-2

[Text] **A UN-SPONSORED all-party conference on SWA is definitely on the cards.**

This emerged in a report last night from the UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim.

The report follows the Pretoria talks in late October and negotiations between UN Special Representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari, Swapo and the Frontline States.

Dr Waldheim proposed that the conference should take place between January 7 and 14 next year, that the UN plan for the Territory should begin in March 1981 and that independence should be achieved by the end of next year.

Although the status of the internal South West African parties is not specified in the report, Dr Waldheim said the SA Government had "stated that it gave its assent to the conclusions" set out in his proposals on November 21.

The negotiations that led to his proposals involved the SA Government, Swapo, the Frontline States, African groups in the UN and the five-nation Western contact group.

"While assent was also given by the other parties consulted to the course of action proposed, concern was expressed that if the time frame for starting implementation was linked, even indirectly, to the issue of trust and confidence there could be the risk of a further and unacceptable delay," he said.

The conference Dr Waldheim has proposed, under UN auspices and at a venue still to be decided, is aimed at removing mistrust and to solve the problem of the government's objections about the lack of UN impartiality.

"I believe that we may have reached a decisive phase in the long and difficult effort to resolve this question," he said.

"I hope, therefore, that all concerned will now be prepared to move forward boldly and in good faith along the lines now suggested in order to ensure a sequence of events leading to the start of implementation of Resolution 435 (the plan) in March 1981, and independence by the end of 1981."

Dr Waldheim said he had already contacted the SA Government and Swapo about the composition of their delegations.

This statement indicated the internal parties would be connected to the SA delegation, but Dr Waldheim made it clear they would have a part to play by saying: "A means of facilitating agreement and of creating the necessary climate of confidence and understanding would be a pre-implementation multi-party meeting in which the parties concerned in the envisaged election would be included."

He said he had also contacted the Black Frontline States and Nigeria, the OAU and the five-nation Western contact group about sending observers to the proposed conference.

Although his report said the parties involved had agreed the conference should be held under the auspices of the Secretary General of the UN, Dr Waldheim is not expected to take personal charge of the talks.

Observers here believe the man most likely to be given that responsibility is Mr Brian Urquhart, Dr Waldheim's Under-secretary with responsibility for special political affairs who has been deeply involved in the SWA question.

Dr Waldheim's report, indicating general agreement among the parties involved, is expected to result in the indefinite dealy of a General Assembly debate on SWA.

Dr Waldheim's report dealt in detail with the talks that took place in Pretoria last month between a UN delegation led by Mr Urquhart and the SA Government.

He noted the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, had referred particularly during those talks to the question of UN impartiality and equal treatment of the parties involved.

Mr Fourie told the UN delegation there was a "deep suspicion among the namibian people that the UN was not impartial and could not therefore enjoy their confidence in supervising and controlling the free and fair elections to which all parties were committed."

Dr Waldheim's report made no mention of a venue for the conference, but there appears to be general agreement that it should take place in a Black African capital. At this time, Maputo is considered the most likely. — Sapa

CSO: 4420

ARTICLE SOUNDS NOTE OF CAUTION ON BOTHA'S POLICIES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Dec 80 p 9

[Article by Hof Meyer: "Is Botha's Bluffing Game Going Too Far?"]

[Text] **FOREIGN MINISTER Pik Botha must be careful not to take the games of bluff and double-bluff over SWA so far that he confuses the people he wishes to reassure, and reassures those he would like to see confused.**

His defiant growling on sanctions comes very close to doing just that.

Most South Africans would have no quarrel with his premise that Pretoria should not be intimidated by the threat of sanctions into allowing a Marxist terrorist organisation to be imposed on SWA. But would they accept his deduction that "we are going to have sanctions imposed against us" because of differences over a multi-party conference?

Perhaps the West and southern Africa needed reminding that in such a situation South Africa's ability to hit back is not inconsiderable. It seems doubtful, however. In the past month alone the point has been forcefully made by Britain's Foreign Minister, Lord Carrington, and the leaders of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

REMINDERS

What South Africa's Foreign Minister needs reminding of is that the holding of a multi-party conference was Pretoria's idea in the first place. And that Western governments, by his own admission, have accepted the principle that all SWA's parties — Swapo as well as the internal groups — must be equally represented at it.

He needs reminding that Western anger and confusion over Pretoria's position was precipitated by his own eggdance on the question of South African participation at such a conference. First, his government would "definitely not participate". Then, having stirred up the hornets' nest, he blithely remarked on his return from Europe that it would in fact be present at the conference "as an adviser."

CENTRAL ISSUE

To return to what for South Africans is the central issue: are we prepared to accept mandatory, comprehensive United Nations sanctions over technical hitches in the holding of a multi-party conference on SWA — the relevance of which to the territory's independence process appears to be minimal? Particularly when the hitches appear to be as much the result of our own government's inconsistent diplomatic haggling as of any resist adopted by the Western Five, the potential veto exercisers?

Granted, sanctions would not do Western and southern African countries any good and would do some of them a great deal of harm. That would be small comfort in the midst of the social and economic disruption they would cause for South Africa.

Virtually daring the West to stop using its veto powers in the Security council should surely be a last resort, one to which this country would have recourse only in its most vital interests — fundamental issues affecting its security — were in jeopardy.

SYMPATHY

That can hardly be said about the difficulties in agreeing on a multiparty conference on SWA. At the highest government levels Western and southern African governments have expressed sympathy with Pretoria's insistence that it cannot allow the Marxist organisation, Swapo, to be imposed on the territory by United Nations sleight of hand. Its political and military credibility in the region — and, not least, among the internal electorate — are at stake.

Thus there is at least tacit acceptance that SWA's independence process must be,

and be seen to be, properly democratic, and that the UN must publicly demonstrate its abandonment of a policy of favouring Swapo. The multi-party conference is a vehicle towards achieving that end.

LOSING FACE

Accepting those terms of reference, governments have leaned heavily on Swapo to drop its demand that only a bilateral meeting between it and Pretoria can be held. But it was never conceived that Swapo could be forced to lose face entirely by meeting only with the internal parties, with Pretoria altogether absent.

Botha, very properly, is trying to negotiate the best possible bargaining position for his government and SWA's elected leaders, but his clever manoeuvres run the risk of estranging — unnecessarily — those countries that are anxious to help ensure a fair settlement for the territory.

WINNERS

If sanctions should be imposed in these circumstances the only winners would be Swapo and its backers in Moscow. South Africans should certainly be prepared to face up to any level of international pressure, if the danger to their national security warrants it. But acts of bravado are foolish.

CSO: 4420

NUJOMA OPPOSES EQUAL TREATMENT FOR ALL PARTIES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Dec 80 pp 1-2

[Text] **Swapo has rejected the proposed UN-sponsored meeting next month on SWA if the Territory's internal parties are to be treated as their equals.**

In a Press statement issued in Luanda, Angola last Wednesday, the text of which reached New York over the weekend, Swapo's President, Mr Sam Nujoma, also dismissed the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim's report on the subject.

The report, which proposed a meeting between Swapo and SA from January 7 to January 14 to pave the way for a March ceasefire in SWA contained no new elements that indicated SA's readiness to bring the territory to nationhood on UN terms, Mr Nujoma said.

Since the report was issued, SA has said that it would take a back seat at the proposed meeting and that representatives of the Territory's internal parties should discuss the issues with Swapo.

"Swapo categorically rejects the idea of a 'multi-party meeting' if this means that the puppets will participate independently from the SA delegation, on equal footing with Swapo," Mr Nujoma said.

The relevant parts of Dr Waldheim's report therefore were unacceptable, he said.

Objecting to the postponement of the UN General Assembly debate on SWA which was scheduled to begin last Wednesday, but has been indefinitely deferred, Mr Nujoma said the world body should convene without delay to recommend mandatory, comprehensive economic sanctions against SA.

Meanwhile, Swapo was ready to cooperate with the Secretary General and the UN in implementing the Security Council's proposals for bringing SWA to independence.

Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, the Swapo representative here, sent copies of the statement to the President of the general Assembly, Mr Rüdiger von Wechmar, the President of the UN Council for Namibia, Mr Paul Lusaka of Zambia, and the chairmen of the African and Non-Aligned groups. — Sapa Reuter

Political observers said it would take "hard bargaining and a will to succeed" by all concerned if multi-party talks were to be held next month.

Commenting on Mr Nujoma's latest statement, Mr Hough told Sapa if Swapo did not attend, the reason for the talks would fall away.

"Similary, there can be no conference if the internal parties do not participate," he said.

Multi-party talks were to be held in terms of the UN Secretary- General's report of November 24.

"Our participation in the talks will take place in accordance with his report," he said.

It was, at the same time, for Swapo to decide whether it would attend the conference - whether it accepted the latest report by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

"There can, however, be no question of amending the report just because Swapo so desires," he said.

If Swapo did not participate, it would show that it was not prepared to be judged by the other parties in public at a multiparty conference.

"It will confirm the suspicion that Swapo will in one way or another try to extricate itself," Mr Hough said.

The only party which stood to lose by such action was Swapo.

"If Swapo does not attend, the reason for the talks falls away," he said. "Similary, there can be no talks if the internal parties do not participate."

Mr Hough said earlier if Swapo persisted with its attitude to talk only with a SA delegation, the question arose whether arrangements for a multi-party conference should proceed.

Meanwhile, two Black nationalist parties in SWA, the Namibian Independence Party and Swapo Democrats, said

after talks with Mr Hough they would not attend a multi-party conference under present conditions.

The leader of Swapo-D, Mr Andreas Shipanga, told Sapa after a 30 minute session with Mr Hough that he would insist on a direct invitation from the UN to a multi-party conference.

He had declined when Mr Hough had asked him if his party would be prepared to attend the conference as part of his delegation.

Swapo-D regarded SA as a colonial power and the party would not "sacrifice its dignity" by being led at a multi-party conference by a "colonial governor," an apparent reference to Mr Hough.

The NIP delegation, led by Mr Charlie Hartung, said after their consultation with Mr Hough they refused to be included in a delegation led by Mr Hough, a South African official.

The Federal Party leaders, Mr Bryan O' Linn and Mr John Kirkpatrick, said their party had accepted, in principle, to attend such talks.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SWAPO VERSUS DTA--Windhoek: The Chairman of the SWA Ministers, Council and leader of the Territory's ruling DTA Mr Dirk Mudge reaffirmed his party's willingness to participate in the UN-proposed all-party talks on the future of SWA even as part of the delegation. Mr Mudge, who was speaking in the SWA National Assembly, said the conference would give the DTA an opportunity to confront SWAPO vis-a-vis its marxist policies. The DTA also did not mind the fact that the internal delegation would be headed by the AG because UN Security Council Resolution 435 on SWA provision for the inclusion of the AG in negotiations on the Territory's future. The only problem that remained to be resolved was the venue for the conference, Mr Mudge said. The DTA rejected Maputo as a suitable venue as the Mozambique Government openly supported SWAPO, he said. An opposition member, Mr Percy Niehaus of Aktur, said the conference was one opportunity which should not be missed by the Territory's internal parties. "But we are certainly not prepared to sacrifice this Country on the altar of recognition," he added.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Dec 80 p 3]

SWAPO IN OWAMBO--Life in Owambo has been seriously affected on all levels by the terrorist war on the border. This was spelt out yesterday in the National Assembly by Mr I Nghihulifua, a member of the DTA during the second reading of the Additional Appropriation Bill. Mr Nghihulifua said the terrorists infiltrate SWA in groups of between 50 and 200 and generally split up into three groups. One group gathers information about the local population, politically-involved people and chiefs; a second group eliminates people on the information obtained from the first group and the third group lays landmines. The infiltrations were in possession of all the necessary identification documents and this made it virtually impossible for the security forces and police to identify them, Mr Nghihulifua said. A close watch was kept on the movements of the security forces and the terrorists could rely on the co-operation of the local population, he said. The situation in Owambo was really bad and he appealed to the House to join the struggle against SWAPO by holding meetings in Owambo and through negotiations. Mr Nghihulifua pointed out that more than 15 schools had to be closed in Owambo because of the war. This affected approximately 20 000 children. In addition the roads in Owambo were dangerous and the one between Oshikango and Oshakati had already claimed the lives of 50 people, while hundreds have been injured in landmine explosions. Medical assistance was nonexistent in some areas, he said. Clinics were burnt down and the local people had to walk 50 kilometres in some cases if they needed medical attention. If they were too ill and couldn't walk they had no alternative but to turn to the traditional witchdoctor. "If one limb is ill, it affects the whole body," Mr Nghihulifua said. "If Owambo has to be lost, SWA is lost." He appealed

to the House not to forget the people of Owambo. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Dec 80 p 3]

NUJOMA REMAINS IN LUANDA--London: The SWAPO Chief, Mr Sam Nujoma has cancelled a visit to Britain this week because of what a SWAPO statement here today termed the "serious security situation" in Southern Africa." The statement also said that South Africa had ordered special "killer squads" to assassinate SWAPO leaders before next month's UN sponsored settlement conference on SWA. SWAPO's National Executive had decided in view of the situation that Mr Nujoma should not leave the movement's headquarters in the Angolan capital of Luanda, said the statement. But SWAPO would send a high-level delegation to London to fulfil Mr Njoma's engagements, including talks with the British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. The delegation would be led by SWAPO's administrative secretary, Mr Moses Garoeb, and include two other members of the movement's National Executive. The statement accused South Africa of launching "an all-out effort to subvert" the UN proposals for a SWA settlement and cited the "killer squads." These units had recently extended their operations to the Black Frontline States which back SWAPO and other countries, said the statement. The leader of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, is also due to visit London this week and is expected to have talks with Lord Carrington. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Dec 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

LIBYAN INTERVENTION--The Nigerian STANDARD strongly criticizes Libya for intervening in the Chadian conflict in defiance of the stand of the Organization of African Unity on the issue. The paper says the Chadian problem is better solved through a negotiated settlement based on principles acceptable to all parties in the strife and not by any military intervention. It adds that the ultimate solution lies in the desire of the people to live together. On Libya's role in the crisis as well as also in the continent, the STANDARD says that her actions have lent credibility to the fears expressed about the viability of Afro-Arab solidarity. It wonders why Libya delights in making her presence felt in the troubled areas of the continent instead of seeking to aid the economies of black African states. The Nigerian TIDE focuses on the disclosure by the nation's chief executive that the country might have to join the nuclear race if the need arises. The paper appreciates the reasons brought forward by those who oppose the idea, the most notable of which is economic, but stresses that the success of the idea will call for the sacrifice of all and sundry. Also, the TIDE hopes that Nigeria's foreign policy, which places Africa as her centerpiece, necessities the association of nuclear weapons to serve as a deterrent to the apartheid regime in South Africa. [Excerpt] [AB261310 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Nov 80]

VIOLATION OF ECOWAS PROTOCOL--The Nigerian CHRONICLE appeals to the Federal Government to investigate reports of violation of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] protocol on the free movement of persons to ascertain whether the actions are directed mainly at Nigerians. The paper firmly believes that those countries which consider the free movement of Nigerians within the subregion detrimental to their economic interests have no justification to benefit from Nigeria's open door policy. The CHRONICLE notes that since the ratification of the protocol by eight of the 16 member states of ECOWAS, there have been disturbing utterances by some of them which gave the impression that the organization only exists on paper. It however wants them to consider the benefits derivable from such a regional grouping, adding that the agreement has become binding on all the 16 member nations since those which have not ratified it have expressed willingness to do so. [Excerpt] [AB021400 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Dec 80]

REVENUE ALLOCATION FORMULA DEFENDED—The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, today told members of the House of Representatives that 55 percent of the national revenue was an irreducible minimum of what the Federal Government needed to meet its constitutional responsibility. Dr Ekwueme was at the House of Representatives to throw more light on the Federal Government's stand on the revenue allocation bill. He told the members that if the 55 percent minimum demanded by the government were reduced, an incalculable harm would have been done to the existence of Nigeria as one united and indissoluble nation. The vice president reminded the house that what the Federal Government was asking for represented a sharp fall from its share of the national revenue under the old arrangement, which amounted to about 75 percent. And by the new arrangement, Dr Ekwueme continued, the Federal Government would now rely on only one source of revenue--the federation account--unlike the state governments, which have alternative sources. In spite of this advantageous position of the states, he explained further, their share of the federation account was being raised substantially to 30 percent. On the local governments, Dr Ekwueme said that the 8 percent allocation recommended for them in the revenue bill was adequate for now. [Text] [AB021612 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Dec 80]

FUEL SHORTAGE CANCELS FLIGHTS--The former general manager of Nigeria Airways, Capt (Paul Tahau), has described the decision to invite a foreign airline to manage the operations of the airline as a letdown on African nations. He stated this while testifying before the Senate Committee on Transport and Aviation. Captain (Tahau) expressed the view that Nigerians could do better if exposed to the type of conditions in which expatriates operated. He identified some of the problems of the airways. They include tribalism and individualism, as well as too much trust of expatriates rather than Nigerians. In the meantime, all Nigeria Airways international flights have been suspended. This is as a result of the unavailability of aviation fuel at the national oil depot. [Text] [AB031550 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 2 Dec 80]

COUPS, ARAB SUMMIT EVALUATED--The Nigerian STATESMAN reflects on the recent coups in Guinea-Bissau and Upper Volta. While the paper notes that the one in Upper Volta ousted a president who was insensitive to the needs of his people, it laments that the change in Guinea-Bissau had an adverse effect on Africa's efforts at regional integration. The STATESMAN particularly reminds the new ruler in Upper Volta not to overstay his welcome considering the disenchantment of that country's nationals with military rule. The NEW NIGERIAN observes that the recently concluded summit of the Arab League in Amman, Jordan which sat to justify Iraq's war against Iran and also endorsed King Husayn's claim as a rightful representative of the Palestinians failed to achieve its objective. The paper notes that one principal reason for the failure is the fact that the Arab world has been divided into two opposing camps because of the Gulf war. The paper fears that there is an imminent power bloc which will center round Iraq, Jordan and Saudi Arabia because of these developments but cannot clearly see how the Iraqi leader will subject himself to the dictates of those in the group. It wonders what this group of three will present to Washington as its stand on the Palestinian issue. Making a general appraisal of the conference, the NEW NIGERIAN declares that it demonstrates the inability of the Arabs to speak with a single voice. [Excerpt] [AB031303 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 3 Dec 80]

AJAOKUTA PROJECT MANAGEMENT TEAM--A project management team is to be appointed to coordinate the services rendered by contractors handling the civil engineering works at the Ajaokuta Steel Plant. This was made known by the acting minister for steel development, Malam Mama Ali Makele, while inaugurating the reconstituted board of the steel plant. He explained that the team would work in conjunction with the company's management to ensure an orderly implementation of the project. The minister said that the foundation stones of the Jos and Katsina steel rolling mills would be laid early next year. [Text] [AB031554 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Dec 80]

CAMEROON RELATIONS, SENGHOR RETIREMENT--The Nigerian TIDE feels that the reported diversion by the Cameroonian authorities of the flow of a river which serves Nigeria and Cameroon should not strain the existing cordial relations between both countries. The paper notes that there have been several other complaints of harassment in the past against Cameroonian officials, but the paper stresses it cannot be a deliberate policy of the Cameroonian Government to be hostile to Nigerians. The TIDE therefore appeals to the governments of the two countries to investigate the present situation and other sensitive areas that could endanger their relationship with a view to solving them. The daily SKETCH welcomes the announcement that President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal plans to relinquish [word indistinct] next year. The paper remarks that it is a rare occurrence in Africa for a leader to retire voluntarily. The SKETCH explains that this sit-tight attitude has been identified as the main cause of political immaturity in the continent, adding that President Senghor therefore represents a symbol of progress. The paper wants African leaders to appreciate the need to groom a successor and discard the erroneous belief that they are indispensable. The SKETCH hopes President Senghor will fulfill his promise. [Excerpt] [AB041635 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 4 Dec 80]

ITALIAN COMMERCIAL COOPERATION--Nigeria and Italy have agreed in principle to undertake joint business ventures to remove any form of imbalance in the trade relations between them. This was disclosed yesterday by the Nigerian minister of commerce at the end of talks between him and the Italian minister of external trade. [Excerpt] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Dec 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

WHEAT TO BE IMPORTED NEXT YEAR, PROBABLY FROM U. S.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Dec 80 p 11

[Text] **SOUTH AFRICA is planning to import 200 000 tons of wheat next year, probably from the United States, the general manager of the Wheat Board, Mr Dennis van Aarde, said in Pretoria yesterday.**

The board took the decision two days ago in the light of the poor South African wheat crop this year which is now estimated at 1 454 000 tons as opposed to 2 035 000 tons the previous season. The country's annual requirement is 1 750 000 tons.

Tenders for wheat imports will be called for through the trade in the second week of January for delivery between March and June, Mr Van Aarde said.

South Africa exported about 142 000 tons of last year's crop at the beginning of this year, but the exports were halted in May when it became clear that climatic conditions were not good for this season.

Normally, a four-month supply is carried over from one season to the next to meet the country's consumption, Mr Van Aarde said. With the 200 000 ton imports contemplated for next year, there will be a carry-over of a 2½ month supply.

The landed cost of the imported wheat is expected to be about R225 a ton as opposed to the present South African producers' price of R215 a ton for the best grade.

However, the price will even out to about the same level, with imports being used in areas closer to the harbour of arrival and a consequent reduction in domestic distribution costs.

At the meeting of the International Wheat Board in London last week, the South African representatives had discussions with the other producer countries.

Australia cannot supply more than she is contracted for, Canada's crop is below normal, Argentina has also suffered crop losses because of drought and the wheat from the European Economic Community is of a type and quality not suited for use in South Africa.

Officials of the US Department of Agriculture have indicated that the US will be prepared to sell to South Africa Mr Van Aarde said. Their wheat is suitable for local use.

Referring to the expected landed cost of R225 a ton in South Africa, Mr Van Aarde said the failure of wheat crops in other parts of the world, including China and Russia, has not only pushed the price of the community up, but has also tended to increase freight costs. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

FINE COAL BEING BENEFICIATED FOR EXPORT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Dec 80 p 21

[Text] GOLD Field of South Africa's Greenside Colliery near Witbank is now beneficiating fine coal. This is the first time that this has been possible in this country.

Because fine coal is difficult clean, the material has been dumped in the past or added to steam coal, despite the fact that these fines (0,5 mm) constitute a potential source of high-quality coal.

Greenside now upgrades this product into a low-ash coal in a fines heavy media coal-washing plant on which work began last year. Producing a fines product for the export market, the plant is probably a world first.

Original test work was carried out by Nortons-Tividale of Johannesburg, the Fuel Research Institute, Pretoria and Gold Fields.

The plant produces about 4 000 t/month of low-ash fines. The new plant is integrated with the colliery's No 2 Seam plant which treats about 160 000 t/month and produces a product destined for European power stations. Although integrated with the No 2 Seam plant, the design of the new facility is such that the two plants can be isolated from one another.

Cost of the new plant is some R1,2-million, exclusive of a new control room which serves the new facility as well as the No 2 Seam plant.

The colliery also operates a plant for beneficiating coal from the mine's No 5 Seam and another for processing coal from the No 4 Seam. Greenside's production from 3 coal seams is over 2 500 000 2-5-million t/pa, comprising low-ash coal, metallurgical coal which is sold to Highveld Steel and Vanadium Corporation, power station smalls, and domestic coal.

During the 1980 financial year the after-tax profit of Apex Mines Limited (Greenside) was R9-3 million, and capital expenditure was R5-million.

Apex Mines was formed 87 years ago and produced its first coal 3 years later from a coal deposit on the East Rand. That mine closed down in 1947, and Greenside Colliery was then opened up at Witbank.

CSO: 4420

NEW POLICE ASSIGNMENTS ANNOUNCED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Dec 80 p 6

[Article by Rika Van Graan]

[Text] A NEW police division with Pietersburg as headquarters, will come in operation on January 1 next year and several police officers have been transferred.

Brigadier Hannes Harmse, who headed the police division for two years in the SWA operational area, will become the Divisional Commissioner of the new division. The Divisional CID chief has not been announced yet.

Colonel Pienaar Laubscher, present District Commandant, will take up the post of Divisional Inspector and Colonel D Coetzee of the Directorate of Police Public Relations in Pretoria, will succeed him on February 1.

Meanwhile the hot seat as Divisional Commissioner of Soweto was taken up by Brigadier Muller van Eyck, formerly from Northern Natal with Newcastle as headquarters. He succeeded Brigadier Jan Hamman who was transferred to Pretoria headquarters last Monday.

Brigadier J Crafford, Divisional Inspector of Soweto, has been transferred to Port Elizabeth in the same post where he will succeed the late Brigadier Dries Verwey, who died last month.

The new Divisional Commissioner of the West Rand and Vaal Triangle will be Brigadier Jan Coetzee, presently Divisional Inspector of Police in Johannesburg. He succeeds Brigadier PN (Kappies) van Zyl who died two weeks ago.

Brigadier C B de Villiers, District Commandant of Hillbrow, becomes the Johannesburg new Divisional Inspector of Police.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Transvaal, Brigadier M J Meyer, has been transferred in the same post to New Castle to succeed Brig Van Eyck.

The new Western Transvaal police chief will be Brigadier A P Minnie, presently at the Pretoria Police College.

Returning to Johannesburg as the new station commander of the much publicised Booysens police station following a terrorist attack on the station in April this year is Lieutenant-Colonel Herman Scheepers from Pretoria West.

As a young police officer serving in Hillbrow, he became known as the "Lion of Hillbrow", for his tenacious fight against the drugs trade. Seven years ago he was transferred to Nelspruit and three years later to Pretoria.

Wellknown to most journalists in Johannesburg is the staff officer of the CID chief, Lieutenant-Colonel Jan Coetzee, who has been transferred to Springs as from January 1.

He will be succeeded by Captain Charlie Stemmet who came to Johannesburg [illegible] years ago as head of the famous John Vorster Square Ghost Squad. This year he was deputy-chief of the Riot Squad.

Lieutenant-Colonel A I C de Beer, Deputy District CID chief for Johannesburg, has been transferred to Durban as the District CID Officer.

The District CID Officer for Klerksdorp, Lieutenant-Colonel M A L Stolls will succeed Major George Earl of Soweto, who has been transferred to Eshowe and Major J C de Klerk, head of Jeppe CID, has been transferred to Klerksdorp.

Two CID officers have been transferred from the Vaal Triangle.

Maj Chris Serfontein, branch commander at Vanderbijlpark, has been transferred to Pretoria Headquarters and Major Pierre Sadie of Vereeniging will become branch commander of the Bloemfontein Central police station.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NEW FREIGHT-PASSENGER 747--Twelve of South African Airways' weekly international flights will from next week carry cargo as well as passengers when the airline puts its newest acquisition, the 747 Combi, into use. SAA took delivery of two of the more efficient 747s this week. The Combis will perform their maiden flights on the Johannesburg-Madrid-Paris-Brussels and Johannesburg-Windhoek-Frankfurt routes on Monday. The new aircraft, the "Waterberg" and "Helderberg", are unique because of a side cargo door, which enables them to carry passengers as well as cargo. The Combi can carry either a full load of 344 passengers, 210 passengers with six pallet positions for cargo or 136 passengers with 12 pallet positions. The payload of the new craft has increased from 35 150kg on the standard 747 to 53 800kg on the Combi. New lighter and quieter engines have been fitted to the Combi. The engines cost $2,3-million each, but are more reliable and have improved thrust and fuel burn capabilities. The range of the new aircraft will be increased considerably with the addition of an extra 6 500l fuel tank late in 1982. Improvements to the aircraft's engine data processing system and auto pilot have also been made. The Combi has an on-board printer which will spell out to the pilot when his planes' engines are being overtaxed. Diversions to other airfields will also largely be eliminated with the Combi's triple auto pilot system, which will enable the craft to land in poor weather conditions. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Nov 80 p 2]

EXILED CHIEF JOINS ANC--London--On the eve of the referendum in the Ciskei over independence, the Paramount Chief of the Tembus, Sabata Dalindyebo, has announced in Lusaka that he has formed an alliance with the African National Congress. Chief Sabata now lives in exile in Zambia. His alliance with the ANC is seen as an attempt to sway voters to reject independence in favour of an eventual "free, liberated and united South Africa". [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

COTTON GROWING HAS POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] COTTON growing must be one of the most thriving activities in Swaziland. According to Mike Clark, Executive Office at the Cotton Board in Manzini, over the last twelve years production of seed cotton has risen from 7610 tons to 22600 tons. The 1967-68 crop was worth E935000, and the 1979-80 crop will fetch E10.9 million.

The number of cotton growers has remained much the same over this time and the vastly improved yields are due to better farming. There is better cultivation of the soil and better planting methods. Also, there have been great strides made in development of improved herbicides and more efficient methods of application. Back in the late 1960's spraying was carried out by relatively simple means. Today, spraying can be done in several ways; aerial, tractor mounted, knapsack and hand held methods are all used.

Cotton spraying these days is a very expensive business. Up until a few years ago farmers assumed that regular spraying was all that was necessary. Today, the Cotton Board advises them to make regular field checks to assess current weed or pest problems and to then spray according to needs. This keeps costs down and so improves the profit margin. In fact all costing of cotton growing is essential if profits are to be worth while.

The price of cotton has risen from 13.2 cents per kilo for seed cotton in 1968 to 50 cents in 1980, but at the same time, the cost of inputs has risen dramatically.

The Technical Officer at the Cotton Board is Mr. Tom Jele. Mr. Jele worked at the Big Bend Research Centre for several years. He has a Diploma in Agriculture from Luyengo, and, under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture, did a seven month Cotton Training Course in Israel. Recently, he spent three weeks in Communist China studying textile development. The Board hopes to recruit a second Technical Officer next May.

Mr. Clark would like to see specialist technical officers trained by the Ministry of Agriculture who would work and live in the main cotton growing areas. They would be responsible for seeing that cotton farmers were kept to to date with the lates farming aids and techniques.

At the present time, most cotton in Swaziland is planted under 'dry land' conditions; only a small amount is irrigated. Therefore there is always a risk of drought, which makes it very difficult to predict yields. Under these conditions, the Board expects a minimum crop of 15000 tons and a maximum of 25000, depending on the rainfall. Already, the 1980-81 crop is late. There is a need for good, well distributed rainfalls in November, especially in the Low veld.

To increase cotton production in Swaziland to any major extent, more irrigation must be introduced. The Ministry of Agriculture has been engaged in a water usage inventory and a survey of suitable sites for development of irrigation schemes. The board aims to increase production to 33000 tons of seed cotton by 1985. This would provide raw materials for two ginneries, Cotona and the new gin at Big Bend, as well as the oil seed mill to be included in the Big Bend complex.

THERE is also need for future consideration of a cotton spinning factory, says Mr. Clark, to use Swaziland grown cotton and provide work, as this part of the industry is partially labour intensive.

Swaziland farmers have proved dramatically that they can produce the goods, and they may well provide the foundation for an industry which will create jobs and earn foreign exchange for the Kingdom.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ISRAEL MARKET FOR COAL--The Director for the Economic Division in the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gad Elran, during his meeting with the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla yesterday proposed that economic cooperation between his country and this Kingdom be increased. Mr. Elran said Israel was ready to buy Swaziland's coal which he stated was suitable for his country's major industries. He said as an experienced agricultural country, Israel was ready to share her skill in this field and to exchange agricultural experts with this country. Prince Mabandla said Swaziland was ready to share Israeli's agricultural skills especially in water conservation, which he stated could be done after a proper resettlement of the people. [Excerpts] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Nov 80 p 1]

SWEDISH PROJECTS--Two senior officials from the Small Enterprises Development (SEDCO) have returned home from a week long visit to Sweden. The two officials, Mr. Vincent Katwane, SEDCO's Managing Director and Mr. Percy Mngomezulu, the company's legal officer, held talks with representatives of the Swedish International Development Company (SIDA) and F-Ide. The talks, according to Mr. Katwane centred around various projects Sida financed projects here. These include the Ngwenya Glass Factory a woodwork factory at Hlatikulu, the foundry and the diamond mesh fencing in Manzini as well as the ruler making factory at Pigg's Peak. They also visited a Swedish company that wants to open a wooden shoe factory in Swaziland. The company intends using wood from local eucalyptus tree to make the shoes--clog shoes. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 28 Nov 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

DECENTRALIZATION OF ECONOMY URGED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] THE economy should now be decentralised through workers' participation, Member of the Central Committee Mrs Chibesa Kankasa has said.

In her contributions to a one-day seminar attended by Party and Government officials and Zambia Fish and Marketing Union leaders on the control of prices of commodities Mrs Kankasa said workers' participation would result in low production costs and cheaper goods.

If workers were to decide on wage policy, production targets and set a minimum return on investment by the Government under the decentralised system, it was unlikely employees would demand high wages which would affect prices, she said.

By deciding their own pricing for products, the workers' enterprises would prove their worth as success of their companies would depend on their performance.

"We should consider how centralised control is responsible for the present ills and how best the situation can be remedied through decentralised planning and by encouraging the public sector to plan within this framework."

Mrs Kankasa's recommendations to the preparatory meeting on prices is that more Party women should be employed as price controllers and traders to buy all councils should be compelled to provide scales at markets.

CSO: 4420

ACCOUNTS REPORT REVEALS STATE OVERSPENT BY K2 MILLION

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 3 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] THE report of the Public Accounts Committee has revealed yet again scandalous anomalies in Government expenditure and has called on the Government to intensify efforts in the training of officers in Government accounting and auditing in order to minimise financial indiscipline.

Moving the motion to have the report adopted, chairman of the committee Mr Francis Nkhoma revealed that the Government unconstitutionally over-spent by over K2 million during the year under review.

The bank account in Bonn, West Germany, was also overdrawn by amounts ranging from K3,695 to K71,627 during the period of September, 1978 to May, 1979 involving interest charges amounting to K1,410.

In February, 1979, the ambassador requested for further overdraft facilities from the mission's bankers contrary to regulations. The contributory factors for the bank overdraft included payments of the amount of K22,000 as staff advances without authority, special imprests totalling K18,575 and a further personal advance of K6,484 to a senior officer. Mr Nkhoma told parliament.

"This is financial indiscipline of the highest order and I personally feel the ambassador should be held wholly liable for any losses arising from the overdraft obtained." he said.

Nyimba MP, Mr Aston Phiri who is also a member of the committee, revealed in his contributions that a Cabinet minister illegally advanced himself K28,000 when he went outside the country.

"I cannot believe that this Government can continue to condone such indiscipline and prosper," he said.

He added that an individual who was not in the Civil Service but somehow was appointed to the foreign service, also advanced himself K21,000 without authority.

The chairman of the committee also noted that the number of cases involving misuse of Government transport as evidenced by private shopping, illegal carrying of passengers, driving without certificates of competency to drive Government vehicles, personal and domestic delivery of chicken feeds and foodstuffs and delivery of children to and from schools, were rife.

With the current soaring of fuel bills, the misuse of Government transport cannot be allowed to go on unabated. The committee noted with concern that earlier recommendations on the subject have in the main been disregarded," he said.

The Committee has also voiced its concern about the problem of ineffective internal control arrangements prevalent in the Government accounting system and urged the Ministry of Finance to initiate a bill to establish a Zambian body of accountants to rectify the situation.

The committee's report says as a result of the improper functioning of the internal audit section, irregular payments of salary advances and car loans involving senior officers in the Ministry of Finance could not be detected.

• The report was however adopted after a heated debate by several MPs on glaring financial irregularities while the front benchers strongly defended Government handling of the country's expenditure.

CSO: 4420

SOVIETS TO PROSPECT FOR OIL, OTHER MINERALS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 1 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Soviet Union will soon start prospecting for oil, diamond, tin and other minerals in Eastern and Southern provinces, it was revealed in Lusaka yesterday.

This came to light when a Soviet trade delegation, which includes experts in geology, called on President Kaunda at State House.

Leader of the delegation, Mr Karl Gorev, who is that country's economic counsellor at the embassy, told the President that besides developing the agricultural industry, the experts would also prospect for minerals.

Mr Gorev said his delegation had successful talks with Zambian government officials on the establishment of a trade training centre of common crafts and medical school to train medium level medical personnel.

It was also agreed that the Soviet Union should provide specialists to work as consultants in Zambian ministries.

At the moment, there are 85 Soviet experts running diesel power stations, 50 operating drilling rigs and 138 servicing Soviet-made dump trucks.

Drilling operations in areas found to contain deposits of uranium in the Southern and North-Western provinces are currently underway.

An Italian firm, Agip SPA, which is carrying out the operations, has signed an agreement with the Government to develop a uranium industry in the country.

And last week, President Kaunda told a rally in Lusaka's Mtendere township that several mines would soon be opened within the next four years with the help of other countries in a bid to reduce the nation's dependence on copper.

He said the Government was holding discussions with friendly nations interested in helping Zambia exploit her natural resources like uranium, emeralds and other minerals.

Mr Gorev also told the President yesterday that the Soviet Union was now considering setting up State farms so that it could participate fully in the country's agricultural sector.

Dr Kaunda said Zambia had great potential in agriculture but as a developing country which had devoted her energies on war against racism, she needed assistance.

"We have now turned our attention from the fight against colonialism and apartheid to poverty and its off-shoots of hunger, disease and exploitation of man by man.

Your country has for a long time helped in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and apartheid. You must now help in our fight against poverty," he told the Russian experts.

He said Russia had always been an ally of Zambia in the fight against colonialism and should now be an ally in the development of agriculture.

The war against poverty and its off-shoots of hunger, disease, corruption and crime would remain a relentless one until it was successfully executed, the President said.

He added that Zambia had launched the war against poverty with the same vigour she used to fight imperialism and colonialism.

Earlier, Soviet ambassador to Zambia, Dr Vasili Solodovnikov, said the arrival of the trade delegation was a landmark in the country's development.

He pledged his country's desire to help Zambia develop her agricultural industry, adding that relations between the two nations had always been cordial.

Present at the talks at State House were Secretary of State for Defence and Security Mr Grey Zulu, member of the Central Committee Mr Kapasa Makasa, Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Remmy Chisupa and permanent secretary for National Commission for Development Planning Dr Leonard Chivuno.

CSO: 4420

RAILWAY UNFOLDS IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] **ZAMBIA Railways yesterday unfolded its K144 million master plan to improve the system to meet the expected growth in traffic up to 1986.**

Railways corporate planning officer, Mr David Musona, told a Computer Society of Zambia seminar in Kabwe after the weekend that the five-year plan from 1979 to 1983 would avoid a deterioration in the operations of the system and reduce its transport capacity.

The plan would help Zambia Railways modernise its fleet of rolling stock and increase its utilisation to make its capacity effective to handle the expected growth in traffic.

The plan also provided for renewing the 112 km of track, extending and improving crossing loops, renewing the centralised train control and improving the telecommunication system.

Other activities within the plan include:

- Buying ten locomotives and 985 wagons, providing for spare parts for both locomotives and rolling stock.
- Improving maintenance and handling facilities.
- Staff housing.
- Data processing facilities and advisory services at senior and middle management levels and training at all levels to reduce and ultimately eliminate the system's dependence on expatriate managerial and technical personnel.

Running

Mr Musona told the seminar organised by Zambia Railways that at the moment, the railways was running an average of 61 freight and four passenger trains a day. In addition, it was handling one billion tonnes-km and 280 million passenger-km on average a year.

"We have projected annual freight traffic growth of two per cent and passenger traffic growth of four per cent up to the year 1989," he said, adding that the railway's requirement for equipment and facilities depended on these forecasts.

Railways acting general manager, Mr Richard Veenis, who opened the seminar at Zambia Railways training centre, announced that one of the ten locomotives ordered from Europe had already arrived and another one was at Dar es Salaam, awaiting delivery.

Mr Veenis said Zambia Railways had entered into a training programme with the World Bank for its managers. Already, some of them were being trained in Canada and Britain.

The aim was to remove deficiencies from the system caused by lack of training among its senior and middle management staff.

Mr Veenis conceded that this problem was not only peculiar to Zambia but it was common to other developing countries.

He told the seminar it was not possible for the system to be electrified at the moment because this involved a "huge investment."

"We need something between K300 million and K400 million. It will not be plain sailing," he said.

Mr Veenis said even if the money was available, it would still take about five years to complete the programme.

At present feasibility studies were continuing to ascertain the viability of the venture and if proved successful, it would then be included in the 1984 development plan.

CSO: 4420

SALARY 'BONANZA' FOR CIVIL SERVANTS DISCUSSED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Dec 80 p 4

[From the "Focus" column]

[Text] THERE have been different reactions to the recently announced "salary bonanza" for public servants in Zambia.

Some public servants are quite happy with the salary increments and conditions of service while others feel that these are not substantial enough to make any major changes to the living standards of most low and middle level workers in the public service.

One should therefore expect continued debate on this issue and in particular the effect of these increments on the cost of living in the country.

However, one debate that is most essential now, with regards to our public service, is the whole question of what is wrong with it.

This is an important debate because as far as things are going in our public service at the moment, no amount of salary boost and improved conditions of service can ever change the poor performance of the personnel currently manning it.

This is a controversial debate but, as it takes all the guts to initiate it, it will also need all the guts for those concerned to accept some of these statements as part of a health programme of brain storming by all the people.

Things are so bad in our public service that to continue to hide our defects and problems for fear of projecting a bad national image to the rest of the world can only lead to an irreparable damage to and the collapse of our public service.

Time has come for what the Party and its Government have called "constructive criticism" because to shun this criticism or to treat it as unwarranted theorisation could be a major mistake.

It is unfortunate that the commission that came up with such comprehensive recommendations in such a short time did not see it fit to recognise the serious human factor in our public service which cannot be corrected by raising the salaries and improving the conditions of service of all public servants.

Members of the commission being public servants and indeed serious victims of this human factor could not be expected to examine this factor which is responsible for the current performance disaster in public service.

Neither could they be expected to be frank about the deteriorating standards of our public service because if they had done so, they would have implied that the public servant in this country does not need any salary raise or improved conditions of service until he can change his extremely poor attitude to work.

We would like to initiate this debate by saying that the millions of Kwacha to be spent by Government in improving the salaries and conditions of service of public servants are a waste of essential funds as long as our public service remains what it is now.

What the commission should have recommended is that this money is given as a form of compensation to a large segment of the top and middle level "dead wood" personnel in the public service, which should have been retired a long time ago.

There are many "dead wood" officers who should have been retired but who seem to have mastered an art of putting themselves in irreplaceable positions and who we determined to see that nothing progressive takes place in their ministries.

They are there mainly to earn a salary and to enable their favourite "colleagues" to acquire lucrative posts in the public service.

They spend all their time in the public service plotting how to remain in their positions and how to influence change towards their real interest.

That interest is that no one should find anything wrong

in what they do or say and that it is better not to handle anything that is controversial or revolutionary in nature.

They have mastered the public service Bible (General Orders) well to defend their interests and to see that things which require bothersome action are delayed or mislaid so that eventually they will not be forced into implementing them.

It is unfortunate that the old guards schooled in a fairly reasonable system of public administration have turned it into a weapon to be used against any efforts to discipline them or their "favourite" junior officers.

And because of the absence of a "dismissing" mechanism we have now an over-staffed and extremely indisciplined public service where more people are hired and very few are "fired" but many are transferred from one ministry to another to commit the same offences.

The "dead wood" that cannot be burnt has also now specialised in frustrating young graduates from the university and colleges.

Young and professionally trained revolutionary cadres have to flee public service because life is made so unbearable for them, especially if they want to do what they were hired for.

So much time is spent by the middle level administrative personnel in public service filling confidential files of young and challenging cadres with "confidential lies" which are often taken as gospel truth.

If the cadres are determined to face these challenges they have banished themselves to a permanent "promotionless exile".

So there is no better way of killing corruption, indiscipline, laziness and "tribalism" that avoids the purge of the entire public service.

A purge is unpleasant. Whoever introduces it must be prepared to be called all sorts of names.

No one would therefore expect the commission to have had the guts to suggest the "purge" of the public service as a prerequisite to salary raises and improved conditions of service.

To revitalise our public service therefore, the following things could be done easily:

- Cut down on the number of administrative "passengers" on the top level so that the money saved can be used to employ middle level and well trained cadres capable of doing something.
- Revise the whole system of promotion where people who are tired and completely useless end up acquiring other posts.
- Purge the service commissions themselves because at the moment they are manned by the type of people who believe that "old guards" must be rewarded by promotion even if they have lost touch with time and demands of today's Zambia.
- Burn the "General Orders" and come up with a Zambian one. The General Orders are still British oriented.
- Redefine the duties of everyone in public service from the permanent secretary to a sweeper. Such definition must state the position and expected output of each worker.
- Cut down on the tasks which the permanent secretaries must do and the number of decisions they must make as individuals.
- Abolish the personnel division and let every ministry develop its own personnel managers or experts.

At the moment the personnel division is a major cause of delays in dealing with disciplinary cases and promotions thereby frustrating the workers.

- Establish a system of evaluating the performance of every department in each ministry rather than wait for ficticious annual reports which are often two or more years late.
- Introduce foremen who must make sure that every public servant is in the office by 08.00 hours and get out of the office at 17.00 hours.
- Introduce a system of dismissing people (even a ruthless one is welcome for a change).

The truth is the people who man ministries are responsible for the country's under-development and destruction of the little money voted for genuine development.

Why raise the salary of people who do not realise that the cost of living can only be lowered by commitment to hardwork and not misuse of government funds?

That is the question that should have been answered before introducing the "salary bonanza".

As it stands the "salary bonanza" is a sheer waste of valuable funds.

CSO: 4420

KITWE ZIT CLOSES, STUDENTS SENT HOME

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] THE Zambia Institute of Technology in Kitwe has been closed indefinitely and students have been sent home.

The closure was announced in a circular from the principal, Mr Allister Corbett, to students yesterday.

But the suspension of classes did not affect University of Zambia students who share facilities with ZIT at the Riverside campus.

According to the circular of November 29 and signed by Mr Corbett the decision to shut the institute had been prompted by the two-day boycott of classes by students last week, in protest against the expulsion of four pregnant students.

Mr Corbett says recent events under the leadership of the students union executive committee had led to a complete breakdown of the norms of discipline and respect by the student body for the lawfully constituted authority of ZIT.

But the students, who called off the boycott on Monday, were taken by surprise yesterday when they discovered the campus was surrounded by police.

They were later told the institute had been closed and were ordered to board buses under police supervision to Kitwe main bus station for those going to Luapula, Northern and North-Western provinces.

Those destined for the Southern, Central, Eastern and Lusaka provinces were driven to Masala main bus station in Ndola.

But because the campus was prematurely shut most of the students were stranded at the stations as they were not given any allowances.

Later a group of students led by ZITSU president, Mr Chibano Kaswaya, marched to Kitwe boma to ask for transport assistance from the governor, Mr Joseph Musonda.

The governor told the students his office could not provide transport because the issue involved ZIT authorities.

Later, Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Soko, arranged for five buses to take back to Kitwe about 300 students who were dumped in Ndola after the college had been closed.

Mr Soko took the action after the students, who gathered at his office, complained that ZIT authorities took them to bus and railway stations without transport money.

Committed

Mr Soko sympathised with the students about half of them girls, saying they had been treated unfairly contrary to the philosophy of Humanism no matter what offence they had committed.

An official from the Ministry of Education in Lusaka promised Mr Soko that he would go today to Kitwe to issue travel warrants to the students.

The campus was scheduled to have closed officially on December 23 to allow secretarial and business studies students to write their final examinations.

CSO: 4420

FORMER BANK OFFICIAL BLOCKED MASS NATIONALIZATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] FORMER Bank of Zambia governor, Dr Justin Zulu halted mass nationalisation of the economy during his leadership because he was concerned about the excessive capital outflow which would have followed such arrangements.

Speaking in an interview in the latest journal of the bank **Zambanker** Dr Zulu, who was governor from 1967 to 1970, said during his time there was a strong feeling in political circles to nationalise all commercial banks and have massive State participation in commercial and industrial enterprises.

"I did not subscribe to these ideas," said Dr Zulu, who has just returned from a ten-year stint with the International Monetary Fund in Washington, United States as director in the African department.

On IMF discussions with the Government on a second stabilisation programme, Dr Zulu said the new programme would not be a "holding action" like the one just completed, but would aim at raising the growth rate.

Another priority of the new programme is the reduction of the foreign payments arrears which now stand at K350 million.

An IMF team arrived in the country last week for discussions with Government on another programme.

His remedy for the Zambian economy is to raise production and employment, — which could be achieved in two years — by stopping new or complex projects and utilising the limited foreign exchange to bring in raw materials, equipment and technical services.

Dr Zulu said a growth of three per cent could be achieved by reducing administrative costs in Government, parastatal and private sector. "There are too many unproductive people in these sectors," he added.

Dr Zulu dismissed reports that IMF economic stabilisation programmes were only geared at prescribing devaluation in the Third World.

"I wish to emphasise that the role the IMF can play in moderating current economic difficulties is limited. Like in other spheres of human endeavour, the authorities in each country are best places to analyse their situations and design the best measures to resolve them," he said.

CSO: 4420

KAUNDA ANNOUNCES PLANS TO REVOLUTIONIZE IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] **ZAMBIA is to have a ready supply of agricultural inputs. And President Kaunda yesterday announced plans to revolutionise the country's irrigation system.**

Speaking to a high-powered European Economic Community (EEC) delegation before lunch at State House, Dr Kaunda said the Government was to exploit Zambia's abundant water resources for irrigation purposes.

He said the Government was studying the possibility of making use of the country's unlimited water potential to improve agriculture.

This was in view of the lesson the country had learnt following successive droughts in the past two years which resulted in the importation of maize.

"We have good rivers most of which flow all the year round as well as good inland lakes which we would like to exploit in the field of irrigation so that we can be able to feed our people," Dr Kaunda said.

The EEC delegation also heard that the Government has taken measures to ensure that agricultural inputs to farmers were always available and curb produce losses because of poor storage facilities.

Minister of State for Agriculture, Mr Justin Mukando, commended the EEC for providing K2.5 million for the construction of 11 multi-purpose agricultural stores in various parts of the country.

He was opening the K176,000 Namboard multi-purpose agricultural store complex at Chongwe yesterday.

And Namboard operations manager, Mr John Nyirenda, disclosed that the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) was providing about K39 million to build additional 64 agricultural stores throughout the country.

He said the deal was a result of gruelling five-year negotiations between the Government and CIDA. Work on the project would begin early next year.

Mr Mukando said the EEC programme was to support the drive for increased agricultural production through the "timely availability" of inputs, especially fertiliser, by providing adequate storage facilities and to reduce losses "arising from undue spoilage and handling."

The EEC storage sheds would handle 20,000 tonnes of farm inputs and crops. Seventeen staff houses are to be built at Mumbwa, Musofu, Mulilima, Kakwelesa, Liteta, Mwachinsompola, Muchenje, Shibuyunji, Kaoma, Namwala and Chongwe.

The minister said that through Namboard engineering department, the company had saved K150,000 for the project consultancy and drawings which started in May this year.

During their State House meeting, Dr Kaunda informed the delegation that Zambia would need capital and know-how to carry out the proposed irrigation project. In addition, there was need for a political will on Zambia's part as well as on the part of those coming to help.

He informed them about the country's three-pronged approach to agriculture — lima programme, the commercial sector and the Government-sponsored operation food programme.

As regards the operation food programme, a number of countries were coming to help Zambia carry it out and the country was looking forward to the EEC participation alongside these other countries.

"We would also like to establish many more projects, apart from those you are already engaged in, with your assistance," the President said.

He said their visit came at an important time when the country was trying to lay more emphasis on economic development rather than preoccupy itself with politics.

In reply, leader of the delegation Mr Jorgen Abrahamsen said the delegation was impressed with the

immensity of the country and that during its stay, it had covered long distances to visit various projects.

During their tour, the delegation saw the source of Zambia's problems and appreciated the manner in which the Government was trying to overcome them.

Mr Abrahamsen said the EEC was ready to help Zambia in her new efforts to improve the economy and that the organisation was looking forward to coordinating this programme under the new Lome convention.

"I hope our visit will enhance cooperation between us," he said.

CSO: 4420

ZCTU OFFICIAL CAUTIONS LABOR TO PREPARE FOR ANY EVENTUALITY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] **ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) assistant general secretary Mr Chitalu Sampa has put the labour movement on the alert, saying it should prepare for any 'eventuality'.**

He told a seminar of union leaders at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe yesterday that the labour movement had reached a crucial period in its history.

Mr Sampa was closing the seminar for national trustees and financial secretaries of ZCTU affiliated unions.

He attacked "evil forces" which he said were trying to divide the labour movement, "using disgruntled functionaries among us."

"They want to alienate the worker from his leaders. One way they are trying to do this is by trying to create an impression that union funds and property are not properly looked after," he said.

Opportunists

In trade union leadership, there was no room for opportunists, Mr Sampa said. "During the difficult times in the early days, we spent months without pay. We organised on foot. This was all for the love of the downtrodden and oppressed worker. That should still be your motto today."

Mr Sampa added: "My fellow leaders, we have reached a crucial period in the history of the labour movement. As citizens of this Republic, we are asked to participate fully in all matters that affect us as workers.

"Now, because we actively respond to this call, there is a threat to withdraw certain legal provisions in labour laws favourable to the smooth operations of our trade unions.

"It is reasonable to advise that whatever little money that comes into your coffers must be well invested for the future and the well-being of our members. We must be wide awake for any eventuality. It is not an easy task."

Mr Sampa, who did not make any references to any particular individual or incident, told the seminar participants that for them to be successful leaders, they should love their fellow men.

About two months ago, ZCTU, chairman, Mr Frederick Chiluba threatened to "press the button" for a general strike before the end of the year if workers' demands were not met by the Government.

Mr Sampa spoke strongly about the need for financial discipline in the unions.

He said members' contributions should be respected and constitutionally spent. Each union has a provision for every fully paid member to have access to union books to avoid suspicions.

"I appeal to you to remain united, for only through unity can we achieve our goals," he said.

CSO: 4420

MINERS BENEFIT AS MP'S AMEND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION BILL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] **BACKBENCHERS scored a major victory for miners yesterday when they forced amendments to Clause Five of the Local Government Administration Bill.**

Miners would continue enjoying their present benefits.

Debate dragged on during committee stage of the Bill over Clause Nine which deals with elections in the new system and the post of chairman of a district council for which the governor has been proposed.

Before the House broke up for tea, the debate began with strong opposition from some MPs against allowing the clause to go through unamended. But after break some backbenchers spoke in favour of the clause.

The amendments to Clause Five were proposed by **Mr Lava Mulimba** (Petauke), Luwingu West **Mr John Chalwe**, Nkana MP **Mr Augustine Nkumbula**, Kawambwa MP **Mr Titus Mukupa**, and several others.

Opposing the amendments, Minister of State for Decentralisation **Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula** said it appeared that these were by-laws and regulations published from time to time by any local authority through statutory instruments and could not form part of the Bill.

"It would not be proper to insert in this piece of legislation. These are amendments which are subject of a declaration by a person administering the Act through a statutory instrument. The amendments are therefore rejected," he said.

Mr Mulimba said the amendments would retain provisions of the Mine Township Act which enables employers to provide services aimed at improving their employees' efficiency and output and thus contribute to the economy of the country.

"This is a subject for proper inclusion in this Bill because we would like to continue enjoying the harmony in the nation. Our economy is dependent on copper and if we do not do anything for the sake of showing our power then we are misleading ourselves," he said.

He was supported by Livingstone MP **Mr Sebastian Kapulu**, Sesheke MP **Mr Yustus Mukelabai**, and **Mr Nathan Siafwa** (Kalomo) who said they wanted to ensure that the legislation was enshrined in the law instead of leaving it out for consideration at the whims of a minister.

Prime Minister Lusaka said the House must follow the legal advice over the Bill.

"It is my conviction that even if these amendments are left out, the ideas will be taken care of. We have to maintain certain standards of legislation because once passed, this Bill will not be circulated in Zambia but abroad too."

He said the changes could be easily covered through subsidiary legislation, adding that the Government was not defending the Bill, and the clause in particular, for the sake of being mischievous.

Perpetually

He asked MPs how they could talk about the economy when they had perpetually been in the employment of the Government.

It was then that Deputy Speaker **Mr Raphael Chota**, asked the House to vote. Those in favour of the amendments won.

Appealing to the House to leave Clause Nine as it was Minister of Labour and Social Services **Mr Joshua Lumina** said there would be disorganisation in the country if members of UNIP did not respect the constitution.

Minister of Lands and Natural Resources **Mr Clement Mwanamkhu** said the clause was the Bill and once tampered with, there would be instability in the

nation. "We all know the importance of elections in a democracy but this clause is the basis of stability," he added.

Mr Daniel Mashombwe (Choma), who supported the Bill said Parliament had closed its "eyes and ears" to support the Bill which created the post of Secretary of State for Defence and Security, and urged MPs to do the same now.

Other MPs said the changing of the constitution was the Party's responsibility and the Party could amend it when it felt necessary.

CSO: 4420

OATUU PROBES UNION RIFT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] THE Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) has called on leaders in the labour movement and those in the Party and its Government to exercise restraint for the sake of harmony.

The call was made in Lusaka yesterday by the organisation's secretary-general Mr James Dennis Akumu who came to Zambia for an on-the-spot check on the rift between the Party and its Government and the labour movement.

He said following reports on souring relations between the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions and the Government and the subsequent seizure of passports of leading trade unionists, he had decided to come and find out what was happening.

"But I am glad to say that now there is genuine intention by the two sides to forget the past and begin afresh," Mr Akumu said at a Press conference.

He said what might have contributed to the misunderstanding was the concern by either side about public utterances.

Mr Akumu said he was not in a position to speak about the security of Zambia, but his organisation could not believe that the ZCTU could have associated itself with people who wanted to destabilise the country.

"What can the ZCTU achieve by destabilising this nation?" he asked. He said by tradition his organisation and labour movements throughout the world were against non-elective governments.

"We cannot have anybody waking up one morning to declare he is a leader", he said.

Anybody who tried to destabilise the Government was an enemy of Africa because Zambia was the "Frontline of Frontline states" which waged a protracted war against oppression in Southern Africa.

The OATUU did not think Zambian authorities were bent on suppressing trade unionism.

He urged the ZCTU to continue being a loyal pressure group to fight the emergence of corruption, nepotism and other social evils common in developing countries.

CSO: 4420

MUZ SEEKS UNITY, DEBATES SACKINGS

Divisive Forces Scored

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] **THE Mineworkers Union of Zambia chairman, Mr David Mwila, has called on all members to remain united in view of the sour relations between the union and the Party and its Government.**

In a statement released in Kitwe, yesterday Mr Mwila said the forces of "divide-and-rule" were at work to try and sow seeds of hate among members.

Mr Mwila wondered who the patriots were if the efforts MUZ had made to ensure peace and discipline among its members were not appreciated as being patriotic.

Union leaders were now living in fear since even the news media was completely controlled by those in the corridors of power, he claimed.

"We have been called names but the people of Zambia know who is telling the truth. It is very unfortunate that in this country this is the price organisations, their leaders and individuals have to pay for patriotism," the MUZ chief said.

Meanwhile, Mutondo branch of MUZ at the centralised services division of NCCM has called for the amendment of section 72 of the Industrial Relations Act to make works councils more effective.

Branch secretary, Mr Charles Nkowani, said yesterday in its present form the section was allegedly powerless on matters relating to management decisions as it only covered certain fields and was not absolute.

Council Meets in Kitwe

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] THE Mineworkers Union of Zambia supreme council met the whole morning in Kitwe yesterday to discuss the UNIP National Council resolution which ordered it to re-instate 16 shop stewards sacked for taking part in the recent Party elections.

The meeting was chaired by MUZ chairman, Mr David Mwila. It was to report its decision to the Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Soko.

MUZ is opposed to the introduction of the decentralised local government system. At its bi-annual conference in Livingstone recently it resolved to sack any union official who contesfed the Party elections in preparation of the new system.

Last week the MUZ executive was summoned by Mr Soko to discuss the strained relations between the Party and the union over the sacking of the shop stewards.

The shop stewards were fired at Chingola, Chililabombwe and Roksna in Kitwe.

Talks Deadlocked

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] A SECOND meeting between Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Soko, and a delegation of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia executive officials yesterday failed to reach a decision on whether to reinstate the 16 sacked shop stewards.

Mr Soko said after the meeting he would have to report to President Kaunda on the deliberations of the meetings he had convened with MUZ so far while union chairman, Mr David Mwila, said he would call an emergency meeting of his supreme council.

"I am very hopeful and confident that an amicable solution will be found because I have been assured there are no ill feelings between MUZ and the Party or the stewards," Mr Soko said.

He added that MUZ could not say yes or no to the Party demand and the issue was being considered on merit.

Briefing reporters in the presence of the MUZ delegation in the conference hall at the end of the two-and-a half-hour meeting, Mr Soko said: "The question of confrontation is completely out. The delay in reaching a solution should not bring any apprehensions, but I will report to the President."

The recent UNIP National Council meeting in Lusaka resolved that MUZ should immediately re-instate the sacked officials and, ten days ago, Mr Soko summoned the union executive officials, led by the deputy chairman, Mr Timothy Walamba, for a special meeting with him.

At that meeting, the MUZ leaders asked for time to meet and later a meeting of the supreme council of the union ended in deadlock on the Party's demand to have the stewards re-instated.

At yesterday's meeting, the MUZ delegation asked for more time to call up another meeting of the supreme council to consider new facts brought in by the Party.

Mr Soko said he was happy with the way the executive officials put forward their case at the meeting and it was only fair that they should be given time to deliberate among themselves in their supreme council.

There were a number of features which had come up and these had not been known to the MUZ supreme council when it last met, but Mr Soko emphasised there were no areas of disagreement in the discussions.

CSO: 4420

'LIMA PROGRAM' MOTIVATION FOUND LACKING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] THE rains are now with us in earnest. In the face of a world food crisis, this should be a most welcome booster to our "lima" programme. It is a time when farmers are very busy.

We are told that Zambia is capable of feeding 150 million people. The guidelines for doing just that are through the "lima" and "operation food production" programmes.

Given the proper motivation and incentive, the people of Zambia will respond with massive enthusiasm to these programmes.

The measures announced by the Government yesterday to ensure that agricultural inputs are available to farmers and that facilities for grain storage are going to be increased are the incentives that should spur Zambians to greater efforts in food production.

Be that as it may, but are we going about motivating the people for "lima" in the right way?

It is easy to make people deaf by just repeatedly telling them to do something without telling them how. Zambia's dilemma seems to be how to translate policy into immediate action.

Take the "lima" programme for example. Its need is too obvious for anyone to deny. But it is flogging a dead horse to urge people in Ndola's Chipulukusu or Lusaka's Mtendere to "lima".

That is missing the target. Much as they would like to do so, they just do not have the land on which to "lima". The target people who need to be cajoled, persuaded and encouraged to "lima" are the numerous smallholders dotted all over Lusaka and the Copperbelt.

But again there is one hitch here. That is that most of the smallholders are defined as leaders in one way or another, and as such, are inhibited by the requirements of the Leadership Code.

They dare not be seen to amass wealth through "lima's" lest they contravene the provisions of the Leadership Code.

So we suggest that in order for the numerous smallholders who are leaders to fully participate in "lima", they should be exempted from the Leadership Code.

We further suggest that the curfew should be lifted now. It may not be realised that it is inhibiting the success of "lima" at this point in time.

Farmers in the affected areas are expected to be up early and be in their fields well before 05.00 hours. Dawn these days is very clear and farmers like to put in a lot of work then.

Besides the curfew reduces their working day. They have to get out of the fields well before 16.00 hours to beat the curfew.

The man hours thus lost are in fact retarding the "lima" programme. If the curfew has not served its purpose yet, at least it should be lifted to allow farmers in the affected areas to go on with "lima".

CSO: 4420

EEC TEAM HAILS FOOD DRIVE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] THE European Economic Community Development Fund committee which left the country yesterday has praised Zambia for her interest in developing agriculture.

The team which was in the country for five days held talks with President Kaunda and senior Government officials.

Speaking at a brief Press conference before departure, the spokesman of the committee said they had agreed with what Dr Kaunda said in singling out agriculture as a top priority.

He explained that the team came to Zambia basically to have an on-the-spot check on economic problems so that the EEC could provide proper advice to the Government.

The committee which has already been to Tanzania, visited a number of development projects in the country.

These included Mpongwe wheat project the open pit mine at Chingola, Chambeshi cobalt plant, site and service scheme in Mazabuka, Batoka dairy scheme, Palabana dairy and Chongwe storage facilities.

Yesterday morning the team held discussions with Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Remmy Chisupa and permanent secretary of the National commission for development planning Dr Leonard Chivuno.

The team noted that Zambia had vast potential for achieving self-sufficiency in food requirements and realise a surplus for export.

Earlier Dr Kaunda told the team at a luncheon he organised for them at State House that plans were under way to revolutionalise the country's irrigation system.

He said that the Government was studying the possibility of making use of the country's unlimited water potential to improve agriculture.

Meanwhile Zana reports: The Zambian economy has shown a modest improvement during the first quarter of this year, a Bank of Zambia quarterly **Financial and Statistical Review** has said.

According to the report, the first quarter was characterised by satisfactory outturn in the country's balance of payments and the Government budget and a further reduction in the level of payments deficit.

This improvement, the report added was accounted for by high foreign exchange inflows from exports and increased revenue receipts.

CSO: 4420

MARKETING OFFICIAL ON FAILURE OF CO-OPS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] LACK of effective information and organisation has led to the failure of the cooperative movement in Zambia, director of Marketing and Cooperatives Mr Edmol Mughandila, has said.

Addressing a cooperative seminar at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe on "public relations and propaganda" on Tuesday, Mr Mughandila blamed the crisis of expectation among those charged with running cooperatives for their failure.

"Cooperative members thought of getting rich quickly without looking at the process in which wealth came about. Lack of preparation was another factor," he said.

Mr Mughandila noted that a number of cooperative members had resorted to self-service and cared little about consolidating their organisation.

He urged seminar participants to be courageous and rededicate themselves to the reorganisation of the ailing cooperative movement in the country.

The mass media should play a leading role in improving the image of the cooperative movement by visiting successful societies and exposing those doing badly.

Downfall

"If your propaganda and promotion is not well done, just call it off because the absence of this has led to the downfall of the cooperative movement in Zambia," he said.

Mr Mughandila said the setting up of stronger and productive cooperatives depended on good preparation and the pre-education of members.

"It also means less drink and more reading. There are no shortcuts," he added.

He disclosed that from 1964 to 1969, there were 1,121 cooperative societies and this contributed "greatly towards the bad name of the cooperative movement in Zambia."

The number had been reduced to 821 by last year which had been absorbed into 50 rural reconstruction centres.

"We have as yet to assess the success or failures of these new types of cooperative societies as our field officers are continuing to educate the settlers at these centres," he said.

To have well trained, educated and prepared cooperators in his department, Mr Mughandila said there should be reasonable conditions of service with remunerations similar to those in parastatal organisations and the private sector.

CSO: 4420

AFC LOANS TO FARMERS INCREASED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Dec 80 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] THE Agricultural Finance Company has increased farmers' loans from K40 million in the 1979/80 season to K50 million for the 1980/81 season.

And the Cattle Financing Company has increased the allocation for cattle rearing loans from K500,000 in the 1979/80 season to K1 million for the next season.

Prime Minister Lisulo announced this in Parliament yesterday when he answered a question from Liuwa MP **Mr Namushi Namuchana.**

Mr Namuchana wanted to know what measures the Party and its Government had taken to induce people to go back to the land and how many leaders had answered the call.

The Prime Minister said the Party and its Government was doing all it could to give as many incentives to farmers because of the importance of agriculture.

He said the increase in the amount of money for agricultural loans and the incentives to farmers in form of reduced prices for inputs and increased producer prices were testimony of the desire to improve agricultural production in Zambia.

He said cattle farming had been extended to areas where cattle rearing was unheard of.

Efforts were being made to improve facilities such as dips in areas with cattle rearing potential.

He said financial institutions such as the Development Bank of Zambia and the Zambia State Insurance Corporation as well as private banks were being encouraged to provide lending facilities to farmers and that the response was favourable.

Streamline

"The Party and its Government is now considering plans to streamline marketing of produce, the planned takeover of Namboard by cooperatives is a step in this direction," the Prime Minister said.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TRUCKERS' RATES HIKED--The Government has increased haulage rates for contractors transporting agricultural produce by more than 30 per cent. The increase affects transporters having contracts with Namboard and the Lint Company. Truckers Association of Zambia secretary, Mr Jack Stuart, said this in Kitwe yesterday after a meeting of the association and described the rise as "significant." Mr Stuart said the increase was in the light of the Government's realisation of the high costs truckers had to meet in maintaining their fleets. He said: "The Government has increased the rates by 30 per cent. This, we think, is because it realises the high costs of consumer goods such as fuel which has gone up tremendously in the past four or so years." If the truckers had to continue running their fleets and be fully involved in the agricultural programmes, the rates should be reviewed once in a while, he said. "We regard the increase as one of the most significant ever. This will give encouragement to truckers as they will be able to maintain their fleets regardless of the increases in fuels and other requirements," Mr Stuart said. The association wanted to organise truckers so that there was uniformity on rates which now differed from one contractor to another. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

END

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COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING LUSOPHONE MEETING IN LUANDA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] A meeting of the heads of state of Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe took place in Luanda, capital of the People's Republic of Angola on 2 December 1980.

Those present at the meeting included:

His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, His Excellency Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the PAIGC and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, His Excellency Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the MLSTP and president of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, who headed important party and government delegations.

The summit discussed issues of common interest and expressed the need to preserve the ties of solidarity, unity and cohesion forged during the struggle against colonialism and imperialism and in the building of a new society. The participants specifically analyzed the coup d'etat in Guinea-Bissau and its implications on the relations between our five countries.

The summit noted that the coup d'etat endangers the survival of the PAIGC as a supranational party and the implementation of the project of unification between Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde; it also drives a blow to the prestige of the liberation struggles of our peoples.

According to the universally recognized principles bearing on relations between states, the summit reaffirmed the principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of Guinea-Bissau.

On the basis of the principles which always oriented the activities of our parties and of the sense of brotherhood uniting the peoples of the five countries in the struggle against Portuguese colonialism, the summit decided to send a delegation to Guinea-Bissau.

The summit expressed its conviction that the physical safety of PAIGC assistant secretary general comrade Luis Cabral and respect for his militant past, as well as the safety of other leaders and militants now under detention, will be taken into account and lead to their rapid release.

The summit took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality and agreement was reached on every subject.

At the end of the meeting, PAIGC secretary general Aristides Pereira and the presidents of the FRELIMO and MLSTP parties expressed to the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola their appreciation for the warm and brotherly welcome afforded them during their stay in the Angolan capital.

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTS MEET IN BUJUMBURA--Bujumbura, 7 Dec (AFP)--According to the Burundi Press Agency President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi said on Saturday that the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes (CEPGL) is gradually asserting itself as a homogenous and viable regional organization. The president said this on the occasion of a banquet he gave in honor of the president of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko, and the president of Rwanda, Juvenal Habyarimana, after the solemn opening of the heads of state summit of the CEPGL. President Mobutu said that the member countries of the CEPGL could rightly rejoice at the progress that has been made these past 4 years within the framework of regional economy. He expressed the hope that the CEPGL will progressively intensify its relations with other regional bodies on the African continent in order to create bigger markets capable of stimulating true regional integration. The Zairian head of state drew the attention of his counterparts to the Chadian drama: We must do all in our power to join in the efforts of others to promote peace in the hearts and minds of Chadians and eliminate [words indistinct], violence and vengeance. On the refugee conference due to be held in Geneva in 1981, President Mobutu said he expected the international community to give more support and aid to meet the problem. [Text] [AB071254 Paris AFP in French 1016 GMT 7 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

HOME TRADE MINISTER DENOUNCES RUMORMONGER

AB051326 Paris AFP in French 0859 GMT 5 Dec 80

[text] Luanda, 5 Dec (AFP)--Over the last few days, the Angolan Government often denied rumors (boatos) to the effect that there are risks of prolonged shortages of food items but it admitted that the country is now facing real supply difficulties.

The minister of home trade, Mr Alberto van Dunen, last week denounced counterrevolutionaries who are claiming that there is a threat of famine. The commission in charge of preparing the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA Workers Party (scheduled to take place from 17 to 23 December) also accused the authorities of certain production, commercial and distribution organizations of refusing to sell to the public under the pretext that their products are being reserved for the congress.

Mr van Dunen was of the opinion that the counterrevolutionaries want to create a climate of tension and instability in the country, under the heading "Combate Aos Boatos." The JORNAL DE ANGOLA recently affirmed that rumors are not a new phenomenon in Angola and that they are spread whenever the country is going through important moments such as the death of President Agostinho Neto of the trial of members of UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola). According to the newspaper, the rumors are usually spread by puppets in the service of imperialism or reactionary foreign organizations. In the present case, however, it is the local reactionaries who are being accused.

The editor of the Portuguese communist newspaper O DIARIO, Mr Miguel Urbano Rodrigues, recently recalled in a conference in Luanda the danger which these rumors represent. He cited the case of Chile where, he said, the coup d'etat against President Salvador Allende had been considerably facilitated by rumors spread by certain local newspapers which thus provoked a hunger scare. The Angolan authorities however admit that the rumormongers, the boateiros, are taking advantage of the real food difficulties being experienced by the country. Drawing up the balance sheet of 5 years of independence on 11 November this year, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos himself expressed the view that hunger constitutes Angola's second preoccupation after war. He added that food production has remained low, that importation is not adequately planned and that the distribution network and sale are inadequate in many cases. The Angolan authorities admit that certain products like sugar, rice and fish sometimes disappear from the market. These phenomena are the cause of the queues which are sometimes formed in front of the people's shops which serve labor card holders only--in accordance with the principle that those who do not work should not eat--and holders of supply cards which enable one to buy a limited quantity of products.

In a communique published on Wednesday, the minister of agriculture admitted that there are now difficulties in the supply of meat. He attributed them to reduction in production since independence, increased consumption and the South African attacks on the livestock rich regions of southern Angola. He recalled that Angola must now import meat with the following consequences: delays by the suppliers and transporters and lack of refrigerators to stock the meat. However, the minister of home trade expressed his conviction that these difficulties--which he attributed more to deficiencies in the importation and distribution systems than to real shortages--will pass away. According to Mr van Dunen, the best way to counter the rumors of the counterrevolutionaries is to flood the market with products, to send food supplies to all the provinces and to bring to them even that Portuguese wine which, the boateiros affirm, is reserved for the people of Luanda.

CSO: 4400

THREE UNITA MEMBERS RECEIVE DEATH SENTENCES

AB090723 Paris AFP in French 1721 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Luanda, 8 Dec (AFP)--The death sentence passed on three members of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] raised to 32 the total number of members of Dr Jonas Savimbi's rebel movement who have been sentenced to death since the beginning of the year in Angola.

The people's revolutionary tribunal held its sessions last July in Luanda; in August in Huambo (center of the country), on 4 December in Kuito (center of the country), and lastly on Monday in Lobito (on the Atlantic Coast) and tried a total of 63 counterrevolutionaries.

In addition to cases of death sentences, the tribunal has handed down prison terms to 17 persons ranging from 2 to 24 years and made 13 acquittals since the beginning of the year. It decided to drop the case of a 16-year-old minor and to refer it to a special court. The court of appeal which was founded this year, confirmed all the death sentences and reduced some prison terms.

Last August, it was learned that about 130 rebels from six different networks of the UNITA had been arrested by the end of 1979 or early 1980.

Most of those who have already been tried were accused of being involved, since 1977, in acts of sabotage and bomb attempts on economic facilities including dams, factories, airports or other heavily populated areas (markets, trains, hotels).

The JORNAL DE ANGOLA recently reported that those rebels who have been receiving political and material support from South Africa enjoyed their right to defense as well as public hearings in conformity with universal judicial principles.

CSO: 4400

PAPER HAILS EANES VICTORY IN PORTUGAL'S ELECTION

AB101455 Paris AFP in French 1040 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Luanda, 9 Dec (AFP)--In a front page editorial published on Tuesday the JORNAL DE ANGOLA rejoiced over Gen Ramalho Eanes' victory in last Sunday's presidential election in Portugal. The newspaper was pleased that the Portuguese electorate has once again barred the way to fascism represented, according to it, by the candidate of the Democratic Alliance, Gen Soares Carneiro.

The paper recalled the role which General Carneiro played in the past in Angola and stated that the election of one of the most faithful and enthusiastic servants of colonialism would not have been favorable to the development of the relations between both countries. On the other hand, the paper recalled the meeting between Gen Ramalho Eanes and former Angolan president Agostinho Neto in Bissau in June 1978 which enabled the normalization of relations between the two countries.

The Angolan daily added, however, that the spirit of understanding which should have resulted from this has not yet been achieved. In this connection, the paper criticized those who, in Portugal, have been dreaming of a return to the past and adopting positions and measures which constitute a violation of Angola's dignity and independence. For example, the paper mentioned the support which, it said, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola has received from some responsible political forces in Portugal.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

DPRK MINISTER'S VISIT--Luanda, 5 Dec--The deputy minister of External Economic Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Jun Il Chun, arrived in Luanda yesterday for an official visit. The Korean minister will meet with Angola authorities and discuss questions related to economic relations between Korea and Angola. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Dec 80 p 10]

FISHERY COMPANIES NATIONALIZED--Decrees issued by the Council of Ministers and published in the official gazette announce that the government has sequestered the following fisheries enterprises: Beiramar Ltd. (Sopra O Mar) and the Sea Products Cooperative, (SARL), and renamed them Products Processing Company. The enterprises, based on Luanda and Porto Alexandre, have been taken over because their owners have been constantly absent without justification, the decrees said. The decrees added, moreover, that the owners' work permits and concessions had been withdrawn. These sequestered enterprises are now state property. [Text] [LD100314 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 9 Dec 80 EA]

CSO: 4401

MINISTRY EMBARKS ON PILOT LABOR-INTENSIVE PROJECTS

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 27 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Kwapeng Modikwe]

[Text]

The Ministry of Local Government and Lands has embarked on a pilot project in the Central District to experiment with labour-intensive methods and the use of proper implements for the maintenance of ungazetted roads. It is also the intension of that Ministry to build within district councils, an organisational structure capable of implementing labour based road construction and maintenance techniques.

This was said by the Vice President and Minister of Local Government and Lands Mr Lenyeletse Seretse in Parliament on Tuesday. He was responding to a question from the Member of Parliament for Bobirwa Mr W.G. Moswsu. The MP had asked whether the Minister would not by 1981 find it of vital importance to purchase road graders for the district councils, to enable them to be practically responsible for the maintenance of ungazetted roads.

The Vice President said the average price of a small grader is P63,000. This, he further explained, included depreciation, fuel costs, maintenance and administrative overheads. He also stated that the total operating costs for a grader are according to the Central Transport Organisation P26 per hour. Mr Seretse said, to engage such a grader for 1,500 hours per annum, which is reasonable, would cost P35.000 per year for only one grader.

Furthermore the Minister said, heavy plant mechanics are not available in the country, and spare parts are in short supply also. Because of this shortage he revealed, both Government and private sectors have to rely almost exclusively on expatriate mechanics for their heavy plant.

He further said for the reasons already given it was not therefore advisable to purchase road graders for the district councils because no council workshop is equipped for the maintanence or repairs of heavy plant. On the other hand he said to avoid discouraging district councils too much, they could be allowed to buy tractors with light grading attachments.

Mr Seretse also told Parliament that the upgrading or promotion of the tribal administration staff was the responsibility of their respective staff committees. This time he was answering a question from Mr G.S. Mosinyi MP for Shoshong. He said before such upgrading and promotions could be effected, such committees must ask for the creation of higher posts and for financial provision to be made at the time of preparing estimates for the next financial year. He also disclosed that the Ministry was processing recommendations from tribal administration staff committees for the upgrading of their staff. Mr Seretse also admitted that in some areas of the country a number of customary court clerks stagnated on TGA.5 for some time.

Also this week Parliament heard that there are no plans to shift the location for the Gemsbok Domestication Scheme from Nwatle to Lephephe as had been asked by the Member of Parliament for Mochudi Mr G.W.S. Ruele.

However Mr M.P.K. Nwako, the Minister of Commerce and Industry said the possibility of locating that scheme at Lephephe had been considered by his Ministry but it was found that the origional location was a better one.

CSO: 4420

MINING NOW BACKBONE OF NATION'S ECONOMY

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 18 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

While agriculture still affects the largest numbers of Botswana directly, mining now provides the largest source of Botswana's export earnings and Government revenue.

This was stated by the President Dr Q.K.J Masire when he addressed Parliament yesterday during the opening of the First Meeting of the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament.

He said it had been the strategy of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) since independence to pre-invest the earnings from mining projects to diversify the economy and spread the benefits of development throughout Botswana.

"Diamonds are the most important single sources of export earning and provide over one third of Government revenue, and will become even more important when the Jwaneng Mine is opened in 1982," said Dr Masire.

The P230 million being invested at Jwaneng is bringing substantial benefits already, in the form of construction employment and local purchases by DEBSWANA and its contractors and Customs revenue.

The new diamond sorting building now under construction in Gaborone he said, will provide facilities for the sorting and valuing of our diamonds effectively, said President Masire.

Furthermore, a diamond cutting plant is being established in Gaborone to further spread the local benefit from this national resources. Exploration for more diamonds is continuing, MPs were told.

"I may this year, a second financial restructuring was completed for the BCL copper-nickel project at Selibe-Phikwe. While the mine is now very sound technically, the company continues to have major financial problems due to earlier technical difficulties, the burden of large amounts of debt financing, and the continued weakness of metal markets, "Dr Masire told Parliament.

Dr Masire said it is a credit to the mine management and its labour force that the BCL mine has performed so well under such adverse circumstances.

He said BCL remains the largest single employer in Botswana other than the Government, and is an important national project.

President Masire added that just as the Government was attempting to diversify the economy outside of mining, so, too, are "we trying to diversify our mineral production.

He disclosed that Botswana has major coal resources, and we are confident that current prospecting activities will soon result in proposals from the private sector for significient coal-mining production for export.

In addition, exploration continues for a variety of other minerals, carried out by several large private firms, bilateral aid teams, and our own department of Geological Survey."

Turning to Commerce and Industry, President Masire said Government efforts towards the promotion of commerce and industry are taking place over many fronts.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MPS LEAVE FOR CHINA--Four Members of Parliament and two Government officers leave for China on Friday November 21 for a three week study tour at the invitation of the Chinese Association of Friendship. The trip, led by the member of Parliament for Ramotswa, Mr O.G.M. Oteng included Mr Dingaan Dichaba MP for Lobatse Barolong, Mr G.W. Mosweu MP for Bobirwa, and Mr Salapito MP for Okavango, Mr K.M. Motsepe of External Affairs and Mr C.K. Mokhange, Clerk Assistant who accompanies the delegation as its Secretary. Whilst in China, the delegation will hold discussions with other politicians and top Government officials on number of issues of common interest such as Agriculture, light industry, health, and many others. The Secretary of the delegation, Mr Mokhange said in an interview that the delegation will spend most of the time studying Arable and Stock farmings and rural development with particular interest on co-operative organisation and management. The Members of Parliament will also hold non-formal talks with Chinese public on cultural issues. The delegation is expected back home around December 15. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 18 Nov 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS RESULTS--The candidates on the sole ballot established by the PAIGC, the sole party, received 93 percent of the votes cast during the Sunday 7 December legislative elections in Cape Verde. According to the official results published on Wednesday, one voter out of four stayed away from the polls. It was the first election of this type to be held in the archipelago since independence in 1975. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Dec 80 p 7]

CSO: 4400

CUBAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION'S VISIT ENDS

Conakry HORUYA HEBDO in French 9-15 Nov 80 pp 43-44

[Interview with Roberto Garrido, head of the Cuban delegation in Conakry, date not given, by Alhassane Tangue Bah]

[Excerpts] A delegation from the Cuban Communist Party led by Roberto Garrido, chief of the African section of the department of foreign relations of the Central Committee and comprising Jorge Gomez, high official from the directorate of revolutionary orientation of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party visited our country from 28 October to 3 November 1980.

This visit, a genuine expression of the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the Guinean and Cuban peoples, their parties, governments and leaders President Sekou Toure and Commandant Fidel Castro for 20 years, offered the opportunity for the Cuban delegation to get in touch with mass organizations and visit a number of projects in the economic field. Before leaving our country on Monday 3 November, the head of the delegation, Roberto Garrido, was interviewed by our reporter Alhassane Tangue Bah.

[Question] What was the aim of your visit to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea?

[Answer] The principal objective of our visit is to broaden the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, the 20th anniversary of which was recently celebrated.

These good relations have been reinforced during the course of the years. It should also be stressed that whenever conditions have required it, we have exchanged delegations at the party, government, and mass organization level. This has contributed toward reinforcing the ties of militant solidarity between our two nations.

[Question] How do you view future relations between Guinea and Cuba?

[Answer] We have taken advantage of the fruitful discussions with Comrade Damantang Camara, permanent secretary of the BPN [National Political Bureau] and president of the People's National Assembly to inform him of the importance accorded

by the Cuban Communist Party to the presence of a Guinean delegation to its second congress which will soon take place. This congress will be a vital event in the life of our people, and the participation of the party-state of Guinea is awaited in Cuba with great interest.

[Question] Do you have a message for the people of Guinea and its leaders, President Ahmed Sekou Toure?

[Answer] During our talks with the permanent secretary of the BPN, we asked him to give, in the name of our people and our party a message of brotherly greetings to the people of Guinea, its party-state and its beloved leader President Ahmed Sekou Toure. Once again, we renew this brotherly greeting, to which we would like to add our sincere appreciation for the hospitality extended to our delegation.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

USSR DELEGATION--Conakry, 4 Dec--A Soviet delegation headed by the vice president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Balla Yazkuliev, arrived yesterday in this capital for an official visit at the invitation of Guinean authorities. During the stay of this delegation, important issues bearing on relations between the two countries will be discussed. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Dec 80 p 10]

FIDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN--Rome, 11 Dec (AFP)--The International Fund for Agricultural Deveopment (FIDA) has granted a loan of $12.5 million to Guinea for the development of the rural areas in Siguiri district on the left bank of the Niger River. The agreement was signed on Wednesday in Rome by the deputy governor of the Central Bank, Mr Mahamed L. Toure, and the chairman of FIDA, Mr Abdelmuhsin el Sudeary. Some 6,000 families will be interested by this increased agricultural production project. The annual incomes of these families are expected to be increased from $225 to $650. [AB111715 Paris AFP in French 0623 GMT 11 Dec 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

FRENCH NEWSMAN CONSIDERS COUNTRY'S THEORY, REALITY

Paris LE MONDE in French 2, 3, 4 Dec 80

[2 December 1980, pp 1, 6]

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "Mozambique: Words and Deeds"]

[Excerpts] Of Slogans and Common Sense

Maputo--The faces of 14 newsmen decorate the entrance hall of the Ministry of Information. These photos, the sign says, bring to the people's attention the "elements involved with the fascist-colonial organizations." Publicly shown for 2 years, these faces disappeared during the month of November.

This Mao-style denunciation is akin to exorcism. Following independence in June 1975, aides of the colonial regime were legion within the administration. There were no summary trials nor bloody reprisals. The hemorrhage of Portuguese cadres was such that the revolution needed everyone's contribution. In the case of the less guilty ones, the regime used more subtle methods. They admitted their sins during public confessions. Humiliation and contrition were their punishment. However, there were others who paid a heavier price. "No man will discover his errors because he was kept within four walls," Samora Machel repeats. To punish, yes, but on condition of improving as well. The revolution must assume its educational vocation without faintheartedness. Thence the existence of "reeducation centers." Foreign newsmen have been able to visit one of them, near Chicomo. These are isolated camps without barbed wire or observation towers, and practically without guards: located in the middle of the jungle, any escape attempt would be doomed to failure.

Those undergoing the process of "reeducation" are estimated to number, in the absence of any official data, approximately 10,000 in about 10 centers. This figure does not include Jehovah's Witnesses--eternal enemies of any state--persecuted by the present government as they used to be under the former regime. Those who did not abjure their faith are apparently still under detention.

Detainees acknowledge that they are well fed and decently treated. Their sufferings are mostly psychological and moral. Visiting one of the centers in November 1979, Machel had promised that detainees could meet their families. Several months

later, the press reported such meetings and the presidential decision was hailed as a clemency measure. Therefore, one must conclude that in general, families ignore the whereabouts of the detainees for a long time. An added torment is the fact that the latter themselves are not informed of the duration of their "reeducation" period, for the simple reason that they have not been formally sentenced. Camp authorities will not release them until such time as they exhibit indubitable signs of good political health to the officials' satisfaction.

Undoubtedly, most of the detainees are petty criminals who only stay in the centers for a short period of time. However, they, too, run the risk of being "forgotten" by the authorities. Additionally, internment in the camps is the result of an uncertain procedure. A simple denunciation by a base group of the FRELIMO seems to be sufficient motive. Such methods invite arbitrary procedures and even common settlements of accounts. One thing is certain: the prospect of a stay in a "re-education" center particularly frightens the man in the street.

Nevertheless, it is in his name that Mozambican justice is acting. Former colonial courts have been replaced by the "people's tribunals" where professional magistrates sit together with judges elected by the party. In the hiararchical order, the former play an increasingly important part. The latter are laymen, and often illiterate.

Defense lawyers belong to the past. FRELIMO believes that the suppression of the defense system is a "revolutionary victory." However, most observers believe that in practice if not in theory, human rights are less disregarded in Mozambique than in many other African countries. This may well be, but is it possible to stint on some universal principles?

The Power of the Church Is Broken

On a Sunday morning in Maputo, in the white cathedral across the street from the City Hall adorned with a giant poster of Samora Machel, the solitary voice of the priest booms in an almost empty sanctuary. No more than about a hundred faithful--half of them black--are present for the mass. The formerly omnipotent Catholic Church is the main loser of the revolution. Before independence, Mozambique numbered more than 2 million Christians. In 1980, only a few thousand dare practice their religion. The province of Cabo Delgado--one of the most Christianized--one cathedral and one chapel remain open. In most of the smaller cities, churches are closed and abandoned.

Unambiguously, FRELIMO has broken this rival power, too strong to be tolerated, too compromised to be forgiven. In the eyes of the regime, the church does not constitute an important worry and is no longer the target of diatribes. It has lost its temporal function, preserving only its religious mission, which is itself moribund.

In orthodox Marxist fashion, the party is in command, both in government and in the army. Its leading role is periodically reaffirmed. The strongly centralized supreme power belongs to a narrow circle.

No Power Outside the Party

The activities of the state and those of the party are more and more clearly demarcated. In this context, two FRELIMO veterans, Marcelino dos Santos and Jorge

Rebelo, left the government last April to devote themselves exclusively to the party. The leading nucleus presents an aspect of unblemished unity. Discussions--often heated, it is said--do not surface in the open. Outside the party, protests are naturally not tolerated. Governing circles do not trust popular spontaneity. At the base, 300,000 Mozambicans participate in the "vigilante" groups. They are the antennae through which the political police takes the pulse of the country.

A year ago, Machel declared war against the "extreme left," a source of confusion. He exalted certain revolutionary virtues: the sense of discipline, a good appearance, respect for officials. Not everyone, he decreed, could be called "comrade" indiscriminately. In factories, workers' control, no matter how legitimate, should not encroach on the directors' power of decision. It is not advisable, Machel continued, that an official "should stand in line for bread or meat" (he meant: like everybody else): a not necessarily popular speech. In contract to all other "Marxist-Leninist" parties, will FRELIMO be able to guard against turning into a privileged caste, a hindrance to and negation of socialism? For Aquino de Braganca, a Mozambican university don, such a risk does not exist, because FRELIMO possesses antidotes: "It practices self-criticism and preaches permanent controversy within the state." The regime's formalism encourages sometimes singular ceremonies: in September, Machel awarded ranks and medals to a group of about 20 leaders, some of whom were recently promoted to superior rank and did not boast--no offense meant--of a long military career.

That day, the army of the FRELIMO became a regular force. Machel received the rank and the staff marshal. On a continent that has known the likes of Bokassa and Amin Dada, was this a fitting initiative? In a resolution, the Central Committee honored Machel as "a statesman, strategist, victorious commandant, magnanimous revolutionary of exemplary political and moral behavior." School children sing the praises of "Papa Samora." The personality cult is not too far away.

Beyond the Slogans

To avoid the pitfalls of bureaucracy, the regime has a number of trump cards. Its cadres are often very young and always enthusiastic. Beyond the slogans and the illusory formulas--the "dictatorship of the proletariat," in this largely peasant society, constitutes the best example--the leaders show proof of pragmatism. They admit their errors and proclaim their readiness to correct them. They seem aware of regional disparities and the distortions introduced by history, colonization and the armed struggle. A Mozambican intellectual predicts that "we shall need many decades to build the Mozambican nation." But which other African country inherited at independence a population 90 percent illiterate? This was barely 5 years ago.

Mozambique has exorcised many a demon. Racism? It is almost imperceptible. One minister in three is white--as are most of the higher officials--but no one seems to take offense at this. Undoubtedly, contradictions abound in the regime. Women's rights are exalted, but the 10 members of the permanent political committee are all men. Every Sunday morning, workers attend a course of political education. In the evening, they go to the movies to see Catherine Deneuve or "Apocalypse Now." In Tete, a small provincial town, we relived, with Jacques Tati, the laughter of "Les Vacances de M. Hulot."

]3 December 1980 p 7]

[Excerpts] Maputo--The young Mozambican Revolution--as so many others before it--has the appetite of an ogre. To consolidate its foundations, while at the same time preserving its "purity," it must constantly defeat a Satan, be it only in symbolic fashion. Through the periodic fustigation of the "internal enemy," the government identifies in, and attributes to this anonymous and collective being the weaknesses and failures of the revolution. This is as good a method as any to clear away the dross secreted by "socialism on the march." No relaxation of tensions is admitted, because the "internal enemy" has penetrated everything. It is true that the enemies of the revolution do not only haunt the president's harangues or the hallways of the ministries. They are truly present in the jungle, a few kilometers from Maputo.

Armed Rebellion

Anglo-Portuguese colonial disputes left Mozambique with a tortuous profile. South of the Zambeze, the country narrows: only a 2-hour ride from the port of Beira to the border of Zimbabwe. Militarily, there is no doubt: this is the territory's weak link. The rebels of the National Resistance of Mozambique (RNM) thus have chosen it as the field of confrontation. A particularly vulnerable choice target is offered them: the Beira-Maputo road, the country's vital artery and the only road link between the south and the center. To the east, immense forests dotted with swamps end up at the food of the border mountains. Would it be possible to find a terrain better suited to guerrilla warfare?

Despite the absenceof military communiques, the situation can be evaluated rather precisely. A first certainty: over a 300-km span, between the Save River and Chimoio, the road can only be traveled under the protection of the army. "It took us a day and a half," recounts a witness, "to travel this dangerous portion of the road. According to an officer who was excorting us, the rebels unleash, on the average, one attack a day against the road."

In recent months, many foreign companies have lost a number of trucks. The warning has been heeded. Trucks belonging to the Portuguese company which manages the Cahora Bassa dam now make a long detour via the Transvaal and Salisbury. A diplomat sums it up: "The Maputo-Beira road is morally cut off."

The RNM claims it was formed in November 1976 at a meeting of former FRELIMO commanders hostile to the victorious Marxist line. To buttress its credibility, the RNM carefully tended its nationalist legitimacy. It did not hesitate to cull it from the best sources by claiming itself the political heir of Eduardo Mondlane, the founder of the FRELIMO who was murdered in 1969.

Pretoria's Support

Some of the RNM founders are genuine refugees from the FRELIMO: Andre Matade, Andre Matsagai--killed during a skirmish--Afonso Jacomo, its present leader. But the movement has mostly included in its ranks the former allies of the colonial regime:

agents of the PIDE--the Portuguese political police--mercenaries reconverted into instructors, fugitives from various "anti-terrorist" organizations (commandos, special groups, etc.). The RNM owes its survival mainly to the support provided by South Africa, white Rhodesia and certain Portuguese business circles. Near Umtali, in the eastern part of Rhodesia, there was a lot of Portuguese spoken in small bars no more than a year ago. In Salisbury, the RNM maintained a post office box, transferred today to Caseais, a fashionable suburb of Lisbon. Its radio station, the Voice of Free Africa, used to broadcast from Rhodesia. It is now located in South Africa. Following the independence of Zimbabwe, the RNM accused "Smith's agents" of having "betrayed" it by stinting on their military support. This was a reproach under the guise of an acknowledgment....

Robert Mugabe's electoral victory naturally modified the balance of power. The rebels lost their "sanctuaries" beyond the border. These misfortunes have seemingly compelled the RNM to rethink its strategy. The insurgents have restricted their field of operation and are now limiting their attacks to targets that are economically important as well as difficult to protect, such as the railroad or the Maputo-Beira road.

No Risk of Destabilization

How many are there? According to the most modest estimates, at least one thousand. As months go by, their methods have become more brutal. The December 1978 massacre of bus passengers had remained an isolated case. Drivers of destroyed trucks mostly escaped with their lives. Today, the rebels are wounding, maiming, killing civilians. What separates subversion from highway robbery? RNM fighters do not lack for funds. Thanks to the millions of escudos taken away by the colonizers at the time of independence, they had a genuine war chest.

The conversion of the currency, on the drawing boards for a long time under the utmost secrecy, took place in June and was notably aimed at ruining the rebels. The exercise turned out to be partly useless. To the authorities' despair, the escudo remains valid currency in many jungle villages where the peasants were unable to exchange their money within the prescribed period of time. Most importantly, the rebels succeeded in intercepting a truck loaded with brand-new bills: enough pocket money for a number of years. They don't seem to be starving and demonstrate this by destroying an entire load of dried fish or by letting rot a herd of goats they had just killed.

The army claimed two important victories: the first in November 1979 in the Gorongosa National Park and last June in Sitatonga.

Despites its rebuffs, the RNM continues its attacks on the Beira-Maputo road. A train was attacked at the beginning of October. The railroad was useless for a 2-week period. The province of Manica has become the heart of the abcess of dissidence. To finish off the rebels, Machel and Mugabe are now coordinating their military operations. The two allies remain very discreet about their agreement. It reportedly includes unhampered border crossings for "hot pursuit" operations.

Battle of the Waves

How about South Africa? Maputo accuses this country--albeit in rather vague terms--of sheltering the RNM broadcasting station and of training dissidents in a camp in Northern Transvaal. South African logistical support is reportedly constituted mainly by parachuted arms and munitions. The RNM cannot "destabilize" the Mozambican regime. Time is against it and Pretoria knows that. Moreover, rebel activities do not always serve South African interests. An example. over the course of many weeks, the RNM systematically destroyed the insulators of the high tension line connecting Cahora Bassa to the Transvaal and brining electricity to the Johannesburg area. Production of power was cut in half. In the middle of a particularly rigorous winter, this decrease was not to the South Africans' liking.

The RNM will not surrender from one day to the next. A Mozambican newsman say : "The rebels will inconvenience us for another 2 or 3 years. Some of them have infiltrated the northern provinces. They are receiving support from Malawi, which is thus playing with fire." The two camps are also engaged in a "battle of the waves." They explain their goals and trade copious insults. Both the government and the RNM punctuate their propaganda with the same FRELIMO slogan: "The struggle continues." One may well ask: "For how long?"

[4 December 1980 p 5]

Reconcile Marxism and Growth

[Excerpts] Cahora Bassa--The site is grandiose. Cahora Bassa, the world's sixth-largest dam, is a symbol, both a witness of former servitude and a promise of greatness. Born at the end of an era and the beginning of another, this is where the contradictions present in Mozambique meet.

Built by the Portuguese for the South Africans, this dam, before 1975, represented the most extreme colonial exploitation. The FRELIMO fighters, who hated it, unsuccessfully tried to destroy it. Today, the electricity from Cahora Bassa--one of the least expensive in the world--brings little profit to Mozambique, which only receives some income from transit rights. Its 2,000 megawatts, 98 percent of which are sold to South Africa, power the Apollo sub-station near Pretoria. Around the year 2000, once the capital is reimbursed, Cahora Bassa will finally become national property.

Even if the Mozambicans are not entirely reconciled with their dam--mutters an official: "We have inherited a monster"--they have "recovered" it to serve their economic ambitions. And justly so: the forthcoming construction of the northern plant (Cahora II) will be a key to industrialization. The river has become navigable. The retaining lake, which extends over 250 kms, offers huge irrigation possiblities.

Cahora Bassa, then, is not only a formidable power plant, but the "open sesame" of a brilliant future, the tidings of the Mozambicans' "great dream." Maputo has visions of grandeur. The regime gave itself no more than 10 years to conquer underdevelopment.

Everything, Right Away

To prod the energies, shake off the burdens, mobilize a people which has just emerged from "colonial darkness," it is naturally useful to set exalted goals, so long as wishful thinking is not confused with reality. Thus, Mozambican leaders, in the eyes of their partners, often seem to want everything, and right away: install color television in Maputo before the electrification of the country, produce bananas on a par with Panama in 10 years, cultivate without delay 400,000 hectares of cotton and, against all notion of prudence, ship by air 200,000 vines.

The variety of needs, as well as their urgency, no doubt explains these wild wishes. When financial support is offered, ministries are reluctant to set any priorities. Isn't it true that everything is indispensable? Maputo never pronounces the word "assistance," which has horrible neo-colonial connotations. "We do not ask assistance from anyone," Machel likes to repeat, when no project can emerge--and this is well known to foreign businessmen--without turnkey financing. In Maputo, national pride is ever-present; there is a clear distinction between words and deeds.

Daily reality is less intoxicating than official speeches. In the "city of concrete," as well as in the poorer suburbs, lines form in front of stores from dawn until evening. The same is true of the provinces: in Tete, store windows only exhibit some rare articles: notebooks, flashlights, cookies. Scarcity has affected all basic products, and especially food items. In most of the hotels, breakfast does not include either butter or coffee.

Toward Rationing

Lines have become a social phenomenon. In an attempt to combat them--but without any hope of putting an end to them--the government is preparing to institute a system of rationing in large cities such as Maputo, Beira and Nampula for items of first necessity: cereals, flour, meat, fish, sugar.

A large variety of consumer goods remain inaccessible for the man in the street. The purpose of a pair of slacks consumes one-fifth of a young worker's salary. Foreign residents, armed with foreign currencies, frequent supermarkets in Swaziland or South Africa. In order to stimulate agricultural and industrial production, the government has increased the prices of certain products which had been frozen since independence. However legitimate, this measure fueled inflation. Despite rising prices, Maputo nevertheless remains, according to a study conducted by a U.S. magazine, in fifth place among the "cheapest" capitals of the world, at least for a foreigner passing through....

Every day, 200 new arrivals, most of them from rural areas, converge to Maputo. Few among them can afford to pay individual rent. This urban influx aggravates unemployment. "Green belts" devoted to agriculture will receive the unemployed young and petty criminals. Prostitution has practically disappeared.

All sectors of the economy suffer from two main evils: lack of qualified technicians and scarcity of spare parts. Everywhere, a large number of machines have been standing useless for a long time. In 1975, taxi drivers left with their cars. Five years later, there are only 2 or 3 left, impossible to find. The burden of the

Rhodesian conflict came to aggravate the heavy consequences of a botched decolonization. This last chapter, at least, is now closed.

Failure of the People's Stores

The most audacious initiative concerned the "people's stores." To avoid a financial debacle and preserve thousands of jobs, the government had found it necessary after independence to reappropriate all properties abandoned by their Portuguese owners: houses, restaurants, beauty parlors, garages, etc. This was a vast domain, given the fact that grocery stores were largely owned by the lower-class whites (only 80 Africans were in business for themselves in 1975). Thus were born some 200 "people's stores" which were supposed to sell food and clothing. This nationalization of the retail business was a fiasco. Employees who had risen to the status of managers did not have the vaguest idea of how to conduct business.

Even more serious, the stores turned into nests of corruption. The government has therefore undertaken the "denationalization" of these "people's stores." They are being transferred either to consumers' cooperatives or sold to private entrepreneurs. In Maputo, 70 sotres have already changed hands. Candidates to purchase them are legion. There are more than 500 buyers for 27 clothing stores which were reputed, it is true, to turn appreciable profits. The same happened with bakeries. The lucky few were not always the highest bidders: the government wisely took into account the competence of the applicants.

In transferring the owernship of these "people's stores," did the revolution betray Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy? Machel forcefully maintains it did not. Insisting on the continuity of his policies, Machel points out that the third FRELIMO congress in February 1977 had already stressed the importance of private enterprise. This is not a case, therefore, of renouncing any doctrine, but rather of having learned from failure. It is true, however, that individual initiative and the profit motive have become legitimate again, and this is no mean change. At the same time, bureaucracy will be thinned out. Certain industrial enterprises will no longer be required to channel their orders abroad and export their products through the state "purchasing departments." The wage policy now being drawn will actually introduce cash awards. The EMOCHA tea plantation workers, for example, will be the beneficiaries of a "bonus" system.

Priority to Agriculture

It is true that agriculture, which employs 9 out of 10 Mozambicans. needs to be stimulated. The government has granted it priority in its budget. Mozambique is far from having solved its food problems. Only tea and sugar production are rising, while cotton, hated by the peasants in colonial times as "forced labor," is going through an acute crisis. The government has undertaken to regroup the peasants in "communal villages" on a voluntary basis. There are about 1,000 such villages. However, the collectivization of agriculture is limited. Plots of family-owned land represent an area 10 times vaster than "state farms."

Should "state farms" be multiplied? Could marketing cooperatives be tolerated? Will collectivization of agriculture be "heavy" or "light"? These issues continue to fuel the debate among the leaders. They reflect as much internal ideological choices as external influences affecting Mozambique for the past 5 years.

[5 December 1980 p 5]

[Excerpts] Alignment Without Servility

Maputo--"Mozambique will never be a satellite nation," an offended official growls. Is this a profession of faith or an exorcism? Machel is surely not the kind of political animal that can be kept on a leash. He likes to repeat that "we are Mozambicans before anything else." Indeed, the nationalist fervor of the FRELIMO leaders seems unimpeachable. Professor Aquino de Braganca says: "As long as Samora is in charge of this country, we have nothing to fear. Mozambican Marxism is endogenous. It was born in the jungle, not in the country of Lenin. The October revolution never reached us. We shall never agree to any kind of tutelage. We discuss and deal with our communist partners in East Europe on an equal footing. Moreover, we reject the notion that any concept of socialist orientation could be imposed on us." In sum, Mozambique cannot become a new Bulgaria.

However, these ticklish protestations of independence are coupled with the intense desire to be acknowledged as members of--and admitted into--the socialist family. Over a period of many months, officials in Maputo are multiplying acts of allegiance to Moscow. The chief of state happily stresses the common ideology between his regime and its "natural allies." Of course, he acknowledges humbly that Mozambique has not made the same progress on the road to socialism: however, there is only a difference in degree, not in nature.

"Imperialism Is Encircling Us"

This feeling of belonging to the communist "church" sometimes expresses itself in manichean speeches with messianic overtones. Machel likes to stress the obsidional character of his struggle: "Imperialism continues to encircle us." Both the Soviet Union and Cuba are harvesting the fruits of the material support given FRELIMO during the war of liberation. China, whose support was more hesitant, has been unable to preserve this investment. The Maoist revolution had fascinated Mozambican fighters. The FRELIMO analyses, its methods and speeches--especially in the field of rural development--are sometimes, albeit decreasingly so, tinged with Maoism.

Not a Servile Partner

China is largely responsible for having fallen into semi-disfavor. Its economic assistance, parsimoniously shelled out, has not corresponded to initial hopes. Beijing has seemingly become disinterested in the Mozambican experience and has not attempted to smooth over any misunderstandings, nor has it tried to counterbalance Soviet influence. Nevertheless, Maputo kept neutral in the quarrel between the two communist giants, while at the same time displaying increasing mistrust toward the Chinese strategy of systematic support to African nationalist movements hostile to Moscow.

Diplomatically aligned with Moscow, Mozambique is not, however, a servile partner. For many years now Machel has refused berthing facilities in Beira and Maputo to the Soviet Navy. FRELIMO is remaining faithful to its initial promise "not to integrate itself into a military bloc and to refuse to grant military bases to

foreigners on national soil." In the view of certain Western observers, Machel's stress on ideology could be explained by his desire to provide guarantees for the Soviet Union at a time when he is busy soliciting financial and technical support from the capitalist world.

It is true that cooperation with the Eastern bloc is not always in odor of sanctity in official circles. Commercial exchanges with Moscow are mostly transacted on a barter basis. In return for MiG planes and tractors, tanks and Stalin organs, Mozambique has granted Soviet vessels important fishing rights in its waters abounding with crustaceans. In the lines winding out of Maputo fish markets, housewives frequently inveigh against the "fish without heads" of mediocre quality frozen in the Soviet Union and sold to Mozambique.

Other mishaps in "internationalist solidarity": the government has requested the departure of 60 East German technicians working in the Moatize mines. It seems that their technical competence in the field of coal mining was doubtful. As for the Romanian experts in charge of cotton production projects, their advice has reportedly met with skepticism.

Soviet cooperants reportedly number more than a thousand, at least half of whom are military instructors. As for the civilians, they are physicians, advisors at the Ministry of Planning, tugboat pilots in the ports. East Germans number in the hundreds. Faithful to its specialty, the GDR is assisting Mozambique in the organization of its security services. Bulgarians are working in administration. According to Western estimates, Cubans appear to be the most numerous. Most of them are civilians: physicians, sugar experts, construction technicians. Many among them are black or mulatto. At any rate, Mozambique, unlike Angola or Ethiopia, can better distance itself from its "fraternal countries" since the very survival of its regime is not dependent on their military assistance.

On the Threshold of COMECON

Will Mozambique join the COMECON? The question is bandied about Maputo's Western embassies. There have been a number of signs of a forthcoming favorable decision. Mozambique is at the threshold of COMECON: no leader denies it. Minister of Finance Rui Baltazar says that "it is a normal step: we are a socialist country. We shall not lose our independence by joining."

Are the allies of the Soviet Union reluctant to accept this prospect, as some diplomats in Maputo seem to believe? The entrance into COMECON of the only two countries to join outside Eruope--Cuba and Vietnam--was apparently not unanimously accepted by the socialist camp. Two things are almost certain: broadening of the family will modify somewhat its raison d'etre. Initially conceived as the framework for economic integration, COMECON will additionally fulfill a mission of support for the Third World; hence the reticence of certain of its members. Moreover, Mozambique's eventual membership would inevitably reduce its freedom of negotiation with the capitalist world. Beyond the speeches, this would be the first genuine breach in the policy of nonalignment proclaimed by Machel.

A Window to the West

Mozambique's position toward the Lome Convention is clearer. "We would like to have direct financial relations with the EEC," says Prakash Ratilal, vice-governor of the Central Bank. "Why does the EEC refuse to do that, when it actually maintains important commercial exchanges with the socialist world?" Without totally dismissing eventual membership, Mozambique is preserving the status of observer.

As early as 1975, Mozambique had to have recourse to foreign cooperants. Among the experts present today, there are 53 nationalities represented. Europeans, Japanese and Scandinavians share the scene with socialist technicians in all of the civilian sectors of the economy. This year, Maputo officials stated that they wished to open "a window... to the West." This window, in fact, was already ajar. Two figures among many: two-thirds of Mozambique's exchanges are with the West; the United States are among the best customers.

In the name of a "mutually fruitful cooperation," Machel invited the West to invest in his country. Mozambique does not lack advantages: good financial situation, reasonable cost of living, satisfactory repatriation of profits, social peace.

"Modus Vivendi" With Pretoria

"One does not choose one's neighbors," Machel likes to repeat. "Our relations with Pretoria do not bother me." The giant of Southern Africa remains Mozambique's most important trade partner, and its main supplier. South African technicians employed by companies associated with the shipping business conduct almost permanent activities in Maputo.

The number of Mozambican workers in the Transvaal mines had decreased since 1975. However, it has significantly risen during the last 6 months. South Africa pays its neighbor a total of 140 million dollars (or 40 percent of Mozambique's foreign exchange resources).

For Maputo, any break would be suicidal. Compelled to the role of good neighbor, Machel avoids all provocation. South African refugee blacks who are living in the country do not receive any military support.

A sort of "modus vivendi" seems to govern at present relations between the two countries: Maputo gives limited support to the ANC, while Pretoria does the same with Mozambican dissidents. The Mozambican revolution triumphed over the Portuguese in 10 years. It will need a considerably longer span to free itself from its historical heritage and to manipulate to its own advantage the laws of geography.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--Spain and Mozambique signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation today in Maputo and an appended protocol on the status of Spanish residents in the country. The agreement will last 5 years and lays down the terms for specific areas of collaboration in fishing and forestry. This agreement is similar to others between Spain and other African countries and almost the whole of Latin America. [Text] [LD150456 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 2000 GMT 12 Dec 80]

CSO: 4410

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITY CLOSED DOWN--Bayere University in Kano has been closed down indefinitely. After an emergency meeting of the senate of the institution, the acting registrar explained that the decision was taken because the authorities could no longer guarantee the safety of staff and students of the institution. He therefore requested all students to go home. The closure of the university followed student demonstrations which resulted in serious damages to the residence of the vice chancellor and other buildings in the institution. The university senate condemned the manner in which the students conducted their demonstration and explained that no formal representation was made to it on their grievances. Meanwhile a committee made up of seven members has been appointed to investigate the demands of the students. It is headed by the Deputy Vice Chancellor Professor D. Abdul Adam. [Text] [AB060830 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Dec 80]

EXTERNAL ASSETS INCREASE--Nigeria's external assets at the end of last July stood at about 5,000 million naira. This represents an increase of about 10 percent over that of the preceding month. These facts are stated in the Central Bank report for the month of July this year. The document also reveals that foreign exchange transactions through the bank in May this year resulted in a net inflow of about 317 million naira which is about 14 million naira higher than that recorded in April. [Text] [AB121625 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

MORE ARMY TRAINEES FINISH CAMP

Victoria NATION in English 25 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE Seychelles People's Liberation Army added to its ranks on Sunday another group of soldiers who have not only received basic military training but have also been taught their role in the economic and social development of the Republic.

This understanding of the twin role of the SPLA was spelled out by the recruits themselves and by the Minister of Defence, Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis — deputising for Commander-in-Chief, President René — at a passing-out parade at the Pointe Larue camp attended by Ministers, members of the SPLA Central Executive and branch committees and officers and other ranks.

After the usual inspection and march-past ceremony, the new soldiers swore the oath of allegiance to the President and the Republic, to defend the country, the people and the Revolution and to work side by side with the people in the development of Seychelles.

"In the name of all my brother soldiers who have been sworn in today", declared Private René Hoareau, in a short address, "I would like to make this pledge to all the Seychellois people : that we are prepared and ready to work side by side with you, as brothers and sisters so that together we can build our new socialist society along the line traced by the Revolution of June 5th and under the direction of President René.

"We are prepared and ready to defend our country and our revolution to the last drop of our blood. We are prepared to give our lives so that our brothers and sisters can remain free. Let this message go out very clearly to any enemy who is foolish enough to try something against our people.'"

As part of their training, the new soldiers spent five months at the SPLA's agricultural development project on Coetivy island.

There, as Private Hoareau said, "We also learn how to cultivate the land, to fish, to build houses and many other economic activities".

"The hope of our country and people rests on the development of all our islands and we are proud to have been among the first to have participated in this work. We have discovered the value of work and the satisfaction that comes from a task that is well-done. This will help us tremendously in our career as soldiers".

Private Hoareau asked Mr. Berlouis to convey their thanks and appreciation to President René for his guidance and participation with them in the development work of Coetivy. He also thanked the camp commander, Major Macdonald Marengo and all other officers and instructors who have contributed to their successful training.

"We know that we have a lot more to learn", he ended, "but we are determined to continue learning so that we may be able to serve our country and people to the best of our ability".

Mr. Berlouis, replying in the name of President René, congratulated the soldiers on their goodwill and great efforts and assured them that their message would be passed on to the Commander-in-Chief.

He reminded them that the Front's policy was the development of the whole archipelago and said that the success achieved on Coetivy was due to the work of the SPLA troops who had followed the direction given by President René and thus seen what could really be achieved when they work together as true militants.

"We have a heavy task as the defender of the Seychellois people. They are relying on us for the defence of the nation and if tomorrow we do not deliver what we have promised, the people will want to know why."

Calling for continued vigilance, Mr. Berlouis said most people now appreciate what the SPPF and government are trying to do for the progress of the people and the need for an armed force to defend the revolution. "Unfortunately, he added, there are still a minority of people who do not want our society to progress on the way we have chosen because it affects their pockets. They will do everything they can to undo what we are trying to achieve. Therefore, we must always be vigilant and never forget that while we have many friends, we also have enemies. Never make the mistake of forgetting that!"

The Minister, however, was also very confident that victory could be achieved. "If all of us who are the "avant-garde" of the revolution put our shoulders together under the guidance of our Commander-in-Chief, we shall make a lot of progress and reach our goal. The struggle must continue."

The ceremony closed with the presentation by the Minister of gifts to the three soldiers who came out top in their training: Philip Barbé, René Hoareau and George Berard.

CSO: 4420

NEW ABSTRACT GIVES DETAILED NATIONAL STATISTICS

Victoria NATION in English 26 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

DETAILED information on many aspects of life in Seychelles is given in the new Statistical Abstract for 1979, which has just been published.

This third edition of the Abstract, which includes data from previous years, covers the land and climate, population, migration and tourism, trade, commerce, prices and wages, and the whole area of production, both industrial and agricultural.

The population of Seychelles continues to increase, with the 1979 mid-year figure at 62,686 and the estimate for 1981 of 65,950. By the year 2001 it is expected that there will be 97,900 people in the Republic.

Visitor arrivals, too, continue their upward trend, the 1979 figure being 78,852. The average length of stay is falling, however, being 9.1 nights compared with the 1976 figure of 11.5 nights. Spending by tourists in 1979 is given provisionally as R. 246 million.

The value of Seychelles' exports rose substantially during the year to R. 30,948,000, to which copra sales continued to make by far the biggest contribution with R. 19,924,000 from 3,439 tonnes produced. Frozen fish exports showed a strong sign of the Government's determination to boost this profitable field with sales of R. 6,095,000 compared with R. 3,550,000 in 1978.

Imports, too, continued to rise to a total of R. 562,850,000 but sharp increases in the prices of oil products made a significant impact on this figure. Machinery and transport equipment was the biggest single area of imports at R. 162,673,000.

The Abstract gives further evidence of the Government's efforts in different fields to improve the people's standard of living and social care.

It is on sale at the National Bookshop, Albert Street, for R. 50.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SOVIET AIR AGREEMENT--Seychelles and the Soviet Union yesterday signed a bilateral air agreement after five days of talks between representatives of the governments and airlines of the two countries. The Minister of Transport and Tourism, Mr Matthew Servina, signed on behalf of the Seychelles' Government while the Soviet Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation, Mr Sergei Pavlov, signed on behalf of his government. The air agreement opens the way for commercial air talks between Air Seychelles and Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, both of which were represented at the talks. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 22 Nov 80 p 2]

LIBYAN DELEGATION VISITS--President France Albert Rene yesterday morning received at State House the delegation from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah who arrived in the Republic on Sunday for talks on cooperation between the two countries. The eight-man delegation, led by Ambassador Ashor Gargom, have also had meetings with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Jacques Hodoul, the Minister of Planning and Development, Dr Maxime Ferrari, and officials of all ministries concerned in the first round of talks. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 25 Nov 80 p 1] The head of the eight-man Libyan delegation currently visiting Seychelles, Ambassador Ashor Gargom, yesterday handed over a cheque to the Minister of Defence, Mr Ogilvy Berlouis. He was accompanied by the Charge d'Affaires, Mr El Toumi. The money will be used to improve our defense forces. Ambassador Gargom yesterday afternoon called on the Minister of Education and Information, Mr James Michel. The Libyan delegation, meanwhile, is continuing its series of meetings and talks with government officials. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 26 Nov 80 p 1]

RESIDENT INDIAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION--A resident Indian diplomatic mission has been set up in Victoria. The mission has been set up at the level of charge d'affaires but it is accredited to the High Commission in Dar es Salaam. The Charge d'Affaires, Mr G.S. Badi, is arriving early in December. The Indian Mission is situated in Oceangate House, on the ground floor. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 26 Nov 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SENTENCING OF TORTURERS--The French section of Amnesty International recently made public a text noting the recent sentencing of torturers in Tanzania. According to Amnesty International, "the Tanzanian High Court of Justice has sentenced Isaias Mkwawa, former commander of the police forces of Mwanza Region, and Godfroy Ihuya, formerly in charge of the security forces of this region, to 7 years imprisonment for having tortured to death a prisoner early in 1976. The sentence was pronounced in July 1980. Two other officers of the security forces, Andrew Mayalla and James Mulokozi, were also imprisoned, while a fifth was acquitted. Those sentenced, detained since 1976, appealed. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Nov 80 p 8]

CSO: 4400

U.S. VIEW OF NEW NATION ASSESSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 12

[Article by Dr Kenneth Mufuka: "America's Image of Zimbabwe--A Short Honeymoon... a Sense of Being Unappreciated"]

[Text] **BORN in Zimbabwe, Dr Kenneth Nyamayaro Mufuka was largely self-educated. He received a B.A. degree from London Univeristy, a Master of Letters from St Andrew's University in Scotland, and a Ph.D. degree from Queens University in Canada.**

Being a man of two worlds, born and reared in Africa, yet living and working in the United States for the past 12 years, he found himself called upon to interpret one civilisation to the other. His gift as interpreter has gained slow but steady recognition.

In 1975-1976 he accepted an invitation to become a visiting professor of African History at the University of Texas in Austin. In 1978 he served as an international scholar at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Virginia; and is the author of two books—Missions and Politics in Malawi (Limestone, Canada, 1976) and Introduction to Africa (Irvington, New York, 1980).

Dr Mufuka is an associate professor of African and Western Civilisation at Lander College in Greenwood, South Carolina, a position he's held since 1976.

He is a guest columnist for the Index-Journal (Greenwood), and the Greenville-News, and is now writing an occasional column for The Herald.

THE American Press gives all new governments a honeymoon period of three months in which all that is written is good and exciting. For Zimbabwe the honeymoon was shorter.

Reuter reports on October 19 that because of alleged "misrepresentations and distortions of news, the Government of Zimbabwe is taking measures to control undesirable and irresponsible reports in the overseas Press."

Some of the misrepresentations could have been avoided, however. In the first week of August news about the International Conference on Investment began to filter back to the United States.

The small country newspapers across the country began to report an "acute sensation of being unappreciated — with past assistance and friendship repaid in the coinage of anti-Americanism." In South Carolina a story was widely circulated that the American Ambassador to the United Nations, Donald McHenry, was met with less than open arms.

"The people there are disappointed that the U.S. has not come across with as much aid as they thought there would be. And although moves are under way to help even more, there continues to be criticism of the American efforts."

My suspicion is that the crux of the matter was the so-called lavish entertainment and television interviews of Cuban revolutionaries which coincided with the conference.

Zimbabwe as a free country can and should entertain whoever it wishes. Practical politics, however, may dictate that a good host does not entertain a cat and a dog at the same dinner table. Words like racism, class conflict, imperialism and above all communism are dirty words.

To the American conservatives, Mr Ian Smith, Anatasia Somoza and the Shah are now called "moderates." The president of the Carnegie Endowment, Mr T. Hughes, says the fact of the matter is that "America avoids references to class conflict for fear of sounding marxist. American

journalists rarely mention it, mainstream politicians and bureaucrats never do."

In the country newspapers, the investment conference itself was never mentioned. A country paper concluded, "under these circumstances (of anti-Americanism) can there be any questions about why some Americans resent foreign aid?"

MODERATE

If you want help from Americans, the more provocative statements should wait. There is no honour in insulting your guest even inadvertently.

Surprisingly, Mr Richard Nixon was more moderate about the whole affair than most Americans. He said: "Take Zimbabwe. Mugabe is a marxist, but I would provide aid to him — as long as he concentrated his activities in his own country.

"If Mugabe starts exporting his marxism to other parts of Africa, then we cut him off. I don't believe in subsidising our enemies. If we are providing a significant amount to him, then he is not going to screw (sic) around elsewhere."

Former President Nixon is now an adviser to President-elect Reagan. Even this "moderate" position is considered too liberal by most Americans.

If the money promised by President Jimmy Carter has not already been delivered, it would come as no surprise if it was cancelled altogether by Mr Reagan.

★ ★ ★

IN THE presidential debate between President Carter and Governor Reagan, very little was said about the black plight which has been worsening and has since become chronic. The problem is that even a whisper of recession destroys the small gains which blacks have made in recent years.

The election on November 4 will not effect the reality in the slightest. It is also true that since President Carter came to power the problem has worsened, despite all the goodwill that comes from his office.

It is the realisation by black leaders that even when there is a sympathetic President, their position is not going to improve automatically; that has created a sense of quiet desperation. The Census Bureau published a frightful report in May 1980. Among its findings were:

- The misery index which is a combination of inflation and unemployment, was 12 percent in 1976 and now stands at well over 20 percent.
- For blacks unemployment is 15 percent, twice that of whites.

In good times as well as in bad the employment rate in black cities and in the ghettos is greater than for whites. In Detroit, New York City, Gary and Atlanta, the Urban League estimates that the unemployment rate is near 30 percent.

- In education 42 percent of black students are channelled to technical colleges while only 33 percent of the whites go there. The result is that very few blacks ever qualify for management positions and the servant-master relationship is perpetuated.

GREAT FEAR

The real disappointment in the Carter Administration is that in four years he barely made a dent in the things that matter to blacks. The great fear is the creation of a permanent underclass of unemployables.

In New York, Detroit and Washington, the Urban League, a black civil rights movement, fears that it is not so much unemployment but blacks who have given up hope and have reached the age of 30 or more without steady gainful employment.

But this is not all. All affirmative action programmes depend on federal funding and on the 10 percent clause which allows for minority businessmen to be employed in federal projects. The whisper or threat of recession has killed all these projects.

There is a growing meanness among the petit-blancs that comes with recession. In 1978 a Mr Alan Bakke sued a medical college which had refused him admission while admitting blacks on the grounds of reverse discrimination.

The ruling that: "The guarantee of equal protection cannot mean one thing when applied to one individual and something else when applied to a person of another colour," literally killed affirmative action programmes. Every Tom, Dick and Harry can cry "reverse discrimination" if a black is given a job and threaten to sue.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 disallowed racial segregation in employment, schools and any public place. The black State Senator Julian Bond of Georgia laments that employers are using this same law, intended for black advancement, to the advantage of white women, who are now called a minority.

The division among black leaders over President Carter stems from this desperate situation. The Rev. Ralph Abernathy, who succeeded the Rev. Martin Luther King, has turned to Governor Reagan.

If anything, Mr Reagan has the support of extreme right-wing groups which in the past have supported the positions of the extreme racist Governor George Wallace of Alabama and Senator Barry Goldwater. At the time of writing, the Republicans are smelling victory and this further adds to the spirit of doom and desperation among blacks.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON NYERERE'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Crowd Salutes Mwalimu

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Dec 80 pp 1, 12

[Text]

THOUSANDS of colourfully dressed Zimbabweans greeted President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania when his blue and white aircraft touched down at Salisbury airport from Dar es Salaam yesterday morning.

A crowd of between 40 000 and 50 000 gathered at the airport to greet the visiting head of State at the start of his five-day stay in Zimbabwe.

Cheering women wearing gaily printed ethnic dresses mingled with white-robed choir members and tribal dancers attired in colourful traditional costume. Everywhere were T-shirts in a riot of colours emblazoned with party slogans.

Riot police armed with batons had to struggle to keep the enthusiastic crowd from surging across the apron as the white-haired Dr Nyerere, accompanied by his wife, Maria, stepped on to Zimbabwean soil.

Several people collapsed in the heat and had to receive first-aid treatment. One man, who was suspected of having suffered a heart attack, was revived with oxygen.

Travelling with Dr Nyerere were the Tanzanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, the Minister of Trade, Mr I. M. Kaduma and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr J. Mungai.

At the foot of the aircraft steps the party was greeted by President Banana and the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, with his wife Sally.

Mrs Mugabe, wearing a soft blue, yellow and white gown with a white head scarf, and Mrs Nyerere, dressed in a multi-coloured caftan, greeted each other warmly before following their husbands to the foot of the base from where President Nyerere took the salute.

On show for the first time was the new red, green and gold flag of the National Army bearing the Zimbabwe bird emblem.

Six Hawker Hunter aircraft streaked overhead and the crowd cheered wildly as the 21-gun salute was fired to honour Dr Nyerere for the support he gave during the struggle for independence.

Pupils of the Mbizi Primary School garlanded the visiting couple.

After inspecting the guard of honour mounted by 22 Bn, President Nyerere met service chiefs, Cabinet Ministers and other dignitaries. On hand to greet him was the Tanzania High Commissioner in Zimbabwe, Mr Anthony Nyakyi, and his counterpart in Dar es Salaam, Mr Farai Masango.

Dancers

Dr Nyere spent the time chatting with the troupes of dancers who had welcomed him before he joined the motorcade for the drive to the city.

On his way to the Guest House in Chancellor Avenue, the Tanzanian leader was cheered thunderously by thousands of jubilant and chanting Zimbabweans when his motorcade, nearly 1 km long, entered Julius Nyerere Way, the former Kingsway renamed in his

honour.

The crowd, singing revolutionary songs and waving pennants, shouted slogans praising him for the role he played in the liberation struggle.

As deafening screams of "Karibu (welcome) President Nyerere" and "Mwalimu oyo" (forward with the teacher) went out, Dr Nyerere, who was with President Banana in a closed dark Rolls-Royce, acknowledged the cheers with a power salute.

At least five people fainted as they surged forward to try and get a glimpse of the Tanzanian head of state.

From Julius Nyerere Way the procession turned right into Samora Machel Avenue, left into Fourth Street and right into North Avenue before entering Chancellor Avenue leading to the Guest House where President Nyerere will stay.

Throughout the procession security was tight as many uniformed and Special Branch officers kept vigil over the vast crowds.

On arrival at the State House, Dr Nyerere inspected a guard of honour mounted by the Zimbabwe Republic Police.

According to the Government's programme, Dr Nyerere will today tour the ethanol plant in Chiredzi, the Chiredzi Research Station and Great Zimbabwe. He returns home on Saturday.

People Applaud Nyerere

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 12

[Editorial: "A Happy People"]

[Text]

THE welcome extended to President Nyerere when his aircraft landed at Salisbury airport yesterday morning far exceeded the expectations of many.

It should not have done. The capital city was in festive mood, the sun was shining and a leading international figure was our guest.

What more fitting occasion could there be to celebrate? And the people responded, as we knew they would, with warmth, with humour, with acclamation.

The city centre has seldom been as full of happy people waiting to greet a distinguished visitor and friend. We are confident that the people of Zimbabwe will greet President Nyerere in similar fashion wherever he goes.

He is a man of simple dignity, with deeply held beliefs on the right of all men to a life of equal opportunity. A leader in the field of African socialism, his comments on what he sees in Zimbabwe will no doubt be listened to with interest by our Government leaders.

Every country, of course, has its own particular problems,

and ours, with a mixed economy, bears little relation to Tanzania's. But the successes and pitfalls encountered by Dr Nyerere in his drive for social equality are better related first hand and this is the value of State visits.

Much more of value is discussed in quiet off-the-record talks than would appear from the outward pomp and ceremony.

We are sure that this will be the case during his visit, which can only cement long ties of friendship he has with our Government.

Zimbabweans Praised

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 pp 1, 14

[Text]

PRESIDENT NYERERE yesterday praised the sacrifices made by Zimbabweans during the liberation struggle, saying Africa was freer from colonial rule now the country was independent.

Addressing a rally here yesterday the Tanzanian leader, who was cheered thunderously when he took his seat, thanked Zimbabweans for the "kind reception" they had given him.

He was alluding to the gifts he received earlier at the stadium from the Women's League which presented him with plates, glasses and a costume.

Speaking to more than 5 000 people, the Mwalimu said: "Thank you very much for increasing African freedom. We have come to your independent Zimbabwe to say thank you very much for the sacrifices that you made to make the country free."

Earlier Dr Nyerere had toured Great Zimbabwe, Buffalo Range, the ethanol plant in Chiredzi and the Chiredzi Sugar Research Station where thousands cheered his arrival.

In his speech, interspersed by applause and chanting, the visiting head of State said he appreciated that Zimbabweans were still celebrating their independence as it had been born out of a bloody war.

At Great Zimbabwe, African traditional drum beats echoed across the rocky hills nearby when more than three thousand people welcomed President Nyerere.

Salutes

As the flag-and-pennant-waving crowd sang revolutionary songs praising the Frontline States' chairman for the key role he played during the liberation struggle, the Mwalimu acknowledged the salutes with a smile and a hand wave.

He was accompanied on his trip — the second day of his five-day State visit to Zimbabwe — by President Banana, Mrs Nyerere, Deputy Prime Minister Mr Simon Muzenda, Information Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, and senior Government officials.

Today Dr Nyerere flies to Risco to see the steel works and to Bulawayo where he will address a political rally at Barbourfields Stadium.

He returns to Dar es Salaam on Saturday.

State Banquet

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE visiting Tanzanian leader, Dr Nyerere, on Tuesday night displayed characteristic modesty by saying at a State banquet in his honour that he was in Zimbabwe to thank the people for their "long, desperate and finally successful struggle" to achieve freedom.

This was a telling statement at a time when Zimbabweans feel Mwalimu has been invited to be offered profuse thanks for the key role he played in support of the independence struggle in Zimbabwe.

After describing President Banana's eulogy as "very kind, and very flattering", President Nyerere went on: "I appreciate the spirit behind your words, although I admit to a belief that at least some of your remarks depict your own sincerity, and that of the people of Zimbabwe, rather more accurately than they describe me or my work."

Dr Nyerere emphasised that if he had been able to make any personal contribution to the liberation struggle in Zimbawe, then he was doing what he wanted to do — to help forward the liberation of Africa.

"In that, I was no different from the millions of individuals within Zimbabwe, elsewhere in Africa, and even in the rest of the world."

All were doing what they had to do — they were doing their duty as human beings and as Africans, said President Nyerere.

"For freedom is indivisible; when my brothers' freedom is denied, then my own freedom is denied."

GREAT CAUSE

Dr Nyerere believes all those who supported the Zimbabwe struggle found "great personal satisfaction" in doing whatever they did because they were part of a great cause and a great community — "the community of brothers and sisters determined to be free".

The Tanzanian leader places great emphasis on the role played by the Zimbabwean people in the struggle for independence and believes it was decisive to the achievement of victory.

"No one can be freed by others. Freedom is a thing we have to gain for ourselves and to guard for ourselves. Others can help or hinder us, but freedom which depends on others is not freedom — it is dependence with all that implies," according to the philosopher - President, rated among Africa's great intellectuals.

"You, the people of Zimbabwe, freed Zimbabwe. The rest of Africa is in debt because you extended the freedom of Africa."

NECESSARY

Another key point in his speech was Dr Nyerere's recognition of the contribution made by "all" the people of Zimbabwe to their freedom.

He said: "The armed struggle was necessary—freedom could not have been obtained without it. But the soldiers in the Patriotic Front armies could not have survived, much less inflicted damage to the enemy, without the active support of the masses among whom they moved, and lived and fought.

"It was the unity of the people, their united demand for freedom and their united support for the freedom struggle, which enables us to be here tonight."

In his tribute to the people of Zimbabwe, Mwalimu observed that they had learnt the lesson of unity, applied it and through it triumphed with the birth of Zimbabwe.

But most important was Dr Nyerere's appeal to Zimbabweans to remain united.

Tactics Behind Pomp

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

IMPORTANT talks on joint political and economic strategy in Southern Africa are being held in informal sessions behind the pomp and panoply of Tanzanian President Nyerere's State visit.

The hero's welcome for President Nyerere was a tribute to the help he gave Mr Mugabe's ZANU (PF) and its ZANLA military wing during the war.

But the two leaders are using Dr Nyerere's first visit to Zimbabwe to exchange views on issues crucial to the future course of events in Southern Africa.

These would include the Namibia issue, now poised delicately on the brink of a multi-party conference that could lead to a settlement; the moves to reduce economic links with South Africa; the political situation in South Africa and international efforts to change it; and the clash between socialist and free enterprise ideology that is looming increasingly large in the sub-continent.

The two leaders will sign an agreement on economic and technical co-operation tomorrow, according to official sources here. It is not yet known, however, whether they will also sign a defence pact along the lines of the one signed by Mr Mugabe and President Machel of Mozambique on his State visit here.

The meeting between President Nyerere and Mr Mugabe comes at a time when the frontline States are giving their support to the United Nations-sponsored talks on Namibia and are believed to be pushing a reluctant Mr Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO leader, to the conference table.

'Nyerere: Man of Steel'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 14

[Article by Noni Jabavu]

[Text]

"TUESDAY December 2 1980, the arrival on his State visit of President Nyerere of Tanzania to Zimbabwe" — was that not a golden day for the masses, the people of Zimbabwe, our country?

Zimbabwe's unfailing supporter during all those agonising years in which the people, the masses — I'm afraid one has to use that word — struggled for FREEDOM.

In his own Bantu language KiSwahili (the seventh most widely spoken in the world), UHURU. And by now the whole world knows it, the rightness for which it stands. And many languages have adopted it.

I've talked with Swedes and Spaniards, Arabs and Anglo-Saxons, Americans, Jamaicans, Englishmen, Irishmen, Indonesians, and found them using it and not only beguiled by its euphoniousness but supporting what it stands for. Men and women in their right minds the world over know that Uhuru stands for what is morally right.

You'll have noticed I use the word "masses" somewhat apologetically. Why? Because a "mass" of people is composed of individuals, isn't it? And each with his own unique experiences and feelings, for being only human, we are each and everyone of us unique and are entitled to our personal private feelings.

What I'm leading up to is this: that golden Tuesday December 2 1980 when President Nyerere arrival was for a few among us, not golden but somewhat glum! I refer to the few who were having to readjust their private feelings on setting eyes for the first time on this man, this front-line statesman who had championed the yearnings of the majority of Zimbabweans for Uhuru.

You know the "few" I mean — the "never in a hundred years" type, those who had been traumatically shocked by Prime Minister Macmillan's winds of change speech, horrified by the prospect it implied. Some of those few have nevertheless stayed on in Zimbabwe for one reason or another (usually because of not being able to take their money out).

ADJUSTING

Obviously, it was not automatically a golden day for such. They are adjusting their private feelings. Some have realised,

since last April, that this Uhuru which President Nyerere stands for is after all not that bad!

The skies haven't fallen down; what is right (uhuru) is right, and what was wrong (domination by a privileged few) was wrong. Being Zimbabweans now whatever their complexion, whether they liked the idea or not, they are entitled to their private feelings; and the rest of us will assuredly extend our famous African patience by giving them time to readjust their feelings.

So long as they behave, of course and exercise the standards of respect towards others which is a very "African" type of behaviour.

I've talked about each and every person having their own private feelings. Now I come to my own feelings on that day: for me, it was not merely a golden day, it was one of a diamond quality! Why? Because I had met President Julius Nyerere once and once only, many years ago in London when he was a fellow guest at a luncheon party thrown by a mutual friend for 20 or so people at his house in London's East End, Rotherhithe, overlooking the River Thames.

A champagne and hors d'oeuvre affair, for us to watch the ship that would sail past carrying Princess Margaret and her husband Anthony Armstrong-Jones off on their honeymoon. We had our flags, rice and confetti at the ready!

We mostly had some connection with the then British parts of East, Central and Southern Africa. Some of us were born there, black natives, or descendants of white settlers — most of the latter fresh from one or other of the Oxbridge type of university, and Edinburgh or Aberdeen.

Our host introduced us to one another, so I met his friend whom he called simply "Julius"; a very slightly built man in whom I noticed only his twinkling eyes, curiously filed teeth when he smiled his engaging smile, his sociable attitude; and also that unlike the rest of us, he was not sipping or gulping champagne — not even holding a glass of it — but only partaking sparingly of the eatables as he chatted in a friendly and gentle manner to each and all, even to those among us who were becoming somewhat boisterous!

PHILOSOPHY

Our general chat at that party was a good deal about philosophy and politics: Karl Marx, Bertrand Russell, Confucius, Trotsky, Stalin, Winston Churchill's standing as an historian; and about royalty, privilege, peasants, the "working classes".

Rotherhithe was a lowly working-class district, but had gained fashionable attraction due to the revelation that the Princess and her Anthony had secretly been courting in that very area! I, for one, was not aware that in shaking hands with this "Julius", I was in the presence of a peasant, a very great man!

He was so unassuming, modest, gentle — I wasn't the only one at that party who could imagine that he was inwardly a man of steel; who would in later years be the startling catalyst not only in his own country, the then Tanganyika Territory, but as far south of it as the then Southern Rhodesia; that he would be among the leaders, the Front-Line Statesmen who championed the cause of black Southern Rhodesians in their quest and agonising years of battle to free themselves from domination by a privileged minority.

And how he did! The "teacher" instinct in this small man led him not to hesitate to scold aspiring Zimbabwe leaders and politicians for quarrelling among themselves; he didn't hesitate to scold them for their "tribalism"!

And he knew what he was talking about, for his own country has far more "tribes" than has Zimbabwe; yet by his iron-mindedness, the unsuspected steel in his modest frame, he had instilled in them the notion and acceptance of unity, of nationhood!

A Herculean task, for his country is of enormous size. I've been lucky enough to traverse it several times, by car from Dar es Salaam to Moshi and Arusha, right up to its north, Mwanza, on the edge of Lake Victoria bordering Uganda. And of course, I climbed snow-capped Mount Kilimanjaro, as all visitors feel impelled to do — and was amused that the locals call the mountain "Kibo", which means a "hill"!

I couldn't prevent myself from teasing my then husband, an Englishman, that his English people were too arrogant in thinking they are the only ones capable of delicate understatement!

ANTHEM

All these memories came back to me as I watched the preparations Salisbury was making to welcome his arrival. And when I actually set eyes on him once more (since that Rotherhithe luncheon gathering years ago), I even recalled that in his quest for African unity, he had adopted as the National Anthem of Tanzania the South African Africans' own anthem, the lovely tune "Nkosi sikele' i-Africa" as a sign of the brotherliness we should all feel towards one another as Eastern, and Central, and Southern blacks.

As I watched him, the motorcade, moving slowly past my huge picture windows in my hotel room (I always seem lucky enough to have a front seat on such occasions!), I thought: "My goodness, I was in the presence that day years ago without knowing it, not only of a man of steel, but a man of imagination!"

For it would indeed be nice, as well as poetic, if all of our African countries in this part of our huge continent could demonstrate our [illegible] by sharing the same an[illegible]n; the tune fits [illegible]to any Bantu language; besides, it was composed by a humble, musically gifted South African black peasant, who achieved the rank of a church pastor. For non-Bantu language speakers, I should explain that the words mean "May God Bless Africa".

And I thought to myself as I waved to Mwalimu (Teacher) Julius Nyerere from my window: "May God Bless You, Mwalimu!", and in his own language KiSwahili which I learned to speak and write during my years living in Kenya, I added, as the custom is up north, "Asante sana kukuja siwona; tafathali rudi saa ingine". Which means, Thank you so much for coming to see us; please come again another time.

I'm absolutely sure in my heart that the masses were saying much the same in their individual hearts.

CSO: 4420

THREE-DAY VISIT IMPRESSIVE, SAYS WEST GERMANS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 13

[Text] THREE West German parliamentarians left Zimbabwe last night after a three-day visit during which they held talks with senior Government officials.

Dr Anton Stark, Dr Wolfgang von Geldern and Professor Karl-Heinz Hornhues were in Zimbabwe on a fact-finding visit. They arrived in Salisbury from Zambia, where they spent a day, and have left for South Africa, after which they will visit Namibia.

All three men were Christian Democrats, the official opposition party in the West German Parlia-

Zimbabwe Students Take Off

A GROUP of 57 Zimbabwean students leaves today to take up scholarships offered to them by the West German Government. The grants range from hotel management to computer programming.

It is the first group to leave under the scholarship programme agreed between the Zimbabwean and German Governments.

Bonn has offered 100 scholarships for 1980 and another 100 for 1981 in a scheme to help Zimbabwe train specialists in technical and vocational fields.

The courses will all begin with a six-month course in the German language and will last from between two and five years.

ment, Dr Stark said. He added that the purpose of the visit was to gain political understanding of the situation in Zimbabwe and to look into areas of possible West German assistance.

"It was good to see the country at first hand," said Professor Hornhues. "Sometimes the West German Press painted a very different picture of the situation in this country."

He said the average German, and many other people in Europe, had a very distorted impression of Zimbabwe.

The visitors said they were impressed with what they had seen on their short visit and would take favourable reports back to Bonn.

"When we return to West Germany, we will encourage private investors in our country to take an interest in Zimbabwe as this country has great potential," Dr Stark said.

On aid programmes, Professor Hornhues said they would recommend that aid be directed at rural development, transport and tourism.

Apart from providing scholarships for Zimbabwean students they said their country would also like to see the setting up of more vocational training centres similar to one they had visited in the Sinoia area.

All three said they would like to return to Zimbabwe as soon as they could.

Dr von Geldern said he did not think potential West German investors would be put off because of reports of political uncertainty in the country,

CSO: 4420

EEC TO PARTICIPATE IN 1981 TRADE FARE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] ALL 10 members of the European Economic Community, as well as the Community Commission itself, will exhibit at next year's Zimbabwe International Trade Fair, the general manager, Mr Graham Rowe, said in Bulawayo yesterday.

The fair will run from April 24 to May 2, and a delegation from the EEC in Brussels and ambassadors of the member states will visit the fair on April 30.

It will be only the second time that the Community will have been represented by all member countries at a trade fair in Africa. The last time was in Khartoum in 1978.

Those taking part will be Belgium, Denmark, France, Britain, Greece (which becomes a member in February), Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany.

Mr Rowe said the Community and the Commission will occupy about 3 000 m² of the ground floor in the new $1,35 million Exhibition Hall. France has also agreed to take three outside stands, and Germany one stand, in the vicinity of the hall.

Madame Gisela Hoddigfold, representing the EEC and the Commission, Mr E. R. Allen of Britain and Mr Jean-Pierre Stephan of France, were in Bulawayo yesterday making preparatory arrangements for the composite exhibition.

Mr Allen said: "When we discussed the participation of member states in Brussels recently there was absolute agreement that we should take part in the fair.

"The signing of the Lome Convention was a significant European-Zimbabwean relationship and deserves celebration, and we wished to show our faith and confidence in this great country."

Mr Stephan said some of the latest cars made in France would be on display. Madame Hoddigfold said most countries would show commercial products and would have information stands.

CSO: 4420

JAPANESE TO DECIDE ON PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS SOON

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

TOKYO.

THE Japanese government's tariff council is to meet in mid-December, when a decision is expected to be made on preferential tariffs for imports from Zimbabwe.

The two most important commodities involved at present are ferrochrome, on which the import duty is currently eight percent, and nickel metal, 12 percent.

If Japanese companies import a large volume of duty-free Zimbabwean ferrochrome, industry sources here predict heavy impact on South African plans to raise the price of Japan-bound shipments.

According to information available here, the republic's ferroalloy makers want to boost the ferrochrome price from 45 to 47 cents per pound c.i.f. in the January-March period, and then to 50 cents for April-June.

However, Brazil has already clinched deals for the first three months of next year at 45 cents a pound — following the granting of preferential tariff — and most industry observers believe Zimbabwe will soon make an offer at the same price.

There are predictions here that South African companies, if they fail to get the price they want, may withdraw totallly from January-March sales and stake everything on April-June deals.

This tactic may have little effect.

Special and stainless steel manufacturers have been taking drastic measures in recent months to cut back on raw material purchases in view of declining production and demand.

Nippon Steel for example, is trying to run down its ferrochrome inventories, and company officials don't believe Japan's number one steel producer will be bothered by the South African withdrawal, even if it extended into the April-June quarter.—Kiana-Rtr.

CSO: 4420

UNION LEADERS CRITICIZE ZCTU

Derah, Sithole Speak

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

TWO trade union leaders based in Bulawayo yesterday accused the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions of disrupting established workers' organisations through what they called trade union "failures" and non-union members.

The general secretary of the Zimbabwe Motor Industry Workers' Union, Mr M. M. Derah, and the United Textile Workers' Union chief, Mr Phineas Sithole, said instead of promoting unity among workers, the ZCTU had embarked on a campaign to replace stable unions with splinter bodies.

Mr Derah said: "Recently a splinter organisation calling itself the Zimbabwe Motor Trade Workers' Union was formed in Mashonaland and Victoria district where some people purporting to be its representatives have been collecting money from ignorant workers without even issuing receipts.

FAILURES

"Our union has established that these unscrupulous people are trade union failures who are being used by the ZCTU to disrupt well organised and established unions."

Mr Derah said there was no justification for the ZCTU to form splinter bodies as far as his organisation was concerned because "my union has achieved a great deal for its members.

"A few months ago, we announced that a National Industrial Council meeting had agreed to increase the industry's lowest wages by 16,6 percent."

He said the council had also reduced the time for workshop workers and other employees from 46 hours to 45 hours a week, while that of petrol attendants came down from 100 hours to 96.

Mr Derah said: "My view is strengthened by a letter from the Minister of Labour and Social Services dated October 30 and sent to the Motor Industrial Council secretary.

"In the letter, the Minister, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said, among other things, that he was fully aware that some persons purporting to be acting in the name of the ZCTU had exceeded the mandate given to that organisation, that is, to organise a national trade union centre, but had instead involved themselves in disputes and investigations of personal grievances in certain industries."

Mr Derah said that the letter's tone differed from a statement by Mr Elifigio Soko, ZCTU publicity and information secretary, that the organisation had "progressed in uniting various splinter groups in the country".

Commenting on a weekend report that a UTWU meeting at Hartley had decided to expel him from his executive post, veteran trade unionist Mr Phineas Sithole said: "I have investigated and established that the Hartley meeting was called by the ZCTU's Mr Webster Gwekwerere, some workers' committees and non-union workers."

He said its purpose was to legitimise attempts by certain ZCTU officials to be regarded as UTWU representatives.

"Our union is not prepared to consider any decision emanating from the ZCTU, as the ZCTU has no right whatsoever to interfere in our union's affairs.

"I am aware that the Chief Industrial Relations Officer, Mr I. T. Chigwendere, and some ZCTU officials wish to take over the union's administrative machinery built by me and other executive members over a period of 21 years.

"They want to promote their own political ideology among the union membership. I, on behalf of the union, will not accept that, and our national executive is prepared to challenge the ZCTU's decision in our courts of law."

Sithole Slams Sacking

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 pp 2, 9

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

UNION leader Mr Phineas Sithole said yesterday neither he nor anyone else from the United Textile Workers' Union was at a meeting which "sacked" him as UTWU general secretary.

Mr Sithole said in Bulawayo that the meeting on Saturday was called by the organising secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions—and that of the 22 people who attended, none was from the UTWU.

"I am going to ignore the ridiculous decision to sack me because it was illegal.

"According to the constitution of my union—I can only be sacked by a congress of the UTWU—even a meeting of my own national executive could only recommend that I be fired.

"My union is not affiliated to the ZCTU and that body has no legal right to interfere in our affairs. I have the full support of my own union who recognise me as the general secretary," Mr Sithole said.

The veteran union leader claimed that the men who attended the meeting which "sacked" him were from the ZCTU and other workers' organisations, but not his own.

He is going to continue as general secretary and fight the matter through the courts if the ZCTU or anyone else attempts to implement the sacking decision.

No one from the ZCTU was available for comment yesterday on the allegations made by Mr Sithole.

Chimusoro Slams 'Political' ZCTU

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 9

[Text]

A LEADING trade unionist yesterday accused the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions of using politics to drum up support from trade unions and workers in Zimbabwe.

The general secretary of the Engineering and Metal Workers' Union, Mr David Chimusoro, said in an interview that the labour movement in Zimbabwe wanted a genuine umbrella organisation for individual trade unions to make representations to the Government and employers.

"Instead we see everyday the ZCTU taking the role of trade unions and causing more splits in the trade union movement in this country," he said.

Mr Chimusoro said the ZCTU was using the slogans of a political party to get support.

He said the sooner the ZCTU stopped "this nonsense" the better for the trade union movement.

"Any genuine trade union organisation should not be politically inspired like the ZCTU. Their actions are destructive after we have resolved that we have a strong and effective trade union centre in Zimbabwe."

He said that the ZCTU was formed this year on the understanding that it would not be politically inspired.

CSO: 4420

NEW INTEGRATED BATTALION SETS UP BASE AT GLENVILLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

A NEWLY INTEGRATED battalion of the National Army has pitched camp at Glenville, near Bulawayo.

The dry and barren bush which covered the area has been transformed into a seat of green tents and soldiers are busy settling in.

The camp is only temporary and the 13 Battalion will move to Wankie by March next year when its permanent barracks are ready.

More than 1 000 ex-guerillas have been integrated to form the new battalion. They spent a month training at Llewellin Barracks and are now under Commander James Chauke.

Two British army men, Major Peter Hoare of the 14/20 Kings Hussars and Warrant Officer Kevin Clarke of the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards, have been assigned to 13 as advisers.

Discipline and morale is high and all men are keenly working on camp improvements.

More bush is being cleared, a parade square is being prepared, paths and roads are being marked out and kitchens, toilets and storerooms have been built.

The camp already has a water supply and electricity and telephones will be linked up within the next few days.

A shop at the camp has been opened — run by an outside contractor with a commission for camp funds.

Commander Chauke said yesterday everything was running smoothly and that his men were proud to be members of the National Army.

"They are interested in serving and protecting the public and morale here in Glenville camp is high. All men are working hard on improving the area—even laying out sports pitches," he said.

The battalion spent a training period at Llewellin Barracks between October 9 and 31.

LEVELLED

Before they moved to the camp at Glenville bulldozers levelled most of the area and the men then began pitching dozens of tents.

The British army officers designed the camp layout and have advised on all aspects of settling in.

Brady Barracks in Bulawayo will exchange Military Police and administrative staff with 13 Battalion to help in training.

Commander Chauke said if any form of trouble occurred in the city his battalion would be on call, just as any unit of the National Army would be.

The commander trained at the Gwelo School of Infantry and joined his men at Llewellin.

The new battalion at Glenville is the second integrated unit in 1 Brigade.

CSO: 4420

NEW JUSTICE PLAN AIMS AT ENDING 'RACIST BASIS' IN COURT SYSTEM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 8

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S new system of village and community courts is part of the Government's plan aimed at streamlining tribal and magistrates' courts—formerly the reponsibilities of two different Ministries—under the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

The man who is behind the new system is justice and constitutional affairs expert Mr Ennias Chikove.

Mr Chikove said in an interview that the two judicial systems, one catering for the magistrates' courts, the two divisions of the High Court and the other for the district commissioners' courts, tribal appeal and chiefs' courts, were based on racist notions of justice.

To transfer the responsibility for the district commissioners' and tribal courts to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. Mr Chikove said, a reconstruction of the tribal courts and a reallocation of the jurisdiction if the District Commissioners' courts was necessary.

As it was not feasible to transfer all the judicial work done by these two courts, it was necessary to establish a lower order of courts to replace them. These would be known as primary courts.

INFORMAL

Village courts would be courts of first instance with informal procedure in customary law only. They would operate on traditional lines and would not be courts of record. No legal training was envisaged for their personnel.

Community courts, as the existing chiefs' courts, would perform the function of formal courts. However, owing to the evolution of urban societies and changes in attitude brought about by technological advances and the war, a change from the traditions of such courts was planned.

"It is necessary to recognise these changes and provide courts that will administer a customary law that reflects the changing norms of the people.

"In fact the legendary customary court is continually losing its identity due to these factors," Mr Chikore said.

Community courts would have both original and appellate jurisdiction — administering customary law and acting as courts of appeal for decisions by village courts. They would be courts of record and presiding officers would be trained for six months.

The possibility of village and community courts trying criminal cases was being studied seriously. Mr Chikove said: "Currently there are 132 chiefs' courts with criminal jurisdiction. I personally do not see any convincing reason why we should not give our community courts some limited amount of criminal jurisdiction."

The new system would have five tiers: village courts, community courts, magistrates' court, the general division of the High Court and the Appellate Division of the High Court.

ABSORBING

Headmen and chiefs would not be interfered with as they were the responsibility of the Ministry of Local Government and Housing. But the Ministry of Justice was considering absorbing those of them whose judicial wisdom, experience and services they valued.

Asked if village and community courts would affect whites living in rural areas, Mr Chikove said the aim of the system was to disregard race as a criterion for determining who would be subject to what law.

Mr Chikove said the new system would not be based on any that was being used elsewhere in the world.

"But we have thoroughly studied and learnt a lot from the experiences of Zambia, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Nigeria, Uganda and Ghana, most of which had similar colonial judicial experiences."

Also studied had been the deliberations of the 1963 Dar es Salaam Conference on Local Courts and Customary Law; and The African Commonwealth Countries Seminar on Legal Education for Adjudicators in the Magistrates' Courts, Local, Primary and Customary Law Courts held in Lusaka from July 27 to August 2 this year, which Mr Chikove had attended.

CSO: 4420

HIGHLANDS BY-ELECTION SEEN 'INDICATOR' OF WHITE FEELINGS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE DECISION by Dr Timothy Stamps to stand as an independent in the Highlands by-election against Mr James Thrush of the Rhodesian Front has turned a non-event into what could be a most interesting indication of white voters' feelings.

Dr Stamps, as a city councillor and a former MoH for Salisbury, is an experienced debater and public speaker, and a man who is most forthright and often controversial in his views.

This is not his first venture into politics. In the general election this year, when he stood as an independent in the Kopje constituency, he had a formidable opponent in Mr Dennis Divaris. He lost by 1 999 votes to 1 053.

With that background he should do better against his new opponent, who is a relative newcomer to Salisbury.

The Highlands voters on January 13 can either go along with the outmoded policies of a tired party that has yet to change its name to conform to the realities of Zimbabwe 1980; or break the RF's stranglehold on progressive thought by electing an independent who is sure to bring fresh ideas and a new white point of view to the House.

The outcome of the election will be significant inside the country and far beyond its borders.

CSO: 4420

POSTPONEMENT OF SALISBURY, BULAWAYO ELECTIONS DEPLORED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 14

[Editorial: "Lagging Behind"]

[Text] IT is nearly three weeks since it was announced that the local government elections had been postponed indefinitely in the former township areas of Salisbury and Bulawayo and in Chitungwiza.

At the time the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Zvobgo, said he believed it was prudent to avoid the risk of unrest. Candidates should be able to campaign without restriction of fear of any form of interference.

The postponement followed the outbreak of fighting in Bulawayo which, the Minister said, made it necessary for the Government to be as circumspect as possible to ensure the safety of the people in local government areas.

Since that announcement a revolution has been taking place in towns throughout Zimbabwe excluding the two main centres.

The local government elections took place peacefully and in nearly all cases ZANU (PF) candidates romped home and the country's first black mayors have been and are being chosen from their ranks.

A new era in local government has begun, putting paid to the absurd situation in which most of the people who lived within the municipal boundaries had no say in the election of town or city council members.

But until Salisbury and Bulawayo are included in the process the anomaly remains. It is to be hoped that the Government will soon be able to announce the dates for the postponed elections. It is hardly right for the capital city to be lagging behind.

CSO: 4420

ZAPU MEMBERS WHO ATTACKED ZANU OFFICIAL JAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 5

[Text]

THREE ZAPU "policemen", who fired at the house of a Mufakose ZANU (PF) official in April, were convicted by the High Court, Salisbury, yesterday of common assault and each jailed for an effective three months.

Lesley Moyo (28), Nkosana Nsingo (27) and Vusumuzi Ndhlovu (22) pleaded not guilty to trying to kill Mr Patrick Marime, members of his family and ZANU (PF) youths at 7 Muncondo Street on April 21.

Mr Justice Horn sentenced the men to 12 months' jail each and conditionally suspended nine months of the sentence for five years.

The men told the court they went to the house with AK rifles to try to persuade people there to hand over the child of a party supporter they believed was being held captive.

They saw a large crowd, shots were fired from the house and they fired into the air.

Mr Justice Horn said that although the court had no doubt from Mr Marime's evidence that he felt his life was endangered by the firing, the defence case was upheld "due more to the deficiencies in the State case than to the cogencies of the evidence of the accused".

The firing at the house was done to "show tangible evidence that the PF had the power to attack people, who were members of the party of which Mr Marime was a member", said the judge.

Acquitting the men of attempted murder, Mr Justice Horn said they committed assault by firing their weapons to frighten people in and around the house.

Speaking in mitigation before sentence the defence counsel, Mr John Manyarara, said the men's prospects of being attested into the Zimbabwe Republic Police had been "shattered" because of their conviction.

Passing sentence, the judge said the assault "involved creating or adding fuel to a situation of disorder and inviting further retaliation and retribution by other political parties or another political party".

With their police training the men should have realised the danger they were creating, he said, and their conduct "involved setting yourselves up as law enforcement agencies, which you were not and this can only lead to anarchy".

Mr Justice Horn sat with two assessors, Mr H. P. Duncan and Mr A. P. Jackson.

Mr Kevin Terry of the Attorney-General's Office prosecuted and Mr Manyarara appeared pro Deo for the accused.

CSO: 4420

NKOMO DISMISSES ACCUSATION OF HARASSMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 13

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Home Affairs Minister and Patriotic Front President, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday said it was nonsense to say that people allegedly harassing and haranguing farm workers at Nyamandlovu were PF personnel.

Dr Nkomo was commenting on a report that some PF personnel from a farm in the Nyamandlovu area were assaulting and intimidating farm workers in the area.

The PF leader said: "If there are people like those referred to by the Chronicle, they are not PF members because our membership is very disciplined and know how to behave properly.

"These must be some mad chaps who benefit by going about terrorising innocent people, and we must set the police on them."

Dr Nkomo said it was necessary for the public to differentiate between "ordinary criminals and political activists".

"Ordinary criminals take advantage of the present situation to commit criminal acts for their own selfish ends, but political activists of the PF work within a set, tested and accepted code of behaviour for the public's benefit."

A police spokesman said yesterday: "The anonymous farm manager mentioned in the Chronicle story has informed police that he does not wish to lay any form of complaint and he advises police that his reason for contacting the paper was to draw the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the activities of people resident at Woody Glen farm.

"Police rely on members of the public to come forward and lodge their complaints."

CSO: 4420

CATHOLIC WAR ROLE PRAISED BY MUGABE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 80 p 9

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has called on the Roman Catholic Church to help his country by expanding the educational system and organising more overseas aid.

Speaking on a television programme on Sunday night, Mr Mugabe said he saw the church playing a big role in the new country's future as far as education and health services were concerned.

Saying the Catholic missionaries had played a significant role during the war by helping liberation fighters, Mr Mugabe added there were similarities between marxist and Christian societies and he hoped to adopt these in a new Zimbabwe society.

"Surely, it is the purpose of God that we live together and share his gifts. Therefore, common ownership is not opposed to Christianity.

"I want the church, especially the Catholic Church, to help this country more as we build a new society."

Mr Mugabe, who was educated at a Catholic mission school, added: "We valued the support which the church gave us as it helped to internationalise our grievance and helped to mobilise international support for us.

"Within the country it gave us a broader base than the one which we ourselves, acting entirely on our own, could have created. We felt that within the country there were democratic or Christian forces which were opposed to the regime established after UDI that we were fighting."

Mr Mugabe said his Catholic background had had an immense influence on him, instilling in him "morality discipline and the oneness of our country".

On the same programme, a ZAPU spokesman said although the Catholics had never formally approved the war, there was tacit support from missionaries, who fed and sheltered liberation fighters.

CSO: 4420

FARMERS SPEAK OF INTIMIDATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 80 p 4

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

A NUMBER of incidents of violence, intimidation and interference with farm workers have been reported by farmers in an area between Nyamandhlovu and the Victoria Falls road near Bulawayo.

It is claimed that at least seven farms have been affected, although two of the farmers refused to confirm or deny that there had been trouble on their farms. A third could not be contacted.

Those who have told our correspondent that their labour force has been harangued or intimidated by outsiders, say these responsible come from a nearby farm owned by the Patriotic Front.

One farm manager says he has not slept at the farm for a month following an assault on him by what he called "ZIPRA boys".

"I have been 'in court' every morning for the last month, with these men asking me silly questions and telling me I am a sell-out," he said.

"I have also heard them telling people they should not work hard and that they should steal from the farm.

"I am not reporting these men — but I just want Joshua Nkomo to come and tell them not to interfere with other farms. He is the only one they will listen to."

The senior labourer on the farm also admitted having been hit about the face with a stick, but he was reluctant to discuss the matter.

The owner of the farm said the workforce was difficult to handle now because of the trouble that had been stirred up.

At a second farm the owner said six of his workers had been beaten up two weeks ago for no apparent reason.

More recently a woman in his farm village had been beaten because she was alleged to be going out with two men at once.

"They go around in groups of about 15. I don't think the police can do much about it. I have not reported these incidents to them," said the farmer.

"These men just walk into the sheds or on to the land and stand there. Sometimes they question me about how much people get paid and so on.

"The people here are very uneasy at work."

A third farmer said his senior labourer had been threatened with a beating for alleged errors in overtime payments.

In another incident two goatherds had been assaulted for refusing to give the intruders a goat, the farmer said.

A meeting had been arranged with two senior officials of the PF from Bulawayo and since then the situation had improved.

A police spokesman said only one incident of violence had been reported to the Nyamandhlovu police and that was several months ago.

The PF provincial publicity secretary in Bulawayo, Mr E. Ncube, said none of the incidents in the Nyamandhlovu area had been brought to the attention of his office.

"If the farmers concerned will please contact us, we are always willing to go out and settle anything of this kind," he said.

"We are not interested in our people going around and intimidating people. We are quite ruthless with these people if we find incidents like this really are happening."

CSO: 4420

MAYOR-ELECT OF GWELO PROFILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 4

[Text]

GWELO.

COUNCILLOR Patrick Kombayi (42) was chosen Mayor-elect of Gwelo at a special caucus meeting of the full council on Monday night.

He and his deputy, Councillor Madasa Chipandambira, will be installed in their offices at a council meeting in Gwelo's Theatre on Monday, when the retiring Mayor, Councillor Roy Futter, will give his valedictory.

A long-standing member of ZANU (PF) who campaigned for it in Zambia, Britain, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and now a businessman, Mr Kombayi can rightly claim to be the local man who made good.

He was born in Chilimanzi in the Umvuma district and grew up and was educated in Gwelo where he married his wife, Mavis, in 1963.

He is a former pupil of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, who taught him at primary school.

Starting his working life as a teacher, he subsequently joined the railways as a fireman, gaining promotion to locomotive driver and running shed foreman.

As a driver he was transferred to Zambia where Mr Kombayi established his first commercial operation, the Chitukuku Company Ltd, based at Kafue.

The company is extensively involved in the operation of night clubs, transport and butcheries as well as imports and exports.

He intends to extend these operations to Zimbabwe in the near future.

While based in Zambia Councillor Kombayi successfully studied public relations, personnel and public administration, job instruction, effective communications and company administration in London.

As an active member of ZANU (PF) in Zambia he held various positions at branch, district and provincial level. He was particularly involved in the mobilisation of human and material resources during the liberation struggle, both in that country and Mozambique, where his travels next took him.

He was one of the key planners during the election period, being responsible for transport arrangements in connection with massed rallies.

The Kombayis have had eight children. Two of them, Dennis and Henry, were killed in a fire accident while they were in London.

The new Deputy Mayor-elect, Councillor Chipandambira (37) is head of the English department at Mambo Secondary School in Gwelo.

He is a lay preacher at St Michael's Catholic Church, a member of the Midlands provincial executive of the African Teachers' Association and a committee member of the local Jairos Jiri Association.

Mr Chipandambira was also born at Chilimanzi and did his primary education there and in Que Que. He completed his secondary studies at Inyati Secondary School near Bulawayo and then returned to Chilimanzi to teach at Museza Primary School in 1966.

CSO: 4420

JUSTICE MINISTRY OFFICIAL, CHIKOVE, PROFILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 8

[Text]

THE man who has special responsibility for primary courts is 30-year-old Mr Ennias Chikove, assistant secretary in the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

Mr Chikove was educated at Chimanza Mission, Wedza, Moleli Secondary School near Makwiro, Nyatsime College, and Goromonzi High School.

He holds two degrees in law, an LL.B and an LLM., specialising in public international law, international trade and foreign investment law, law and development and jurisprudence.

He has been involved in the activities of the World University Service, World Student Christian Federation, Student Christian Movement, All-Africa Conference of Churches, and was an associate member of the Christian Council of Zambia for eight years.

He taught the University of Zambia School of Law and briefly worked as lecturer-in-charge at the Law Practice Institute of the Council of Legal Education of Zambia.

Before taking up his new post as assistant secretary, he was a staff training officer in the personnel division of the Zambian Prime Minister's Office. He trained magistrates, police, public prosecutors, immigration officers and local government personnel at the Institute of Public Administration in Lusaka.

He has written a book: The Legality of the Zimbabwean Liberation Movements in International Law; which is to be published next year.

CSO: 4420

MAYOR-ELECT OF FORT VICTORIA PROFILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 4

[Text]

THE Mayor-elect of Fort Victoria, Councillor Thomas Tavagwisa Zawaira, is no stranger to the corridors of power and authority, for he was the Member of Parliament for the huge Kunyasi constituency for several years.

A former teacher, headmaster and lecturer, he is a businessman in Fort Victoria and the ZANU (PF) political commissar for the province.

Mr Zawaira (46) was born at Zvenyaningwe in the Chilimanzi TTL, the eldest of the seven sons and three daughters of Sub-Chief Gundura who died in 1960. His mother still lives there.

He did his primary schooling at St Joseph's Mission in Hama and then went to Gokomere secondary school where he matriculated and qualified as a teacher. He taught there for four years and from 1961 spent a year in Britain where he took a diploma in social science.

He and his wife Felicitas have six children aged between one and 21 and his eldest daughter is a second year medical student at the University of Zimbabwe.

DEVELOPMENT

Councillor Zawaira says he envisages a lot of economic and commercial development in the Fort Victoria province and says that as mayor he will push for the decentralisation of industry.

Asked about the likely relationship between the ZANU (PF) councillors and the three white councillors he said: "There is a very good relationship already. We have met twice so far and I find those gentelmen extremely co-operative. I expect that will continue and I see no rifts developing. They and I are mature enough for us all to put the common good first and foremost and ourselves last."

Would the ZANU (PF) councillors be subject to the party whip on local affairs? "ZANU is democratic to the point where, in fact, we can decide our own affairs in complete freedom," he said.

"It is a party in which, if you have good reasons and put them forward, you can always carry the day."

Councillor Zawaira will be installed as Mayor, and Councillor Nelson Francis Tamba as Deputy Mayor, at a meeting of the new council on December 12.

CSO: 4420

BOOK BY MINES MINISTER NYAGUMBO REVIEWED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 11

[Book review by Bill Saidi: "A Deep Passion for the Goal of African Dignity"]

[Text] **WITH THE PEOPLE, by Maurice Nyagumbo (Graham Publishing).**

THIS is probably the most important publishing event in post-independent Zimbabwe, a book about the liberation struggle, not by a dispassionate chronicler but by someone who, in a manner of speaking, was "in at the creation".

Maurice Nyagumbo, who spent a total of 20 years in Rhodesian jails or in restriction, writes with a deep passion about the setbacks, the betrayals, the despair and the final success of the African fight for dignity.

The book has a few inaccuracies of time and sequence which thankfully, Terence Ranger, a long-time friend of the author, corrects as the narrative goes along.

Ranger, of course, is a well-known historian of the African struggle against white colonialism in this country. His revolt in Southern Rhodesia 1896-97 is one of the most distinguished chronicles of the early resistance by the Africans against the white settlers.

One fact which Ranger (or anybody else for that matter) cannot dispute is Nyagumbo's poignant account of the formation of the first nationally-organised African political movement, the Southern Rhodesia African National Congress in 1957.

I was then a cub reporter on the African Daily News and was reporting the meeting. Most journalists present realised there was a hitch of some kind when the meeting didn't begin as scheduled, but I certainly had no idea of the real problem. The meeting was held in the Mai Musodzi Hall. Nyagumbo and a group of fellow patriots had driven to Salisbury from Rusape for the meeting.

Nyagumbo writes: "I entered the hall where I found Chikerema, Nyandoro and (Paul) Mushonga talking to someone who was introduced to me as Mr Dauti Yamba, the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress representative.

"The three men, who appeared frustrated and depressed, told me that there was no one to chair the meeting. Previously they had made arrangements with Advocate (Herbert) Chitepo who agreed to chair the meeting. Unfortunately, early that morning Herbert Chitepo had sent word that he was not available . . ."

LATER FAME

Enoch Dumbutshena was also asked to chair the meeting, but he too declined. Guy Clutton-Brock, later to gain fame with his Child Comfort Farm project, was asked.

"I am no different from Sir Patrick Fletcher," he replied. As I remember him, Fletcher was not particularly keen on African advancement, although Fletcher High School, the alma mater of many journalist friends, was named after him.

The trouble, according to Nyagumbo, was that Chikerema, Nyandoro and Mushonga wanted an African graduate to chair the meeting. It was their belief that a graduate would give the movement the kind of prestige that previous movements had lacked.

Nyagumbo says: "... Mr Clutton-Brock warned against following the same path which the Africans of South Africa had taken. He said that the Africans of this country should guard against opportunists, those who were self-centred and had no love for their country."

The three men, the prime movers of the formation of the SRANC, were unconvinced — they had to have a graduate. In fact, the meeting would be postponed if there was no African graduate to chair it.

"Among the people from Bulawayo was Joshua Nkomo. Nyandoro and Chikerema approached him and Mr Nkomo agreed to chair the meeting. But the Bulawayo delegation, which included Joseph Msika, Knight Maripe, Jason Moyo and Francis Nehwati, rejected Nkomo's chairmanship and walked out of the hall in protest."

Nkomo, at the time, ran

an auction-room in Bulawayo, having been a trade union leader with the railway workers.

In the end, Nyandoro and Chikerema persuaded the Bulawayo "dissidents" to return to the meeting, which duly went ahead with Nkomo in the chair.

Thus began the chequered history of the SRANC.

Nyagumbo, like the rest of the leaders who followed Ndabaningi Sithole out of ZAPU to form ZANU in 1963, is critical of Nkomo's leadership throughout his book.

Somehow, however, there is nothing personal in his criticism. So committed was Nyagumbo to the struggle that in trying to maintain unity in the leadership he was, at one time, prepared to give Nkomo the benefit of the doubt.

What manner of man is Maurice Nyagumbo? What made him sacrifice 20 years of his life in prisons, detention camps and restriction areas?

In his book, Nyagumbo emerges as a man of dignity, a man unprepared to tolerate any slight to that dignity, especially by whites. Like most Africans of his day, he suffered deep humiliation at the hands of the racists.

Then, when he went to South Africa, the indignities were multiplied. He met Chikerema in South Africa; many other Rhodesian Africans were in South Africa, either for education or to seek their fortune.

Nyagumbo was in the latter category, although it is clear that the only fortune he gained was in political education. He was reluctant to become a member of the Communist Party of South Africa, initially because he wanted more time for ballroom dancing, at which he had become apparently quite adept, winning second prize in a competition which included whites.

After his deportation from the apartheid republic, he returned home to Makoni reserve, where he married and was introduced to the African politics of the day by Chikerema, during a brief visit to Salisbury.

Nyagumbo details his days in prison and detention without much rancour, although he tells of losing his temper several times and assaulting officials. Yet he doesn't regret his incarceration, chalking it up to his contribution to the struggle.

He was in prison right up to the Lancaster House conference, which he attended after his release in 1979

Most students of the struggle will find Nyagumbo's autobiography an invaluable addition to their library, chiefly because he pulls no punches and "tells it like it is", not sparing either himself or his opponents.

Apart from Terence Ranger, John Conradie features in the book with a preface and a brilliant Epilogue. Both men share an admiration for Nyagumbo's resilience, as will most readers who enjoy a no-holds-barred autobiography. — Bill Saidi.

CSO: 4420

NEW TREASURY BOND PLAN MAY RAISE $74M

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

BANKING circles in Salisbury were caught on the hop by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, when he announced the first measures for the release of funds blocked in the country since 1965.

Representatives of the commercial and merchant banks were called to a meeting last Friday by ministry officials, but were told no more than that contained in the official announcement issued that day.

Since then banks have been flooded with inquiries, but sources said this week that the Reserve Bank would not be in a position to release precise details until next week.

"We know as much as you do. Someone seems to have slipped up somewhere," said one source.

Senator Nkala said that dividends, interest and other income accrued during the years 1965 to 1973 would be released over a six-year period through 4 percent Government of Zimbabwe Blocked Bonds.

Similarly, 50 percent of blocked branch profits would be freed, although these concessions do not include insurance companies.

Non-residents and former residents who have cash sums not exceeding $1 000 could apply for immediate release of these assets.

Others with between $1 000 and $3 000 may apply for the six-year bonds.

Anyone with more than $3 000 would have to wait for further concessions.

In order to promote further local participation in foreign-owned companies operating in Zimbabwe the Minister said that proceeds from share sales would qualify for remittance through the 4 percent bonds.

All attempts to gain clarification of the statement were blocked by officials.

The Secretary of Finance, Mr David Young, and his deputy Mr Brian Walters refused to comment.

A Department of Information spokesman said: "I regret that neither Mr Young nor Mr Walters will agree to an interview on the subject of blocked funds. They have nothing further to add to the statement which was released last week."

It is now believed that Treasury and Reserve Bank officials estimate that around $74 million will be channelled through the new Government stock.

Some $30m. should be accounted for by dividends, $10m. by personal cash assets, $10m. in branch profits and $24m. by local participation schemes.

The amount of interest payable over the six years will come to some $10,4m.

If the target is not achieved, officials will consider extending the cut-off date from 1973 to possibly 1976, said one source.

Another indicated that companies agreeing to local participation measures would be dealt with on a first come, first served basis in the event of a scramble.

"The Treasury has set that limit of $24m. and it intends to stick to it as far as I know," he said.

Senator Nkala said that the funds would be channelled into Government, but it is still unclear how they will be spent or invested.

Some members of the banking community are concerned that this money may just be used to cover ordinary expenditure, in which case the money supply would rise even further, as would the high liquidity of the commercial banks.

Others hope that a major slice would find its way into statutory bodies, parastatals or groups in which the Government already has a direct investment, such as Air Zimbabwe, the National Railways, ESCOM or the Industrial Development Corporation where the money could earn a higher return upon increased investment.

One unknown factor was how much of the country's current foreign exchange reserves would be absorbed by freeing cash deposits of up to $1 000.

These accounts are known to be regarded by the Reserve Bank as a time-consuming nuisance and officials would like nothing more than to be rid of them.

Another area of uncertainty concerns the extra revenue to be generated by the 6c per litre increase in the cost of petrol.

No indication of what the levy will contribute toward the cost of servicing Government revenue and borrowings will be and what impact it will have upon the projected budget deficit for 1980/81.

Informed sources have said that the extra levy is unlikely to bring in more than $14,5 million.

CSO: 4420

NEW EMERGENCY FOOD PROGRAM LAUNCHED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

AN emergency feeding programme for about 150 000 under-nourished children in rural areas is being launched this week by the Ministry of Health.

The $2 million programme, announced by the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, last night is specifically aimed at one to five-year-olds.

Thousands of children risk severe malnutrition and related infectious diseases because of food shortages during the period November to April when supplies were badly affected by the war and drought.

In a statement, Dr Ushewokunze said the programme was distinct from the one under the direction of the Ministry of Labour and Social Services.

The programme resulted because a number of surveys showed "alarming" conclusions on the nutritional condition of children in this country.

The most recent survey, conducted by the Ministry of Health, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and former guerilla medics, has resulted in a map of under-nutrition showing the worst hit areas.

Children with arm circumferences of less than 13 cm — an objective measure — will be registered for a supplementary daily meal during the crisis months.

Dr Ushewokunze emphasised that the foods being used — maize-meal, beans, groundnuts and oils — would be a supplementary meal and would not replace food already being given to children.

Dr Ushewokunze called on anyone interested in donating to the fund to approach the organising secretary, Mrs F. Gwazemba, Children's Supplementary Feeding Programme, P.O. Box 4590, Salisbury.

CSO: 4420

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PLANS TO DIVERSIFY TRADE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

COMPANIES which broke sanctions during UDI are still monopolising the economy, and those businesses which observed sanctions are now in an unfavourable trading position, but, in the long term, this situation will change, says the Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr M. J. Mvenge.

Mr Mvenge was responding yesterday to a suggestion that those sanctions busters who operated during UDI were still monopolising the economy — and those businessmen who declined to be part of the sanctions busting clique were losing out.

He affirmed that during UDI import permits were issued on a "past performance" basis to a network of businesses, and this restriction had not yet been lifted.

"We are still giving (import) allocations based on past performance, but some emergent Zimbabwean businessmen have now received allocations which are outside this category and we are not strictly following the criteria laid down.

He admitted, however, that the proportion of emergent businessmen was "very low" in relation to the entire commercial sector. But Zimbabwe was in the process of building on an inherited situation.

And his Ministry's firm policy in the long term would be to expand and diversify trade patterns to include Scandinavian, Eastern bloc and Third World countries which did not break sanctions during UDI.

Presently under investigation, said Mr Mvenge, were multinational companies which engaged in the "diabolical" practice of buying from overseas parent companies at inflated prices.

Some of these companies were making as much as 900 percent profit since they presently enjoyed sole franchise. It was possible too, that an illegal system of under-invoicing was being practiced.

"I do not believe in threatening people. But if companies are buying from the parent body despite the fact that they could purchase from other companies at cheap prices, very stern measures will be taken."

Among complaints which he had received from representatives of Third World trade organisations was their difficulty in obtaining some mining commodities from Zimbabwe.

The mining sector, he said, had forward commitments embracing the next three of four years and it might not be possible for mining companies to meet new export arrangements as a consequence.

CSO: 4420

NO MORTGAGE RATE INCREASE FORESEEN

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

BUILDING society mortgage rates are likely to remain unchanged during the current financial year ending in June 1981.

But they may be increased in the second half of next year, says the incoming president of the Association of Building Societies of Zimbabwe, Mr John Cameron.

High liquidity in the money market is the main reason for rates staying as they are for the time being, but when they are increased, they will have a greater effect on the top end of the market than on the average home buyer.

During the last few years, mortgage rates have remained constant and the only changes that have taken place recently have affected properties over $12 000 and loans for the purchase of industrial property.

Interest on properties over $12 000 was raised to 7½ percent and interest on industrial property loans was raised to 8½ percent.

Building societies have always tried to keep mortgage rates as low as possible, said Mr Cameron, in the interests of the "man in the street" home owner.

"After all, apart from providing deposit facilities for clients, their main purpose is to make money available to the individual for the building and purchasing of houses."

Low-cost housing was really a government venture, and although building societies made block loans of more than $28 million to municipalities and the Government in the last financial year, these bodies did not have to rely on building societies for funds as they had their own ability to raise capital.

"Our prime concern is to assist the individual home owner in finding the necessary capital for the purchase of a house," said Mr Cameron.

The position in the housing market at the moment is that a lot of houses are changing hands, but few new ones are being built.

Total mortgage volumes, therefore, are not increasing substantially and it will need a large scale building programme before any significant increases become apparent.

Another reason for the stable mortgage volume and shortage of houses is the fact that large companies have been buying up houses for the accommodation of expatriate staff and foreign governments have been on a buying spree, mainly in Salisbury.

The question of liquidity in the money market is related to the tempo of activity, said Mr Cameron, and an increase in the amount of foreign exchange available in the country would have the effect of stimulating internal development. This would include an upsurge in the building of houses.

As a matter of precaution, building societies keep a large amount of capital on standby, but apart from these reserves, there was excess money that was being underutilised.

If more houses were to be built, however, some of this money could be put to good use for the provision of mortgages.

It was inevitable that costs will escalate, said Mr Cameron, as building societies were having to implement major training programmes, especially in the training of more responsible staff.

A considerable drain of skills would have the effect of inhibiting growth at a time when the country can least afford it.

CSO: 4420

IAN SMITH TO TESTIFY IN OIL SANCTIONS CASE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 13

[Text]

LONDON.

FORMER Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, has agreed to give evidence at an arbitration hearing here in which Lonrho is claiming £116 million against Shell and British Petroleum over alleged sanctions-busting.

A spokesman for Lonrho said yesterday the company had asked Mr Smith to give evidence before the arbitration tribunal and he had agreed to do so when hearings resume in March next year, reports Ziana.

"He is prepared to make available the facts. He is the central figure in this whole exercise," said the spokesman.

The case has been going on for some months at arbitration level — a private legal action instituted by Lonrho.

Its findings must be supported by the High Court and, on Monday a judge ruled that Lonrho had no legal basis for its claims.

Lonrho intends appealing against this judgment, and the arbitration hearings will continue while this takes place.

Lonrho bases its claims on the arbitration finding that the oil companies broke a 1962 contract under which it was agreed that all oil for Rhodesia would go through a pipeline built by Lonrho from the Mozambique port of Beira.

The pipeline was closed soon after UDI in 1965, and after that, oil reached Rhodesia by road and rail.

On Monday Mr Justice Parker upheld this finding, but he reversed another which said Lonrho would have an arguable claim for damages if it could establish that Shell and BP had conspired in the U.K. to break sanctions.

He said the acts which Lonrho had complained had not been specifically directed against Lonrho, that the companies could not be sued individually or together, and that there was therefore no basis for a conspiracy claim.

He also maintained there were no implied terms in the agreement that Shell and BP would be liable for the acts of their Southern African subsidiaries.

The arbitration hearings at which Mr Smith has agreed to appear will be private.

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BRIEFS

MANDELA FREEDOM SUPPORTED--About 5,000 more petition signatures demanding the release of Nelson Mandela, leader of the banned African National Congress, from Robben Island reached the Zimbabwe "Free Mandela" committee this week. This brings the total number of signatures collected since September 30 to more than 11 000. Three weeks ago about 700 petition forms with a letter of support from the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, were sent to 180 schools and about 17 colleges throughout the country. Many of them have now returned their signatures demanding Mandela's release. Support has come from as far away as Umtali, Gwelo, Bulawayo, Fort Victoria and Wankie. The Free Mandela campaign committee spokesman in Salisbury, Mr Clifford Mashiri, appealed to heads of secondary schools and teachers' colleges on Tuesday to return all uncompleted petition forms before they close for the Christmas holidays. Mr Mashiri also appealed to the South African Government to spare the lives of three ANC men who were sentenced to death at a recent treason trial. "The Free Mandela committee also calls on Amnesty International, the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations Secretary-General to intervene on their behalf," he said. Once all petition forms have been returned to the committee by the middle of December the campaign will end. "But we will never stop focusing on the South African situation until the people there are all free," said Mr Mashiri. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 4]

NGANGAS RESEARCH CENTRE--A Salisbury research centre has been established by the Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers' Association, the president, Professor Gordon Chavunduka, said in Salisbury yesterday. Professor Chavunduka said qualified personnel would carry out research into traditional medicine and bring it up to standard where necessary. The research station premises in Westwood are being renovated and are expected to be officially opened by the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, in January. Professor Chavunduka said the centre would also be used for conferences and, later, for training. It would be fully supported by the Ministry of Health. Six regional administrative offices have been established in Bulawayo, Gwelo, Fort Victoria, Que Que and Shabani. The Umtali office would be officially opened on December 14, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 2]

CIVIL SERVICE REPLACEMENTS--Over-aged civil servants who held posts for which younger qualified replacements were available would be served with notices of dismissal, a spokesman for the Public Services Commission said yesterday. He was reacting to questions arising from a recent report which said that hundreds

of over-aged white civil servants would face a bleak Christmas knowing they might be declared redundant early next year. A spokesman for the PSC said yesterday the dismissals were part of an annual exercise which, in many respects, had gone on for many years. He said: "We are not going to sack people just because they are over-aged. We will only do it if qualified replacements of a younger age are available." He said officers were given six months' notice while other employees got one month. He said notices had been sent out and that March 31 was the date they had in mind for people who could be replaced. "We are drawing up a list of people who are over-age and in conjunction with the Ministry we will see who can be and who cannot be replaced." He said the retirement age was 65 but that regulations permitted the PSC to give notice to officers once they reached the age of 60. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 5]

UANC SACKS THREE MEMBERS--The UANC yesterday expelled three members of the party for "undisciplined behaviour." A spokesman for the UANC said that the men were expelled by a unanimous decision of the central committee. They were the deputy director for youth, Mr Misheck Hove, and two assistant directors, Mr John Nyawhata and Mr Thompson Tananguraryi. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 3]

LANDMINE KILLS TWO--Bulawayo. A powerful landmine, believed to have lain forgotten since the war, exploded near the Victoria Falls Bridge on Monday morning, killing two railways employees and seriously injuring two others. The four were part of a labour gang removing a pile of sleepers near the track, a police spokesman said. The bridge was immediately closed to road and pedestrian traffic while Army engineers checked the area for more explosive devices. Rail traffic was not affected. The bridge was reopened at 3.30 p.m. The spokesman said it appeared the mine was not laid recently, "and was something left over from the war." The two dead men were named as Mr Silos Gaya and Mr Tauzeni Kashweka. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 1]

VEHICLE LIGHTBULBS SHORTAGE--Increased night travel due to the improvement in the security situation throughout the country has resulted in a marked shortage of light bulbs for motor vehicles. One-eyed vehicles are a common sight in Salisbury's roads after dusk, and it is not a great surprise when one comes face to face with a vehicle displaying no headlights at all. The position is not confined to Salisbury, however, and is far worse in the smaller towns and rural areas. Motor dealers throughout the country report a severe shortage of light bulbs for headlamps and some say that they are completely out of stock. Many of them have placed orders with suppliers in South Africa and overseas but are still waiting for those to arrive. In the past, import allocations to the motor trade have been limited and existing supplies of bulbs have not been sufficient to meet the significant increase in night travel. Motor Traders' Association president, Mr Dick Parry, says that the Government has increased allocations and this has allowed dealers to make the necessary orders. However, time-lags are proving a problem and some dealers are experiencing delays of up to 8 months between placing orders and receiving their goods. One of the main sources of light bulb supply, a factory in South Africa, was recently damaged by fire and this has caused a considerable delay for Zimbabwe dealers. Another South

African supplier has moved to different premises and orders placed with overseas firms are subject to long delays. But the situation should be alleviated within the next two months, said Mr Parry, when order made by various dealers should start coming into the country. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 1]

TRADE FIGURES SLIP--Balance of trade figures for August slipped back by 13.7 percent to $9 763 000 compared to the previous month's recovery to $11 315 000, according to the Monthly Digest of Statistics released yesterday. Exports reached their third highest level for the year and stood at $75 555 000 a 2.7 percent rise on July. Imports increased to $65 792 000, marginally lower than the year's peak in May. Generally the figures were unexciting, but reflected recoveries in minerals and metals, whereby asbestos and chrome sales returned to their usual level of sales while copper exports earned $5,2m in foreign exchange. On the debit side petroleum accounted for most of the increased import bill. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 3]

COST OF WANKIE STRIKE--The recent unofficial strike at Wankie Colliery and earlier unrest at the mine is likely to result in a loss of over $1m. This warning was given on Monday when chairman Sir Keith Acutt addressed shareholders at the annual general meeting of the Wankie Colliery Company Ltd. Production was almost back to normal, but Sir Keith said: "But the effect of this strike and the earlier disruption is that little or no profit has been earned during the last three months. "November figures are not yet available and therefore I am unable to quantify this." The estimated loss of $1m. was based upon results for the year ended August 31 1980 which showed a trading profit of $5 144 000, a company spokesman said after the meeting. The previous two months' earnings were covered by an expiring price agreement and the effect of the strikes and the costs involved eroded old profit margins. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 1]

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